



USA Pulses 2026 Policy Positions FGIS, NASS, WOTUS Policy

- 1. Monitoring Additional Pulse Grading Office.** USA Pulses supports the USDA-Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) certification of a North Dakota private grading service. FGIS should focus on training a new generation of inspectors to ensure USA Pulses can maintain the Standard for Quality expected by our overseas customers.
- 2. Track Chemical Residues on Pulse Crops.** Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) are increasingly important criteria for pulse crop export to overseas customers. In recent years, the pulse crop industry has faced MRL violations in the EU and Japan. US wheat and other crops are sampled routinely for chemical residues by FGIS; however, there is currently no impartial scientific sampling of residues on pulse crops. The lack of this data leaves US pulse producers at a disadvantage to competing countries that routinely test their products. *USA Pulses requests that FGIS conduct random samples at several ports at least twice per year to determine the MRLs on pulse crops. USA Pulses would assist FGIS in determining the panel of chemicals required for testing.*
- 3. Provide Data in Support of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) Determination.** USA Pulses determines the FAQ of pulse crops (dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas) each year. A qualified industry committee reviews data provided by FGIS offices and their designated representatives. *USA Pulses requests that FGIS offices and their affiliates be allowed to provide the data required by this process.*
- 4. Establish FGIS Calibration for Protein in all Pulse Crops.** Near-infrared (NIR) testing can easily measure protein in whole seeds. Processors of pulses pay a premium price to producers for protein content, as pulse crops are utilized as a source of vegetable protein. The industry needs an unbiased standard to help establish protein levels in dry peas and work to establish a standard in all pulse crops. FGIS must establish the calibration standard for measuring protein in pulses. *USA Pulses requests that FGIS establish NIR calibration standards for protein in all pulse crops.*
- 5. Funding Stocks on Hand (SOH) Reports in June and December, and Planted Acres Reports in June.** The SOH reports in June and December, and Planted Acres reports for lentils and peas were eliminated by sequestration funding cuts. Congress restored funding for these reports in FY 2015. *USA Pulses requests that USDA consistently fund the SOH critical reports in June and December, and Planted Acres for dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas in June of each year, including the states of WA, ID, MT, ND, SD, NE, CA, MI, CO, WY, and OR.*
- 6. Standardize USDA Statistical Support for Pulses.** Currently, the classes of export products tracked by the USDA-Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) are different than those tracked by the USDA-National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in production and planting reports. In addition, the prices tracked by the USDA-Economic Research Service (ERS) are different than either the FAS or the NASS. Finally, the commodities and acres reported by the USDA-Farm Service Agency (FSA) are not consistent between states. *USA Pulses requests that the USDA standardize tracking information for pulse crops across all services in all pulse growing states to include: 1) Dry peas, green and yellow; 2) Dry split peas, green and yellow (export data); 3) Lentils, green or regular; small, medium, and large; 4) Lentils, red; all sizes; 5) Chickpeas, Kabuli, small and large; and 6) Chickpeas, desi.*
- 7. Track Products Listed by Harmonized System (HS) Codes.** The pulse industry needs the following HS codes added to the World Customs Organization categorization system:
 - Yellow and Green Peas, Whole/Split
 - Pulse Ingredients
 - Protein (pea, lentil, chickpea, bean)
 - Starch (pea, lentil, chickpea, bean)
 - Fiber (pea, lentil, chickpea, bean)