



**Congressional
Research Service**

Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2014 and FY2013 (Post-Sequestration) Appropriations

(name redacted), Coordinator
Specialist in Agricultural Policy

March 10, 2014

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

R43110

Summary

The annual Agriculture appropriations bill provides funding for all of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) except the Forest Service, plus the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and, in even-numbered fiscal years, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

The FY2014 Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriations bill was included as Division A of the FY2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, an omnibus appropriation that was enacted on January 17, 2014 (P.L. 113-76). It provides \$20.880 billion of discretionary funding for agricultural and related programs. This is \$1.165 billion (+5.9%) more than the post-sequestration amount for FY2013 (P.L. 113-6). Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 programs became known during the development of the FY2014 appropriation, and are included in this report.

Although the appropriation's primary focus is allocating discretionary funds, it also carries mandatory spending for FY2014 that totals \$124.6 billion, primarily for domestic nutrition assistance (\$101.4 billion), crop insurance (\$9.5 billion), and farm commodity and conservation programs (\$12.5 billion), although these generally are determined by authorizing legislation such as the farm bill. The total Agriculture appropriation, therefore, with discretionary and mandatory authority is \$145.5 billion in FY2014.

The largest discretionary items comprising the \$20.88 billion discretionary appropriation are as follows.

- Domestic nutrition programs, including the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), receive \$7.15 billion, up 3% from FY2013 post-sequestration levels.
- FDA receives \$2.56 billion of appropriated funding, up 7% from FY2013.
- Agricultural research agencies total \$2.64 billion, up 10% from FY2013.
- Rural Development agencies receive \$2.57 billion, up about 13% from FY2013.
- Foreign aid and trade programs receive \$1.84 billion, up about 8% from FY2013.
- The Farm Service Agency and Risk Management Agency receive about \$1.66 billion for salaries and expenses, and farm loans, up 6% from FY2013.
- USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service receives \$1.01 billion, up 3% from FY2013.
- Conservation Operations and Watershed Rehabilitation programs receive \$0.83 billion, up nearly 6% from FY2013.
- The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service receives \$0.82 billion, up 8% from FY2013.

The FY2014 appropriation also contains several policy directives that, among other things, limit USDA's ability to regulate livestock and poultry marketing practices, and encourage a delay in implementing some country-of-origin labeling rules.

Contents

Scope of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill	1
Action on FY2014 Appropriations	1
Omnibus Action.....	1
House Action	1
Senate Action.....	2
Funding Gap and Continuing Resolutions.....	2
Action on FY2013 Appropriations	2
Summary of Amounts in the Appropriations	3
Amounts in the FY2014 Appropriation	3
Post-Sequestration Amounts for FY2013	5
Savings Achieved by Limits and Rescissions.....	12
Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS)	12
Rescissions	14
Historical Trends	16
Comparisons to the Federal Budget, GDP, and Population	21
USDA Agencies and Programs	24
Departmental Administration	24
Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension	27
Agricultural Research Service.....	27
National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	28
National Agricultural Statistics Service	28
Economic Research Service.....	28
Marketing and Regulatory Programs.....	30
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	30
Agricultural Marketing Service and Section 32	33
Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration	34
Food Safety.....	35
Food and Drug Administration (FDA).....	37
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	39
Farm Service Agency	41
FSA Salaries and Expenses	41
FSA Farm Loan Programs.....	41
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	44
Crop Insurance.....	45
Conservation.....	46
Discretionary Conservation Programs.....	46
Mandatory Conservation Programs.....	48
Rural Development.....	49
Rural Housing Service (RHS).....	51
Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS).....	54
Rural Utilities Service (RUS).....	57
Domestic Food Assistance.....	60
SNAP and Other Programs under the Food and Nutrition Act.....	60
Child Nutrition Programs	62
WIC Program	63
Commodity Assistance Program	65

Nutrition Programs Administration (and the Congressional Hunger Center)	65
Other Nutrition Funding Support	66
Agricultural Trade and Food Aid.....	69
Foreign Agricultural Service	69
Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480)	70
McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition	70
Related Agencies	71
Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	71
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	79

Figures

Figure 1. FY2014 Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations	4
Figure 2. Total Agriculture Appropriations: Mandatory and Discretionary.....	16
Figure 3. Total Agriculture Appropriations: Domestic Nutrition and Rest of Bill.....	17
Figure 4. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations	18
Figure 5. Agriculture Appropriations as Percentages of Total Federal Budget.....	22
Figure 6. More Components as Percentages of Total Federal Budget.....	22
Figure 7. Agriculture Appropriations as Percentages of GDP	22
Figure 8. Agriculture Appropriations per Capita of U.S. Population.....	22

Tables

Table 1. Congressional Action on FY2014 Agriculture Appropriations	2
Table 2. Congressional Action on FY2013 Agriculture Appropriations	3
Table 3. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, by Agency and Program	6
Table 4. Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS) to Farm Bill Programs	13
Table 5. Rescissions from (Prior-Year) Budget Authority	15
Table 6. Trends in Nominal Agriculture Appropriations.....	19
Table 7. Trends in Real Agriculture Appropriations	20
Table 8. Percentage Changes in Agriculture Appropriations	21
Table 9. Trends in Agriculture Appropriations Measured Against Benchmarks.....	23
Table 10. USDA Departmental Administration Appropriations	25
Table 11. USDA Research, Extension, and Economics (REE) Appropriations	29
Table 12. Food Safety Appropriations	40
Table 13. USDA Farm Loan Appropriations	43
Table 14. Rural Development Appropriations: Totals by Agency	50
Table 15. Rural Housing Service Appropriations	52
Table 16. Rural Business-Cooperative Service Appropriations.....	55

Table 17. Rural Utilities Service Appropriations	58
Table 18. Domestic Food Assistance (USDA-FNS) Appropriations	67
Table 19. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Appropriations	75
Table B-1. Timeline of Congressional Action on Agriculture Appropriations Since FY1995	85

Appendixes

Appendix A. Background on Scope and Terms	80
Appendix B. Agriculture Appropriations Timelines	84

Contacts

Key Policy Staff.....	86
Author Contact Information.....	87

Scope of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill

The Agriculture appropriations bill—formally known as the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act—provides funding for:

- all of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) except the Forest Service, which is funded in the Interior appropriations bill,
- the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the Department of Health and Human Services, and
- in the House, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). In the Senate, the Financial Services bill contains CFTC appropriations. In even-numbered fiscal years, CFTC appears in the enacted Agriculture appropriation.

Jurisdiction is with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and their respective Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. The bill includes both mandatory and discretionary spending, although most decision-making concerns discretionary spending. See **Appendix A** for more on scope and terminology.

The primary focus of this report is the FY2014 appropriation. However, due to the timing of the FY2013 appropriation and budget sequestration, this report also presents the final FY2013 data.

Action on FY2014 Appropriations

Omnibus Action

The FY2014 Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriation was enacted as Division A of the FY2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 113-76—an omnibus appropriation that included all 12 appropriations subcommittee bills (**Table 1**). The omnibus bill was filed on January 13, 2014, passed in each chamber, and signed by the President on January 17, 2014.

The final FY2014 appropriation became possible after the budget agreement in December 2013 (the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, P.L. 113-67) set a total government-wide discretionary spending amount of \$1.012 trillion.¹ **Appendix B** summarizes action on previous appropriations.

House Action

The Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee marked up its FY2014 appropriations bill by voice vote on June 5, 2013. The full House Appropriations Committee reported the bill (H.R. 2410) by voice vote² on June 13, 2013, and officially reported the bill on June 18. In preparation for floor action, an open rule for the bill was passed on the floor June 26, 2013, but floor proceedings for the bill did not occur.

¹ CRS Report R43338, *Congressional Action on FY2014 Appropriations Measures*.

² Amendments adopted in full committee are available at <http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/fy14agricultureadopted.pdf>. Votes taken in full committee markup are available at http://appropriations.house.gov/UploadedFiles/06.13.13_-_Ag_-_Full_Committee_Roll_Call_Votes.pdf.

Senate Action

The Agriculture Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee approved its FY2014 bill on June 18, 2013. The full Appropriations Committee reported the bill (S. 1244) by a 23-6 vote on June 20, and officially reported it on June 27. Floor proceeding on S. 1244 did not occur.

Funding Gap and Continuing Resolutions

When FY2014 began, no appropriation had been enacted for the Agriculture bill or for any of the other subcommittee bills. From October 1 through October 16, 2013, there was a “funding gap” (a 16-day government shutdown).³ Eventually, a continuing resolution (P.L. 113-46) was enacted that funded the government through January 15, 2014. A second, three-day continuing resolution (P.L. 113-73) was needed to complete the full-year omnibus appropriation (P.L. 113-76).

Table 1. Congressional Action on FY2014 Agriculture Appropriations

Subcommittee		Committee		Initial Passage		Conference Agreement			Public Law
House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Report	House	Senate	
6/5/2013	6/18/2013	6/13/2013	6/20/2013	—	—	1/13/2014	1/15/2014	1/16/2014	1/17/2014
Draft ^a	Voice vote	H.R. 2410	S. 1244	Rule passed		Report for	H.R. 3547	H.R. 3547	P.L. 113-
Voice vote		H.Rept. 113-116	S.Rept. 113-46	235-187	H.Res. 274	Division A ^b	Vote of 359-67	Vote of 72-26	76
		Voice vote	Vote of 23-6	No action on bill					

Source: CRS.

- a. The House subcommittee posted a draft of the bill before markup at <http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/bills-113hr-sc-ap-fy2014-agriculture-subcommitteedraft.pdf>.
- b. The joint explanatory statement for Division A is available at <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-FM-B.pdf>. Other parts of the omnibus are at <http://rules.house.gov/bill/113/hr-3547-sa>.

Action on FY2013 Appropriations

The FY2013 Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriation was enacted as Division A of the FY2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, P.L. 113-6—an omnibus appropriation for 5 of the 12 appropriation subcommittee bills and a year-long continuing resolution for the other 7 appropriations subcommittee bills (**Table 2**). The Senate explanatory statement was filed on March 11, 2013, passed in the Senate in an exchange of amendments to an earlier-passed House version, and later was adopted in the House. The bill was signed by the President on March 26, 2013.

Both the House and the Senate reported bills for FY2013 Agriculture appropriations, but in the previous Congress. The Senate full committee moved first, reporting S. 2375 (S.Rept. 112-163) on April 26, 2012. The House subcommittee marked up its bill on June 6, 2012, followed by full committee action on H.R. 5973 (H.Rept. 112-542) on June 19, 2012. In preparation for floor

³ CRS Report RS20348, *Federal Funding Gaps: A Brief Overview*.

action, an open rule for the bill was passed on the floor June 26, 2012, but floor proceedings for the bill did not occur. No further action occurred on the agriculture appropriations bills.⁴

FY2013 began under a continuing resolution (CR; P.L. 112-175) that lasted until March 27, 2013. The CR funded discretionary operations at FY2012 levels plus 0.612%. It continued mandatory programs at needed funding levels, and continued other conditions and limits from FY2012.

Table 2. Congressional Action on FY2013 Agriculture Appropriations

112 th Congress						113 th Congress			Public Law
Subcommittee		Committee		Initial Passage		Conference Agreement			
House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Report	House	Senate	
6/6/2012	Polled out ^b	6/19/2012	4/26/2012	—	—	3/11/2013	3/21/2013	3/20/2013	3/26/2013
Draft ^a		H.R. 5973	S. 2375	Rule passed		Report for	H.R. 933	H.R. 933	P.L. 113-6
Voice vote		H.Rept. 112-542	S.Rept. 112-163	229-166 H.Res. 697		Division A ^c	Vote of 318-109	Vote of 73-26	
		Voice vote	Vote of 28-1	No action on bill					

Source: CRS.

- a. The House subcommittee posted a draft of the bill before markup at <http://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/bills-112-hr-sc-ap-fy13-agriculture.pdf>.
- b. A procedure that permits a bill to advance if subcommittee members independently agree to move it along.
- c. The Senate explanatory statement, which was adopted by both chambers, is available in the Congressional Record of March 11, 2013, pp. S1287ff, at <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/C?r113:/temp/~r113xXjd4m>.

Summary of Amounts in the Appropriations

Amounts in the FY2014 Appropriation

In December 2013, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-67) broke an impasse in advancing FY2014 appropriations by setting a government-wide discretionary total of \$1.012 trillion.⁵ This amount does not require any budget sequestration of discretionary accounts.⁶

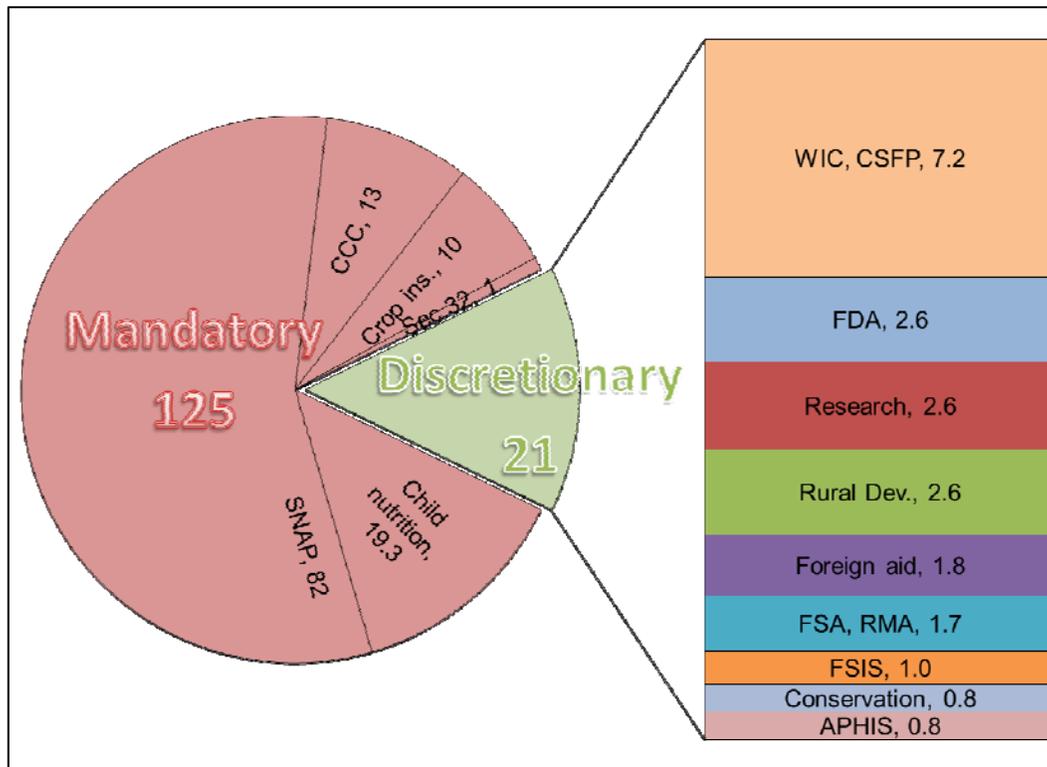
The Agriculture subcommittees subsequently were allocated \$20.880 billion for discretionary appropriations in the omnibus. This is \$1.165 billion (+5.9%) more than the post-sequestration amount for FY2013, after adjusting for the alternating year placement of CFTC in enacted bills. Mandatory spending amounts of \$124.6 billion also are carried in the bill, but generally are determined by authorizing legislation such as the farm bill. The total Agriculture appropriation in FY2014, therefore, is \$145.5 billion.

⁴ A summary of the House- and Senate-reported bills in the 112th Congress is available in CRS Report R42596, *Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2013 Appropriations*.

⁵ CRS Report R43338, *Congressional Action on FY2014 Appropriations Measures*.

⁶ OMB, *Final Sequestration Report for FY2014* (http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/sequestration/sequestration_final_feb2014.pdf); and CBO, *Estimate of Discretionary Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2014* (<http://cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/hr3547.pdf>).

Figure 1. FY2014 Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations
(budget authority in billions of dollars)



Source: CRS, compiled from tables in the joint explanatory statement for P.L. 113-76.

Notes: Does not show some agencies under \$0.5 billion, including CFTC, AMS, GIPSA, and department administration. Together these approximately are offset by reductions in the general provisions title.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of mandatory and discretionary spending among major divisions and agencies in the FY2014 appropriation. **Table 3** summarizes the amounts in the appropriations bill, by title and for major agencies, and compares them to prior years.

The House-reported bill for FY2014 would have reduced discretionary Agriculture appropriations to \$19.45 billion, a reduction of \$265 million from FY2013 levels, after adjusting for the alternating-year placement of CFTC in Financial Services and Agriculture appropriations bills. The bill was \$516 million below the Administration's request for FY2014.

The Senate-reported bill would have increased discretionary Agriculture appropriations to \$20.916 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion from FY2013 levels. The Senate bill would have provided about \$1.7 billion more than the House bill, after putting the House bill on the same basis as the Senate bill without CFTC.

The House- and Senate-reported appropriations bills for FY2014 differed in their approach to handling budget sequestration requirements. This difference in approach resulted in relatively large differences between the bill totals. The House approach generally was to set spending levels low enough to avoid sequestration, while the Senate approach assumed that Congress would reach agreement to replace sequestration with other spending reductions. The omnibus agreement generally tended to set amounts closer to the Senate proposal.

Post-Sequestration Amounts for FY2013

The amount of budget authority that was available to agencies for FY2013 is unclear from many published appropriations documents for several reasons. The fiscal year began under a six-month continuing resolution that initially continued funding basically at FY2012 levels through March 27, 2013 (P.L. 112-175). Near the end of this period, on March 1, 2013, budget sequestration was ordered pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011, which reduced budgetary authority for FY2013 by about 5%.⁷

When the full-year FY2013 Agriculture appropriation (P.L. 113-6, Division A) was enacted on March 26, 2013,⁸ the explanatory statements and tables incorporated neither the two across-the-board rescissions that were included within the bill, nor the prior budget sequestration. The combined reductions often totaled over 7.5% from the initial appropriated amount. Yet official documents often were neither complete nor consistent in the information provided about the amount that actually was available to agencies. This is because across-the-board rescissions, sequestration, and certain subsequent adjustments needed to be applied to the appropriated amounts. In some cases, these amounts had to be determined by the Administration.

For example, the House Appropriations Committee report for its FY2014 Agriculture appropriations bill (H.Rept. 113-116) included a column for FY2013 and incorporated the first across-the-board rescission (2.513% for non-security accounts; 0.1% for security accounts;⁹ §3001 of P.L. 113-6). But it did not incorporate the second across-the-board rescission (0.2% for non-security accounts; 0.032% for security accounts;¹⁰ §3004) or the sequestration.

The Senate Appropriations Committee report for its FY2014 bill (S.Rept. 113-46) included both rescissions, but not sequestration.

USDA subsequently published a FY2013 Operating Plan that included, at the agency level, all of the rescissions and sequestration in FY2013.¹¹ Another unpublished USDA document provided more granular post-sequestration details at the program level, consistent with the agency-level operating plan.¹² These are the FY2013 amounts presented in **Table 3**, and are the only post-rescission, post-sequestration amounts published to date for Agriculture appropriations.

The effect of sequestration is summarized in a March 2014 GAO report. The timing of sequestration decisions by OMB, as well as particular USDA and FDA actions are discussed.¹³

⁷ OMB, *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2013*, March 1, 2013, at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/fy13ombjsequestrationreport.pdf.

⁸ The Agriculture bill was one of five subcommittees that had full-year appropriations, with specific amounts for each agency, in an appropriation that was otherwise a year-long continuing resolution for the other seven subcommittee bills.

⁹ In the agriculture appropriations bill, all accounts are classified as non-security, except for the Food for Peace Title II Grants (P.L. 480) and McGovern-Dole International Food for Education accounts, which are security accounts.

¹⁰ OMB, *Sec. 3001 and Sec. 3004 Across-the-Board Reductions*, April 25, 2013, at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/reductions/fy13_atb_reductions_04_25_13.pdf

¹¹ USDA, *FY2013 Operating Plan*, at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf.

¹² USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis, unpublished tables, July 2013.

¹³ Government Accountability Office (GAO), *2013 Sequestration: Agencies Reduced Some Services and Investments, While Taking Certain Actions to Mitigate Effects*, March 2014, GAO-14-244, at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/661444.pdf>. See especially pp. 7-9 for the timeline of appropriations, rescissions, and sequestration; pp. 64-70 for effects on USDA; and pp. 98 ff. for effects on FDA.

Table 3. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, by Agency and Program

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Agency or Major Program	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
SUMMARY by TITLE										
I: Agricultural Programs	25,619.9	30,191.6	24,970.2	27,938.8	30,075.7	29,580.3	29,962.5	29,938.1	+1,999.3	+7.2%
Mandatory	18,987.0	22,855.4	18,293.5	21,582.7	23,149.1	23,149.1	23,149.1	23,149.1	+1,566.4	+7.3%
Discretionary	6,632.9	7,336.1	6,676.7	6,356.2	6,926.6	6,431.3	6,813.4	6,789.0	+432.9	+6.8%
II: Conservation Programs	937.5	1,009.4	844.0	781.2	808.8	823.0	819.3	825.8	+44.6	+5.7%
III: Rural Development	2,334.0	2,978.8	2,405.2	2,279.9	2,291.5	2,369.1	2,474.8	2,569.7	+289.8	+12.7%
IV: Domestic Food Programs	60,056.8	82,782.6	105,553.0	104,098.0	106,437.6	103,845.8	106,359.9	108,585.6	+4,487.6	+4.3%
Mandatory	53,683.2	75,128.0	98,551.9	97,171.9	98,835.3	96,784.3	98,835.3	101,432.9	+4,261.0	+4.4%
Discretionary	6,373.6	7,654.6	7,001.1	6,926.1	7,602.2	7,061.5	7,524.5	7,152.7	+226.6	+3.3%
V: Foreign Assistance	1,476.5	2,089.5	1,835.7	1,705.9	373.3	1,512.2	1,839.4	1,838.5	+132.6	+7.8%
VI: Related Agencies										
Food and Drug Administration	1,716.8	2,357.1	2,505.8	2,386.0	2,557.7	2,485.4	2,562.9	2,560.7	+174.7	+7.3%
Commodity Futures Trading Comm. ^a	111.3	168.8	205.3		315.0	194.6		215.0	+215.0	+10.8%
<i>Note: CFTC in Financial Services Subcomm.</i>				194.0			315.0			
VII: General Provisions	-425.1	-238.3	-1,273.6	-785.9	-721.0	-1,235.0	-927.4	-880.4	-94.6	+12.0%
Other scorekeeping adjustments ^b	-42.6	-52.2	-72.0	-129.0	-188.4	-192.0	-191.0	-191.0	-62.0	+48.1%
Subtract disaster declaration (in this bill)	-1,022.0	0.0	-367.0							
Total Agriculture Appropriations (as in bill, regardless of CFTC jurisdiction)										
Mandatory	72,670.2	97,983.4	116,845.4	118,754.6	121,984.4	119,933.4	121,984.4	124,582.0	+5,827.4	+4.9%
Discretionary	18,092.8	23,303.8	19,761.3	19,520.5	19,965.8	19,450.0	20,916.0	20,880.0	+1,359.5	+7.0%
Total	90,763.0	121,287.2	136,606.7	138,275.0	141,950.2	139,383.4	142,900.4	145,462.0	+7,187.0	+5.2%

Agency or Major Program	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Adjusted to include CFTC in all columns (House basis)										
Discretionary	18,092.8	23,303.8	19,761.3	19,714.5	19,965.8	19,450.0	21,231.0	20,880.0	+1,165.5	+5.9%
Total	90,763.0	121,287.2	136,606.7	138,469.0	141,950.2	139,383.4	143,215.4	145,462.0	+6,993.0	+5.1%
Adjusted to exclude CFTC from all columns (Senate basis)										
Discretionary	17,981.5	23,135.0	19,556.0	19,520.5	19,650.8	19,255.4	20,916.0	20,665.0	+1,144.5	+5.9%
Total	90,651.8	121,118.4	136,401.4	138,275.0	141,635.2	139,188.9	142,900.4	145,247.0	+6,972.0	+5.0%
SUMMARY by AGENCIES or PROGRAMS										
Title I: Agricultural Programs										
Department Administration	437.1	626.8	507.6	531.3	525.5	346.4	529.8	526.1	-5.2	-1.0%
Research, Education and Economics										
Agricultural Research Service	1,167.8	1,250.5	1,094.6	1,016.9	1,279.0	1,074.2	1,123.2	1,122.5	+105.5	+10.4%
National Institute of Food & Agriculture	1,183.8	1,343.2	1,202.3	1,142.0	1,288.3	1,208.9	1,277.5	1,277.1	+135.0	+11.8%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	162.2	161.8	158.6	166.6	159.6	154.8	162.1	161.2	-5.4	-3.3%
Economic Research Service	77.4	82.5	77.7	71.4	78.5	75.5	78.5	78.1	+6.7	+9.3%
Under Sec., Research, Education, Econ.	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+7.7%
Marketing and Regulatory Programs										
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Serv.	867.6	909.7	819.7	761.4	800.8	803.5	828.9	824.9	+63.4	+8.3%
Agric. Marketing Service	114.7	92.5	83.4	75.7	84.2	78.2	84.2	81.3	+5.6	+7.4%
Section 32 (permanent+transfers)	1,169.0	1,320.1	1,080.0	1,049.6	1,107.0	1,107.0	1,107.0	1,107.0	+57.4	+5.5%
Grain Inspection, Packers & Stockyards	38.5	42.0	37.8	37.3	40.5	39.2	40.5	40.3	+3.0	+8.0%
Under Sec., Marketing and Regulatory	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+7.7%
Food Safety										
Food Safety & Inspection Service	930.1	1,018.5	1,004.4	977.3	1,008.5	998.8	1,020.5	1,010.7	+33.4	+3.4%

Agency or Major Program	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Under Secretary, Food Safety	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	+0.1	+7.7%
Farm and Commodity Programs										
Farm Service Agency: Salaries and Exp. ^c	1,435.2	1,574.9	1,496.6	1,404.1	1,491.4	1,483.0	1,491.4	1,492.6	+88.5	+6.3%
FSA Farm Loan Program: Subsidy Level	148.6	140.6	108.2	90.5	91.6	85.2	91.6	90.0	-0.4	-0.5%
<i>FSA Farm Loans: Loan Authority^d</i>	3,427.6	5,083.9	4,787.1	4,575.7	5,555.3	5,381.3	5,595.3	5,527.3	+951.6	+20.8%
Mediation; source water; dairy indem. ^e	8.2	10.3	7.7	9.3	4.0	9.1	10.5	9.6	+0.2	+2.5%
Risk Management Agency Salaries & Exp.	76.1	80.3	74.9	69.1	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	+2.4	+3.5%
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ^f	4,818.1	6,455.3	3,142.4	9,514.5	9,502.9	9,502.9	9,502.9	9,502.9	-11.5	-0.1%
Commodity Credit Corporation ^f	12,983.0	15,079.2	14,071.0	11,018.5	12,538.9	12,538.9	12,538.9	12,538.9	+1,520.4	+13.8%
Under Secretary, Farm and Foreign Agr.	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+7.7%
Subtotal										
Mandatory	18,970.2	22,855.4	18,293.5	21,582.7	23,149.1	23,149.1	23,149.1	23,149.1	+1,566.4	+7.3%
Discretionary	6,649.7	7,336.1	6,676.7	6,356.2	6,926.6	6,431.3	6,813.4	6,789.0	+432.9	+6.8%
Subtotal	25,619.9	30,191.6	24,970.2	27,938.8	30,075.7	29,580.3	29,962.5	29,938.1	+1,999.3	+7.2%
Title II: Conservation Programs										
Conservation Operations	834.4	887.6	828.2	766.8	807.9	810.1	818.4	812.9	+46.1	+6.0%
Watershed & Flood Prevention	29.8	30.0								
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	19.9	40.2	15.0	13.6	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	-1.6	-11.7%
Resource Conservation & Development	50.7	50.7								
Healthy Forests Reserve	2.0									
Under Secretary, Natural Resources	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+7.7%
Subtotal	937.5	1,009.4	844.0	781.2	808.8	823.0	819.3	825.8	+44.6	+5.7%

Agency or Major Program	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110- 161	P.L. 111- 80	P.L. 112- 55	P.L. 113-6 post- sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113- 76	\$	%
Title III: Rural Development										
Salaries and Expenses (including transfers)	661.7	715.5	653.9	613.0	661.5	639.9	661.5	657.4	+44.5	+7.3%
Rural Housing Service	881.6	1,424.2	1,090.3	1,031.1	1,132.2	1,144.3	1,184.7	1,279.6	+248.6	+24.1%
<i>RHS Loan Authority^d</i>	6,095.4	13,904.7	26,546.0	27,335.1	26,103.6	27,307.4	26,708.1	27,408.1	+73.0	+0.3%
Rural Business-Cooperative Services	173.2	184.8	109.3	114.2	149.3	96.1	134.1	130.2	+15.9	+14.0%
<i>RBCS Loan Authority^d</i>	1,265.2	1,215.7	869.8	953.7	860.1	806.9	1,047.1	1,022.8	+69.1	+7.2%
Rural Utilities Service	616.9	653.4	551.0	520.8	347.6	487.9	493.6	501.6	-19.3	-3.7%
<i>RUS Loan Authority^d</i>	9,179.5	9,287.2	8,676.9	8,849.4	5,953.4	6,432.1	7,510.7	7,514.5	-1,334.9	-15.1%
Under Secretary, Rural Development	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+7.7%
Subtotal	2,334.0	2,978.8	2,405.2	2,279.9	2,291.5	2,369.1	2,474.8	2,569.7	+289.8	+12.7%
Subtotal, RD Loan Authority^d	16,540.1	24,407.5	36,092.7	37,138.2	32,917.0	34,546.4	35,265.9	35,945.4	-1,192.8	-3.2%
Title IV: Domestic Food Programs										
Child Nutrition Programs	13,901.5	16,855.8	18,151.2	19,913.2	20,487.2	20,452.2	20,487.2	19,288.0	-625.3	-3.1%
WIC Program	6,020.0	7,252.0	6,618.5	6,522.2	7,141.6	6,654.9	7,070.4	6,715.8	+193.6	+3.0%
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Programs	39,782.7	58,278.2	80,401.7	77,285.4	78,389.6	76,332.1	78,383.1	82,169.9	+4,884.5	+6.3%
Commodity Assistance Programs	210.3	248.0	242.3	243.7	271.7	265.9	271.7	269.7	+26.0	+10.7%
Nutrition Programs Administration	141.7	147.8	138.5	132.7	146.6	139.9	146.6	141.3	+8.7	+6.6%
Office of Under Secretary	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	+0.1	+7.7%
Subtotal										
Mandatory	53,683.2	75,128.0	98,551.9	97,171.9	98,835.3	96,784.3	98,835.3	101,432.9	+4,261.0	+4.4%
Discretionary	6,373.6	7,654.6	7,001.1	6,926.1	7,602.2	7,061.5	7,524.5	7,152.7	+226.6	+3.3%
Subtotal	60,056.8	82,782.6	105,553.0	104,098.0	106,437.6	103,845.8	106,359.9	108,585.6	+4,487.6	+4.3%

Agency or Major Program	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Title V: Foreign Assistance										
Foreign Agric. Service	158.4	180.4	176.3	163.1	178.8	172.9	178.8	177.9	+14.7	+9.0%
Public Law (P.L.) 480	1,213.5	1,692.8	1,468.5	1,362.0	2.6	1,152.4	1,468.7	1,468.7	+106.8	+7.8%
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	99.3	209.5	184.0	174.5	185.1	180.3	185.1	185.1	+10.6	+6.1%
CCC Export Loan Salaries	5.3	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	+0.5	+7.5%
Subtotal	1,476.5	2,089.5	1,835.7	1,705.9	373.3	1,512.2	1,839.4	1,838.5	+132.6	+7.8%
Title VI: Related Agencies										
Food and Drug Administration	1,716.8	2,357.1	2,505.8	2,386.0	2,557.7	2,485.4	2,562.9	2,560.7	+174.7	+7.3%
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ^a	111.3	168.8	205.3		315.0	194.6		215.0	+20.4	+10.5%
Subtotal	1,828.0	2,525.9	2,711.1	2,386.0	2,872.7	2,680.0	2,562.9	2,775.7	+195.1	+7.6%
Title VII: General Provisions										
Limit mandatory farm bill programs	-345.5	-522.0	-1,216.5	-575.0	-619.0	-800.7	-558.0	-592.7	-17.7	+3.1%
Rescissions ^b	-721.5	-96.9	-434.1	-343.4	-157.0	-434.3	-376.0	-394.3	-51.0	+14.8%
Other appropriations	641.9	380.6	377.1	132.5	55.0	0.0	6.6	106.6	-25.9	-19.5%
Subtotal	-425.1	-238.3	-1,273.6	-785.9	-721.0	-1,235.0	-927.4	-880.4	-94.6	+12.0%

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 111-80, and P.L. 110-161. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013. Scorekeeping adjustments are from unpublished CBO tables.

Notes: Amounts are in nominal dollars; budget authority in millions of dollars. Amounts do not include supplemental appropriations.

- CFTC and bill totals are shown multiple ways to allow consistent comparisons across years because of different subcommittee jurisdictions for Agriculture and Financial Services. After FY2008, CFTC is carried in enacted Agriculture appropriations in even years, always in House markup, and never in Senate markup.
- “Other scorekeeping adjustments” are not appropriated items (e.g., negative subsidies in loan program accounts) and are not shown in appropriations committee tables, but are part of the official score (accounting) of the bill. Adjustments for disaster designation are made only if disaster amounts were included in the bill’s 302(b) allocation, and allow regular appropriations to be compared across years.
- Includes regular FSA salaries and expenses, plus transfers for farm loan program salaries and expenses and farm loan program administrative expenses. However, amounts transferred from the Foreign Agricultural Service for export loans and P.L. 480 administration are included in the originating account.

- d. Loan authority is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed with a loan subsidy; it is not added in the budget authority subtotals or totals.
- e. Includes State Mediation Grants; Dairy Indemnity Program (mandatory funding); and Grassroots Source Water Protection Program.
- f. Commodity Credit Corporation and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation each receive “such sums as necessary.” Estimates are used in the appropriations bill reports and may not reflect actual outlays.
- g. Amounts for the Rural Business Cooperative Service in this report are before the rescission from the Cushion of Credit account. This approach allows the total appropriation for RBS to remain positive, unlike in Appropriations committee tables. The rescission is included with other rescissions in the General Provisions section.

Savings Achieved by Limits and Rescissions

The enacted FY2014 Agriculture appropriation contains a total of nearly \$1 billion in limitations on mandatory farm bill programs (\$593 million) and recessions from other appropriated accounts (\$394 million). These reductions occur in Title VII (General Provisions). These provisions in appropriations are used to score budgetary savings that help the bill meet the discretionary budget allocation. By offsetting spending elsewhere in the bill, they help provide relatively more to (or help avoid deeper cuts to) regular discretionary accounts than might otherwise occur.¹⁴

The FY2011 and FY2012 appropriations contained relatively more of such rescissions and limitations—\$1.9 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively—and the most in recent years.

Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS)

For more than a decade, appropriators have placed limits on mandatory spending authorized in the farm bill (**Table 4**). These limits are also known as CHIMPS, “changes in mandatory program spending.”¹⁵ Mandatory programs usually are not part of the appropriations process since formulas and eligibility rules are set in multi-year authorizing laws (such as the 2014 farm bill). Funding usually is assumed to be available based on the statute and without appropriations action.

Appropriators may limit mandatory spending, but they do not change the authorizing law. Rather, limits on mandatory programs come from appropriations language such as: “None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out section [...] of Public Law [...] in excess of \$[...].” Limits usually appear in Title VII, General Provisions, of the Agriculture appropriations bill.

Historically, expenditure decisions are assumed to rest with appropriations committees.¹⁶ The division over who should fund certain agriculture programs—appropriators or authorizers—has roots dating to the 1930s. Variable outlays for the farm commodity programs were difficult to budget and resembled entitlements. Mandatory funding—the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)—was created to remove the unpredictable funding issue from the appropriations process.

The dynamic changed after the 1996 farm bill when mandatory funds were used for programs that usually were discretionary. Appropriators had not funded some programs as much as authorizers had desired, and authorizing committees wrote farm bills using the mandatory funding at their discretion. Tension arose over who should fund certain activities. Some question whether the CCC should be used for programs that are not variable. The programs affected by CHIMPS typically include conservation, rural development, bioenergy, and some smaller nutrition assistance programs. CHIMPS have not affected the farm commodity programs or the primary nutrition assistance programs (such as SNAP).¹⁷

¹⁴ For example, in FY2011, half of the \$3.4 billion reduction in total discretionary appropriations between FY2010 and FY2011 was achieved by a \$1.7 billion increase in the use of farm bill limitations and rescissions.

¹⁵ CHIMPS in this report focus on limitations placed on farm bill programs. Other lists of CHIMPS may include rescissions from the Cushion of Credit account and Section 32, which this report includes with rescissions.

¹⁶ Summarized from Galen Fountain, (former) Majority Clerk of the Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee, “Funding Rural Development Programs: Past, Present, and Future,” p. 4, at the 2009 USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum, February 22, 2009, at http://www.usda.gov/oce/forum/2009_Speeches/Speeches/Fountain.pdf.

¹⁷ For more background, see CRS Report R41245, *Reductions in Mandatory Agriculture Program Spending*.

The FY2014 appropriation contains \$593 million of CHIMPS from five farm bill programs, about the same as FY2013 (\$575 million), but less than half of FY2012 (\$1.2 billion; **Table 4**).

Table 4. Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS) to Farm Bill Programs
(dollars in millions)

Program in 2008 farm bill	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014			
	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6	Admin. request	House-reported H.R. 2410	Senate-reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76
Conservation programs							
Environmental Quality Incentives Prog.	-350.0	-350.0	-279.0	-272.0	-272.0	-272.0	-272.0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	-165.0	-165.0	-165.0	-165.0	-153.0	-153.0	-153.0
Wetlands Reserve Program	-119.0	-200.0			-50.0		
Conservation Stewardship Program	-39.0	-76.5					
Farmland Protection Program		-50.0		-35.0	-35.0		
Grasslands Reserve Program		-30.0					
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program		-35.0	-9.0	-34.0	-34.0	-9.0	
Voluntary Public Access Program		-17.0					
Agricultural Management Assistance		-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	
Subtotal conservation	-673.0	-928.5	-458.0	-511.0	-549.0	-439.0	-425.0
Other programs							
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program ^a	-117.0	-133.0	-117.0	-119.0	-119.0	-119.0	-119.0
SNAP Nutrition Education					-51.0		
SNAP employment and training ^b	-15.0	-11.0		+11.0			
Bioenergy Program Advanced Biofuels		-40.0			-41.0		-8.0
Biorefinery Assistance Program					-40.7		-40.7
Rural Energy for America Program		-48.0					
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	-134.0	-28.0					
Crop insurance good performance disc.	-25.0	-25.0					
Microentrepreneur Assistance Prog.		-3.0					
Subtotal other	-291.0	-288.0	-117.0	-108.0	-251.7	-119.0	-167.7
Total reduction in farm bill programs	-964.0	-1,216.5	-575.0	-619.0	-800.7	-558.0	-592.7

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, and P.L. 112-10, and unpublished CBO tables.

- Delays funding from July until October of the same calendar year. This effectively allocates the farm bill's authorization by fiscal year rather than school year—with no reduction in overall support—and results in savings being scored by appropriators in the current fiscal year.
- The 2002 and 2008 farm bills authorized \$90 million in mandatory funding for SNAP E&T. However, various laws for FY2006 through FY2014 (with the exception of FY2009) annually rescinded between \$10.5 million and \$15 million. Reductions in FY2013 were achieved in a law extending the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 112-240), not in an appropriation. The FY2014 appropriation continued that reduced level, though the Administration requested more. The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) restored available E&T funding to \$90 million.

Rescissions

Rescissions are a method of permanently cancelling the availability of funds that were provided by a previous appropriations law, and in doing so achieving or scoring budgetary savings. Often rescissions relate to the unobligated balances of funds still available for a specific purpose that were appropriated a year or more ago (e.g., buildings and facilities funding that remains available until expended for specific projects, or disaster response funds for losses due to a specifically-named hurricane).

Rescissions usually are one-time savings from cancelling a budget authority that may have been unlikely to incur more outlays. Such a rescission, though, nonetheless prevents an unobligated budget authority from being reallocated or repurposed by future appropriations. Other rescissions are recurring amounts that result from funding becoming available from offsetting receipts (e.g., customs receipts, or repayments from lending programs). Such rescissions allow appropriators to limit authorized activities and effectively reallocate budgetary resources to other uses.¹⁸

Rescissions in the FY2014 appropriation total \$394 million (**Table 5**). This is \$51 million more than in FY2013, about the same as in FY2012, but less than half of the rescission level in FY2011.¹⁹

¹⁸ One rescission included in **Table 5** that is accounted for differently in appropriations documents is the rescission from the Cushion of Credit account in the Rural Business and Cooperative Service (RBS) section of Rural Development. Appropriations committee tables include the rescission in the RBS section, causing the agency appropriations total to be less than zero. This CRS report includes that Cushion of Credit rescission in the General Provisions section with other rescissions. This approach allows the total appropriation for RBS to remain positive, and more consistently compiles and analyzes the effect of all rescissions in the bill.

¹⁹ The FY2011 appropriation made unusually large rescissions compared with prior and succeeding years to unobligated balances in accounts such as building and facilities, and export credits. Because some of these were one-time savings from unobligated balances, the high level of rescissions was difficult to repeat in the following years.

Table 5. Rescissions from (Prior-Year) Budget Authority

(dollars in millions)

Rescissions	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014			
	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6	Admin. request	House-reported H.R. 2410	Senate-reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76
Cushion of Credit (Rural Dev.) ^a	-207.0	-155.0	-180.0	-155.0	-180.0	-180.0	-172.0
Section 32 (rescission)		-150.0	-110.0	0.0	-206.0	-166.0	-189.0
Agriculture buildings and facilities	-45.0				-30.0	-30.0	-30.0
Resource Conservation & Dev.				-2.0	-2.0		-2.0
Rural Housing Service					-1.3		-1.3
Value-added grants					-15.0		
Repowering Assistance			-28.0				
Broadband loan balances	-39.0		-25.3				
Broadband grants	-25.0						
ARS buildings and facilities	-229.6						
Export credit	-331.0	-20.2					
NRCS expired accounts	-13.9						
APHIS	-10.9						
Common Computing Environment	-3.1						
Outreach for socially disadvantaged	-2.1						
NIFA buildings and facilities	-1.0	-2.5					
Rural community advancement	-1.0						
Agricultural Marketing Service	-0.7						
APHIS buildings and facilities	-0.6						
Forestry incentives		-6.0					
Great Plains Conservation		-0.5					
Trade Adjustment Assistance		-90.0					
Ocean freight		-3.2					
Office of Advocacy and Outreach		-4.0					
P.L. 480 Title I		-2.3					
Foreign currency program		-0.3					
Total	-910.0	-434.1	-343.4	-157.0	-434.3	-376.0	-394.3

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, and P.L. 112-10.

a. Included here for consistency with other rescissions, rather than with agency as in Appropriations tables.

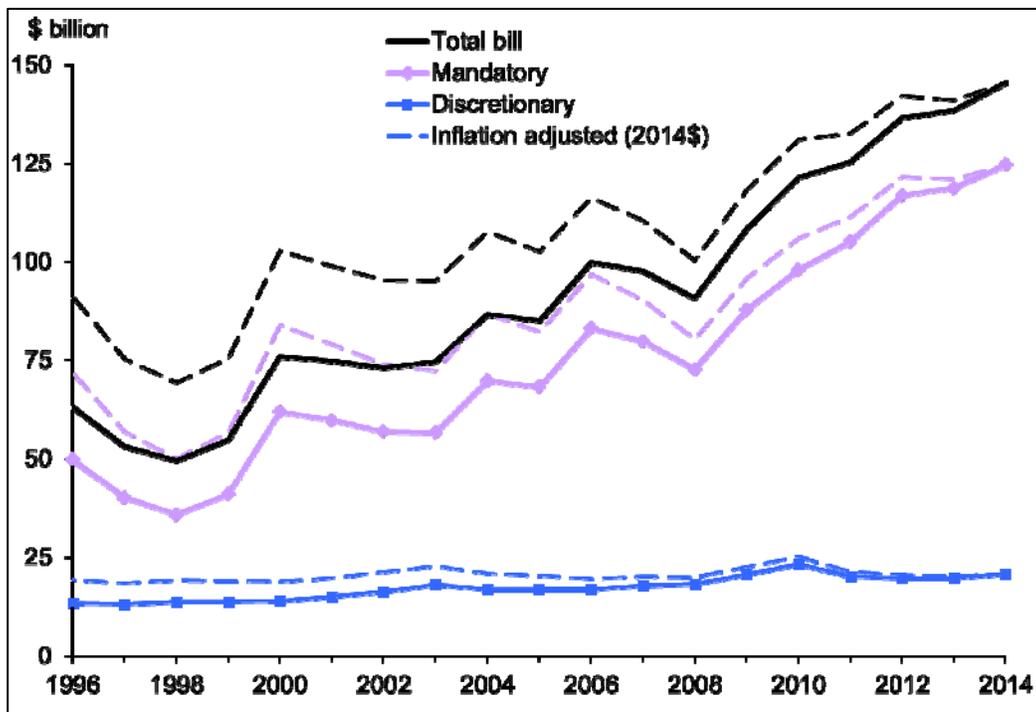
Historical Trends

This section offers historical perspective on type of funding (mandatory or discretionary), and another overall division by purpose (nutrition vs. other). It also shows inflation-adjusted amounts, and relationships to the size of the economy (GDP) and the total federal budget. The enacted FY2014 appropriation in P.L. 113-76 is the basis for comparison throughout most of this section.

Discretionary Agriculture appropriations peaked in FY2010, although mandatory nutrition spending has continued to rise. In inflation-adjusted terms, the rise in mandatory spending and the total appropriation since FY2012 is relatively small. See **Figure 2** for the mandatory and discretionary breakdown; **Table 6** contains the nominal data, and **Table 7** contains the inflation-adjusted data. See **Table 8** for the compounded annualized percentage changes over time periods.

- Over the past 10 years (since FY2004), total Agriculture appropriations have grown at an average annualized rate (compounded annual rate) of +5.3% per year (+3.0% on an inflation-adjusted basis).
- The mandatory spending portion of this total shows a +6.0% average annual increase over the past 10 years (+3.7% on an inflation-adjusted basis).
- The discretionary portion has an average annual 10-year increase of +2.2% (constant on an inflation-adjusted basis). In FY2004, 19% of the total agriculture appropriation was for discretionary; in FY2014, that ratio had decreased to 14% since mandatory spending rose faster than discretionary spending.

Figure 2. Total Agriculture Appropriations: Mandatory and Discretionary



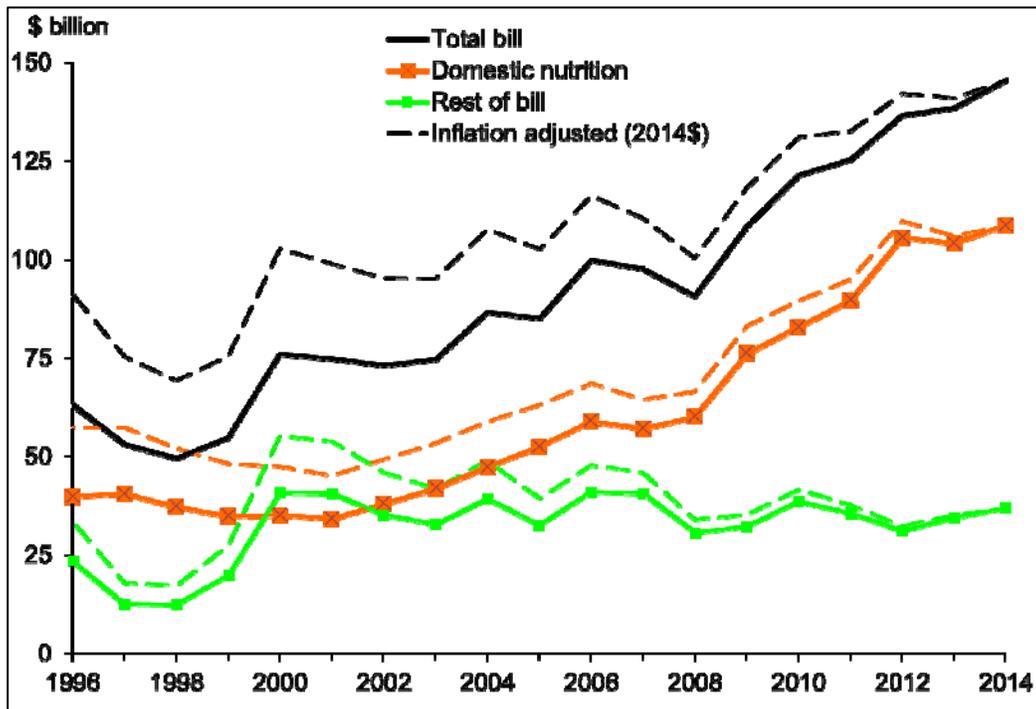
Source: CRS. Fiscal year budget authority. Inflation-adjusted amounts are based on the GDP price deflator.

Notes: Includes only regular annual appropriations for USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA, and CFTC (regardless of jurisdiction).

Another way to divide the total agriculture appropriation is domestic nutrition compared to everything else (**Figure 3**). Domestic nutrition appropriations include primarily the child nutrition programs (school lunch and related programs), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—both of which are mandatory—and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is discretionary. The “rest of the bill” includes other USDA programs (except the Forest Service), FDA and CFTC.

- The portion of the total for domestic nutrition programs has risen at an 8.7% average annual rate over 10 years (+6.3% on an inflation-adjusted basis). In FY2004, 55% of the total agriculture appropriation was for domestic nutrition. In FY2014, 75% of the total is for domestic nutrition.
- Most of the domestic nutrition program budget is mandatory spending, primarily in SNAP and the child nutrition programs. The mandatory spending portion rose at a +9.1% average annual rate over 10 years (+6.8% on an inflation-adjusted basis). By comparison, mandatory spending within the rest of the rest of the bill decreased at a -1.7% average annual rate over 10 years (-3.8% on an inflation-adjusted basis).
- The portion of the total for the rest of the bill (non-nutrition rest) has decreased at a -0.6% average annual rate over 10 years (-2.8% per year on an inflation-adjusted basis).

Figure 3. Total Agriculture Appropriations: Domestic Nutrition and Rest of Bill



Source: CRS. Fiscal year budget authority. Inflation-adjusted amounts are based on the GDP price deflator.

Notes: The largest domestic nutrition programs are the child nutrition programs, SNAP, and WIC. The “rest of bill” includes USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA and CFTC.

Within the discretionary subtotal of **Figure 2**, a similar domestic nutrition vs. rest of the bill comparison can be made as was done for the total appropriation (see **Figure 4**).

- As stated before, total discretionary Agriculture appropriations grew at +2.2% per year over the past 10 years, and were nearly constant on an inflation-adjusted level. This component of the appropriation is arguably where appropriators have the most control.

Over the five-year period since FY2009, the annual change is +0.3% per year, or -1.5% per year on an inflation-adjusted basis.

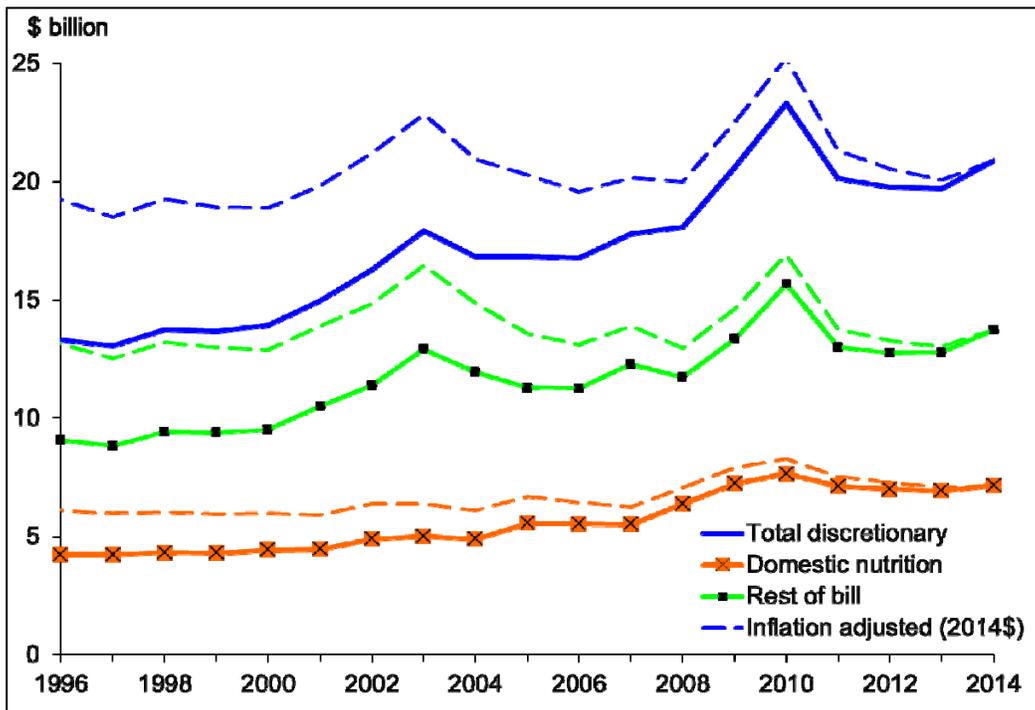
- The domestic nutrition portion of this discretionary subtotal (primarily WIC, commodity assistance programs, and nutrition programs administration) shows a +3.9% average annual increase over 10 years (+1.6% per year on an inflation-adjusted basis).

Over the five-year period, the annual change is -0.2% per year, or -2.0% per year on an inflation-adjusted basis.

- The discretionary portion for rest of the bill has an average annual 10-year increase +1.4% (-0.8% per year on an inflation-adjusted basis).

Over the five-year period, the annual change is +0.5% per year, or -1.2% per year on an inflation-adjusted basis.

Figure 4. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations



Source: CRS. Fiscal year budget authority. Inflation-adjusted amounts are based on the GDP price deflator.

Notes: Includes only regular annual appropriations for USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA, and CFTC (regardless of jurisdiction). The label “Domestic nutrition” includes WIC, commodity assistance programs, and nutrition programs administration.

Table 6. Trends in Nominal Agriculture Appropriations

(fiscal year budget authority in billions of dollars, except as noted)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Discretionary total	13.29	13.31	13.04	13.75	13.69	13.95	14.97	16.28	17.91	16.84
Domestic nutrition	3.93	4.22	4.22	4.31	4.31	4.42	4.46	4.89	5.00	4.90
Rest of bill	9.36	9.09	8.82	9.44	9.39	9.53	10.51	11.39	12.91	11.94
Mandatory total	54.61	49.78	40.08	35.80	41.00	61.95	59.77	56.91	56.70	69.75
Domestic nutrition	36.30	35.54	36.27	32.91	30.51	30.63	29.66	33.06	36.89	42.36
Rest of bill	18.31	14.23	3.81	2.89	10.48	31.33	30.12	23.86	19.82	27.38
Total bill	67.90	63.09	53.12	49.55	54.69	75.90	74.74	73.19	74.61	86.59
Domestic nutrition	40.23	39.76	40.49	37.22	34.82	35.04	34.12	37.95	41.89	47.26
Rest of bill	27.67	23.33	12.63	12.33	19.87	40.85	40.63	35.24	32.72	39.32
Percentages of Total										
1. Mandatory	80%	79%	75%	72%	75%	82%	80%	78%	76%	81%
2. Discretionary	20%	21%	25%	28%	25%	18%	20%	22%	24%	19%
1. Domestic nutrition	59%	63%	76%	75%	64%	46%	46%	52%	56%	55%
2. Rest of bill	41%	37%	24%	25%	36%	54%	54%	48%	44%	45%
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Discretionary total	16.83	16.78	17.81	18.09	20.60	23.30	20.13	19.76	19.72	20.88
Domestic nutrition	5.55	5.53	5.52	6.37	7.23	7.65	7.13	7.00	6.93	7.15
Rest of bill	11.28	11.25	12.29	11.72	13.37	15.65	13.00	12.76	12.79	13.73
Mandatory total	68.29	83.07	79.80	72.67	87.80	97.98	105.13	116.85	118.75	124.58
Domestic nutrition	46.94	53.37	51.51	53.68	68.92	75.13	82.53	98.55	97.17	101.43
Rest of bill	21.36	29.70	28.29	18.99	18.88	22.86	22.60	18.29	21.58	23.15
Total bill	85.13	99.85	97.61	90.76	108.40	121.29	125.26	136.61	138.47	145.46
Domestic nutrition	52.49	58.89	57.03	60.06	76.16	82.78	89.66	105.55	104.10	108.59
Rest of bill	32.64	40.95	40.58	30.71	32.24	38.50	35.61	31.05	34.37	36.88
Percentages of Total										
1. Mandatory	80%	83%	82%	80%	81%	81%	84%	86%	86%	86%
2. Discretionary	20%	17%	18%	20%	19%	19%	16%	14%	14%	14%
1. Domestic nutrition	62%	59%	58%	66%	70%	68%	72%	77%	75%	75%
2. Rest of bill	38%	41%	42%	34%	30%	32%	28%	23%	25%	25%

Source: CRS. Regular appropriations only; all years include Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

- a. The largest domestic nutrition programs are the child nutrition programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps)—both of which are mandatory—and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is discretionary.
- b. “Rest of bill” includes the non-nutrition remainder of USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA, and CFTC. Within that group, mandatory programs include the farm commodity programs, crop insurance, and some conservation and foreign aid/trade programs.

Table 7. Trends in Real Agriculture Appropriations
(fiscal year budget authority in billions of dollars, except as noted)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GDP price index ^a	81.84	83.42	84.95	86.03	87.17	88.97	91.06	92.57	94.46	96.85
Inflation-adjusted 2014 dollars (real dollars)										
Discretionary total	19.58	19.23	18.51	19.27	18.93	18.89	19.82	21.19	22.85	20.96
Domestic nutrition	5.79	6.10	5.99	6.04	5.95	5.99	5.90	6.37	6.38	6.10
Rest of bill	13.79	13.14	12.52	13.22	12.98	12.91	13.91	14.83	16.47	14.86
Mandatory total	80.43	71.93	56.87	50.16	56.69	83.94	79.12	74.11	72.36	86.81
Domestic nutrition	53.47	51.36	51.47	46.11	42.19	41.49	39.26	43.04	47.07	52.73
Rest of bill	26.97	20.57	5.40	4.05	14.50	42.44	39.86	31.06	25.29	34.08
Total bill	100.01	91.16	75.37	69.43	75.62	102.83	98.94	95.30	95.21	107.76
Domestic nutrition	59.25	57.46	57.45	52.15	48.15	47.48	45.16	49.41	53.46	58.82
Rest of bill	40.76	33.70	17.92	17.27	27.48	55.35	53.78	45.89	41.76	48.94
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP price index ^a	100.00	103.40	106.46	108.93	110.33	111.45	113.79	115.88	118.30	120.54
Inflation-adjusted 2014 dollars (real dollars)										
Discretionary total	20.29	19.56	20.17	20.02	22.51	25.20	21.33	20.56	20.09	20.88
Domestic nutrition	6.69	6.44	6.25	7.05	7.90	8.28	7.55	7.28	7.06	7.15
Rest of bill	13.60	13.12	13.91	12.97	14.60	16.93	13.78	13.27	13.03	13.73
Mandatory total	82.32	96.84	90.35	80.42	95.92	105.98	111.37	121.54	121.00	124.58
Domestic nutrition	56.58	62.21	58.32	59.40	75.30	81.26	87.42	102.52	99.01	101.43
Rest of bill	25.74	34.62	32.04	21.01	20.62	24.72	23.95	19.03	21.99	23.15
Total bill	102.61	116.40	110.52	100.44	118.43	131.18	132.70	142.10	141.09	145.46
Domestic nutrition	63.27	68.66	64.57	66.46	83.20	89.53	94.97	109.80	106.07	108.59
Rest of bill	39.34	47.74	45.95	33.98	35.23	41.65	37.72	32.30	35.02	36.88

Source: CRS. Regular appropriations only; all years include Commodity Futures Trading Commission. See footnotes in **Table 6** for definitions of “domestic nutrition” and “rest of bill.”

- a. OMB, Budget of the United States Government, “Historical Tables,” Table 10.1, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals>.

Table 8. Percentage Changes in Agriculture Appropriations

	Average annual (compounded) rate of change from years in the past to FY2014							
	Actual Change (Nominal)				Inflation-Adjusted (Real) Change (2014 \$)			
	FY2013 (1 yr.)	FY2009 (5 yrs.)	FY2004 (10 yrs.)	FY1999 (15 yrs.)	FY2013 (1 yr.)	FY2009 (5 yrs.)	FY2004 (10 yrs.)	FY1999 (15 yrs.)
Discretionary total	+5.9%	+0.3%	+2.2%	+2.9%	+3.9%	-1.5%	-0.0%	+0.7%
Domestic nutrition	+3.3%	-0.2%	+3.9%	+3.4%	+1.4%	-2.0%	+1.6%	+1.2%
Rest of bill	+7.3%	+0.5%	+1.4%	+2.6%	+5.3%	-1.2%	-0.8%	+0.4%
Mandatory total	+4.9%	+7.2%	+6.0%	+7.7%	+3.0%	+5.4%	+3.7%	+5.4%
Domestic nutrition	+4.4%	+8.0%	+9.1%	+8.3%	+2.4%	+6.1%	+6.8%	+6.0%
Rest of bill	+7.3%	+4.2%	-1.7%	+5.4%	+5.3%	+2.3%	-3.8%	+3.2%
Total bill	+5.0%	+6.1%	+5.3%	+6.7%	+3.1%	+4.2%	+3.0%	+4.5%
Domestic nutrition	+4.3%	+7.4%	+8.7%	+7.9%	+2.4%	+5.5%	+6.3%	+5.6%
Rest of bill	+7.3%	+2.7%	-0.6%	+4.2%	+5.3%	+0.9%	-2.8%	+2.0%

Source: CRS calculations of the compounded annual rate of change between FY2014 and the stated prior year. Regular appropriations only; all years include Commodity Futures Trading Commission. See footnotes in **Table 6** for definitions of “domestic nutrition” and “rest of bill.”

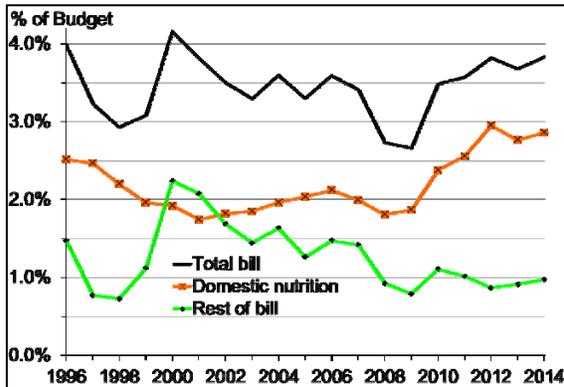
Comparisons to the Federal Budget, GDP, and Population

Relative to the entire federal budget, the Agriculture bill’s share has declined from over 4% of the total federal budget in FY1995 and FY2000 to 2.7% in FY2009, before rising again to nearly that level since the recession, to 3.8% in FY2014 (**Figure 5, Table 9**). Within that total, the share for nutrition programs had declined from 2.6% in FY1995 to 1.8% in FY2008, but the recent recession has caused that share to rise to about 2.9% in FY2014. The share for the rest of the bill has declined from 2.1% in FY2001 to about 1.0% in FY2014.

Those shares of the federal budget also can be subdivided into mandatory and discretionary spending (**Figure 6**). The mandatory share for nutrition is presently about 2.7% (generally rising, but recently ameliorating), while the discretionary share for nutrition is fairly steady 0.2%. The mandatory share for the rest of the bill (primarily crop insurance, commodity program subsidies, and conservation) is about 0.6%, while the discretionary share for the rest of the bill is about 0.4% (generally declining).

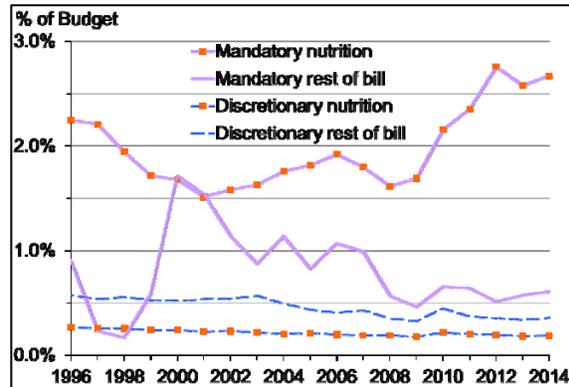
The 0.6% share of the federal budget above for mandatory spending on crop insurance, farm commodity subsidies, and conservation is a good proxy for farm bill spending on agricultural (non-nutrition) programs (**Figure 6**). It has been variable and generally declining since 2000 (consistent with farm commodity spending), though since 2009 steadier to slightly rising (consistent with steady to declining farm commodity spending but increasing crop insurance and mandatory conservation spending).

Figure 5. Agriculture Appropriations as Percentages of Total Federal Budget



Source: CRS.

Figure 6. More Components as Percentages of Total Federal Budget

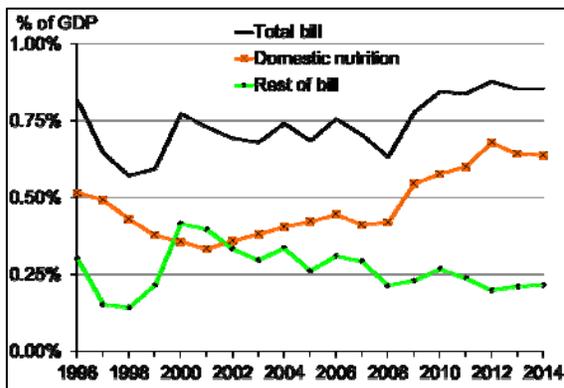


Source: CRS.

As a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP),²⁰ Agriculture appropriations had been fairly steady at under 0.75% of GDP from FY2000-FY2009, but have risen to about 0.86% of GDP in FY2014 (Figure 7, Table 9) due to increases in nutrition program demand. Nutrition programs have been rising as a percentage of GDP since FY2000 (0.33% in FY2001 to 0.64% in FY2014), while non-nutrition agricultural programs have declined (0.42% in FY2000 to 0.22% in FY2014).

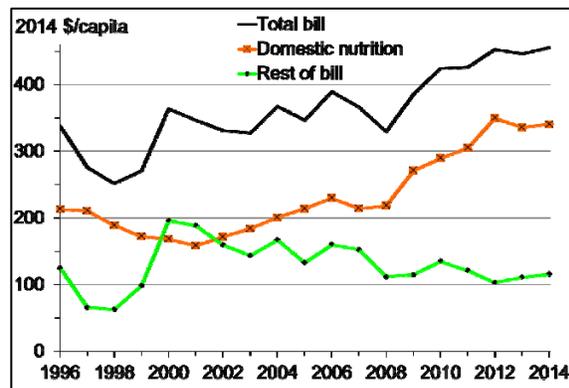
On a per capita basis, inflation-adjusted total Agriculture appropriations have risen slightly over the past 10 to 15 years from about \$250 per capita in 1998 (FY2014 dollars) to about \$450 per capita in FY2014 (Figure 8). Nutrition programs have risen more steadily on a per capita basis from about \$160 per capita in FY2001 to nearly \$350 per capita in FY2014. Non-nutrition “other” agricultural programs have been more steady or declining, falling from nearly \$200 per capita in 2000 to about \$115 per capita in FY2014.

Figure 7. Agriculture Appropriations as Percentages of GDP



Source: CRS.

Figure 8. Agriculture Appropriations per Capita of U.S. Population



Source: CRS.

²⁰ Two other CRS reports compare various components of federal spending against GDP at a more aggregate level. See CRS Report RL33074, *Mandatory Spending Since 1962*, and CRS Report RL34424, *Trends in Discretionary Spending*.

Table 9. Trends in Agriculture Appropriations Measured Against Benchmarks
(fiscal year)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Federal Budget (\$ billions)	1,540	1,581	1,643	1,692	1,777	1,825	1,959	2,090	2,266	2,408
GDP (\$ billions)	7,341	7,718	8,212	8,663	9,208	9,821	10,225	10,544	10,980	11,676
Population (million)	266.6	269.7	272.9	276.1	279.3	282.4	285.3	288.0	290.7	293.3
Pct. of Federal Budget	4.41%	3.99%	3.23%	2.93%	3.08%	4.16%	3.82%	3.50%	3.29%	3.60%
Domestic nutrition	2.61%	2.52%	2.46%	2.20%	1.96%	1.92%	1.74%	1.82%	1.85%	1.96%
Mandatory	2.36%	2.25%	2.21%	1.94%	1.72%	1.68%	1.51%	1.58%	1.63%	1.76%
Discretionary	0.26%	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	0.24%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%	0.22%	0.20%
Rest of bill	1.80%	1.48%	0.77%	0.73%	1.12%	2.24%	2.07%	1.69%	1.44%	1.63%
Mandatory	1.19%	0.90%	0.23%	0.17%	0.59%	1.72%	1.54%	1.14%	0.87%	1.14%
Discretionary	0.61%	0.58%	0.54%	0.56%	0.53%	0.52%	0.54%	0.54%	0.57%	0.50%
Pct. of GDP	0.92%	0.82%	0.65%	0.57%	0.59%	0.77%	0.73%	0.69%	0.68%	0.74%
Domestic nutrition	0.55%	0.52%	0.49%	0.43%	0.38%	0.36%	0.33%	0.36%	0.38%	0.40%
Rest of bill	0.38%	0.30%	0.15%	0.14%	0.22%	0.42%	0.40%	0.33%	0.30%	0.34%
Per capita (2014 dollars)	375	338	276	251	271	364	347	331	328	367
Domestic nutrition	222	213	211	189	172	168	158	172	184	201
Rest of bill	153	125	66	63	98	196	189	159	144	167
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
U.S. budget authority (\$ billions)	2,583	2,780	2,863	3,326	4,077	3,485	3,510	3,576	3,767	3,796
GDP (\$ billions)	12,429	13,207	13,861	14,334	13,961	14,348	14,929	15,547	16,203	17,011
Population (million)	296.0	298.8	301.7	304.5	307.2	309.3	311.6	313.9	316.1	318.9
Pct. of Federal Budget	3.30%	3.59%	3.41%	2.73%	2.66%	3.48%	3.57%	3.82%	3.68%	3.83%
Domestic nutrition	2.03%	2.12%	1.99%	1.81%	1.87%	2.38%	2.55%	2.95%	2.76%	2.86%
Mandatory	1.82%	1.92%	1.80%	1.61%	1.69%	2.16%	2.35%	2.76%	2.58%	2.67%
Discretionary	0.21%	0.20%	0.19%	0.19%	0.18%	0.22%	0.20%	0.20%	0.18%	0.19%
Rest of bill	1.26%	1.47%	1.42%	0.92%	0.79%	1.10%	1.01%	0.87%	0.91%	0.97%
Mandatory	0.83%	1.07%	0.99%	0.57%	0.46%	0.66%	0.64%	0.51%	0.57%	0.61%
Discretionary	0.44%	0.40%	0.43%	0.35%	0.33%	0.45%	0.37%	0.36%	0.34%	0.36%
Pct. of GDP	0.68%	0.76%	0.70%	0.63%	0.78%	0.85%	0.84%	0.88%	0.85%	0.86%
Domestic nutrition	0.42%	0.45%	0.41%	0.42%	0.55%	0.58%	0.60%	0.68%	0.64%	0.64%
Rest of bill	0.26%	0.31%	0.29%	0.21%	0.23%	0.27%	0.24%	0.20%	0.21%	0.22%
Per capita (2014 dollars)	347	390	366	330	386	424	426	453	446	456
Domestic nutrition	214	230	214	218	271	289	305	350	336	341
Rest of bill	133	160	152	112	115	135	121	103	111	116

Source: CRS. Federal budget and GDP from OMB, Budget of the United States, “Historical Tables,” Table 5.1 (total budget authority), and Table 10.1, respectively. Populations from Census Bureau Population Projections, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. See **Table 6** for definitions of “domestic nutrition” and “rest of bill.”

USDA Agencies and Programs

The Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriations bill covers all of USDA except for the Forest Service. This amounts to nearly 95% of USDA's total appropriation. The Forest Service is funded through the Interior appropriations bill.²¹ The order of the following sections reflects the order that the agencies are listed in the Agriculture appropriations bill (except for the portion of FDA appropriations for food safety, which is discussed in a comprehensive section on food safety). See **Table 3** and tables in some of the following sections for more details on the amounts for specific agencies.

Departmental Administration²²

The Agriculture appropriations bill has several accounts that provide for the general administration of the USDA, ranging from the immediate Office of the Secretary, to the Office of Inspector General, to facilities rental payments. The FY2014 appropriation for departmental administration is \$526 million, which is \$5 million (-1.0%) less than the post-sequestration amount for FY2013. In general, however, most accounts in departmental administration increased by roughly 7% from FY2013 (post-sequestration) to FY2014 (**Table 10**).

The primary account causing the overall decline is for buildings and facilities rental and maintenance payments (-\$19 million, -7.7%).²³ This decrease is partially offset by increases for the Office of Inspector General (+\$7.6 million, +9.2%), Chief Information Officer (+\$3.4 million, +8.3%), and the Office of the Chief Economist (+\$1.8 million, +11.8%).

The House Appropriations Committee had proposed to move buildings and facilities rental payments into individual agency budgets, but the Senate bill and the final agreement did not follow this plan.

Appropriators noted that during FY2013, the department did not meet several reporting expectations to inform Congress about activities, including computer upgrades among others.

²¹ See CRS Report R43142, *Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies: FY2013 and FY2014 Appropriations*.

²² This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

²³ The decrease in buildings and facilities is larger than some appropriations tables may suggest because USDA's Operating Plan, which was used to obtain post-sequestration accounting for FY2013, includes \$27.9 million for "repairs and renovations" that is not in appropriations committee tables. Without this amount in FY2013, the buildings and facilities account would show an increase in FY2014.

Table 10. USDA Departmental Administration Appropriations

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Administrative Office	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House-reported H.R. 2410	Senate-reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Office of the Secretary										
Office of the Secretary	5.06	5.29	4.55	4.69	5.09	4.55	5.09	5.05	+0.36	+7.7%
Office of Tribal Relations		1.00	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	+0.04	+7.8%
Office of Homeland Security	0.92	1.86	1.32	1.39	1.51	1.30	1.51	1.50	+0.11	+7.7%
Advocacy and Outreach		1.70	1.21	1.32	1.22	1.19	1.22	1.21	-0.11	-8.4%
Assistant Secretary for Admin.	0.67	0.81	0.76	0.75	0.81	0.82	0.81	0.80	+0.06	+7.8%
Department Administration	22.98	41.32	24.17	22.50	22.99	20.76	22.99	22.79	+0.28	+1.3%
Asst. Sec. Congressional Relations	3.77	3.97	3.58	3.59	3.90	3.50	3.90	3.87	+0.28	+7.7%
Office of Communications	9.27	9.72	8.07	8.36	8.14	7.90	8.14	8.07	-0.30	-3.5%
Subtotal, Office of the Secretary	42.68	65.66	44.10	43.06	44.15	40.52	44.15	43.78	+0.72	+1.7%
Executive Operations										
Office of Chief Economist	10.41	13.03	11.18	15.01	12.85	15.25	16.85	16.78	+1.77	+11.8%
National Appeals Division	14.37	15.25	12.84	13.19	12.94	12.58	12.94	12.84	-0.35	-2.7%
Office of Budget, Program Analysis	8.21	9.44	8.95	8.35	11.13	8.77	9.13	9.06	+0.71	+8.5%
Subtotal, Executive Operations	32.99	37.72	32.96	36.56	36.92	36.60	38.92	38.68	+2.12	+5.8%
Other Administration										
Chief Information Officer	16.20	61.58	44.03	40.65	44.16	42.93	44.16	44.03	+3.38	+8.3%
Chief Financial Officer	5.81	6.57	5.65	5.77	6.24	6.09	6.24	6.21	+0.45	+7.7%
Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	0.85	0.90	0.85	0.83	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.89	+0.06	+7.7%

Administrative Office	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Office of Civil Rights	20.35	23.92	21.00	21.02	21.55	20.54	21.55	21.40	+0.38	+1.8%
Buildings, facilities, and rental payments	194.88	293.09	230.42	252.40	233.10	64.66	233.10	233.00	-19.40	-7.7%
Hazardous materials management	4.85	5.13	3.59	3.70	3.60	3.52	3.60	3.59	-0.11	-3.0%
Office of Inspector General	79.49	88.73	85.62	82.30	89.90	86.78	89.90	89.90	+7.60	+9.2%
General Counsel	38.95	43.55	39.35	41.87	45.01	40.56	47.30	41.20	-0.67	-1.6%
Office of Ethics				3.14	0.00	3.34	0.00	3.44	+0.30	+9.5%
Subtotal, Other Administration	361.38	523.46	430.50	451.68	444.46	269.28	446.75	443.67	-8.01	-1.8%
Total, Departmental Admin.	437.05	626.84	507.57	531.30	525.53	346.39	529.82	526.13	-5.17	-1.0%

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 111-80, and P.L. 110-161. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013.

Agricultural Research, Education, and Extension²⁴

Four agencies carry out USDA's research, education, and economics (REE) mission:

- The **Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**, USDA's intramural science agency, conducts long-term, high-risk, basic and applied research on food and agriculture issues of national and regional importance.
- The **National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)** distributes federal funds to land grant colleges of agriculture to provide partial support for state-level research, education, and extension.
- The **National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)** collects and publishes current national, state, and county agricultural statistics. NASS also is responsible for administration of the Census of Agriculture, which occurs every five years and provides comprehensive data on the U.S. agricultural economy.
- The **Economic Research Service (ERS)** provides economic analysis of issues regarding public and private interests in agriculture, natural resources, food, and rural America.

P.L. 113-76 provides \$2.639 billion to the USDA REE mission area for FY2014, which is \$242 million (+10%) more than the FY2013 post-sequestration amount (**Table 9**). Within this total, ARS received a \$106 million increase (+10%), ERS received a \$7 million increase (+9%), and NIFA increased \$135 million (+12%). NASS received about \$5 million less (-3%) for FY2014 relative to FY2013 because of fewer activities for the agricultural census. The House-reported bill would have provided the REE mission area with \$126 million less than the enacted amount, while the Senate-reported bill would have provided \$2.5 million more—both less than the Administration's request. After FY2010, none of the annual appropriations have included any earmarks or congressionally designated spending items for REE-related activities.

The increases in the FY2014 funding levels for REE activities come after three years of reductions. Appropriations to the REE mission area declined nearly 16% from FY2010 to FY2013. ARS appropriations declined nearly 19% and NIFA by 15% from FY2010 to FY2013.

The 10% increase for the mission area from FY2013 to FY2014 restores some but not all of those reductions. When adjusted for inflation, the increase in FY2014 returns the real (inflation-adjusted) appropriation to FY2012 levels, yet still 8% below the real level in FY2008 (**Table 9**). Thus, agricultural research stakeholders have expressed concern for funding over the long term.

Agricultural Research Service

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$1.122 billion for USDA's in-house science agency, the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), which is \$106 million more (+10%) than the post-sequestration amount for FY2013. Similar to recent years, the amount is allocated entirely to salaries and expenses and does not include any resources for ARS buildings and facilities.

For FY2014, the Administration had requested \$1.279 billion. The House-reported agricultural appropriations bill would have provided \$1.074 billion for ARS, while the Senate-reported bill

²⁴ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

would have provided \$1.123 billion, approximately the enacted amount. The conference report did not concur with the USDA proposal to close six research locations or for terminating or reallocating certain research programs.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provided NIFA with \$1.277 billion, \$135 million more (+12%) than the FY2013 post-sequestration amount. The enacted FY2014 appropriation provided approximately the Senate-reported level, which was about \$68 million more than the House-reported bill, but \$11 million less than the Administration request. Within the NIFA total,

- Research and Education activities received \$773 million, an \$89 million increase (+13%) relative to FY2013. Most of the research program subaccounts received commensurate increases, including USDA's flagship competitive grants program—the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI)—and several of the primary formula fund programs such as the Hatch Act, the Evans-Allen Act, and the McIntire-Stennis forestry programs.
- Extension Activities were appropriated \$469 million, about \$30 million more (+7%) than FY2013.
- Integrated Activities—which had declined by about two-thirds between FY2010 and FY2013—received 78% more (+\$15 million) in FY2014 than FY2013. The \$35 million available in FY2014, though, is still \$20 million less than Integrated Activities received in FY2008.

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Under the enacted FY2014 appropriation, NASS received \$161 million, which was \$5.4 million (-3.3%) less than the FY2013 post-sequestration amount. Up to \$44.5 million is for the Census of Agriculture, which is \$13 million less than for the census in FY2013 due to fewer expenses for completing the 2012 Census of Agriculture. Other NASS activities received an increase of \$8 million. Conferees note that the FY2014 funding should be sufficient to resume publication of several reports that NASS suspended or eliminated since 2012 due to funding constraints.

Economic Research Service

P.L. 113-76 provides \$78.1 million for the Economic Research Service (ERS), nearly \$7 million more (+9%) than the post-sequestration amount for FY2013. The enacted amount follows the Administration's request and the Senate-reported bill that provided \$78.5 million, while the House-reported bill was slightly smaller at \$75.5 million.

Table 11. USDA Research, Extension, and Economics (REE) Appropriations
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Agency or Major Program	FY2008	FY2010	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 110-161	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House-reported H.R. 2410	Senate-reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Agricultural Research Service	1,167.8	1,250.5	1,094.6	1,016.9	1,279.0	1,074.2	1,123.2	1,122.5	+105.5	+10.4%
National Institute of Food and Agric.	1,183.8	1,343.2	1,202.3	1,142.0	1,288.3	1,208.9	1,277.5	1,277.1	+135.0	+11.8%
Research and Education	668.3	788.2	705.6	683.2	801.1	718.7	772.8	772.6	+89.4	+13.1%
AFRI	190.8	262.5	264.5	275.6	383.4	290.7	316.4	316.4	+40.8	+14.8%
Hatch Act	195.8	215.0	236.3	218.6	236.3	236.3	243.7	243.7	+25.1	+11.5%
Evans-Allen	41.1	48.5	50.9	47.1	50.9	50.9	52.5	52.5	+5.4	+11.5%
McIntire-Stennis	24.8	29.0	32.9	30.5	32.9	32.9	34.0	34.0	+3.5	+11.5%
Other	215.8	233.2	121.0	111.5	97.6	107.9	126.2	126.0	+14.5	+13.0%
Extension	453.3	494.9	475.2	439.1	459.0	459.0	469.4	469.2	+30.1	+6.9%
Smith-Lever (b) & (c)	274.7	297.5	294.0	271.3	294.0	294.0	300.0	300.0	+28.7	+10.6%
Smith-Lever (d)	97.5	101.3	99.3	91.7	85.7	84.7	85.7	85.5	-6.1	-6.7%
Other	81.1	96.1	81.8	76.1	79.3	80.3	83.7	83.7	+7.5	+9.9%
Integrated Activities	55.9	60.0	21.5	19.8	28.1	31.1	35.3	35.3	+15.5	+78.2%
National Agric. Statistics Service	162.2	161.8	158.6	166.6	159.6	154.8	162.1	161.2	-5.4	-3.3%
Economic Research Service	77.4	82.5	77.7	71.4	78.5	75.5	78.5	78.1	+6.7	+9.3%
Total, Research, Education and Econ.	2,591.2	2,838.0	2,533.3	2,397.0	2,805.4	2,513.2	2,641.3	2,638.8	+241.8	+10.1%
Total REE in Inflation-Adjusted 2014 Dollars	2,867.4	3,069.5	2,635.1	2,442.4	na	na	na	2,638.8	na	na

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 111-80, and P.L. 110-161. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013.

Marketing and Regulatory Programs

Three agencies carry out USDA's marketing and regulatory programs mission area: the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), and the Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA).

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service²⁵

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) is responsible for protecting U.S. agriculture from domestic and foreign pests and diseases, responding to domestic animal and plant health problems, and facilitating agricultural trade through science-based standards. APHIS has key responsibilities for dealing with prominent concerns such as avian influenza (AI), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE or "mad cow disease"), bovine tuberculosis, a growing number of invasive plant pests—such as the Emerald Ash Borer, the Asian Long-horned Beetle, and the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter—and a national animal identification (ID) program for animal disease tracking and control. APHIS also is charged with administering the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), which seeks to protect pets and other animals used for research and entertainment.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$821.7 million for APHIS salaries and expenses, which is about \$60 million more than the post-sequestration budget authority for FY2013 (\$761.5 million).²⁶ The final budget also provides \$3.2 million for buildings and facilities, and further authorizes APHIS to collect fees to cover the total costs of providing technical assistance, goods, or services in certain cases.

The enacted budget further specifies appropriated amounts at the program level, according to APHIS's new budget structure proposed and implemented as part of the FY2012 appropriations process that reorganized and consolidated APHIS programs across 29 budgetary line items.²⁷ Within APHIS, the following appropriations are provided across each of the proposed budget categories: plant health (\$305.9 million, 37% of total); animal health (\$285.4 million, 34% of total budget); wildlife services (\$106.3 million, 13% of total); regulatory services (\$34.4 million, 4%); safe trade and international technical assistance (\$34.2 million, 4%); animal welfare (\$28.7 million, 3%); safeguarding and emergency preparedness (\$17.4 million, 2%); and agency management (\$9.4 million, 1%).

Plant Health

Within these budget categories, nearly one-fifth of the total appropriated amount, \$151.5 million, is directed to Specialty Crop Pests, "to remain available until expended," of which, \$8.8 million is specified to address "field crop and rangeland ecosystem pests" and \$54.0 million is intended for "tree and wood pests." The enacted bill provides one-time funding of \$20 million through FY2015 to support multi-agency coordination involving the citrus industry, federal and state

²⁵ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

²⁶ Reflects the budgetary amount less rescissions and sequestration. USDA, "U.S. Department of Agriculture Fiscal Year 2013 Operating Plan," July 2013, http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf.

²⁷ For more information, see CRS Report R41964, *Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2012 Appropriations*. See also USDA, "2012 Budget and Explanatory Notes, APHIS," pp. 18-47 through 18-50, <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/18aphis2012notes.pdf>.

regulatory personnel, and research on citrus greening disease (also known as Huanglongbing), as well as efforts to exclude and eradicate activities associated with the Asian Citrus Psyllid, the primary vector of the bacterium that causes the disease, and to protect the citrus industry as part of the Citrus Health Response Program (CHRP).²⁸

The explanatory statement further provides \$26.9 million for the agriculture quarantine inspections function, including pre-departure inspections. It also provides funding for activities under the National Clean Plant Network as well as addressing invasive honey bee pests, and includes funding for these efforts under the Plant Protection Methods Development budget line item.²⁹ The enacted bill specifically provides \$12.7 million to address cotton pests. Other language that had been included in the House and Senate committee reports but not specifically addressed in the conference agreement also was implicitly approved.³⁰ For example, the House report directs USDA to treat the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug as a priority pest of fruits and vegetables, and to fund the Potato Cyst Nematode eradication program above the spending level in FY2013.³¹ Both the House and Senate committee reports also direct USDA to address Sudden Oak Death, a disease caused by a plant pathogen (*Phytophthora ramorum*).

Animal Health

Within the funding categories for animal health, the explanatory agreement specifically states that the conferees do not support the request in the President's FY2014 budget for APHIS to fund two separate accounts for Equine and Cervid Health and Sheep and Goat Health. The enacted law states that APHIS should spend no less than \$3 million for cervid (e.g., deer) health activities. (The Senate committee report also directs USDA to maintain federal funding to address chronic wasting disease concerns regarding cervid populations.) The enacted bill provides \$35.3 million for Animal Health Technical Services and \$52.3 million to support avian health, as well as \$0.7 million to support activities under the Horse Protection Act; \$3.7 million for the National Veterinary Stockpile; \$5.0 million for the screwworm program; and \$1.5 million each for the indemnities under the scrapie program and wildlife damage management for aviation safety (in most cases, funds are to remain available until expended).

The agreement addresses economic and ecological damage caused by feral swine across the United States, and supports USDA's proposed increased funding for feral swine management and encourages the agency's Wildlife Services to explore development and field testing of non-hormonal, species-specific oral contraceptives, such as phaged-peptide constructs. The agreement further provides funding for APHIS to continue to implement its new animal traceability system through its Animal Health Technical Services budget line item.³² It also directs APHIS to submit

²⁸ P.L. 113-76, §748.

²⁹ S.Rept. 113-46 specified \$4 million to fund activities related to the National Clean Plant Network.

³⁰ The joint explanatory statement of the conference committee states: "The statement of the managers remains silent on provisions that were in both the House Report (H.Rept. 112-101) and Senate Report (S.Rept. 112-73) that remain unchanged by this conference agreement, except as noted in this statement of the managers." Also: "The House and Senate report language that is not changed by the conference is approved by the committee of conference. The statement of the managers, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein."

³¹ H.Rept. 113-116.

³² S.Rept. 113-46 specified \$13 million to fund these activities. For more information on APHIS's program, see CRS Report R40832, *Animal Identification and Traceability: Overview and Issues*.

quarterly reports to Congress with system updates on the traceability framework, state and tribal coordination, specific cost information, assessments of progress, and any deviations from the scheduled completion dates.

Other APHIS Provisions

Other language is included in the House and Senate committee reports but not specifically addressed in the conference agreement. The House report states support for the cooperative efforts of USDA's efforts in its National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), and states that it expects APHIS to obligate \$50 million to address early plant pest and disease detection and surveillance requirements in the 2008 farm bill.³³ Both the House and Senate committee reports express support for the agency's wildlife damage management efforts.³⁴ The Senate report also stated its support that APHIS continue to manage geese degradation on crops and to support aquaculture producers, and directs APHIS to use its Wildlife Damage Management funds to address issues associated wolf introductions. The House report provides \$27.6 million to fund the animal welfare program, and the Senate report further encourages APHIS to consider whether a new classification is necessary for facility inspections under USDA's animal welfare programs.

The enacted bill also provides \$4.3 million to support information technology infrastructure. In addition, the conference agreement requires that matching state funds be at least 40% for formulating and administering a brucellosis eradication program, and sets limitations on the operation and maintenance of aircrafts and aircraft purchases, and requires that any repair and alteration of leased buildings and improvements not exceed 10% of the current replacement value of the building. Both the House and Senate committee report recommends that APHIS continue to work with the Department of Homeland Security to facilitate the release of certain cargo at commercial import facilities.

As in previous years, the enacted FY2014 appropriation highlights that appropriators expect USDA to continue to use the authority provided in this bill to transfer funds from other appropriations or funds available to USDA for activities related to the arrest and eradication of animal and plant pests and diseases.³⁵ The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and congressional appropriators have sparred for years over whether APHIS should—as appropriators have preferred—reach as needed into USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) account for mandatory funds to deal with emerging plant pests and other plant and animal health problems on an emergency basis, or be provided the funds primarily through the annual USDA appropriation, as OMB has argued. In particular, both committees highlight the need for USDA to use its authority to transfer CCC funds to address emerging plant pests. The enacted agreement provides that \$0.47 million be available until expended for a “contingency fund” to control outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions.

³³ P.L. 110-234, §10201.

³⁴ H.Rept. 113-116 directs APHIS to fund rabies control and surveillance efforts at same levels expended in FY2011 and FY2012. S.Rept. 113-46 would provide \$87.4 million for wildlife priority initiatives under the agency's damage control.

³⁵ This provision is in accordance with the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8310 and 8316, §§10411 and 10417) and the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7751 and 7772, §§431 and 442).

Agricultural Marketing Service and Section 32³⁶

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) administers numerous programs that facilitate the marketing of U.S. agricultural products in domestic and international markets. AMS each year receives appropriations in two different ways. Appropriations (largely mandatory under Section 32 authority, and a relatively small amount of discretionary appropriations) accounted for 82% of agency funding in FY2012. User fees and reimbursements accounted for 18% of AMS spending. These fees cover such activities as product quality and process verification programs, commodity grading, and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act licensing.

The discretionary appropriation funds several programs—dissemination of marketing news, collection of data on pesticide residues and sampling foods consumed by infants and children, development and revision of quality grade standards for traded commodities, analysis of issues dealing with transporting agricultural commodities, analysis and support of local food marketing efforts, implementation of the national organic program, surveillance to ensure that only eggs fit for human consumption are sold, implementation of country of origin labeling requirements for covered commodities, administration of federal regulations on the interstate shipment of agricultural and vegetable seeds, and administering matching grants to states for resolving issues. This appropriation provides about 7% of AMS resources.

For FY2014, P.L. 113-76 appropriates \$81.3 million to AMS, which is \$5.6 million (+7.4%) above the post-sequestration FY2013 level. The increase adds funds back to certain AMS programs affected by FY2013 sequestration actions. This enacted FY2014 appropriation is almost \$3 million less (-3.4%) than the Administration's \$84.2 million request. Both the House and Senate accepted the Administration's proposal to eliminate \$1.8 million in funding for the pesticide recordkeeping program.³⁷

The conferees in their explanatory statement expressed disapproval of AMS's continued implementation, enforcement, and associated spending related to its May 2013 meat country of origin labeling (COOL) rule (78 *Federal Register* 31367). It noted the rule's high implementation costs to the livestock industry and the potential of retaliation by Canada and Mexico if both countries are successful in challenging this rule in the ongoing compliance phase of this WTO case. It recommended that USDA delay implementing and enforcing this COOL rule until the WTO case is completed.³⁸ Conferees also directed AMS to report within 60 days on potential ways that would allow for the purchase of canned tuna (currently prohibited by USDA regulation) in school nutrition programs.

³⁶ This section was written by (name redacted) (AMS) and (name redacted) (Section 32), Specialists in Agricultural Policy.

³⁷ Separate from the appropriations process, the 2008 farm bill mandated annual funding levels of \$55.5 million for the specialty crop block grants program, \$10 million for the farmers market promotion program, and \$1.5 million for reimbursing states for a share of their organic certification costs. In FY2012, AMS received \$66.5 million in mandatory funding for these initiatives (5.5% of total AMS resources). The 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) increases annual mandatory funding for these programs as follows: \$72.5 million (FY2014-2017) and \$85 million (FY2018 and thereafter) for specialty crop block grants, \$30 million (FY2014-2018) for farmers' market and local food promotion, and a set-aside for AMS share of costs to support organic certification. The farm bill also authorized annual appropriations of \$10 million for the farmers' market/local food promotion program.

³⁸ For information on COOL and background on the dispute brought by Canada and Mexico challenging the implementation of this law, see CRS Report RS22955, *Country-of-Origin Labeling for Foods and the WTO Trade Dispute on Meat Labeling*.

AMS's mandatory appropriation (which accounted for 70% of total agency funding in FY2012) applies to a transfer from the so-called Section 32 account.³⁹ The Section 32 account is funded by a permanent appropriation of 30% of the previous calendar year's customs receipts, less certain mandatory transfers. AMS uses these additional Section 32 funds (not reflected in the above totals) to pay for a variety of programs and activities, notably child nutrition, and government purchases of surplus farm commodities not supported by ongoing farm price support programs. The 2008 farm bill set the maximum annual amount of Section 32 funds that would be available for obligation by AMS; this amount is \$1.266 billion for FY2014. At the same time, the 2008 farm bill also mandated that funding for the fresh fruit and vegetable program in schools comes from the Section 32 funds available for obligation by AMS.⁴⁰ The 2008 farm bill also required additional purchases of Section 32 funds to be to purchase fruit, vegetables, and nuts for domestic food assistance programs.

The FY2014 appropriation provides \$1.107 billion of Section 32 funds for AMS, which is the same as the House- and Senate-passed bills, and compares with \$1.05 billion in FY2013. This amount represents the actual level of funding available for obligations by AMS, after rescissions and mandatory transfers have been made, and is considered mandatory spending. Section 32 funds available for obligation by AMS have been used at the Secretary's discretion, primarily to fund commodity purchases to support the agriculture sector and farm prices, additional amounts for the school lunch and other domestic programs, and to provide disaster assistance.

Rescissions of Section 32 carryover funds generally are used to achieve budgetary savings. The enacted appropriation for FY2014 contained, under Title VII (General Provisions), a rescission of \$189 million from prior year budget authority.

In addition, as in appropriations acts since FY2012, the FY2014 appropriations includes a provision that effectively prohibits the use of Section 32 funds for direct payment to farmers.

[N]one of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out clause 3 of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 195 (P.L. 74-320, 7 U.S.C. 612c, as amended) or for any surplus removal activities or price support activities under section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.⁴¹

Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration⁴²

USDA's Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) oversees the marketing of U.S. grain, oilseeds, livestock, poultry, meat, and other commodities. GIPSA's Federal Grain Inspection Service establishes standards for the inspection, weighing, and grading

³⁹ For more details about Section 32 and the farm bill changes, see CRS Report RL34081, *Farm and Food Support Under USDA's Section 32 Program*.

⁴⁰ Under §4304 of the 2008 farm bill, Section 32 funding for the fresh fruit and vegetable school snack program is mandated to be \$150 million on July 1, 2011, and adjusted for inflation each succeeding July 1.

⁴¹ Clause 3 of Section 32 provides that funds shall be used to re-establish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connections with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption (7.U.S.C 612c). Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act authorizes the CCC to support the prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations (15 U.S.C. 714c).

⁴² This section was written by (name redacted), Analyst in Agricultural Policy.

of grain, rice, and other commodities. The Packers and Stockyards Program monitors livestock and poultry markets to ensure fair competition and guard against deceptive and fraudulent trade practices.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation (P.L. 113-76) provides \$40.3 million for GIPSA salary and expenses, which is \$3.0 million (+8.0%) more than the post-sequestration amount for FY2013. This was \$0.2 million less (-0.5%) than the Administration's budget request and the Senate-reported bill, but \$1.1 million more (+2.8%) than the House-reported bill. The enacted appropriation authorizes GIPSA to collect up to \$50 million in user fees for inspection and weighing services.

Section 744 of P.L. 113-76 restricts GIPSA's ability to finalize or implement its proposed rule (75 *Federal Register* 35338, June 22, 2010) on livestock and poultry marketing practices to implement requirements under Title XI of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246). Appropriated funds may be used to publish a final or interim final rule only if the annual cost to the economy is less than \$100 million. In addition, the section prohibits USDA from using any funds to implement eight specific sections of the proposed rule, regardless of the annual cost to the economy of a final or interim final rule. They are the definitions of the tournament system, §201.2(l); competitive injury, §201.2(t); and the likelihood of injury, §201.2(u). The other provisions cover the applicability of the regulations on conduct that is a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act (7 U.S.C. §181 et seq.; P&S Act), §201.3(c); unfair, unjust discriminatory and deceptive practices, §201.210; undue or unreasonable preferences, §201.211; livestock and poultry contracts, §201.213; and lastly, the tournament system, §201.214.

The House-reported FY2014 agriculture appropriations bill (H.R. 2410) included language to restrict GIPSA's ability to finalize or implement the proposed rule, and it was similar to language in the House appropriations bills in FY2012 and FY2013. The Senate-reported FY2014 Agriculture appropriations bill (S. 1244) did not include a similar provision. The proposed GIPSA rule addresses how competitive injury is treated under the P&S Act; sets criteria for determining unfair, unjustly discriminatory and deceptive practices, and undue or unreasonable preference or advantages; and includes arbitration provisions that give contract growers opportunities to participate in meaningful arbitration. The proposed rule was contentious, with proponents arguing that it would bring fairness to marketing transactions, while opponents argued it would disrupt markets and lead to increased litigation.

For more information, see CRS Report R41673, *USDA's "GIPSA Rule" on Livestock and Poultry Marketing Practices*.

Food Safety⁴³

Numerous federal, state, and local agencies share responsibilities for regulating the safety of the U.S. food supply.⁴⁴ Federal responsibility for food safety rests primarily with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the USDA. FDA, an agency of the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for ensuring the safety of the majority of all domestic and imported food products (except for meat and poultry products). USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service

⁴³ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

⁴⁴ For more information, see CRS Report RS22600, *The Federal Food Safety System: A Primer*.

(FSIS) regulates most meat, poultry, and processed egg products. The agriculture appropriations subcommittees oversee both the FDA and FSIS budgets.

Historically, federal funding and staffing levels between FDA and FSIS have been disproportionate to their respective responsibilities for addressing food safety activities. Although FSIS is responsible for 10%-20% of the U.S. food supply, it has had approximately 60% of the two agencies' combined food safety budget; and although FDA has been responsible for 80%-90% of the U.S. food supply, it has received about 40% of the available budget (**Table 12**). For example, in FY2010, FSIS received \$1.018 billion in appropriated funds plus another approximately \$150 million in industry-paid user fees, whereas FDA's FY2010 budget for foods was \$783 million, virtually all of it appropriated with limited authorized user fees. Staffing levels also vary considerably among the two agencies: FSIS staff numbered around 9,400 FTEs in FY2010, while FDA staff working on food-related activities numbers about 3,400 FTEs.

In the past few years the balance of overall funding for food safety between FDA and USDA has started to shift. Over the years, congressional appropriators have increased funding for FDA food activities, which more than doubled from \$435.5 million in FY2005 to an estimated \$866.1 million in FY2012 (**Table 12**). FDA's operating level in FY2013, including sequestration, totaled an estimated \$796.6 million. The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) also provided for additional limited funding through certain types of industry-paid user fees, currently estimated at roughly \$17 million annually.⁴⁵ Not including funding from user fees, the enacted appropriation provides an increase in agency funding for FY2014 food safety efforts for both FDA and FSIS, compared with the post-sequestration budgetary authority for FY2013.

FSMA—the comprehensive food safety legislation that was enacted in the 111th Congress, P.L. 111-353—authorized additional appropriations and staff for FDA's future food safety activities.⁴⁶ FSMA was the largest expansion of FDA's food safety authorities since the 1930s. Among its many provisions, FSMA increases frequency of inspections at food facilities, tightens record-keeping requirements, extends oversight to certain farms, and mandates product recalls. It requires food processing, manufacturing, shipping, and other facilities to conduct a food safety plan of the most likely safety hazards, and design and implement risk-based controls. It also mandates improvements to the nation's foodborne illness surveillance systems and increased scrutiny of food imports, among other provisions. FSMA did not directly address meat and poultry products under USDA's jurisdiction.

Although Congress authorized appropriations when it enacted FSMA, it did not provide the full funding needed for FDA to perform these activities. After FSMA was signed into law in January 2011, concerns were voiced about whether there would be enough money to overhaul the U.S. food safety system and also whether expanded investment in this area was appropriate in the current budgetary climate.⁴⁷ Prior to enactment, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated that implementing FSMA could increase net federal spending subject to appropriation

⁴⁵ FSMA authorized additional appropriations and staff for FDA's future food safety activities and authorized new user fees. New fees authorized under FSMA include an annual fee for participants in the voluntary qualified importer program (VQIP) and three fees for certain periodic activities involving reinspection, recall, and export certification. FSMA, P.L. 111-353, §§107 and 401. Details of these annual and periodic fees are presented in CRS Report R40443, *The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (P.L. 111-353)*.

⁴⁶ P.L. 111-353 amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA; 21 U.S.C. §§301 et seq.).

⁴⁷ See "Food Safety Bill Advocates Expect Funding Fight," *Food Safety News*, January 4, 2011.

by about \$1.4 billion over a five-year period (FY2011-FY2015).⁴⁸ This cost estimate covers activities at FDA and other federal agencies, and does not include offsetting revenue from the collection of new user fees authorized under FSMA. New fees authorized under FSMA include an annual fee for participants in the voluntary qualified importer program (VQIP) and three fees for certain periodic activities involving reinspection, recall, and export certification.⁴⁹ FSMA did not impose any new facility registration fees. Prior to enactment, CBO estimated that about \$240 million in new fees would be collected over the five-year period (FY2011-FY2015).⁵⁰ Taking into account these new fees, CBO estimated that covering the five-year cost of new requirements within FDA, including more frequent inspections, would require additional outlays of \$1.1 billion. FSMA also authorized an increase in FDA staff, reaching 5,000 by FY2014.⁵¹

FDA continues to implement regulations under FSMA. Although Congress has added about \$100 million to FDA's base budget in the past few years, FDA officials claim the agency will need at least \$400 million more per year above its FY2012 base to fully implement FSMA.⁵²

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

FDA's foods program accounts for about one-third of its budget authority for all its programs (the entirety of FDA is discussed later; see **Table 19**).⁵³ The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$882.8 million for FDA's Foods Program, which is about \$86 million more than the post-sequestration budgetary authority for FY2013 (\$796.6 million), not including funding from expected user fees (**Table 12**). The enacted bill also assumes that FDA will collect additional revenue of about \$17 million in user fees under its foods program. These authorized fees, as amended under FSMA, include food and feed recall fees, food reinspection fees, export certification fees, and voluntary qualified importer program fees.

The enacted amount is more than \$200 million less than the Administration's request, which also included proposed new user fees. The request projected a total need of \$1.107 billion for FDA's food program for FY2014, including proposed new fees (**Table 12**). FDA justified these proposed new fees increases based on various elements of the enacted food safety law (FSMA).⁵⁴ In addition to FSMA-authorized use fees (food export certification, food reinspection, and food and feed recall user fees) the Administration's budget request also requested approval of other new user fees. These proposed fees included a "Food Facility Registration and Inspection Fee" (expected FY2014 revenue of \$58.9 million) and a "Food Import Fee" (expected FY2014 revenue

⁴⁸ CBO, Cost Estimate, "S. 510, Food Safety Modernization Act, as reported by the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions on December 18, 2009, incorporating a manager's amendment released on August 12, 2010," August 12, 2010, <http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/117xx/doc11794/s510.pdf>; reflects the Senate amendment to S. 510. Estimated total costs would be covered by a combination of user fees and direct appropriations (budget authority).

⁴⁹ FSMA, P.L. 111-353, §§107 and 401. Details of these annual and periodic fees are presented in CRS Report R40443, *The FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (P.L. 111-353)*.

⁵⁰ As estimated by CBO, these fees would be phased in as follows: \$15 million (FY2011), \$27 million (FY2012); \$47 million (FY2013); \$63 million (FY2014); and \$89 million (FY2015).

⁵¹ FSMA, P.L. 111-353, §401. By fiscal year, staff level increases were authorized to a total of not fewer than: 4,000 staff members (FY2011); 4,200 staff (FY2012); 4,600 staff (FY2013); and 5,000 staff (FY2014).

⁵² FDA, *Building Domestic Capacity to Implement the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)*, May 2013.

⁵³ P.L. 113-76 provides a total budget authority, not including revenue from fees, for FDA of \$2,551.9 million.

⁵⁴ Preventive controls on farms (FSMA §105); preventive controls for food and feed processing (FSMA §101, 103, 104, 110, 204, 405); safe food transport (FSMA §111); retail food safety (FSMA §209); import oversight (FSMA §201, 211, 301-308); and integrated Food Safety System (FSMA §201, 205, 209, 210).

of \$165.7 million). The enacted law did not include the Administration's proposed fees. The conferees did note that FDA user fee programs are subject to sequester, although they are not normal tax revenue.

The final agreement includes several provisions regarding FSMA and related provisions. The conferees commend FDA for its decision to revise language in proposed rules affecting farmers as part of FDA's "Standards for the Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding of Produce for Human Consumption" (FDA-2011-N-0921; 78 *Federal Register* 3504).⁵⁵ They also express concern about the FDA's estimation of the implementation costs of its "Preventive Controls for Human Food" rule (FDA-2011-N-0920; 78 *Federal Register* 3646). The explanatory statement directs FDA to implement a comprehensive training program pertaining to its regulations.⁵⁶ The House committee report further notes that FDA has missed statutory deadlines under FSMA and directs FDA to provide a report detailing why any proposed rule or final regulation is more than 120 days beyond its statutory deadline. Both the House and Senate reports address the National Agriculture and Food Defense Strategy Plan under FSMA (§108) and encourages FDA to fund research to effectively monitor and protect against intentional adulteration of the food supply. The House report encourages FDA to maintain an appropriate funding level for both FSMA related activities and the base work performed by the agency's Food Safety Centers of Excellence. It also directs FDA, in consultation with USDA, to create a science-based, international food traceability initiative through a collaborative public-private partnership model under FSMA (§204) and provide a report within 180 days of enactment on the structure, goals, and implementation status of such traceability initiative. Finally, the House report encourages FDA to establish a pilot project to expedite imports for importers with strong safety records. In addition, the Senate committee report provides \$53.5 million for FSMA implementation.

The enacted appropriation contains a series of other recommendations for FDA. Both the House and Senate committee reports direct FDA to publish a final seafood advisory (as directed in the FY2012 appropriations).⁵⁷ The Senate report also requires that FDA work with states and the Department of Commerce to increase efforts to combat fraud in parts of the seafood industry. The House report directs FDA to revise the standard of identity for canned tuna. Similarly, the Senate report directs FDA to expedite the publication of the draft guidance for industry on the proper labeling of honey and honey products to address instances where manufacturers have been marketing products illegally as "honey" or "pure honey" that contained other ingredients.

The final agreement also addresses various aspects of FDA's National Antimicrobial Response Monitoring System (NARMS) to address antibiotic use in meat-producing animals. The House report urges FDA to consider providing additional funding for this program if warranted and directs FDA and USDA to engage in further collaboration and continue to analyze, characterize, and report on data collected through NARMS. The Senate report further directs FDA to enhance its annual summary of data reported under the Animal Drug User Fee Act (ADUFA, §105). The final law also addresses certain requirements regarding dietary supplements. The House report

⁵⁵ The 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79, §12311) further requires that FDA, when publishing its final rule include an analysis of the scientific information used to promulgate the final rule, as well as an economic impact analysis of the rule.

⁵⁶ The conferees refer to FDA Form 483 is issued to a facility's management at the end of an inspection when an investigator(s) has observed any conditions that in their judgment may constitute violations of the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301, *et seq.*) and related laws. For more information, see <http://www.fda.gov/ICECI/EnforcementActions/ucm256377.htm>.

⁵⁷ H.Rept. 112-101; S.Rept. 112-73.

directs FDA to report back within 60 days of enactment with a timeline on how FDA intends to develop a final guidance on New Dietary Ingredients (NDI) for Dietary Supplements which have been delayed. The Senate report encourages FDA to develop industry guidance for manufacturing botanical dietary supplements, and directs FDA to conclude its review and report its findings.

The House committee report expresses concern about the “unpredictable nature and pace at which FDA moves guidance, rules, and regulations through the process” and further directs FDA to report to the appropriations committees on how the agency plans to develop new methods of communicating with its stakeholders on future actions affecting critical policy issues, including estimated timeframes for when regulations, advisories, and guidance are planned for release and what decision points are necessary before these policy documents can be made.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)

For USDA’s FSIS, the enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$1.010 billion, which is about \$33 million more than the post-sequestration budgetary authority for FY2013 (\$977.3 million; **Table 12**). These congressional appropriations are expected to be augmented by existing (currently authorized) user fees, which FSIS had earlier estimated would total approximately \$150 million.⁵⁸ Laws governing FSIS include the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA, 21 U.S.C. §§601, *et seq.*), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA, 21 U.S.C. §§451, *et seq.*), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA, 21 U.S.C. §§1031, *et seq.*).

FSIS’s appropriations are to be allocated as follows: federal \$893.7 million; state \$62.7 million; international \$15.9 million; Codex Alimentarius \$3.8 million; and Public Health Data Communications Infrastructure System \$34.6 million (the latter to remain available until expended). The final agreement provides that \$1 million may be credited from fees collected for the cost of the national laboratory accreditation programs.⁵⁹ However, it does not approve user fees proposed by the Administration, to partly recover the increased costs of providing additional inspections and related services. Revenue from these fees, which would require new authorizing legislation, is estimated at \$4.0 million.

The final agreement requires that FSIS continue to implement a grading and inspection program for catfish as required under the 2008 farm bill.⁶⁰ It also requires FSIS to maintain no fewer than 148 FTEs to inspect and enforce the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act (HMSA) during FY2014. The final law also prohibits any horse inspection under FMIA and the 1996 farm bill (P.L. 104-127), and also prohibits any related implementation or enforcement of regulations under 9 CFR Part 352.19.⁶¹ Both the House and Senate committee reports address additional issues regarding animal welfare. The House report requires that inspectors hired with funding previously specified for Humane Methods of Slaughter Act enforcement oversee compliance with humane handling rules for live animals. The Senate report further directs FSIS to continue to provide annual reports to the appropriations committee on the implementation of objective scoring methods undertaken by FSIS under the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act. In addition, the House report urges FSIS to work with tribes to set up voluntary, fee-for-service programs for the slaughter of tribally-raised

⁵⁸ FSIS congressional budget justification (http://www.obpa.usda.gov/explan_notes.html).

⁵⁹ Authorized by §1327 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 138f).

⁶⁰ P.L. 110-246, §11016. This provision was further reflected in the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79, §12106).

⁶¹ P.L. 113-76, §745.

buffalo and bison. The House report also urges FSIS to implement its HACCP-Based Inspection Models Project (HIMP), proposed in 2012, that shifts some online inspection responsibilities from government inspectors at processing plants to poultry company employees. The enacted law specifically does not approve additional funding requested by the Administration to add states to the Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) program. It also limits the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year to 10% of the current replacement value of the building.

Table 12. Food Safety Appropriations

(FTEs as indicated, and budget and appropriation figures in millions of dollars)

Agency/Year	FTEs ^a	Appropriation ^b	Program Level, Including Fees ^c
HHS Food and Drug Administration (FDA), "Foods" Subtotal			
FY2009 Actual	2,995	712.8	712.8
FY2010 Actual	3,387	783.2	783.2
FY2011 Actual	3,605	836.2	836.2
FY2012 Actual	3,546	866.1	882.7
FY2013 Operating Level (post-sequestration)	3,684	796.6 ^d	813.2
FY2014 Administration Request	4,110	≈882.0	1,106.6 ^e
FY2014, Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	NA	882.8	NA
USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)			
FY2009 Actual	9,343	971.6	NA
FY2010 Actual	9,401	1,018.5	NA
FY2011 Actual	9,465	1,008.5	NA
FY2012 Actual	9,351	1,004.4	NA
FY2013 Operating Level (post-sequestration)	9,360	977.3 ^f	NA
FY2014 Administration Request	9,122	1,008.5	NA
FY2014, Omnibus (P.L. 113-76)	NA	1,010.7	NA

Source: CRS, from annual agency Budget Explanatory Notes for Committee on Appropriations, various years, for FDA (<http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/Reports/BudgetReports/default.htm>) and FSIS (http://www.obpa.usda.gov/explan_notes.html). NA=not available.

Notes:

- Staffing in full time equivalents (FTEs).
- Does not include existing or proposed user fees or other 'non-federal' payments.
- Includes user fees. For FDA, reflects enacted, CR, and requested fee amounts for "Food Reinspection" and "Food and Feed Recall" under the "foods field" (page 55 of the FY2014 Congressional justification).
- FDA's "Sequestration Operating Plan."
- The Administration's requested program level total includes proposed fees in excess of \$220 million, covering a proposed "Food Facility Registration and Inspection" fee and a proposed "Food Import" fee. The "Appropriation" amount excludes user fees from reported "Program Level" amount (calculated by CRS).
- Reported by USDA for FSIS in its "Fiscal Year 2013 Operating Plan" and reflects "2013 Enacted w/ Sequester and Rescissions."

Farm Service Agency⁶²

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) is probably best known for administering the farm commodity subsidy programs and the disaster assistance programs. It makes these payments to farmers through a network of county offices. In addition, FSA also administers USDA's direct and guaranteed farm loan programs, certain mandatory conservation programs (in cooperation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service), and supports certain international food assistance and export credit programs administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

FSA Salaries and Expenses

All of the administrative funds used by FSA to carry out its programs are consolidated into one account. A direct appropriation for FSA salaries and expenses pays to carry out the activities such as the farm commodity programs. Transfers also are received from other USDA agencies to pay for FSA administering CCC export credit guarantees, P.L. 480 loans, and the farm loan programs.

This section discusses amounts for regular FSA salaries and expenses, plus the transfer within FSA for the salaries, expenses, and administrative expenses of the farm loan programs. Amounts transferred to FSA from the Foreign Agricultural Service for administrative support are not included with the FSA totals in this report (and represent about 0.2% of total FSA salaries and expenses).

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$1.493 billion for FSA salaries and expenses, \$89 million (+6.3%) more than FY2013 post-sequestration levels. Both the House and Senate bills would have provided a similar increase and were within \$10 million of the enacted level.

The joint explanatory statement directs USDA to seek outside funding from public or private entities to augment the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP). Conferees would like digital aerial photography of the entire continental United States each year that they say would benefit USDA programs and other users. USDA is to provide a report 90 days after enactment.

FSA Farm Loan Programs

The USDA Farm Service Agency serves as a lender of last resort for family farmers unable to obtain credit from a commercial lender. USDA provides direct farm loans (loans made directly from USDA to farmers), and it also guarantees the timely repayment of principal and interest on qualified loans to farmers from commercial lenders. FSA loans are used to finance farm real estate, operating expenses, and recovery from natural disasters. Some loans are made at a subsidized interest rate.⁶³

An appropriation is made to FSA each year to cover the federal cost of making direct and guaranteed loans, referred to as a loan subsidy. Loan subsidy is directly related to any interest rate subsidy provided by the government, as well as a projection of anticipated loan losses from

⁶² This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

⁶³ For more background, see CRS Report RS21977, *Agricultural Credit: Institutions and Issues*.

farmer non-repayment of the loans. The amount of loans that can be made—the loan authority—is several times larger than the subsidy level.

The FY2014 appropriation provides \$90 million of loan subsidy to support \$5.527 billion of direct and guaranteed loans. Though the loan subsidy is about the same as the FY2013 post-sequestration amount, the total farm loan authority is \$952 million higher (+21%) than in FY2013 (**Table 13**).

- Guaranteed loans receive most of the increase in loan authority: \$500 million more (+33%) than FY2013 for guaranteed farm ownership loans, and \$115 million more (+8%) than FY2013 for guaranteed farm operating loans.
- Direct loan authority also increases: \$226 million more (+23%) than FY2013 for direct farm operating loans, and \$136 million more (+31%) for direct farm ownership loans.
- Emergency loan authority is provided at \$35 million, an increase of \$13 million from FY2013, which was the first year in many years that emergency loans received new loan authority. Emergency loans had been operating for much of the last decade, through FY2012, on carryover funding.
- Boll weevil eradication loan authority is set at \$60 million for FY2014. This is the first time in many years that Congress has reduced that loan authority from \$100 million, despite Administration requests for that lower level.

Following the global financial crisis that began in 2008, FSA farm loan authority generally has risen. Broad financial system pressures dramatically increased the demand for FSA farm loans and guarantees when commercial bank lending standards became stricter and loans sometimes were less available. In FY2009 and FY2010, supplemental appropriations increased regular FSA loan authority by nearly \$1 billion each year in order to meet demand, up from about pre-crisis levels of \$3.5 billion in 2008 to post-supplemental levels of \$6.0 billion in FY2010. From FY2011-FY2013, loan authority decreased both due to federal budget pressures and somewhat lessened demand as the financial system stabilized. Nonetheless, in some years, continued high farm loan demand for certain programs has caused the loan authority to be exhausted.⁶⁴ The FY2014 loan authority restores the total closer to the supplemental levels of FY2009 and FY2010.

⁶⁴ Updates on unused FSA loan availability are available at <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=fmlp&topic=fun>.

Table 13. USDA Farm Loan Appropriations

(dollars in millions)

FSA Farm Loan Program	FY2012		FY2013		FY2014		Change from FY2013 to FY2014				
	P.L. 112-55		P.L. 113-6 post-sequester		Enacted P.L. 113-76		Budget Authority		Loan Authority		
	Budget Authority	Loan Authority	Budget Authority	Loan Authority	Budget Authority	Loan Authority	\$	%	\$	%	
Farm ownership loans											
Direct	22.8	475	18.6	439	4.4	575	-14.2	-76.2%	+136	+31.1%	
Guaranteed	0.0	1,500	0.0	1,500	0.0	2,000			+500	+33.3%	
Farm operating loans											
Direct	59.1	1,050	54.0	970	65.5	1,196	+11.5	+21.3%	+226	+23.3%	
Guaranteed (unsubsidized)	26.1	1,500	16.5	1,385	18.3	1,500	+1.8	+11.0%	+115	+8.3%	
Conservation loans											
Guaranteed	0.0	150	0.0	150	0.0	150			+0	+0.0%	
Other direct loans											
Emergency loans			1.2	22	1.7	35	+0.5	+39.6%	+13	+60.2%	
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2			+0	+0.0%	
Indian highly fractionated land loans	0.2	10	0.2	9	0.1	10	-0.1	-57.5%	+1	+8.3%	
Boll weevil eradication loans	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	60			-40	-40.0%	
Subtotal, FSA Farm Loan Program	108.2	4,787	90.5	4,576	90.0	5,527	-0.4	-0.5%	+952	+20.8%	
Salaries and expenses	289.7		281.6		307.0		+25.4	+9.0%			
Administrative expenses	7.9		7.3		7.7		+0.4	+5.6%			
Total, FSA Farm Loan Program	405.8	4,787	379.3	4,576	404.7	5,527	+25.4	+6.7%	+952	+20.8%	

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, and P.L. 112-55. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013.

Notes: Budget authority reflects the cost of making loans, such as interest subsidies and default. Some programs are self-funding because of fees charged. Loan authority reflects the amount of loans that FSA may make or guarantee.

Commodity Credit Corporation⁶⁵

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is the funding mechanism for the mandatory subsidy payments that farmers receive. Farm Service Agency salaries and expenses (a discretionary appropriation) pays for administration of the programs. For FY2014, most spending for USDA's mandatory agriculture and conservation programs was authorized by the 2008 farm bill as amended (P.L. 110-246).⁶⁶ On February 7, 2014, the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79, the 2014 farm bill) was enacted, which authorizes mandatory spending for crop years 2014-2018, with appropriations required beginning FY2015.

The CCC is a wholly owned government corporation that has the legal authority to borrow up to \$30 billion at any one time from the U.S. Treasury (15 U.S.C. 714 *et seq.*). These borrowed funds finance spending for programs such as farm commodity subsidies and various conservation, trade, food aid, and rural development programs. Emergency supplemental spending also has been paid from the CCC over the years, particularly for ad-hoc farm disaster payments, for direct market loss payments to growers of various commodities in response to low farm commodity prices, and for animal and plant disease eradication efforts.

Although the CCC can borrow from the Treasury, it eventually must repay the funds it borrows. It may earn a small amount of money from activities such as buying and selling commodities and receiving interest payments on loans. But because the CCC never earns more than it spends, its borrowing authority must be replenished periodically through a congressional appropriation so that it does not reach its \$30 billion debt limit. Congress generally provides this infusion through the annual Agriculture appropriation law. In recent years, the CCC has received a “current indefinite appropriation,” which provides “such sums as are necessary” during the fiscal year.

Mandatory outlays for the commodity programs rise and fall based on economic or weather conditions. Funding needs are difficult to estimate, which is a primary reason that the programs are mandatory rather than discretionary. More or less of the Treasury line of credit may be used year to year. Similarly, the congressional appropriation may not always restore the line of credit to the previous year's level, or may repay more than was spent. For these reasons, the appropriation to the CCC may not reflect outlays.⁶⁷

To replenish CCC's borrowing authority with the Treasury, the enacted FY2014 Agriculture appropriation concurs with the Administration request and House and Senate bills for an indefinite appropriation (“such sums as necessary”) for CCC. The amount is estimated in all cases to be \$12.5 billion for FY2014. In recent years, such amounts ranged from \$15.1 billion in FY2010 to \$11.0 billion in FY2013.

⁶⁵ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

⁶⁶ For more information on the provisions of the farm bill, see CRS Report RL34696, *The 2008 Farm Bill: Major Provisions and Legislative Action*.

⁶⁷ For an accounting of CCC's line of credit, appropriations and expenditures, see USDA, *Commodity Estimates Book: FY2014 President's Budget*, “Output 07-CCC Financing Status,” at http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/pb14_table_07a.pdf.

The FY2014 appropriation continues a provision (§726) that has appeared since FY2011 that limits the ability of USDA to provide marketing assistance loans for mohair. USDA has suspended the marketing loan and deficiency payment program for mohair since FY2011.⁶⁸

Similarly, the act includes a provision (§719) that has appeared since FY2012 that effectively prohibits the use of CCC funds for direct payments to farmers under certain conditions:

[N]one of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out clause 3 of Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 195 (P.L. 74-320, 7 U.S.C. 612c, as amended) or for any surplus removal activities or price support activities under section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.⁶⁹

Crop Insurance⁷⁰

The federal crop insurance program is administered by USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA). It offers basically free catastrophic insurance to producers who grow an insurable crop. Producers who opt for this coverage have the opportunity to purchase additional insurance coverage at a subsidized rate (about a 62% subsidy, on average). Policies are sold and serviced through approved private insurance companies that have their program losses reinsured by USDA and are reimbursed by the government for their administrative and operating expenses.⁷¹

The annual Agriculture appropriations bill traditionally makes two separate appropriations for the federal crop insurance program. First, it provides discretionary funding for the salaries and expenses of the RMA. Second, it provides "such sums as are necessary" for the Federal Crop Insurance Fund, which finances all other expenses of the program, including premium subsidies, net indemnity payments, and reimbursements to the private insurance companies.

For the salaries and expenses of the RMA, the enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$71.5 million, up \$2.4 million (+3.5%) from the post-sequestration amount for FY2013 and the same as the Administration's request and the House and Senate bills. The enacted FY2014 appropriation also provides \$9.5 billion for the Federal Crop Insurance Fund, essentially unchanged from the estimated level in FY2013. Recent funding requirements have been above previous years (e.g., \$6.5 billion in FY2010) due to losses associated with a major drought in 2012 and other adverse weather events.⁷²

⁶⁸ USDA Farm Service Agency, Notice LP-2157, "Suspension of MAL's and LDP's for Mohair," April 15, 2011, at http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_Notice/lp_2157.pdf; USDA Farm Service Agency, Notice LP-2165, "Suspension of MAL's and LDP's for Mohair," December 1, 2011, at http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_Notice/lp_2165.pdf; USDA Farm Service Agency, Notice LP-2175, "2013 Crop Year MAL's and LDP's," January 14, 2013, http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_Notice/lp_2175.pdf.

⁶⁹ Clause 3 of Section 32 provides that funds shall be used to re-establish farmers' purchasing power by making payments in connections with the normal production of any agricultural commodity for domestic consumption (7.U.S.C. 612c). Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act authorizes the CCC to support the prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations (15 U.S.C. 714c).

⁷⁰ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

⁷¹ For more information on crop insurance, see CRS Report R40532, *Federal Crop Insurance: Background*.

⁷² The actual amount required to cover program losses and other subsidies is subject to change based on actual crop losses and farmer participation rates in the program.

Conservation⁷³

USDA administers a number of agricultural conservation programs that assist private landowners with natural resource concerns. These include working land programs, land retirement and easement programs, watershed programs, technical assistance, and other programs. The two lead agricultural conservation agencies within USDA are the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which provides technical assistance and administers most programs, and the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which administers the largest program, the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

The majority of conservation program funding is mandatory, funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), and authorized in omnibus farm bills (about \$5 billion in FY2014). Other conservation programs, mostly technical assistance, are discretionary and funded through annual appropriations (about \$826 million in FY2014).⁷⁴

The enacted FY2014 appropriation accepts some, but not all, of the Administration's proposed reductions to mandatory conservation programs and provides more than the Administration's request for discretionary program. The enacted appropriation increases discretionary NRCS funding by \$45 million (from \$781 million in FY2013 to \$826 million in FY2014). The House-passed bill would have increased discretionary NRCS funding by \$42 million, the Senate-passed bill would have increased funding by \$38 million, and the Administration's proposal would have increased discretionary funding by \$28 million.

Several conservation programs authorized to receive mandatory funding expired or would expire at the end of FY2014. The FY2014 appropriation reduced mandatory conservation program spending by \$425 million (**Table 4**). Of the programs with existing authority, the Administration proposed a reduction of \$511 million, less than the House-passed bill, but more than the Senate-passed bill (\$549 million and \$439 million, respectively). The FY2014 appropriation was enacted prior to the passage of the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79). Since the 2014 farm bill amended conservation programs that were reduced in the FY2014 appropriations, total funding for mandatory conservation programs is currently different than what was reported based on the enacted FY2014 appropriation.

Discretionary Conservation Programs

All of the discretionary conservation programs are administered by NRCS. Most of the increase in discretionary funding is for Conservation Operations (CO), the largest discretionary conservation program (**Table 3**). The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$812.9 million for FY2014, \$46.1 million more than FY2013, \$2.8 million more than the House-passed bill, \$5.5 million less than the Senate-passed bill, and \$5 million more than the Administration's request. The conference report further directs funding for a number of standing sub-programs under CO, including \$9.3 million provided for the Snow Survey, \$9.4 million for Plant Material Centers, \$80 million for the Soil Survey, and \$711.2 million for Conservation Technical Assistance. The conference report also specifies \$3 million for ongoing watershed projects.

⁷³ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Agricultural Conservation and Natural Resources Policy.

⁷⁴ For a brief description of the individual USDA agricultural conservation programs, see CRS Report R40763, *Agricultural Conservation: A Guide to Programs*.

Funding also is provided for the Watershed Rehabilitation program, which rehabilitates aging dams previously built by USDA. The Administration proposed terminating this program because the maintenance, repair, and operation of dams is the responsibility of the local project sponsor. The enacted FY2014 appropriation includes the House-passed level of \$12 million for the program. The Senate-passed bill included no funding for the program.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation also provides \$4 million to a previously-dormant program known as the Water Bank Program (WBP).⁷⁵ The WBP was authorized in 1970⁷⁶ and operated until funding was eliminated in the FY1995 Agriculture Appropriations Act.⁷⁷ According to FY1995 House and Senate appropriations report language, the program was duplicative of the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP, a previous farm bill program) and less effective because of shorter contract lengths.⁷⁸ Under the WBP, USDA enters into non-renewable, 10-year contracts with landowners and operators to maintain wetlands in lieu of draining the land for agricultural production. Rental payments are made annually and no funding is provided for conservation practices. Land enrolled in WBP cannot be cropped.

After 17 years of no funding, the program was appropriated \$7.5 million in FY2012. These funds were obligated exclusively in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota and were focused on flood reduction.⁷⁹ In FY2012 highest priority was given for cropland (\$50/acre/year), then pasture, hay and rangeland (\$35/acre/year), and finally forestland (\$20/acre/year). The Administration requested no funding for WBP in FY2014.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation permanently cancels any remaining funds for

New Fee for Conservation Planning

Since FY2011, the Administration's annual budget has included a proposal to charge a fee for comprehensive conservation planning, a core activity currently provided to producers for free using CO funding. USDA estimated that this fee would generate \$22 million annually.

This proposal was rejected by Congress until the 2013 budget agreement (P.L. 113-67), which authorized the fee for conservation plans with the following conditions: fees are assessed by USDA based on size and complexity; fees may not exceed \$150 per plan; and fees may be waived for beginning, limited resource, and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, to qualify for an exemption under highly erodible land compliance requirements, or to comply with regulations. The budget agreement also established a Conservation Technical Assistance Fund (CTAF) to receive fee revenue. Funds deposited in the CTAF are available until expended and may be used only for conservation purposes. CBO estimated the change in authority will generate roughly \$4 million annually, totaling \$39 million over 10-years.

The fee for conservation planning is discretionary and the Secretary is not required to implement the change in authority. However, the proposal has appeared in the Administration's budget request for the previous four years.

The action creating this fee was a change in authority and does not require action through annual appropriations until fees are collected. Once fees are deposited in the CTAF, appropriators may choose to reduce CO and supplement appropriations with the fund.

A number of conservation and producer organizations oppose the fee, citing that it will reduce adoption of conservation practices, is administratively burdensome, and generally is cost ineffective.

⁷⁵ Section 739 of Title VII – General Provisions, in P.L. 113-76.

⁷⁶ Water Bank Act (P.L. 91-559), as amended.

⁷⁷ P.L. 103-330.

⁷⁸ The WBP agreements were for 10 years with provisions for renewal, while the WRP easements were for 30 years or permanent. See H.Rept. 103-542 and S.Rept. 103-290. WRP was repealed and replaced in the FY2014 farm bill by the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.

⁷⁹ NRCs reports that in FY2012, \$7 million was obligated for 107 rental agreements covering 15,945 acres. There was a backlog of 523 applications with an estimate value of \$28.9 million covering 70,631 acre in the three eligible states.

the Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program – approximately \$2 million.⁸⁰ The RC&D program was authorized in 1962 and consisted of 375 designated RC&D areas nationwide. The RC&D program was terminated in the FY2011 long-term continuing resolution and the FY2014 Administration’s request proposed rescinding the remaining unobligated balance of the program. Close-out of the program was complete in FY2012.

Mandatory Conservation Programs

Mandatory conservation programs are administered by NRCS and FSA. About \$5 billion in FY2014 comes from the CCC and therefore does not require an annual appropriation. The enacted FY2014 appropriation accepts some of the Administration’s proposed \$511 million of reductions to mandatory conservation programs (CHIMPS). Both the Bush and Obama Administrations proposed reductions in conservation funding, usually more substantial than Congress has supported. The enacted appropriations reduces these programs by \$425 million, which is \$33 million less than the FY2013 reduction, \$14 million less than the Senate-passed reduction, and \$124 million less than the House-passed bill. Conservation program reductions in the FY2014 appropriation only affect the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and the Watershed Rehabilitation Program (**Table 4**).

Congress has reduced mandatory conservation programs in the annual agricultural appropriations law every year since FY2003. Because money is fungible, the savings from these reductions are not necessarily applied toward other conservation activities. Prior to the 2008 farm bill, reductions to conservation programs through appropriations law peaked in FY2006 with a reduction totaling \$638 million. Following the 2008 farm bill, reductions peaked again in FY2012, with total conservation CHIMPS of \$929 million.

Several conservation programs authorized to receive mandatory funding had expired or would expire in FY2014. Because CBO uses the last year of authorization to determine the 10-year funding baseline for the farm bill reauthorization, a CHIMP in the last year of a farm bill’s authorization could multiply the effect on the 10-year farm bill baseline. Previous appropriations (e.g., FY2012) extended the authority of programs with CHIMPS so as not to affect baseline funding. The FY2014 appropriation treated the situation differently, however, by not only extending the program by one fiscal year, but also by reducing the final year of funding.⁸¹ This reduction did not score a savings because it was a reduction in a future fiscal year. It could have, however, reduced the overall farm bill baseline multiplicatively had the 2014 farm bill not been enacted shortly after the appropriation was enacted.⁸²

The 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) was enacted on February 7, 2014, 21 days after the enactment of the FY2014 appropriation. The farm bill amended the two conservation programs that were reduced in the FY2014 appropriations; therefore the total funding for mandatory conservation programs in FY2014 is different than what was reported in the enacted FY2014 appropriation.

⁸⁰ Section 727 of Title VII – General Provisions, in P.L. 113-76.

⁸¹ Section 750 of Title VII – General Provision in P.L. 113-76 extends the program and funding authority for EQIP through FY2015. It also reduces the FY2015 authority by \$128 million, from \$1.75 billion to \$1.622 billion. This reduction could have lowered multiplicatively the 10-year farm bill baseline by \$1.28 billion if it were in effect when the next baseline was released.

⁸² Appropriations bills have scoring effects only in the current fiscal year.

The FY2014 appropriation limited EQIP spending to \$1.35 billion. At the time of the appropriation, the program was authorized to spend \$1.75 billion in FY2014. Therefore the limit on spending in the FY2014 appropriation resulted in savings of \$272 million.⁸³ The 2014 farm bill extended the authority for EQIP to FY2018, but reduced the level of funding in FY2014 to \$1.35 billion. It is unclear whether this level would be reduced further to meet sequestration requirements for FY2014.

The FY2014 appropriation also limits mandatory funding under the Watershed Rehabilitation Program. Mandatory funding for the program originally was provided in the 2002 farm bill to remain available until expended. Since that time, annual appropriations have restricted this no-year funding (recently \$165 million per year) to generate annual savings.⁸⁴ In FY2014, this restriction resulted in savings of \$153 million.⁸⁵ The 2014 farm bill authorized an additional \$250 million for the Watershed Rehabilitation Program in FY2014, to remain available until expended. This new \$250 million is not subject to the 2014 appropriations limit because the authorization was enacted subsequent to the appropriations restriction. It is unclear whether this new funding would be reduced further to meet sequestration requirements for FY2014.

Rural Development⁸⁶

Three agencies are responsible for USDA's rural development mission area: the Rural Housing Service (RHS), the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS), and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). An Office of Community Development provides community development support through field offices. This mission area also administers Rural Economic Area Partnerships and the National Rural Development Partnership.⁸⁷

For FY2014, P.L. 113-76 provides \$2.57 billion in discretionary budget authority for rural development programs, which is \$290 million more than in FY2013 (+12.7%). If a rescission to the Cushion of Credit account (-\$172 million) is incorporated, the net budget authority for rural development is \$2.40 billion.⁸⁸ This level of budget authority supports a program level of \$36.94 billion in USDA rural development loans (**Table 14**).

Salaries and expenses within Rural Development are funded from a direct appropriation and from transfers from each of the agencies. The combined salaries and expenses total in P.L. 113-76 for FY2014 is \$657.4 million, \$44.5 million more than FY2013 (+7.3%).

⁸³ EQIP is a subject to mandatory sequestration requirements, which USDA estimated to be \$128 million in FY2014 based on the authorized level of \$1.75 billion.

⁸⁴ For further explanation of how savings from limiting this one-time authorization, to remain available until expended, can be counted every year in appropriations, see CRS Report R41245, *Reductions in Mandatory Agriculture Program Spending*.

⁸⁵ The Watershed Rehabilitation Program is subject to mandatory sequestration requirements, which USDA estimated to be \$12 million in FY2014 based on the authorized level of \$165 million.

⁸⁶ This section was written by (name redacted), Analyst in Natural Resources and Rural Development Policy.

⁸⁷ For more about rural development programs generally, see CRS Report RL31837, *An Overview of USDA Rural Development Programs*.

⁸⁸ The rescission to the Cushion of Credit account causes the net appropriation for the Rural Business Cooperative Service as reported in the table in the joint explanatory statement to be negative. Rescissions are generally accounted for in the General Provisions section of the appropriation; this CRS report accounts for the rescission with General Provisions to keep the Rural Business Cooperative Service appropriation positive.

Table 14. Rural Development Appropriations: Totals by Agency
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Salaries and expenses (direct)	202.0	191.6	182.0	192.1	204.7	201.7	204.7	203.4	+11.3	+5.9%
Transfers from RHS, RBCS, RUS	513.5	496.7	471.9	420.9	456.9	438.2	456.9	454.0	+33.2	+7.9%
Subtotal, salaries and exp.	715.5	688.3	653.9	613.0	661.5	639.9	661.5	657.4	+44.5	+7.3%
Rural Housing Service	1,424.2	1,224.0	1,090.3	1,031.1	1,132.2	1,144.3	1,184.7	1,279.6	+248.6	+24.1%
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	184.8	127.8	109.3	114.2	149.3	96.1	134.1	130.2	+15.9	+14.0%
Rural Utilities Service	653.4	596.7	551.0	520.8	347.6	487.9	493.6	501.6	-19.3	-3.7%
Office of the Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.1	+7.7%
Total, Rural Development	2,978.8	2,637.8	2,405.2	2,279.9	2,291.5	2,369.1	2,474.8	2,569.7	+289.8	+12.7%
<i>Alternate total (including rescissions)</i>										
<i>Less rescission of Cushion of Credit</i>	<i>-44.5</i>	<i>-207.0</i>	<i>-155.0</i>	<i>-180.0</i>	<i>-155.0</i>	<i>-180.0</i>	<i>-180.0</i>	<i>-172.0</i>	<i>+8.0</i>	<i>-4.4%</i>
<i>Net, Rural Development (in cmte table)</i>	<i>2,934.3</i>	<i>2,430.8</i>	<i>2,250.2</i>	<i>2,099.9</i>	<i>2,136.5</i>	<i>2,189.1</i>	<i>2,294.8</i>	<i>2,397.7</i>	<i>+297.8</i>	<i>+14.2%</i>

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, and P.L. 111-80. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013).

- a. Amounts for the Rural Business Cooperative Service in this report are before the rescission from the Cushion of Credit account. This allows the agency total to remain positive. Appropriations committee report tables show the rescission in the agency section, causing the agency total to be less than zero. This CRS report includes the Cushion of Credit rescission in the General Provisions section with other rescissions (**Table 5**).

Rural Housing Service (RHS)

P.L. 113-76 provides \$1.28 billion in budget authority for RHS programs (after transfers of salary and expenses), \$248.6 million more than in FY2013 (+24.1%). This is \$95 million more than recommended by the Senate bill and \$135.3 million more than the House bill (**Table 14**). This level of budget authority will support \$27.4 billion in housing loans in FY2014, \$73 million (+0.3%) more than in FY2013.

The largest loan account, representing over 90% of RHS's total loan authority, is the single-family housing loan program (Section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949). P.L. 113-76 provides \$24.9 billion in loan authorization for Section 502 direct and guaranteed loans. This is \$60 million more than FY2013 for the direct 502 loans and the same as FY2013 for the 502 loan guarantee program (\$24 billion). The Section 504 Very Low-Income Housing Repair loan programs receive an appropriation of \$2.2 million to support \$26.3 million in loans. This is approximately the same loan authorization level as FY2013 (\$26.1 million) and about \$1.4 million less in budget authority than for FY2013 (\$3.6). The Multi-Family Housing loan guarantee program (Section 538) has loan authority of \$150 million for FY2014, the same as for FY2013. The enacted appropriation provides \$28.4 million in loan authority for the Section 515 rental housing program, and \$6.6 million in subsidies. This is nearly the same loan authorization level for the program in FY2013 (\$29.1 million), but \$3.7 million less in budget authority (-35%).

For the Rental Assistance Program grants (Section 521), P.L. 113-76 provides \$1.11 billion in new budget authority, an increase of \$275.7 million from FY2013 (+33%), and \$97.9 million more than recommended by the House bill and \$94.9 million more than the Senate bill. This is by far the largest budget authority line item in RHS, accounting for 87% of the total RHS budget authority appropriation. For Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants, P.L. 113-76 provides \$25 million, \$2.7 million less (9.8%) than FY2013; for Rural Housing Assistance grants, \$32.2 million, \$1.6 million more (5.2%) than FY2013.

P.L. 113-76 provides \$32.5 million in budget authority for the Rural Community Facilities account. The program provides direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants for "essential community facilities" in rural areas with less than 20,000 in population.⁸⁹ This amount is \$2.5 million more than enacted for FY2013 (+8.3%). For FY2014, the Community Facilities budget includes \$13 million in grants and \$3.8 million to subsidize loan guarantees. Loan authority for the loan guarantee program is \$59.5 million. There was no appropriation for subsidies to the direct loan program, which had a loan authorization level of \$2.2 billion. This is the same loan authorization level as FY2013. The appropriation also provides new budget authority for the Rural Community Development Initiative (\$6.0 million), the Economic Impact Initiative Grants (\$5.8 million), and grants to tribal colleges (\$4.0 million). The House bill had proposed no appropriation for the Economic Impact Initiative grants.

⁸⁹The new farm bill (P.L. 113-79) provides a carve-out from the total Rural Community Facilities account of up to 5% for technical assistance and training to assist communities in planning community facility needs.

Table 15. Rural Housing Service Appropriations
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Rural Housing Insurance Fund (RHIF) programs										
Administrative expenses (transfer)	468.6	453.5	430.8	383.3	417.7	400.3	417.7	415.1	+31.8	+8.3%
Single family direct loans (§502)	40.7	70.1	42.6	50.2	9.8	22.3	24.5	24.5	-25.7	-51.2%
<i>Loan authority</i>	1,121.5	1,121.4	900.0	840.1	360.0	820.2	900.0	900.0	+59.9	+7.1%
Single family guaranteed loans ^a	172.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<i>Loan authority</i>	12,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0	24,000.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Other RHIF programs ^b	45.1	51.6	37.6	29.3	22.8	21.9	22.8	22.8	-6.4	-22.0%
<i>Loan authority^b</i>	281.8	171.0	240.3	241.7	243.6	239.9	248.6	248.6	+6.8	+2.8%
Subtotal, RHIF	727.2	575.2	511.0	462.7	450.3	444.5	465.0	462.4	-0.3	-0.1%
<i>Loan authority</i>	13,403.3	25,292.4	25,140.3	25,081.8	24,603.6	25,060.1	25,148.6	25,148.6	+66.8	+0.3%
Other housing programs										
Rental assistance (§521)	968.6	948.7	900.7	834.3	1,012.1	1,012.1	1,015.1	1,110.0	+275.7	+33.0%
Other rental assistance ^c	11.4	5.0	4.0	2.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-100.0%
Multifamily housing revitalization	43.2	29.9	13.0	26.4	32.6	27.1	32.6	32.6	+6.2	+23.5%
Mutual & self-help housing grants	41.9	36.9	30.0	27.7	10.0	17.1	25.0	25.0	-2.7	-9.7%
Rural housing assistance grants	45.5	40.3	33.1	30.6	25.0	18.6	32.2	32.2	+1.7	+5.5%

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Rural Community Facilities Program										
Community Facilities: Grants	20.4	15.0	11.4	12.1	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	+0.9	+7.8%
Community Facilities: Direct loans	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<i>Loan authority</i>	295.0	290.5	1,300.0	2,200.0	1,500.0	2,200.0	1,500.0	2,200.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Community Facilities: Guarantees	6.6	6.6	5.0	3.6	0.0	3.0	3.8	3.8	+0.2	+4.9%
<i>Loan authority</i>	206.4	167.7	105.7	53.3	0.0	47.3	59.5	59.5	+6.2	+11.7%
Rural community dev. initiative	6.3	5.0	3.6	5.7	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	+0.3	+5.1%
Economic impact initiative grants	13.9	7.0	5.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8	+0.3	+4.9%
Tribal college grants	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	+0.9	+28.0%
Subtotal, Rural Comm. Facilities	55.0	41.4	29.3	30.0	17.0	25.3	32.5	32.5	+2.6	+8.5%
<i>Loan authority</i>	<i>501.4</i>	<i>458.3</i>	<i>1,405.7</i>	<i>2,253.3</i>	<i>1,500.0</i>	<i>2,247.3</i>	<i>1,559.5</i>	<i>2,259.5</i>	<i>+6.2</i>	<i>+0.3%</i>
Total, Rural Housing Service										
Budget authority	1,892.8	1,677.5	1,521.1	1,414.3	1,549.9	1,544.6	1,602.4	1,694.7	+280.4	+19.8%
Less transfer salaries & exp.	-468.6	-453.5	-430.8	-383.3	-417.7	-400.3	-417.7	-415.1	-31.8	+8.3%
Rural Housing Service (programs)	1,424.2	1,224.0	1,090.3	1,031.1	1,132.2	1,144.3	1,184.7	1,279.6	+248.6	+24.1%
<i>Loan authority</i>	<i>13,904.7</i>	<i>25,750.7</i>	<i>26,546.0</i>	<i>27,335.1</i>	<i>26,103.6</i>	<i>27,307.4</i>	<i>26,708.1</i>	<i>27,408.1</i>	<i>+73.0</i>	<i>+0.3%</i>

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan.

Notes: Loan authority is the amount of loans that can be made and is not added to budget authority in the totals.

- a. This program became self-funding after enactment of higher loan guarantee fees being charged to banks (§102 of P.L. 111-212).
- b. Includes Section 504 housing repair, Section 515 rental housing, Section 524 site loans, Section 538 multi-family housing guarantees, single and multi-family housing credit sales, Section 523 self-help housing land development, and farm labor housing.
- c. Section 502(c)(5)(D) eligible households, Section 515 new construction, and farm labor housing new construction.

Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS)

P.L. 113-76 provides \$134.6 million in FY2014 budget authority to the RBS before the Cushion of Credit rescission (**Table 15**). After transferring salaries and expenses, a net \$130.2 million of budget authority will support the RBS loan and grant program in FY2014 (+\$16.0 million more, or +14%, from FY2013). If the Cushion of Credit rescission is incorporated, the RBS net budget authority is \$-37.4 million.⁹⁰ The enacted appropriation provides \$1.02 billion in loan authority for the various RBS loan programs (+7.2% more than FY2011).

For the Rural Business Program account, P.L. 113-76 provides \$96.6 million in budget authority, \$16.8 million more than FY2013 (+21.0%). The Rural Business Program account includes the Business and Industry Loan Guarantee program (\$67.0 in budget authority), the Rural Business Enterprise Grant program (\$24.3 million), the Rural Business Opportunity Grant program (\$2.3 million), and Delta Regional Authority grant program (\$3.0 million). With the exception of the Business and Industry Loan Guarantee Program's budget authority, which is \$14.7 million more than FY2013 (+28.1%), the other accounts are very close to their FY2013 enacted levels.

P.L. 113-76 provides \$4.1 million in budget authority to support \$18.9 million in loans for the Intermediary Relending Program, also known as the Rural Development Loan Program. This loan level is \$1.5 million more (+8.6%) in loan authority than FY2011 and \$1.5 million less in budget authority. For Rural Cooperative Grants, P.L. 113-76 provides a total of \$26.1 million, nearly the same as FY2013. This appropriation is divided among Cooperative Development Grants (\$5.8 million), Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (\$2.2 million), Value-Added Product Grants (\$15.0 million), and grants to assist minority producers (\$3.0 million). The FY2014 appropriation for Cooperative Grants is about \$700,000 more than FY2013 (\$6.5 million), and the other accounts are nearly the same as for FY2013.

For the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) and the Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program, P.L. 113-76 provides no appropriation, the same as recommended by the House and Senate bills. The Administration had requested \$7.4 million for REAP and \$0 for the Microentrepreneur program.

⁹⁰ Amounts for the RBS in this report are before the rescission from the Cushion of Credit account. This approach allows the total appropriation for RBS to remain positive. Appropriations committee tables include the rescission in the RBS section, causing the agency total to be less than zero. This CRS report includes the Cushion of Credit rescission in the General Provisions section with other rescissions (**Table 5**).

Table 16. Rural Business-Cooperative Service Appropriations

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-6	\$	%
Rural Business Program Account										
Guar. Bus. & Ind. (B&I) Loans	52.9	44.9	45.3	52.3	51.8	51.8	67.0	67.0	+14.6	+27.9%
<i>Loan authority</i>	993.0	889.1	812.6	890.2	740.7	740.7	958.1	958.1	+67.9	+7.6%
Rural bus. enterprise grants	38.7	34.9	24.3	22.6	0.0	20.0	24.3	24.3	+1.7	+7.6%
Rural bus. opportunity grants	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	+0.2	+7.6%
Delta regional authority grants	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	+0.2	+7.6%
Rural Business and Cooperative Grants					55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rural Development Loan Fund Program										
Admin. expenses (transfer)	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	+0.3	+8.5%
Loan subsidy	8.5	7.4	6.0	5.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	-1.5	-26.9%
<i>Loan authority</i>	33.5	19.2	17.7	17.4	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	+1.5	+8.4%
Rural Econ. Dev.: Loan authority	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural coop. development grants	34.9	30.2	25.1	25.7	17.3	17.3	26.1	26.1	+0.4	+1.4%
Rural Microenterprise Inv.: Grants	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Loan subsidy	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0		
<i>Loan authority</i>	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	22.4	0.0		
Rural Energy for America: Grants	19.7	2.5	1.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Loan subsidy	19.7	2.5	1.7	3.1	12.3	3.0	4.0	3.5	+0.4	+11.6%
<i>Loan authority</i>	144.2	10.8	6.5	13.1	45.0	14.2	14.6	12.8	-0.3	-2.3%

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-6	\$	%
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service										
Budget authority^a	189.7	132.8	113.9	118.3	153.7	100.4	138.5	134.6	+16.3	+13.8%
Less transfer salaries & exp.	-4.9	-4.9	-4.7	-4.1	-4.5	-4.3	-4.5	-4.4	-0.3	+8.5%
Rural Bus.-Coop. Svc. (programs)	184.8	127.8	109.3	114.2	149.3	96.1	134.1	130.2	+15.9	+14.0%
<i>Loan authority</i>	<i>1,215.7</i>	<i>952.1</i>	<i>869.8</i>	<i>953.7</i>	<i>860.1</i>	<i>806.9</i>	<i>1,047.1</i>	<i>1,022.8</i>	+69.1	+7.2%
<i>Alternate total (including rescission)^a</i>										
<i>Budget authority</i>	<i>189.7</i>	<i>132.8</i>	<i>113.9</i>	<i>118.3</i>	<i>153.7</i>	<i>100.4</i>	<i>138.5</i>	<i>134.6</i>	+16.3	+13.8%
<i>Less rescission of Cushion of Credit</i>	<i>-44.5</i>	<i>-207.0</i>	<i>-155.0</i>	<i>-180.0</i>	<i>-155.0</i>	<i>-180.0</i>	<i>-180.0</i>	<i>-172.0</i>	+8.0	-4.4%
<i>Net, Rural Bus.-Coop. Svc. (in cmte reports)</i>	<i>145.3</i>	<i>-74.2</i>	<i>-41.1</i>	<i>-61.7</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-79.6</i>	<i>-41.5</i>	<i>-37.4</i>	+24.3	-39.4%

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, and P.L. 111-80. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013).

Notes: Loan authority is the amount of loans that can be made and is not added to budget authority in the totals.

- a. Amounts for the Rural Business Cooperative Service in this report are before the rescission from the Cushion of Credit account. This allows the agency total to remain positive. Appropriations committee report tables show the rescission in the agency section, causing the agency total to be less than zero. This CRS report includes the Cushion of Credit rescission in the General Provisions section with other rescissions (**Table 5**).

Rural Utilities Service (RUS)

P.L. 113-76 provides \$501.6 million in budget authority for the Rural Utilities Service. After transferring salaries and expenses, the net appropriation for loans and grant programs is \$501.6 million, \$19.2 million (-3.6%) less than FY2013 (**Table 16**).

Loan subsidies and grants under the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program account represent the largest share of FY2014 budget authority under RUS programs (approximately 92% of total budget authority). The enacted bill provides \$462.4 million in budget authority, \$22.1 million less than FY2013 (-4.5%). This supports \$1.29 billion in direct and guaranteed loans, \$269.7 million more than FY2013 (+26.4%). The budget authority is divided among the following programs: (1) Water/Waste Water grants (\$345.5 million); (2) Solid Waste Management grant program (\$4.0 million); Individual Well Water grants (\$993,000); and Water and Waste Water revolving fund (\$1.0). P.L. 113-76 also provides \$10.0 million for High Energy Cost grants (\$9.2 million in FY2013).

The enacted appropriation authorizes \$5.5 billion in electric loans, \$1.6 billion (-22.5%) less than FY2013. Most of the recommended loan authority is for direct Federal Finance Bank electric loans (\$5.0 billion).

Under the Distance Learning/Telemedicine program, P.L. 113-76 provides \$24.3 million in grant support, the same as the House and Senate bill recommendations, and approximately \$1.2 million more than FY2013. For the rural broadband program, the FY2014 appropriation is \$4.5 million for direct loan subsidies and \$10.4 million for grants. The enacted subsidy level is \$1 million less than recommended by the House bill and \$500,000 less than the Senate measure. Together, these three distance learning, telemedicine, and broadband accounts are about \$3 million more than FY2013. Loan subsidies would support \$34.5 million in broadband loans, a little more than half what the Administration requested, \$8 million less than recommended by the House bill and \$4 million less than the Senate measure.

Table 17. Rural Utilities Service Appropriations

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program										
Loan subsidy and grants	568.7	527.9	513.0	484.5	304.0	448.0	455.0	462.4	-22.1	-4.6%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	1,022.2	898.3	730.7	923.7	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	+276.3	+29.9%
<i>P.L. 83-566 loans</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	+0.0	+0.0%
<i>Guaranteed loan authority</i>	75.0	75.0	62.9	56.6	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	-6.6	-11.7%
Rural Electric and Telecommunication Loans										
Admin. expenses (transfer)	40.0	38.3	36.4	33.5	34.7	33.6	34.7	34.5	+1.0	+3.0%
<i>Telecommunication loan authority</i>	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Guar. underwriting loan subsidy		0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<i>Electricity loan authority</i>	7,100.0	7,100.0	7,024.3	7,100.0	4,000.0	4,500.0	5,500.0	5,500.0	-1,600.0	-22.5%
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, Broadband										
Distance learning & telemedicine	37.8	32.4	21.0	23.1	25.0	24.3	24.3	24.3	+1.2	+5.4%
Broadband: Grants	18.0	13.4	10.4	9.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	10.4	+0.8	+8.1%
Broadband: Direct loan subsidy	29.0	22.3	6.0	3.7	8.3	5.5	4.0	4.5	+0.8	+21.6%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	400.0	400.0	169.0	39.1	63.4	42.1	30.7	34.5	-4.6	-11.7%

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. request	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Subtotal, Rural Utilities Service										
Budget authority	693.4	635.0	587.3	554.3	382.3	521.5	528.3	536.0	-18.3	-3.3%
Less transfer salaries & exp.	-40.0	-38.3	-36.4	-33.5	-34.7	-33.6	-34.7	-34.5	-1.0	+3.0%
Total, Rural Utilities Service	653.4	596.7	551.0	520.8	347.6	487.9	493.6	501.6	-19.3	-3.7%
<i>Loan authority</i>	<i>9,287.2</i>	<i>9,163.3</i>	<i>8,676.9</i>	<i>8,849.4</i>	<i>5,953.4</i>	<i>6,432.1</i>	<i>7,510.7</i>	<i>7,514.5</i>	<i>-1,334.9</i>	<i>-15.1%</i>

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-76, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, and P.L. 111-80. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013.

Notes: Loan authority is the amount of loans that can be made and is not added to budget authority in the totals.

Domestic Food Assistance⁹¹

Funding for domestic food assistance represents over two-thirds of USDA's budget. This funding is largely for open-ended appropriated mandatory programs; that is, funding that depends directly on program participation and, in some cases, indexing for inflation. The biggest mandatory programs include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp program) and the child nutrition programs (including the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program).

The three main discretionary budget items are the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), and federal nutrition program administration. For background on the programs discussed in this section, see CRS Report R42353, *Domestic Food Assistance: Summary of Programs*.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides a total of \$108.6 billion for domestic food assistance programs.⁹² The appropriated amount is approximately \$2 billion more than requested by the Administration in February (\$106.4 billion); this increase is primarily a result of more recently updated estimates to SNAP and the Child Nutrition account. Enacted totals for domestic food assistance programs are approximately 4.3% above FY2013 levels. **Table 18** displays selected programs' enacted appropriations for FY2010 through FY2014, including the President's request, House, and Senate proposals for FY2014.

SNAP and Other Programs under the Food and Nutrition Act

Appropriations under the Food and Nutrition Act (formerly the Food Stamp Act) support (1) SNAP (and related grants), (2) a Nutrition Assistance Block Grant for Puerto Rico and nutrition assistance block grants to American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (all in lieu of the SNAP), (3) the cost of food commodities and administrative/distribution expenses under the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), (4) the cost of commodities for TEFAP (but not administrative/distribution expenses, which are covered under the Commodity Assistance Program budget account), and (5) Community Food Projects.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides a total of \$82.2 billion for programs under the Food and Nutrition Act. This funding amount is a \$4.9 billion increase (+6%) over the total amount provided in FY2013.⁹³ The law appropriated \$3 billion for the SNAP contingency reserve fund, as requested by the House, but less than the \$5 billion requested by the Administration and the Senate bill.

The Joint Explanatory Statement (sometimes called the conference report) describes the FY2014 appropriations for Food and Nutrition Act programs (**Table 18**):

⁹¹ This section was written by (name redacted), Analyst in Nutrition Assistance Policy.

⁹² See later section headed "Other Nutrition Funding Support" for domestic food assistance funding from non-appropriations bill sources.

⁹³ As an appropriated, open-ended mandatory program, SNAP funding is not the same as SNAP spending. SNAP regularly receives annual appropriations that are greater than the amount that the program spends. Better measures for SNAP program spending are from USDA-FNS's costs data, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/SNAPmain.htm>.

- Approximately \$79 billion for SNAP and related grants to states, including \$71.9 billion for SNAP benefits and a \$3 billion contingency reserve fund.
- \$1.9 billion for grants for Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands,
- \$269 million for TEFAP commodities (with permission to use up to 10% of this amount for distribution costs),
- \$5 million for Community Food Projects,⁹⁴ and
- \$104 million for FDPIR.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation continued an \$11 million reduction in SNAP employment and training (E&T) funds to \$79 million. However this change in mandatory spending was undone by Section 4022 of the subsequently enacted 2014 farm bill, which restored the funding to \$90 million per year (see the footnote on the E&T line in **Table 4**).

Joint Explanatory Statement: SNAP Account

Aside from the funding levels the Joint Explanatory Statement includes directives related to programs in the SNAP account. The statement expresses concern about government-sponsored SNAP outreach activities and emphasizes that USDA should maintain restrictions on the SNAP purchase of hot, prepared foods. It also states that any USDA reports required by either the House or the Senate bills are still required. Committee report language, or, in this case, joint statement language, does not hold the force of law that the legislation itself does.

What About the SNAP Provisions in the 2014 Farm Bill?

SNAP is an appropriated mandatory program. Through appropriations laws like P.L. 113-76, Congress appropriates funding for USDA to provide SNAP benefits and related services; but the exact level of spending will depend upon the parameters of the Food and Nutrition Act authorizing law. In particular, these parameters include SNAP eligibility and benefit calculation rules.

The Food and Nutrition Act sets out the rules for SNAP and related programs, and the 2014 farm bill (Agricultural Act of 2014, P.L. 113-79) recently reauthorized this act through the end of FY2018. The 2014 farm bill made some changes to how SNAP benefits are calculated as well as some mandatory funding levels (such as TEFAP commodities and SNAP Employment & Training).

The 2014 farm bill's changes to SNAP authorizing law do not affect the amount of funding appropriated to the SNAP account in total, but some of the changes can be expected to affect USDA's authority to spend the appropriated funding.

For further detail on changes, see:

- CRS Report R42591, *The 2014 Farm Bill: Changing the Treatment of LIHEAP Receipt in the Calculation of SNAP Benefits*
- CRS Report R43076, *The 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79): Summary and Side-by-Side*

⁹⁴ Note that the 2014 farm bill's additional funding for TEFAP and Community Food Projects begins in FY2015.

Child Nutrition Programs

Appropriations under the child nutrition account fund a number of programs and activities covered by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act. These include the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), Summer Food Service program, Special Milk program, assistance for child-nutrition-related state administrative expenses (SAE), procurement of commodities for child nutrition programs (in addition to transfers from separate budget accounts within USDA), state-federal reviews of the integrity of school meal operations (“Coordinated Reviews”), “Team Nutrition” and food safety education initiatives to improve meal quality and safety in child nutrition programs, and support activities such as technical assistance to providers and studies/evaluations. (In addition to these appropriations, child nutrition efforts are supported by mandatory permanent appropriations and other funding sources discussed below in “Other Nutrition Funding Support.”)

The enacted appropriation for FY2014 provides a total of \$19.3 billion for child nutrition programs, 3% below the amount provided in FY2013. This total includes transfers from the Section 32 account. The enacted appropriation provides \$25 million for School Meals Equipment grants, \$10 million below the Administration’s request.

The Joint Explanatory Statement breaks out the enacted funding as follows (**Table 18**):

- \$10.6 billion for the National School Lunch Program,
- \$3.7 billion for the School Breakfast Program,
- \$3.1 billion for the CACFP,
- \$1.1 billion for procurement of commodities for child nutrition programs,⁹⁵
- \$462 million for the Summer Food Service program, and
- \$247 million for SAE.

Joint Explanatory Statement: Child Nutrition Programs

The Joint Explanatory Statement includes several directives regarding the Child Nutrition programs.

School meals regulations implementing the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-296). Since the enactment of this 2010 reauthorization of the child nutrition and WIC programs, USDA-FNS has promulgated multiple regulations, formulated various program guidance, and published many other policy documents and reports. Two of the major new rules to implement the 2010 law have been (1) an update of nutrition standards for the school meals programs,⁹⁶ and (2) creation of nutrition standards for all foods served in schools (sometimes called “competitive foods”; these policies pertain to, for example, vending machines and non-meal snacks served in

⁹⁵ This represents approximately half of the expected value of commodities to be provided to child nutrition programs. Commodities also will be procured using Section 32 funds described elsewhere in this report.

⁹⁶ The final rule for these guidelines was promulgated on January 26, 2012. For the rule and related resources, see USDA-FNS website at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/nutrition-standards-school-meals>.

the cafeteria).⁹⁷ Parties involved in the school meals programs have been supportive or critical of the new regulations. Some critics have voiced concerns that these regulations will increase schools' costs of administering the school lunch and school breakfast programs. The Joint Explanatory Statement addresses that particular criticism. It directs the Secretary to establish a process whereby states may grant school districts a waiver from certain regulatory requirements if the school district "certifies it cannot operate a food service program without incurring increased costs[.]" Specifically, the schools would be eligible for a waiver in the 2014-2015 school year from (a) the new nutrition standards for the School Breakfast Program and/or (b) the requirements in the interim final rule on "all foods sold in school." The instructions direct USDA to provide technical assistance to the schools that are granted such waivers "to help with implementation in future years." The waiver process is "in lieu of the language in the House and Senate reports on School Meals."

Other child nutrition directives. The Joint Explanatory Statement also directs USDA to assure that CACFP sites that provide at-risk, after-school snacks and suppers are following eligibility guidelines. The Statement also directs USDA to work with states and schools to reduce error and improper payment rates in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.

WIC Program

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$6.72 billion for WIC. A minimum of \$60 million of the appropriation is set aside to fund breast-feeding peer counselors and related activities. The WIC appropriation also allocates \$14 million for infrastructure and \$30 million for management information systems. The appropriation restores the contingency reserve fund up to \$125 million.

While SNAP and the child nutrition programs are appropriated mandatory programs, WIC is a discretionary program with the funding level entirely at Congress's discretion. Unlike the appropriated entitlements, an inadequate appropriation for the WIC program could reduce the number of pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children served. It has been the practice of the appropriations committees to appropriate enough funds for WIC to serve all who are eligible.

Joint Explanatory Statement: White Potatoes and WIC

The law's Joint Explanatory Statement includes a directive that had the potential to affect whether white potatoes would become eligible for purchase with WIC benefits. When the appropriations law was passed, the WIC program was governed by an interim final rule which did not allow WIC benefits to be used to purchase white potatoes. Since that time, USDA's final rule has been published and it retains this restriction.⁹⁸

The background to understand this issue dates back to efforts begun about 10 years ago to update the "WIC Food Packages." States have some leeway to determine the specific foods that are

⁹⁷ The interim final rule was promulgated on June 28, 2013; a final rule has not yet been issued. For the interim final rule and related resources, see USDA-FNS website at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/legislation/allfoods.htm>.

⁹⁸ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, "Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC): Revisions in the WIC Food Packages," 79 *Federal Register* 12273-12300, March 4, 2014. See also USDA-FNS website at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/final-rule-revisions-wic-food-packages>.

eligible for WIC redemption in their state, but they must do so within federal regulatory requirements. These federal requirements are often referred to as the “WIC food packages,” and there are different packages for pregnant women, post-partum women, infants, and children. The current WIC food packages are based on an interim final rule that was published on December 6, 2007; states were required to implement the revisions by October 1, 2009.⁹⁹ Prior to publishing this rule, USDA consulted with the Institute of Medicine (IOM), which published the 2005 study, *WIC Food Packages: Time for a Change*.¹⁰⁰ One of IOM’s many recommendations was that WIC food packages include fresh fruits and vegetables, except for white potatoes. The IOM study cited food intake data showing that white potatoes, unlike many other vegetables, were widely consumed.¹⁰¹

The restriction on white potatoes in the proposed and interim final rules has proven controversial particularly to potato growers and related congressional supporters, with the white potato’s treatment in the WIC program coming up in hearings and in legislation, including an amendment that was successfully added during the House Committee’s markup of their FY2014 appropriations bill.¹⁰² In the enacted appropriations law, there is no provision of law regarding potatoes and WIC, but there is a directive within the Joint Explanatory Statement. Recognizing that a final rule was in clearance at the time of the appropriations law’s introduction, the Statement indicates that, “the agreement expects” USDA’s amendment of the WIC food packages to include:

all varieties of fresh, whole, or cut vegetables, except for vegetables with added sugars, fats, oils; provided that inclusion of such vegetables contribute towards meeting the special nutrition needs of program participants and increases the availability of low-cost, high-nutrient alternatives for participants throughout the year....

Unlike the legislative language included in the House-reported FY2014 appropriations bill, which would have required USDA’s inclusion of white potatoes, the Joint Explanatory Statement does give USDA discretion not to include all vegetables as specified. If USDA decides not to comply with the expectation above, the Statement requires the Secretary to submit to the Appropriations Committees a report explaining that decision.

Again, since the time of the Statement’s publication, USDA-FNS published its final rule on the WIC Food Packages, and it retains the exclusion of white potatoes.¹⁰³ The preamble to the final rule explains comments received opposing this restriction and also includes a further explanation of the decision to retain the restriction. The final rule’s preamble states:¹⁰⁴

⁹⁹ See USDA-FNS website “Background on WIC Food Package Revisions,” <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/background-revisions-wic-food-package> USDA-FNS summarizes its revisions.

¹⁰⁰ See <http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2005/WIC-Food-Packages-Time-for-a-Change.aspx>.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, pages 118-119.

¹⁰² See, Section 743 of H.R. 2410, “Sec. 743. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to exclude or restrict the eligibility of any variety of fresh, whole, or cut vegetables, except for vegetables with added sugars, fats, or oils, from being provided as supplemental foods under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786).” See also, Press Release from office of Rep. Mike Simpson, <http://simpson.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=338953>.

¹⁰³ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, “Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC): Revisions in the WIC Food Packages,” 79 *Federal Register* 12273-12300, March 4, 2014. See also USDA-FNS website at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/final-rule-revisions-wic-food-packages>.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.* at 12278.

the restriction of white potatoes, as recommended by the IOM, is based on data indicating that consumption of starchy vegetables meets or exceeds recommended amounts, and food intake data showing that white potatoes are the most widely used vegetable. Including white potatoes ... would not contribute towards meeting the nutrition needs of the WIC population and would not support the goal of expanding the types and varieties of fruits and vegetables available to program participants.

In addition to the WIC Food Packages language, the Joint Explanatory Statement – together with the appropriations language itself - gives states some flexibility on the federally required timeline for authorizing new stores to accept WIC benefits. The Statement explains that this flexibility recognizes the backlog of store applications in light of USDA-imposed moratoriums on new vendors “in states where questionable vendor practices have been identified.”

Commodity Assistance Program

Funding under the Commodity Assistance Program budget account supports several discretionary programs and activities: (1) the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), (2) funding for TEFAP administrative and distribution costs, (3) the WIC Farmers Market Nutrition program, and (4) special Pacific Island assistance for nuclear-test-affected zones in the Pacific (the Marshall Islands) and in the case of natural disasters.

The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$270 million for the Commodity Assistance Program account. This is \$26 million (+11%) more than was provided in FY2013 (**Table 18**). Of the total,

- \$203 million is for CSFP, an 11% increase from FY2013 funding.
- \$49 million for TEFAP administrative costs other than the value of federally provided commodities (which are funded under the SNAP account, discussed above).
- \$17 million for the FY2012 WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program.¹⁰⁵ This is an 8% increase from FY2013 (largely reflecting the impact of sequestration in FY2013).
- The enacted law also provides just over \$1 million for Pacific Island Assistance in FY2014.

Nutrition Programs Administration (and the Congressional Hunger Center)

This budget account covers spending for federal administration of all the USDA domestic food assistance program areas noted above, special projects for improving the integrity and quality of these programs, and the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP), which provides nutrition education and information to consumers (including various dietary guides). The enacted FY2014 appropriation provides \$141 million, compared to \$133 million in FY2013 (+7%).

¹⁰⁵ Unlike the WIC Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program discussed here, the *Seniors* Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program receives \$21 million a year from outside the regular appropriations process under the terms of its underlying law.

**Assessment of Domestic Hunger and Food Insecurity; and
National Commission on Hunger
Established by P.L. 113-76, Section 743**

In addition to the FY2014 appropriations discussed above, the enacted law provides \$1 million for a hunger and food insecurity related assessment as well as the establishment of a National Commission on Hunger.

USDA is required to contract with an independent, non-profit entity to conduct an assessment of “the existing (as of the date of the enactment of this Act) and prospective scope of domestic hunger and food insecurity....” Within 180 days of the enactment of the appropriations act, the entity will be required to submit a report, including any policy recommendations, to the President and Congress. Section 743 also establishes the “National Commission on Hunger” to provide recommendations to Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture. Majority and minority leadership in the House and Senate is to appoint the 10-member commission.

Other Nutrition Funding Support

As in earlier years, domestic food assistance programs will receive FY2014 funds from sources other than FY2014 appropriations:

- USDA provides commodity foods to the child nutrition programs using funds other than those in the Child Nutrition account. These purchases are financed through the use of permanent appropriations under Section 32.¹⁰⁶ For example, out of a total of about \$1.1 billion in commodity support provided in FY2008, about \$480 million worth came from outside the Child Nutrition account. Historically, about half the value of commodities distributed to child nutrition programs has come from the Section 32 account.
- The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable program offers fresh fruits and vegetables in selected elementary schools nationwide. It is financed with permanent, mandatory funding. The underlying law (Section 4304 of the 2008 farm bill) provides funds at the beginning of every school year (July). However, as in past years, Section 719 of P.L. 113-76 delays the availability of much of the \$133 million scheduled for July 2014 until October 2014. As a result, P.L. 113-76 effectively allocates the total annual spending for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable program mandated by the farm bill by fiscal year rather than school year, with no reduction in overall support (savings scored in **Table 4**).
- The Food Service Management Institute (technical assistance to child nutrition providers) is funded through a permanent annual appropriation of \$4 million/yr.
- The Seniors Farmers’ Market Nutrition program receives \$21 million of mandatory funding per year (FY2002-FY2018) outside the regular appropriations process. See Section 4402 of the 2002 farm bill (P.L. 107-171) as amended by Section 4203 the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79).

From April 2009 through October 31, 2013, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided pre-appropriated funding for an increase to SNAP benefits.¹⁰⁷ This aspect of SNAP benefits did not require an appropriation.

¹⁰⁶ For more background on the Section 32 account, see CRS Report RL34081, *Farm and Food Support Under USDA’s Section 32 Program*.

¹⁰⁷ For background on this policy, see CRS Report R43257, *Background on the Scheduled Reduction to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits*.

Table 18. Domestic Food Assistance (USDA-FNS) Appropriations

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. Request ^a	House-reported H.R. 2410	Senate-reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Child Nutrition Programs^b										
Account Total^c (including transfers)	16,855.8	17,319.9	18,151.2	19,913.2	20,487.2	20,452.2	20,487.2	19,288.0	-625.2	-3%
<i>National School Lunch Program</i>	9,967.1	9,981.1	10,169.6	11,278.6	11,647.5	11,647.5	11,647.5	10,576.3	-702.3	-6%
<i>School Breakfast Program</i>	2,920.4	3,094.0	3,313.8	3,659.3	3,842.9	3,842.9	3,842.9	3,728.6	+69.3	+2%
<i>Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)</i>	2,640.9	2,686.3	2,831.5	2,949.5	3,052.8	3,052.8	3,052.8	3,080.0	+130.5	+4%
<i>Special Milk Program</i>	12.7	12.5	13.2	11.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6	-1.3	-11%
<i>Summer Food Service Program</i>	387.3	392.7	402.0	434.7	467.9	467.9	467.9	461.6	+26.9	+6%
<i>State Administrative Expenses</i>	193.3	206.9	279.0	289.7	247.5	247.5	247.5	247.2	-42.5	-15%
<i>Commodity Procurement for Child Nutrition</i>	685.9	907.9	1,075.7	1,646.7	1,568.2	1,568.2	1,568.2	1,078.7	-568.0	-34%
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)										
Account Total	7,252.0	6,734.0	6,618.5	6,522.2	7,141.6	6,654.9	7,070.4	6,715.8	+193.6	+3%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)^b										
Account Total^c	58,278.2	70,613.4^d	80,401.7	77,285.4	78,389.6	76,332.1	78,383.1	82,169.9	+4,884.5	+6%
<i>SNAP benefits^e</i>	49,623.9	61,001.0	70,524.6	67,313.1	66,088.6	66,088.6	66,088.6	71,885.00	+4,571.9	+7%
<i>Contingency Reserve Fund</i>	3,000.0	3,000.0 ^d	3,000.0	3,000.0	5,000.0	3,000.0	5,000.0	3,000.00	+0.0	+0%
<i>State Administrative Costs</i>	3,043.0	3,618.0	3,742.0	3,866.5	3,999.0	3,999.0	3,999.0	3,999.00	+132.5	+3%
<i>Employment and Training</i>	380.9	387.9	397.1	415.9	437.4	437.4	437.4	426.4	+10.5	+3%
<i>TEFAP Commodities</i>	248.0	247.5	260.3	265.8	268.5	268.5	268.5	268.8	+3.0	+1%
<i>Food Distribution on Indian Reservations</i>	112.8	97.0	102.7	100.2	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	+3.8	+4%
<i>Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands</i>	12.1	12.1	13.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	+0.0	+0%
<i>Puerto Rico and American Samoa</i>	1,753.40	1,751.60	1,842.8	1,880.4	1,899.7	1,899.7	1,899.7	1,901.5	+21.1	+1%

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014				Change from FY2013 to FY2014	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	P.L. 113-6 post-sequester	Admin. Request ^a	House- reported H.R. 2410	Senate- reported S. 1244	Enacted P.L. 113-76	\$	%
Commodity Assistance Program										
Account Total^c	248.0	246.6	242.3	243.7	271.7	265.9	271.7	269.7	+26.0	+11%
<i>Commodity Supplemental Food Program</i>	171.4	175.7	176.8	181.8	202.7	202.7	202.7	202.7	+20.9	+11%
<i>WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program</i>	20.0	20.0	16.5	15.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	+1.2	+8%
<i>TEFAP Administrative Costs</i>	49.5	49.4	48.0	45.6	49.4	45.6	49.4	49.4	+3.8	+8%
Nutrition Program Administration										
Account Total	147.8	147.5	138.5	132.6	146.6	139.9	140.6	141.3	+8.7	+7%
Domestic Food Assistance Total	60,056.8	82,782.6	105,553.0	104,098.0	106,437.6	103,845.8	106,359.9	108,585.6	+4,487.6	+4%

Source: CRS, compiled from appropriations committee tables in the joint explanatory statements or committee reports for P.L. 113-76, H.R. 2410, S. 1244, P.L. 113-6, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 111-80, and P.L. 110-161. Post-sequestration amounts for FY2013 were obtained from the USDA FY2013 Operating Plan (at http://www.dm.usda.gov/foia/docs/USDA_Operating_Plan.pdf) and USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis unpublished tables, July 2013.

- The Administration request reflected in this column is from the USDA-FNS budget request submitted to Congress in April 2013. Some requests may have been amended in OMB's Mid-session Review documents.
- For the USDA-FNS programs that are open-ended mandatory programs (e.g., SNAP and the Child Nutrition Programs), the programs do not necessarily have the authority to spend all of the funds that have been appropriated. For such programs historical spending, see also USDA-FNS expenditure data available on the agency website at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/data-and-statistics>.
- "Account Total" does not equal the sum of the programs listed below. Programs listed below are a selection of the funding that makes up the account total.
- Committee and conference reports show conflicting information for FY2011's SNAP (or Food and Nutrition Act) Account Total. The FY2011 continuing resolution (P.L. 112-10) gave USDA-FNS indefinite authority for Food and Nutrition Act programs, allowing for "amounts necessary to maintain current program levels under current law." The amounts for SNAP in S.Rept. 112-73 match the funds apportioned by OMB to USDA-FNS, and this column reflects those numbers rather than the amount in the original request or the conference agreement table. However, all committee reports indicate that a contingency reserve fund of \$3 billion was appropriated whereas the agency did not interpret a contingency reserve fund.
- Appropriations laws do not include the pre-appropriated funds provided by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) for increasing SNAP benefits from April 2009 through October 31, 2013. The Administration request listed in this table does not include this ARRA SNAP funding. See CRS Report R43257, *Background on the Scheduled Reduction to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits*.

Agricultural Trade and Food Aid¹⁰⁸

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) administers overseas market promotion and export credit guarantee programs designed to improve the competitive position of U.S. agriculture in the world marketplace and to facilitate export sales. It shares responsibility with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to administer international food aid programs.¹⁰⁹

Each year's agricultural appropriations measure provides more than three-quarters of the financial resources made available to FAS. Budget authority for other agricultural export and food aid programs is mandatory, and not subject to annual appropriations.¹¹⁰ Funding for these mandatory programs is provided directly by the Commodity Credit Corporation under other statutes.

For FY2014, P.L. 113-76 appropriates \$1.839 billion for FAS/USAID programs funded on a discretionary basis. This is \$132.6 million (+7.8%) higher than the post-sequestration FY2013 levels for these export assistance and food aid programs. For FY2014, the Administration had requested \$373 million for foreign agriculture-related activities. This much lower amount reflected its request to shift food aid funding to the Department of State, which congressional appropriators did not accept; see "Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480)."

Foreign Agricultural Service

The FY2014 appropriations measure provides \$177.9 million for salaries and expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). This is \$14.7 million (+9%) more than the post-sequestration FY2013 level. The Administration's FY2014 request for FAS was slightly higher at \$178.8 million. This appropriation funds FAS efforts to address trade policy issues on behalf of U.S. agricultural exporters, support trade promotion activities, and engage in institutional capacity building and food security activities in developing countries with promising market potential.

FAS also receives a separate \$6.7 million appropriation to cover the salaries and expenses associated with implementing the export credit guarantee program. This is the largest export assistance program administered by FAS, and operates to facilitate the direct export of U.S. agricultural commodities and food products. Authorized by the 2014 farm bill at a \$5.5 billion level each year, this program guarantees the repayment of commercial loans extended by private banks in case a borrower defaults on making payments when due. There are no budgetary outlays associated with credit guarantees unless a default occurs.

Conferees accepted House report language directing submission of a report 60 days after enactment on how FAS is developing outcome-based measures and is changing the allocation of resources to promote increased consumption of U.S. agricultural goods. Conferees also accepted

¹⁰⁸ This section was written by (name redacted) (Trade) and (name redacted) (Food Aid), Specialists in Agricultural Policy.

¹⁰⁹ For background on USDA's international programs, see CRS Report R41072, *International Food Aid Programs: Background and Issues*.

¹¹⁰ Mandatory funding for other agricultural export promotion and market development programs was recently reauthorized by the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) at slightly above \$250 million each year. Annual funding levels are set at \$200 million for the Market Access Program, \$34.5 million for the Foreign Market Development Program, \$9 million for the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program, and \$10 million for the Emerging Markets Program. Mandatory funding authorized for other foreign food aid programs totaled \$251 million in FY2012 – \$156 million for Food for Progress, and \$5 million for the Local and Regional Commodity Procurement Pilot Program.

Senate report recommendations that, out of the FAS appropriation, call for \$1 million for the Borlaug Fellows Program to provide training for international scientists and policymakers from developing countries and \$5 million for the Cochran Fellowship Program to provide short-term technical training for international participants in the United States. The Senate report also states appropriators' expectation that the Foreign Market Development Cooperator and Market Access Programs be fully funded as authorized (see footnote 110).

Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480)

Though funded by each year's agriculture appropriations measure, the largest international food aid program is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Food for Peace Title II Program provides donations of U.S. commodities to meet humanitarian and development needs abroad. For FY2014, Food for Peace Title II humanitarian food aid, which is by far the largest component of international agriculture expenditures, was appropriated \$1.469 billion, \$107 million (+8%) more than in FY2013. The enacted FY2014 funding level compares with the Administration's request to zero out the Food for Peace Title II appropriations and shift funding for food aid to the State Department's Foreign Operations Appropriations. Congress rejected the Administration's request. No funding for new Title I (long-term concessional credits) or Title III (food for development) activities has been requested since 2002.

Title II funding allocations are affected by a provision in the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79; §3012) which states that the minimum funding requirement for nonemergency food aid shall not be less than \$350 million. Two additional provisions affecting the Food for Peace program were included in the General Provisions of P.L. 113-76. As has been done in previous appropriation bills, Section 714 includes a provision that would limit, up to \$20 million, the amount of Food for Peace funds available for reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of commodities from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (7 U.S.C. 1736f-1). The second provision, provided in Section 732, states that Title II funds "may only be used to provide assistance to recipient nations if adequate monitoring and controls, as determined by the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, are in place to ensure that emergency food aid is received by the intended beneficiaries in areas affected by food shortages and not diverted for unauthorized or inappropriate purpose."

The 2008 farm bill authorized \$60 million of CCC funds (mandatory funds, not Title II appropriations), over four years for a pilot project to assess local and regional purchases of food aid for emergency relief. Authority for this program expired in FY2012 and the Administration made no funding request for FY2014. Subsequent to the President's FY2014 budget request, the 2014 farm bill was enacted, authorizing \$80 million for appropriations in FY2014-FY2018 for local and regional purchases of food aid for emergency relief.

McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provides donations of U.S. agricultural products and financial and technical assistance for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in developing countries. For FY2014, P.L. 113-76 provides \$185.1 million for this program, up \$10.6 million (+6%) from FY2013 levels, and in concurrence with the President's budget request and the Senate-reported level. The House-reported bill would have provided \$180.3 million.

Related Agencies

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)¹¹¹

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the safety of foods and cosmetics; the safety and effectiveness of drugs, biologics (e.g., vaccines), and medical devices; and public health aspects of tobacco products.¹¹² Although FDA has been a part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) since 1940, the Committee on Appropriations does not consider FDA within HHS under its Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies. Jurisdiction over FDA's budget remains with the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, reflecting FDA's beginnings as part of the Department of Agriculture.

FDA's program level, the amount that FDA can spend, is composed of direct appropriations (also referred to as budget authority) and user fees.¹¹³ The FY2014 appropriation¹¹⁴ provided FDA a *total program level* of \$4.387 billion. That total is \$356 million (+8.8%) more than what the agency received in FY2013¹¹⁵ and is \$3 million (+0.1%) more¹¹⁶ than what the President requested for FY2014.

The enacted conference agreement for FY2014 provided the agency with a total *direct appropriation* of \$2.561 billion. This amount is \$175 million (+7.3%) higher than the FY2013 appropriation and \$3 million (+0.1%) more than the President's FY2014 request.

For *user fees*, the enacted FY2014 appropriation includes \$1.827 billion in user fees, accounting for 41.6% of FDA's total program level. The fee total includes authorized collections to support specified agency activities regarding prescription drugs, medical devices, animal drugs, animal generic drugs, tobacco products, generic human drugs, biosimilars, mammography quality, color certification, and export certification, food reinspection, and food recall.¹¹⁷ The FY2014 enacted

¹¹¹ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Drug Safety and Effectiveness.

¹¹² Several CRS reports provide information on FDA authority and activities. See, for example, CRS Report R41983, *How FDA Approves Drugs and Regulates Their Safety and Effectiveness*, and CRS Report R42130, *FDA Regulation of Medical Devices*.

¹¹³ Beginning with the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA, P.L. 102-571) in 1992, Congress has authorized FDA to collect fees from industry sponsors of certain FDA-regulated products and to use the revenue to support statutorily defined activities, such as the review of product marketing applications.

¹¹⁴ The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76).

¹¹⁵ FDA, "Food and Drug Administration Sequestration Operating Plan," <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/aboutfda/reportsmanualsforms/reports/budgetreports/ucm352114.pdf>.

¹¹⁶ The FY2014 President's request included \$269 million in user fees that Congress has not yet authorized. The FY2014 enacted total is 5.7% less than the total program level request including those fees.

¹¹⁷ Those who speak of FDA policy often use acronyms for the various user fee authorizing acts: Prescription Drug User Fee Act or Amendments (PDUFA), Medical Device User Fee Act or Amendments (MDUFA), Animal Drug User Fee Program (ADUFA), Animal Generic Drug User Fee Program (AGDUFA), Generic Drug User Fee Amendments (GDUFA), Biosimilar User Fee Act (BSUFA), and the Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA). Acronyms for others have not caught on: color certification, export certification, tobacco (from the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act), and food reinspection and food recall (both authorized by the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FMSA)). Several CRS reports describe FDA user fee programs. See, for example, CRS Report R42366, *Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA): 2012 Reauthorization as PDUFA V*; and CRS Report R42508, *The FDA Medical Device User Fee Program*.

total for fees is \$181 million (+11%) more than FY2013 and equals the amount requested for authorized user fee programs.¹¹⁸ In addition to the \$1.827 billion in user fees from those currently authorized programs, the President's request included \$269 million for as yet unauthorized fees for medical product reinspection, international courier, food establishment registration, food imports, cosmetics, and food contact notification. With those proposed fees, the President's total user fee request was \$2.1 billion, bringing the total program level request to \$4.654 billion.

In the reports that accompanied their respectively reported bills (H.Rept. 113-116 and S.Rept. 113-46), the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations laid out their concerns with specific FDA activities. The reports, along with the explanatory statement that accompanied the enacted legislation, include 34 statements that direct and 39 statements that encourage specific action.¹¹⁹ The committees addressed most (58 out of 73) of these to FDA, spreading the others to the HHS Secretary, the Administration, and a specific office within FDA (the Office of Colors and Cosmetics).

The directions and encouragements covered most FDA programs, with the majority (43 out of 73) involving foods (such as implementation of the 2010 FDA Food Safety and Modernization Act (FSMA, P.L. 111-353)—also discussed earlier in this report under the heading “Food Safety”) and agency-wide topics (such as communicating with stakeholders, spending of user fees, and building international relationships). While directions and suggestions in the committee reports do not have statutory stature, they convey to the agency the concerns of committees that determine future appropriations. The topics the committees raise indicate both the broad range of responsibilities Congress has given FDA and a hint of the level of scientific expertise necessary to regulate items that touch many aspects of U.S. consumers' lives.¹²⁰

One topic in particular, raised in the Senate and House reports and the explanatory statement accompanying the final agreement (P.L. 113-76), directly relates to appropriations and budget calculations. That is the treatment of user fee collections and revenue in sequester calculations

¹¹⁸ The FY2014 President's request included \$269 million in user fees that Congress has not yet authorized. The fees included in the FY2014 Act come to 12.9% less than the total fee request including those unauthorized fees.

¹¹⁹ H.Rept. 113-116, submitted by Mr. Aderholt, from the Committee on Appropriations, to accompany H.R. 2410, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2014, June 18, 2013, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-113hrpt116/pdf/CRPT-113hrpt116.pdf>; S.Rept. 113-46, submitted by Mr. Pryor, from the Committee on Appropriations, to accompany S. 1244, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2014, June 27, 2013, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CRPT-113srpt46/pdf/CRPT-113srpt46.pdf>; and Explanatory Statement to Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Division A—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 (*Congressional Record*, vol. 160, no. 9, Book II, January 15, 2014, pp. H481-H482).

¹²⁰ Topics addressed in the FY2014 committee reports, by program area, follow. *Foods*: dietary supplements, energy drinks, outreach to farmers and small businesses and training of federal and state inspectors regarding requirements of the Food Safety Modernization Act, food traceability, development of in-field tools to detect adulteration, composition and labeling of honey, folic acid fortification of corn masa flour, standard of identity for canned tuna, seafood advisory for pregnant women, seafood economic integrity, sodium intake, nutrition labeling of menu items, and funding of various and overall Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and Center for Veterinary Medicine activities. *Human drugs*: drug shortages, hydrocodone scheduling, sunscreen labeling and market approval, compounding pharmacies, cough and cold products for children, and GDUFA fee structure regarding small businesses. *Animal drugs and feeds*: antimicrobial ingredients in animal feeds. *Devices and radiological products*: artificial pancreas, mammography quality, and pediatric device grants. *Tobacco products*: regulatory performance standards. *Toxicological research*: collaborative research into nanotechnology products and processes. *FDA-wide*: budget allocation, user fee collections and obligations, communicating with stakeholders, inclusion of Chagas disease on list of neglected diseases, and establishment of programs to expedite imports for demonstrably safe importers.

under the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA, P.L. 112-25). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has interpreted the BCA, which governs sequestration action, as requiring that user fees be included in the sequestrable base along with directly appropriated budget authority.¹²¹ The FDA Commissioner estimated that FDA would lose about \$83 million in user fees in FY2013.¹²² The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) sections authorizing FDA user fees for drugs and medical devices limit the use of fee revenue to specified agency activities. Because the sequestered user fee collections may not be used for other purposes, they have remained untouchable in the FDA account. The FDA Commissioner, some Members of Congress, industry, and others have urged that fees be exempted from sequestration.¹²³ Members of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees working on a FY2014 bill stated their intentions to work together to find a way to avoid fee sequestering for that year.¹²⁴ The committees addressed this twice in the final documents. First, section 747 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 reads:

Sec. 747. Fees deposited under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Food and Drug Administration—Salaries and Expenses” in fiscal year 2013 and sequestered pursuant to section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended (2 U.S.C. 901a) shall be available until expended for the same purpose for which those funds were originally appropriated.

Second, an item in the accompanying explanatory statement encouraged the Administration to “reconsider the inclusion of FDA user fees when calculating sequester.”¹²⁵

Table 19 displays, by program area, the budget authority (direct appropriations), user fees, and total program levels for FDA in FY2010 (actual), FY2011 (actual), FY2012 (as calculated for the agency’s June 2013 operating plan), FY2013 (as calculated by the June 2013 operating plan), the President’s FY2014 request, and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76), signed by the President on January 17, 2014. The final column shows the percentage change from FY2013 to FY2014.

Consistent with the Administration and congressional committee formats, each program area in **Table 19** includes funding designated for the responsible FDA center (e.g., the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research or the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition) and the portion of

¹²¹ Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2013*, March 1, 2013, http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/legislative_reports/fy13ombjsequestrationreport.pdf.

¹²² Remarks by Margaret A. Hamburg, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, 2013 FDLI Annual Conference, Washington, DC, April 23, 2013, <http://www.fda.gov/newsevents/speeches/ucm349118.htm>.

¹²³ See, for example, CQ Congressional Transcripts, “Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies Holds Hearing on President Obama’s Fiscal 2014 Budget Proposal for the Food and Drug Administration,” April 18, 2013; Alliance for a Stronger FDA, “Advocacy at a Glance,” June 14, 2013, <http://strengthenfda.org/2013/06/14/advocacy-at-a-glance-90/>; and Nanci Bompey, “House Appropriators Hold Off On FDA User Fee Sequestration Exemption,” *FDA Week*, June 14, 2013.

¹²⁴ Nanci Bompey, “House Appropriators Hold Off On FDA User Fee Sequestration Exemption,” *FDA Week*, June 14, 2013. Representative Lance, along with bipartisan co-sponsors, on July 18, 2013, introduced H.R. 2725, the Food and Drug Administration Safety over Sequestration Act of 2013 to amend the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA, P.L. 112-25) to exempt from sequestration certain FDA user fees.

¹²⁵ Explanatory Statement to Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, Division A—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014 (*Congressional Record*, vol. 160, no. 9, Book II, January 15, 2014, pp. H481-H482).

effort budgeted for the agency-wide Office of Regulatory Affairs to commit to that area. It also apportions user fee revenue across the program areas as indicated in the Administration's request (e.g., 90% of the animal drug user fee revenue is designated for the animal drugs and feeds program, with the rest going to the categories of headquarters and Office of the Commissioner, General Services Administration (GSA) rent, and other rent and rent-related activities).

Table 19. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Appropriations

(dollars in millions)

Program area ^a	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014		% change FY2013 to FY2014
	Actual	Actual	FY2012 Operating Plan	FY2013 Operating Plan	Admin. request	Enacted P.L. 113- 76	
Foods	783	836	883	813	900	900	10.7%
BA	783	836	866	797	883	883	10.8%
Fees	—	—	17	17	17	17	5.2%
Human drugs	883	950	979	1,187	1,289	1,289	8.6%
BA	462	478	478	439	466	466	6.3%
Fees	421	472	501	748	823	823	10.0%
Biologics	291	302	329	308	337	338	9.6%
BA	206	212	212	195	211	211	8.3%
Fees	86	90	117	113	127	127	11.7%
Animal drugs and feeds	154	159	166	155	173	173	12.0%
BA	134	139	138	126	142	142	12.4%
Fees	20	20	28	29	32	32	10.3%
Devices and radiological health	370	379	376	384	428	428	11.3%
BA	313	322	323	296	321	321	8.3%
Fees ^b	57	56	53	88	107	107	21.5%
Tobacco products	64	136	455	459	501	501	9.4%
BA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees	64	136	455	459	501	501	9.4%

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014		
Program area ^a	Actual	Actual	FY2012 Operating Plan	FY2013 Operating Plan	Admin. request	Enacted P.L. 113- 76	% change FY2013 to FY2014
Toxicological research	59	61	60	55	59	62	13.7%
BA	59	61	60	55	59	62	13.7%
Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HQ and Commissioner's Office	178	187	223	251	276	275	9.6%
BA	141	150	154	160	173	172	7.5%
Fees ^b	37	37	69	91	103	103	13.2%
GSA rent	178	178	205	199	220	220	10.7%
BA	145	151	161	150	162	162	8.1%
Fees	32	27	45	49	58	58	18.8%
Other rent and rent-related activities^c	124	129	132	157	178	178	13.4%
BA	103	100	106	118	133	133	12.7%
Fees	21	30	26	40	46	46	15.2%
Export and color certification funds	10	11	11	12	12	12	3.3%
BA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees	10	11	11	12	12	12	3.3%
Food and drug safety—no year^d	—	—	—	46	0	0	-100.0%
BA	—	—	—	46	0	0	-100.0%
Fees	—	—	—	0	0	0	—

	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014		
Program area ^a	Actual	Actual	FY2012 Operating Plan	FY2013 Operating Plan	Admin. request	Enacted P.L. 113- 76	% change FY2013 to FY2014
Subtotal, Salaries & Expenses	3,096	3,327	3,823	4,026	4,375	4,378	8.7%
BA	2,347	2,447	2,497	2,381	2,549	2,552	7.2%
Fees	748	879	1,326	1,645	1,827	1,827	11.0%
Subtotal, Buildings & Facilities	22	13	9	5	9	9	78.6%
BA	22 ^e	13	9	5	9	9	78.6%
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Total, Program Level	3,118	3,339	3,832	4,031	4,384^f	4,387	8.8%
Total, Budget Authority	2,369	2,460	2,506	2,386	2,558	2,561	7.3%
Total, User Fees	748	879	1,326	1,645	1,827 ^f	1,827	11.0%

Sources: The amounts for FY2010, FY2011, and the FY2014 Administration request are taken from the FY2012, FY2013, and FY2014 congressional budget justification documents, respectively. Funding amounts for FY2012 and FY2013, which reflect sequestration, are taken from the FDA FY2013 Sequestration Operating Plan. These documents are available at <http://www.hhs.gov/budget/>. FY2014 appropriations follow the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (P.L. 113-76) and its accompanying explanatory statement (*Congressional Record*, vol. 160, no. 9, Book II, January 15, 2014, pp. H481-H482).

Notes: Within each program area (e.g., Foods), the total program level is presented in **bold**, followed by its two components: budget authority (BA, also referred to as direct appropriations) and user fees (Fees). Total program level=BA+fees.

- a. Consistent with the Administration and congressional committee formats, each program area includes funding designated for the responsible FDA center (e.g., the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research or the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition) and the portion of effort budgeted for the agency-wide Office of Regulatory Affairs to commit to that area. also apportions user fee revenue across the program areas as indicated in the Administration's request (e.g., 90% of the animal drug user fee revenue is designated for the animal drugs and feeds program, with the rest going to headquarters and Office of the Commissioner, GSA rent, and other rent and rent-related activities categories).
- b. Includes fees authorized by the Mammography Quality Standards Act.
- c. Other rent and rent-related activities include White Oak consolidation.
- d. The FY2010 Buildings & Facilities appropriation included about \$7 million for the National Center for Natural Products Research, as directed by the Committee on Appropriations.
- e. The FY2013 Sequestration Operating Plan notes food safety and drug safety items that had not been included in the program-level appropriations.

- f. The President's FY2014 request included \$1.827 billion in user fees from currently authorized programs (prescription drug, tobacco product, generic drug, medical device, animal drug, animal generic drug, tobacco product, generic drug, biosimilars, mammography quality, color and export certification, food reinspection, and food recall, color certification, animal generic drug, and export certification), as noted in this table. The request also included another \$269 million in proposed user fees (medical product reinspection, international courier, food establishment registration, food imports, cosmetics, and food contact notification) that would require authorizing legislation to implement. With those proposed fees, the President's total user fee request was \$2.1 billion, bringing the total program level request to \$4.654 billion..

Commodity Futures Trading Commission¹²⁶

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is the independent regulatory agency charged with oversight of derivatives markets. The CFTC's functions include oversight of trading on the futures exchanges, oversight of the swaps markets, registration and supervision of futures industry personnel, self-regulatory organizations and major participants in the swaps markets, prevention of fraud and price manipulation, and investor protection. The Dodd-Frank Act (P.L. 111-203) brought the bulk of the previously-unregulated over-the-counter swaps markets under CFTC jurisdiction as well as the previously-regulated futures and options markets.¹²⁷

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) was created in 1974 as part of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act (P.L. 93-463) to regulate commodities futures and options markets. These markets at the time were poised to expand beyond their traditional base in agricultural commodities to encompass contracts based on financial variables, such as interest rates and stock indexes. The agency administers the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA; P.L. 74-765, 7 U.S.C. §1 et seq.), which was enacted in 1936. Prior to 1974, trading in agricultural commodities regulated by the CEA was overseen by an office within the U.S. Department of Agriculture called the Commodity Exchange Administration, which also was formed in 1936.

Following the financial crisis of 2008, concerns over the largely unregulated nature of the over-the-counter swaps markets led to various reforms passed in Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act. Passage of the Dodd-Frank Act resulted in the CFTC's oversight of the economically-significant swaps markets with an estimated notional value of roughly \$240 trillion in the United States.¹²⁸ This newly regulated market comes on top of the CFTC's prior jurisdiction over the futures and options markets, with an estimated \$34 trillion notional value in the United States.¹²⁹

Former CFTC Chairman Gary Gensler and others have argued that the agency is understaffed, and requires additional funds in order to keep up with the much larger market it is tasked with overseeing, as well as with changing technologies. In particular, he noted that the CFTC requires more staff and technology to review and analyze information on swaps trades now to be provided to swap data repositories.¹³⁰ In addition, the CFTC requires staff to oversee the trading activities of newly-registered swap dealers and major swap participants, and to regularly examine clearinghouses that will now clear swaps as well as futures, he noted.¹³¹ Furthermore, he stressed the need for CFTC technology upgrades to ensure adequate market surveillance and to enhance customer fund protection programs.

In FY2013, the CFTC's post-sequestration appropriation was \$194 million.¹³² The FY2014 appropriation provides the CFTC with \$215 million, up 10.8% from FY2013.

¹²⁶ This section was written by (name redacted), Specialist in Financial Economics.

¹²⁷ A subset of the swaps market, called security-based swaps, which are swaps related to securities such as stocks and bonds, are overseen by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

¹²⁸ CFTC, in OMB, *Budget for Fiscal Year 2015*, "Appendix—Other Independent Agencies," at p. 1271.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*

¹³⁰ "Statement of Chairman Gary Gensler on Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Submission," April 10, 2013, available at <http://www.cftc.gov/PressRoom/SpeechesTestimony/genslerstatement041013>.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*

¹³² CFTC, in OMB, *Budget for Fiscal Year 2015*, "Appendix—Other Independent Agencies," at p. 1271.

Appendix A. Background on Scope and Terms

USDA Activities and Relationships to Appropriations Bills

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) carries out widely varied responsibilities through about 30 separate internal agencies and offices staffed by about 100,000 employees.¹³³ USDA spending is not synonymous with farm program spending, nor are Agriculture appropriations completely correlated with USDA spending.

USDA divides its activities into “mission areas.” Food and nutrition programs, with more than three-fourths of USDA’s budget, comprise the largest mission area, supporting the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps); the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program; and child nutrition programs.¹³⁴ The second-largest USDA mission area, with about one-eighth of USDA’s budget, is farm and foreign agricultural services. This broad area includes the farm commodity price and income support programs, crop insurance, certain mandatory conservation and trade programs, farm loans, and foreign food aid programs. Five other mission areas share one-eighth of USDA’s budget, including natural resources, rural development, research and education, marketing and regulatory programs, and food safety.

Comparing USDA’s organization and budget data to the Agriculture appropriations bill in Congress is not always easy. USDA’s “mission areas” do not always correspond to the titles or categories in the Agriculture appropriations bill.

- Foreign agricultural assistance is a separate title in the appropriations bill (Title V), but is joined with domestic farm support in USDA’s “farm and foreign agriculture” mission area.
- Title I in the appropriations bill covers four of USDA’s mission areas: agricultural research, marketing and regulatory programs, food safety, and the farm support portion of farm and foreign agriculture.
- The Forest Service is about half of the natural resources mission area but is funded in the Interior appropriations bill. It also accounts for about one-third of USDA’s personnel, with about 34,000 staff years in FY2011.

The type of funding (mandatory vs. discretionary) also is an important difference between how the appropriations bill and USDA’s mission areas are organized.

- Conservation in the appropriations bill (Title II) includes only discretionary programs. The mandatory funding for conservation programs is included in Title I of the appropriation as part of the Commodity Credit Corporation.
- Conversely, the non-Forest Service part of USDA’s natural resources mission area includes both discretionary programs and some mandatory conservation programs.

¹³³ USDA, *FY2014 Budget Summary and Annual Performance Plan*, April 2013, p. 114, at <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/FY14budsum.pdf>.

¹³⁴ USDA, *FY2014 Budget Summary*, at p. 108-109.

Related Agencies

In addition to the USDA agencies mentioned above, the Agriculture appropriations subcommittees have jurisdiction over appropriations for two related agencies:

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and
- The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC, an independent financial markets regulatory agency)—in the House only.

The combined share of FDA and CFTC funding (Title VI) in the overall Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriations bill is about 2%.

Jurisdiction over CFTC appropriations is assigned differently in the House and Senate. Before FY2008, the Agriculture subcommittees in both the House and Senate had jurisdiction over CFTC funding. In FY2008, Senate jurisdiction moved to the Financial Services Appropriations Subcommittee. Placement in the enacted version now alternates each year. In even-numbered fiscal years, CFTC has resided in the Agriculture appropriations act. In odd-numbered fiscal years, CFTC has resided in the enacted Financial Services appropriations act.

These agencies are included in the Agriculture appropriations bill because of their historical connection to agricultural markets. However, the number and scope of non-agricultural issues has grown in recent decades. Some may argue that these agencies no longer belong in the Agriculture appropriations bill. Others say that despite the growing importance of non-agricultural issues, agriculture and food issues are still an important component of each agency. At FDA, food safety responsibilities that are shared between USDA and FDA have been in the media during recent years and have been the subject of legislation and hearings. At CFTC, volatility in agricultural commodity markets has been a subject of recent scrutiny at CFTC and in Congress.

Discretionary vs. Mandatory Spending

Discretionary and mandatory spending are treated differently in the budget process. Discretionary spending is controlled by annual appropriations acts and consumes most of the attention during the appropriations process. Amounts needed for mandatory programs—under the jurisdiction of authorizing committees—generally are advanced without change, based on action by the authorizing committees in the farm bill. Eligibility for participation in mandatory programs (sometimes referred to as entitlement programs) is usually written into authorizing laws;¹³⁵ any individual or entity that meets the eligibility requirements is entitled to the benefits authorized by the law.¹³⁶

¹³⁵ Mandatory spending in the omnibus, multi-year “farm bill” is discussed in CRS Report R42484, *Budget Issues Shaping a Farm Bill in 2013*.

¹³⁶ Mandatory spending in agriculture historically was reserved for programs such as the farm commodity programs and crop insurance that had uncertain outlays because of weather and market conditions. Mandatory spending creates funding stability and consistency compared to appropriations. When authorizing committees provide mandatory funding for programs that usually are discretionary, appropriators sometimes argue that this has reduced appropriators’ oversight and have limited outlays for some of the relatively newer mandatory programs.

In FY2014, about 14% of the Agriculture appropriations bill was for discretionary programs (about \$21 billion), and the remaining balance of 86% was classified as mandatory (about \$125 billion).

Most agency operations (salaries and expenses) are financed with discretionary funds. Major discretionary programs include certain conservation programs; most rural development programs; research and education programs; agricultural credit programs; the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); the Food for Peace international food aid program; meat and poultry inspection; and food marketing and regulatory programs. The discretionary accounts also include FDA and CFTC appropriations.

The largest component of USDA's mandatory spending is for food and nutrition programs—primarily the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps) and child nutrition (school lunch and related programs)—along with the farm commodity price and income support programs, the federal crop insurance program, and various agricultural conservation and trade programs. Some mandatory spending, such as for the farm commodity programs, is highly variable and is driven by program participation rates, economic and price conditions, and weather patterns. Programs and policies are set in the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79). In recent years, mandatory spending has tended to rise, particularly as nutrition benefits have risen because of the recession.

Although mandatory programs generally are outside the scope of the appropriations debate, amounts for these programs are included in the annual Agriculture appropriations act. In terms of budget enforcement, though, mandatory spending decisions are governed in the authorizations process via the Congressional Budget Office baseline.¹³⁷ For example, the SNAP and child nutrition programs are funded by an annual appropriation based on projected spending needs. In fact, SNAP is referred to as an “appropriated entitlement,” and requires an annual appropriation.¹³⁸ In contrast, the Commodity Credit Corporation operates on a line of credit with the Treasury, but receives an annual appropriation to reimburse the Treasury and to maintain its line of credit.

Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays, and Program Levels

In addition to the difference between mandatory and discretionary spending, four other terms are important to understanding differences in discussions about federal spending: budget authority, obligations, outlays, and program levels.¹³⁹

1. *Budget authority* = How much money Congress allows a federal agency to commit to spend. It represents a limit on funding and is generally what Congress focuses on in making most budgetary decisions. It is the legal basis to incur obligations. Most of the amounts mentioned in this report are budget authority.

¹³⁷ See CRS Report 98-560, *Baselines and Scorekeeping in the Federal Budget Process*, and CRS Report R42484, *Budget Issues Shaping a Farm Bill in 2013*.

¹³⁸ See CRS Report RS20129, *Entitlements and Appropriated Entitlements in the Federal Budget Process*.

¹³⁹ See CRS Report 98-405, *The Spending Pipeline: Stages of Federal Spending*.

2. *Obligations* = How much money agencies commit to spend. Obligations represent activities such as employing personnel, entering into contracts, and submitting purchase orders.
3. *Outlays* = How much money actually flows out of an agency's account. Outlays may differ from appropriations (budget authority) because, for example, payments on a contract may not flow out until a later year. For construction or delivery of services, budget authority may be committed (contracted) in one fiscal year and outlays may be spread across several fiscal years.
4. *Program level* = Sum of the activities supported or undertaken by an agency. A program level may be much higher than its budget authority for several reasons.
 - User fees support some activities (e.g., food or border inspection).
 - The agency makes loans; for example, a large loan authority (program level) is possible with a small budget authority (loan subsidy) that accounts for defaults and interest rate assistance, assuming most loans are repaid.
 - Transfers from other agencies, or funds are carried forward from prior years.

Appendix B. Agriculture Appropriations Timelines

In the past 20 years (the time period for this analysis that begins in FY1995, see **Table B-1**), Agriculture appropriations bills were enacted as stand-alone measures nine times: FY1995-FY1998, FY2000-FY2002, FY2006, and FY2010. Omnibus appropriations were used nine times: FY1999, FY2003-FY2005, FY2008, FY2009, and FY2012-FY2014. Year-long continuing resolutions were used twice, in FY2007 and FY2011.¹⁴⁰

At the subcommittee level, the Agriculture appropriations subcommittees in both the House and Senate have passed drafts out of subcommittee every year in this time period.¹⁴¹ In the House, subcommittee passage usually occurs in May or June; in the Senate, subcommittee action usually follows the House, often in June or July.

The full appropriations committees usually report an Agriculture appropriations bill once one is passed by the subcommittee. The House Appropriations committee has reported an Agriculture appropriations bill every year except for FY2009 and FY2011. The Senate Appropriations committee has reported an Agriculture appropriations bill every year during this analysis.

Floor action in each chamber is somewhat less predictable, with House floor action not taking place for appropriations years FY2003, FY2009, FY2011, FY2013, and FY2014. In the Senate, floor action did not occur during those same five years, and also not for FY2005, FY2007, and FY2008 (when the House did pass bills).

Thus, floor action on agriculture appropriations has not occurred since the FY2012 bill (that carried the “minibus” bill in 2011). A stand-alone Agriculture appropriation has not occurred since the FY2010 bill in 2009.

In addition to listing the public laws and dates of action for various steps in each year’s appropriations process, **Table B-1** also lists the CRS report for each fiscal year.

¹⁴⁰ For FY2013, a year-long continuing resolution was used for most subcommittee bills, but the Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriations bill was one of five subcommittees given a regular appropriation (Division A of P.L. 113-6).

¹⁴¹ The Senate subcommittee sometimes has used the process of “polling out” the bill, a procedure that permits a bill to advance if subcommittee members independently agree to move it along

Table B-I. Timeline of Congressional Action on Agriculture Appropriations Since FY1995

Fiscal Year	House action			Senate action			Final Appropriation			
	Subcomm.	Comm.	House-passed	Subcomm.	Comm.	Senate-passed	Type	Enacted	Public Law	CRS Report
1995	na	6/9/1994	6/17/1994	na	6/23/1994	7/20/1994	Stand-alone	9/30/1994	P.L. 103-330	IB94011
1996	6/14/1995	6/27/1995	7/21/1995	9/13/1995	9/14/1995	9/20/1995	Stand-alone	10/21/1995	P.L. 104-37	95-624
1997	5/30/1996	6/6/1996	6/12/1996	7/10/1996	7/11/1996	7/24/1996	Stand-alone	8/6/1996	P.L. 104-180	IB96015
1998	6/25/1997	7/14/1997	7/24/1997	7/15/1997	7/17/1997	7/24/1997	Stand-alone	11/18/1997	P.L. 105-86	97-201
1999	6/10/1998	6/16/1998	6/24/1998	6/9/1998	6/11/1998	7/16/1998	Omnibus	10/21/1998	P.L. 105-277	98-201
2000	5/13/1999	5/24/1999	6/8/1999	6/15/1999	6/17/1999	8/4/1999	Stand-alone	10/22/1999	P.L. 106-78	RL30201
2001	5/4/2000	5/16/2000	7/11/2000	5/4/2000	5/10/2000	7/20/2000	Stand-alone	10/28/2000	P.L. 106-387	RL30501
2002	6/6/2001	6/27/2001	7/11/2001	Polled out	7/18/2001	10/25/2001	Stand-alone	11/28/2001	P.L. 107-76	RL31001
2003	6/26/2002	7/26/2002	—	7/23/2002	7/25/2002	—	Omnibus	2/20/2003	P.L. 108-7	RL31301
2004	6/17/2003	7/9/2003	7/14/2003	7/17/2003	11/6/2003	11/6/2003	Omnibus	1/23/2004	P.L. 108-199	RL31801
2005	6/14/2004	7/7/2004	7/13/2004	9/8/2004	9/14/2004	—	Omnibus	12/8/2004	P.L. 108-447	RL32301
2006	5/16/2005	6/2/2005	6/8/2005	6/21/2005	6/27/2005	9/22/2005	Stand-alone	11/10/2005	P.L. 109-97	RL32904
2007	5/3/2006	5/9/2006	5/23/2006	6/20/2006	6/22/2006	—	Year-long CR	2/15/2007	P.L. 110-5	RL33412
2008	7/12/2007	7/19/2007	8/2/2007	7/17/2007	7/19/2007	—	Omnibus	12/26/2007	P.L. 110-161	RL34132
2009	6/19/2008	—	—	Polled out	7/17/2008	—	Omnibus	3/11/2009	P.L. 111-8	R40000
2010	6/11/2009	6/18/2009	7/9/2009	Polled out	7/7/2009	8/4/2009	Stand-alone	10/21/2009	P.L. 111-80	R40721
2011	6/30/2010	—	—	Polled out	7/15/2010	—	Year-long CR	4/15/2011	P.L. 112-10	R41475
2012	5/24/2011	5/31/2011	6/16/2011	Polled out	9/7/2011	11/1/2011	Minibus	11/18/2011	P.L. 112-55	R41964
2013	6/6/2012	6/19/2012	—	Polled out	4/26/2012	—	Omnibus	3/26/2013	P.L. 113-6	R42596
2014	6/5/2013	6/13/2013	—	6/18/2013	6/20/2013	—	Omnibus	1/17/2014	P.L. 113-76	R43110

Source: Compiled by CRS.

Key Policy Staff

Area of Expertise	Name	Phone	E-mail
Agricultural appropriations and budget, generally	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Agricultural Marketing Service	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Animal identification, country of origin labeling	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Commodity Credit Corporation	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Conservation and related disaster provisions	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Crop insurance and crop disaster assistance	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Farm Service Agency and farm loans	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Food and Drug Administration	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Food safety, generally	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Food Safety Inspection Service	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Admin.	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Horticulture	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Meat and Poultry Inspection	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Nutrition and domestic food assistance	Randy Aussenberg	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Research and extension	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Rural Development	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Section 32	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov
Trade and foreign food aid	(name redacted)	7-....	/redacted/@crs.loc.gov

Author Contact Information

(name redacted), Coordinator
Specialist in Agricultural Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Analyst in Nutrition Assistance Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Agricultural Conservation and Natural
Resources Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Agricultural Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Agricultural Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Analyst in Agricultural Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Analyst in Natural Resources and Rural
Development
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Drug Safety and Effectiveness
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Agricultural Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Agricultural Policy
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

(name redacted)
Specialist in Financial Economics
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.