

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

“SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual acreage limitation’ means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

“(2) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual marketing limitation’ means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

“(3) INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.—The term ‘individual tobacco production permit’ means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

“(4) NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—The term ‘national acreage allotment’ means the quantity determined by dividing—

“(A) the national marketing quota; by

“(B) the national average yield goal.

“(5) NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.—The term ‘national average yield goal’ means the national average yield for flue-cured tobacco during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

“(6) NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term ‘national marketing quota’ for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

“(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufacturers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers

during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

“(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

“(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

“(7) PERMIT YIELD.—The term ‘permit yield’ means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

“(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

“(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

“(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for overmarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

“(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

“(b) INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

“(1) TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a prin-

cipal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the

permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person's return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated by the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual to-

bacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(c) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66% percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66% percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year

period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the national marketing quota in a quantity equal to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal

producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPORTIONMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available productivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall conduct a statewide referendum on any proposal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota would otherwise be established.”

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term “contributed importantly” means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers' firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the

petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker's initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker.

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—No benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION DATE.—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

“SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

“SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—

“(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to subsection (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

“(3) DESIGNATION.—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as ‘farmer opportunity grants’.

“(b) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

“(1) AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

“(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

“(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

“(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

“(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

“(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

“(B) PART-TIME RULE.—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with

a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

“(2) MAXIMUM.—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(c) PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary's functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student's account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student's account.

“(f) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Any institution

of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student's social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements

for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attendance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2471(4)(C))) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student's eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a

financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student's degree program.

“(h) VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) PENDING VERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student's eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student's eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”.

Subtitle D—Immunity

SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability

SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 1052. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This subtitle takes effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act, but shall apply as of such date of enactment.

AMENDMENT NO. 2622

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE X—LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Long-Term Economic Assistance for Farmers Act” or the “LEAF Act”.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **PARTICIPATING TOBACCO PRODUCER.**—The term “participating tobacco producer” means a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant.

(2) **QUOTA HOLDER.**—The term “quota holder” means an owner of a farm on January 1, 1998, for which a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

(3) **QUOTA LESSEE.**—The term “quota lessee” means—

(A) a producer that owns a farm that produced tobacco pursuant to a lease and transfer to that farm of all or part of a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; or

(B) a producer that rented land from a farm operator to produce tobacco under a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years.

(4) **QUOTA TENANT.**—The term “quota tenant” means a producer that—

(A) is the principal producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco on a farm where tobacco is produced pursuant to a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; and

(B) is not a quota holder or quota lessee.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) in subtitles A and B, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) in section 1031, the Secretary of Labor.

(6) **TOBACCO PRODUCT IMPORTER.**—The term “tobacco product importer” has the meaning given the term “importer” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) **TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” has the meaning given the term “manufacturer of tobacco products” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) **EXCLUSION.**—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” does not include a person that manufactures cigars or pipe tobacco.

(8) **TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER.**—The term “tobacco warehouse owner” means a warehouseman that participated in an auction market (as defined in the first section of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511)) during the 1998 marketing year.

(9) **FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.**—The term “flue-cured tobacco” includes type 21 and type 37 tobacco.

Subtitle A—Tobacco Community Revitalization

SEC. 1011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated and transferred to the Secretary for each fiscal year such amounts from the National Tobacco Trust Fund established by section 401, other than from amounts in the State Litigation Settlement Account, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1012. EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations, to make payments under—

(1) section 1021 for payments for lost tobacco quota for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2023, but not to exceed \$1,650,000,000 for any fiscal year except to the extent the payments are made in accordance with subsection (d)(12) or (e)(9) of section 1021;

(2) section 1022 for industry payments for all costs of the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco;

(3) section 1023 for tobacco community economic development grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$375,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 for the fiscal year; and

(B) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2009 through 2023, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 during the fiscal year;

(4) section 1031 for assistance provided under the tobacco worker transition program, but not to exceed \$25,000,000 for any fiscal year; and

(5) subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for farmer opportunity grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$42,500,000 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

(B) \$50,000,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

(C) \$57,500,000 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

(D) \$65,000,000 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

(E) \$72,500,000 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

SEC. 1013. BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

This subtitle constitutes budget authority in advance of appropriations Acts and represents the obligation of the Federal Government to provide payments to States and eligible persons in accordance with this title.

Subtitle B—Tobacco Market Transition Assistance

SEC. 1021. PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Beginning with the 1999 marketing year, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to eligible quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants as reimbursement for lost tobacco quota.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall—

(1) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information sufficient to make the demonstration required under paragraph (2); and

(2) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, with respect to the 1997 marketing year—

(A) the producer was a quota holder and realized income (or would have realized income, as determined by the Secretary, but for a medical hardship or crop disaster during the 1997 marketing year) from the production of tobacco through—

(i) the active production of tobacco;

(ii) the lease and transfer of tobacco quota to another farm;

(iii) the rental of all or part of the farm of the quota holder, including the right to produce tobacco, to another tobacco producer; or

(iv) the hiring of a quota tenant to produce tobacco;

(B) the producer was a quota lessee; or

(C) the producer was a quota tenant.

(c) **BASE QUOTA LEVEL.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall determine, for each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant, the base quota level for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) **QUOTA HOLDERS.**—The base quota level for a quota holder shall be equal to the average tobacco farm marketing quota established for the farm owned by the quota holder for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) **QUOTA LESSEES.**—The base quota level for a quota lessee shall be equal to—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for the farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) that was rented to the quota lessee for the right to produce the tobacco; less

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota described in subparagraph (A) for which a quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco quota.

(4) **QUOTA TENANTS.**—The base quota level for a quota tenant shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for a farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was owned by a quota holder; and

(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm; and

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) for which the rights to produce the tobacco were rented to the quota lessee; and

(iii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm.

(5) **MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the base quota level for each quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall be determined in accordance with this subsection (based on a poundage conversion) by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(B) **YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.**—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the base quota for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant (based on a poundage conversion) by determining the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(d) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR TYPES OF TOBACCO OTHER THAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.**—

(1) **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) **OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.**—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, shall be given the option to relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota holder shall give notification of the intention of the quota holder to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than January 15, 1999.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTIONS TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (E), for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under subparagraph (E).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—The total amount of payments made under this paragraph to a quota holder shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the base quota level for the quota holder by \$8 per pound.

(4) REISSUANCE OF QUOTA.—

(A) REALLOCATION TO LESSEE OR TENANT.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), a quota lessee or quota tenant that was the primary producer during the 1997 marketing year of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, shall be given the option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—

(i) TIMING.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is given the option of having an allotment of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A) shall have 1 year from the date on which a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished under paragraph (2) to exercise the option.

(ii) LIMITATION ON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a farm acreage allotment, the acreage allotment determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(iii) LIMITATION ON MARKETING QUOTA.—In the case of a farm marketing quota, the marketing quota determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed an amount determined by multiplying—

(I) the average county farm yield, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(C) ELIGIBILITY OF LESSEE OR TENANT FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is reallocated to a

quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reallocation; and

(ii) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be increased as a result of the reallocation.

(D) REALLOCATION TO QUOTA HOLDERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY OR STATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if there was no quota lessee or quota tenant for the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco, or if no quota lessee or quota tenant exercises an option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco reallocated, the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same county.

(ii) CROSS-COUNTY LEASING.—In a State in which cross-county leasing is authorized pursuant to section 319(l) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e(l)), the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same State.

(iii) ELIGIBILITY OF QUOTA HOLDER FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota is reapportioned to a quota holder under this subparagraph—

(I) the quota holder shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reapportionment; and

(II) the base quota level for the quota holder shall not be increased as a result of the reapportionment.

(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED TOBACCO.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided evenly between, and the option of reallocating the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be offered in equal portions to, the quota lessee and to the quota tenant, if—

(i) during the 1997 marketing year, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; and

(ii) the quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b), and has not exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the basic farm marketing quota (or poundage conversion) is less than the base quota level for the quota holder; and

(ii) \$4 per pound.

(B) POUNDAGE CONVERSION FOR MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a

marketing year shall be determined by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco.

(ii) YIELD NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco.

(6) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b) in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the percentage by which the national marketing quota for the type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years;

(B) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(C) \$4 per pound.

(7) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(8) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (12).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraphs (5) and (6) to quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3),

(5), and (6) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders that have exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2) by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraph (3).

(9) **SUBSEQUENT SALE AND TRANSFER OF QUOTA.**—Effective beginning with the 1999 marketing year, on the sale and transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under section 316(g) or 319(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(g), 1314e(g))—

(A) the person that sold and transferred the quota or allotment shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person reduced by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person reduced by the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(II) \$8 per pound; and

(B) if the quota or allotment has never been relinquished by a previous quota holder under paragraph (2), the person that acquired the quota shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person increased by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person—

(I) increased by the product obtained by multiplying—

(aa) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(bb) \$8 per pound; but

(II) decreased by any payments under paragraph (5) for lost tobacco quota previously made that are attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred.

(10) **SALE OR TRANSFER OF FARM.**—On the sale or transfer of ownership of a farm that is owned by a quota holder, the base quota level established under subsection (c), the right to payments under paragraph (5), and the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) shall transfer to the new owner of the farm to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions applied to the previous quota holder.

(11) **DEATH OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT.**—If a quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under this subsection dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more dependents, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving dependents in equal shares.

(12) **ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (5) and (6) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for any affected type of tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) **TRIGGERING EVENTS.**—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for a type of tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for the type of tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1); or

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2).

(C) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (7); less

(ii) any payments for lost tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) **REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.**—A referendum vote of producers for any type of tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for the type of tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

(13) **BAN ON SUBSEQUENT SALE OR LEASING OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA OR FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.**—No quota holder that exercises the option to relinquish a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for any type of tobacco under paragraph (2) shall be eligible to acquire a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, or to obtain the lease or transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, for a period of 25 crop years after the date on which the quota or allotment was relinquished.

(e) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.**—

(1) **ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.**—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) **RELINQUISHMENT OF QUOTA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each quota holder of flue-cured tobacco shall relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3) due to the transition from farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco to individual tobacco production permits as provided under section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco.

(B) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall notify the quota holders of the relinquishment of their quota or allotment at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than November 15, 1998.

(3) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT RELINQUISH QUOTA.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal

$\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) **TIMING.**—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(4) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED PERMITS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee or quota tenant that—

(i) is eligible under subsection (b);

(ii) has been issued an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

(iii) has not exercised an option to relinquish the permit.

(B) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the individual marketing limitation established for the permit is less than twice the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(ii) \$2 per pound.

(5) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE RELINQUISHED PERMITS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant that has relinquished an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b)(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(B) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) **TIMING.**—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the individual tobacco production permit is relinquished.

(D) **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) **PROHIBITION AGAINST PERMIT EXPANSION.**—A quota lessee or quota tenant that receives a payment under this paragraph shall be ineligible to receive any new or increased tobacco production permit from the county production pool established under section 317A(b)(8) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(6) **LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(7) **LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount

payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (9).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraph (4) to quota lessees and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTAS OR PERMITS, OR TO QUOTA LESSEES OR QUOTA TENANTS RELINQUISHING PERMITS.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraphs (3) and (5).

(8) DEATH OF QUOTA HOLDER, QUOTA LESSEE, OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota holder, quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under paragraph (4) or (5) dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more descendants, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving descendants in equal shares.

(9) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost flue-cured tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for flue-cured tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1);

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2); or

(VI) section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (6); less

(ii) any payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for flue-cured tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for flue-cured tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

SEC. 1022. INDUSTRY PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use such amounts remaining unspent and obliterated at the end of each fiscal year to reimburse the Secretary for—

(1) costs associated with the administration of programs established under this title and amendments made by this title;

(2) costs associated with the administration of the tobacco quota and price support programs administered by the Secretary;

(3) costs to the Federal Government of carrying out crop insurance programs for tobacco;

(4) costs associated with all agricultural research, extension, or education activities associated with tobacco;

(5) costs associated with the administration of loan association and cooperative programs for tobacco producers, as approved by the Secretary; and

(6) any other costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may not be used—

(1) to provide direct benefits to quota holders, quota lessees, or quota tenants; or

(2) in a manner that results in a decrease, or an increase relative to other crops, in the amount of the crop insurance premiums assessed to participating tobacco producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(c) DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than September 30, 1998, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of costs described in subsection (a); and

(2) the amount that will be provided under this section as reimbursement for the costs.

SEC. 1023. TOBACCO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make grants to tobacco-growing States in accordance with this section to enable the States to carry out economic development initiatives in tobacco-growing communities.

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(1) a description of the activities that the State will carry out using amounts received under the grant;

(2) a designation of an appropriate State agency to administer amounts received under the grant; and

(3) a description of the steps to be taken to ensure that the funds are distributed in accordance with subsection (e).

(c) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts available as the total farm income of the State derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years (as determined under paragraph (2)) bears to the total farm income of all States derived from the production of to-

bacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) TOBACCO INCOME.—For the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall determine the amount of farm income derived from the production of tobacco in each State and in all States.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that has an application approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be entitled to a payment under this section in an amount that is equal to its allotment under subsection (c).

(2) FORM OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may make payments under this section to a State in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

(3) REALLOTMENTS.—Any portion of the allotment of a State under subsection (c) that the Secretary determines will not be used to carry out this section in accordance with an approved State application required under subsection (b), shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in proportion to the original allotments to the other States.

(e) USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out economic development activities, including—

(A) rural business enterprise activities described in subsections (c) and (e) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932);

(B) down payment loan assistance programs that are similar to the program described in section 310E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1935);

(C) activities designed to help create productive farm or off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural individuals to the economic and social development of tobacco communities;

(D) activities that expand existing infrastructure, facilities, and services to capitalize on opportunities to diversify economies in tobacco communities and that support the development of new industries or commercial ventures;

(E) activities by agricultural organizations that provide assistance directly to participating tobacco producers to assist in developing other agricultural activities that supplement tobacco-producing activities;

(F) initiatives designed to create or expand locally owned value-added processing and marketing operations in tobacco communities;

(G) technical assistance activities by persons to support farmer-owned enterprises, or agriculture-based rural development enterprises, of the type described in section 252 or 253 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2342, 2343); and

(H) initiatives designed to partially compensate tobacco warehouse owners for lost revenues and assist the tobacco warehouse owners in establishing successful business enterprises.

(2) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—Assistance may be provided by a State under this section only to assist a county in the State that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years. For purposes of this section, the term "tobacco-growing county" includes a political subdivision surrounded within a State by a county that has been determined by the

Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out—

(i) economic development activities described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) agriculture-based rural development activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 4 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out technical assistance activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(C) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER INITIATIVES.—Not less than 6 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section during each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 shall be used to carry out initiatives described in paragraph (1)(H).

(D) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that funding will be provided, during each 5-year period for which funding is provided under this section, for activities in each county in the State that has been determined under paragraph (2) to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco, in amounts that are at least equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the ratio that the tobacco production income in the county determined under paragraph (2) bears to the total tobacco production income for the State determined under subsection (c); and

(ii) 50 percent of the total amounts received by a State under this section during the 5-year period.

(f) PREFERENCES IN HIRING.—A State may require recipients of funds under this section to provide a preference in employment to—

(1) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 calendar year, was employed in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products, or resided, in a county described in subsection (e)(2); and

(B) is eligible for assistance under the tobacco worker transition program established under section 1031; or

(2) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 marketing year, carried out tobacco quota or relevant tobacco production activities in a county described in subsection (e)(2);

(B) is eligible for a farmer opportunity grant under subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) has successfully completed a course of study at an institution of higher education.

(g) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that the amount of funds expended by the State and all counties in the State described in subsection (e)(2) for any activities funded under this section for a fiscal year is not less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) REDUCTION OF GRANT AMOUNT.—If a State does not provide an assurance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the grant determined under subsection (c) by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities is less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this subsection, the amount of funds expended by a State or county shall not include any amounts made available by the Federal Government.

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

“SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual acreage limitation’ means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

“(2) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual marketing limitation’ means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

“(3) INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.—The term ‘individual tobacco production permit’ means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

“(4) NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—The term ‘national acreage allotment’ means the quantity determined by dividing—

“(A) the national marketing quota; by

“(B) the national average yield goal.

“(5) NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.—The term ‘national average yield goal’ means the national average yield for flue-cured tobacco during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

“(6) NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term ‘national marketing quota’ for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

“(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufac-

turers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

“(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

“(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

“(7) PERMIT YIELD.—The term ‘permit yield’ means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

“(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

“(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

“(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for overmarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

“(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

“(b) INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

“(1) TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person’s return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated by the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this para-

graph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(c) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66½ percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66½ percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the national marketing quota in a quantity equal to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the

reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPOINTMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available productivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall conduct a statewide referendum on any proposal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and

quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota would otherwise be established.”

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser

assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco,”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers’ firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers’ separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term “contributed importantly” means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers’ firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under sub-

section (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker’s initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker.

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—No benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION DATE.—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

“SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

“SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—

“(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to subsection (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

“(3) DESIGNATION.—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as ‘farmer opportunity grants’.

“(b) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

“(1) AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

“(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

“(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

“(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

“(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

“(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

“(B) PART-TIME RULE.—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount

of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

“(2) MAXIMUM.—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(C) PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary's functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student's account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student's account.

“(f) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of

the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Any institution of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student's social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or

its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attendance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2471(4)(C))) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence

courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student’s eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student’s degree program.

“(h) VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) PENDING VERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student’s eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student’s eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”.

Subtitle D—Immunity

SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability

SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2623

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 2498 proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE X—LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Long-Term Economic Assistance for Farmers Act” or the “LEAF Act”.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) PARTICIPATING TOBACCO PRODUCER.—The term “participating tobacco producer” means a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant.

(2) QUOTA HOLDER.—The term “quota holder” means an owner of a farm on January 1, 1998, for which a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

(3) QUOTA LESSEE.—The term “quota lessee” means—

(A) a producer that owns a farm that produced tobacco pursuant to a lease and transfer to that farm of all or part of a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; or

(B) a producer that rented land from a farm operator to produce tobacco under a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years.

(4) QUOTA TENANT.—The term “quota tenant” means a producer that—

(A) is the principal producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco on a farm where tobacco is produced pursuant to a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; and

(B) is not a quota holder or quota lessee.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) in subtitles A and B, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) in section 1031, the Secretary of Labor.

(6) TOBACCO PRODUCT IMPORTER.—The term “tobacco product importer” has the meaning given the term “importer” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” has the meaning given the term “manufacturer of tobacco products” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” does not include a person that manufactures cigars or pipe tobacco.

(8) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER.—The term “tobacco warehouse owner” means a warehouseman that participated in an auction market (as defined in the first section of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511)) during the 1998 marketing year.

(9) FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—The term “flue-cured tobacco” includes type 21 and type 37 tobacco.

Subtitle A—Tobacco Community Revitalization

SEC. 1011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated and transferred to the Secretary for each fiscal year such amounts from the National Tobacco Trust Fund established by section 401, other than from amounts in the State Litigation Settlement Account, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1012. EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations, to make payments under—

(1) section 1021 for payments for lost tobacco quota for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2023, but not to exceed \$1,650,000,000 for any fiscal year except to the extent the payments are made in accordance with subsection (d)(12) or (e)(9) of section 1021;

(2) section 1022 for industry payments for all costs of the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco;

(3) section 1023 for tobacco community economic development grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$375,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 for the fiscal year; and

(B) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2009 through 2023, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 during the fiscal year;

(4) section 1031 for assistance provided under the tobacco worker transition program, but not to exceed \$25,000,000 for any fiscal year; and

(5) subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for farmer opportunity grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$42,500,000 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

(B) \$50,000,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

(C) \$57,500,000 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

(D) \$65,000,000 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

(E) \$72,500,000 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

SEC. 1013. BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

This subtitle constitutes budget authority in advance of appropriations Acts and represents the obligation of the Federal Government to provide payments to States and eligible persons in accordance with this title.

Subtitle B—Tobacco Market Transition Assistance

SEC. 1021. PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the 1999 marketing year, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to eligible quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants as reimbursement for lost tobacco quota.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall—

(1) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information sufficient to make the demonstration required under paragraph (2); and

(2) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, with respect to the 1997 marketing year—

(A) the producer was a quota holder and realized income (or would have realized income, as determined by the Secretary, but for a medical hardship or crop disaster during the 1997 marketing year) from the production of tobacco through—

(i) the active production of tobacco;

(ii) the lease and transfer of tobacco quota to another farm;

(iii) the rental of all or part of the farm of the quota holder, including the right to produce tobacco, to another tobacco producer; or

(iv) the hiring of a quota tenant to produce tobacco;

(B) the producer was a quota lessee; or

(C) the producer was a quota tenant.

(C) BASE QUOTA LEVEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall determine, for each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant, the base quota level for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) QUOTA HOLDERS.—The base quota level for a quota holder shall be equal to the average tobacco farm marketing quota established for the farm owned by the quota holder for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) QUOTA LESSEES.—The base quota level for a quota lessee shall be equal to—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for the farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) that was rented to the quota lessee for the right to produce the tobacco; less

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota described in subparagraph (A) for which a quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco quota.

(4) QUOTA TENANTS.—The base quota level for a quota tenant shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for a farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was owned by a quota holder; and
(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm; and

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) (I) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(II) for which the rights to produce the tobacco were rented to the quota lessee; and

(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm.

(5) MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the base quota level for each quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall be determined in accordance with this subsection (based on a poundage conversion) by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(B) YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the base quota for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant (based on a poundage conversion) by determining the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(d) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR TYPES OF TOBACCO OTHER THAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments

under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, shall be given the option to relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota holder shall give notification of the intention of the quota holder to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than January 15, 1999.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTIONS TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (E), for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lifetime limitation established under subparagraph (E).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—The total amount of payments made under this paragraph to a quota holder shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the base quota level for the quota holder by \$8 per pound.

(4) REISSUANCE OF QUOTA.—

(A) REALLOCATION TO LESSEE OR TENANT.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), a quota lessee or quota tenant that was the primary producer during the 1997 marketing year of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, shall be given the option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—

(i) TIMING.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is given the option of having an allotment of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A) shall have 1 year from the date on which a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished under paragraph (2) to exercise the option.

(ii) LIMITATION ON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a farm acreage allotment, the acreage allotment determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(iii) LIMITATION ON MARKETING QUOTA.—In the case of a farm marketing quota, the marketing quota determined for any farm subse-

quent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed an amount determined by multiplying—

(I) the average county farm yield, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(C) ELIGIBILITY OF LESSEE OR TENANT FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is reallocated to a quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reallocation; and

(ii) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be increased as a result of the reallocation.

(D) REALLOCATION TO QUOTA HOLDERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY OR STATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if there was no quota lessee or quota tenant for the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco, or if no quota lessee or quota tenant exercises an option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco reallocated, the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same county.

(ii) CROSS-COUNTY LEASING.—In a State in which cross-county leasing is authorized pursuant to section 319(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e(l)), the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same State.

(iii) ELIGIBILITY OF QUOTA HOLDER FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota is reapportioned to a quota holder under this subparagraph—

(I) the quota holder shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reapportionment; and

(II) the base quota level for the quota holder shall not be increased as a result of the reapportionment.

(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED TOBACCO.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided evenly between, and the option of reallocating the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be offered in equal portions to, the quota lessee and to the quota tenant, if—

(i) during the 1997 marketing year, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; and

(ii) the quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b), and has not exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the basic farm marketing quota (or poundage conversion) is less than the base quota level for the quota holder; and

(ii) \$4 per pound.

(B) POUNDAGE CONVERSION FOR MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year shall be determined by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco.

(ii) YIELD NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco.

(6) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b) in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the percentage by which the national marketing quota for the type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years;

(B) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(C) \$4 per pound.

(7) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(8) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (12).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraphs (5) and (6) to quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next

marketing year and added to the payments for lost tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders that have exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2) by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraph (3).

(9) SUBSEQUENT SALE AND TRANSFER OF QUOTA.—Effective beginning with the 1999 marketing year, on the sale and transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under section 316(g) or 319(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(g), 1314e(g))—

(A) the person that sold and transferred the quota or allotment shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person reduced by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person reduced by the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(II) \$8 per pound; and

(B) if the quota or allotment has never been relinquished by a previous quota holder under paragraph (2), the person that acquired the quota shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person increased by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person—

(I) increased by the product obtained by multiplying—

(aa) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(bb) \$8 per pound; but

(II) decreased by any payments under paragraph (5) for lost tobacco quota previously made that are attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred.

(10) SALE OR TRANSFER OF FARM.—On the sale or transfer of ownership of a farm that is owned by a quota holder, the base quota level established under subsection (c), the right to payments under paragraph (5), and the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) shall transfer to the new owner of the farm to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions applied to the previous quota holder.

(11) DEATH OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under this subsection dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more dependents, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving dependents in equal shares.

(12) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (5) and (6) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for any affected type of tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for a type of tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for the type of tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1); or

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2).

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (7); less

(ii) any payments for lost tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for any type of tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for the type of tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

(13) BAN ON SUBSEQUENT SALE OR LEASING OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA OR FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—No quota holder that exercises the option to relinquish a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for any type of tobacco under paragraph (2) shall be eligible to acquire a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, or to obtain the lease or transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, for a period of 25 crop years after the date on which the quota or allotment was relinquished.

(e) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) RELINQUISHMENT OF QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder of flue-cured tobacco shall relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3) due to the transition from farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco to individual tobacco production permits as provided under section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the quota holders of the relinquishment of their quota or allotment at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than November 15, 1998.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(4) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee or quota tenant that—

- (i) is eligible under subsection (b);
- (ii) has been issued an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and
- (iii) has not exercised an option to relinquish the permit.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

- (i) the number of pounds by which the individual marketing limitation established for the permit is less than twice the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

- (ii) \$2 per pound.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant that has relinquished an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b)(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the individual tobacco production permit is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) PROHIBITION AGAINST PERMIT EXPANSION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that receives a payment under this paragraph shall be ineligible to receive any new or increased tobacco production permit from the county production pool established under section 317A(b)(8) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(6) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the life-

time of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

- (A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and
- (B) \$8 per pound.

(7) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (9).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraph (4) to quota lessees and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTAS OR PERMITS, OR TO QUOTA LESSEES OR QUOTA TENANTS RELINQUISHING PERMITS.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraphs (3) and (5).

(8) DEATH OF QUOTA HOLDER, QUOTA LESSEE, OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota holder, quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under paragraph (4) or (5) dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more descendants, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving descendants in equal shares.

(9) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost flue-cured tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for flue-cured tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

- (i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or
- (ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1);

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2); or

(VI) section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

- (i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (6); less

(ii) any payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for flue-cured tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for flue-cured tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

SEC. 1022. INDUSTRY PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use such amounts remaining unspent and obligated at the end of each fiscal year to reimburse the Secretary for—

(1) costs associated with the administration of programs established under this title and amendments made by this title;

(2) costs associated with the administration of the tobacco quota and price support programs administered by the Secretary;

(3) costs to the Federal Government of carrying out crop insurance programs for tobacco;

(4) costs associated with all agricultural research, extension, or education activities associated with tobacco;

(5) costs associated with the administration of loan association and cooperative programs for tobacco producers, as approved by the Secretary; and

(6) any other costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may not be used—

(1) to provide direct benefits to quota holders, quota lessees, or quota tenants; or

(2) in a manner that results in a decrease, or an increase relative to other crops, in the amount of the crop insurance premiums assessed to participating tobacco producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(c) DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than September 30, 1998, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of costs described in subsection (a); and

(2) the amount that will be provided under this section as reimbursement for the costs.

SEC. 1023. TOBACCO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make grants to tobacco-growing States in accordance with this section to enable the States to carry out economic development initiatives in tobacco-growing communities.

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(1) a description of the activities that the State will carry out using amounts received under the grant;

(2) a designation of an appropriate State agency to administer amounts received under the grant; and

(3) a description of the steps to be taken to ensure that the funds are distributed in accordance with subsection (e).

(c) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts available as the total farm income of the State derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years (as determined under paragraph (2)) bears to the total farm income of all States derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) TOBACCO INCOME.—For the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall determine the amount of farm income derived from the production of tobacco in each State and in all States.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that has an application approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be entitled to a payment under this section in an amount that is equal to its allotment under subsection (c).

(2) FORM OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may make payments under this section to a State in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

(3) REALLOTMENTS.—Any portion of the allotment of a State under subsection (c) that the Secretary determines will not be used to carry out this section in accordance with an approved State application required under subsection (b), shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in proportion to the original allotments to the other States.

(e) USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out economic development activities, including—

(A) rural business enterprise activities described in subsections (c) and (e) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932);

(B) down payment loan assistance programs that are similar to the program described in section 310E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1935);

(C) activities designed to help create productive farm or off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural individuals to the economic and social development of tobacco communities;

(D) activities that expand existing infrastructure, facilities, and services to capitalize on opportunities to diversify economies in tobacco communities and that support the development of new industries or commercial ventures;

(E) activities by agricultural organizations that provide assistance directly to participating tobacco producers to assist in developing other agricultural activities that supplement tobacco-producing activities;

(F) initiatives designed to create or expand locally owned value-added processing and marketing operations in tobacco communities;

(G) technical assistance activities by persons to support farmer-owned enterprises, or agriculture-based rural development enterprises, of the type described in section 252 or 253 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2342, 2343); and

(H) initiatives designed to partially compensate tobacco warehouse owners for lost revenues and assist the tobacco warehouse owners in establishing successful business enterprises.

(2) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—Assistance may be provided by a State under this section only to assist a county in the State that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years. For purposes of this section, the term "tobacco-growing county" includes a political subdivision surrounded within a State by a county that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out—

(i) economic development activities described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) agriculture-based rural development activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 4 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out technical assistance activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(C) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER INITIATIVES.—Not less than 6 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section during each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 shall be used to carry out initiatives described in paragraph (1)(H).

(D) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that funding will be provided, during each 5-year period for which funding is provided under this section, for activities in each county in the State that has been determined under paragraph (2) to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco, in amounts that are at least equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the ratio that the tobacco production income in the county determined under paragraph (2) bears to the total tobacco production income for the State determined under subsection (c); and

(ii) 50 percent of the total amounts received by a State under this section during the 5-year period.

(f) PREFERENCES IN HIRING.—A State may require recipients of funds under this section to provide a preference in employment to—

(1) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 calendar year, was employed in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products, or resided, in a county described in subsection (e)(2); and

(B) is eligible for assistance under the tobacco worker transition program established under section 1031; or

(2) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 marketing year, carried out tobacco quota or relevant tobacco production activities in a county described in subsection (e)(2);

(B) is eligible for a farmer opportunity grant under subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) has successfully completed a course of study at an institution of higher education.

(g) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that the amount of funds expended by the State and all counties in the State described in subsection (e)(2) for any activities funded under this section for a fiscal year is not less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) REDUCTION OF GRANT AMOUNT.—If a State does not provide an assurance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the grant determined under subsection (c) by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities is less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this subsection, the amount of funds expended by a State or county shall not include any amounts made available by the Federal Government.

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

"SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.—The term 'individual acreage limitation' means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

"(A) prior to—

"(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

"(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

"(B) in a manner that ensures that—

"(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

"(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

"(2) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.—The term 'individual marketing limitation' means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

"(A) prior to—

"(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

"(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

"(B) in a manner that ensures that—

"(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

"(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

"(3) INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.—The term 'individual tobacco production permit' means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

"(4) NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—The term 'national acreage allotment' means the quantity determined by dividing—

"(A) the national marketing quota; by

"(B) the national average yield goal.

"(5) NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.—The term 'national average yield goal' means the national average yield for flue-cured tobacco

during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

“(6) NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term ‘national marketing quota’ for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

“(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufacturers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

“(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

“(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

“(7) PERMIT YIELD.—The term ‘permit yield’ means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

“(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

“(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

“(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for overmarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

“(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

“(b) INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

“(1) TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was

the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person’s return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated by the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(c) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66½ percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66½ percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have

been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the na-

tional marketing quota in a quantity equal to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPORTIONMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available productivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall

conduct a statewide referendum on any proposal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”.

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota would otherwise be established.”.

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term “contributed importantly” means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers' firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker's initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker.

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—No

benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION DATE.—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

“SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

“SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—

“(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to subsection (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

“(3) DESIGNATION.—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as ‘farmer opportunity grants’.

“(b) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

“(1) AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

“(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

“(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

“(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

“(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

“(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

“(B) PART-TIME RULE.—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

“(2) MAXIMUM.—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(C) PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary’s functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student’s account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may

elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student’s account.

“(f) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Any institution of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student’s social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attendance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20

U.S.C. 2471(4)(C))) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student's eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student's degree program.

“(h) VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) PENDING VERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student's eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student's eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”

Subtitle D—Immunity**SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product man-

ufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability**SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

**FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 2624**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 2497 proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE X—LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS**SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Long-Term Economic Assistance for Farmers Act’’ or the ‘‘LEAF Act’’.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) PARTICIPATING TOBACCO PRODUCER.—The term ‘‘participating tobacco producer’’ means a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant.

(2) QUOTA HOLDER.—The term ‘‘quota holder’’ means an owner of a farm on January 1, 1998, for which a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

(3) QUOTA LESSEE.—The term ‘‘quota lessee’’ means—

(A) a producer that owns a farm that produced tobacco pursuant to a lease and transfer to that farm of all or part of a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; or

(B) a producer that rented land from a farm operator to produce tobacco under a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years.

(4) QUOTA TENANT.—The term ‘‘quota tenant’’ means a producer that—

(A) is the principal producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco on a farm where tobacco is produced pursuant to a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; and

(B) is not a quota holder or quota lessee.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means—

(A) in subtitles A and B, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) in section 1031, the Secretary of Labor.

(6) TOBACCO PRODUCT IMPORTER.—The term ‘‘tobacco product importer’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘importer’’ in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘tobacco product manufacturer’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘manufacturer of tobacco products’’ in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘‘tobacco product manufacturer’’ does not include a person that manufactures cigars or pipe tobacco.

(8) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER.—The term ‘‘tobacco warehouse owner’’ means a warehouseman that participated in an auction

market (as defined in the first section of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511)) during the 1998 marketing year.

(9) FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—The term “flue-cured tobacco” includes type 21 and type 37 tobacco.

Subtitle A—Tobacco Community Revitalization

SEC. 1011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated and transferred to the Secretary for each fiscal year such amounts from the National Tobacco Trust Fund established by section 401, other than from amounts in the State Litigation Settlement Account, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1012. EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations, to make payments under—

(1) section 1021 for payments for lost tobacco quota for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2023, but not to exceed \$1,650,000,000 for any fiscal year except to the extent the payments are made in accordance with subsection (d)(12) or (e)(9) of section 1021;

(2) section 1022 for industry payments for all costs of the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco;

(3) section 1023 for tobacco community economic development grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$375,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 for the fiscal year; and

(B) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2009 through 2023, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 during the fiscal year;

(4) section 1031 for assistance provided under the tobacco worker transition program, but not to exceed \$25,000,000 for any fiscal year; and

(5) subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for farmer opportunity grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$42,500,000 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

(B) \$50,000,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

(C) \$57,500,000 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

(D) \$65,000,000 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

(E) \$72,500,000 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

SEC. 1013. BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

This subtitle constitutes budget authority in advance of appropriations Acts and represents the obligation of the Federal Government to provide payments to States and eligible persons in accordance with this title.

Subtitle B—Tobacco Market Transition Assistance

SEC. 1021. PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the 1999 marketing year, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to eligible quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants as reimbursement for lost tobacco quota.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall—

(1) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information sufficient to make the demonstration required under paragraph (2); and

(2) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, with respect to the 1997 marketing year—

(A) the producer was a quota holder and realized income (or would have realized in-

come, as determined by the Secretary, but for a medical hardship or crop disaster during the 1997 marketing year) from the production of tobacco through—

(i) the active production of tobacco;

(ii) the lease and transfer of tobacco quota to another farm;

(iii) the rental of all or part of the farm of the quota holder, including the right to produce tobacco, to another tobacco producer; or

(iv) the hiring of a quota tenant to produce tobacco;

(B) the producer was a quota lessee; or

(C) the producer was a quota tenant.

(c) BASE QUOTA LEVEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall determine, for each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant, the base quota level for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) QUOTA HOLDERS.—The base quota level for a quota holder shall be equal to the average tobacco farm marketing quota established for the farm owned by the quota holder for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) QUOTA LESSEES.—The base quota level for a quota lessee shall be equal to—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for the farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) that was rented to the quota lessee for the right to produce the tobacco; less

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota described in subparagraph (A) for which a quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco quota.

(4) QUOTA TENANTS.—The base quota level for a quota tenant shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for a farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was owned by a quota holder; and

(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm; and

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) for which the rights to produce the tobacco were rented to the quota lessee; and

(iii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm.

(5) MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the base quota level for each quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall be determined in accordance with this subsection (based on a poundage conversion) by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(B) YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the base quota for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant (based on a poundage conversion) by determining the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(d) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR TYPES OF TOBACCO OTHER THAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, shall be given the option to relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota holder shall give notification of the intention of the quota holder to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than January 15, 1999.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTIONS TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (E), for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under subparagraph (E).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—The total amount of payments made under this paragraph to a quota holder shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the base quota level for the quota holder by \$8 per pound.

(6) REISSUANCE OF QUOTA.—

(A) REALLOCATION TO LESSEE OR TENANT.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), a quota lessee or quota tenant that was the primary producer during the 1997 marketing year of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, shall be given the option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—

(i) TIMING.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is given the option of having an allotment of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A) shall have 1 year from the date on which a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished under paragraph (2) to exercise the option.

(ii) LIMITATION ON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a farm acreage allotment, the acreage allotment determined for any farm

subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(iii) **LIMITATION ON MARKETING QUOTA.**—In the case of a farm marketing quota, the marketing quota determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed an amount determined by multiplying—

(I) the average county farm yield, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(C) **ELIGIBILITY OF LESSEE OR TENANT FOR PAYMENTS.**—If a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is reallocated to a quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reallocation; and

(ii) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be increased as a result of the reallocation.

(D) **REALLOCATION TO QUOTA HOLDERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY OR STATE.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (ii), if there was no quota lessee or quota tenant for the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco, or if no quota lessee or quota tenant exercises an option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco reallocated, the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same county.

(ii) **CROSS-COUNTY LEASING.**—In a State in which cross-county leasing is authorized pursuant to section 319(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e(1)), the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same State.

(iii) **ELIGIBILITY OF QUOTA HOLDER FOR PAYMENTS.**—If a farm marketing quota is reapportioned to a quota holder under this subparagraph—

(I) the quota holder shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reapportionment; and

(II) the base quota level for the quota holder shall not be increased as a result of the reapportionment.

(E) **SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED TOBACCO.**—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided evenly between, and the option of reallocating the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be offered in equal portions to, the quota lessee and to the quota tenant, if—

(i) during the 1997 marketing year, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; and

(ii) the quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment.

(5) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is

eligible under subsection (b), and has not exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the basic farm marketing quota (or poundage conversion) is less than the base quota level for the quota holder; and

(ii) \$4 per pound.

(B) **POUNDAge CONVERSION FOR MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAge QUOTAS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year shall be determined by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco.

(ii) **YIELD NOT AVAILABLE.**—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco.

(6) **PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b) in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the percentage by which the national marketing quota for the type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years;

(B) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(C) \$4 per pound.

(7) **LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(8) **LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) **ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (12).

(C) **REDUCTIONS.**—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraphs (5) and (6) to quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost tobacco quota does not ex-

ceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) **ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.**—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.**—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders that have exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2) by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraph (3).

(9) **SUBSEQUENT SALE AND TRANSFER OF QUOTA.**—Effective beginning with the 1999 marketing year, on the sale and transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under section 316(g) or 319(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(g), 1314e(g))—

(A) the person that sold and transferred the quota or allotment shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person reduced by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person reduced by the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(II) \$8 per pound; and

(B) if the quota or allotment has never been relinquished by a previous quota holder under paragraph (2), the person that acquired the quota shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person increased by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person—

(I) increased by the product obtained by multiplying—

(aa) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(bb) \$8 per pound; but

(II) decreased by any payments under paragraph (5) for lost tobacco quota previously made that are attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred.

(10) **SALE OR TRANSFER OF FARM.**—On the sale or transfer of ownership of a farm that is owned by a quota holder, the base quota level established under subsection (c), the right to payments under paragraph (5), and the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) shall transfer to the new owner of the farm to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions applied to the previous quota holder.

(11) **DEATH OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT.**—If a quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under this subsection dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more dependents, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving dependents in equal shares.

(12) **ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (5) and (6) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota

tenant for any affected type of tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for a type of tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for the type of tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1); or

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2).

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (7); less

(ii) any payments for lost tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for any type of tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for the type of tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

(13) BAN ON SUBSEQUENT SALE OR LEASING OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA OR FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—No quota holder that exercises the option to relinquish a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for any type of tobacco under paragraph (2) shall be eligible to acquire a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, or to obtain the lease or transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, for a period of 25 crop years after the date on which the quota or allotment was relinquished.

(e) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) RELINQUISHMENT OF QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder of flue-cured tobacco shall relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3) due to the transition from farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco to individual tobacco production permits as provided under section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the quota holders of the relinquishment of their quota or allotment at such time and

in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than November 15, 1998.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(4) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee or quota tenant that—

(i) is eligible under subsection (b);

(ii) has been issued an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

(iii) has not exercised an option to relinquish the permit.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the individual marketing limitation established for the permit is less than twice the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(ii) \$2 per pound.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant that has relinquished an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b)(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the individual tobacco production permit is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) PROHIBITION AGAINST PERMIT EXPANSION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that receives a payment under this paragraph shall be ineligible to receive any new or increased tobacco production permit from the county production pool established under section 317A(b)(8) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(6) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(7) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (9).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraph (4) to quota lessees and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTAS OR PERMITS, OR TO QUOTA LESSEES OR QUOTA TENANTS RELINQUISHING PERMITS.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraphs (3) and (5).

(8) DEATH OF QUOTA HOLDER, QUOTA LESSEE, OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota holder, quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under paragraph (4) or (5) dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more descendants, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving descendants in equal shares.

(9) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost flue-cured tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for flue-cured tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1);

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2); or

(VI) section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (6); less

(ii) any payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for flue-cured tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for flue-cured tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

SEC. 1022. INDUSTRY PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use such amounts remaining unspent and obligated at the end of each fiscal year to reimburse the Secretary for—

(1) costs associated with the administration of programs established under this title and amendments made by this title;

(2) costs associated with the administration of the tobacco quota and price support programs administered by the Secretary;

(3) costs to the Federal Government of carrying out crop insurance programs for tobacco;

(4) costs associated with all agricultural research, extension, or education activities associated with tobacco;

(5) costs associated with the administration of loan association and cooperative programs for tobacco producers, as approved by the Secretary; and

(6) any other costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may not be used—

(1) to provide direct benefits to quota holders, quota lessees, or quota tenants; or

(2) in a manner that results in a decrease, or an increase relative to other crops, in the amount of the crop insurance premiums assessed to participating tobacco producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(c) DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than September 30, 1998, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of costs described in subsection (a); and

(2) the amount that will be provided under this section as reimbursement for the costs.

SEC. 1023. TOBACCO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make grants to tobacco-growing States in accordance with this section to enable the States to carry out economic development initiatives in tobacco-growing communities.

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(1) a description of the activities that the State will carry out using amounts received under the grant;

(2) a designation of an appropriate State agency to administer amounts received under the grant; and

(3) a description of the steps to be taken to ensure that the funds are distributed in accordance with subsection (e).

(c) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts available as the total farm income of the State derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years (as determined under paragraph (2)) bears to the total farm income of all States derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) TOBACCO INCOME.—For the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall determine the amount of farm income derived from the production of tobacco in each State and in all States.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that has an application approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be entitled to a payment under this section in an amount that is equal to its allotment under subsection (c).

(2) FORM OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may make payments under this section to a State in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

(3) REALLOTMENTS.—Any portion of the allotment of a State under subsection (c) that the Secretary determines will not be used to carry out this section in accordance with an approved State application required under subsection (b), shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in proportion to the original allotments to the other States.

(e) USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out economic development activities, including—

(A) rural business enterprise activities described in subsections (c) and (e) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932);

(B) down payment loan assistance programs that are similar to the program described in section 310E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1935);

(C) activities designed to help create productive farm or off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural individuals to the economic and social development of tobacco communities;

(D) activities that expand existing infrastructure, facilities, and services to capitalize on opportunities to diversify economies in tobacco communities and that support the development of new industries or commercial ventures;

(E) activities by agricultural organizations that provide assistance directly to participating tobacco producers to assist in developing other agricultural activities that supplement tobacco-producing activities;

(F) initiatives designed to create or expand locally owned value-added processing and marketing operations in tobacco communities;

(G) technical assistance activities by persons to support farmer-owned enterprises, or agriculture-based rural development enterprises, of the type described in section 252 or 253 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2342, 2343); and

(H) initiatives designed to partially compensate tobacco warehouse owners for lost revenues and assist the tobacco warehouse

owners in establishing successful business enterprises.

(2) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—Assistance may be provided by a State under this section only to assist a county in the State that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years. For purposes of this section, the term "tobacco-growing county" includes a political subdivision surrounded within a State by a county that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out—

(i) economic development activities described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) agriculture-based rural development activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 4 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out technical assistance activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(C) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER INITIATIVES.—Not less than 6 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section during each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 shall be used to carry out initiatives described in paragraph (1)(H).

(D) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that funding will be provided, during each 5-year period for which funding is provided under this section, for activities in each county in the State that has been determined under paragraph (2) to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco, in amounts that are at least equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the ratio that the tobacco production income in the county determined under paragraph (2) bears to the total tobacco production income for the State determined under subsection (c); and

(ii) 50 percent of the total amounts received by a State under this section during the 5-year period.

(f) PREFERENCES IN HIRING.—A State may require recipients of funds under this section to provide a preference in employment to—

(1) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 calendar year, was employed in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products, or resided, in a county described in subsection (e)(2); and

(B) is eligible for assistance under the tobacco worker transition program established under section 1031; or

(2) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 marketing year, carried out tobacco quota or relevant tobacco production activities in a county described in subsection (e)(2);

(B) is eligible for a farmer opportunity grant under subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) has successfully completed a course of study at an institution of higher education.

(g) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that the amount of funds expended by the State and all counties in the State described in subsection (e)(2) for any activities funded under this section for a fiscal year is not less than 90 percent of the amount of

funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) **REDUCTION OF GRANT AMOUNT.**—If a State does not provide an assurance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the grant determined under subsection (c) by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities is less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) **FEDERAL FUNDS.**—For purposes of this subsection, the amount of funds expended by a State or county shall not include any amounts made available by the Federal Government.

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

“SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.**—The term ‘individual acreage limitation’ means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

“(2) **INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.**—The term ‘individual marketing limitation’ means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

“(3) **INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.**—The term ‘individual tobacco production permit’ means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

“(4) **NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.**—The term ‘national acreage allotment’ means the quantity determined by dividing—

“(A) the national marketing quota; by

“(B) the national average yield goal.

“(5) **NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.**—The term ‘national average yield goal’ means the

national average yield for flue-cured tobacco during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

“(6) **NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.**—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term ‘national marketing quota’ for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

“(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufacturers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

“(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

“(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

“(7) **PERMIT YIELD.**—The term ‘permit yield’ means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

“(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

“(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

“(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for overmarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

“(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

“(b) **INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.**—

“(1) **TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.**—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) **ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) **INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.**—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) **INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.**—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) **QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) **MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.**—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) **ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) **INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.**—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) **INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.**—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) **SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.**—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was

the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person's return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated to the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(c) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66% percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66% percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have

been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the national marketing quota in a quantity equal

to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPOINTMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available productivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall conduct a statewide referendum on any propo-

posal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota would otherwise be established.”

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term “contributed importantly” means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers' firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker's initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker.

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—No

benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION DATE.—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

“SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

“SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—

“(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to subsection (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

“(3) DESIGNATION.—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as ‘farmer opportunity grants’.

“(b) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

“(1) AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

“(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

“(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

“(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

“(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

“(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

“(B) PART-TIME RULE.—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

“(2) MAXIMUM.—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(C) PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary's functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student's account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may

elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student's account.

“(f) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Any institution of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student's social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attendance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20

U.S.C. 2471(4)(C)) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student's eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student's degree program.

“(h) VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) PENDING VERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student's eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student's eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”.

Subtitle D—Immunity

SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply

with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability

SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 1052. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This subtitle takes effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act, but shall apply as of such date of enactment.

**FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT
NO. 2625**

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 2493 proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE X—LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Long-Term Economic Assistance for Farmers Act” or the “LEAF Act”.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) PARTICIPATING TOBACCO PRODUCER.—The term “participating tobacco producer” means a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant.

(2) QUOTA HOLDER.—The term “quota holder” means an owner of a farm on January 1, 1998, for which a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

(3) QUOTA LESSEE.—The term “quota lessee” means—

(A) a producer that owns a farm that produced tobacco pursuant to a lease and transfer to that farm of all or part of a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; or

(B) a producer that rented land from a farm operator to produce tobacco under a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years.

(4) QUOTA TENANT.—The term “quota tenant” means a producer that—

(A) is the principal producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco on a farm where tobacco is produced pursuant to a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; and

(B) is not a quota holder or quota lessee.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) in subtitles A and B, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) in section 1031, the Secretary of Labor.

(6) TOBACCO PRODUCT IMPORTER.—The term “tobacco product importer” has the meaning given the term “importer” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” has the meaning given the term “manufacturer of tobacco products” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” does not include a person that manufactures cigars or pipe tobacco.

(8) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER.—The term “tobacco warehouse owner” means a warehouseman that participated in an auction market (as defined in the first section of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511)) during the 1998 marketing year.

(9) FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—The term “flue-cured tobacco” includes type 21 and type 37 tobacco.

Subtitle A—Tobacco Community Revitalization

SEC. 1011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated and transferred to the Secretary for each fiscal year such amounts from the National Tobacco Trust Fund established by section 401, other than from amounts in the State Litigation Settlement Account, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1012. EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations, to make payments under—

(1) section 1021 for payments for lost tobacco quota for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2023, but not to exceed \$1,650,000,000 for any fiscal year except to the extent the payments are made in accordance with subsection (d)(12) or (e)(9) of section 1021;

(2) section 1022 for industry payments for all costs of the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco;

(3) section 1023 for tobacco community economic development grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$375,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 for the fiscal year; and

(B) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2009 through 2023, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 during the fiscal year;

(4) section 1031 for assistance provided under the tobacco worker transition program, but not to exceed \$25,000,000 for any fiscal year; and

(5) subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for farmer opportunity grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$42,500,000 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

(B) \$50,000,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

(C) \$57,500,000 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

(D) \$65,000,000 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

(E) \$72,500,000 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

SEC. 1013. BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

This subtitle constitutes budget authority in advance of appropriations Acts and represents the obligation of the Federal Government to provide payments to States and eligible persons in accordance with this title.

Subtitle B—Tobacco Market Transition Assistance

SEC. 1021. PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the 1999 marketing year, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to eligible quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants as reimbursement for lost tobacco quota.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall—

(1) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information sufficient to make the demonstration required under paragraph (2); and

(2) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, with respect to the 1997 marketing year—

(A) the producer was a quota holder and realized income (or would have realized income, as determined by the Secretary, but for a medical hardship or crop disaster during the 1997 marketing year) from the production of tobacco through—

(i) the active production of tobacco;

(ii) the lease and transfer of tobacco quota to another farm;

(iii) the rental of all or part of the farm of the quota holder, including the right to produce tobacco, to another tobacco producer; or

(iv) the hiring of a quota tenant to produce tobacco;

(B) the producer was a quota lessee; or

(C) the producer was a quota tenant.

(c) BASE QUOTA LEVEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall determine, for each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant, the base quota level for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) QUOTA HOLDERS.—The base quota level for a quota holder shall be equal to the average tobacco farm marketing quota established for the farm owned by the quota holder for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) QUOTA LESSEES.—The base quota level for a quota lessee shall be equal to—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for the farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) that was rented to the quota lessee for the right to produce the tobacco; less

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota described in subparagraph (A) for which a quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco quota.

(4) QUOTA TENANTS.—The base quota level for a quota tenant shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for a farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was owned by a quota holder; and

(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm; and

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) for which the rights to produce the tobacco were rented to the quota lessee; and

(iii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm.

(5) MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the base quota level for each quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall be determined in accordance with this subsection (based on a poundage conversion) by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(B) YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the base quota for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant (based on a poundage conversion) by determining the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(d) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR TYPES OF TOBACCO OTHER THAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, shall be given the option to relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota holder shall give notification of the intention of the quota holder to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than January 15, 1999.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTIONS TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (E), for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under subparagraph (E).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—The total amount of payments made under this paragraph to a quota holder shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the base quota level for the quota holder by \$8 per pound.

(4) REISSUANCE OF QUOTA.—

(A) REALLOCATION TO LESSEE OR TENANT.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), a quota lessee or quota tenant that was the primary producer during the 1997 marketing year of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, shall be given the option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—

(i) TIMING.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is given the option of having an allotment of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A) shall have 1 year from the date on which a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished under paragraph (2) to exercise the option.

(ii) LIMITATION ON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a farm acreage allotment, the acreage allotment determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(iii) LIMITATION ON MARKETING QUOTA.—In the case of a farm marketing quota, the marketing quota determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed an amount determined by multiplying—

(I) the average county farm yield, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(C) ELIGIBILITY OF LESSEE OR TENANT FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is reallocated to a quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reallocation; and

(ii) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be increased as a result of the reallocation.

(D) REALLOCATION TO QUOTA HOLDERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY OR STATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if there was no quota lessee or quota tenant for the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco, or if no quota lessee or quota tenant exercises an option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco reallocated, the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same county.

(ii) CROSS-COUNTY LEASING.—In a State in which cross-county leasing is authorized pursuant to section 319(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e(1)), the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same State.

(iii) ELIGIBILITY OF QUOTA HOLDER FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota is reapportioned to a quota holder under this subparagraph—

(I) the quota holder shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reapportionment; and

(II) the base quota level for the quota holder shall not be increased as a result of the reapportionment.

(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED TOBACCO.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided evenly between, and the option of reallocating the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be offered in equal portions to, the quota lessee and to the quota tenant, if—

(i) during the 1997 marketing year, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; and

(ii) the quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Sec-

retary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b), and has not exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the basic farm marketing quota (or poundage conversion) is less than the base quota level for the quota holder; and

(ii) \$4 per pound.

(B) POUNDAGE CONVERSION FOR MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year shall be determined by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco.

(ii) YIELD NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco.

(6) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b) in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the percentage by which the national marketing quota for the type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years;

(B) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(C) \$4 per pound.

(7) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(8) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (12).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1),

the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraphs (5) and (6) to quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders that have exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2) by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraph (3).

(9) SUBSEQUENT SALE AND TRANSFER OF QUOTA.—Effective beginning with the 1999 marketing year, on the sale and transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under section 316(g) or 319(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(g), 1314e(g))—

(A) the person that sold and transferred the quota or allotment shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person reduced by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person reduced by the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(II) \$8 per pound; and

(B) if the quota or allotment has never been relinquished by a previous quota holder under paragraph (2), the person that acquired the quota shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person increased by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person—

(I) increased by the product obtained by multiplying—

(aa) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(bb) \$8 per pound; but

(II) decreased by any payments under paragraph (5) for lost tobacco quota previously made that are attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred.

(10) SALE OR TRANSFER OF FARM.—On the sale or transfer of ownership of a farm that is owned by a quota holder, the base quota level established under subsection (c), the right to payments under paragraph (5), and the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) shall transfer to the new owner of the farm to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions applied to the previous quota holder.

(11) DEATH OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under this subsection dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more dependents, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving dependents in equal shares.

(12) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (5) and (6) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for any affected type of tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for a type of tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for the type of tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1); or

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2).

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (7); less

(ii) any payments for lost tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for any type of tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for the type of tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

(13) BAN ON SUBSEQUENT SALE OR LEASING OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA OR FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—No quota holder that exercises the option to relinquish a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for any type of tobacco under paragraph (2) shall be eligible to acquire a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, or to obtain the lease or transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, for a period of 25 crop years after the date on which the quota or allotment was relinquished.

(e) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) RELINQUISHMENT OF QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder of flue-cured tobacco shall relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3) due to the transition from farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco to individual to-

bacco production permits as provided under section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the quota holders of the relinquishment of their quota or allotment at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than November 15, 1998.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(4) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee or quota tenant that—

(i) is eligible under subsection (b);

(ii) has been issued an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

(iii) has not exercised an option to relinquish the permit.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the individual marketing limitation established for the permit is less than twice the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(ii) \$2 per pound.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant that has relinquished an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b)(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the individual tobacco production permit is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) PROHIBITION AGAINST PERMIT EXPANSION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that

receives a payment under this paragraph shall be ineligible to receive any new or increased tobacco production permit from the county production pool established under section 317A(b)(8) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(6) **LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and
(B) \$8 per pound.

(7) **LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) **ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (9).

(C) **REDUCTIONS.**—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraph (4) to quota lessees and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) **ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA.**—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTAS OR PERMITS, OR TO QUOTA LESSEES OR QUOTA TENANTS RELINQUISHING PERMITS.**—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraphs (3) and (5).

(8) **DEATH OF QUOTA HOLDER, QUOTA LESSEE, OR QUOTA TENANT.**—If a quota holder, quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under paragraph (4) or (5) dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more descendants, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving descendants in equal shares.

(9) **ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost flue-cured tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for flue-cured tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) **TRIGGERING EVENTS.**—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1);

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2); or

(VI) section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(C) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (6); less

(ii) any payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) **REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.**—A referendum vote of producers for flue-cured tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for flue-cured tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

SEC. 1022. INDUSTRY PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall use such amounts remaining unspent and obligated at the end of each fiscal year to reimburse the Secretary for—

(1) costs associated with the administration of programs established under this title and amendments made by this title;

(2) costs associated with the administration of the tobacco quota and price support programs administered by the Secretary;

(3) costs to the Federal Government of carrying out crop insurance programs for tobacco;

(4) costs associated with all agricultural research, extension, or education activities associated with tobacco;

(5) costs associated with the administration of loan association and cooperative programs for tobacco producers, as approved by the Secretary; and

(6) any other costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco.

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may not be used—

(1) to provide direct benefits to quota holders, quota lessees, or quota tenants; or

(2) in a manner that results in a decrease, or an increase relative to other crops, in the amount of the crop insurance premiums assessed to participating tobacco producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(c) **DETERMINATIONS.**—Not later than September 30, 1998, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of costs described in subsection (a); and

(2) the amount that will be provided under this section as reimbursement for the costs.

SEC. 1023. TOBACCO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary shall make grants to tobacco-growing States in accordance with this section to enable the States to carry out economic development initiatives in tobacco-growing communities.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(1) a description of the activities that the State will carry out using amounts received under the grant;

(2) a designation of an appropriate State agency to administer amounts received under the grant; and

(3) a description of the steps to be taken to ensure that the funds are distributed in accordance with subsection (e).

(c) **AMOUNT OF GRANT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From the amounts available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts available as the total farm income of the State derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years (as determined under paragraph (2)) bears to the total farm income of all States derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) **TOBACCO INCOME.**—For the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall determine the amount of farm income derived from the production of tobacco in each State and in all States.

(d) **PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A State that has an application approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be entitled to a payment under this section in an amount that is equal to its allotment under subsection (c).

(2) **FORM OF PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary may make payments under this section to a State in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

(3) **REALLOTMENTS.**—Any portion of the allotment of a State under subsection (c) that the Secretary determines will not be used to carry out this section in accordance with an approved State application required under subsection (b), shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in proportion to the original allotments to the other States.

(e) **USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out economic development activities, including—

(A) rural business enterprise activities described in subsections (c) and (e) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932);

(B) down payment loan assistance programs that are similar to the program described in section 310E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1935);

(C) activities designed to help create productive farm or off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural individuals to the economic and social development of tobacco communities;

(D) activities that expand existing infrastructure, facilities, and services to capitalize on opportunities to diversify economies in tobacco communities and that support the development of new industries or commercial ventures;

(E) activities by agricultural organizations that provide assistance directly to participating tobacco producers to assist in developing other agricultural activities that supplement tobacco-producing activities;

(F) initiatives designed to create or expand locally owned value-added processing and marketing operations in tobacco communities;

(G) technical assistance activities by persons to support farmer-owned enterprises, or

agriculture-based rural development enterprises, of the type described in section 252 or 253 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2342, 2343); and

(H) initiatives designed to partially compensate tobacco warehouse owners for lost revenues and assist the tobacco warehouse owners in establishing successful business enterprises.

(2) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—Assistance may be provided by a State under this section only to assist a county in the State that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years. For purposes of this section, the term "tobacco-growing county" includes a political subdivision surrounded within a State by a county that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out—

(i) economic development activities described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) agriculture-based rural development activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 4 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out technical assistance activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(C) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER INITIATIVES.—Not less than 6 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section during each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 shall be used to carry out initiatives described in paragraph (1)(H).

(D) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that funding will be provided, during each 5-year period for which funding is provided under this section, for activities in each county in the State that has been determined under paragraph (2) to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco, in amounts that are at least equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the ratio that the tobacco production income in the county determined under paragraph (2) bears to the total tobacco production income for the State determined under subsection (c); and

(ii) 50 percent of the total amounts received by a State under this section during the 5-year period.

(f) PREFERENCES IN HIRING.—A State may require recipients of funds under this section to provide a preference in employment to—

(1) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 calendar year, was employed in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products, or resided, in a county described in subsection (e)(2); and

(B) is eligible for assistance under the tobacco worker transition program established under section 1031; or

(2) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 marketing year, carried out tobacco quota or relevant tobacco production activities in a county described in subsection (e)(2);

(B) is eligible for a farmer opportunity grant under subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) has successfully completed a course of study at an institution of higher education.

(g) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that the amount of funds expended by the State and all counties in the State described in subsection (e)(2) for any activities funded under this section for a fiscal year is not less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) REDUCTION OF GRANT AMOUNT.—If a State does not provide an assurance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the grant determined under subsection (c) by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities is less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this subsection, the amount of funds expended by a State or county shall not include any amounts made available by the Federal Government.

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

"SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.—The term 'individual acreage limitation' means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

"(A) prior to—

"(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

"(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

"(B) in a manner that ensures that—

"(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

"(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

"(2) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.—The term 'individual marketing limitation' means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

"(A) prior to—

"(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

"(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

"(B) in a manner that ensures that—

"(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

"(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

"(3) INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.—The term 'individual tobacco production permit' means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

"(4) NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—The term 'national acreage allotment' means the quantity determined by dividing—

"(A) the national marketing quota; by

"(B) the national average yield goal.

"(5) NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.—The term 'national average yield goal' means the national average yield for flue-cured tobacco during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

"(6) NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term 'national marketing quota' for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

"(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufacturers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

"(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

"(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

"(7) PERMIT YIELD.—The term 'permit yield' means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

"(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

"(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

"(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for undermarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

"(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

"(b) INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

"(1) TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

"(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

"(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person's return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-

cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated by the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(c) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66½ percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66½ percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco

production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the national marketing quota in a quantity equal to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPORTIONMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available productivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall conduct a statewide referendum on any proposal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding

the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota would otherwise be established.”.

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers’ firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers’ separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term “contributed importantly” means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers’ firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker’s initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker.

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—No benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION DATE.—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

“SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

“SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

“(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—

“(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to subsection (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

“(3) DESIGNATION.—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as ‘farmer opportunity grants’.

“(b) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

“(1) AMOUNTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

“(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

“(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

“(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

“(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

“(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

“(B) PART-TIME RULE.—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

“(2) MAXIMUM.—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(c) PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall

file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary’s functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student’s account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student’s account.

“(f) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Any institution of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student’s social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attendance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also

take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2471(4)(C))) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student's eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student's degree program.

“(h) VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) PENDING VERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student's eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student's eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”.

Subtitle D—Immunity

SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability

SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 1052. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This subtitle takes effect on the day after the date of enactment of this Act, but shall apply as of such date of enactment.

FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2626

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLDINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 2496, proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken, insert the following:

TITLE X—LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Long-Term Economic Assistance for Farmers Act’’ or the ‘‘LEAF Act’’.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) PARTICIPATING TOBACCO PRODUCER.—The term ‘‘participating tobacco producer’’ means a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant.

(2) QUOTA HOLDER.—The term ‘‘quota holder’’ means an owner of a farm on January 1, 1998, for which a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

(3) QUOTA LESSEE.—The term ‘‘quota lessee’’ means—

(A) a producer that owns a farm that produced tobacco pursuant to a lease and transfer to that farm of all or part of a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; or

(B) a producer that rented land from a farm operator to produce tobacco under a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years.

(4) QUOTA TENANT.—The term ‘‘quota tenant’’ means a producer that—

(A) is the principal producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco on a farm where tobacco is produced pursuant to a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural

Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; and

(B) is not a quota holder or quota lessee.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means—

(A) in subtitles A and B, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) in section 1031, the Secretary of Labor.

(6) TOBACCO PRODUCT IMPORTER.—The term ‘‘tobacco product importer’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘importer’’ in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘tobacco product manufacturer’’ has the meaning given the term ‘‘manufacturer of tobacco products’’ in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘‘tobacco product manufacturer’’ does not include a person that manufactures cigars or pipe tobacco.

(8) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER.—The term ‘‘tobacco warehouse owner’’ means a warehouseman that participated in an auction market (as defined in the first section of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511)) during the 1998 marketing year.

(9) FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—The term ‘‘flue-cured tobacco’’ includes type 21 and type 37 tobacco.

Subtitle A—Tobacco Community Revitalization

SEC. 1011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated and transferred to the Secretary for each fiscal year such amounts from the National Tobacco Trust Fund established by section 401, other than from amounts in the State Litigation Settlement Account, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1012. EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations, to make payments under—

(1) section 1021 for payments for lost tobacco quota for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2023, but not to exceed \$1,650,000,000 for any fiscal year except to the extent the payments are made in accordance with subsection (d)(12) or (e)(9) of section 1021;

(2) section 1022 for industry payments for all costs of the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco;

(3) section 1023 for tobacco community economic development grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$375,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 for the fiscal year; and

(B) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2009 through 2023, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 during the fiscal year;

(4) section 1031 for assistance provided under the tobacco worker transition program, but not to exceed \$25,000,000 for any fiscal year; and

(5) subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for farmer opportunity grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$42,500,000 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

(B) \$50,000,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

(C) \$57,500,000 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

(D) \$65,000,000 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

(E) \$72,500,000 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

SEC. 1013. BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

This subtitle constitutes budget authority in advance of appropriations Acts and represents the obligation of the Federal Government to provide payments to States and eligible persons in accordance with this title.

Subtitle B—Tobacco Market Transition Assistance

SEC. 1021. PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the 1999 marketing year, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to eligible quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants as reimbursement for lost tobacco quota.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall—

(1) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information sufficient to make the demonstration required under paragraph (2); and

(2) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, with respect to the 1997 marketing year—

(A) the producer was a quota holder and realized income (or would have realized income, as determined by the Secretary, but for a medical hardship or crop disaster during the 1997 marketing year) from the production of tobacco through—

(i) the active production of tobacco;

(ii) the lease and transfer of tobacco quota to another farm;

(iii) the rental of all or part of the farm of the quota holder, including the right to produce tobacco, to another tobacco producer; or

(iv) the hiring of a quota tenant to produce tobacco;

(B) the producer was a quota lessee; or

(C) the producer was a quota tenant.

(c) BASE QUOTA LEVEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall determine, for each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant, the base quota level for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) QUOTA HOLDERS.—The base quota level for a quota holder shall be equal to the average tobacco farm marketing quota established for the farm owned by the quota holder for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) QUOTA LESSEES.—The base quota level for a quota lessee shall be equal to—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for the farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) that was rented to the quota lessee for the right to produce the tobacco; less

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota described in subparagraph (A) for which a quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco quota.

(4) QUOTA TENANTS.—The base quota level for a quota tenant shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for a farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was owned by a quota holder; and

(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm; and

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) for which the rights to produce the tobacco were rented to the quota lessee; and

(i) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm.

(5) MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or al-

lotment (on an acreage basis), the base quota level for each quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall be determined in accordance with this subsection (based on a poundage conversion) by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(B) YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the base quota for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant (based on a poundage conversion) by determining the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(d) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR TYPES OF TOBACCO OTHER THAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, shall be given the option to relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota holder shall give notification of the intention of the quota holder to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than January 15, 1999.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTIONS TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (E), for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under subparagraph (E).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—The total amount of payments made under this paragraph to a quota holder shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the base quota level for the quota holder by \$8 per pound.

(4) REISSUANCE OF QUOTA.—

(A) REALLOCATION TO LESSEE OR TENANT.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or

farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), a quota lessee or quota tenant that was the primary producer during the 1997 marketing year of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, shall be given the option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—

(i) TIMING.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is given the option of having an allotment of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A) shall have 1 year from the date on which a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished under paragraph (2) to exercise the option.

(ii) LIMITATION ON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a farm acreage allotment, the acreage allotment determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(iii) LIMITATION ON MARKETING QUOTA.—In the case of a farm marketing quota, the marketing quota determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed an amount determined by multiplying—

(I) the average county farm yield, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(C) ELIGIBILITY OF LESSEE OR TENANT FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is reallocated to a quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reallocation; and

(ii) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be increased as a result of the reallocation.

(D) REALLOCATION TO QUOTA HOLDERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY OR STATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if there was no quota lessee or quota tenant for the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco, or if no quota lessee or quota tenant exercises an option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco reallocated, the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same county.

(ii) CROSS-COUNTY LEASING.—In a State in which cross-county leasing is authorized pursuant to section 319(l) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e(l)), the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same State.

(iii) ELIGIBILITY OF QUOTA HOLDER FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota is reapportioned to a quota holder under this subparagraph—

(I) the quota holder shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reapportionment; and

(II) the base quota level for the quota holder shall not be increased as a result of the reapportionment.

(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED TOBACCO.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), the farm marketing quota or farm

acreage allotment shall be divided evenly between, and the option of reallocating the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be offered in equal portions to, the quota lessee and to the quota tenant, if—

(i) during the 1997 marketing year, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; and

(ii) the quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b), and has not exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the basic farm marketing quota (or poundage conversion) is less than the base quota level for the quota holder; and

(ii) \$4 per pound.

(B) POUNDAGE CONVERSION FOR MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year shall be determined by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco.

(ii) YIELD NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average county yield per acre for the type of tobacco.

(6) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b) in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the percentage by which the national marketing quota for the type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years;

(B) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(C) \$4 per pound.

(7) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(8) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (12).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraphs (5) and (6) to quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders that have exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2) by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraph (3).

(9) SUBSEQUENT SALE AND TRANSFER OF QUOTA.—Effective beginning with the 1999 marketing year, on the sale and transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under section 316(g) or 319(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(g), 1314e(g))—

(A) the person that sold and transferred the quota or allotment shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person reduced by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person reduced by the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(II) \$8 per pound; and

(B) if the quota or allotment has never been relinquished by a previous quota holder under paragraph (2), the person that acquired the quota shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person increased by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person—

(I) increased by the product obtained by multiplying—

(aa) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(bb) \$8 per pound; but

(II) decreased by any payments under paragraph (5) for lost tobacco quota previously made that are attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred.

(10) SALE OR TRANSFER OF FARM.—On the sale or transfer of ownership of a farm that is owned by a quota holder, the base quota level established under subsection (c), the right to payments under paragraph (5), and the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) shall transfer to the new owner of the farm to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions applied to the previous quota holder.

(11) DEATH OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under this subsection dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more dependents, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving dependents in equal shares.

(12) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (5) and (6) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for any affected type of tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for a type of tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for the type of tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1); or

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2).

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (7); less

(ii) any payments for lost tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for any type of tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for the type of tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

(13) BAN ON SUBSEQUENT SALE OR LEASING OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA OR FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—No quota holder that exercises the option to relinquish a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for any type of tobacco under paragraph (2) shall be eligible to acquire a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, or to obtain the lease or transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, for a period of 25 crop years after the date on which the quota or allotment was relinquished.

(e) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for

payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) RELINQUISHMENT OF QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder of flue-cured tobacco shall relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3) due to the transition from farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco to individual tobacco production permits as provided under section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the quota holders of the relinquishment of their quota or allotment at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than November 15, 1998.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(4) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee or quota tenant that—

(i) is eligible under subsection (b);

(ii) has been issued an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

(iii) has not exercised an option to relinquish the permit.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the individual marketing limitation established for the permit is less than twice the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(ii) \$2 per pound.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco

quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant that has relinquished an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b)(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the individual tobacco production permit is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) PROHIBITION AGAINST PERMIT EXPANSION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that receives a payment under this paragraph shall be ineligible to receive any new or increased tobacco production permit from the county production pool established under section 317A(b)(8) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(6) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(7) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (9).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraph (4) to quota lessees and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTAS OR PERMITS, OR TO QUOTA LESSEES OR QUOTA TENANTS RELINQUISHING PERMITS.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraphs (3) and (5).

(8) DEATH OF QUOTA HOLDER, QUOTA LESSEE, OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota holder, quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under paragraph (4) or (5) dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more descendants, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving descendants in equal shares.

(9) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost flue-cured tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for flue-cured tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1);

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2); or

(VI) section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (6); less

(ii) any payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for flue-cured tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for flue-cured tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

SEC. 1022. INDUSTRY PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use such amounts remaining unspent and obligated at the end of each fiscal year to reimburse the Secretary for—

(1) costs associated with the administration of programs established under this title and amendments made by this title;

(2) costs associated with the administration of the tobacco quota and price support programs administered by the Secretary;

(3) costs to the Federal Government of carrying out crop insurance programs for tobacco;

(4) costs associated with all agricultural research, extension, or education activities associated with tobacco;

(5) costs associated with the administration of loan association and cooperative programs for tobacco producers, as approved by the Secretary; and

(6) any other costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may not be used—

(1) to provide direct benefits to quota holders, quota lessees, or quota tenants; or

(2) in a manner that results in a decrease, or an increase relative to other crops, in the amount of the crop insurance premiums assessed to participating tobacco producers

under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(c) DETERMINATIONS.—Not later than September 30, 1998, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of costs described in subsection (a); and

(2) the amount that will be provided under this section as reimbursement for the costs.

SEC. 1023. TOBACCO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary shall make grants to tobacco-growing States in accordance with this section to enable the States to carry out economic development initiatives in tobacco-growing communities.

(b) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(1) a description of the activities that the State will carry out using amounts received under the grant;

(2) a designation of an appropriate State agency to administer amounts received under the grant; and

(3) a description of the steps to be taken to ensure that the funds are distributed in accordance with subsection (e).

(c) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts available as the total farm income of the State derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years (as determined under paragraph (2)) bears to the total farm income of all States derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) TOBACCO INCOME.—For the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall determine the amount of farm income derived from the production of tobacco in each State and in all States.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State that has an application approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be entitled to a payment under this section in an amount that is equal to its allotment under subsection (c).

(2) FORM OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may make payments under this section to a State in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

(3) REALLOTMENTS.—Any portion of the allotment of a State under subsection (c) that the Secretary determines will not be used to carry out this section in accordance with an approved State application required under subsection (b), shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in proportion to the original allotments to the other States.

(e) USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out economic development activities, including—

(A) rural business enterprise activities described in subsections (c) and (e) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932);

(B) down payment loan assistance programs that are similar to the program described in section 310E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1935);

(C) activities designed to help create productive farm or off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for

improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural individuals to the economic and social development of tobacco communities;

(D) activities that expand existing infrastructure, facilities, and services to capitalize on opportunities to diversify economies in tobacco communities and that support the development of new industries or commercial ventures;

(E) activities by agricultural organizations that provide assistance directly to participating tobacco producers to assist in developing other agricultural activities that supplement tobacco-producing activities;

(F) initiatives designed to create or expand locally owned value-added processing and marketing operations in tobacco communities;

(G) technical assistance activities by persons to support farmer-owned enterprises, or agriculture-based rural development enterprises, of the type described in section 252 or 253 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2342, 2343); and

(H) initiatives designed to partially compensate tobacco warehouse owners for lost revenues and assist the tobacco warehouse owners in establishing successful business enterprises.

(2) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—Assistance may be provided by a State under this section only to assist a county in the State that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years. For purposes of this section, the term "tobacco-growing county" includes a political subdivision surrounded within a State by a county that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out—

(i) economic development activities described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) agriculture-based rural development activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(B) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—Not less than 4 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out technical assistance activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(C) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER INITIATIVES.—Not less than 6 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section during each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 shall be used to carry out initiatives described in paragraph (1)(H).

(D) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that funding will be provided, during each 5-year period for which funding is provided under this section, for activities in each county in the State that has been determined under paragraph (2) to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco, in amounts that are at least equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the ratio that the tobacco production income in the county determined under paragraph (2) bears to the total tobacco production income for the State determined under subsection (c); and

(ii) 50 percent of the total amounts received by a State under this section during the 5-year period.

(f) PREFERENCES IN HIRING.—A State may require recipients of funds under this section to provide a preference in employment to—

(1) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 calendar year, was employed in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products, or resided, in a county described in subsection (e)(2); and

(B) is eligible for assistance under the tobacco worker transition program established under section 1031; or

(2) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 marketing year, carried out tobacco quota or relevant tobacco production activities in a county described in subsection (e)(2);

(B) is eligible for a farmer opportunity grant under subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) has successfully completed a course of study at an institution of higher education.

(g) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that the amount of funds expended by the State and all counties in the State described in subsection (e)(2) for any activities funded under this section for a fiscal year is not less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) REDUCTION OF GRANT AMOUNT.—If a State does not provide an assurance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the grant determined under subsection (c) by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this subsection, the amount of funds expended by a State or county shall not include any amounts made available by the Federal Government.

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

“SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual acreage limitation’ means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

“(2) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual marketing limitation’ means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

“(3) INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.—The term ‘individual tobacco production permit’ means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

“(4) NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—The term ‘national acreage allotment’ means the quantity determined by dividing—

“(A) the national marketing quota; by

“(B) the national average yield goal.

“(5) NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.—The term ‘national average yield goal’ means the national average yield for flue-cured tobacco during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

“(6) NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term ‘national marketing quota’ for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

“(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufacturers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

“(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

“(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

“(7) PERMIT YIELD.—The term ‘permit yield’ means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

“(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

“(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

“(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for overmarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

“(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

“(b) INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

“(1) TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured to-

bacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person’s return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated by the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(c) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of

flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66⅔ percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66⅔ percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and

transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the national marketing quota in a quantity equal to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPORTIONMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available productivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties

for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”.

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall conduct a statewide referendum on any proposal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”.

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”.

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-poundage quota would otherwise be established.”.

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term “contributed importantly” means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application

of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers' firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is

not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker's initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) **INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.**—No benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) **FUNDING.**—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) **TERMINATION DATE.**—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

“SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

“It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

“SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

“(a) **PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.**—

“(1) **PROGRAM AUTHORITY.**—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to sub-

section (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

“(2) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

“(3) **DESIGNATION.**—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as ‘farmer opportunity grants’.

“(b) **AMOUNT OF GRANTS.**—

“(1) **AMOUNTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

“(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

“(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

“(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

“(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

“(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

“(B) **PART-TIME RULE.**—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

“(2) **MAXIMUM.**—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

“(3) **PROHIBITION.**—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(c) **PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) **PROHIBITION.**—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) **APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) **INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.**—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary's functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) **DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.**—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student's account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student's account.

“(f) **INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.**—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) **TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.**—Any institution of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or

is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student’s social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attendance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit

from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2471(4)(C))) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student’s eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) STUDY ABROAD.—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student’s degree program.

“(h) VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) PENDING VERIFICATION.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student’s eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) DENIAL OR TERMINATION.—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student’s eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”

Subtitle D—Immunity

SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability

SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2627

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

On page 444, beginning with line 12, strike through the end of the bill, and insert the following:

(E) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury, except where the context otherwise requires.

FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2628

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to amendment No. 2497 proposed by Mr. LUGAR to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE X—LONG-TERM ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR FARMERS

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Long-Term Economic Assistance for Farmers Act” or the “LEAF Act”.

SEC. 1002. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) PARTICIPATING TOBACCO PRODUCER.—The term “participating tobacco producer” means a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant.

(2) QUOTA HOLDER.—The term “quota holder” means an owner of a farm on January 1,

1998, for which a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

(3) QUOTA LESSEE.—The term “quota lessee” means—

(A) a producer that owns a farm that produced tobacco pursuant to a lease and transfer to that farm of all or part of a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; or

(B) a producer that rented land from a farm operator to produce tobacco under a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years.

(4) QUOTA TENANT.—The term “quota tenant” means a producer that—

(A) is the principal producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco on a farm where tobacco is produced pursuant to a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) for any of the 1995, 1996, or 1997 crop years; and

(B) is not a quota holder or quota lessee.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) in subtitles A and B, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) in section 1031, the Secretary of Labor.

(6) TOBACCO PRODUCT IMPORTER.—The term “tobacco product importer” has the meaning given the term “importer” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(7) TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” has the meaning given the term “manufacturer of tobacco products” in section 5702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term “tobacco product manufacturer” does not include a person that manufactures cigars or pipe tobacco.

(8) TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER.—The term “tobacco warehouse owner” means a warehouseman that participated in an auction market (as defined in the first section of the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511)) during the 1998 marketing year.

(9) FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—The term “flue-cured tobacco” includes type 21 and type 37 tobacco.

Subtitle A—Tobacco Community Revitalization

SEC. 1011. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are appropriated and transferred to the Secretary for each fiscal year such amounts from the National Tobacco Trust Fund established by section 401, other than from amounts in the State Litigation Settlement Account, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1012. EXPENDITURES.

The Secretary is authorized, subject to appropriations, to make payments under—

(1) section 1021 for payments for lost tobacco quota for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2023, but not to exceed \$1,650,000,000 for any fiscal year except to the extent the payments are made in accordance with subsection (d)(12) or (e)(9) of section 1021;

(2) section 1022 for industry payments for all costs of the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco;

(3) section 1023 for tobacco community economic development grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$375,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 for the fiscal year; and

(B) \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal year 2009 through 2023, less any amount required to be paid under section 1022 during the fiscal year;

(4) section 1031 for assistance provided under the tobacco worker transition program, but not to exceed \$25,000,000 for any fiscal year; and

(5) subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for farmer opportunity grants, but not to exceed—

(A) \$42,500,000 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

(B) \$50,000,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

(C) \$57,500,000 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

(D) \$65,000,000 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

(E) \$72,500,000 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

SEC. 1013. BUDGETARY TREATMENT.

This subtitle constitutes budget authority in advance of appropriations Acts and represents the obligation of the Federal Government to provide payments to States and eligible persons in accordance with this title.

Subtitle B—Tobacco Market Transition Assistance

SEC. 1021. PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the 1999 marketing year, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to eligible quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants as reimbursement for lost tobacco quota.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall—

(1) prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including information sufficient to make the demonstration required under paragraph (2); and

(2) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Secretary that, with respect to the 1997 marketing year—

(A) the producer was a quota holder and realized income (or would have realized income, as determined by the Secretary, but for a medical hardship or crop disaster during the 1997 marketing year) from the production of tobacco through—

(i) the active production of tobacco;

(ii) the lease and transfer of tobacco quota to another farm;

(iii) the rental of all or part of the farm of the quota holder, including the right to produce tobacco, to another tobacco producer; or

(iv) the hiring of a quota tenant to produce tobacco;

(B) the producer was a quota lessee; or

(C) the producer was a quota tenant.

(c) BASE QUOTA LEVEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall determine, for each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant, the base quota level for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) QUOTA HOLDERS.—The base quota level for a quota holder shall be equal to the average tobacco farm marketing quota established for the farm owned by the quota holder for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) QUOTA LESSEES.—The base quota level for a quota lessee shall be equal to—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for the farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) that was rented to the quota lessee for the right to produce the tobacco; less

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota described in sub-

paragraph (A) for which a quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco quota.

(4) QUOTA TENANTS.—The base quota level for a quota tenant shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) 50 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota established for a farm for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was owned by a quota holder; and

(ii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm; and

(B) 25 percent of the average number of pounds of tobacco quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years—

(i) that was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; or

(ii) for which the rights to produce the tobacco were rented to the quota lessee; and

(iii) for which the quota tenant was the principal producer of the tobacco on the farm.

(5) MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the base quota level for each quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall be determined in accordance with this subsection (based on a poundage conversion) by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(B) YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the base quota for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant (based on a poundage conversion) by determining the amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the average tobacco farm marketing quota or allotment for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; and

(ii) the average county yield per acre for the county in which the farm is located for the type of tobacco for the marketing years.

(d) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR TYPES OF TOBACCO OTHER THAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, shall be given the option to relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3).

(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota holder shall give notification of the intention of the quota holder to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than January 15, 1999.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTIONS TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (E), for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder

that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under subparagraph (E).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—The total amount of payments made under this paragraph to a quota holder shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying the base quota level for the quota holder by \$8 per pound.

(4) REISSUANCE OF QUOTA.—

(A) REALLOCATION TO LESSEE OR TENANT.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), a quota lessee or quota tenant that was the primary producer during the 1997 marketing year of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, as determined by the Secretary, shall be given the option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(B) CONDITIONS FOR REALLOCATION.—

(i) TIMING.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is given the option of having an allotment of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment reallocated to a farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A) shall have 1 year from the date on which a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished under paragraph (2) to exercise the option.

(ii) LIMITATION ON ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—In the case of a farm acreage allotment, the acreage allotment determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(iii) LIMITATION ON MARKETING QUOTA.—In the case of a farm marketing quota, the marketing quota determined for any farm subsequent to any reallocation under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed an amount determined by multiplying—

(I) the average county farm yield, as determined by the Secretary; and

(II) 50 percent of the acreage of cropland of the farm owned by the quota lessee or quota tenant.

(C) ELIGIBILITY OF LESSEE OR TENANT FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is reallocated to a quota lessee or quota tenant under subparagraph (A)—

(i) the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reallocation; and

(ii) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant shall not be increased as a result of the reallocation.

(D) REALLOCATION TO QUOTA HOLDERS WITHIN SAME COUNTY OR STATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), if there was no quota lessee or quota tenant for the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco, or if no quota lessee or quota tenant exercises an option of having an allotment of the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for a type of tobacco reallocated,

the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same county.

(ii) CROSS-COUNTY LEASING.—In a State in which cross-county leasing is authorized pursuant to section 319(l) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e(j)), the Secretary shall reapportion the farm marketing quota among the remaining quota holders for the type of tobacco within the same State.

(iii) ELIGIBILITY OF QUOTA HOLDER FOR PAYMENTS.—If a farm marketing quota is reapportioned to a quota holder under this subparagraph—

(I) the quota holder shall not be eligible for any additional payments under paragraph (5) or (6) as a result of the reapportionment; and

(II) the base quota level for the quota holder shall not be increased as a result of the reapportionment.

(E) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED TOBACCO.—If a quota holder exercises an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided evenly between, and the option of reallocating the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be offered in equal portions to, the quota lessee and to the quota tenant, if—

(i) during the 1997 marketing year, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment was leased and transferred to a farm owned by the quota lessee; and

(ii) the quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota holder, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b), and has not exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2), in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the basic farm marketing quota (or poundage conversion) is less than the base quota level for the quota holder; and

(ii) \$4 per pound.

(B) POUNDAGE CONVERSION FOR MARKETING QUOTAS OTHER THAN POUNDAGE QUOTAS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For each type of tobacco for which there is a marketing quota or allotment (on an acreage basis), the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year shall be determined by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average yield per acre for the farm for the type of tobacco.

(ii) YIELD NOT AVAILABLE.—If the average yield per acre is not available for a farm, the Secretary shall calculate the poundage conversion for each quota holder during a marketing year by multiplying—

(I) the basic farm acreage allotment for the farm for the marketing year; and

(II) the average county yield per acre for the type of tobacco.

(6) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the na-

tional marketing quota for a type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant, for types of tobacco other than flue-cured tobacco, that is eligible under subsection (b) in an amount that is equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the percentage by which the national marketing quota for the type of tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the type of tobacco for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years;

(B) the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(C) \$4 per pound.

(7) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(8) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (12).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraphs (5) and (6) to quota holders, quota lessees, and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C), the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (5), and (6) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders that have exercised an option to relinquish a tobacco farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under paragraph (2) by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraph (3).

(9) SUBSEQUENT SALE AND TRANSFER OF QUOTA.—Effective beginning with the 1999 marketing year, on the sale and transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment under section 316(g) or 319(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b(g), 1314e(g))—

(A) the person that sold and transferred the quota or allotment shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person reduced by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to

the person reduced by the product obtained by multiplying—

(I) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(II) \$8 per pound; and

(B) if the quota or allotment has never been relinquished by a previous quota holder under paragraph (2), the person that acquired the quota shall have—

(i) the base quota level attributable to the person increased by the base quota level attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred; and

(ii) the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) attributable to the person—

(I) increased by the product obtained by multiplying—

(aa) the base quota level attributable to the quota; and

(bb) \$8 per pound; but

(II) decreased by any payments under paragraph (5) for lost tobacco quota previously made that are attributable to the quota that is sold and transferred.

(10) SALE OR TRANSFER OF FARM.—On the sale or transfer of ownership of a farm that is owned by a quota holder, the base quota level established under subsection (c), the right to payments under paragraph (5), and the lifetime limitation on payments established under paragraph (7) shall transfer to the new owner of the farm to the same extent and in the same manner as those provisions applied to the previous quota holder.

(11) DEATH OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT.—If a quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under this subsection dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more dependents, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving dependents in equal shares.

(12) ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (5) and (6) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for any affected type of tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) TRIGGERING EVENTS.—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for a type of tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for the type of tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1); or

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2).

(C) AMOUNT.—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (7); less

(ii) any payments for lost tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.—A referendum vote of producers for

any type of tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for the type of tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

(13) BAN ON SUBSEQUENT SALE OR LEASING OF FARM MARKETING QUOTA OR FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENT TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTA.—No quota holder that exercises the option to relinquish a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for any type of tobacco under paragraph (2) shall be eligible to acquire a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, or to obtain the lease or transfer of a farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment for the type of tobacco, for a period of 25 crop years after the date on which the quota or allotment was relinquished.

(e) PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA FOR FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

(1) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts made available under section 1011(d)(1) for payments for lost tobacco quota, the Secretary shall make available for payments under this subsection an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts made available as—

(A) the sum of all national marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years; bears to

(B) the sum of all national marketing quotas for all types of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) RELINQUISHMENT OF QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota holder of flue-cured tobacco shall relinquish the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment in exchange for a payment made under paragraph (3) due to the transition from farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco to individual tobacco production permits as provided under section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 for flue-cured tobacco.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the quota holders of the relinquishment of their quota or allotment at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than November 15, 1998.

(3) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT RELINQUISH QUOTA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco to each quota holder that has relinquished the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of the quota holder under paragraph (2).

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota holder described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall equal $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(4) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE NOT RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, during any marketing year in which the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco is less than the average national marketing quota for the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall make payments for lost tobacco

quota to each quota lessee or quota tenant that—

(i) is eligible under subsection (b);

(ii) has been issued an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; and

(iii) has not exercised an option to relinquish the permit.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the number of pounds by which the individual marketing limitation established for the permit is less than twice the base quota level for the quota lessee or quota tenant; and

(ii) \$2 per pound.

(5) PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA TO QUOTA LESSEES AND QUOTA TENANTS THAT HAVE RELINQUISHED PERMITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008, the Secretary shall make annual payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota to each quota lessee and quota tenant that has relinquished an individual tobacco production permit under section 317A(b)(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(B) AMOUNT.—The amount of a payment made to a quota lessee or quota tenant described in subparagraph (A) for a marketing year shall be equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the lifetime limitation established under paragraph (6).

(C) TIMING.—The Secretary shall begin making annual payments under this paragraph for the marketing year in which the individual tobacco production permit is relinquished.

(D) ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may increase annual payments under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph (7)(E) to the extent that funding is available.

(E) PROHIBITION AGAINST PERMIT EXPANSION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that receives a payment under this paragraph shall be ineligible to receive any new or increased tobacco production permit from the county production pool established under section 317A(b)(8) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(6) LIFETIME LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the total amount of payments made under this subsection to a quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant during the lifetime of the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant shall not exceed the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) the base quota level for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant; and

(B) \$8 per pound.

(7) LIMITATIONS ON AGGREGATE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the total amount payable under this subsection for any marketing year shall not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(B) ACCELERATED PAYMENTS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if accelerated payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota are made in accordance with paragraph (9).

(C) REDUCTIONS.—If the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year exceeds the amount made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction in the amounts payable under paragraph (4) to quota lessees and quota tenants under this subsection to ensure that the total amount of payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota does not exceed the amount made available under paragraph (1).

(D) ROLLOVER OF PAYMENTS FOR LOST FLUE-CURED TOBACCO QUOTA.—Subject to subparagraph (A), if the Secretary makes a reduction in accordance with subparagraph (C),

the amount of the reduction shall be applied to the next marketing year and added to the payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota for the marketing year.

(E) **ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO QUOTA HOLDERS EXERCISING OPTION TO RELINQUISH QUOTAS OR PERMITS, OR TO QUOTA LESSEES OR QUOTA TENANTS RELINQUISHING PERMITS.**—If the amount made available under paragraph (1) exceeds the sum of the amounts determined under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) for a marketing year, the Secretary shall distribute the amount of the excess pro rata to quota holders by increasing the amount payable to each such holder under paragraphs (3) and (5).

(8) **DEATH OF QUOTA HOLDER, QUOTA LESSEE, OR QUOTA TENANT.**—If a quota holder, quota lessee or quota tenant that is entitled to payments under paragraph (4) or (5) dies and is survived by a spouse or 1 or more descendants, the right to receive the payments shall transfer to the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, to the surviving descendants in equal shares.

(9) **ACCELERATION OF PAYMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—On the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall make an accelerated lump sum payment for lost flue-cured tobacco quota as established under paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant for flue-cured tobacco in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) **TRIGGERING EVENTS.**—The Secretary shall make accelerated payments under subparagraph (A) if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) subject to subparagraph (D), for 3 consecutive marketing years, the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco is less than 50 percent of the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment for flue-cured tobacco for the 1998 marketing year; or

(ii) Congress repeals or makes ineffective, directly or indirectly, any provision of—

(I) section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314b);

(II) section 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314e);

(III) section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445);

(IV) section 106A of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1);

(V) section 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2); or

(VI) section 317A of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

(C) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of the accelerated payments made to each quota holder, quota lessee, and quota tenant under this subsection shall be equal to—

(i) the amount of the lifetime limitation established for the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant under paragraph (6); less

(ii) any payments for lost flue-cured tobacco quota received by the quota holder, quota lessee, or quota tenant before the occurrence of any of the events described in subparagraph (B).

(D) **REFERENDUM VOTE NOT A TRIGGERING EVENT.**—A referendum vote of producers for flue-cured tobacco that results in the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment not being in effect for flue-cured tobacco shall not be considered a triggering event under this paragraph.

SEC. 1022. INDUSTRY PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPARTMENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall use such amounts remaining unspent and obligated at the end of each fiscal year to reimburse the Secretary for—

(1) costs associated with the administration of programs established under this title and amendments made by this title;

(2) costs associated with the administration of the tobacco quota and price support programs administered by the Secretary;

(3) costs to the Federal Government of carrying out crop insurance programs for tobacco;

(4) costs associated with all agricultural research, extension, or education activities associated with tobacco;

(5) costs associated with the administration of loan association and cooperative programs for tobacco producers, as approved by the Secretary; and

(6) any other costs incurred by the Department of Agriculture associated with the production of tobacco.

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—Amounts made available under subsection (a) may not be used—

(1) to provide direct benefits to quota holders, quota lessees, or quota tenants; or

(2) in a manner that results in a decrease, or an increase relative to other crops, in the amount of the crop insurance premiums assessed to participating tobacco producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(c) **DETERMINATIONS.**—Not later than September 30, 1998, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall determine—

(1) the amount of costs described in subsection (a); and

(2) the amount that will be provided under this section as reimbursement for the costs.

SEC. 1023. TOBACCO COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS.

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary shall make grants to tobacco-growing States in accordance with this section to enable the States to carry out economic development initiatives in tobacco-growing communities.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including—

(1) a description of the activities that the State will carry out using amounts received under the grant;

(2) a designation of an appropriate State agency to administer amounts received under the grant; and

(3) a description of the steps to be taken to ensure that the funds are distributed in accordance with subsection (e).

(c) **AMOUNT OF GRANT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—From the amounts available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to each State an amount that bears the same ratio to the amounts available as the total farm income of the State derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years (as determined under paragraph (2)) bears to the total farm income of all States derived from the production of tobacco during the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(2) **TOBACCO INCOME.**—For the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, the Secretary shall determine the amount of farm income derived from the production of tobacco in each State and in all States.

(d) **PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A State that has an application approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be entitled to a payment under this section in an amount that is equal to its allotment under subsection (c).

(2) **FORM OF PAYMENTS.**—The Secretary may make payments under this section to a State in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

(3) **REALLOTMENTS.**—Any portion of the allotment of a State under subsection (c) that

the Secretary determines will not be used to carry out this section in accordance with an approved State application required under subsection (b), shall be reallocated by the Secretary to other States in proportion to the original allotments to the other States.

(e) **USE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out economic development activities, including—

(A) rural business enterprise activities described in subsections (c) and (e) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932);

(B) down payment loan assistance programs that are similar to the program described in section 310E of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1935);

(C) activities designed to help create productive farm or off-farm employment in rural areas to provide a more viable economic base and enhance opportunities for improved incomes, living standards, and contributions by rural individuals to the economic and social development of tobacco communities;

(D) activities that expand existing infrastructure, facilities, and services to capitalize on opportunities to diversify economies in tobacco communities and that support the development of new industries or commercial ventures;

(E) activities by agricultural organizations that provide assistance directly to participating tobacco producers to assist in developing other agricultural activities that supplement tobacco-producing activities;

(F) initiatives designed to create or expand locally owned value-added processing and marketing operations in tobacco communities;

(G) technical assistance activities by persons to support farmer-owned enterprises, or agriculture-based rural development enterprises, of the type described in section 252 or 253 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2342, 2343); and

(H) initiatives designed to partially compensate tobacco warehouse owners for lost revenues and assist the tobacco warehouse owners in establishing successful business enterprises.

(2) **TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.**—Assistance may be provided by a State under this section only to assist a county in the State that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years. For purposes of this section, the term "tobacco-growing county" includes a political subdivision surrounded within a State by a county that has been determined by the Secretary to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco during 1 or more of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years.

(3) **DISTRIBUTION.**—

(A) **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Not less than 20 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out—

(i) economic development activities described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) agriculture-based rural development activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(B) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.**—Not less than 4 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section shall be used to carry out technical assistance activities described in paragraph (1)(G).

(C) **TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNER INITIATIVES.**—Not less than 6 percent of the amounts received by a State under this section during each of fiscal years 1999 through

2008 shall be used to carry out initiatives described in paragraph (1)(H).

(D) TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTIES.—To be eligible to receive payments under this section, a State shall demonstrate to the Secretary that funding will be provided, during each 5-year period for which funding is provided under this section, for activities in each county in the State that has been determined under paragraph (2) to have in excess of \$100,000 in income derived from the production of tobacco, in amounts that are at least equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(i) the ratio that the tobacco production income in the county determined under paragraph (2) bears to the total tobacco production income for the State determined under subsection (c); and

(ii) 50 percent of the total amounts received by a State under this section during the 5-year period.

(f) PREFERENCES IN HIRING.—A State may require recipients of funds under this section to provide a preference in employment to—

(1) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 calendar year, was employed in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products, or resided, in a county described in subsection (e)(2); and

(B) is eligible for assistance under the tobacco worker transition program established under section 1031; or

(2) an individual who—

(A) during the 1998 marketing year, carried out tobacco quota or relevant tobacco production activities in a county described in subsection (e)(2);

(B) is eligible for a farmer opportunity grant under subpart 9 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(C) has successfully completed a course of study at an institution of higher education.

(g) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that the amount of funds expended by the State and all counties in the State described in subsection (e)(2) for any activities funded under this section for a fiscal year is not less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year.

(2) REDUCTION OF GRANT AMOUNT.—If a State does not provide an assurance described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of the grant determined under subsection (c) by an amount equal to the amount by which the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities is less than 90 percent of the amount of funds expended by the State and counties for the activities for the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this subsection, the amount of funds expended by a State or county shall not include any amounts made available by the Federal Government.

SEC. 1024. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by inserting after section 317 (7 U.S.C. 1314c) the following:

“SEC. 317A. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual acreage limitation’ means the number of acres of flue-cured tobacco that may be planted by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual acreage limitations is equal to the national acreage allotment, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual acreage limitation for a marketing year bears the same ratio to the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year as the ratio that the national acreage allotment for the marketing year bears to the national acreage allotment for the previous marketing year, subject to adjustments by the Secretary to account for any reserve provided under subsection (h).

“(2) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION.—The term ‘individual marketing limitation’ means the number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that may be marketed by the holder of a permit during a marketing year, calculated—

“(A) prior to—

“(i) any increase or decrease in the number due to undermarketings or overmarketings; and

“(ii) any reduction under subsection (i); and

“(B) in a manner that ensures that—

“(i) the total of all individual marketing limitations is equal to the national marketing quota, less the reserve provided under subsection (h); and

“(ii) the individual marketing limitation for a marketing year is obtained by multiplying the individual acreage limitation by the permit yield, prior to any adjustment for undermarketings or overmarketings.

“(3) INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMIT.—The term ‘individual tobacco production permit’ means a permit issued by the Secretary to a person authorizing the production of flue-cured tobacco for any marketing year during which this section is effective.

“(4) NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT.—The term ‘national acreage allotment’ means the quantity determined by dividing—

“(A) the national marketing quota; by

“(B) the national average yield goal.

“(5) NATIONAL AVERAGE YIELD GOAL.—The term ‘national average yield goal’ means the national average yield for flue-cured tobacco during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made.

“(6) NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, the term ‘national marketing quota’ for a marketing year means the quantity of flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, that is not more than 103 percent nor less than 97 percent of the total of—

“(A) the aggregate of the quantities of flue-cured tobacco that domestic manufacturers of cigarettes estimate that the manufacturers intend to purchase on the United States auction markets or from producers during the marketing year, as compiled and determined under section 320A;

“(B) the average annual quantity of flue-cured tobacco exported from the United States during the 3 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is being made; and

“(C) the quantity, if any, of flue-cured tobacco that the Secretary, in the discretion of the Secretary, determines is necessary to increase or decrease the inventory of the producer-owned cooperative marketing association that has entered into a loan agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to make price support available to producers of flue-cured tobacco to establish or maintain the inventory at the reserve stock level for flue-cured tobacco.

“(7) PERMIT YIELD.—The term ‘permit yield’ means the yield of tobacco per acre for an individual tobacco production permit holder that is—

“(A) based on a preliminary permit yield that is equal to the average yield during the 5 marketing years immediately preceding the marketing year for which the determination is made in the county where the holder of the permit is authorized to plant flue-cured tobacco, as determined by the Secretary, on the basis of actual yields of farms in the county; and

“(B) adjusted by a weighted national yield factor calculated by—

“(i) multiplying each preliminary permit yield by the individual acreage limitation, prior to adjustments for overmarketings, undermarketings, or reductions required under subsection (i); and

“(ii) dividing the sum of the products under clause (i) for all flue-cured individual tobacco production permit holders by the national acreage allotment.

“(b) INITIAL ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

“(1) TERMINATION OF FLUE-CURED MARKETING QUOTAS.—On the date of enactment of the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act, farm marketing quotas as provided under section 317 shall no longer be in effect for flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota holder under section 317 that was a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1998 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the holder of each permit of the individual acreage limitation and the individual marketing limitation applicable to the holder for each marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(D) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATION FOR 1999 MARKETING YEAR.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by the quota holder for the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual marketing limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(3) QUOTA HOLDERS THAT WERE NOT PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on approval through a referendum under subsection (c)—

“(i) each person that was a quota holder under section 317 but that was not a principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall not be eligible to own a permit; and

“(ii) the Secretary shall not issue any permit during the 25-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act to any person that was a quota holder and was not the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year.

“(B) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to a person that would have been the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year but for a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall issue regulations—

“(i) defining the term ‘person’ for the purpose of this paragraph; and

“(ii) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the prohibition established under this paragraph.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS TO PRINCIPAL PRODUCERS OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—By January 15, 1999, each individual quota lessee or quota tenant (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) that was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, as determined by the Secretary, shall be issued an individual tobacco production permit under this section.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL ACREAGE LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual acreage limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the farm acreage allotment that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota tenant was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year shall be considered the individual acreage limitation for the previous marketing year.

“(C) INDIVIDUAL MARKETING LIMITATIONS.—In establishing the individual marketing limitation for the 1999 marketing year under this section, the individual marketing limitation for the previous year for an individual described in this paragraph shall be calculated by multiplying—

“(i) the farm marketing quota that was allotted to a farm owned by a quota holder for whom the quota lessee or quota holder was the principal producer of flue-cured tobacco during the 1997 marketing year, by

“(ii) the ratio that—

“(I) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1997 marketing year prior to adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing; bears to

“(II) the sum of all flue-cured tobacco farm marketing quotas for the 1998 marketing year, after adjusting for undermarketing and overmarketing.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR TENANT OF LEASED FLUE-CURED TOBACCO.—If the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment of a quota holder was produced pursuant to an agreement under which a quota lessee rented land from a quota holder and a quota tenant was the primary producer, as determined by the Secretary, of flue-cured tobacco pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment, the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment shall be divided proportionately between the quota lessee and quota tenant for purposes of issuing individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph.

“(5) OPTION OF QUOTA LESSEE OR QUOTA TENANT TO RELINQUISH PERMIT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit under paragraph (4) shall be given the option of relinquishing the permit in exchange for payments made under section 1021(e)(5) of the LEAF Act.

“(B) NOTIFICATION.—A quota lessee or quota tenant that is issued an individual tobacco production permit shall give notification of the intention to exercise the option at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require, but not later than 45 days after the permit is issued.

“(C) REALLOCATION OF PERMIT.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit relinquished under this paragraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(6) ACTIVE PRODUCER REQUIREMENT.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT FOR SHARING RISK.—No individual tobacco production permit shall be issued to, or maintained by, a person that does not fully share in the risk of producing a crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(B) CRITERIA FOR SHARING RISK.—For purposes of this paragraph, a person shall be considered to have fully shared in the risk of production of a crop if—

“(i) the investment of the person in the production of the crop is not less than 100 percent of the costs of production associated with the crop;

“(ii) the amount of the person’s return on the investment is dependent solely on the sale price of the crop; and

“(iii) the person may not receive any of the return before the sale of the crop.

“(C) PERSONS NOT SHARING RISK.—

“(i) FORFEITURE.—Any person that fails to fully share in the risks of production under this paragraph shall forfeit an individual tobacco production permit if, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, the appropriate county committee determines that the conditions for forfeiture exist.

“(ii) REALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall add the authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under the individual tobacco production permit forfeited under this subparagraph to the county production pool established under paragraph (8) for reallocation by the appropriate county committee.

“(D) NOTICE.—Notice of any determination made by a county committee under subparagraph (C) shall be mailed, as soon as practicable, to the person involved.

“(E) REVIEW.—If the person is dissatisfied with the determination, the person may request, not later than 15 days after notice of the determination is received, a review of the determination by a local review committee under the procedures established under section 363 for farm marketing quotas.

“(7) COUNTY OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT.—For the 1999 and each subsequent crop of flue-cured tobacco, all tobacco produced pursuant to an individual tobacco production permit shall be produced in the same county in which was produced the tobacco produced during the 1997 marketing year pursuant to the farm marketing quota or farm acreage allotment on which the individual tobacco production permit is based.

“(8) COUNTY PRODUCTION POOL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to produce flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is forfeited, relinquished, or surrendered within a county may be reallocated by the appropriate county committee to tobacco producers located in the same county that apply to the committee to produce flue-cured tobacco under the authority.

“(B) PRIORITY.—In reallocating individual tobacco production permits under this paragraph, a county committee shall provide a priority to—

“(i) an active tobacco producer that controls the authority to produce a quantity of flue-cured tobacco under an individual tobacco production permit that is equal to or less than the average number of pounds of flue-cured tobacco that was produced by the producer during each of the 1995 through 1997 marketing years, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(ii) a new tobacco producer.

“(C) CRITERIA.—Individual tobacco production permits shall be reallocated by the appropriate county committee under this paragraph in a fair and equitable manner after taking into consideration—

“(i) the experience of the producer;

“(ii) the availability of land, labor, and equipment for the production of tobacco;

“(iii) crop rotation practices; and

“(iv) the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco.

“(D) MEDICAL HARDSHIPS AND CROP DISASTERS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may issue an individual tobacco production permit under this paragraph to a producer that is otherwise ineligible for the permit due to a medical hardship or crop disaster that occurred during the 1997 marketing year.

“(C) REFERENDUM.—

“(1) ANNOUNCEMENT OF QUOTA AND ALLOTMENT.—Not later than December 15, 1998, the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b) shall determine and announce—

“(A) the quantity of the national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for the 1999 marketing year; and

“(B) the national acreage allotment and national average yield goal for the 1999 crop of flue-cured tobacco.

“(2) SPECIAL REFERENDUM.—Not later than 30 days after the announcement of the quantity of the national marketing quota in 2001, the Secretary shall conduct a special referendum of the tobacco production permit holders that were the principal producers of flue-cured tobacco of the 1997 crop to determine whether the producers approve or oppose the continuation of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(3) APPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If the Secretary determines that more than 66 percent of the producers voting in the special referendum approve the establishment of individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis—

“(A) individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis as provided in this section shall be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years; and

“(B) marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall cease to be in effect for the 2002 through 2004 marketing years.

“(4) DISAPPROVAL OF PERMITS.—If individual tobacco production permits on an acreage-poundage basis are not approved by more than 66 percent of the producers voting in the referendum, no marketing quotas on an acreage-poundage basis shall continue in effect that were proclaimed under section 317 prior to the referendum.

“(5) APPLICABLE MARKETING YEARS.—If individual tobacco production permits have been made effective for flue-cured tobacco on an acreage-poundage basis pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall, not later than December 15 of any future marketing year, announce a national marketing quota for that type of tobacco for the next 3 succeeding marketing years if the marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which individual tobacco production permits previously proclaimed will be in effect.

“(d) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA.—The Secretary shall determine and announce the national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal for the second and third marketing years of any 3-year period for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect on or before the December 15 immediately preceding the beginning of the marketing year to which the quota, allotment, and goal apply.

“(e) ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—If a national marketing quota, national acreage allotment, and national average yield goal are determined and announced, the Secretary shall provide for the determination of individual tobacco production permits, individual acreage limitations, and individual marketing limitations under this section for the crop and marketing year covered by the determinations.

“(f) ASSIGNMENT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) LIMITATION TO SAME COUNTY.—Each individual tobacco production permit holder shall assign the individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation to 1 or more farms located within the county of origin of the individual tobacco production permit.

“(2) FILING WITH COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The assignment of an individual acreage limitation and individual marketing limitation shall not be effective until evidence of the assignment, in such form as required by the Secretary, is filed with and determined by the county committee for the county in which the farm involved is located.

“(3) LIMITATION ON TILLABLE CROPLAND.—The total acreage assigned to any farm under this subsection shall not exceed the acreage of cropland on the farm.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON SALE OR LEASING OF INDIVIDUAL TOBACCO PRODUCTION PERMITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the Secretary shall not permit the sale and transfer, or lease and transfer, of an individual tobacco production permit issued under this section.

“(2) TRANSFER TO DESCENDANTS.—

“(A) DEATH.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section, the permit shall transfer to the surviving spouse of the person or, if there is no surviving spouse, to surviving direct descendants of the person.

“(B) TEMPORARY INABILITY TO FARM.—In the case of the death of a person to whom an individual tobacco production permit has been issued under this section and whose descendants are temporarily unable to produce a crop of tobacco, the Secretary may hold the license in the name of the descendants for a period of not more than 18 months.

“(3) VOLUNTARY TRANSFERS.—A person that is eligible to obtain an individual tobacco production permit under this section may at any time transfer all or part of the permit to the person's spouse or direct descendants that are actively engaged in the production of tobacco.

“(h) RESERVE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For each marketing year for which individual tobacco production permits are in effect under this section, the Secretary may establish a reserve from the national marketing quota in a quantity equal to not more than 1 percent of the national marketing quota to be available for—

“(A) making corrections of errors in individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations;

“(B) adjusting inequities; and

“(C) establishing individual tobacco production permits for new tobacco producers (except that not less than two-thirds of the reserve shall be for establishing such permits for new tobacco producers).

“(2) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—To be eligible for a new individual tobacco production permit, a producer must not have been the principal producer of tobacco during the immediately preceding 5 years.

“(3) APPORTIONMENT FOR NEW PRODUCERS.—The part of the reserve held for apportionment to new individual tobacco producers shall be allotted on the basis of—

“(A) land, labor, and equipment available for the production of tobacco;

“(B) crop rotation practices;

“(C) soil and other physical factors affecting the production of tobacco; and

“(D) the past tobacco-producing experience of the producer.

“(4) PERMIT YIELD.—The permit yield for any producer for which a new individual tobacco production permit is established shall be determined on the basis of available pro-

ductivity data for the land involved and yields for similar farms in the same county.

“(i) PENALTIES.—

“(1) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If any quantity of tobacco is marketed as having been produced under an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation assigned to a farm but was produced on a different farm, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(2) FALSE REPORT.—If a person to which an individual tobacco production permit is issued files, or aids or acquiesces in the filing of, a false report with respect to the assignment of an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for a quantity of tobacco, the individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation for the following marketing year shall be forfeited.

“(j) MARKETING PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—When individual tobacco production permits under this section are in effect, provisions with respect to penalties for the marketing of excess tobacco and the other provisions contained in section 314 shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent as they would apply under section 317(g) if farm marketing quotas were in effect.

“(2) PRODUCTION ON OTHER FARMS.—If a producer falsely identifies tobacco as having been produced on or marketed from a farm to which an individual acreage limitation or individual marketing limitation has been assigned, future individual acreage limitations and individual marketing limitations shall be forfeited.”.

SEC. 1025. MODIFICATIONS IN FEDERAL TOBACCO PROGRAMS.

(a) PROGRAM REFERENDA.—Section 312(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1312(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “(c) Within thirty” and inserting the following:

“(c) REFERENDA ON QUOTAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) REFERENDA ON PROGRAM CHANGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any type of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect, on the receipt of a petition from more than 5 percent of the producers of that type of tobacco in a State, the Secretary shall conduct a statewide referendum on any proposal related to the lease and transfer of tobacco quota within a State requested by the petition that is authorized under this part.

“(B) APPROVAL OF PROPOSALS.—If a majority of producers of the type of tobacco in the State approve a proposal in a referendum conducted under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall implement the proposal in a manner that applies to all producers and quota holders of that type of tobacco in the State.”.

(b) PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS.—Section 320B of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314h) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c) The amount” and inserting “(c) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—For the 1998 and subsequent marketing years, the amount”; and

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) 105 percent of the average market price for the type of tobacco involved during the preceding marketing year; and”.

(c) ELIMINATION OF TOBACCO MARKETING ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by striking subsection (g).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 422(c) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act

(Public Law 103-465; 7 U.S.C. 1445 note) is amended by striking “section 106(g), 106A, or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445(g), 1445-1, or 1445-2)” and inserting “section 106A or 106B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1, 1445-2)”.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—Section 106 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) ADJUSTMENT FOR LAND RENTAL COSTS.—For each of the 1999 and 2000 marketing years for flue-cured tobacco, after consultation with producers, State farm organizations and cooperative associations, the Secretary shall make an adjustment in the price support level for flue-cured tobacco equal to the annual change in the average cost per pound to flue-cured producers, as determined by the Secretary, under agreements through which producers rent land to produce flue-cured tobacco.”.

(e) FIRE-CURED AND DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO PROGRAMS.—

(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS.—Section 318(g) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking “ten” and inserting “30”; and

(B) by inserting “during any crop year” after “transferred to any farm”.

(2) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Section 318 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(k) LOSS OF ALLOTMENT OR QUOTA THROUGH UNDERPLANTING.—Effective for the 1999 and subsequent marketing years, no acreage allotment or acreage-pounding quota, other than a new marketing quota, shall be established for a farm on which no fire-cured or dark air-cured tobacco was planted or considered planted during at least 2 of the 3 crop years immediately preceding the crop year for which the acreage allotment or acreage-pounding quota would otherwise be established.”.

(f) EXPANSION OF TYPES OF TOBACCO SUBJECT TO NO NET COST ASSESSMENT.—

(1) NO NET COST TOBACCO FUND.—Section 106A(d)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured quota tobacco”; and

(B) in clause (iii)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “Flue-cured or Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”; and

(ii) by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

“(II) the sum of the amount of the per pound producer contribution and purchaser assessment (if any) for the kind of tobacco payable under clauses (i) and (ii); and”.

(2) NO NET COST TOBACCO ACCOUNT.—Section 106B(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-2(d)(1)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by inserting after “Burley quota tobacco” the following: “and fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking “Flue-cured and Burley tobacco” and inserting “each kind of tobacco for which price support is made available under this Act, and each kind of like tobacco.”.

Subtitle C—Farmer and Worker Transition Assistance

SEC. 1031. TOBACCO WORKER TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) GROUP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CRITERIA.—A group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a

firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) shall be certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under this section pursuant to a petition filed under subsection (b) if the Secretary of Labor determines that a significant number or proportion of the workers in the workers' firm or an appropriate subdivision of the firm have become totally or partially separated, or are threatened to become totally or partially separated, and—

(A) the sales or production, or both, of the firm or subdivision have decreased absolutely; and

(B) the implementation of the national tobacco settlement contributed importantly to the workers' separation or threat of separation and to the decline in the sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONTRIBUTED IMPORTANTLY.—In paragraph (1)(B), the term "contributed importantly" means a cause that is important but not necessarily more important than any other cause.

(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall issue regulations relating to the application of the criteria described in paragraph (1) in making preliminary findings under subsection (b) and determinations under subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND BASIC ASSISTANCE.—

(1) FILING OF PETITIONS.—A petition for certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under this section may be filed by a group of workers (including workers in any firm or subdivision of a firm involved in the manufacture, processing, or warehousing of tobacco or tobacco products) or by their certified or recognized union or other duly authorized representative with the Governor of the State in which the workers' firm or subdivision thereof is located.

(2) FINDINGS AND ASSISTANCE.—On receipt of a petition under paragraph (1), the Governor shall—

(A) notify the Secretary that the Governor has received the petition;

(B) within 10 days after receiving the petition—

(i) make a preliminary finding as to whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1); and

(ii) transmit the petition, together with a statement of the finding under clause (i) and reasons for the finding, to the Secretary for action under subsection (c); and

(C) if the preliminary finding under subparagraph (B)(i) is affirmative, ensure that rapid response and basic readjustment services authorized under other Federal laws are made available to the workers.

(c) REVIEW OF PETITIONS BY SECRETARY; CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, within 30 days after receiving a petition under subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), shall determine whether the petition meets the criteria described in subsection (a)(1). On a determination that the petition meets the criteria, the Secretary shall issue to workers covered by the petition a certification of eligibility to apply for the assistance described in subsection (d).

(2) DENIAL OF CERTIFICATION.—On the denial of a certification with respect to a petition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall review the petition in accordance with the requirements of other applicable assistance programs to determine if the workers may be certified under the other programs.

(d) COMPREHENSIVE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Workers covered by a certification issued by the Secretary under subsection (c)(1) shall be provided with benefits and services described in paragraph (2) in the same manner and to the same extent as workers covered under a certification under

subchapter A of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.), except that the total amount of payments under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$25,000,000.

(2) BENEFITS AND SERVICES.—The benefits and services described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Employment services of the type described in section 235 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2295).

(B) Training described in section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296), except that notwithstanding the provisions of section 236(a)(2)(A) of that Act, the total amount of payments for training under this section for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$12,500,000.

(C) Tobacco worker readjustment allowances, which shall be provided in the same manner as trade readjustment allowances are provided under part I of subchapter B of chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.), except that—

(i) the provisions of sections 231(a)(5)(C) and 231(c) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2291(a)(5)(C), 2291(c)), authorizing the payment of trade readjustment allowances on a finding that it is not feasible or appropriate to approve a training program for a worker, shall not be applicable to payment of allowances under this section; and

(ii) notwithstanding the provisions of section 233(b) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2293(b)), in order for a worker to qualify for tobacco readjustment allowances under this section, the worker shall be enrolled in a training program approved by the Secretary of the type described in section 236(a) of that Act (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)) by the later of—

(I) the last day of the 16th week of the worker's initial unemployment compensation benefit period; or

(II) the last day of the 6th week after the week in which the Secretary issues a certification covering the worker.

In cases of extenuating circumstances relating to enrollment of a worker in a training program under this section, the Secretary may extend the time for enrollment for a period of not to exceed 30 days.

(D) Job search allowances of the type described in section 237 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2297).

(E) Relocation allowances of the type described in section 238 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2298).

(e) INELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS FOR LOST TOBACCO QUOTA.—No benefits or services may be provided under this section to any individual who has received payments for lost tobacco quota under section 1021.

(f) FUNDING.—Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this title, the Secretary may use not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2008 to provide assistance under this section.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on the date that is the later of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

(h) TERMINATION DATE.—No assistance, vouchers, allowances, or other payments may be provided under this section after the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 10 years after the effective date of this section under subsection (g); or

(2) the date on which legislation establishing a program providing dislocated workers with comprehensive assistance substantially similar to the assistance provided by this section becomes effective.

SEC. 1032. FARMER OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.

Part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Subpart 9—Farmer Opportunity Grants

"SEC. 420D. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

"It is the purpose of this subpart to assist in making available the benefits of postsecondary education to eligible students (determined in accordance with section 420F) in institutions of higher education by providing farmer opportunity grants to all eligible students.

"SEC. 420E. PROGRAM AUTHORITY; AMOUNT AND DETERMINATIONS; APPLICATIONS.

"(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—

"(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—From amounts made available under section 1011(d)(5) of the LEAF Act, the Secretary, during the period beginning July 1, 1999, and ending September 30, 2024, shall pay to each eligible institution such sums as may be necessary to pay to each eligible student (determined in accordance with section 420F) for each academic year during which that student is in attendance at an institution of higher education, as an undergraduate, a farmer opportunity grant in the amount for which that student is eligible, as determined pursuant to subsection (b). Not less than 85 percent of the sums shall be advanced to eligible institutions prior to the start of each payment period and shall be based on an amount requested by the institution as needed to pay eligible students, except that this sentence shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary to place an institution on a reimbursement system of payment.

"(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from paying directly to students, in advance of the beginning of the academic term, an amount for which the students are eligible, in cases where the eligible institution elects not to participate in the disbursement system required by paragraph (1).

"(3) DESIGNATION.—Grants made under this subpart shall be known as 'farmer opportunity grants'.

"(b) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

"(1) AMOUNTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant for a student eligible under this subpart shall be—

"(i) \$1,700 for each of the academic years 1999–2000 through 2003–2004;

"(ii) \$2,000 for each of the academic years 2004–2005 through 2008–2009;

"(iii) \$2,300 for each of the academic years 2009–2010 through 2013–2014;

"(iv) \$2,600 for each of the academic years 2014–2015 through 2018–2019; and

"(v) \$2,900 for each of the academic years 2019–2020 through 2023–2024.

"(B) PART-TIME RULE.—In any case where a student attends an institution of higher education on less than a full-time basis (including a student who attends an institution of higher education on less than a half-time basis) during any academic year, the amount of the grant for which that student is eligible shall be reduced in proportion to the degree to which that student is not so attending on a full-time basis, in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for the purposes of this subparagraph, computed in accordance with this subpart. The schedule of reductions shall be established by regulation and published in the Federal Register.

"(2) MAXIMUM.—No grant under this subpart shall exceed the cost of attendance (as described in section 472) at the institution at which that student is in attendance. If, with respect to any student, it is determined that the amount of a grant exceeds the cost of attendance for that year, the amount of the grant shall be reduced to an amount equal to the cost of attendance at the institution.

"(3) PROHIBITION.—No grant shall be awarded under this subpart to any individual who

is incarcerated in any Federal, State, or local penal institution.

“(C) PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The period during which a student may receive grants shall be the period required for the completion of the first undergraduate baccalaureate course of study being pursued by that student at the institution at which the student is in attendance, except that any period during which the student is enrolled in a noncredit or remedial course of study as described in paragraph (2) shall not be counted for the purpose of this paragraph.

“(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

“(A) exclude from eligibility courses of study that are noncredit or remedial in nature and that are determined by the institution to be necessary to help the student be prepared for the pursuit of a first undergraduate baccalaureate degree or certificate or, in the case of courses in English language instruction, to be necessary to enable the student to utilize already existing knowledge, training, or skills; and

“(B) exclude from eligibility programs of study abroad that are approved for credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled.

“(3) PROHIBITION.—No student is entitled to receive farmer opportunity grant payments concurrently from more than 1 institution or from the Secretary and an institution.

“(d) APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall from time to time set dates by which students shall file applications for grants under this subpart. The filing of applications under this subpart shall be coordinated with the filing of applications under section 401(c).

“(2) INFORMATION AND ASSURANCES.—Each student desiring a grant for any year shall file with the Secretary an application for the grant containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may deem necessary to enable the Secretary to carry out the Secretary's functions and responsibilities under this subpart.

“(e) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS TO STUDENTS.—Payments under this section shall be made in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary for such purpose, in such manner as will best accomplish the purpose of this section. Any disbursement allowed to be made by crediting the student's account shall be limited to tuition and fees and, in the case of institutionally owned housing, room and board. The student may elect to have the institution provide other such goods and services by crediting the student's account.

“(f) INSUFFICIENT FUNDING.—If, for any fiscal year, the funds made available to carry out this subpart are insufficient to satisfy fully all grants for students determined to be eligible under section 420F, the amount of the grant provided under subsection (b) shall be reduced on a pro rata basis among all eligible students.

“(g) TREATMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS UNDER OTHER LAWS.—Any institution of higher education that enters into an agreement with the Secretary to disburse to students attending that institution the amounts those students are eligible to receive under this subpart shall not be deemed, by virtue of the agreement, to be a contractor maintaining a system of records to accomplish a function of the Secretary. Recipients of farmer opportunity grants shall not be considered to be individual grantees for purposes of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

“SEC. 420F. STUDENT ELIGIBILITY.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to receive any grant under this subpart, a student shall—

“(1) be a member of a tobacco farm family in accordance with subsection (b);

“(2) be enrolled or accepted for enrollment in a degree, certificate, or other program (including a program of study abroad approved for credit by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled) leading to a recognized educational credential at an institution of higher education that is an eligible institution in accordance with section 487, and not be enrolled in an elementary or secondary school;

“(3) if the student is presently enrolled at an institution of higher education, be maintaining satisfactory progress in the course of study the student is pursuing in accordance with subsection (c);

“(4) not owe a refund on grants previously received at any institution of higher education under this title, or be in default on any loan from a student loan fund at any institution provided for in part D, or a loan made, insured, or guaranteed by the Secretary under this title for attendance at any institution;

“(5) file with the institution of higher education that the student intends to attend, or is attending, a document, that need not be notarized, but that shall include—

“(A) a statement of educational purpose stating that the money attributable to the grant will be used solely for expenses related to attendance or continued attendance at the institution; and

“(B) the student's social security number; and

“(6) be a citizen of the United States.

“(b) TOBACCO FARM FAMILIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(1), a student is a member of a tobacco farm family if during calendar year 1998 the student was—

“(A) an individual who—

“(i) is a participating tobacco producer (as defined in section 1002 of the LEAF Act) who is a principal producer of tobacco on a farm; or

“(ii) is otherwise actively engaged in the production of tobacco;

“(B) a spouse, son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of an individual described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) an individual who was a dependent (within the meaning of section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of an individual described in subparagraph (A).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—On request, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary such information as is necessary to carry out this subsection.

“(c) SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of subsection (a)(3), a student is maintaining satisfactory progress if—

“(A) the institution at which the student is in attendance reviews the progress of the student at the end of each academic year, or its equivalent, as determined by the institution; and

“(B) the student has at least a cumulative C average or its equivalent, or academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, at the end of the second such academic year.

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Whenever a student fails to meet the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(3) as a result of the application of this subsection and subsequent to that failure the student has academic standing consistent with the requirements for graduation, as determined by the institution, for any grading period, the student may, subject to this subsection, again be eligible under subsection (a)(3) for a grant under this subpart.

“(3) WAIVER.—Any institution of higher education at which the student is in attend-

ance may waive paragraph (1) or (2) for undue hardship based on—

“(A) the death of a relative of the student;

“(B) the personal injury or illness of the student; or

“(C) special circumstances as determined by the institution.

“(d) STUDENTS WHO ARE NOT SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.—In order for a student who does not have a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of the certificate, to be eligible for any assistance under this subpart, the student shall meet either 1 of the following standards:

“(1) EXAMINATION.—The student shall take an independently administered examination and shall achieve a score, specified by the Secretary, demonstrating that the student can benefit from the education or training being offered. The examination shall be approved by the Secretary on the basis of compliance with such standards for development, administration, and scoring as the Secretary may prescribe in regulations.

“(2) DETERMINATION.—The student shall be determined as having the ability to benefit from the education or training in accordance with such process as the State shall prescribe. Any such process described or approved by a State for the purposes of this section shall be effective 6 months after the date of submission to the Secretary unless the Secretary disapproves the process. In determining whether to approve or disapprove the process, the Secretary shall take into account the effectiveness of the process in enabling students without secondary school diplomas or the recognized equivalent to benefit from the instruction offered by institutions utilizing the process, and shall also take into account the cultural diversity, economic circumstances, and educational preparation of the populations served by the institutions.

“(e) SPECIAL RULE FOR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart for a correspondence course unless the course is part of a program leading to an associate, bachelor, or graduate degree.

“(f) COURSES OFFERED THROUGH TELECOMMUNICATIONS.—

“(1) RELATION TO CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—A student enrolled in a course of instruction at an eligible institution of higher education (other than an institute or school that meets the definition in section 521(4)(C) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 U.S.C. 2471(4)(C))) that is offered in whole or in part through telecommunications and leads to a recognized associate, bachelor, or graduate degree conferred by the institution shall not be considered to be enrolled in correspondence courses unless the total amount of telecommunications and correspondence courses at the institution equals or exceeds 50 percent of the courses.

“(2) RESTRICTION OR REDUCTIONS OF FINANCIAL AID.—A student's eligibility to receive a grant under this subpart may be reduced if a financial aid officer determines under the discretionary authority provided in section 479A that telecommunications instruction results in a substantially reduced cost of attendance to the student.

“(3) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this subsection, the term ‘telecommunications’ means the use of television, audio, or computer transmission, including open broadcast, closed circuit, cable, microwave, or satellite, audio conferencing, computer conferencing, or video cassettes or discs, except that the term does not include a course that is delivered using video cassette or disc recordings at the institution and that is not

delivered in person to other students of that institution.

“(g) **STUDY ABROAD.**—Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to limit or otherwise prohibit access to study abroad programs approved by the home institution at which a student is enrolled. An otherwise eligible student who is engaged in a program of study abroad approved for academic credit by the home institution at which the student is enrolled shall be eligible to receive a grant under this subpart, without regard to whether the study abroad program is required as part of the student’s degree program.

“(h) **VERIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.**—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Social Security, shall verify any social security number provided by a student to an eligible institution under subsection (a)(5)(B) and shall enforce the following conditions:

“(1) **PENDING VERIFICATION.**—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), an institution shall not deny, reduce, delay, or terminate a student’s eligibility for assistance under this subpart because social security number verification is pending.

“(2) **DENIAL OR TERMINATION.**—If there is a determination by the Secretary that the social security number provided to an eligible institution by a student is incorrect, the institution shall deny or terminate the student’s eligibility for any grant under this subpart until such time as the student provides documented evidence of a social security number that is determined by the institution to be correct.

“(3) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit the Secretary to take any compliance, disallowance, penalty, or other regulatory action against—

“(A) any institution of higher education with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the institution; or

“(B) any student with respect to any error in a social security number, unless the error was a result of fraud on the part of the student.”

Subtitle D—Immunity

SEC. 1041. GENERAL IMMUNITY FOR TOBACCO PRODUCERS AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSE OWNERS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, a participating tobacco producer, tobacco-related growers association, or tobacco warehouse owner or employee may not be subject to liability in any Federal or State court for any cause of action resulting from the failure of any tobacco product manufacturer, distributor, or retailer to comply with the National Tobacco Policy and Youth Smoking Reduction Act.

Subtitle E—Applicability

SEC. 1051. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE XV.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title XV of this Act shall have no force or effect.

FORD (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENTS NOS. 2629–2630

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD (for himself, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. ROBB) submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 2629

Beginning after line 14 on page 444, strike through the end of the bill.

AMENDMENT No. 2630

On page 457, beginning with line 1, strike through line 16 on page 482.

FORD AMENDMENTS NOS. 2631–2632

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FORD submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2435 proposed by him to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 2631

Beginning on page 444, line 11, strike everything through the end of the bill and insert the following:

(E) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury, except where the context otherwise requires.

SEC. 1418. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this title shall take effect one day after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT No. 2632

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

(E) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury, except where the context otherwise requires.

LAUTENBERG (AND SMITH)

AMENDMENT No. 2633

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

On page 215, line 21, insert “A local government within a State shall have the authority to promulgate or enforce a law that provides additional protection from health hazards from environmental tobacco smoke to the protection provided under this title or, in the case of a local government situated in a State that has opted out of this title pursuant to section 507, provided under the law of such State.” after the period.

DASCHLE (AND OTHERS)

AMENDMENT No. 2634

Mr. KERRY (for Mr. DASCHLE, for himself, and Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1415, supra; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

TITLE ___—DRUG-FREE NEIGHBORHOODS

SEC. ___01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Drug-Free Neighborhoods Act”.

Subtitle A—Stopping the Flow of Drugs at Our Borders

CHAPTER 1—INCREASED RESOURCES FOR INTERDICTION

SEC. ___11. INCREASED RESOURCES FOR INTERDICTION.

(a) **CUSTOMS.**—In addition to other amounts appropriated for the United States Customs Service for a fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated, \$500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to be used to monitor border ports of entry to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, of which not less than 20 percent of such funds shall be used to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement entities.

(b) **COAST GUARD.**—In addition to other amounts appropriated for the United States Coast Guard for a fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated, \$400,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to be used to expand activities to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

(c) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.**—In addition to other amounts appropriated for the Department of Defense for a fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated, \$470,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to be used to expand activities to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States, of which not less than 20 percent of such funds shall be used to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement entities.

CHAPTER 2—DRUG-FREE BORDERS

SEC. ___15. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Drug-Free Borders Act of 1998”.

SEC. ___16. FELONY PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLENCE COMMITTED ALONG THE UNITED STATES BORDER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Chapter 27 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§554. Violence while eluding inspection or during violation of arrival, reporting, entry, or clearance requirements

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Whoever attempts to commit or commits a crime of violence during and in relation to—

“(1) attempting to elude or eluding customs, immigration, or agriculture inspection or failing to stop at the command of an officer of customs, immigration, or animal and plant and health inspection services; or

“(2) an intentional violation of arrival, reporting, entry, or clearance requirements, as set forth in a provision of law listed in subsection (c);

shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, except that if bodily injury (as defined in section 1365(g) of this title) results, the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years, and if death results, the offender may be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, and may be sentenced to death.

“(b) **CONSPIRACY.**—If 2 or more persons conspire to commit an offense under subsection (a), and 1 or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be punishable as a principal, except that the sentence of death may not be imposed.

“(c) **PROVISIONS OF LAW.**—The provisions of law referred to in subsection (a) are—

“(1) section 107 of the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150ff);

“(2) section 7 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2806);

“(3) section 431, 433, 434, or 459 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1431, 1433, 1434, 1459);

“(4) section 6 of the Act of August 30, 1890 (21 U.S.C. 105; Chapter 839, 26 Stat. 416);

“(5) section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903 (21 U.S.C. 111; Chapter 349, 32 Stat. 791)

“(6) section 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237, or 238 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1221, 1222, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228);

“(7) section 4197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (46 U.S.C. App. 91); or

“(8) section 111 of title 21, United States Code.”

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 27 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“554. Violence while eluding inspection or during violation of arrival, reporting, entry, or clearance requirements.”

SEC. ___17. INCREASED PENALTY FOR FALSE STATEMENT OFFENSE.

Section 542 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “two years” and inserting “5 years”.

SEC. 18. SANCTIONS FOR FAILURE TO LAND OR HEAVE TO, OBSTRUCTING A LAWFUL BOARDING, AND PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 109 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§2237. Sanctions for failure to heave to; sanctions for obstruction of boarding and providing false information

“(a) FAILURE TO HEAVE TO.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for the master, operator, or person in charge of a vessel of the United States or a vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to fail to obey an order to heave to that vessel on being ordered to do so by an authorized Federal law enforcement officer.

“(2) OBSTRUCTION.—It shall be unlawful for any person on board a vessel of the United States or a vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States knowingly or willfully to—

“(A) fail to comply with an order of an authorized Federal law enforcement officer in connection with the boarding of the vessel;

“(B) impede or obstruct a boarding or arrest, or other law enforcement action authorized by any Federal law; or

“(C) provide false information to a Federal law enforcement officer during a boarding of a vessel regarding the vessel's destination, origin, ownership, registration, nationality, cargo, or crew.

“(3) AIRCRAFT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for the pilot, operator, or person in charge of an aircraft which has crossed the border of the United States, or an aircraft subject to the jurisdiction of the United States operating outside the United States, to fail to obey an order to land by an authorized Federal law enforcement officer who is enforcing the laws of the United States relating to controlled substances, as that term is defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), or relating to money laundering (sections 1956–57 of this title).

“(B) REGULATIONS.—The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, in consultation with the Commissioner of Customs and the Attorney General, shall prescribe regulations governing the means by, and circumstances under which a Federal law enforcement officer may communicate an order to land to a pilot, operator, or person in charge of an aircraft. Such regulations shall ensure that any such order is clearly communicated in accordance with applicable international standards. Further, such regulations shall establish guidelines based on observed conduct, prior information, or other circumstances for determining when an officer may use the authority granted under subparagraph (A).

“(b) NO LIMITATION OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—This section does not limit in any way the preexisting authority of a customs officer under section 581 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law enforced or administered by the Customs Service, or the preexisting authority of any Federal law enforcement officer under any law of the United States to order an aircraft to land or a vessel to heave to.

“(c) FOREIGN NATIONS.—A foreign nation may consent or waive objection to the enforcement of United States law by the United States under this section by international agreement or, on a case-by-case basis, by radio, telephone, or similar oral or electronic means. Consent or waiver may be proven by certification of the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—The term ‘Federal law enforcement officer’

has the meaning set forth in section 115 of this title.

“(2) HEAVE TO.—The term ‘heave to’ means to cause a vessel to slow or come to a stop to facilitate a law enforcement boarding by adjusting the course and speed of the vessel to account for the weather conditions and sea state.

“(3) SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—An aircraft ‘subject to the jurisdiction of the United States’ includes—

“(A) an aircraft located over the United States or the customs waters of the United States;

“(B) an aircraft located in the airspace of a foreign nation, where that nation consents to the enforcement of United States law by the United States; and

“(C) over the high seas, an aircraft without nationality, an aircraft of United States registry, or an aircraft registered in a foreign nation that has consented or waived objection to the enforcement of United States law by the United States.

“(4) VESSEL.—The terms ‘vessel of the United States’ and ‘vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States’ have the meanings set forth for these terms, respectively, in the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 App. U.S.C. 1903).

“(5) WITHOUT NATIONALITY.—An aircraft ‘without nationality’ includes—

“(A) an aircraft aboard which the pilot, operator, or person in charge makes a claim of registry, which claim is denied by the nation whose registry is claimed; and

“(B) an aircraft aboard which the pilot, operator, or person in charge fails, upon request of an officer of the United States empowered to enforce applicable provisions of United States law, to make a claim of registry for that aircraft.

“(e) FINES OR IMPRISONMENT.—Whoever intentionally violates this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

“(f) SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE.—A aircraft or vessel that is used in violation of this section may be seized and forfeited to the United States. The laws relating to the seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture, and condemnation of property for violation of the customs laws, the disposition of such property or the proceeds from the sale thereof, the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures, and the compromise of claims, shall apply to seizures and forfeitures undertaken, or alleged to have been undertaken, under any of the provisions of this section; except that such duties as are imposed upon the customs officer or any other person with respect to the seizure and forfeiture of property under the customs laws shall be performed with respect to seizures and forfeitures of property under this section by such officers, agents, or other persons as may be authorized or designated for that purpose. An aircraft or vessel that is used in violation of this section is also liable in rem for any fine imposed under this section.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 109 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“2237. Sanctions for failure to heave to; sanctions for obstruction of boarding or providing false information.”

SEC. 19. CIVIL PENALTIES TO SUPPORT MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 17 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§676. Civil penalty for failure to comply with vessel boarding

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person that engages in conduct that violates section 2237(a)(1) or

(2) of title 18, United States Code, shall be liable to the United States Government—

“(1) for a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000, in the case of an intentional violation; or

“(2) for a civil penalty of not more than \$15,000, in the case of any other violation.

“(b) SEIZURE OR FORFEITURE.—A vessel used to engage in conduct for which a penalty is imposed under subsection (a) is liable in rem for that penalty and may be seized, forfeited, and sold in accordance with customs laws.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 17 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“676. Civil penalty for failure to comply with vessel boarding.”

SEC. 20. INCREASED NUMBER OF BORDER PATROL AGENTS.

Section 101(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–553) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) INCREASED NUMBER OF BORDER PATROL AGENTS.—The Attorney General in each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 shall increase by not less than 1,500 the number of positions for full-time, active-duty border patrol agents within the Immigration and Naturalization Service above the number of such positions for which funds were allotted for the preceding fiscal year, to achieve a level of 15,000 positions by fiscal year 2003.”

SEC. 21. BORDER PATROL PURSUIT POLICY.

A border patrol agent of the United States Border Patrol may not cease pursuit of an alien who the agent suspects has unlawfully entered the United States, or an individual who the agent suspects has unlawfully imported a narcotic into the United States, until State or local law enforcement authorities are in pursuit of the alien or individual and have the alien or individual in their visual range.

SEC. 22. ROTATION OF DUTY STATIONS AND TEMPORARY DUTY ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Section 5 of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) ROTATION OF DUTY STATIONS AND TEMPORARY DUTY ASSIGNMENTS OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Executive order, beginning October 1, 1999, in order to ensure the integrity of the United States Customs Service, the Secretary of the Treasury—

“(A) may transfer up to 5 percent of the customs officers employed as of the beginning of each fiscal year to new duty stations in that fiscal year on a permanent basis; and

“(B) may transfer customs officers to temporary duty assignments for not more than 90 days.

“(2) VOLUNTARY AND OTHER TRANSFERS.—A transfer of a customs officer to a new duty station or a temporary duty assignment under paragraph (1) is in addition to any voluntary transfer or transfer for other reasons.”

SEC. 23. EFFECT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS ON ABILITY OF UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE TO INTERDICT CONTRABAND.

Section 5 of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267), as amended by this Act, is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (f) the following:

“(g) EFFECT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS ON ABILITY OF CUSTOMS SERVICE TO INTERDICT CONTRABAND.—

“(1) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that collective bargaining agreements should not have any adverse impact on the ability of the United States Customs Service to interdict contraband, including controlled substances.

“(2) PROVISIONS CAUSING ADVERSE IMPACT TO INTERDICT CONTRABAND.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT TO MEET.—If the Commissioner of the Customs Service or an exclusive representative of Customs Service employees determines that any collective bargaining agreement between the parties has an adverse impact upon the interdiction of contraband, including controlled substances, the parties shall meet to address the issue.

“(B) FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT.—If the parties do not reach agreement within 90 days of the date of the determination of adverse impact, either party may enlist the services of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to facilitate the resolution of the dispute. If an impasse is declared, either party may pursue such impasse with the Federal Service Impasses Panel pursuant to section 7119(c) of title 5, United States Code, for ultimate resolution.

“(C) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the authority of the Customs Service to implement immediately any proposed changes without waiting 90 days, if emergency circumstances, as defined in section 7106(a)(2)(D) of title 5, United States Code, warrant such immediate implementation, or if an impasse is reached in less than 90 days.”

Subtitle B—Protecting Our Neighborhoods and Schools from Drugs

CHAPTER 1—DRUG-FREE TEEN DRIVERS

SEC. 25. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Drug Free Teenage Drivers Act”.

SEC. 26. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall establish a demonstration program in several States to provide voluntary drug testing for all teenager applicants (or other first time applicants for a driver's license regardless of age) for a driver's license. Information respecting an applicant's choice not to take the drug test or the result of the drug test on the applicant shall be made available to the applicant's automobile insurance company. If an applicant tests positive in the drug test, the State in which the program is established will not issue a license to the applicant and will require the applicant to complete a State drug treatment program and to not test positive in a drug test before reapplying for a license.

SEC. 27. INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall establish an incentive grant program for States to assist the States in improving their laws relating to controlled substances and driving.

(b) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—To qualify for a grant under subsection (a) a State shall carry out the following:

(1) Enact, actively enforce, and publicize a law which makes it illegal to drive in the State with any measurable amount of an illegal controlled substance in the driver's body. An illegal controlled substance is a controlled substance for which an individual does not have a legal written prescription. An individual who is convicted of such illegal driving shall be referred to appropriate services, including intervention, counselling, and treatment.

(2) Enact, actively enforce, and publicize a law which makes it illegal to drive in the State when driving is impaired by the presence of any drug. The State shall provide that in the enforcement of such law, a driver shall be tested for the presence of a drug when there is evidence of impaired driving and a driver will have the driver's license suspended. An individual who is convicted of such illegal driving shall be referred to appropriate services, including intervention, counselling, and treatment.

(3) Enact, actively enforce, and publicize a law which authorizes the suspension of a driver's license if the driver is convicted of any criminal offense relating to drugs.

(4) Enact a law which provides that beginning driver applicants and other individuals applying for or renewing a driver's license will be provided information about the laws referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) and will be required to answer drug-related questions on their applications.

(c) USE.—A State may only use a grant under subsection (a) to implement and enforce the programs described in subsection (b).

SEC. 28. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated, \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to carry out this chapter.

CHAPTER 2—DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

SEC. 31. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the continued presence in schools of violent students who are a threat to both teachers and other students is incompatible with a safe learning environment;

(2) unsafe school environments place students who are already at risk of school failure for other reasons in further jeopardy;

(3) recently, over one-fourth of high school students surveyed reported being threatened at school;

(4) 2,000,000 more children are using drugs in 1997 than were doing so a few short years prior to 1997;

(5) nearly 1 out of every 20 students in 6th through 12th grade uses drugs on school grounds;

(6) more of our children are becoming involved with hard drugs at earlier ages, as use of heroin and cocaine by 8th graders has more than doubled since 1991; and

(7) greater cooperation between schools, parents, law enforcement, the courts, and the community is essential to making our schools safe from drugs and violence.

Subchapter A—Victim and Witness Assistance Programs for Teachers and Students

SEC. 32. AMENDMENTS TO VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.

(a) VICTIM COMPENSATION.—Section 1403 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10602) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) VICTIMS OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an eligible crime victim compensation program may expend funds appropriated under paragraph (2) to offer compensation to elementary and secondary school students or teachers who are victims of elementary and secondary school violence (as school violence is defined under applicable State law).

“(2) FUNDING.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out paragraph (1).”

(b) VICTIM AND WITNESS ASSISTANCE.—Section 1404(c) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10603(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF AND WITNESSES TO SCHOOL VIOLENCE.—Notwith-

standing any other provision of law, the Director may make a grant under this section for a demonstration project or for training and technical assistance services to a program that—

“(A) assists State educational agencies and local educational agencies (as the terms are defined in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801)) in developing, establishing, and operating programs that are designed to protect victims of and witnesses to incidents of elementary and secondary school violence (as school violence is defined under applicable State law), including programs designed to protect witnesses testifying in school disciplinary proceedings; or

“(B) supports a student safety toll-free hotline that provides students and teachers in elementary and secondary schools with confidential assistance relating to the issues of school crime, violence, drug dealing, and threats to personal safety.”

Subchapter B—Innovative Programs to Protect Teachers and Students

SEC. 35. DEFINITIONS.

In this subchapter:

(1) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, SECONDARY SCHOOL, AND STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The terms “elementary school”, “local educational agency”, “secondary school”, and “State educational agency” have the meanings given the terms in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Education.

SEC. 36. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subchapter.

SEC. 37. AUTHORIZATION FOR REPORT CARDS ON SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to award grants to States, State educational agencies, and local educational agencies to develop, establish, or conduct innovative programs to improve unsafe elementary schools or secondary schools.

(b) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to awarding grants under subsection (a) to—

(1) programs that provide parent and teacher notification about incidents of physical violence, weapon possession, or drug activity on school grounds as soon after the incident as practicable;

(2) programs that provide to parents and teachers an annual report regarding—

(A) the total number of incidents of physical violence, weapon possession, and drug activity on school grounds;

(B) the percentage of students missing 10 or fewer days of school; and

(C) a comparison, if available, to previous annual reports under this paragraph, which comparison shall not involve a comparison of more than 5 such previous annual reports; and

(3) programs to enhance school security measures that may include—

(A) equipping schools with fences, closed circuit cameras, and other physical security measures;

(B) providing increased police patrols in and around elementary schools and secondary schools, including canine patrols; and

(C) mailings to parents at the beginning of the school year stating that the possession of a gun or other weapon, or the sale of drugs in school, will not be tolerated by school authorities.

SEC. 38. APPLICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each State, State educational agency, or local educational agency

desiring a grant under this subchapter shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each application submitted under subsection (a) shall contain an assurance that the State or agency has implemented or will implement policies that—

(1) provide protections for victims and witnesses to school crime, including protections for attendance at school disciplinary proceedings;

(2) expel students who, on school grounds, sell drugs, or who commit a violent offense that causes serious bodily injury of another student or teacher; and

(3) require referral to law enforcement authorities or juvenile authorities of any student who on school grounds—

(A) commits a violent offense resulting in serious bodily injury; or

(B) sells drugs.

(c) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b), State law shall determine what constitutes a violent offense or serious bodily injury.

SEC. 39. INNOVATIVE VOLUNTARY RANDOM DRUG TESTING PROGRAMS.

Section 4116(b) of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 7116(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (9), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) innovative voluntary random drug testing programs; and”.

Subchapter C—Parental Consent Drug Testing

SEC. 40. GRANTS FOR PARENTAL CONSENT DRUG TESTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator is authorized to award grants to States, State educational agencies, and local educational agencies to develop, establish, or conduct programs for testing students for illegal drug use with prior parental consent.

(b) GUIDELINES.—The Administrator may award grants under subsection (a) only to programs that substantially comply with the following guidelines:

(1) Students will only be tested with their parent's consent. If the program also requires the consent of the student, the parent will be informed of any refusal by the student to give consent.

(2) The program may involve random testing or testing of all students within certain grade or age parameters at a participating school. No students under seventh grade or over 12th grade may be tested using funds from grants awarded under this section.

(3) Students who test positive for illegal drugs will not be penalized, except that the privilege of participating in optional courses or extra-curricula activities in which drug impairment might pose a safety risk (such as athletic teams, drivers education, or industrial arts) may be restricted.

(4) The parent of a student who tests positive for illegal drugs shall be notified of the results in a discrete manner by a health care professional, a counselor, or other appropriate person. Parents shall be advised of resources that may be available in the local area to treat drug dependency.

(5) The procedures used in the demonstration project shall be designed to ensure fairness and accuracy. The procedures shall also require personnel administering the drug testing program to treat individual test results confidentially, and not to provide individual test results to law enforcement offi-

cial. Statistical information which does not reveal individual identifying information should be provided to law enforcement officials.

(c) SUBPOENAS AND DISCOVERY.—Test results for tests conducted under a demonstration project receiving funds under this section shall not be subject to subpoena or discovery in any court or administrative forum, without the consent of the individual's parent, unless the individual is no longer a minor, in which case the individual's consent is required.

(d) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Administrator may give a preference in the award of grants under this section to applicants who provide an assurance that such applicant will commit some level of matching funds or resources for the program.

(e) CONSTRUCTION OF THIS SECTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict other permissible drug testing activities in schools. Additional drug testing not conducted in accordance with the guidelines in subsection (b) may be conducted in schools which receive funding under this section, except that grants awarded under this section shall not be used to fund such additional testing.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice.

(2) PARENT.—The term “parent” means a custodial parent or legal guardian.

(3) STATE, STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The terms “State”, “State educational agency”, and “local educational agency” have the meanings given such terms in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated, \$10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

CHAPTER 3—DRUG-FREE STUDENT LOANS

SEC. 41. DRUG-FREE STUDENT LOANS

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 484 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1091) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(q) SUSPENSION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENSES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An individual student who has been convicted of any felony offense under any Federal or State law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance shall not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance under this title during the period beginning on the date of such conviction and ending after the interval specified in the following table:

“If convicted of an offense involving:		Ineligibility period is:
The possession of a controlled substance:		
First offense		1 year
Second offense		2 years
Third offense		indefinite
The sale of a controlled substance:		
First offense		2 years
Second offense		indefinite

“(2) REHABILITATION.—A student whose eligibility has been suspended under paragraph (1) may resume eligibility before the end of the period determined under such paragraph if the student satisfactorily completes a drug rehabilitation program that complies with such criteria as the Secretary shall prescribe for purposes of this paragraph and that includes two unannounced drug tests.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection, the term ‘controlled substance’ has

the meaning given in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to financial assistance to cover the costs of attendance for periods of enrollment beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER 4—DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

SEC. 51. SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be cited as the “Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998”.

SEC. 52. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 74 percent of adults who use illegal drugs are employed;

(2) small business concerns employ over 50 percent of the Nation's workforce;

(3) in over 88 percent of families with children under the age of 18, at least 1 parent is employed; and

(4) employees who use drugs increase costs for businesses and risk the health and safety of all employees because—

(A) absenteeism is 66 percent higher among drug users than nondrug users;

(B) health benefit utilization is 300 percent higher among drug users than nondrug users;

(C) 47 percent of workplace accidents are drug-related;

(D) disciplinary actions are 90 percent higher among drug users than nondrug users; and

(E) employee turnover is significantly higher among drug users than nondrug users.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this chapter are to—

(1) educate small business concerns about the advantages of a drug-free workplace;

(2) provide financial incentives and technical assistance to enable small business concerns to create a drug-free workplace; and

(3) assist working parents in keeping their children drug-free.

SEC. 53. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) businesses should adopt drug-free workplace programs; and

(2) States should consider financial incentives, such as reductions in workers' compensation premiums, to encourage businesses to adopt drug-free workplace programs.

SEC. 54. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

The Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section (32) as section (33); and

(2) by inserting after section 31 the following:

“SEC. 30. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a drug-free workplace demonstration program, under which the Administration may make grants to eligible intermediaries described in subsection (b) for the purpose of providing financial and technical assistance to small business concerns seeking to start a drug-free workplace program.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION.—An intermediary shall be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a) if it meets the following criteria:

“(1) It is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt from tax under section 5(a) of such Act, a program of such organization, or provides services to such organization.

“(2) Its primary purpose is to develop comprehensive drug-free workplace programs or to supply drug-free workplace services.

“(3) It has at least 2 years of experience in drug-free workplace programs.

“(4) It has a drug-free workplace policy in effect.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAM.—Any drug-free workplace program established as a result of this section shall include—

“(1) a written policy, including a clear statement of expectations for workplace behavior, prohibitions against substances in the workplace, and the consequences of violating such expectations and prohibitions;

“(2) training for at least 60 minutes for employees and supervisors;

“(3) additional training for supervisors and employees who are parents;

“(4) employee drug testing; and

“(5) employee access to an employee assistance program, including assessment, referral, and short-term problem resolution.

“(d) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1999. Such sums shall remain available until expended.”

SEC. 55. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.

Section 21(c)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (R), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (S), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (S) the following:

“(T) providing information and assistance to small business concerns with respect to developing drug-free workplace programs.”

SEC. 56. CONTRACT AUTHORITY.

The Administrator of the Small Business Administration may contract with and compensate government and private agencies or persons for services related to carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER 5—DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES

SEC. 61. DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES.

Section 1024(a) of the National Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1524(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding “and” after the semicolon; and

(2) by striking paragraphs (2) through (5), and inserting the following:

“(2) \$50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003, of which \$10,000,000 in each such fiscal year shall be used for volunteer grassroots drug prevention programs that mobilize parent action teams nationwide to conduct community teen drug awareness education and prevention activities that guarantee increased parental involvement.”

CHAPTER 6—BANNING FREE NEEDLES FOR DRUG ADDICTS

SEC. 65. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 shall be made available or used to carry out any program of distributing sterile hypodermic needles or syringes to individuals for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug.

Subtitle C—Defeating the Drug Mafia

CHAPTER 1—INCREASED RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 71. INCREASED RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

(a) DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.—In addition to other amounts appropriated for the Drug Enforcement Administration for a fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated, \$300,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to be used for additional activities to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking organizations, of which not less than 20 percent of such funds shall be used to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement entities.

(b) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.—In addition to other amounts appropriated for

the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a fiscal year, there is authorized to be appropriated, \$200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003 to be used to enhance investigative and intelligence gathering capabilities relating to illegal drugs, of which not less than 20 percent of such funds shall be used to provide assistance to State and local law enforcement entities.

CHAPTER 2—REGISTRATION OF CONVICTED DRUG DEALERS

SEC. 99B. REGISTRATION OF CONVICTED DRUG DEALERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall establish an incentive grant program for States to assist the States in enacting laws that establish State registration programs for individuals convicted of criminals offenses involving drug trafficking.

(b) GRANT REQUIREMENTS.—To qualify for a grant under subsection (a) a State shall enact, actively enforce, and publicize a law that requires that a person who is convicted of a criminal offense involving drug trafficking register a current address with a designated State law enforcement agency for up to 10-years following the date on which such individual is convicted or released from prison.

(c) REQUIREMENTS OF STATE LAW.—A State law enacted under subsection (b) shall contain the following elements:

(1) DUTIES OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS.—If a person who is required to register under a State law under this section is released from prison, or placed on parole, supervised release, or probation, a State prison officer, the court, or another responsible officer or official, shall—

(A) inform the person of the duty to register and obtain the information required for such registration;

(B) inform the person that if the person changes residence address, the person shall report the change of address as provided by State law;

(C) inform the person that if the person changes residence to another State, the person shall report the change of address as provided by State law and comply with any registration requirement in the new State of residence, and inform the person that the person must also register in a State where the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student;

(D) obtain fingerprints and a photograph of the person if these have not already been obtained in connection with the offense that triggers registration; and

(E) require the person to read and sign a form stating that the duty of the person to register under this section has been explained.

(2) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION TO STATE.—State procedures under the State law shall ensure that the registration information is promptly made available to a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person expects to reside and entered into the appropriate State records or data system.

(3) VERIFICATION.—For a person required to register, State procedures under the State law shall provide for verification of address at least annually.

(4) NOTIFICATION OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF CHANGES IN ADDRESS.—A change of address by a person required to register under a State law under this section shall be reported by the person in the manner provided by State law. State procedures shall ensure that the updated address information is promptly made available to a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the person will reside and entered into the appropriate State records or data system.

(5) REGISTRATION FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO ANOTHER STATE.—A person who has been

convicted of an offense which requires registration under a State law under this section and who moves to another State, shall report the change of address to the responsible agency in the State the person is leaving, and shall comply with any registration requirement in the new State of residence. The procedures of the State the person is leaving shall ensure that notice is provided promptly to an agency responsible for registration in the new State, if that State requires registration.

(6) LENGTH OF REGISTRATION.—A person required to register under a State law under this section shall continue to comply with this section, except during ensuing periods of incarceration, until 10 years have elapsed since the person was released from prison or placed on parole, supervised release, or probation.

(7) REGISTRATION OF OUT-OF-STATE OFFENDERS, FEDERAL OFFENDERS, PERSONS SENTENCED BY COURTS MARTIAL, AND OFFENDERS CROSSING STATE BORDERS.—A State shall include in its registration program residents who were convicted in another State and shall ensure that procedures are in place to accept registration information from—

(A) residents who were convicted in another State, convicted of a Federal offense, or sentenced by a court martial; and

(B) nonresident offenders who have crossed into another State in order to work or attend school.

(8) REGISTRATION OF OFFENDER CROSSING STATE BORDER.—Any person who is required under a State law under this section to register in the State in which such person resides shall also register in any State in which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

(9) PENALTY.—A person required to register under a State law under this section who knowingly fails to so register and keep such registration current shall be subject to criminal penalties in any State in which the person has so failed.

(10) RELEASE OF INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The information collected under a State registration program under this section may be disclosed for any purpose permitted under the laws of the State.

(B) PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC.—The State or any agency authorized by the State shall release relevant information that is necessary to protect the public concerning a specific person required to register under this section.

(11) IMMUNITY FOR GOOD FAITH CONDUCT.—Law enforcement agencies, employees of law enforcement agencies and independent contractors acting at the direction of such agencies, and State officials shall be immune from liability for good faith conduct under a State law under this section.

(12) FINGERPRINTS.—Each requirement to register under a State law under this section shall be deemed to also require the submission of a set of fingerprints of the person required to register, obtained in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General under section 170102(h).

(d) USE.—A State may only use a grant under subsection (a) to implement and enforce the law described in subsection (b).

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “offenses involving drug trafficking” means a criminal offense under Federal or applicable State law relating to—

(1) the distribution of illegal drugs to individuals under the age of 21 years;

(2) the distribution of manufacturing of illegal drugs in or near schools, colleges, universities, or youth-centered recreational facilities; or

(3) any other activity relating to illegal drugs determined appropriate by the chief executive officer of the State involved.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated, \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

Subtitle D—National Drug Control Strategy

SEC. 1005. DEVELOPMENT, SUBMISSION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.

Section 1005 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1504) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1005. DEVELOPMENT, SUBMISSION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.

“(a) TIMING, CONTENTS, AND PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.—

“(1) TIMING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 1998, the President shall submit to Congress a National Drug Control Strategy, which shall set forth a comprehensive 2-year plan for reducing drug abuse and the consequences of drug abuse in the United States, by limiting the availability of and reducing the demand for illegal drugs.

“(B) 4-YEAR PLAN.—Not later than October 1, 2001, and on October 1 of every fourth year thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a revised National Drug Control Strategy, which shall set forth a comprehensive 4-year plan for reducing drug abuse and the consequences of drug abuse in the United States, by limiting the availability of and reducing the demand for illegal drugs, and shall include quantifiable 4-year performance objectives, targets, and measures for each National Drug Control Strategy goal and objective.

“(2) CONTENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The National Drug Control Strategy submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

“(i) comprehensive, research-based, long-range, quantifiable, goals for reducing drug abuse and the consequences of drug abuse in the United States;

“(ii) short-term measurable objectives to accomplish long-term quantifiable goals that the Director determines may be realistically achieved during the 2-year period beginning on the date on which the strategy is submitted;

“(iii) 5-year projections for program and budget priorities; and

“(iv) a review of State, local, and private sector drug control activities to ensure that the United States pursues well-coordinated and effective drug control at all levels of government.

“(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Any contents of the National Drug Control Strategy that involves information properly classified under criteria established by an Executive order shall be presented to Congress separately from the rest of the Strategy.

“(3) PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION.—

“(A) CONSULTATION.—In developing and effectively implementing the National Drug Control Strategy, the Director—

“(i) shall consult with—

“(I) the heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies;

“(II) Congress;

“(III) State and local officials;

“(IV) private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in demand reduction; and

“(V) private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in supply reduction; and

“(ii) may require the National Drug Intelligence Center and the El Paso Intelligence Center to undertake specific tasks or projects to implement the Strategy.

“(B) INCLUSION IN STRATEGY.—The National Drug Control Strategy under this subsection, and each report submitted under subsection (b), shall include a list of each entity consulted under subparagraph (A)(i).

“(4) MODIFICATION AND RESUBMITTAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director may modify a National Drug Control Strategy submitted under paragraph (1) at any time.

“(b) ANNUAL STRATEGY REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 1999, and on February 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the progress in implementing the Strategy under subsection (a), which shall include—

“(A) an assessment of the Federal effectiveness in achieving the Strategy goals and objectives using the performance measurement system described in subsection (c), including—

“(i) an assessment of drug use and availability in the United States; and

“(ii) an estimate of the effectiveness of interdiction, treatment, prevention, law enforcement, and international programs under the National Drug Control Strategy in effect during the preceding year, or in effect as of the date on which the report is submitted;

“(B) any modifications of the Strategy or the performance measurement system described in subsection (c);

“(C) an assessment of how the budget proposal submitted under section 1003(c) is intended to implement the Strategy and whether the funding levels contained in such proposal are sufficient to implement such Strategy;

“(D) beginning on February 1, 1999, and every 2 years thereafter, measurable data evaluating the success or failure in achieving the short-term measurable objectives described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii);

“(E) an assessment of current drug use (including inhalants) and availability, impact of drug use, and treatment availability, which assessment shall include—

“(i) estimates of drug prevalence and frequency of use as measured by national, State, and local surveys of illicit drug use and by other special studies of—

“(I) casual and chronic drug use;

“(II) high-risk populations, including school dropouts, the homeless and transient, arrestees, parolees, probationers, and juvenile delinquents; and

“(III) drug use in the workplace and the productivity lost by such use;

“(ii) an assessment of the reduction of drug availability against an ascertained baseline, as measured by—

“(I) the quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and other drugs available for consumption in the United States;

“(II) the amount of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin entering the United States;

“(III) the number of hectares of marijuana, poppy, and coca cultivated and destroyed;

“(IV) the number of metric tons of marijuana, heroin, and cocaine seized;

“(V) the number of cocaine and methamphetamine processing laboratories destroyed;

“(VI) changes in the price and purity of heroin and cocaine;

“(VII) the amount and type of controlled substances diverted from legitimate retail and wholesale sources; and

“(VIII) the effectiveness of Federal technology programs at improving drug detection capabilities in interdiction, and at United States ports of entry;

“(iii) an assessment of the reduction of the consequences of drug use and availability, which shall include estimation of—

“(I) the burden drug users placed on hospital emergency departments in the United States, such as the quantity of drug-related services provided;

“(II) the annual national health care costs of drug use, including costs associated with people becoming infected with the human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases as a result of drug use;

“(III) the extent of drug-related crime and criminal activity; and

“(IV) the contribution of drugs to the underground economy, as measured by the retail value of drugs sold in the United States;

“(iv) a determination of the status of drug treatment in the United States, by assessing—

“(I) public and private treatment capacity within each State, including information on the treatment capacity available in relation to the capacity actually used;

“(II) the extent, within each State, to which treatment is available;

“(III) the number of drug users the Director estimates could benefit from treatment; and

“(IV) the specific factors that restrict the availability of treatment services to those seeking it and proposed administrative or legislative remedies to make treatment available to those individuals; and

“(v) a review of the research agenda of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center to reduce the availability and abuse of drugs; and

“(F) an assessment of private sector initiatives and cooperative efforts between the Federal Government and State and local governments for drug control.

“(2) SUBMISSION OF REVISED STRATEGY.—The President may submit to Congress a revised National Drug Control Strategy that meets the requirements of this section—

“(A) at any time, upon a determination by the President and the Director that the National Drug Control Strategy in effect is not sufficiently effective; and

“(B) if a new President or Director takes office.

“(c) PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 1998, the Director shall submit to Congress a description of the national drug control performance measurement system, designed in consultation with affected National Drug Control Program agencies, that—

“(A) develops performance objectives, measures, and targets for each National Drug Control Strategy goal and objective;

“(B) revises performance objectives, measures, and targets, to conform with National Drug Control Program Agency budgets;

“(C) identifies major programs and activities of the National Drug Control Program agencies that support the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy;

“(D) evaluates implementation of major program activities supporting the National Drug Control Strategy developed under section 1005;

“(E) monitors consistency between the drug-related goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Program agencies and ensures that drug control agency goals and budgets support and are fully consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy; and

“(F) coordinates the development and implementation of national drug control data collection and reporting systems to support policy formulation and performance measurement, including an assessment of—

“(i) the quality of current drug use measurement instruments and techniques to

measure supply reduction and demand reduction activities;

“(ii) the adequacy of the coverage of existing national drug use measurement instruments and techniques to measure the casual drug user population and groups that are at risk for drug use; and

“(iii) the actions the Director shall take to correct any deficiencies and limitations identified pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(4).

“(2) MODIFICATIONS.—A description of any modifications made during the preceding year to the national drug control performance measurement system described in paragraph (1) shall be included in each report submitted under subsection (b).”

SEC. 99D. REPORT BY PRESIDENT.

Not later than October 1, 1998, and every April 1 and October 1 thereafter, the President shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the prevalence of the use of any illegal drugs by youth between the ages of 12 and 17.

TITLE —MONEY LAUNDERING ENFORCEMENT AND COMBATTING DRUGS IN PRISONS

SEC. 00. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Money Laundering Enforcement and Combatting Drugs in Prisons Act of 1998”.

Subtitle A—International Money Laundering

SEC. 11. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Money Laundering Enforcement Act of 1998”.

SEC. 12. ILLEGAL MONEY TRANSMITTING BUSINESSES.

(a) CIVIL FORFEITURE FOR MONEY TRANSMITTING VIOLATION.—Section 981(a)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “or 1957” and inserting “, 1957, or 1960”.

(b) SCIENTER REQUIREMENT FOR SECTION 1960 VIOLATION.—Section 1960 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) SCIENTER REQUIREMENT.—For the purposes of proving a violation of this section involving an illegal money transmitting business—

“(1) it shall be sufficient for the Government to prove that the defendant knew that the money transmitting business lacked a license required by State law; and

“(2) it shall not be necessary to show that the defendant knew that the operation of such a business without the required license was an offense punishable as a felony or misdemeanor under State law.”

SEC. 13. RESTRAINT OF ASSETS OF PERSONS ARRESTED ABROAD.

Section 981(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) RESTRAINT OF ASSETS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If any person is arrested or charged in a foreign country in connection with an offense that would give rise to the forfeiture of property in the United States under this section or under the Controlled Substances Act, the Attorney General may apply to any Federal judge or magistrate judge in the district in which the property is located for an ex parte order restraining the property subject to forfeiture for not more than 30 days, except that the time may be extended for good cause shown at a hearing conducted in the manner provided in Rule 43(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

“(B) APPLICATION.—An application for a restraining order under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(1) set forth the nature and circumstances of the foreign charges and the basis for belief that the person arrested or charged has prop-

erty in the United States that would be subject to forfeiture; and

“(ii) contain a statement that the restraining order is needed to preserve the availability of property for such time as is necessary to receive evidence from the foreign country or elsewhere in support of probable cause for the seizure of the property under this subsection.”

SEC. 14. ACCESS TO RECORDS IN BANK SECRECY JURISDICTIONS.

Section 986 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACCESS TO RECORDS LOCATED ABROAD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any civil forfeiture case, or in any ancillary proceeding in any criminal forfeiture case governed by section 413(n) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853(n)), the refusal of the claimant to provide financial records located in a foreign country in response to a discovery request or take the action necessary otherwise to make the records available, shall result in the dismissal of the claim with prejudice, if—

“(A) the financial records may be material—

“(i) to any claim or to the ability of the government to respond to such claim; or

“(ii) in a civil forfeiture case, to the ability of the government to establish the forfeitability of the property; and

“(B) it is within the capacity of the claimant to waive his or her rights under such secrecy laws, or to obtain the financial records himself or herself, so that the financial records may be made available.

“(2) PRIVILEGE.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to affect the rights of a claimant to refuse production of any records on the basis of any privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States or any other provision of Federal law.”

SEC. 15. CIVIL MONEY LAUNDERING JURISDICTION OVER FOREIGN PERSONS.

Section 1956(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting each subparagraph appropriately;

(2) by striking “(b) Whoever” and inserting the following:

“(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Whoever”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) JURISDICTION.—For purposes of adjudicating an action filed or enforcing a penalty ordered under this section, the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any foreign person, including any financial institution authorized under the laws of a foreign country, that commits an offense under subsection (a) involving a financial transaction that occurs in whole or in part in the United States, if service of process upon such foreign person is made in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the laws of the foreign country in which the foreign person is found.

“(3) SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT.—In any action described in paragraph (2), the court may issue a pretrial restraining order or take any other action necessary to ensure that any bank account or other property held by the defendant in the United States is available to satisfy a judgment under this section.”

SEC. 16. LAUNDERING MONEY THROUGH A FOREIGN BANK.

Section 1956(c)(6) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(6) the term ‘financial institution’ includes—

“(A) any financial institution described in section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, or the regulations promulgated thereunder; and

“(B) any foreign bank, as defined in section 1(b)(7) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101(7)).”

SEC. 17. SPECIFIED UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY FOR MONEY LAUNDERING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1956(c)(7) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) any act or acts constituting a crime of violence;”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) fraud, or any scheme to defraud, committed against a foreign government or foreign governmental entity;

“(v) bribery of a public official, or the misappropriation, theft, or embezzlement of public funds by or for the benefit of a public official;

“(vi) smuggling or export control violations involving munitions listed in the United States Munitions List or technologies with military applications as defined in the Commerce Control List of the Export Administration Regulations; or

“(vii) an offense with respect to which the United States would be obligated by a multilateral treaty either to extradite the alleged offender or to submit the case for prosecution, if the offender were found with the territory of the United States;”;

(2) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) by inserting “section 541 (relating to goods falsely classified),” before “section 542”;;

(B) by inserting “section 922(1) (relating to the unlawful importation of firearms), section 924(m) (relating to firearms trafficking),” before “section 956”;;

(C) by inserting “section 1030 (relating to computer fraud and abuse),” before “1032”; and

(D) by inserting “any felony violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (22 U.S.C. 611 et seq.),” before “or any felony violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act”; and

(3) in subparagraph (E), by inserting “the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.),” after “the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.).”

SEC. 18. CRIMINAL FORFEITURE FOR MONEY LAUNDERING CONSPIRACIES.

Section 982(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or a conspiracy to commit any such offense,” after “of this title.”

SEC. 19. FUNGIBLE PROPERTY IN FOREIGN BANK ACCOUNTS.

Section 984(d) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) In this subsection, the term ‘financial institution’ includes a foreign bank, as defined in section 1(b)(7) of the International Banking Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3101(7)).”

SEC. 20. SUBPOENAS FOR BANK RECORDS.

Section 986(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “section 1956, 1957, or 1960 of this title, section 5322 or 5324 of title 31, United States Code” and inserting “section 981 of this title”;;

(2) by inserting “before or” before “after”; and

(3) by striking the last sentence.

SEC. 21. FUGITIVE DISENTITLEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 163 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 2467. Fugitive disentitlement

“Any person who, in order to avoid criminal prosecution, purposely leaves the jurisdiction of the United States, declines to enter or reenter the United States to submit

to the jurisdiction of the United States, or otherwise evades the jurisdiction of a court of the United States in which a criminal case is pending against the person, may not use the resources of the courts of the United States in furtherance of a claim in any related civil forfeiture action or a claim in any third-party proceeding in any related criminal forfeiture action."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 163 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"2467. Fugitive disenfranchisement."

SEC. 22. ADMISSIBILITY OF FOREIGN BUSINESS RECORDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 163 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

§ 2468. Foreign records

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

"(1) the term 'business' includes business, institution, association, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind whether or not conducted for profit;

"(2) the term 'foreign certification' means a written declaration made and signed in a foreign country by the custodian of a record of regularly conducted activity or another qualified person, that if falsely made, would subject the maker to criminal penalty under the law of that country;

"(3) the term 'foreign record of regularly conducted activity' means a memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnoses, maintained in a foreign country; and

"(4) the term 'official request' means a letter rogatory, a request under an agreement, treaty or convention, or any other request for information or evidence made by a court of the United States or an authority of the United States having law enforcement responsibility, to a court or other authority of a foreign country.

"(b) ADMISSIBILITY.—In a civil proceeding in a court of the United States, including a civil forfeiture proceeding and a proceeding in the United States Claims Court and the United States Tax Court, unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness, a foreign record of regularly conducted activity (or a duplicate of such record), obtained pursuant to an official request, shall not be excluded as evidence by the hearsay rule if a foreign certification, also obtained pursuant to the same official request or subsequent official request that adequately identifies such foreign record, attests that—

"(1) the foreign record was made, at or near the time of the occurrence of the matters set forth, by (or from information transmitted by) a person with knowledge of those matters;

"(2) the foreign record was kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity;

"(3) the business activity made such a record as a regular practice; and

"(4) if the foreign record is not the original, the record is a duplicate of the original.

"(c) FOREIGN CERTIFICATION.—A foreign certification under this section shall authenticate a record or duplicate described in subsection (b).

"(d) NOTICE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after a responsive pleading has been filed, a party intending to offer in evidence under this section a foreign record of regularly conducted activity shall provide written notice of that intention to each other party.

"(2) OPPOSITION.—A motion opposing admission in evidence of a record under para-

graph (1) shall be made by the opposing party and determined by the court before trial. Failure by a party to file such motion before trial shall constitute a waiver of objection to such record, except that the court for cause shown may grant relief from the waiver."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 163 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"2468. Foreign records."

SEC. 23. CHARGING MONEY LAUNDERING AS A COURSE OF CONDUCT.

Section 1956(h) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "(h) Any person" and inserting the following:

"(h) CONSPIRACY; MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS.—

"(1) CONSPIRACY.—Any person"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) MULTIPLE VIOLATIONS.—Any person who commits multiple violations of this section or section 1957 that are part of the same scheme or continuing course of conduct may be charged, at the election of the Government, in a single count in an indictment or information."

SEC. 24. VENUE IN MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.

Section 1956 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(i) VENUE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a prosecution for an offense under this section or section 1957 may be brought in any district in which the financial or monetary transaction is conducted, or in which a prosecution for the underlying specified unlawful activity could be brought.

"(2) EXCEPTION.—A prosecution for an attempt or conspiracy offense under this section or section 1957 may be brought in the district in which venue would lie for the completed offense under paragraph (1), or in any other district in which an act in furtherance of the attempt or conspiracy took place."

SEC. 25. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO RESTORE WIRETAP AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENSES.

Section 2516(1)(g) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking "of title 31, United States Code (dealing with the reporting of currency transactions)" and inserting "or 5324 of title 31 (dealing with the reporting and illegal structuring of currency transactions)".

Subtitle B—Drug Testing and Intervention for Inmates and Probationers

SEC. 31. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the "Combating Drugs in Prisons Act of 1998".

SEC. 32. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF FUNDS UNDER THE VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAMS.

Section 20105(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13705(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(b) To be eligible" and inserting the following:

"(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) ELIGIBILITY FOR A GRANT.—To be eligible";

(2) by striking "a State shall provide assurances" and inserting the following: "a State shall—

"(A) provide assurances";

(3) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(B) not later than September 1, 1998, have established and implemented, consistent

with guidelines issued by the Attorney General, a program of drug testing and intervention for appropriate categories of convicted offenders during periods of incarceration and criminal justice supervision, with sanctions (including denial or revocation of release) for positive drug tests.

"(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding section 20102, amounts received by a State pursuant to section 20103 or section 20104 may be—

"(A) applied to the cost of offender drug testing and appropriate intervention programs during periods of incarceration and criminal justice supervision, consistent with guidelines issued by the Attorney General;

"(B) used by a State to pay the costs of providing to the Attorney General a baseline study, which shall be consistent with guidelines issued by the Attorney General, on the prison drug abuse problem in the State; and

"(C) used by a State to develop policies, practices, or laws establishing, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Attorney General, a system of sanctions and penalties to address drug trafficking within and into correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of the State."

SEC. 33. USE OF RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT GRANTS TO PROVIDE FOR SERVICES DURING AND AFTER INCARCERATION.

Section 1901 of part S of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ff) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) ADDITIONAL USE OF FUNDS.—Each State that demonstrates that the State has established 1 or more residential substance abuse treatment programs that meet the requirements of this part may use amounts made available under this part for drug treatment and to impose appropriate sanctions for positive drug tests, both during incarceration and after release."

Subtitle A—Performance Objectives to Reduce Underage Use

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Reductions in the underage use of tobacco products are critically important to the public health.

(2) Achieving this critical public health goal can be substantially furthered by increasing the price of tobacco products to discourage underage use if reduction targets are not achieved and by creating financial incentives for manufacturers to discourage youth from using their tobacco products.

(3) When reduction targets in underage use are not achieved on an industry-wide basis, the price increases that will result from an industry-wide assessment will provide an additional deterrence to youth tobacco use.

(4) Manufacturer-specific incentives that will be imposed if reduction targets are not met by a manufacturer provide a strong incentive for each manufacturer to make all efforts to discourage youth use of its brands and insure the effectiveness of the industry-wide assessments.

SEC. 202. PURPOSES AND GOALS.

(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this subtitle to create incentives to achieve reductions in the percentage of children who use tobacco products and to ensure that, in the event that other measures contained in this Act prove to be inadequate to produce substantial reductions in tobacco use by minors, tobacco companies will pay additional assessments. These additional assessments are designed to lower youth tobacco consumption in a variety of ways, including by triggering further increases in the price of tobacco products, by encouraging tobacco companies to work to meet statutory targets for reductions in youth tobacco consumption,

and by providing support for further reduction efforts.

(b) GOALS.—As part of a comprehensive national tobacco control policy, the Secretary, working in cooperation with State, Tribal, and local governments and the private sector, shall take all actions under this Act necessary to ensure that the required performance objectives for percentage reductions in underage use of tobacco products set forth in this title are achieved.

SEC. 203. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE SURVEYS.

(a) ANNUAL PERFORMANCE SURVEY.—Beginning not later than 1999 and annually thereafter the Secretary shall conduct a survey, in accordance with the methodology in subsection (e)(1), to determine for each type of tobacco product—

(1) the percentage of all children who used such type of tobacco product within the past 30 days; and

(2) the percentage of children who identify each brand of each type of tobacco product as the usual brand of the type smoked or used within the past 30 days.

(b) USE OF PRODUCT.—A child shall be considered to have used a manufacturer's tobacco product if the child identifies the manufacturer's tobacco product as the usual brand of tobacco product smoked or used by the child within the past 30 days.

(c) SEPARATE TYPES OF PRODUCTS.—For purposes of this subtitle (except as provided in subsection 205(h)), cigarettes and smokeless tobacco shall be considered separate types of tobacco products.

(d) CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA.—The Secretary may conduct a survey relating to tobacco use involving minors. If the information collected in the course of conducting the annual performance survey results in the individual supplying the information, or described in the information, being identifiable, the information may not be used for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was supplied unless that individual (or that individual's guardian) consents to its use for such other purposes. The information may not be published or released in any other form if the individual supplying the information, or described in the information, is identifiable unless that individual (or that individual's guardian) consents to its publication or release in other form.

(e) METHODOLOGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The survey required by subsection (a) shall—

(A) be based on a nationally representative sample of young individuals;

(B) measure use of each type of tobacco product within the past 30 days;

(C) identify the usual brand of each type of tobacco product used within the past 30 days; and

(D) permit the calculation of the actual percentage reductions in underage use of a type of tobacco product (or, in the case of the manufacturer-specific surcharge, the use of a type of the tobacco products of a manufacturer) based on the point estimates of the percentage of young individuals reporting use of a type of tobacco product (or, in the case of the manufacturer-specific surcharge, the use of a type of the tobacco products of a manufacturer) from the annual performance survey.

(2) CRITERIA FOR DEEMING POINT ESTIMATES CORRECT.—Point estimates under paragraph (1)(D) are deemed conclusively to be correct and accurate for calculating actual percentage reductions in underage use of a type of tobacco product (or, in the case of the manufacturer-specific surcharge, the use of a type of the tobacco products of a manufacturer) for the purpose of measuring compliance with percent reduction targets and calculating surcharges provided that the precision

of estimates (based on sampling error) of the percentage of children reporting use of a type of tobacco product (or, in the case of the manufacturer-specific surcharge, the use of a type of the tobacco products of a manufacturer) is such that the 95 percent confidence interval around such point estimates is no more than plus or minus 1 percent.

(3) SURVEY DEEMED CORRECT, PROPER, AND ACCURATE.—A survey using the methodology required by this subsection is deemed conclusively to be proper, correct, and accurate for purposes of this Act.

(4) SECRETARY MAY ADOPT DIFFERENT METHODOLOGY.—The Secretary by notice and comment rulemaking may adopt a survey methodology that is different than the methodology described in paragraph (1) if the different methodology is at least as statistically precise as that methodology.

(f) ADDITIONAL MEASURES.—In order to increase the understanding of youth tobacco product use, the Secretary may, for informational purposes only, add additional measures to the survey under subsection (a), conduct periodic or occasional surveys at other times, and conduct surveys of other populations such as young adults. The results of such surveys shall be made available to manufacturers and the public to assist in efforts to reduce youth tobacco use.

(g) TECHNICAL ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make technical changes in the manner in which surveys are conducted under this section so long as adjustments are made to ensure that the results of such surveys are comparable from year to year.

SEC. 204. PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES.

(a) BASELINE LEVEL.—The baseline level for each type of tobacco product, and for each manufacturer with respect to each type of tobacco product, is the percentage of children determined to have used such tobacco product in the first annual performance survey (in 1999).

(b) INDUSTRY-WIDE NON-ATTAINMENT ASSESSMENTS.—For the purpose of determining industry-wide non-attainment assessments, the performance objective for the reduction of the percentage of children determined to have used each type of tobacco product is the percentage in subsection (d) as measured from the baseline level for such type of tobacco product.

(c) PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES FOR EXISTING MANUFACTURERS.—Each existing manufacturer shall have as a performance objective the reduction of the percentage of children determined to have used each type of such manufacturer's tobacco products by at least the percentage specified in subsection (d) as measured from the baseline level for such manufacturer for such product.

(d) REQUIRED PERCENTAGE REDUCTIONS.—The reductions required in this subsection are as follows:

(1) In the case of cigarettes—

(A) with respect to the third and fourth annual performance surveys, 20 percent;

(B) with respect to the fifth and sixth annual performance surveys, 40 percent;

(C) with respect to the seventh, eighth, and ninth annual performance surveys, 55 percent; and

(D) with respect to the 10th annual performance survey and each annual performance survey thereafter, 67 percent.

(2) In the case of smokeless tobacco—

(A) with respect to the third and fourth annual performance surveys, 12.5 percent;

(B) with respect to the fifth and sixth annual performance surveys, 25 percent;

(C) with respect to the seventh, eighth, and ninth annual performance surveys, 35 percent; and

(D) with respect to the 10th annual performance survey and each annual performance survey thereafter, 45 percent.

(e) REPORT ON FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—The Secretary shall report to Congress by the end of 2006 on the feasibility of further reduction in underage tobacco use.

(f) PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE RELATIVE TO THE DE MINIMIS LEVEL.—If the percentage of children determined to have used a type of the tobacco products of an existing manufacturer in an annual performance survey is equal to or less than the de minimis level, the manufacturer shall be considered to have achieved the applicable performance objective.

(g) PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES FOR NEW MANUFACTURERS.—Each new manufacturer shall have as its performance objective maintaining the percentage of children determined to have used each type of such manufacturer's tobacco products in each annual performance survey at a level equal to or less than the de minimis level for that year.

(h) DE MINIMIS LEVEL.—The de minimis level shall be 1 percent of children for the applicable year.

SEC. 205. MEASURES TO HELP ACHIEVE THE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES.

(a) ANNUAL DETERMINATION.—Beginning in 2001, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall, based on the annual performance surveys conducted under section 203, determine if the performance objectives for each type of tobacco product under section 204 has been achieved and if each manufacturer has achieved the applicable performance objective under section 204. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register such determinations and any appropriate additional information regarding actions taken under this section.

(b) INDUSTRY-WIDE NON-ATTAINMENT ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) INDUSTRY-WIDE NON-ATTAINMENT PERCENTAGE.—The Secretary shall determine the industry-wide non-attainment percentage, if any, for cigarettes and for smokeless tobacco for each calendar year.

(2) NON-ATTAINMENT ASSESSMENT FOR CIGARETTES.—For each calendar year in which the performance objective under section 204(b) is not attained for cigarettes, the Secretary shall assess a surcharge on cigarette manufacturers as follows:

If the non-attainment percentage is:	The surcharge is:
Not more than 5 percentage points	\$40,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage
More than 5 but not more than 20 percentage points	\$200,000,000, plus \$120,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage in excess of 5 but not in excess of 20 percentage points
More than 20 percentage points	\$2,000,000,000

(3) NON-ATTAINMENT ASSESSMENT FOR SMOKELESS TOBACCO.—For each year in which the performance objective under section 204(b) is not attained for smokeless tobacco, the Secretary shall assess a surcharge on smokeless tobacco product manufacturers as follows:

If the non-attainment percentage is:	The surcharge is:
Not more than 5 percentage points	\$4,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage
More than 5 but not more than 20 percentage points	\$20,000,000, plus \$12,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage in excess of 5 but not in excess of 20 percentage points
More than 20 percentage points	\$200,000,000

(4) STRICT LIABILITY; JOINT AND SEVERAL LIABILITY.—Liability for any surcharge imposed under this subsection shall be—

(A) strict liability; and

(B) joint and several liability—
 (i) among all cigarette manufacturers for surcharges imposed under paragraph (2); and
 (ii) among all smokeless tobacco manufacturers for surcharges imposed under paragraph (3).

(5) SURCHARGE LIABILITY AMONG MANUFACTURERS.—A tobacco product manufacturer shall be liable under this subsection to one or more other manufacturers if the plaintiff tobacco product manufacturer establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant tobacco product manufacturer, through its acts or omissions, was responsible for a disproportionate share of the non-attainment surcharge as compared to the responsibility of the plaintiff manufacturer.

(6) EXEMPTIONS FOR SMALL MANUFACTURERS.—

(A) ALLOCATION BY MARKET SHARE.—The Secretary shall allocate the assessments under this subsection according to each manufacturer's share of the domestic cigarette or domestic smokeless tobacco market, as appropriate, in the year for which the surcharge is being assessed, based on actual Federal excise tax payments.

(B) EXEMPTION.—In any year in which a surcharge is being assessed, the Secretary shall exempt from payment any tobacco product manufacturer with less than 1 percent of the domestic market share for a specific category of tobacco product unless the Secretary finds that the manufacturer's products are used by underage individuals at a rate equal to or greater than the manufacturer's total market share for the type of tobacco product.

(C) MANUFACTURER-SPECIFIC SURCHARGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the required percentage reduction in use of a type of tobacco product has not been achieved by a manufacturer for a year, the Secretary shall impose a surcharge on such manufacturer under this paragraph.

(2) CIGARETTES.—For each calendar year in which a cigarette manufacturer fails to achieve the performance objective under section 204(c), the Secretary shall assess a surcharge on that manufacturer in an amount equal to the manufacturer's share of youth incidence for cigarettes multiplied by the following surcharge level:

If the non-attainment percentage for the manufacturer is:	The surcharge level is:
Not more than 5 percentage points	\$80,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage
More than 5 but not more than 24.1 percentage points	\$400,000,000, plus \$240,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage in excess of 5 but not in excess of 24.1 percentage points
More than 24.1 percentage points	\$5,000,000,000

(3) SMOKELESS TOBACCO.—For each calendar year in which a smokeless tobacco product manufacturer fails to achieve the performance objective under section 204(c), the Secretary shall assess a surcharge on that manufacturer in an amount equal to the manufacturer's share of youth incidence for smokeless tobacco products multiplied by the following surcharge level:

If the non-attainment percentage for the manufacturer is:	The surcharge level is:
Not more than 5 percentage points	\$8,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage
More than 5 but not more than 24.1 percentage points	\$40,000,000, plus \$24,000,000 multiplied by the non-attainment percentage in excess of 5 but not in excess of 24.1 percentage points
More than 24.1 percentage points	\$500,000,000

(4) MANUFACTURER'S SHARE OF YOUTH INCIDENCE.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "manufacturer's share of youth incidence" means—

(A) for cigarettes, the percentage of all youth smokers determined to have used that manufacturer's cigarettes; and

(B) for smokeless tobacco products, the percentage of all youth users of smokeless tobacco products determined to have used that manufacturer's smokeless tobacco products.

(5) DE MINIMIS LEVELS.—If a manufacturer is a new manufacturer or the manufacturer's baseline level for a type of tobacco product is less than the de minimis level, the non-attainment percentage (for purposes of paragraph (2) or (3)) shall be equal to the number of percentage points by which the percentage of children who used the manufacturer's tobacco products of the applicable type exceeds the de minimis level.

(D) SURCHARGES TO BE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with the fourth calendar year after the date of enactment of this Act, each dollar amount in the tables in subsections (b)(2), (b)(3), (c)(2), and (c)(3) shall be increased by the inflation adjustment.

(2) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the inflation adjustment for any calendar year is the percentage (if any) by which—

(A) the CPI for the preceding calendar year; exceeds

(B) the CPI for the calendar year 1998.

(3) CPI.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the CPI for any calendar year is the average of the Consumer Price Index for all-urban consumers published by the Department of Labor.

(4) ROUNDING.—If any increase determined under paragraph (1) is not a multiple of \$1,000, the increase shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1,000.

(E) METHOD OF SURCHARGE ASSESSMENT.—The Secretary shall assess a surcharge for a specific calendar year on or before May 1 of the subsequent calendar year. Surcharge payments shall be paid on or before July 1 of the year in which they are assessed. The Secretary may establish, by regulation, interest at a rate up to 3 times the prevailing prime rate at the time the surcharge is assessed, and additional charges in an amount up to 3 times the surcharge, for late payment of the surcharge.

(F) BUSINESS EXPENSE DEDUCTION.—In order to maximize the financial deterrent effect of the assessments and surcharges established in this section, any such payment shall not be deductible as an ordinary and necessary business expense or otherwise under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(G) PROCEDURES.—In assessing price increase assessments and enforcing other measures under this section, the Secretary shall have in place procedures to take into account the effect that the margin of error of the annual performance survey may have on the amounts assessed to or measures required of such manufacturers.

(H) OTHER PRODUCTS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations establishing performance objectives for the reduction of the use by children of other products made or derived from tobacco and intended for human consumption if significant percentages of children use or begin to use such products and the inclusion of such products as types of tobacco products under this subtitle would help protect the public health. Such regulations shall contain provisions, consistent with the provisions in this subtitle applicable to cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, for the application of assessments and surcharges to achieve reductions in the percentage of children who use such products.

(I) APPEAL RIGHTS.—The amount of any surcharge is committed to the sound discretion of the Secretary and shall be subject to judicial review by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, based on the arbitrary and capricious standard of section 706(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no court shall have authority to stay any surcharge payments due the Secretary under this Act pending judicial review.

(J) RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGENTS.—In any action brought under this subsection, a tobacco product manufacturer shall be held responsible for any act or omission of its attorneys, advertising agencies, or other agents that contributed to that manufacturer's responsibility for the surcharge assessed under this section.

SEC. 206. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CHILDREN.—The term "children" means individuals who are 12 years of age or older and under the age of 18.

(2) CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS.—The term "cigarette manufacturers" means manufacturers of cigarettes sold in the United States.

(3) EXISTING MANUFACTURER.—The term "existing manufacturer" means a manufacturer which manufactured a tobacco product on or before the date of the enactment of this title.

(4) NEW MANUFACTURER.—The term "new manufacturer" means a manufacturer which begins to manufacture a type of tobacco product after the date of the enactment of this title.

(5) NON-ATTAINMENT PERCENTAGE.—The term "non-attainment percentage" means the number of percentage points yielded—

(A) for a calendar year in which the percent incidence of underage use of the applicable type of tobacco product is less than the baseline level, by subtracting—

(i) the percentage by which the percent incidence of underage use of the applicable type of tobacco product in that year is less than the baseline level, from

(ii) the required percentage reduction applicable in that year; and

(B) for a calendar year in which the percent incidence of underage use of the applicable type of tobacco product is greater than the baseline level, adding—

(i) the percentage by which the percent incidence of underage use of the applicable type of tobacco product in that year is greater than the baseline level; and

(ii) the required percentage reduction applicable in that year.

(6) SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURERS.—The term "smokeless tobacco product manufacturers" means manufacturers of smokeless tobacco products sold in the United States.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will meet in open session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 10, 1998, beginning at 9:30 a.m. to conduct an oversight hearing on Bureau of Indian Affairs School Construction. The hearing will be held in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at (202) 224-2251.