



Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2013 Appropriations

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Summary

The 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 alternating years, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

FY2013 has begun under a continuing resolution (CR; P.L. 112-175) that lasts until March 27, 2013. The CR funds discretionary operations at FY2012 levels plus 0.612%.

In the 112th Congress, both the House and Senate had committee-reported bills for FY2013 Agriculture appropriations, though neither bill reached the floor in its chamber. The Senate Appropriations committee reported 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.

The Senate-reported bill would have increased discretionary Agriculture appropriations to \$20.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion (+6.2%) above FY2012 levels, after adjusting for the inclusion of disaster provisions and CFTC appropriations in FY2012 (**Table 2**). Without these adjustments, the Senate-reported discretionary amount was about \$700 million (+3.5%) above FY2012.

The House-reported bill would have reduced discretionary Agriculture appropriations to \$19.4 billion, a cut of \$365 million below FY2012 levels, after adjusting for the inclusion of disaster provisions in FY2012 (**Table 2**). Without this adjustment, the House-reported discretionary amount was about \$675 million (-3.3%) below FY2012.

The Senate bill would have differed from FY2012 primarily by increasing discretionary domestic nutrition programs (+\$438 million), agricultural research (+\$64 million), rural development (+\$50 million), the FDA (+\$24 million), and the Farm Service Agency (+\$14 million), and reducing the use of rescissions and limits on mandatory programs (-\$672 million).

The House bill would have differed from FY2012 and from the Senate bill primarily by decreasing rural development (-\$153 million from FY2012, -\$204 million from the Senate), international food aid (-\$324 million from FY2012 and the Senate bill), agricultural research (-\$35 million from FY2012, -\$99 million from the Senate bill), the Farm Service Agency (-\$35 million from FY2012, -\$50 million from the Senate bill), animal and plant health programs (-\$30 million from FY2012 and the Senate bill), the CFTC (-\$25 million from FY2012, -\$128 million from the Senate bill), the FDA (-\$25 million from FY2012, -\$50 million from the Senate bill), and discretionary conservation programs (-\$16 million from FY2012, -\$2 million from the Senate bill); and by increasing discretionary domestic nutrition programs (+\$295 million from FY2012, -\$143 million from the Senate bill) and reducing the use of limits on mandatory programs (-\$154 million from FY2012, +\$403 million over the Senate bill). The House bill also had policy-related provisions that would have removed a 2011 livestock and poultry marketing rule, tightened farm commodity program payment limits, and required USDA to allow white potatoes for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) feeding program. The Administration opposed many of the reductions and policy provisions proposed in the House bill.

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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 the following agencies and departments:

- 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.

Jurisdiction over the Agriculture appropriations bill 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 Agriculture appropriations bill includes both mandatory and discretionary spending, although most of the attention and decision making during the appropriations process is on discretionary spending. Amounts needed for mandatory programs—under the jurisdiction of authorizing committees—generally are advanced without change. For more on the scope of the bill and various appropriations terms such as mandatory and discretionary spending, see **Appendix A**.

Action on FY2013 Appropriations

Both the House and the Senate reported bills for FY2013 Agriculture appropriations (**Table 1**). 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. No further action occurred on the bills in the 112th Congress. FY2013 began under a continuing resolution (CR; P.L. 112-175) that lasts until March 27, 2013. The CR funds discretionary operations at FY2012 levels plus 0.612%, continues mandatory programs as needed, and continues other terms and conditions that were applicable in FY2012. **Table 2** summarizes the bill totals, as proposed in the 112th Congress, by title.

Table 1. Congressional Action on FY2013 Agriculture Appropriations

Subcommittee		Committee		Initial Passage		Conference Agreement			Public Law
House	Senate	House	Senate	House	Senate	Report	House	Senate	
6/6/2012	Polled out ^b	6/19/2012	4/26/2012	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voice vote		Voice vote	28-1						
Draft ^a		H.R. 5973	S. 2375						
		H.Rept. 112-542	S.Rept. 112-163						

Source: CRS.

- 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>.
- A procedure that permits a bill to advance if subcommittee members independently agree to move it along.

Table 2. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, by Title: FY2010-FY2013
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Title in Appropriations Bill	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			Change from FY2012 to FY2013	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin request	House report	Senate report	House	Senate
Agricultural Programs	30,192	29,490	24,970	28,353	28,140	28,417	+3,170	+3,447
Mandatory	22,855	22,605	18,293	21,628	21,628	21,628	+3,335	+3,335
Discretionary	7,336	6,885	6,677	6,725	6,512	6,789	-165	+112
Conservation Programs	1,009	889	844	828	828	829	-16	-15
Rural Development	2,979	2,638	2,405	2,403	2,252	2,456	-154	+51
Domestic Food Programs	82,783	89,655	105,553	109,129	106,946	107,091	+1,393	+1,538
Mandatory	75,128	82,527	98,552	101,689	99,650	99,651	+1,098	+1,099
Discretionary	7,655	7,128	7,001	7,439	7,296	7,439	+295	+438
Foreign Assistance	2,089	1,891	1,836	1,770	1,512	1,836	-324	+1
FDA	2,357	2,457	2,506	2,517	2,481	2,530	-25	+24
CFTC (in Agriculture) ^a	169	—	205	308	180	—	-25	+102
CFTC (in Financial Services) ^a	—	202	—	—	—	308	—	—
General Provisions	-238	-1,871	-1,274	-768	-1,536	-976	-263	+297
Total in agriculture bill (no adjustment for jurisdiction over CFTC, as listed in committee reports)								
Mandatory	97,983	105,131	116,845	123,317	121,278	121,279	+4,433	+4,434
Discretionary	23,356	20,018	20,200	21,224	19,524	20,903	-676	+703
Total	121,339	125,149	137,046	144,541	140,802	142,182	+3,757	+5,137
Adjustments to make comparison to 302(b) and across years for jurisdiction								
Other scorekeeping adjustments	-52	-87	-72	-122	-128	-128	-56	-56
Subtract disaster declaration	0	0	-367	0	0	0	—	—
Adj. total without CFTC in any column (Senate basis)^a								
Discretionary	23,135	19,931	19,556	20,794	19,216	20,775	-340	+1,219
Total	121,118	125,062	136,401	144,111	140,494	142,054	+4,093	+5,653
Adj. total with CFTC in all columns (House basis)^a								
Discretionary	23,304	20,133	19,761	21,102	19,396	21,083	-365	+1,322
Total	121,287	125,265	136,607	144,419	140,674	142,362	+4,068	+5,756

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, S. 3301, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80, and CBO tables.

Notes: Regular appropriations only; does not include supplemental appropriations of \$549 million in FY2010.

a. CFTC is shown in different ways because of subcommittee jurisdiction differences between the House and Senate to make totals comparable.

In the past 14 years, stand-alone Agriculture appropriations bills were enacted five times, in FY2000-FY2002, FY2006, and FY2010 (**Table B-1** in **Appendix B**). Omnibus appropriations were used seven times, in FY1999, FY2003-FY2005, FY2008, FY2009, and FY2012. Year-long continuing resolutions were used twice, in FY2007 and FY2011. **Figure B-1** shows the timeline.

Amounts in this report are based on H.R. 5973 and S. 2375 in the 112th Congress and not the continuing resolution.

Senate Action

The Senate Appropriations committee approved its FY2013 Agriculture appropriations bill (S. 2375, S.Rept. 112-163) by a vote of 28-1 on April 26, 2012. The full committee bypassed subcommittee action by “polling” the bill out of subcommittee—a procedure that permits a bill to advance if subcommittee members independently agree to move it along.¹ This expedited procedure, formerly uncommon for Agriculture appropriations, has been used since FY2009.

The Senate-reported bill would have increased discretionary Agriculture appropriations to \$20.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion (+6.2%) above FY2012 levels, after adjusting for the inclusion of disaster provisions and CFTC appropriations in FY2012 (**Table 2**). Without these adjustments, the Senate-reported discretionary amount was about \$700 million (+3.5%) above FY2012.

The Senate bill would have differed from the enacted FY2012 appropriation primarily by increasing discretionary domestic nutrition programs (+\$438 million), agricultural research (+\$64 million), rural development (+\$50 million), the FDA (+\$24 million), and the Farm Service Agency (+\$14 million), and by reducing the use of rescissions and limits on mandatory programs (-\$672 million; see **Table 3**).

House Action

The House Agriculture appropriations subcommittee marked up its FY2013 bill by voice vote on June 6, 2012. The full House Appropriations committee reported the bill (H.R. 5973, H.Rept. 112-542) by voice vote on June 19, 2012. On June 21, the Rules Committee met to report an open rule for floor consideration (H.Res. 697). The rule was adopted on June 26 to allow consideration of the Transportation-Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill, also part of H.Res. 697, but action on the Agriculture bill was postponed because of expected action on the farm bill.²

The House-reported bill would have reduced discretionary Agriculture appropriations to \$19.4 billion, a cut of \$365 million from FY2012 levels, after adjusting for the inclusion of disaster provisions in FY2012 (**Table 2**). Without this adjustment, the House-reported discretionary amount was about \$675 million (-3.3%) below FY2012.

The House bill would have differed from FY2012 and the Senate bill primarily by decreasing rural development (-\$153 million from FY2012, -\$204 million from the Senate), international food aid (-\$324 million from FY2012 and the Senate bill), agricultural research (-\$35 million from FY2012, -\$99 million from the Senate bill), the Farm Service Agency (-\$35 million from FY2012, -\$50 million from the Senate bill), animal and plant health programs (-\$30 million from

¹ For more about polling in the Senate, see CRS Report RS22952, *Proxy Voting and Polling in Senate Committee*.

² Congressional Quarterly, “Schedule Uncertain,” June 26, 2012.

FY2012 and the Senate bill), the CFTC (-\$25 million from FY2012, -\$128 million from the Senate bill), the FDA (-\$25 million from FY2012, -\$50 million from the Senate bill), and discretionary conservation programs (-\$16 million from FY2012, -\$2 million from the Senate bill); and by increasing discretionary domestic nutrition programs (+\$295 million from FY2012, -\$143 million from the Senate bill) and reducing the use of limits on mandatory programs (-\$154 million from FY2012, +\$403 million over the Senate bill; see **Table 3**).

The House bill also has policy-related provisions that would have removed a 2011 livestock and poultry marketing rule, tightened farm commodity program payment limits, and required USDA to allow white potatoes for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) feeding program.

The Administration opposed the cuts in the House bill, particularly to CFTC, rural development, renewable energy, domestic nutrition, food safety, and international food aid, and opposes the programmatic restrictions on the livestock and poultry marketing rule, as well as the WIC program.³

³ Office of Management and Budget, "Statement of Administration Policy on H.R. 5973," June 21, 2012, at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/legislative/sap/112/saphr5973r_20120621.pdf.

Table 3. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, by Agency and Program: FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Agency or Major Program	FY2010 P.L. 111- 80	FY2011 P.L. 112- 10	FY2012 P.L. 112- 55	FY2013			Change from FY2012 to FY2013					
				Admin request	House report	Senate report	House		Senate		Senate over House	
							\$	%	\$	%	\$	
Title I: Agricultural Programs												
Offices of Sec., Tribal Rel., Chief Econ.	19.3	17.6	16.2	17.6	14.4	21.6	-1.8	-11.3%	+5.4	+33.3%	+7.2	
Healthy Food Financing Initiative												
Chief Information Officer	61.6	39.9	44.0	44.0	43.2	44.0	-0.9	-2.0%	0.0	0.0%	+0.9	
Office of Inspector General	88.7	88.5	85.6	89.0	86.6	89.0	+1.0	+1.2%	+3.4	+4.0%	+2.4	
Buildings, facilities, and rental payments	293.1	246.5	230.4	244.1	189.2	241.3	-41.2	-17.9%	+10.9	+4.7%	+52.2	
Other Departmental administration offices ^a	164.1	145.6	131.3	148.4	125.5	146.4	-5.9	-4.5%	+15.1	+11.5%	+21.0	
Under Secretaries (four offices in Title I) ^b	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	-0.1	-2.0%	+0.2	+5.3%	+0.2	
Research, Education and Economics												
Agricultural Research Service	1,250.5	1,133.2	1,094.6	1,102.6	1,073.5	1,101.9	-21.1	-1.9%	+7.2	+0.7%	+28.4	
National Institute of Food & Agriculture	1,343.2	1,214.8	1,202.3	1,238.7	1,175.0	1,238.7	-27.3	-2.3%	+36.5	+3.0%	+63.7	
Economic Research Service	82.5	81.8	77.7	77.4	75.0	77.4	-2.7	-3.5%	-0.3	-0.4%	+2.4	
National Agricultural Statistics Service	161.8	156.4	158.6	179.5	175.2	179.5	+16.6	+10.5%	+20.9	+13.2%	+4.3	
Marketing and Regulatory Programs												
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service	909.7	866.8	819.7	765.6	790.2	819.7	-29.5	-3.6%	0.0	0.0%	+29.5	
Agric. Marketing Service	92.5	87.9	83.4	78.4	78.2	79.2	-5.2	-6.2%	-4.2	-5.1%	+1.0	
Section 32 (permanent + transfers)	1,320.1	1,065.0	1,080.0	1,092.0	1,092.0	1,092.0	+12.0	+1.1%	+12.0	+1.1%	0.0	
Grain Inspection, Packers & Stockyards	42.0	40.3	37.8	40.3	37.0	40.3	-0.8	-2.0%	+2.5	+6.7%	+3.3	
Food Safety												
Food Safety & Inspection Service	1,018.5	1,006.5	1,004.4	995.5	995.5	1,001.4	-8.9	-0.9%	-3.0	-0.3%	+5.9	
Farm and Commodity Programs												
Farm Service Agency: Salaries and Exp. ^c	1,574.9	1,521.2	1,496.6	1,521.2	1,472.7	1,521.2	-23.9	-1.6%	+24.6	+1.6%	+48.4	

Agency or Major Program	FY2010 P.L. 111- 80	FY2011 P.L. 112- 10	FY2012 P.L. 112- 55	FY2013			Change from FY2012 to FY2013				Senate over House \$
				Admin request	House report	Senate report	House		Senate		
							\$	%	\$	%	
FSA Farm Loan Program: Subsidy Level	140.6	147.7	108.2	100.5	96.7	98.0	-11.6	-10.7%	-10.2	-9.5%	+1.3
<i>FSA Farm Loans: Loan Authority^d</i>	5,083.9	4,651.3	4,787.1	4,781.7	4,787.1	4,821.7	0.0	0.0%	+34.7	+0.7%	+34.7
Mediation; source water; dairy indem. ^e	10.3	9.3	7.7	4.5	7.5	11.0	-0.2	-2.0%	+3.3	+42.9%	+3.4
Risk Management Agency Salaries & Exp.	80.3	78.8	74.9	74.9	73.4	74.9	-1.5	-2.0%	0.0	0.0%	+1.5
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ^f	6,455.3	7,613.2	3,142.4	9,517.4	9,517.4	9,517.4	+6,375.1	+203%	+6,375.1	+203%	0.0
Commodity Credit Corporation ^f	15,079.2	13,925.6	14,071.0	11,018.5	11,018.5	11,018.5	-3,052.5	-21.7%	-3,052.5	-21.7%	0.0
Subtotal											
Mandatory	22,855.4	22,604.7	18,293.5	21,628.0	21,628.0	21,628.0	+3,334.6	+18.2%	+3,334.6	+18.2%	0.0
Discretionary	7,336.1	6,885.4	6,676.7	6,725.4	6,511.9	6,788.8	-164.9	-2.5%	+112.1	+1.7%	+277.0
Subtotal	30,191.6	29,490.1	24,970.2	28,353.4	28,139.9	28,416.9	+3,169.7	+12.7%	+3,446.7	+13.8%	+277.0
Title II: Conservation Programs											
Conservation Operations	887.6	870.5	828.2	827.5	812.0	828.5	-16.1	-1.9%	+0.3	+0.0%	+16.5
Watershed & Flood Prevention	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	40.2	18.0	15.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	-0.3	-2.0%	-15.0	-100.0%	-14.7
Resource Conservation & Development	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Under Secretary, Natural Resources	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	-2.0%	+0.0	+5.3%	+0.1
Subtotal	1,009.4	889.4	844.0	828.4	827.6	829.4	-16.4	-1.9%	-14.6	-1.7%	+1.8
Title III: Rural Development											
Salaries and Expenses (including transfers)	715.5	688.3	653.9	653.9	625.4	656.4	-28.5	-4.4%	+2.5	+0.4%	+31.0
Rural Housing Service	1,424.2	1,224.0	1,090.3	1,077.6	1,019.8	1,111.6	-70.4	-6.5%	+21.3	+2.0%	+91.7
<i>RHS Loan Authority^d</i>	13,904.7	25,750.7	26,546.0	26,856.7	27,137.4	27,147.4	+591.4	+2.2%	+601.4	+2.3%	+9.9
Rural Business-Cooperative Services ^g	184.8	127.8	109.3	127.8	94.0	123.1	-15.3	-14.0%	+13.8	+12.6%	+29.1
<i>RBCS Loan Authority^d</i>	1,215.7	952.1	869.8	914.7	725.6	887.4	-144.2	-16.6%	+17.5	+2.0%	+161.7

Agency or Major Program							Change from FY2012 to FY2013				Senate over House
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			House		Senate		
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin request	House report	Senate report	\$	%	\$	%	
Rural Utilities Service	653.4	596.7	551.0	542.9	511.7	563.8	-39.3	-7.1%	+12.8	+2.3%	+52.1
<i>RUS Loan Authority</i> ^d	9,287.2	9,163.3	8,676.9	7,884.1	8,103.5	8,953.4	-573.3	-6.6%	+276.5	+3.2%	+849.8
Rural Development Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	-2.0%	+0.0	+5.3%	+0.1
Subtotal^e	2,978.8	2,637.8	2,405.2	2,403.2	2,251.7	2,455.7	-153.5	-6.4%	+50.5	+2.1%	+204.0
<i>Subtotal, RD Loan Authority</i>^d	24,407.5	35,866.1	36,092.7	35,655.5	35,966.6	36,988.1	-126.1	-0.3%	+895.4	+2.5%	+1,021.5
Title IV: Domestic Food Programs											
Child Nutrition Programs	16,855.8	17,319.9	18,151.2	19,694.0	19,656.5	19,657.5	+1,505.3	+8.3%	+1,506.3	+8.3%	+1.0
WIC Program	7,252.0	6,734.0	6,618.5	7,041.0	6,922.0	7,041.0	+303.5	+4.6%	+422.5	+6.4%	+119.0
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Programs	58,278.2	65,206.7	80,401.7	81,995.3	79,993.8	79,993.8	-407.9	-0.5%	-407.9	-0.5%	0.0
Commodity Assistance Programs	248.0	246.1	242.3	254.0	237.5	254.0	-4.8	-2.0%	+11.6	+4.8%	+16.5
Nutrition Programs Administration	147.8	147.5	138.5	143.5	135.7	143.5	-2.8	-2.0%	+5.0	+3.6%	+7.8
Office of Under Secretary	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	-1.9%	+0.0	+5.3%	+0.1
Subtotal											
Mandatory	75,128.0	82,526.8	98,551.9	101,689.3	99,650.3	99,651.3	+1,098.4	+1.1%	+1,099.4	+1.1%	+1.0
Discretionary	7,654.6	7,128.3	7,001.1	7,439.3	7,296.0	7,439.3	+294.9	+4.2%	+438.2	+6.3%	+143.3
Subtotal	82,782.6	89,655.1	105,553.0	109,128.6	106,946.3	107,090.6	+1,393.3	+1.3%	+1,537.6	+1.5%	+144.3
Title V: Foreign Assistance											
Foreign Agric. Service	180.4	185.6	176.3	176.8	172.8	176.8	-3.5	-2.0%	+0.4	+0.3%	+4.0
Public Law (P.L.) 480	1,692.8	1,499.8	1,468.5	1,402.8	1,152.1	1,468.8	-316.4	-21.5%	+0.3	+0.0%	+316.7
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	209.5	199.1	184.0	184.0	180.3	184.0	-3.7	-2.0%	0.0	0.0%	+3.7
CCC Export Loan Salaries	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	-0.1	-2.0%	0.0	-0.2%	+0.1
Subtotal	2,089.5	1,891.3	1,835.7	1,770.4	1,512.0	1,836.4	-323.7	-17.6%	+0.7	+0.0%	+324.4

Agency or Major Program	FY2010 P.L. 111- 80	FY2011 P.L. 112- 10	FY2012 P.L. 112- 55	FY2013			Change from FY2012 to FY2013				Senate over House \$
				Admin request	House report	Senate report	House		Senate		
							\$	%	\$	%	
Title VI: FDA & Related Agencies											
Food and Drug Administration	2,357.1	2,457.0	2,505.8	2,517.3	2,480.8	2,529.8	-25.0	-1.0%	+24.0	+1.0%	+49.0
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ^h	168.8	—	205.3	308.0	180.4	—	-24.9	-12.1%	+102.7	+50.0%	+127.6
Title VII: General Provisions											
Limit mandatory farm bill programs	-511.0	-949.0	-1,205.5	-648.0	-1,052.0	-649.0	+153.5	-12.7%	+556.5	-46.2%	+403.0
Rescissions	-107.9	-925.0	-445.1	-165.0	-484.3	-330.0	-39.2	+8.8%	+115.1	-25.9%	+154.3
Other appropriations	380.6	2.6	377.1	45.0	0.0	2.6	-377.1	-100.0%	-374.5	-99.3%	+2.6
Subtotal	-238.3	-1,871.4	-1,273.6	-768.0	-1,536.3	-976.4	-262.7	+20.6%	+297.2	-23.3%	+559.9
RECAPITULATION:											
I: Agricultural Programs	30,191.6	29,490.1	24,970.2	28,353.4	28,139.9	28,416.9	+3,169.7	+12.7%	+3,446.7	+13.8%	+277.0
Mandatory	22,855.4	22,604.7	18,293.5	21,628.0	21,628.0	21,628.0	+3,334.6	+18.2%	+3,334.6	+18.2%	0.0
Discretionary	7,336.1	6,885.4	6,676.7	6,725.4	6,511.9	6,788.8	-164.9	-2.5%	+112.1	+1.7%	+277.0
II: Conservation Programs	1,009.4	889.4	844.0	828.4	827.6	829.4	-16.4	-1.9%	-14.6	-1.7%	+1.8
III: Rural Development	2,978.8	2,637.8	2,405.2	2,403.2	2,251.7	2,455.7	-153.5	-6.4%	+50.5	+2.1%	+204.0
IV: Domestic Food Programs	82,782.6	89,655.1	105,553.0	109,128.6	106,946.3	107,090.6	+1,393.3	+1.3%	+1,537.6	+1.5%	+144.3
Mandatory	75,128.0	82,526.8	98,551.9	101,689.3	99,650.3	99,651.3	+1,098.4	+1.1%	+1,099.4	+1.1%	+1.0
Discretionary	7,654.6	7,128.3	7,001.1	7,439.3	7,296.0	7,439.3	+294.9	+4.2%	+438.2	+6.3%	+143.3
V: Foreign Assistance	2,089.5	1,891.3	1,835.7	1,770.4	1,512.0	1,836.4	-323.7	-17.6%	+0.7	+0.0%	+324.4
VI: FDA	2,357.1	2,457.0	2,505.8	2,517.3	2,480.8	2,529.8	-25.0	-1.0%	+24.0	+1.0%	+49.0
CFTC: Agriculture appropriations ^h	168.8	—	205.3	308.0	180.4	—	-24.9	-12.1%	+102.7	+50.0%	+127.6
CFTC: Financial Services appropriations ^h	—	202.3	—	—	—	308.0	—	—	—	—	—
VII: General Provisions	-238.3	-1,871.4	-1,273.6	-768.0	-1,536.3	-976.4	-262.7	+20.6%	+297.2	-23.3%	+559.9

Agency or Major Program							Change from FY2012 to FY2013				Senate over House
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			House		Senate		
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin request	House report	Senate report	\$	%	\$	%	
Total in agriculture bill (no adjustment for jurisdiction over CFTC, as listed in committee reports)											
Mandatory	97,983.4	105,131.5	116,845.4	123,317.3	121,278.3	121,279.3	+4,433.0	+3.8%	+4,434.0	+3.8%	+1.0
Discretionary	23,356.0	20,017.8	20,200.3	21,223.9	19,524.0	20,903.0	-676.3	-3.3%	+702.7	+3.5%	+1,379.0
Total	121,339.4	125,149.3	137,045.7	144,541.3	140,802.3	142,182.3	+3,756.7	+2.7%	+5,136.7	+3.7%	+1,380.0
Adjustments to make comparison to 302(b) and across years for jurisdiction											
Other scorekeeping adjustments ⁱ	-52.2	-87.0	-72.0	-122.0	-128.0	-128.0	-56.0	+77.8%	-56.0	+77.8%	0.0
Subtract disaster declaration	—	—	-367.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adj. total without CFTC in any column (Senate basis)^h											
Discretionary	23,135.0	19,930.8	19,556.0	20,793.9	19,215.6	20,775.0	-340.4	-1.7%	+1,219.0	+6.2%	+1,559.4
Total	121,118.4	125,062.3	136,401.4	144,111.3	140,493.9	142,054.3	+4,092.5	+3.0%	+5,653.0	+4.1%	+1,560.4
Adj. total with CFTC in all columns (House basis)^h											
Discretionary	23,303.8	20,133.1	19,761.3	21,101.9	19,396.0	21,083.0	-365.3	-1.8%	+1,321.7	+6.7%	+1,687.0
Total	121,287.2	125,264.5	136,606.7	144,419.3	140,674.3	142,362.3	+4,067.7	+3.0%	+5,755.7	+4.2%	+1,688.0

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, S. 3301, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80, and unpublished CBO tables.

Notes: Does not include supplemental appropriations. Supplemental appropriations were \$549 million in FY2010 (P.L. 111-118 and P.L. 111-212 provided \$400 million for nutrition, \$150 million for foreign aid, \$31 million for farm loans, \$18 million for forestry, offset by a \$50 million reduction in BCAP).

- a. Includes offices for Advocacy and Outreach; Chief Financial Officer; Assistant Secretary and Office for Civil Rights; Assistant Secretary for Administration; Hazardous Materials Mgt.; Dept. Administration; Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations; Office of Communications; General Counsel; Office of Homeland Security.
- b. Includes four Under Secretary offices: Research, Education and Economics; Marketing and Regulatory Programs; Food Safety; and Farm and Foreign Agriculture.
- c. 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 Dairy Indemnity Program, State Mediation Grants, 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.

- 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 in the General Provisions section.
- h. CFTC is shown in different ways because of jurisdiction differences to make totals comparable.
- i. “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.

Historical Trends

After years of growth, discretionary Agriculture appropriations peaked in absolute terms in FY2010, although mandatory nutrition spending continues to rise. This section offers perspective on type of funding (mandatory or discretionary), purpose (nutrition vs. other), and relationships to inflation, GDP, and the federal budget. The proposed amounts for FY2013 in H.R. 5973 and S. 2375 are the bases for comparison throughout most of this section.

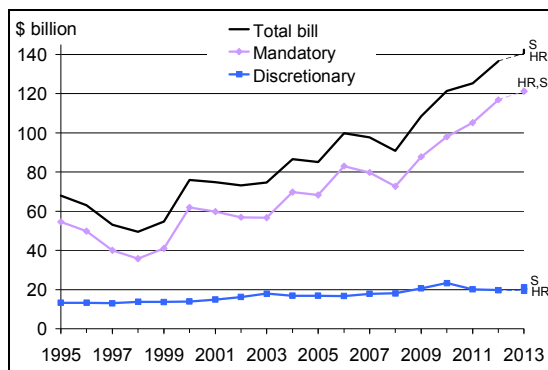
Figure 1 shows the Agriculture appropriations bill divided between mandatory and discretionary spending. Mandatory appropriations, accounting for about 85% of the total, have a 10-year average annual growth of +7.9%, while discretionary appropriations show a +0.8% average annual growth rate over 10 years to the amount in the House bill (+1.6% average annual growth rate to the amount in the Senate bill). The total (mandatory plus discretionary) reflects a +6.5% average annual increase over 10 years.

Figure 2 shows the same bill total as in **Figure 1**, but divided between domestic nutrition and other program spending. The share going to nutrition has risen from 46% in FY2000 to about 75% in the FY2013 proposals. Over the past 10 years, total nutrition spending has increased at an average rate of about +9.8% per year, compared to a +0.3% average annual change for the “rest of the bill” in the House bill (+0.8% for the Senate bill; including the rest of USDA but excluding the Forest Service, plus FDA and CFTC). Nutrition spending has increased even faster in the more recent five-year period.

Figure 3 shows just the discretionary appropriations levels in the Agriculture appropriations bill, divided between domestic nutrition programs and the rest of the bill. **Figure 4** shows just the mandatory appropriations amounts.

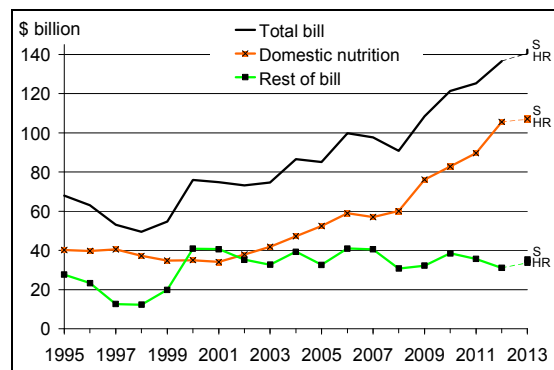
Table 4 presents the data in these graphs and **Table 5** shows the average annual growth rates from various years in the past to FY2013 (in both actual and inflation-adjusted terms).

Figure 1. Agriculture Appropriations: Mandatory vs. Discretionary



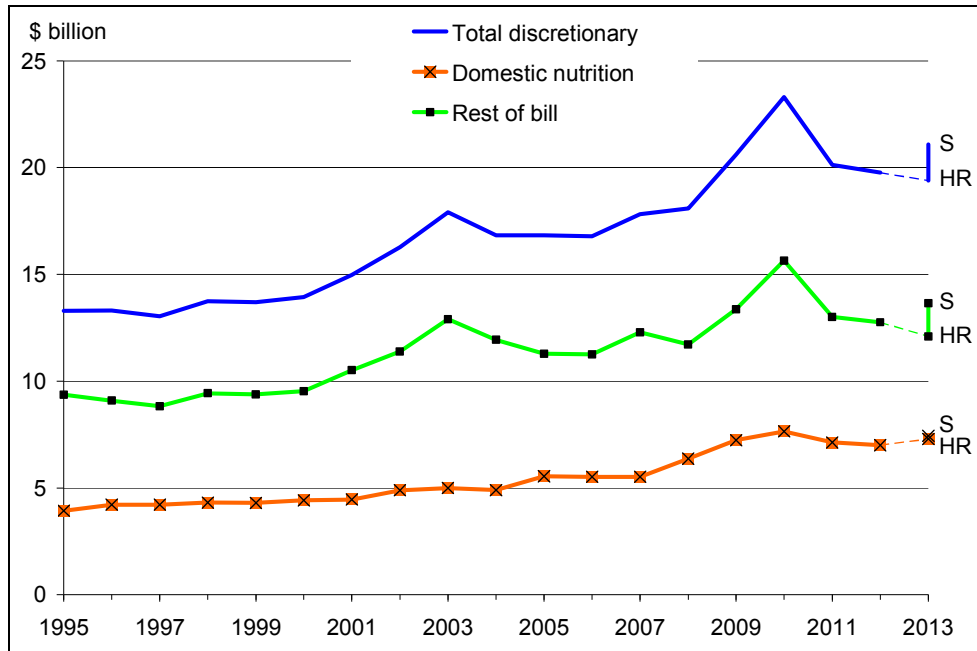
Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed in the House (HR) and Senate (S).
Notes: Includes regular annual appropriations only for USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA, and CFTC (regardless of where funded). Fiscal year budget authority.

Figure 2. Agriculture Appropriations: Domestic Nutrition vs. Rest of Bill



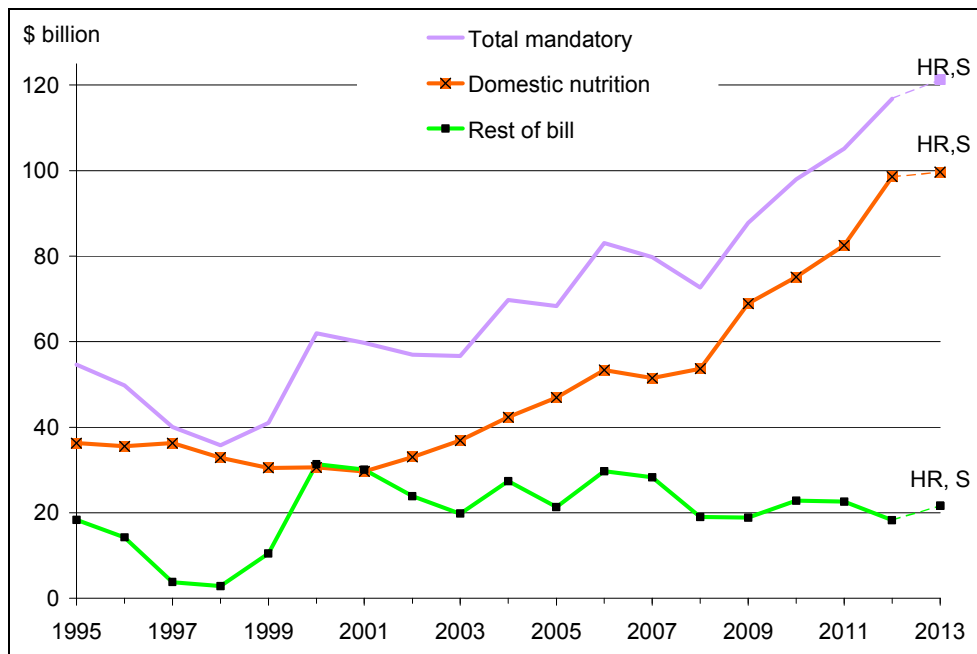
Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed in the House (HR) and Senate (S).
Notes: The largest domestic nutrition programs are the child nutrition programs, SNAP (food stamps), and WIC. “Other” includes the rest of USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA, and CFTC.

Figure 3. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations, FY1995-FY2013



Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed in the House (HR) and Senate (S).
Notes: Includes only regular annual appropriations for USDA (except the Forest Service), FDA, and CFTC (regardless of jurisdiction). Fiscal year budget authority. The label “Domestic nutrition” includes WIC, commodity assistance programs, and nutrition programs administration.

Figure 4. Mandatory Agriculture Appropriations, FY1995-FY2013



Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed in the House (HR) and Senate (S).
Notes: Fiscal year budget authority. The label “Domestic nutrition” includes SNAP and the child nutrition programs; “Rest of bill” includes farm commodity programs, crop insurance and conservation programs.

Table 4. Trends in Actual Agriculture Appropriations: FY1995-FY2013

(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 ^a	3.93	4.22	4.22	4.31	4.31	4.42	4.46	4.89	5.00	4.90
Rest of bill ^b	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 House	2013 Senate
Discretionary total	16.83	16.78	17.81	18.09	20.60	23.30	20.13	19.76	19.40	21.08
Domestic nutrition	5.55	5.53	5.52	6.37	7.23	7.65	7.13	7.00	7.30	7.44
Rest of bill	11.28	11.25	12.29	11.72	13.37	15.65	13.00	12.76	12.10	13.64
Mandatory total	68.29	83.07	79.80	72.67	87.80	97.98	105.13	116.85	121.28	121.28
Domestic nutrition	46.94	53.37	51.51	53.68	68.92	75.13	82.53	98.55	99.65	99.65
Rest of bill	21.36	29.70	28.29	18.99	18.88	22.86	22.60	18.29	21.63	21.63
Total bill	85.13	99.85	97.61	90.76	108.40	121.29	125.26	136.61	140.67	142.36
Domestic nutrition	52.49	58.89	57.03	60.06	76.16	82.78	89.66	105.55	106.95	107.09
Rest of bill	32.64	40.95	40.58	30.71	32.25	38.50	35.61	31.05	33.73	35.27
Percentages of Total										
1. Mandatory	80%	83%	82%	80%	81%	81%	84%	86%	86%	85%
2. Discretionary	20%	17%	18%	20%	19%	19%	16%	14%	14%	15%
1. Domestic nutrition	62%	59%	58%	66%	70%	68%	72%	77%	76%	75%
2. Rest of bill	38%	41%	42%	34%	30%	32%	28%	23%	24%	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 5. Agriculture Appropriations: Percentage Changes over Time

Comparison to House bill H.R. 5973	Average annual change from the past to FY2013 House bill								
	Actual Change				Inflation-Adjusted (Real) Change (2012 \$)				
	FY2012 (1 yr.)	FY2008 (5 yrs.)	FY2003 (10 yrs.)	FY1998 (15 yrs.)	FY2012 (1 yr.)	FY2008 (5 yrs.)	FY2003 (10 yrs.)	FY1998 (15 yrs.)	
Discretionary total	-1.8%	+1.4%	+0.8%	+2.3%	-3.4%	-0.2%	-1.4%	+0.2%	
Domestic nutrition ^a	+4.2%	+2.7%	+3.8%	+3.6%	+2.5%	+1.2%	+1.6%	+1.4%	
Rest of bill ^b	-5.2%	+0.6%	-0.6%	+1.7%	-6.7%	-0.9%	-2.8%	-0.4%	
Mandatory total	+3.8%	+10.8%	+7.9%	+8.5%	+2.1%	+9.1%	+5.5%	+6.2%	
Domestic nutrition	+1.1%	+13.2%	+10.4%	+7.7%	-0.5%	+11.4%	+8.0%	+5.4%	
Rest of bill	+18.2%	+2.6%	+0.9%	+14.4%	+16.3%	+1.1%	-1.3%	+12.0%	
Total bill	+3.0%	+9.2%	+6.5%	+7.2%	+1.3%	+7.5%	+4.2%	+5.0%	
Domestic nutrition	+1.3%	+12.2%	+9.8%	+7.3%	-0.3%	+10.5%	+7.4%	+5.1%	
Rest of bill	+8.6%	+1.9%	+0.3%	+6.9%	+6.8%	+0.3%	-1.9%	+4.7%	
	Average annual change from the past to FY2013 Senate bill								
	Discretionary total	+6.7%	+3.1%	+1.6%	+2.9%	+4.9%	+1.5%	-0.6%	+0.8%
	Domestic nutrition ^a	+6.3%	+3.1%	+4.1%	+3.7%	+4.5%	+1.5%	+1.8%	+1.6%
Rest of bill ^b	+6.9%	+3.1%	+0.6%	+2.5%	+5.2%	+1.5%	-1.6%	+0.4%	
Mandatory total	+3.8%	+10.8%	+7.9%	+8.5%	+2.1%	+9.1%	+5.5%	+6.2%	
Domestic nutrition	+1.1%	+13.2%	+10.4%	+7.7%	-0.5%	+11.4%	+8.0%	+5.4%	
Rest of bill	+18.2%	+2.6%	+0.9%	+14.4%	+16.3%	+1.1%	-1.3%	+12.0%	
Total bill	+4.2%	+9.4%	+6.7%	+7.3%	+2.5%	+7.7%	+4.3%	+5.1%	
Domestic nutrition	+1.5%	+12.3%	+9.8%	+7.3%	-0.2%	+10.5%	+7.4%	+5.1%	
Rest of bill	+13.6%	+2.8%	+0.8%	+7.3%	+11.7%	+1.2%	-1.4%	+5.0%	

Source: CRS.

Notes: Includes regular annual appropriations for all of USDA (except the Forest Service), the Food and Drug Administration, and—for consistency—the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (regardless of jurisdiction). Excludes supplemental appropriations. Reflects rescissions.

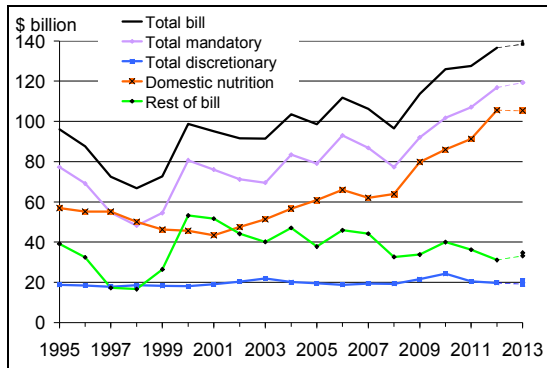
- The largest domestic nutrition programs are the child nutrition programs, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps)—both of which are mandatory—and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is discretionary.
- “Rest 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.

The totals can also be viewed in inflation-adjusted terms (**Table 6**) and against other economic variables (**Table 7**). If the general level of inflation is subtracted, total Agriculture appropriations show positive “real” growth—that is, growth above the rate of inflation (**Figure 5**). The total has increased at an average annual real rate of about +4.2% over the past 10 years. Nutrition programs have increased at an average annual real rate of +7.4%, while the “rest of the bill” shows a -1.9% average annual real decline over 10 years. Similarly, mandatory spending shows positive real growth over 10 years, while discretionary spending is flat to a small real decline.

Relative to the entire federal budget, the Agriculture bill's share declined from 4.4% of the federal budget in FY1995 to 2.7% in FY2009, before rising again to nearly 3.9% in FY2013 (Figure 6). 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 2.9% for FY2013. The share for the rest of the bill has declined from 1.8% in FY1995 and 2.1% in FY2001 to about 1% for FY2013.

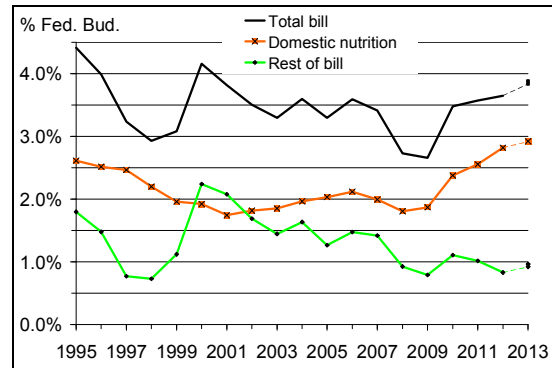
As a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), Agriculture appropriations had been fairly steady at under 0.75% of GDP, but have risen since FY2008 to about 0.87% of GDP (Figure 7). Nutrition programs have been rising as a percentage of GDP since FY2000 (about 0.66% for FY2013), while non-nutrition agricultural programs have been declining (to 0.22% for FY2013).⁴

Figure 5. Agriculture Appropriations in Inflation-Adjusted 2012 Dollars



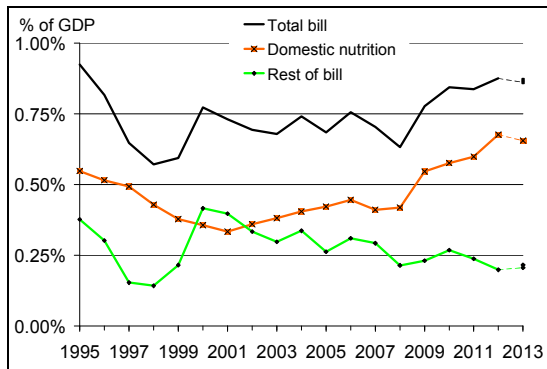
Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed.
Notes: Adjusted with the GDP Price Index, FY2013 President's Budget, *Historical Tables*, Table 10.1.

Figure 6. Agriculture Appropriations as a Percentage of Total Federal Budget



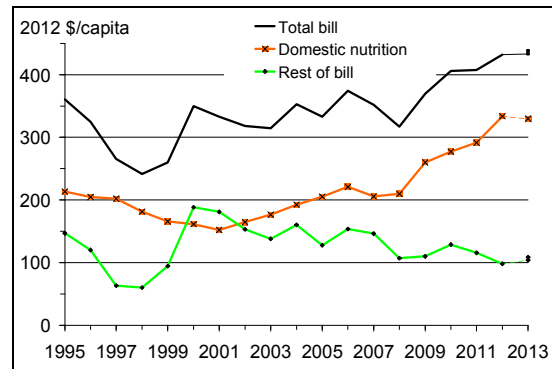
Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed.
Notes: Total federal budget authority, FY2013 President's Budget, *Historical Tables*, Table 5.1.

Figure 7. Agriculture Appropriations as a Percentage of GDP



Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed.
Notes: Gross domestic product (GDP) is from the President's Budget, *Historical Tables*, Table 10.1.

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



Source: CRS. Amounts for FY2013 are proposed.
Notes: Population figures from Census Bureau, U.S. Population Projections, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.

⁴ 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 6. Trends in Benchmarks and Real Agriculture Appropriations: FY1995-FY2013

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

FY1995-2004	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
GDP (\$ billions) ^a	7,341	7,718	8,212	8,663	9,208	9,821	10,225	10,544	10,980	11,676
U.S. budget authority ^b	1,540	1,581	1,643	1,692	1,777	1,825	1,959	2,090	2,266	2,408
Population (million) ^c	266.6	269.7	272.9	276.1	279.3	282.4	285.3	288.0	290.7	293.3
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 2012 dollars (real dollars)										
Discretionary total	18.81	18.48	17.78	18.51	18.19	18.15	19.04	20.36	21.96	20.14
Domestic nutrition	5.56	5.86	5.75	5.81	5.72	5.75	5.67	6.12	6.13	5.86
Rest of bill	13.25	12.62	12.03	12.70	12.47	12.40	13.37	14.25	15.82	14.28
Mandatory total	77.28	69.11	54.64	48.20	54.47	80.65	76.02	71.20	69.53	83.41
Domestic nutrition	51.37	49.35	49.45	44.30	40.54	39.87	37.72	41.36	45.23	50.66
Rest of bill	25.91	19.76	5.19	3.89	13.93	40.78	38.30	29.85	24.30	32.75
Total bill	96.09	87.59	72.42	66.71	72.66	98.80	95.06	91.57	91.48	103.54
Domestic nutrition	56.93	55.21	55.20	50.11	46.26	45.62	43.39	47.48	51.36	56.52
Rest of bill	39.16	32.38	17.22	16.60	26.40	53.18	51.67	44.09	40.12	47.02
FY2005-2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 House	2013 Senate
GDP (\$ billions)	12,429	13,207	13,861	14,334	13,938	14,360	14,959	15,602	16,335	16,335
U.S. budget authority	2,583	2,780	2,863	3,326	4,077	3,485	3,510	3,746	3,667	3,667
Population (million)	296.0	298.8	301.7	304.5	307.2	310.2	313.2	316.3	319.3	319.3
GDP price index	100.00	103.40	106.46	108.93	110.50	111.52	113.72	115.82	117.74	117.74
Inflation-adjusted 2012 dollars (real dollars)										
Discretionary total	19.50	18.80	19.38	19.24	21.59	24.20	20.50	19.76	19.08	20.74
Domestic nutrition	6.43	6.19	6.01	6.78	7.58	7.95	7.26	7.00	7.18	7.32
Rest of bill	13.07	12.61	13.37	12.46	14.01	16.25	13.24	12.76	11.90	13.42
Mandatory total	79.10	93.05	86.82	77.27	92.03	101.76	107.07	116.85	119.30	119.30
Domestic nutrition	54.36	59.78	56.03	57.08	72.24	78.02	84.05	98.55	98.03	98.03
Rest of bill	24.74	33.27	30.78	20.19	19.79	23.74	23.02	18.29	21.28	21.28
Total bill	98.59	111.84	106.19	96.50	113.62	125.96	127.58	136.61	138.38	140.04
Domestic nutrition	60.79	65.97	62.04	63.86	79.82	85.97	91.31	105.55	105.20	105.34
Rest of bill	37.80	45.87	44.15	32.65	33.80	39.99	36.27	31.05	33.18	34.70

Source: CRS. Regular appropriations only; all years include Commodity Futures Trading Commission. See footnotes in **Table 4** for definitions of “domestic nutrition” and “rest of bill.”

- OMB, Budget of the United States Government, “Historical Tables,” Table 10.1, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Historicals>.
- OMB, Budget of the United States Government, “Historical Tables,” Table 5.1, total budget authority.
- Census Bureau, U.S. Population Projections, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/index.html>, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States*.

Finally, on a per capita basis, inflation-adjusted total Agriculture appropriations have risen slightly over the past two decades from about \$350 per capita in 1995 and 2000 (FY2012 dollars) to about \$435 per capita for FY2013 (**Figure 8**). Nutrition programs have risen more steadily on a per capita basis from about \$214 per capita in 1995 (and a low of \$152 per capita in 2001) to \$330 per capita for FY2013. Non-nutrition “other” agricultural programs have been more steady or declining, falling from a high of \$188 per capita in 2000 to under \$110 per capita for FY2013.

Table 7. Trends in Agriculture Appropriations Measured Against Benchmarks
(fiscal year)

FY1995-2004	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Agriculture appropriations as a % of total federal budget										
Total bill	4.4%	4.0%	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%
Domestic nutrition	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%
Rest of bill	1.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	2.2%	2.1%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Agriculture appropriations as a % of GDP										
Total bill	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%
Agriculture appropriations per capita (2012 dollars)										
Total bill	361	325	265	242	260	350	333	318	315	353
Domestic nutrition	214	205	202	181	166	162	152	165	177	193
Rest of bill	147	120	63	60	95	188	181	153	138	160
FY2005-2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 House	2013 Senate
Agriculture appropriations as a % of total federal budget										
Total bill	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	3.9%
Domestic nutrition	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Rest of bill	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Agriculture appropriations as a % of GDP										
Total bill	0.68%	0.76%	0.70%	0.63%	0.78%	0.84%	0.84%	0.88%	0.86%	0.87%
Domestic nutrition	0.42%	0.45%	0.41%	0.42%	0.55%	0.58%	0.60%	0.68%	0.65%	0.66%
Rest of bill	0.26%	0.31%	0.29%	0.21%	0.23%	0.27%	0.24%	0.20%	0.21%	0.22%
Agriculture appropriations per capita (2012 dollars)										
Total bill	333	374	352	317	370	406	407	432	433	439
Domestic nutrition	205	221	206	210	260	277	292	334	329	330
Rest of bill	128	154	146	107	110	129	116	98	104	109

Source: CRS. Regular appropriations only; all years include Commodity Futures Trading Commission. See footnotes in **Table 4** for definitions of “domestic nutrition” and “rest of bill.”

Savings Achieved by Limits and Rescissions

The FY2013 Agriculture appropriations bills reported in the 112th Congress contained rescissions and limitations on mandatory farm bill programs totaling about \$1.5 billion in the House bill and \$1 billion in the Senate bill (Title VII in **Table 3**). These amounts were less than in FY2012 (\$1.65 billion) and FY2011 (\$1.87 billion), but still more than prior years (e.g., \$619 million in FY2010). These actions would be counted (scored) as savings and would help to meet the discretionary budget allocations. They provided relatively more (or help avoid deeper cuts) to regular discretionary accounts than might otherwise be possible. These types of reductions grew in importance in the FY2011 appropriation, which required a large discretionary cut from the year before. 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.

Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS)

In recent years, appropriators have placed limitations on mandatory spending authorized in the farm bill (**Table 8**). These limitations are also known as CHIMPS, “changes in mandatory program spending.” Mandatory programs usually are not part of the annual appropriations process since the authorizing committees set the eligibility rules and payment formulas in multi-year authorizing legislation (such as the 2008 farm bill). Funding for mandatory programs usually is assumed to be available based on the authorization without appropriations action.

When the appropriators limit mandatory spending, they do not change the authorizing law. Rather, appropriators have put limits on mandatory programs by using 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 \$[...].” These provisions usually have appeared in Title VII, General Provisions, of the Agriculture appropriations bill.

Passage of a new farm bill in 2008 made more mandatory funds available for programs, some of which appropriators or the Administration have chosen to reduce, either because of policy preferences or jurisdictional issues between authorizers and appropriators.

Historically, decisions over expenditures are assumed to rest with appropriations committees.⁵ The division over who should fund certain agriculture programs—appropriators or authorizers—has roots dating to the 1930s and the creation of the farm commodity programs. Outlays for the farm commodity programs were highly variable, difficult to budget, and based on multi-year programs that resembled entitlements. Thus, a mandatory funding system—the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)—was created to remove the unpredictable funding issue from the appropriations process. The dynamic changed near the turn of the century when farm bills began using mandatory funds 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: authorizers with mandatory funding at their disposal, or appropriators with

⁵ Summarized from Galen Fountain, 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.

standard appropriating authority. Some question whether the CCC, which was created to fund the hard-to-predict farm commodity programs, should be used for programs that are not highly variable and are more often discretionary. The programs affected by CHIMPS 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), which are generally accepted as legitimate mandatory programs.

Table 8. Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS), FY2010-FY2013
(dollars in millions)

Program in 2008 farm bill	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin. Request	House report	Senate report
Conservation programs						
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	-270.0	-350.0	-350.0	-347.0	-350.0	-350.0
Dam Rehabilitation Program	-165.0	-165.0	-165.0	-165.0	-165.0	-165.0
Wetlands Reserve Program	—	-119.0	-200.0	—	-200.0	—
Conservation Stewardship Program	—	-39.0	-76.5	-2.0	-75.0	—
Farmland Protection Program	—	—	-50.0	—	-50.0	—
Grasslands Reserve Program	—	—	-30.0	—	-25.0	—
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	—	—	-35.0	-12.0	-40.0	-12.0
Voluntary Public Access Program	—	—	-17.0	—	—	—
Agricultural Management Assistance	—	—	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0
Subtotal conservation	-435.0	-673.0	-928.5	-531.0	-910.0	-532.0
Other programs						
Fruit and vegetables in schools program ^a	-76.0	-117.0	-133.0	-117.0	-117.0	-117.0
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	—	-134.0	-28.0	—	—	—
Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels	—	—	-40.0	—	-25.0	—
Rural Energy for America Program	—	—	-48.0	—	—	—
Crop insurance good performance discount	—	-25.0	-25.0	—	—	—
Microentrepreneur Assistance Program	—	—	-3.0	—	—	—
Subtotal other	-76.0	-276.0	-277.0	-117.0	-142.0	-117.0
Total reduction in farm bill programs	-511.0	-949.0	-1,205.5	-648.0	-1,052.0	-649.0

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80 and CBO tables.

- a. 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.

For FY2013, the House bill contained \$1.052 billion of reductions from 10 mandatory programs, and the Senate a \$649 million reduction from five mandatory programs. These are both less than the limitations placed in FY2012, but more than historical averages.⁶

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). These are often one-time savings from cancelling unobligated budget authority.

For FY2013, proposed rescissions totaled \$484 million in the House bill and \$330 million in the Senate bill (**Table 9**). The amount in the House bill was on par with the FY2012 amount, but the Senate bill had less than last year. Both amounts were less than the peak year for the use of rescissions in FY2011. The FY2011 appropriation made unusually large rescissions, compared with prior years, to unobligated balances in accounts such as building and facilities, and rural broadband. Rescissions in FY2011 totaled about \$925 million, up from a more typical range of \$100 million to \$500 million. Because some of these were one-time savings from cancelling unobligated balances, the high level was difficult to repeat in FY2012 and FY2013.

Table 9. Rescissions from Prior-Year Budget Authority

(dollars in millions)

Rescissions	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin. Request	House report	Senate report
Export credit	—	-331.0	-20.2	—	—	—
ARS buildings and facilities	—	-229.6	—	—	—	—
Cushion of Credit (rural development) ^a	-44.5	-207.0	-155.0	-165.0	-180.0	-180.0
Section 32	-52.5	—	-150.0	—	-180.0	-150.0
SNAP employment and training	-11.0	-15.0	-11.0	—	-11.0	—
Agriculture buildings and facilities	—	-45.0	—	—	—	—
NIFA buildings and facilities	—	-1.0	-2.5	—	—	—
USDA unobligated balances	—	—	—	—	-11.0	—
FDA unobligated balances	—	—	—	—	-47.7	—
Repowering Assistance	—	—	—	—	-28.5	—
Broadband loan balances	—	-39.0	—	—	-26.1	—
Broadband grants	—	-25.0	—	—	—	—
NRCS expired accounts	—	-13.9	—	—	—	—
APHIS	—	-10.9	—	—	—	—

⁶ For more background, see CRS Report R41245, *Reductions in Mandatory Agriculture Program Spending*.

Rescissions	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013		
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin. Request	House report	Senate report
APHIS buildings and facilities	—	-0.6	—	—	—	—
Common Computing Environment	—	-3.1	—	—	—	—
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	—	-2.1	—	—	—	—
Rural community advancement	—	-1.0	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Marketing Service	—	-0.7	—	—	—	—
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers	—	—	-90.0	—	—	—
Forestry incentives	—	—	-6.0	—	—	—
Great Plains Conservation	—	—	-0.5	—	—	—
Ocean freight	—	—	-3.2	—	—	—
Office of Advocacy and Outreach	—	—	-4.0	—	—	—
P.L. 480 Title I	—	—	-2.3	—	—	—
Foreign currency program	—	—	-0.3	—	—	—
Total	-107.9	-925.0	-445.1	-165.0	-484.3	-330.0

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80.

- a. Tables in House and Senate report language place this rescission in the Rural Business Cooperative Service section in recent years, causing that agency's net appropriation to be negative. This report puts the rescission here for consistency with other rescissions.

Selected Agency-level Tables

The following tables provide additional detail for selected agencies in the Agriculture appropriations bill:

- **Table 10** shows proposed appropriations for domestic food assistance programs.
- **Table 11** shows farm loan program amounts for the Farm Service Agency.
- **Table 12** contains appropriations for agricultural research and related programs.
- **Table 13** presents food safety appropriations within the Food and Drug Administration and for the Food Safety Inspection Service.
- **Table 14** through **Table 16** show various rural development appropriations, including rural housing, rural cooperative business development, and rural utilities programs.

Table 10. Domestic Food Assistance (USDA-FNS) Appropriations, FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	Admin. Request ^a	FY2013					
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55		Change from P.L. 112-55	House H.R. 5973	Change from P.L. 112-55	Senate S. 2375	Change from P.L. 112-55	(House-Senate)
Child Nutrition Programs (including transfers of funds)										
Account Total^b (including transfers of funds)	16,855.8	17,319.9	18,151.2	19,694.0	+1,542.8	19,656.5	+1,505.3	19,657.5	+1,506.3	-1.0
National School Lunch Program	9,967.1	9,981.1	10,169.6	11,263.3	+1,093.7	11,263.3	+1,093.7	11,263.3	+1,093.7	+0.0
School Breakfast Program	2,920.4	3,094.0	3,313.8	3,502.6	+188.8	3,502.6	+188.8	3,502.6	+188.8	+0.0
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)	2,640.9	2,686.3	2,831.5	2,916.8	+85.3	2,916.8	+85.3	2,916.8	+85.3	+0.0
Special Milk Program	12.7	12.5	13.2	13.3	+0.1	13.3	+0.1	13.3	+0.1	+0.0
Summer Food Service Program	387.3	392.7	402.0	440.9	+38.9	440.9	+38.9	440.9	+38.9	+0.0
State Administrative Expenses	193.3	206.9	279.0	289.7	+10.7	289.7	+10.7	289.7	+10.7	+0.0
Commodity Procurement for Child Nutrition	685.9	907.9	1,075.7	1,154.5	+78.8	1,154.5	+78.8	1,154.5	+78.8	+0.0
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)										
Account Total	7,252.0	6,734.0	6,618.5	7,041.0	+422.5	6,922.0	+303.5	7,041.0	+422.5	-119.0
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)										
Account Total^b	58,278.2	70,613.4^c	80,401.7	81,995.3	+1,593.6	79,993.8	-407.9	79,993.8	-407.9	+0.0
SNAP benefits	49,623.9	61,001.0	70,524.6	69,884.8	-639.8	69,884.8	-639.8	d	d	d
Contingency Reserve Fund	3,000.0	3,000.0 ^c	3,000.0	5,000.0	+2,000.0	3,000.0	+0.0	3,000.0	+0.0	+0.0
State Administrative Costs	3,043.0	3,618.0	3,742.0	3,866.9	+124.9	\$3,866.9	+124.9	d	d	d
Employment and Training	380.9	387.9	397.1	406.3	+9.2	\$406.3	+9.2	d	d	d
TEFAP Commodities	248.0	247.5	260.3	269.5	+9.2	\$269.5	+9.2	269.5	+9.2	+0.0
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	112.8	97.0	102.7	100.2	-2.5	100.0	-2.7	d	d	d
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	12.1	12.1	13.1	12.1	-1.0	12.1	-1.0	d	d	d
Puerto Rico and American Samoa	1,753.4	1,751.6	1,842.8	1,906.9	+64.1	1,906.9	+64.1	1,906.9	+64.1	+0.0

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	Admin. Request ^a	FY2013						
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55		Change from P.L. 112-55	House H.R. 5973	Change from P.L. 112-55	Senate S. 2375	Change from P.L. 112-55	(House-Senate)	
Commodity Assistance Program											
Account Total^b	248.0	246.6	242.3	254.0	+11.7	237.5	-16.5	254.0	+11.7	-16.5	
Commodity Supplemental Food Program	171.4	175.7	176.8	187.0	+10.2	173.3	-13.7	186.9	+10.1	-13.6	
WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program	20.0	20.0	16.5	16.5	+0.0	16.2	-0.3	16.5	+0.0	-0.3	
TEFAP Administrative Costs	49.5	49.4	48.0	49.4	+1.4	47.0	-2.4	49.4	+1.4	-2.4	
Nutrition Program Administration											
Account Total	147.8	147.5	138.5	143.5	+5.0	135.7	-2.8	143.5	+5.0	-7.8	

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80, and unpublished appropriations and Administration tables.

- a. The Administration request reflected in this column is from the USDA-FNS budget request submitted to Congress in February 2012.
- b. "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.
- c. 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. For these reasons, this total does not match **Table 2** or **Table 3**, which utilized the FY2011 numbers contained in the H.Rept. 112-284 conference agreement.
- d. S.Rept. 112-73 did not display specific funding levels for these components of the SNAP account.

Table II. USDA Farm Loans: Budget and Loan Authority, FY2012-FY2013

(dollars in millions)

FSA Farm Loan Program	FY2012		FY2013						Change from FY2012			
	P.L. 112-55		Admin request		House-reported		Senate-reported		House		Senate	
	Budget	Loan	Budget	Loan	Budget	Loan	Budget	Loan	Budget	Loan	Budget	Loan
Farm ownership loans												
Direct	22.8	475	20.1	475	20.1	475	20.1	475	-2.7	0	-2.7	0
Guaranteed	0.0	1,500	0.0	1,500	0.0	1,500	0.0	1,500	0.0	0	0.0	0
Farm operating loans												
Direct	59.1	1,050	58.5	1,050	58.5	1,050	58.5	1,050	-0.6	0	-0.6	0
Guaranteed (unsubsidized)	26.1	1,500	17.9	1,500	17.9	1,500	17.9	1,500	-8.3	0	-8.3	0
Conservation loans (guaranteed)	0.0	150	0.0	150	0.0	150	0.0	150	0.0	0	0.0	0
Emergency			1.3	35	0.0	0	1.3	35	0.0	0	+1.3	+35
Individual Development Accounts	0.0	na	2.5	na	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na
Indian tribe land acquisition	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
Indian highly fractured land loans	0.2	10	0.2	10	0.2	10	0.2	10	0.0	0	0.0	0
Boll weevil eradication loans	0.0	100	0.0	60	0.0	100	0.0	100	0.0	0	0.0	0
Subtotal	108.2	4,787	100.5	4,782	96.7	4,787	98.0	4,822	-11.6	0	-10.2	+35
Salaries and expenses	289.7	—	305.0	—	284.5	—	305.0	—	-5.2	—	+15.2	—
Administrative expenses	7.9	—	7.9	—	7.7	—	7.9	—	-0.2	—	0.0	—
Total	405.8	4,787	413.4	4,782	388.9	4,787	410.9	4,822	-17.0	0	+5.0	+35

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, and P.L. 112-55.

Notes: *Budget authority* reflects the cost of making loans, such as interest subsidies and default. *Loan authority* reflects the amount of loans that FSA may make or guarantee.

Table 12. USDA Research, Education, and Extension Mission Area Appropriations, FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			Change from FY2012 to FY2013			
				Admin request	House report	Senate report	House		Senate	
							\$	%	\$	%
P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55								
Agricultural Research Service	1,250.5	1,133.2	1,094.6	1,102.6	1,073.5	1,101.9	-21.1	-2%	+7.2	+1%
Nat'l Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)	1,343.2	1,214.8	1,202.3	1,238.7	1,175.0	1,238.7	-27.3	-2%	+36.5	+3%
<i>Research and Education</i>	788.2	698.7	705.6	732.7	691.5	738.6	-14.1	-2%	+33.0	+5%
AFRI	262.5	264.5	264.5	325.0	276.5	298.0	+12.0	+5%	+33.5	+13%
Hatch Act	215.0	236.3	236.3	234.8	231.6	236.3	-4.7	-2%	0.0	0%
Evans-Allen	48.5	50.9	50.9	50.9	49.9	50.9	-1.0	-2%	0.0	0%
McIntire-Stennis	29.0	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.3	32.9	-0.7	-2%	0.0	0%
<i>Extension</i>	494.9	479.1	475.2	462.5	462.5	475.1	-12.7	-3%	-0.1	0%
Smith-Lever(b)&(c)	297.5	293.9	294.0	292.4	286.1	294.0	-7.9	-3%	0.0	0%
Smith-Lever(d)	101.3	101.1	99.3	90.4	96.7	99.3	-2.7	-3%	0.0	0%
Integrated Activities	60.0	36.9	21.5	43.5	21.1	25.0	-0.4	-2%	+3.5	+16%
Economic Research Service	82.5	81.8	77.7	77.4	75.0	77.4	-2.7	-4%	-0.3	0%
Nat'l Agric. Statistics Service	161.8	156.4	158.6	179.5	175.2	179.5	+16.6	+10%	+20.9	+13%
Total	2,838.0	2,586.3	2,533.3	2,598.2	2,498.7	2,597.5	-34.5	-1%	+64.2	+3%

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80.

Table 13. Appropriations for Food Safety, FY2010-FY2013
(FTEs as indicated, and budget and appropriation figures in millions of dollars)

Agency/Year	FTEs ^a	Appropriation ^b	Program Level, Including Fees
HHS Food and Drug Administration (FDA), "Foods" Subtotal Only			
FY2010 Actual	3,387	783.2	783.2
FY2011 Actual	3,605	836.2	836.2
FY2012 Enacted	3,757	866.1	882.7
FY2013 Administration Budget	4,047	855.2	1,083.9
FY2013, H.R. 5973, House	NA	866.1	883.5
FY2013, S. 2375, Senate	NA	867.0	884.5
<i>Comparison with House bill to:</i>			
<i>FY2012 Appropriation</i>	NA	0 (0%)	0.8 (0.1%)
<i>FY2013 Administration Budget</i>	NA	10.9 (1.3%)	-200.4 (-18.5%)
<i>Comparison with Senate bill to:</i>			
<i>FY2012 Appropriation</i>	NA	1.0 (0.1%)	1.7 (0.2%)
<i>FY2013 Administration Budget</i>	NA	11.8 (1.4%)	-199.5 (-18.4%)
USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)			
FY2010 Appropriation	9,401	1,018.5	1,172.5
FY2011 Appropriation	9,465	1,006.5	1,185.2
FY2012 Enacted	9,540	1,004.4	1,166.6
FY2013 Administration Budget	9,040	995.5	NA
FY2013, H.R. 5973, House	NA	995.5	NA
FY2013, S. 2375, Senate	NA	1,001.4	NA
<i>Comparison with House bill to:</i>			
<i>FY2012 Appropriation</i>	NA	-8.9 (-0.9%)	NA
<i>FY2013 Administration Budget</i>	NA	0.0 (0.0%)	NA
<i>Comparison with Senate bill to:</i>			
<i>FY2012 Appropriation</i>	NA	-3.0 (-0.3%)	NA
<i>FY2013 Administration Budget</i>	NA	5.9 (0.6%)	NA

Source: CRS, from data in H.R. 5973 (H.Rept. 112-542) and S. 2375 (S.Rept. 112-163); FTEs and FDA "Foods" are from USDA and FDA data: HHS, "FY2013 FDA: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/Reports/BudgetReports/UCM291555.pdf>; and USDA, "2013 Explanatory Notes, FSIS," <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/21fsis2013notes.pdf>. NA=not available.

Notes: Percentages in parentheses reflect differences relative to FY2012 or the Administration's proposal.

- Staffing in full time equivalents: HHS, "FY2013 FDA: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," pp. 96 and 144; and USDA, "2013 Explanatory Notes, FSIS," p. 21-5.
- Data from "FY2013 FDA: Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees," FY2010-FY2012 from p. 144, FY2013 calculated from tables on pp. 93-96; USDA, "2013 Explanatory Notes, FSIS," p. 21-5.

Table 14. Rural Development Appropriations, by Agency, FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			Change from FY2012			
							House		Senate	
							P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin request
Salaries and expenses (direct)	202.0	191.6	182.0	206.9	178.4	206.9	-3.6	-2%	+24.8	+14%
Transfers from RHS, RBCS, RUS	513.5	496.7	471.9	447.0	447.0	449.5	-24.8	-5%	-22.3	-5%
Subtotal, salaries and exp.	715.5	688.3	653.9	653.9	625.4	656.4	-28.5	-4%	+2.5	+0%
Rural Housing Service	1,424.2	1,224.0	1,090.3	1,077.6	1,019.8	1,111.6	-70.4	-6%	+21.3	+2%
Rural Business-Cooperative Service ^a	184.8	127.8	109.3	127.8	94.0	123.1	-15.3	-14%	+13.8	+13%
Rural Utilities Service	653.4	596.7	551.0	542.9	511.7	563.8	-39.3	-7%	+12.8	+2%
Office of the Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.0	-2%	+0.0	+5%
Total, Rural Development	2,978.8	2,637.8	2,405.2	2,403.2	2,251.7	2,455.7	-153.5	-6%	+50.5	+2%
<i>Alternate total (including rescission^a)</i>										
Less rescission of Cushion of Credit	-44.5	-207.0	-155.0	-165.0	-180.0	-180.0	-25.0	+16%	-25.0	+16%
<i>Net, Rural Development</i>	<i>2,934.3</i>	<i>2,430.8</i>	<i>2,250.2</i>	<i>2,238.2</i>	<i>2,071.7</i>	<i>2,275.7</i>	<i>-178.5</i>	<i>-8%</i>	<i>+25.5</i>	<i>+1%</i>

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80, and CBO tables.

- a. Rural Business Cooperative Service amounts in this report are before the rescission from the Cushion of Credit account. This allows the total to remain positive. House and Senate committee report tables show 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 9**).

Table 15. Rural Housing Service Appropriations, FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			Change from FY2012			
							House		Senate	
							P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin request
Rural Housing Insurance Fund (RHIF) programs										
Administrative expenses (transfer)	468.6	453.5	430.8	408.1	408.1	410.6	-22.7	-5%	-20.2	-5%
Single family direct loans (§502)	40.7	70.1	42.6	39.0	39.0	53.7	-3.6	-8%	+11.2	+26%
<i>Loan authority</i>	<i>1,121.5</i>	<i>1,121.4</i>	<i>900.0</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>900.0</i>	<i>-247.2</i>	<i>-27%</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0%</i>
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>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0%</i>
Other RHIF programs ^b	45.1	51.6	37.6	21.3	26.2	31.3	-11.4	-30%	-6.3	-17%
<i>Loan authority^b</i>	<i>281.8</i>	<i>171.0</i>	<i>240.3</i>	<i>203.9</i>	<i>227.2</i>	<i>247.4</i>	<i>-13.1</i>	<i>-5%</i>	<i>+7.1</i>	<i>+3%</i>
Subtotal, RHIF	727.2	575.2	511.0	468.4	473.3	495.7	-37.7	-7%	-15.3	-3%
<i>Loan authority</i>	<i>13,403</i>	<i>25,292</i>	<i>25,140</i>	<i>24,857</i>	<i>24,880</i>	<i>25,147</i>	<i>-260.3</i>	<i>-1%</i>	<i>+7.1</i>	<i>+0%</i>

Program	FY2010 P.L. 111-80	FY2011 P.L. 112-10	FY2012 P.L. 112-55	FY2013			Change from FY2012			
				Admin request	House report	Senate report	House		Senate	
							\$	%	\$	%
Other housing programs										
Rental assistance (§521)	968.6	948.7	900.7	904.1	884.1	904.1	-16.5	-2%	+3.5	+0%
Other rental assistance ^c	11.4	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.9	3.0	-0.1	-2%	-1.0	-25%
Multifamily housing revitalization	43.2	29.9	13.0	46.9	12.7	27.8	-0.3	-2%	+14.8	+114%
Mutual & self-help housing grants	41.9	36.9	30.0	10.0	15.0	30.0	-15.0	-50%	0.0	0%
Rural housing assistance grants	45.5	40.3	33.1	28.2	17.0	33.1	-16.1	-49%	0.0	0%
Rural Community Facilities Program										
Community Facilities: Grants	20.4	15.0	11.4	13.0	11.1	13.0	-0.2	-2%	+1.6	+14%
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	2,000.0	2,200.0	2,000.0	+900	+69%	+700	+54%
Community Facilities: Guarantees	6.6	6.6	5.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	-1.1	-22%	-5.0	-100%
<i>Loan authority</i>	206.4	167.7	105.7	0.0	57.5	0.0	-48.2	-46%	-106	-100%
Rural community dev. initiative	6.3	5.0	3.6	8.0	3.5	6.1	-0.1	-2%	+2.5	+69%
Economic impact initiative grants	13.9	7.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	-5.9	-100%	0.0	0%
Tribal college grants	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.4	-0.1	-2%	0.0	0%
Subtotal, Rural Comm. Facil.	55.0	41.4	29.3	25.0	21.9	28.4	-7.4	-25%	-0.9	-3%
<i>Loan authority</i>	501.4	458.3	1,405.7	2,000.0	2,257.5	2,000.0	+852	+61%	+594	+42%
Total, Rural Housing Service										
Budget authority	1,892.8	1,677.5	1,521.1	1,485.7	1,428.0	1,522.2	-93.1	-6%	+1.1	+0%
Less transfer salaries & exp.	-468.6	-453.5	-430.8	-408.1	-408.1	-410.6	+22.7	-5%	+20.2	-5%
Rural Housing Service (programs)	1,424.2	1,224.0	1,090.3	1,077.6	1,019.8	1,111.6	-70.4	-6%	+21.3	+2%
<i>Loan authority</i>	13,905	25,751	26,546	26,857	27,137	27,147	+591	+2%	+601	+2%

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80, and CBO tables.

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

- a. The defunding of appropriations for this loan guarantee program does not reflect a reduction in loan authority. It became self-funding in 2010 after enactment of higher loan guarantee fees being charged to banks (§102 of P.L. 111-212) and therefore no longer needs an appropriation.
- b. Includes Section 504 housing repair, Section 515 rental housing, Section 524 site loans, Section 538 multifamily 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.

Table 16. Rural Business-Cooperative Service Appropriations, FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			Change from FY2012				
							House		Senate		
							\$	%	\$	%	
Rural Business Program Account											
Guar. Bus. & Ind. (B&I) Loans	52.9	44.9	45.3	56.3	45.3	56.3	0.0	0%	+11.0	+24%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	993.0	889.1	812.6	821.2	660.9	821.2	-151.6	-19%	+8.7	+1%	
Rural bus. enterprise grants	38.7	34.9	24.3	29.8	20.0	24.3	-4.3	-18%	0.0	0%	
Rural bus. opportunity grants	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	-2.3	-100%	0.0	0%	
Delta regional authority grants	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	-2.9	-100%	+0.1	+3%	
Rural Development Loan Fund Program											
Admin. expenses (transfer)	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	-0.2	-5%	-0.2	-5%	
Loan subsidy	8.5	7.4	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.1	-0.3	-5%	+0.1	+1%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	33.5	19.2	17.7	18.9	17.7	18.9	0.0	0%	+1.2	+7%	
Rural Econ. Dev.: <i>Loan authority</i>	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	
Rural coop. development grants	34.9	30.2	25.1	27.7	19.6	27.7	-5.4	-22%	+2.7	+11%	
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	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	
<i>Loan authority</i>	11.8	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	—	
Rural Energy for America: Grants	19.7	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7	-100%	-1.7	-100%	
Loan subsidy	19.7	2.5	1.7	4.6	3.3	3.4	+1.6	+96%	+1.7	+100%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	144.2	10.8	6.5	19.1	13.9	14.2	+7.4	+114%	+7.7	+118%	
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service											
Budget authority	189.7	132.8	113.9	132.3	98.4	127.5	-15.5	-14%	+13.6	+12%	
Less transfer salaries & exp.	-4.9	-4.9	-4.7	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	+0.2	-5%	+0.2	-5%	
Total (programs)^a	184.8	127.8	109.3	127.8	94.0	123.1	-15.3	-14%	+13.8	+13%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	1,215.7	952.1	869.8	914.7	725.6	887.4	-144.2	-17%	+17.5	+2%	
<i>Alternate total (incl. rescission)^a</i>											
Budget authority	189.7	132.8	113.9	132.3	98.4	127.5	-15.5	-14%	+13.6	+12%	
Less rescission of Cushion of Credit	-44.5	-207.0	-155.0	-165.0	-180.0	-180.0	-25.0	+16%	-25.0	+16%	
Net, in House and Senate tables	145.3	-74.2	-41.1	-32.7	-81.6	-52.5	-40.5	+99%	-11.4	+28%	

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80, and CBO tables.**Notes:** Loan authority is the amount of loans that can be made and is not added to budget authority totals.d. Amounts in this report are before the Cushion of Credit rescission. This allows the total RBS appropriation to remain positive. The rescission is included in the General Provisions section (**Table 9**).

Table 16. Rural Utilities Service Appropriations, FY2010-FY2013

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program							Change from FY2012			
	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013			House		Senate	
	P.L. 111-80	P.L. 112-10	P.L. 112-55	Admin request	House report	Senate report	\$	%	\$	%
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program										
Loan subsidy and grants	568.7	527.9	513.0	495.7	484.5	522.5	-28.5	-6%	+9.5	+2%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	1,022.2	898.3	730.7	1,000.0	731.1	1,000.0	+0.4	+0%	+269.3	+37%
<i>P.L. 83-566 loans</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	—	+40.0	—
<i>Guaranteed loan authority</i>	75.0	75.0	62.9	0.0	61.3	60.0	-1.6	-2%	-2.9	-5%
Rural Electric and Telecommunication Loans										
Admin. expenses (transfer)	40.0	38.3	36.4	34.5	34.5	34.5	-1.9	-5%	-1.9	-5%
Telecommunication loan authority	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	690.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0%
Guar. underwriting loan subsidy		0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-100%	-0.6	-100%
Electricity loan authority	7,100.0	7,100.0	7,024.3	6,100.0	6,600.0	7,100.0	-424	-6%	+76	+1%
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, Broadband										
Distance learning & telemedicine	37.8	32.4	21.0	25.0	15.0	25.0	-6.0	-29%	+4.0	+19%
Broadband: Grants	18.0	13.4	10.4	13.4	10.2	10.4	-0.2	-2%	0.0	0%
Broadband: Direct loan subsidy	29.0	22.3	6.0	8.9	2.0	6.0	-4.0	-67%	0.0	0%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	400.0	400.0	169.0	94.1	21.1	63.4	-148	-88%	-106	-63%
Subtotal, Rural Utilities Service										
Budget authority	693.4	635.0	587.3	577.4	546.1	598.3	-41.2	-7%	+10.9	+2%
Less transfer salaries & exp.	-40.0	-38.3	-36.4	-34.5	-34.5	-34.5	+1.9	-5%	+1.9	-5%
Total, Rural Utilities Service	653.4	596.7	551.0	542.9	511.7	563.8	-39.3	-7%	+12.8	+2%
<i>Loan authority</i>	9,287.2	9,163.3	8,676.9	7,884.1	8,103.5	8,953.4	-573	-7%	+277	+3%

Source: CRS, compiled from H.R. 5973, S. 2375, P.L. 112-55, P.L. 112-10, P.L. 111-80 and CBO tables.

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

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.⁷ 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 are the largest mission area—with more than three-fourths of USDA’s budget in FY2012—supporting the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps); the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program; and child nutrition programs.⁸ The second-largest USDA mission area—with about one-eighth of USDA’s budget—is farm and foreign agricultural services. This broad mission 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 resource and environment, 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, **Figure A-1**), but is joined with domestic farm support in USDA’s “farm and foreign agriculture” mission area (**Figure A-2**).
- Title I in the appropriations bill (Title I, **Figure A-1**) 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 (**Figure A-2**) 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.

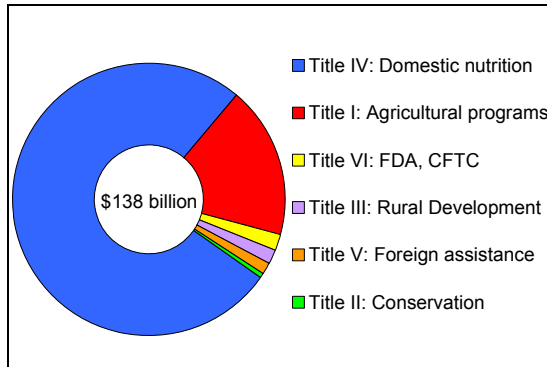
The type of funding (mandatory vs. discretionary) also is an important difference between how the appropriations bill and USDA’s mission areas are organized.

- Conservation in the appropriations bill (Title II, **Figure A-1**) includes only discretionary programs. The mandatory funding for conservation programs is included in Title I of the appropriation in 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.

⁷ USDA, *FY2013 Budget Summary and Annual Performance Plan*, February 2012, p. 114, at <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/FY13budsum.pdf>.

⁸ USDA, *FY2013 Budget Summary*, at p. 108-109.

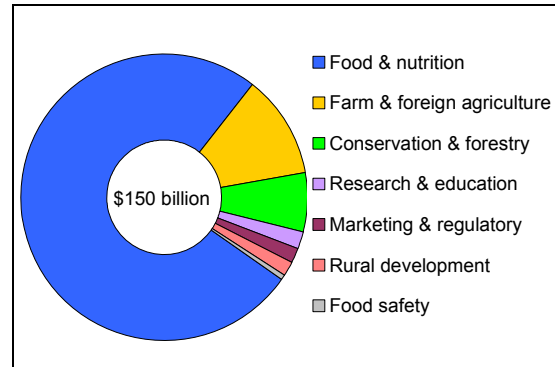
Figure A-1. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY2012



Source: CRS, based on H.Rept. 112-284, p. 213.

Notes: Includes mandatory and discretionary appropriations. Excludes general provisions.

Figure A-2. USDA Budget Authority and Mission Areas, FY2012



Source: CRS, based on USDA FY2013 Budget Summary, at <http://www.obpa.usda.gov/budsum/FY13budsum.pdf> pp. 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 in the overall Agriculture and Related Agencies appropriations bill is about 2% (Title VI).

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 appropriation 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. But despite the growing importance of non-agricultural issues, agriculture and food issues are still an important component at each agency. At FDA, food safety responsibilities that are shared between USDA and FDA have been in the media during recent years and are 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.⁹ Eligibility for participation in mandatory programs (sometimes referred to as entitlement programs) is usually written into authorizing laws; any individual or entity that meets the eligibility requirements is entitled to the benefits authorized by the law.¹⁰

In FY2012, about 15% of the Agriculture appropriations bill was for discretionary programs (about \$20 billion), and the remaining balance of 85% was classified as mandatory (about \$117 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 the farm commodity programs, is highly variable and driven by program participation rates, economic and price conditions, and weather patterns. Formulas are set in the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246). In recent years, mandatory spending has tended to rise particularly as nutrition benefits have risen because of the recession (see “Historical Trends”).

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.¹¹ 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.¹² 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.

⁹ The distinction between discretionary and mandatory spending was highlighted by Rep. Kingston during House floor debate on Agriculture appropriations on June 16, 2011, using a version of **Figure 1** from this report; <http://www.c-span.org/program/HouseSession5217/start/4762/stop/4883>.

¹⁰ 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 as discussed in “Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS).”

¹¹ See CRS Report 98-560, *Baselines and Scorekeeping in the Federal Budget Process*, and CRS Report R42484, *Budget Issues Shaping a 2012 Farm Bill*.

¹² See CRS Report RS20129, *Entitlements and Appropriated Entitlements in the Federal Budget Process*.

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.¹³

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.
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.

¹³ See CRS Report 98-405, *The Spending Pipeline: Stages of Federal Spending*.

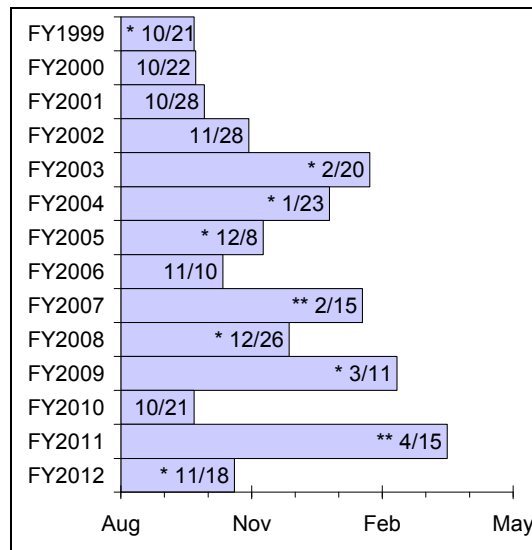
Appendix B. Agriculture Appropriations Timelines

Table B-I. Timeline of Enactment of Agriculture Appropriations, FY1999-FY2013

Fiscal Year	House-passed	Senate-passed	Enacted	Appropriations vehicle	Public Law	CRS Report
1999	6/24/1998	7/16/1998	10/21/1998	Omnibus	P.L. 105-277	98-201
2000	6/8/1999	8/4/1999	10/22/1999	Stand-alone	P.L. 106-78	RL30201
2001	7/11/2000	7/20/2000	10/28/2000	Stand-alone	P.L. 106-387	RL30501
2002	7/11/2001	10/25/2001	11/28/2001	Stand-alone	P.L. 107-76	RL31001
2003	—	—	2/20/2003	Omnibus	P.L. 108-7	RL31301
2004	7/14/2003	11/6/2003	1/23/2004	Omnibus	P.L. 108-199	RL31801
2005	7/13/2004	—	12/8/2004	Omnibus	P.L. 108-447	RL32301
2006	6/8/2005	9/22/2005	11/10/2005	Stand-alone	P.L. 109-97	RL32904
2007	5/23/2006	—	2/15/2007	Year-long CR	P.L. 110-5	RL33412
2008	8/2/2007	—	12/26/2007	Omnibus	P.L. 110-161	RL34132
2009	—	—	3/11/2009	Omnibus	P.L. 111-8	R40000
2010	7/9/2009	8/4/2009	10/21/2009	Stand-alone	P.L. 111-80	R40721
2011	—	—	4/15/2011	Year-long CR	P.L. 112-10	R41475
2012	6/16/2011	11/1/2011	11/18/2011	Minibus	P.L. 112-55	R41964
2013	—	—	—	—	—	R42596

Source: CRS.

Figure B-I. Timeline of Enactment of Agriculture Appropriations, FY1999-FY2012



Source: CRS.

Notes: An asterisk (*) denotes an omnibus or minibus appropriation. A double asterisk (**) denotes a year-long continuing resolution.

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