

**FY 2024 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**

*Table of Contents*

Preface .....3

Agency-Wide.....3

    PURPOSE STATEMENT.....3

    AVAILABLE FUNDS.....28

    CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS.....28

Account 1: Net Realized Losses .....33

    APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE.....33

    LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT .....33

    STATUS OF PROGRAMS .....35

Account 2: Farm Storage Facility Loans .....45

    LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT .....45

    PROJECT STATEMENTS .....46

    GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY OBJECTS.....47

Account 3: Pima Agriculture Trust Fund .....49

    PROJECT STATEMENT .....49

    GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS.....49

    CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS.....49

Account 4: Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund .....51

    PROJECT STATEMENT .....51

    CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS.....51

This page was intentionally left blank.

**PREFACE**

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2024 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication any reference to the “Budget” is in regard to the 2024 Budget, unless otherwise noted. All references to years refer to fiscal year, except where specifically noted. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for 2021 and 2022, enacted levels for 2023, and the President’s Budget request for 2024. Amounts for 2023 estimated levels include: non-enacted amounts such as Full-Time Equivalent levels, fleet levels, information technology investment levels, recovery levels, transfers in and out, balances available end of year, and obligation levels.

Throughout this publication, the “2018 Farm Bill” is used to refer to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. Most programs funded by the 2018 Farm Bill are funded through 2023. Amounts shown in 2024 for most Farm Bill programs reflect those confirmed in the baseline.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the numbers for mandatory programs in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

**AGENCY-WIDE****PURPOSE STATEMENT**

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC or the Corporation) is a wholly owned Government corporation created in 1933 under a Delaware charter and reincorporated June 30, 1948, as a Federal corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, approved June 29, 1948 (15 U.S.C. 714). CCC assists in stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices; helps to maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities; supports the orderly distribution of these commodities; and assists in the conservation of soil and water resources. The goal is to promote economic stability in the farm sector through an approach that supports farm income and facilitates prices that are reasonable to consumers and competitive in world markets, while retaining basic management responsibilities of farmers and minimizing Federal interference in the agricultural economy.

Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex-officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary. Various Department of Agriculture officials are ex-officio officers of the Corporation. The activities of the Corporation are carried out mainly by the personnel and through the facilities of the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the FSA State and county committees. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and other agencies and offices of the Department, and commercial agents also carry out certain phases of the Corporation’s activities. With respect to FSA-administered CCC programs, FSA utilizes its headquarters offices in Washington, D.C. and Kansas City, MO and FSA State and county offices. There are 50 State offices, an insular area office in Puerto Rico, and over 2,100 county offices. Similarly, NRCS-administered programs are carried out through the national office of NRCS and its nationwide office structure. CCC activities carried out by FAS require the use of the FAS headquarters office and agricultural attachés located throughout the world. The FPAC Business Center provides mission support related to budget, economic analysis, and financial management.

CCC program activities are implemented in response to various statutes, such as the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill), along with the annual Appropriation Acts. Historically, the principal activity conducted by CCC relate to the operation of price and income support programs for producers of agricultural commodities. However, the CCC Charter Act provides broad authority with respect to the support of U.S. agriculture. Program activities funded through CCC support:

- Stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices;
- Conserving soil, air, and water resources and protecting and improving wildlife habitats;
- Maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aiding in their orderly distribution; and
- Developing new domestic and foreign markets and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities.

In addition, a significant amount of CCC funds are expended in the operation of numerous conservation programs, principally under the Food Security Act of 1985. Most of these conservation programs are administered on behalf of CCC by NRCS.

CCC is the principal source of funds for the international activities of the Department of Agriculture. Under the CCC Charter Act and other acts, most notably Public Law 480 and the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, the Corporation provides assistance in the development of international markets and provides guarantees to facilitate the financing of goods and services exported from the United States to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets, storage, handling, and disposition of commodities acquired under the various programs. CCC funds, and CCC-acquired commodities, are also used with respect to the administration of developmental programs in foreign countries. CCC-owned commodities and CCC-funded commodity purchases made through the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) are also available for use in the administration of domestic nutrition and feeding programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service.

## **FINANCING**

The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100 million held by the United States, with the authority to have outstanding borrowing of up to \$30 billion at any one time. Its capital structure is replenished each year by appropriations to restore net realized losses on support operations and to reimburse costs of other programs.

### **Borrowing Authority**

Funds are borrowed from the Treasury and may also be borrowed from private lending agencies and others. The Corporation maintains adequate borrowing authority to purchase all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by such agencies and others. All bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations issued by the Corporation are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by the Act of March 8, 1938 (15 U.S.C. 713a-4). Reservation of borrowing authority for these purposes has not been required for many years.

Interest on borrowings from the Treasury (and on capital stock) is paid at a rate based upon the average interest rate of all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the United States as of the preceding month. Interest may also be paid on other notes and obligations at a rate prescribed by the Corporation and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

### **Appropriations**

**Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses:** Under Section 2 of Public Law 87-155, the Act of August 17, 1961, (15 U.S.C. 713a-11), annual appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year, commencing with 1961, to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 amended Public Law 87-155 to authorize that the Corporation be reimbursed for its net realized losses by means of a current, indefinite appropriation as provided in annual appropriations acts.

**Hazardous Waste Management Program:** Legislation affecting this program includes the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. CCC conducted a grain storage program from the 1930's to the early 1970's. At its peak during the 1950's, CCC operated grain storage facilities on leased property at approximately 4,500 locations nationwide. During this period, some of the grain was authorized for fumigation using carbon tetrachloride to control destructive insects. In 1985, use of carbon tetrachloride was prohibited, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assigned a maximum allowable contaminant level. Since that time, numerous former CCC grain bin storage sites have been found to have carbon tetrachloride ground water contamination levels exceeding the EPA's drinking water standard.

CCC is authorized to use its borrowing authority, not to exceed \$15 million, for site investigations, ongoing operations and maintenance, and remediation expenses. Authority governing the funding and limitations is provided within the CCC Charter Act 15 U.S.C. 714i Section 11: Cooperation with Other Government Agencies. This authority allows CCC to enter into reimbursable agreements with any agency of the Federal Government, including any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture, and with any State, the District of Columbia, any territory or possession, or any political subdivision thereof. Provided that the total amount for the fiscal year does not exceed the total amount of the allotments and transfers made under section 11, currently capped at \$56.1 million since fiscal year 1995. Due to limitations associated with the section 11 cap, full funding for Hazardous Waste has not been possible.

### **BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018**

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA), Public Law 115-123, provided assistance to producers impacted by hurricanes and wildfires in 2017 and made changes to CCC commodity and disaster programs.

In addition, the BBA made changes to the Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs, including:

- Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP): The BBA removed the annual funding limitation of \$20 million per program year and clarified which losses are eligible for assistance.
- Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP): The BBA removed the LIP payment limit and added provisions to provide benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price if the sale occurred due to injury directly resulting from an eligible adverse weather event or an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.
- Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): The BBA clarified LFP provisions related to contract growers and grazing animals. This program maintains a \$125,000 payment limitation.
- Tree Assistance Program (TAP): The BBA removed the payment limitation for TAP and increased the number of acres for which a producer can receive payment from 500 to 1,000 acres per year.
- Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC): The BBA revised the eligibility requirements, enrollment procedures, and payment calculations for the ARC and PLC programs to add seed cotton as a covered commodity and remove generic base acres. The BBA also amended provisions to include seed cotton yields, allocation of generic base acres, election of ARC-County Option (ARC-CO) or PLC for seed cotton base acres, and enrollment for 2018.

## SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

### Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, 2020

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-136), and other USDA existing authorities provided immediate relief programs to provide direct support to agricultural producers, under the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) as well as the Farmers to Families Food Box Program, administered by Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS). In the first round of CFAP (CFAP 1), eligible farmers and ranchers received one CFAP 1 payment, drawn from two possible funding sources.

- Appropriated funding provided in Division B Title I of the CARES Act provided \$9.5 billion for the Office of the Secretary to prevent, prepare, and respond to coronavirus. Approximately \$5.8 billion of the funding was used to compensate farmers for losses due to price declines that occurred between mid-January 2020 and mid-April 2020 and for specialty crops for product that was shipped and spoiled or unpaid product.
- \$6.5 billion was provided under Section 5 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, which provided assistance to producers with their marketing through the Fall of 2020.

The CARES Act of 2020, P.L. 116-136, Section 11002, provided authority for an early replenishment of CCC borrowing authority of \$14 billion. This authority allowed CCC to fund a second round of CFAP payments, known as CFAP 2. CFAP 2 payments were calculated using the price decline between mid-January 2020 and late July 2020 for non-specialty crops and livestock, while specialty crop producers were paid a percentage of their 2019 sales. CFAP provided vital financial assistance to producers of agricultural commodities that gives them the ability to absorb sales declines and increased marketing costs associated with the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic.

### Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022

On April 27, 2022, the Biden Administration released the available balance of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) as part of an effort to provide food assistance to countries in need as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. In replenishment of the BEHT, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022: Public Law 117-128 General Provision 601, provides \$20 million, to remain available until expended.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018 (2018 Farm Bill)

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill), Public Law 115-334, was signed by the President on December 20, 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill repealed certain programs and continued other programs with modifications.

### Provisions

**Adjusted Gross Income (AGI):** As in the 2014 Farm Bill, producers whose average AGI exceeds \$900,000 as applicable to a crop, fiscal, or program year are not eligible to receive payments for most programs administered by FSA and NRCS under the 2018 Farm Bill.

**Payment Limitations:** The 2018 Farm Bill retains several provisions of the 2014 Farm Bill. The total amount of payments received, directly and indirectly, by a person or legal entity (except joint ventures or general partnerships)

for Price Loss Coverage or Agriculture Risk Coverage (other than for peanuts), may not exceed \$125,000 per program year. In addition, as under the 2014 Farm Bill, a person or legal entity that receives PLC and ARC payments for peanuts has a separate \$125,000 payment limitation. Marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments were removed from the \$125,000 payment limit in the 2018 Farm Bill. Separate payment limitations also apply for certain conservation programs.

The 2018 Farm Bill decoupled the combined \$125,000 payment limit for PLC, ARC, Loan Deficiency Program (LDP) and Market Loan Gain (MLG) for covered commodities and peanuts. Also beginning with crop year 2019, LDPs and MLGs are no longer subject to payment limitation or payment eligibility provisions, including “actively engaged in farming” and ‘cash-rent tenant’ provisions for covered commodities and peanuts. ARC and PLC payments are subject to a combined annual limitation of \$125,000.

The 2018 Farm Bill also changed payment limits for the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) with a payment limit of \$125,000 applying to catastrophic coverage payments and a \$300,000 payment limit applying to additional coverage. In addition, the payment limit for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) was eliminated. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 had previously eliminated the payment limit for the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) and increased the acres eligible per orchardist or nursery tree grower for the Tree Assistance Program.

**Actively Engaged in Farming:** Producers who participate in the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) or Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programs are required to provide significant contributions to the farming operation to be considered as “actively engaged in farming.” “Actively engaged” provisions are retained in the 2018 Farm Bill, although first cousins, nieces, and nephews are now eligible family members.

**Compliance:** The 2018 Farm Bill continues to require an acreage report for all cropland on the farm. The acreage report is required to be eligible for Price Loss Coverage (PLC), Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC), Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL), and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP).

Compliance with Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) provisions continue to be required for participation in most FSA and NRCS programs. These provisions place restrictions on the planting of an agricultural commodity on highly erodible land or wetlands. Further, they prohibit the conversion of a wetland to make the production of an agricultural commodity possible.

The 2018 Farm Bill continued premium assistance for crop insurance as a benefit subject to compliance with HELC and WC provisions. New provisions were created for determinations, administration, and penalties relating to HELC and WC provisions that are unique to crop insurance. FSA has made HELC/WC eligibility determinations for crop insurance participants based on NRCS technical determinations of HELC/WC compliance.

**PROGRAMS OF THE CORPORATION**

CCC utilizes USDA employees and facilities to carry out its activities and programs. The majority of CCC administrative functions are administered by the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center (BC), while the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and other USDA agencies, as well as external entities such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), administer the various CCC programs. CCC reimburses other agencies for their administrative costs.

CCC 2024 explanatory notes are being presented in a revised format. The objective for the presentation change is to improve the transparency and clarity of CCC operations and programs. Prior information provided within the explanatory notes are still included with the revision. For ease of transition where information has been modified, a cross reference is provided within the header section of the table to where the information was previously captured in the 2023 explanatory notes.

The programs and activities the Corporation supports in alignment with its Mission can be categorized as follows: Commodity; Conservation; Disaster Support; Export & Foreign Assistance; Charter Act; Additional Authorities provided by Congress; and Transfer of funds in support of congressional direction. The following table provides a summary of outlays that occurred in 2021 and 2022, as well as projections for 2023 and 2024. Projections provided within the CCC explanatory notes are based upon economic projections calculated by the Economic and Policy Analysis Division (EPAD). Detailed program descriptions and associated funding are provided later within this section.

**SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS BY PROGRAM CATEGORY***Table CCC-1. Summary of Outlays by Program Category (thousands of dollars)*

<b>Program Categories <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
Commodity Programs.....	\$13,597,665	\$8,527,008	\$9,034,557	\$8,307,192
Conservation Programs .....	1,854,703	1,814,715	2,180,575	2,260,881
Disaster Programs.....	825,999	1,763,099	1,401,651	1,410,427
Foreign Assistance Programs .....	571,164	392,393	663,004	575,537
CCC Charter Act .....	782,529	133,466	180,849	79,627
Additional Authorities .....	57,025	221,976	435,531	691,967
<b>Mandatory, Gross Outlays, CCC .....</b>	<b>17,689,086</b>	<b>12,852,658</b>	<b>13,896,167</b>	<b>13,325,630</b>
Sequestration <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-632,218	-590,966
<b>Discretionary, Gross Outlays.....</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections.....	-6,973,615	-6,027,514	-5,966,721	-6,744,683
Prior Year Adjustments .....	-197,693	-189,957	-	-
<b>Net Outlays, CCC .....</b>	<b>10,520,921</b>	<b>6,638,668</b>	<b>7,300,228</b>	<b>5,992,481</b>

<sup>1</sup> CCC has identified "similar" programs areas and have grouped programs within the above categories. Detail breakdowns and components of the categories are provided in subsequent sections.

<sup>2</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

**COMMODITY PROGRAMS**

Title I of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and enrollment authority for new and existing commodity programs. The Corporation, in conjunction with FSA, provides programs to support farm income, marketing assistance loans, and other programs to stabilize the market for agricultural commodities.

**SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS COMMODITY PROGRAMS***Table CCC-2. Summary of Outlays- Commodity Programs (thousands of dollars)*

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>COMMODITY PROGRAMS</b>	<b>\$13,597,665</b>	<b>\$8,527,008</b>	<b>\$9,034,557</b>	<b>\$8,307,192</b>
<b>ARC/PLC</b> .....	<b>6,294,511</b>	<b>2,203,776</b>	<b>875,864</b>	<b>69,124</b>
ARC.....	1,300,590	97,145	104,183	41,089
PLC.....	4,993,921	2,106,632	771,681	28,035
<b>Marketing Assistance Loans</b> .....	<b>6,333,884</b>	<b>5,744,959</b>	<b>6,221,315</b>	<b>6,756,129</b>
Loans Made .....	6,333,884	5,744,959	6,221,315	6,756,129
Recourse .....	16,380	29,346	30,000	30,000
Non-Recourse.....	6,317,504	5,715,613	6,191,315	6,726,129
<b>Loan Deficiency Program</b> .....	<b>10,604</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>4,370</b>
<b>Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP</b> .....	<b>133,986</b>	<b>136,551</b>	<b>136,600</b>	<b>136,600</b>
Peanut Loan Advance.....	132,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
Peanut Load in Charges.....	6	188	100	100
Warehouse Storage & Load-in Charges .....	708	2,291	2,000	2,000
Electronic Warehouse Receipts .....	825	653	1,000	1,000
UCC-1 Filing Fees.....	446	419	500	500
<b>Dairy Margin Coverage</b> .....	<b>783,227</b>	<b>396,628</b>	<b>1,753,569</b>	<b>1,304,720</b>
<b>Other Commodity Programs</b> .....	<b>41,453</b>	<b>39,712</b>	<b>42,838</b>	<b>36,248</b>
Direct and Counter Cyclical .....	8	5	-	8
Dairy Margin Protection Program .....	138	139	-	-
Textile Mills .....	34,311	33,659	36,838	33,238
Extra Long Staple.....	6,587	-	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share.....	10	2	-	2
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program .....	1	0	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation .....	399	5,907	6,000	3,000
Sequestration- Commodity Programs <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-514,628	-473,338
<b>Commodity Programs (post sequestration)...</b>	<b>13,597,665</b>	<b>8,527,008</b>	<b>8,519,929</b>	<b>7,833,853</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

**Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)/Price Loss Coverage (PLC):** Administered through the FSA, ARC/PLC programs provide financial protections to farmers from substantial drops in crop prices or revenues and are vital economic safety nets for most American farms. All producers on a farm must make an election of: (1) PLC or County ARC on a covered-commodity-by-covered-commodity basis; or (2) Individual ARC for all covered commodities on the farm. If the producers on the farm elect PLC or County ARC, the producers must also make an election to select which base acres on the farm are enrolled in PLC and which base acres are enrolled in County ARC. Alternatively, if Individual ARC is selected, then every covered commodity on the farm must participate in Individual ARC. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized an annual election opportunity beginning in crop year 2021, with an initial election opportunity in 2019 for both the 2019 and 2020 crop years. Also, authorization for ARC and PLC was extended through the 2023 crop year. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill authorized a nationwide PLC yield update for the 2020 crop year.

Commodities eligible for ARC and PLC payments are wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorghum, long grain rice, medium/short grain rice, temperate japonica rice, seed cotton, dry peas, lentils, large and small chickpeas soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seed, canola, flaxseed, mustard seed, rapeseed, safflower, crambe, and sesame seed.

Under the 2018 Farm Bill, reference prices now have an escalator option, not to exceed 115 percent of the statutory reference price, referred to as “the effective reference price.”



**Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC):** The ARC Program is an income support program that provides payments when actual crop revenue declines below a specified guaranteed level. There are two types: County ARC and Individual ARC:

- **County ARC:** Payments are issued when the actual county crop revenue of a covered commodity is less than the ARC county guarantee for the covered commodity and are based on county yields, not farm yields. The ARC County guarantee equals 86 percent of the 5-year average national farm price, excluding the years with the highest and lowest price (the ARC guarantee price), times the 5-year average county yield, excluding the years with the highest and lowest yield (the ARC county guarantee yield). The 5-year averages of the national prices and yields are lagged one year (e.g., program year 2019 uses national prices and yields for the 2013-2017 crop years). Both the guarantee and actual revenue are computed using base acres, not planted acres. The payment is equal to 85 percent of the base acres of the covered commodity times the difference between the county guarantee and the actual county crop revenue for the covered commodity. Payments may not exceed 10 percent of the benchmark county revenue (the ARC guarantee price times the ARC county guarantee yield).
- **Individual ARC:** Payments are issued when the actual individual crop revenues, summed across all covered commodities on the farm, are less than ARC individual guarantees summed across those covered commodities on the farm. The farm for individual ARC purposes is the sum of the producer's interest in all ARC farms in the State. The farm's ARC individual guarantee equals 86 percent of the farm's individual benchmark guarantee, which is defined as the ARC guarantee price times the 5-year average individual yield (lagged one year), excluding the years with the highest and lowest yields, and summing across all crops on the farm. The actual revenue is computed in a similar fashion, with both the guarantee and actual revenue computed using planted acreage on the farm. The individual ARC payment equals: (a) 65 percent of the sum of the base acres of all covered commodities on the farm, times (b) the difference between the individual guaranteed revenue and the actual individual crop revenue across all covered commodities planted on the farm. Payments may not exceed 10 percent of the individual benchmark revenue.

**Price Loss Coverage (PLC):** The PLC Program provides income support when the effective price of a covered commodity is less than the respective effective reference price for that commodity established in the statute. The payment is equal to 85 percent of the base acres of the covered commodity times the difference between the effective reference price and the effective price times the program payment yield for the covered commodity. While PLC retains the core characteristics of the 2014 Farm Bill, the 2018 Farm Bill authorizes a nationwide one-time PLC yield update that will be in effect for 2020-2023 crops.

**Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL):** Administered by the FSA, marketing assistance loans provide interim financing at harvest time to help agricultural producers meet cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. This enables producers to delay selling the commodity until more favorable market conditions emerge. Storing production at harvest (or at shearing for wool and mohair) allows more orderly commodity marketing throughout the year. MALs are available to producers of crops including wheat, feed grains, oilseeds, upland cotton, peanuts, rice, and pulse crops and provide short-term financing for 2019-2023 crops. Loans are also available for sugar, honey, wool, and extra-long staple cotton. With limited exceptions, marketing assistance loans are nonrecourse.

A nonrecourse marketing assistance loan can be redeemed by repayment, or by delivering the agricultural commodity that was pledged as collateral to CCC as full payment for the loan upon maturity. Recourse MALs are also available for commodities that may be of lower quality due to an element such as high moisture, commodities harvested as other than grain, contaminated commodities that are still within merchantable levels of tolerance, and seed (unginned) cotton. Recourse MALs can only be repaid at principal plus accrued interest. Under certain circumstances, producers may repay at less than the loan rate (principal) plus accrued interest and other charges.

The 2018 Farm Bill increased MAL rates for most eligible commodities. Availability of loans for some commodities may be affected by appropriations language. Direct purchases may be made from processors as well as producers, depending on the commodity. Payment limitation does not apply to market gain from nonrecourse MALs nor LDPs.

**Marketing Loan Gains:** A producer receives a marketing loan gain if the MAL is repaid at less than the loan principal. The marketing loan gain rate equals the amount by which the applicable loan rate exceeds the MAL repayment rate.

**Loan Deficiency Payment Program (LDPs):** LDPs are direct payments made in lieu of a marketing assistance loan when the CCC determined value, which is based on the current local price in a county, is below the applicable county loan rate. The payment is the difference between the two rates times the eligible quantity. For a commodity

to be eligible for a LDP, the producers must have beneficial interest in the commodity, in addition to other eligibility requirements.

### **Loan Implementation**

**Peanut Loan Advance:** The Peanut Loan Advance program is used by Designated Marketing Associations (DMAs). The DMAs are entities of a subsidiary thereof that perform marketing functions for a marketing association of peanut producers. The DMAs do not take title of the commodity, but they are authorized by CCC to provide and service CCC peanut marketing assistance loans (MALs) and loan deficiency payments (LDPs) for individual producers who have beneficial interest in peanuts. The DMAs are **not** controlled either directly or indirectly by a person or entity that acquires peanuts for processing or crushing through a business involved in buying and selling peanuts or peanut products.

**Peanut Load-in Charges:** Authorized thru 7 CFR 1421.104 -Making MALs, the Peanut Load-in Charge program ensures the proper storage of peanuts for which a MAL is being issued. CCC will pay reasonable handling and other associated costs (other than storage) incurred at the time at which the peanuts are placed in a warehouse. The handling charges are paid to the parent storage warehouse according to the handling rates and grading/inspection fees, which are approved for the State where the peanuts are inspected. The Peanut Load-in Charges are repaid to CCC by the warehouse at the time of MAL repayment. The Peanut Load-In Charge is the sum of the \$30 flat handling rate and the initial grading and inspection fee set by state location. Peanuts are the only crop covered with the load-in charges. In cases when peanuts are forfeited, CCC shall pay the storage, handling and cost associated with the forfeited quantity.

**Warehouse Storage Charges:** The nonrecourse MALs provide eligible producers with interim financing on their production and facilitate the orderly distribution of loan eligibility throughout the year. The nonrecourse loans allow eligible producers to store the production and pledge the commodities as collateral as an alternative to selling them immediately after harvest. The loan helps the producer with other expenses without having to sell the commodities at a time of year when prices tend to be the lowest. When market conditions become more favorable, a producer may sell the commodities and repay the loan with the proceeds from the sale. If a producer is unable to repay the loan, the producer may deliver to CCC the quantity of commodities pledged as collateral as full payment for the loan at maturity. For peanuts, CCC pays the warehouse storage cost when a MAL commodity is forfeited. For sugar, the producer or processor is responsible for warehouse storage, from the later of the following: Storage start date to date of maturity; or Title transfer to CCC. For wheat, CCC will pay the storage through the date of title transfer, but no later than five business days after the date of the sale.

**Lab Fee Grading:** Prior to non-recourse MALs for honey being advertised for sale, an Agricultural Marketing Service laboratory must grade the honey and a sample must be sent to a specific laboratory for adulteration testing. The lab fees for grading samples are paid for initially by CCC and then charged back to the producer during the settlement.

**Electronic Warehouse Receipts:** Electronic Warehouse Receipts are required by 7 CFR 1427.5(3). For a bale of cotton to be eligible to be pledged as collateral for a MAL or a subject of an LDP application, the bale must be represented by a warehouse receipt meeting the requirements outlined in § 1427.11, except as provided in §1427.10(e) and 1427.23(a)(4). Funds associated with the program pay for the activity associated with the receipt process and tracking of electronic warehouse receipts for collateralized rice and peanut MALs and LDPs.

**Recording Fee for UCC:** The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a set of laws that provide legal rules and regulations governing commercial or business dealings and transactions. UCC Article 9, *Secured Transactions*, governs secured transactions in personal property. Pursuant to the UCC, CCC is responsible for paying UCC filing fees to the Office of the Secretary of State by issuing checks.

**Dairy Margin Coverage:** Administered by FSA, DMC offers protection to dairy producers when the difference between the milk price and the average feed price (the margin) falls below a certain dollar amount of coverage selected by the producer. The 2018 Farm Bill replaced the Margin Protection Program (MPP-Dairy) with the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program. While the structure is similar, DMC was designed to more accurately reflect market conditions faced by dairy farmers.

These changes include lowering participant premiums, adding additional levels of coverage (up to \$9.50 per hundredweight for the first 5 million pounds of production), allowing a 75 percent credit (for continuing participants) or a 50 percent credit (for those taking cash) based on the difference between premiums and program payments accruing to the dairy operation during 2014 to 2017, and allowing producers to make a separate election for covered production over five million pounds. Additionally, the 2018 Farm Bill directed USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) to begin collecting data on premium alfalfa prices for the first time. Using

that new NASS data in a December 2021 rule, USDA changed the DMC feed cost formula to better reflect the actual cost dairy farmers pay for high-quality alfalfa hay. FSA is now calculating payments using 100 percent premium alfalfa hay rather than 50 percent. Also, the 2018 Farm Bill repealed the Dairy Product Donation Program and replaced it with a new fluid milk donation program that encourages dairy organizations to donate milk through food banks and similar organizations.

**Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (DIPP):** Administered by FSA, DIPP provides payments to dairy producers when a public regulatory agency directs them to remove their raw milk from the commercial market because it has been contaminated by pesticides or other residues. In December 2021, the DIPP regulations were amended to add provisions for the indemnification of cows that are not likely to be marketable for longer durations, as a result, for example, of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additional information on the DIPP program can be found in the FSA chapter.

### Other Commodity Programs

**Economic Adjustment Assistance for Textile Mills (EAATM):** EAATM is a program designed to maintain a globally competitive United States textile industry by limiting further market losses, plant closures, and employment declines. EAATM, which is administered by the AMS, authorizes economic assistance to domestic users of upland cotton, such as textile mills, that invest in capital improvements to their operations.

**Extra Long Staple Cotton:** The Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton Competitiveness Payment Program (ELS program) is designed to improve the competitiveness of U.S. grown ELS cotton on the world market. The ELS program makes payments to domestic users or exporters of U.S. grown ELS cotton when, for four consecutive weeks, a) the lowest foreign price quote for a competing variety is lower than the U.S. price quote and, b) the low foreign price quote is less than 113 percent of the U.S. loan rate for ELS cotton. In January 2020, USDA changed the eligible foreign price quotes used in the ELS program calculations to include the more widely available Egyptian Giza 94. Quotes for Israeli Pima H1 had been utilized for several years, but the growing availability of Giza 94 resulted in a change.

**Graze-out Payments:** FSA provides for Graze-Out payments to eligible producers who: 1) elect to use their acreage planted to barley, oats, triticale, or wheat for livestock grazing; and 2) agree to forgo harvesting the commodity during the applicable crop year. The requested Graze-Out acreage is not eligible for: 1) any marketing assistance loans or LDPs for the crop; 2) a crop insurance indemnity for the same field and tract grazed; or 3) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for the crop. Graze-Out payments are subject to the same basic eligibility requirements as LDPs.

**Cotton Ginning Cost Share:** The Cotton Ginning Cost Share (CGCS) program provided cost-share assistance payments to cotton producers with a share in the 2015 or 2016 cotton crop. CGCS provided cost-share funds to cotton producers of the U.S. with respect to cotton ginning. Program payments were disbursed to assist the domestic cotton industries in finding new and improved ways to market cotton. USDA ended this program in 2018; any residual outlays are from existing obligations.

**Farm Bill Implementation:** The 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and authority for the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the FSA, to use funds from CCC to cover expenses associated with the implementation of Title I of the Farm Bill. Program objectives are to reduce administrative burdens and costs to producers by streamlining and reducing paperwork, forms, and other administrative requirements, including through the implementation of new technologies that enhance efficiency and effectiveness of program delivery to producers.

**Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP):** Administered by FSA, if USDA is faced with a strong likelihood of sugar loan forfeitures, FFP requires that USDA purchase surplus sugar and sell it to bioenergy producers to reduce the surplus in the food use market and support sugar prices. The 2018 Farm Bill extended FFP through 2023.

The following table provides a four-year summary of outlays by commodity; the subsequent table provides a further breakdown of commodity outlays by program. Outlays are reflected based upon the fiscal year in which funding was spent or is anticipated to be spent. Commodity program payments are also tracked by crop year, which is a period from one year's harvest to the next. Commodity payments by crop year can be found in the Status of Program section of this chapter.

## GROSS OUTLAYS BY COMMODITY

Table CCC-3. Summary of Outlays by Commodity (thousands of dollars)

FISCAL YEARS:	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
<b>Feed Grains:</b>				
Barley .....	\$72,427	\$48,892	\$11,823	\$5,979
Corn .....	2,895,904	1,058,846	1,787,724	1,810,654
Grain Sorghum .....	243,601	3,529	3,558	10,630
Oats .....	5,300	2,172	3,874	887
<b>Subtotal Feed Grains.....</b>	<b>3,217,232</b>	<b>1,113,439</b>	<b>1,806,979</b>	<b>1,828,150</b>
<b>Other Commodities:</b>				
Dry Edible Peas .....	13,087	7,472	4,071	3,395
Extra Long Staple Cotton .....	155,868	96,658	110,584	134,213
Honey .....	5,300	2,412	5,283	4,181
Large Chickpeas .....	7,162	1,704	1,730	1,820
Lentils.....	20,135	11,294	4,655	4,220
Peanuts .....	1,271,057	1,322,146	1,487,851	929,203
Rice.....	630,964	494,158	261,151	174,041
Seed Cotton .....	988,279	479,957	16,411	40,737
Small Chickpeas .....	1,626	61	300	245
Sugar.....	1,059,551	930,311	1,013,330	1,035,129
Upland Seed Cotton.....	7,016	17,186	19,204	20,004
Upland Cotton .....	2,160,104	2,041,913	1,285,081	1,643,208
Wheat .....	1,935,172	926,291	257,894	178,373
Wool.....	-	2,706	4,370	4,370
<b>Subtotal Other Commodities.....</b>	<b>8,255,322</b>	<b>6,334,268</b>	<b>4,471,916</b>	<b>4,173,139</b>
<b>Oilseed Commodities:</b>				
Canola.....	97,723	34,648	15,191	12,251
Crambe .....	13	6	343	1
Flaxseed.....	6,726	795	465	518
Mustard Seed.....	142	7	458	391
Rapeseed.....	61	-	40	-
Safflower Seed .....	356	11	221	56
Sesame Seed .....	1	3	7	-
Soybeans.....	1,199,006	511,667	742,541	756,158
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil .....	592	466	24,596	20,932
Sunflower Seed Oil .....	19,094	1,858	8,791	8,028
<b>Subtotal Oilseed.....</b>	<b>1,323,713</b>	<b>549,460</b>	<b>792,654</b>	<b>798,333</b>
<b>Other Commodity Programs:</b>				
Dairy Margin Coverage.....	783,227	396,628	1,753,569	1,304,720
Dairy Margin Protection Program .....	138	139	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical .....	8	5	-	8
Textile Mills .....	34,311	33,659	36,838	33,238
Extra Long Staple.....	6,587	-	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share.....	10	2	-	2
Cotton Transition Assistance Program .....	1	-	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation .....	134,385	142,459	142,600	139,600
Recourse Loans .....	16,380	29,346	30,000	30,000
Misc. & Adjustments.....	-173,649	-72,395	-	-
<b>Total Misc.....</b>	<b>801,397</b>	<b>529,842</b>	<b>1,963,008</b>	<b>1,507,568</b>
<b>Total Gross Outlays<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>13,597,665</b>	<b>8,527,008</b>	<b>9,034,557</b>	<b>8,307,191</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include loan repayments.

## GROSS OUTLAYS BY PROGRAM AND COMMODITY

Table CCC-4. Outlays by Program and Commodity (thousands of dollars)

FISCAL YEARS:	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
<b>ARC</b>				
Barley .....	\$2,711	\$2,197	\$7,218	-
Corn .....	480,173	43,685	32,182	-
Grain Sorghum .....	7,361	1,116	1,322	\$6,789
Oats.....	3,659	1,601	3,197	-
<b>Subtotal Feed Grains.....</b>	<b>493,904</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>43,920</b>	<b>6,789</b>
<b>Other Commodities:</b>				
Dry Edible Peas .....	214	161	743	-
Large Chickpeas .....	39	5	70	-
Lentils.....	330	106	617	-
Peanuts .....	85	73	76	-
Rice.....	229	378	50	1
Seed Cotton .....	8,531	4,609	6,425	34,299
Small Chickpeas .....	43	17	75	-
Wheat .....	67,041	25,141	36,488	-
<b>Subtotal Other Commodities.....</b>	<b>76,512</b>	<b>30,491</b>	<b>44,545</b>	<b>34,300</b>
<b>Oilseed Commodities:</b>				
Canola.....	339	145	787	-
Crambe .....	13	6	31	-
Flaxseed.....	161	34	106	-
Mustard Seed.....	66	7	40	-
Rapeseed.....	-	-	1	-
Safflower Seed .....	131	4	139	-
Sesame Seed .....	1	3	7	-
Soybeans.....	718,393	11,864	14,522	-
Sunflower Seed Oil .....	2,270	317	87	-
<b>Subtotal Oilseeds .....</b>	<b>721,374</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>15,718</b>	-
Misc. ....	8,800	5,675	-	-
<b>Total ARC Outlays .....</b>	<b>1,300,590</b>	<b>97,145</b>	<b>104,183</b>	<b>41,089</b>
<b>PLC.....</b>				
Barley .....	55,641	43,584	-	-
Corn.....	1,104,228	1,527	-	-
Grain Sorghum .....	234,218	504	-	-
Oats.....	12	3	-	-
<b>Subtotal Feed Grains.....</b>	<b>1,394,099</b>	<b>45,619</b>	-	-
<b>Other Commodities:</b>				
Dry Edible Peas .....	7,601	7,080	-	-
Large Chickpeas .....	5,379	1,206	-	-
Lentils.....	16,130	11,048	-	-
Peanuts .....	405,319	386,596	651,252	17,820
Rice.....	384,167	276,714	110,091	3,776
Seed Cotton .....	979,748	475,348	9,986	6,438
Small Chickpeas .....	1,214	14	-	-
Wheat .....	1,686,082	862,419	-	-
<b>Subtotal Other Commodities.....</b>	<b>3,485,640</b>	<b>2,020,425</b>	<b>771,329</b>	<b>28,034</b>
<b>Oilseed Commodities:</b>				
Canola.....	90,984	33,611	-	-
Crambe .....	-	-	312	1
Flaxseed.....	6,186	625	-	-
Rapeseed.....	61	-	40	-
Safflower Seed .....	116	7	-	-
Sunflower Seed Oil .....	9,711	17	-	-
<b>Subtotal Oilseeds .....</b>	<b>107,058</b>	<b>34,260</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>1</b>
Misc. & Adjustments.....	7,124	6,328	-	-
<b>Total PLC Outlays.....</b>	<b>4,993,921</b>	<b>2,106,632</b>	<b>771,681</b>	<b>28,035</b>

Table CCC-4. Outlays by Program and Commodity-cont. (thousands of dollars)

FISCAL YEARS:	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
<b>Marketing Assistance Loan</b>				
<b>Placements <sup>1</sup></b>				
Barley .....	\$12,811	\$3,110	\$4,605	\$5,979
Corn .....	1,311,503	1,013,634	1,755,541	1,810,654
Grain Sorghum .....	2,022	1,909	2,236	3,841
Oats.....	1,629	568	676	887
<b>Subtotal Feed Grains.....</b>	<b>1,327,965</b>	<b>1,019,220</b>	<b>1,763,059</b>	<b>1,821,361</b>
<b>Other Commodities:</b>				
Dry Edible Peas .....	5,272	230	3,327	3,395
ELS Cotton.....	155,868	96,658	110,584	134,213
Honey .....	5,300	2,412	5,283	4,181
Large Chickpeas .....	1,744	492	1,660	1,820
Lentils.....	3,675	140	4,038	4,220
Peanuts .....	865,653	935,477	836,523	911,383
Rice Long Grain .....	144,267	146,617	131,589	145,655
Rice Medium-Short Grain .....	102,301	67,891	19,421	24,608
Small Chickpeas .....	369	30	225	245
Sugar.....	1,059,551	930,311	1,013,330	1,035,129
Upland Cotton .....	2,156,589	2,041,795	1,285,081	1,643,208
Upland Seed Cotton.....	7,016	17,186	19,204	20,004
Wheat .....	182,049	38,731	221,406	178,373
<b>Subtotal Other Commodities.....</b>	<b>4,689,656</b>	<b>4,277,970</b>	<b>3,651,671</b>	<b>4,106,435</b>
<b>Oilseed Payments:</b>				
Canola.....	6,400	893	14,404	12,251
Flaxseed.....	379	135	360	518
Mustard.....	76	-	419	391
Safflower Seed .....	109	-	83	56
Soybeans.....	474,788	499,803	728,020	756,158
Sunflower Seed Oil .....	7,113	1,524	8,704	8,028
Sunflower Seed non-Oil .....	592	466	24,596	20,932
<b>Subtotal Oilseeds .....</b>	<b>489,456</b>	<b>502,820</b>	<b>776,585</b>	<b>798,333</b>
Recourse Loans .....	16,380	29,346	30,000	30,000
Misc. & Adjustments.....	-189,573	-84,398	-	-
<b>Total, Marketing Assistance Loans.....</b>	<b>6,333,884</b>	<b>5,744,959</b>	<b>6,221,315</b>	<b>6,756,129</b>
<b>LDP</b>				
Barley .....	1,264	-	-	-
Rice Long Grain .....	-	2,558	-	-
Soybeans.....	5,825	-	-	-
Upland Cotton .....	3,515	118	-	-
Wool.....	-	2,706	4,370	4,370
<b>Total LDP.....</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>4,370</b>
<b>Other Programs</b>				
Dairy Margin Coverage .....	783,227	96,628	1,753,569	1,304,720
Dairy Margin Protection Program .....	138	139	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical .....	8	5	-	8
Textile Mills .....	34,311	33,659	36,838	33,238
Extra Long Staple.....	6,587	-	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share.....	10	2	-	2
Cotton Transition & Advance Program..	1	-	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation .....	134,385	142,459	142,600	139,600
<b>Total Misc.....</b>	<b>958,666</b>	<b>572,890</b>	<b>1,933,008</b>	<b>1,477,569</b>
<b>Gross Outlays, Grand Total .....</b>	<b>13,597,665</b>	<b>8,527,008</b>	<b>9,034,557</b>	<b>8,307,192</b>

<sup>1</sup> Does not include loan repayments.

## LOANS MADE AND REPAID BY COMMODITY- MARKET ASSISTANCE LOANS

Table CCC-5. Loans Made and Repaid by Commodity (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	2021 Loans Made	2021 Loans Repaid	2021 Net Outlays	2022 Loans Made	2022 Loans Repaid	2022 Net Outlays	2023 Loans Made	2023 Loans Repaid	2023 Net Outlays	2024 Loans Made	2024 Loans Repaid	2024 Net Outlays
<b>Feed Grains:</b>												
Barley .....	\$12,811	\$15,239	-\$2,429	\$3,110	\$5,174	-\$2,063	\$4,605	\$3,242	\$1,363	\$5,979	\$5,053	\$926
Corn .....	1,311,503	1,506,039	-194,536	1,013,634	1,068,653	-55,019	1,755,541	1,552,895	202,646	1,810,654	1,798,585	12,069
Grain Sorghum .....	2,022	2,644	-622	1,909	3,000	-1,091	2,236	1,795	441	3,841	3,476	365
Oats.....	1,629	1,806	-176	568	640	-73	676	565	111	887	846	41
<b>Total Feed Grains .....</b>	<b>1,327,965</b>	<b>1,525,728</b>	<b>-197,763</b>	<b>1,019,220</b>	<b>1,077,467</b>	<b>-58,246</b>	<b>1,763,059</b>	<b>1,558,497</b>	<b>204,562</b>	<b>1,821,361</b>	<b>1,807,960</b>	<b>13,401</b>
<b>Oilseed Payments:</b>												
Canola.....	6,400	7,448	-1,048	893	608	285	14,404	11,999	2,404	12,251	12,362	-111
Flaxseed.....	379	288	91	135	116	19	360	323	37	518	498	20
Mustard Seed.....	-	86	-86	-	-	-	83	80	3	56	51	5
Safflower Seed.....	109	85	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybeans.....	474,788	568,188	-93,401	499,803	527,221	-27,419	728,020	714,475	13,545	756,158	754,475	1,683
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil.....	592	555	36	1,524	1,437	87	8,704	8,394	311	8,028	8,098	-69
Sunflower Seed Oil.....	7,113	6,832	281	466	667	-201	24,596	23,622	974	20,932	21,374	-442
<b>Total Oilseed .....</b>	<b>489,380</b>	<b>583,483</b>	<b>-94,102</b>	<b>502,820</b>	<b>530,049</b>	<b>-27,229</b>	<b>776,166</b>	<b>758,892</b>	<b>17,274</b>	<b>797,942</b>	<b>796,857</b>	<b>1,085</b>
<b>Other Commodities</b>												
Dry Edible Peas .....	5,272	5,666	-394	230	1,580	-1,350	3,327	2,110	1,218	3,395	3,199	196
Honey .....	5,300	5,917	-618	2,412	3,714	-1,302	5,283	4,143	1,140	4,181	4,174	8
Large Chickpeas .....	1,744	3,700	-1,955	492	1,346	-854	1,660	993	667	1,820	1,663	158
Lentils.....	3,675	2,669	1,006	140	710	-570	4,038	3,711	326	4,220	4,547	-326
Mustard.....	76	-	76	-	-	-	419	301	118	391	332	59
Peanuts.....	865,653	881,777	-16,124	935,477	902,039	33,437	836,523	824,124	12,399	911,383	888,359	23,024
Rice Long Grain .....	144,267	165,486	-21,218	146,617	161,599	-14,983	131,589	156,585	-24,996	145,655	145,525	130
Rice Medium-Short Grain ....	102,301	105,944	-3,643	67,891	71,434	-3,543	19,421	19,591	-171	24,608	24,512	96
ELS cotton (lint).....	155,868	232,653	-76,784	96,658	110,334	-13,675	110,584	98,713	11,871	134,213	131,282	2,931
Small Chickpeas .....	369	760	-391	30	230	-200	225	0	195	245	145	100
Sugar.....	1,059,551	1,059,551	-	930,311	930,311	-	1,013,330	1,013,330	-	1,035,129	1,035,129	-
Seed Cotton (upland).....	7,016	7,016	-	17,186	17,186	-	19,204	19,204	-	20,004	20,004	-
Upland Cotton (lint).....	2,156,589	2,224,255	-67,666	2,041,795	2,067,012	-25,217	1,285,081	1,281,980	3,101	1,643,208	1,623,342	19,866
Wheat.....	182,049	176,070	5,979	38,731	50,697	-11,966	221,406	142,434	78,972	178,373	178,991	-619
<b>Total Other Commodities ..</b>	<b>4,689,731</b>	<b>4,871,464</b>	<b>-181,732</b>	<b>4,277,970</b>	<b>4,318,192</b>	<b>-40,222</b>	<b>3,652,090</b>	<b>3,567,250</b>	<b>84,840</b>	<b>4,106,826</b>	<b>4,061,203</b>	<b>45,622</b>
Recourse Loans.....	16,380	-	16,380	29,346	-	29,346	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
Misc./Adjustments.....	-189,573	180,638	-189,573	-84,398	286,209	-370,607	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>6,333,884</b>	<b>7,161,312</b>	<b>-646,790</b>	<b>5,744,959</b>	<b>6,211,917</b>	<b>-466,958</b>	<b>6,221,315</b>	<b>5,884,639</b>	<b>336,677</b>	<b>6,756,129</b>	<b>6,666,021</b>	<b>90,108</b>

**CONSERVATION PROGRAMS**

Title II of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and enrollment authority for new and existing conservation programs implemented by FSA and NRCS. These programs help farmers adopt and maintain conservation systems that protect water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect, and enhance wildlife habitat and wetlands, conserve water and sequester carbon. FSA and NRCS administer several programs that are financed through CCC.

**SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS CONSERVATION PROGRAMS****Table CCC-6. Summary of Outlays-Conservation Programs (thousands of dollars)**

Program	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
<b>CONSERVATION .....</b>	<b>\$1,854,703</b>	<b>\$1,814,715</b>	<b>\$2,180,575</b>	<b>\$2,260,881</b>
<b>Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).....</b>	<b>1,848,361</b>	<b>1,808,436</b>	<b>2,173,925</b>	<b>2,254,231</b>
CRP Financial Assistance.....	1,840,671	1,798,270	2,134,455	2,222,885
CRP Technical Assistance.....	7,691	10,166	39,470	31,346
<b>Emergency Forest Conservation Reserve.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>		
<b>Organic Certification Cost Share.....</b>	<b>6,329</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>6,650</b>
Organic Certification Cost Share- AMS.....	622	622	650	650
Organic Certification Cost Share- National.....	5,707	5,655	6,000	6,000
Sequestration- Conservation Programs <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-2,629	-2,166

<sup>1</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):** Administered by FSA and NRCS, CRP is a voluntary program that assists farm owners and operators in conserving and improving soil, water, air, and wildlife resources by converting highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage normally devoted to the production of agricultural commodities to a long-term resource-conserving cover. CRP participants enroll contracts for periods from 10 to 15 years in exchange for annual rental payments and cost-share and technical assistance for installing approved conservation practices.

CRP enrolls land through general and continuous signups. Under general signup provisions, producers compete nationally during specified enrollment periods for acceptance based on an environmental benefits index. Under continuous signup provisions, producers enroll specified high-environmental value lands such as wetlands, riparian buffers, and various types of wildlife habitat at any time during the year without competition. Grassland enrollment is continuous, but competitive.

The 2018 Farm Bill extended and modified authorization for CRP through 2023. The acreage cap was increased from 24 million acres to 27 million acres by 2023 and includes 8.6 million acres for continuous practices and 2 million acres for grasslands. Additionally, the Farm Bill created two new pilot programs: the Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and River’s initiative (CLEAR 30, which has 30-year contracts) and a Soil Health and Income Protection Program. FSA is targeting at least 40 percent of continuous CRP acres to the practices considered as CLEAR 30. A proportional, historic State acreage allocation was included for a portion of the acres available for enrollment. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorized up to \$12 million in incentive payments for tree thinning and related activities and provides additional haying and grazing flexibilities.

Beginning in 2021, the Secretary announced the approval of several incentives to boost enrollment in CRP and encourage farmers to adopt “climate-smart” conservation practices. The Climate-Smart Practice Incentive provides producers with an incentive of up to 10 percent for specific practices that have climate benefits. Incentive rates for each practice will be established based on the current categorization system used in the General CRP Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) (3, 4, 5, or 10 percent). The Climate-Smart Practice Incentive is annual, and the amount is based on the benefits of each practice type. Climate-Smart CRP practices include:

- **Tree practices:** Establishment of trees and permanent grasses. The contract length for all tree practices will be extended to 15 years to have the most impact for carbon sequestration.
- **Restoring the Soil Productivity Index:** USDA will allow county rental rates to be adjusted upward or downward using a soil productivity index range of 0.5-1.5 (50-150 percent of the county rental rate).
- **Restoring “Inflationary” Adjustments:** USDA will increase the county rental rate by a one-time, 10 percent “inflationary” adjustment for the life of the contract.



- **Restoring Water Quality Incentive:** USDA will restore the practice-based incentive for buffers and water quality targeted practices.
- **Practice Incentive Payments:** Continuous CRP practice incentive payment will increase from the current 20 percent up to 50 percent, the maximum authorized by the Farm Bill. To ensure implementation of the conservation plan, 10 percent will be held back until a sufficient period into the contract to ensure compliance.
- **Adding Grassland Priority Zones:** To increase enrollment of grasslands in migratory corridors and wildlife habitat, the Secretary will continue to add additional national priority zones as a consideration when ranking grassland applications.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

To ensure accountability and climate benefits, USDA will implement a comprehensive, multi-year initiative to measure, monitor, assess, and evaluate the soil carbon benefits of land enrolled in CRP. Over the coming year, USDA will work with research partners to study the carbon sequestration and reduced nitrous oxide emissions from enrolling acres into this program.

NRCS, and cooperating partners, will collect soil samples from CRP-enrolled and similar land that is still being farmed on a rolling 3-year interval. These samples will be used to validate the soil carbon sequestration levels for land enrolled in CRP.

Since the evaluation of CRP will include a representative sample of programs that are enrolled in working lands programs as a reference, this data set can also be used to test the benefits of practices targeted at soil health. This will inform the role of climate smart agriculture practices and the environmental practices of land stewardship on working lands and how they can play a role toward the goal of conserving 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030.

The monitoring and assessment will be done primarily in partnership with land grant universities or other research institutions but may also include technical service providers or other cooperators. USDA will also conduct outreach to 1890 Land-Grant Institutions, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges, and other potential technical service providers from underserved communities.

USDA is designing the sampling protocols to not only inform soil carbon benefits from CRP, but also include other major resource concerns for particular practices (e.g., water quality for buffers or wildlife benefits for duck nesting habitat) when appropriate.

The results of the research will be used to inform climate incentives provided through CRP and the climate portion of the Environmental Benefits Index. Additionally, USDA plans to provide a more precise estimate of specific climate benefits by practice, region, or, eventually, even farm or contract level. This improved data and modeling will in turn improve USDA's ability to support landowners undertaking conservation activities to participate in carbon markets and for the United States to document contributions to commitments under international climate goals.

**CRP Transition Incentives:** The 2018 Farm Bill extended the Transition Incentives Program through 2023. It authorized up to \$50 million to encourage the transition of expiring CRP land to a beginning, socially disadvantaged, or veteran farmer or rancher so land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. The transitioning landowner no longer need be a retiring producer. The 2018 Farm Bill also reauthorized transition for land that will be prepared for organic production or enrolled in NRCS's Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) or the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

**Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP):** The Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act of 2006, P.L. 109-148, as amended by P.L. 109-234 and P.L. 110-28, mandated that the Secretary carry out an emergency pilot program in States that the Secretary determines have suffered damage to merchantable timber in counties affected by hurricanes during the 2005 calendar year. The Act provided \$404.1 million for this program, called EFCRP. These acres have not counted against the CRP maximum program authority for acreage enrollment. The final annual rental payments of \$14,287 were made in 2021. Additional information on the EFCRP program can be found in the FSA chapter.

**Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMAP):** The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized CCC funding of \$10 million for 2001 and subsequent years for AMAP. AMAP provides cost-share

assistance to producers in States in which Federal Crop Insurance Program participation is historically low as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary delegated authority to implement this program to NRCS (50 percent), RMA (40 percent), and FSA (10 percent). The funds are used to:

- Provide financial assistance to producers to construct or improve water management or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming through NRCS.
- Enter partnerships with universities, county cooperative extension offices, non-profit organizations, and others to provide producers assistance to understand and use crop insurance and other farm safety net tools so they can make the best risk management decisions for their agricultural operations through RMA.
- Provide cost share assistance to producers and handlers of agricultural products for the costs of obtaining or maintaining organic certification through FSA’s Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP).

## **DISASTER PROGRAMS**

Title I of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and authority for disaster programs funded through CCC. Administered through FSA, CCC offers a variety of programs to help farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster events.

### **SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS- DISASTER PROGRAMS**

***Table CCC 7. Summary of Outlays-Disaster Programs (thousands of dollars)***

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>DISASTER PROGRAMS.....</b>	<b>\$825,999</b>	<b>\$1,763,099</b>	<b>\$1,401,651</b>	<b>\$1,410,427</b>
Non-Insured Assistance Program .....	172,803	237,148	175,000	175,000
Noninsured Assistance Program Loss Adjuster.....	1,929	1,941	2,000	2,000
Livestock Forage Program .....	546,861	1,241,854	991,204	996,328
Livestock Indemnity Program .....	17,849	22,233	24,811	23,480
Emergency Livestock Assistance .....	76,948	248,810	197,245	195,996
Tree Assistance Program.....	9,608	11,113	11,390	17,623
Tree Assistance Program- Pecan .....	-	-	1	-
Sequestration- Disaster Programs <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-79,894	-80,394

<sup>1</sup>2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

**Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP):** NAP provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops to protect against natural disasters that result in lower yields or crop losses, or crops prevented from being planted. NAP provides “catastrophic” and additional (“buy-up”) coverage for crops in locations where Federal crop insurance is unavailable. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized permanent funding for buy-up coverage, which has been the case for catastrophic coverage since 1994. Producers who elect buy-up coverage select a by-crop coverage level between 50 and 65 percent, in 5 percent increments, at 100 percent of the average market price. Producers also pay a service fee and a fixed premium equal to 5.25 percent of the liability for buy-up coverage. The 2018 Farm Bill increased the service fee. Service fees are waived for limited resource, beginning, veteran and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers; buy-up coverage premiums are reduced by 50 percent for those same farmers. In addition, a payment limit of \$125,000 remains for catastrophic coverage payments, while the 2018 Farm Bill increased the payment limit for additional NAP coverage to \$300,000. NAP was first authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994.

**Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program:** The following four disaster programs were authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill under the USDA Supplemental Disaster Assistance program. The 2014 Farm Bill made these programs permanent. These programs were re-authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill.

- Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses due to qualifying drought or fire on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or that is planted specifically for grazing. LFP payments for drought are equal to 60 percent of the monthly feed cost for up to 5 months, depending upon the severity of the drought. LFP payments for fire are specific to federally managed rangeland and are equal to 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the producer is prohibited from grazing the managed rangeland, not to exceed 180 calendar days.
- Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP): LIP provides benefits to eligible livestock owners and contract growers for livestock deaths more than normal mortality caused by an eligible loss condition, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease, or eligible attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by federal law. LIP payments to eligible livestock owners are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock. Rates for contract growers of poultry or swine are based on 75 percent of national average input costs for the applicable livestock. It also provides benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price if the sale occurred due to injury that was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or due to an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.
- Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP): ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, not covered by LFP and LIP including livestock and feed transportation in excess of normal due to drought.
- Tree Assistance Program (TAP): TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. The 2018 Farm Bill provided authority for a higher payment rate for beginning or veteran farmers or ranchers.
  - Tree Assistance Program - Pecan: The BBA expanded coverage under TAP by providing \$15 million for 2017 pecan tree losses for growers who suffered a pecan stand mortality loss that exceeds 7.5 percent (rather than a mortality loss that exceeds 15 percent) due to an eligible natural disaster. Residual outlays are from outstanding obligations.

## **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

Title III of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and authority for Export and Foreign Assistance programs funded through CCC. Administered in partnership with FAS, CCC offers a variety of programs in support of U.S. agriculture. Export and foreign assistance programs allow the U.S. to respond to emergency food needs world-wide, assist developing countries and emerging democracies to modernize and strengthen their agricultural sectors, develop new markets and mitigate the impact of trade barriers, and promote exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products.

### **SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

*Table CCC-8. Summary of Outlays-Foreign Assistance Programs (thousands of dollars)*

Program	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
<b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS</b> .....	<b>\$571,164</b>	<b>\$392,393</b>	<b>\$663,004</b>	<b>\$575,537</b>
<b>Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust</b> .....	-	<b>32,281</b>	<b>135,004</b>	<b>47,537</b>
<b>Food for Progress</b> .....	<b>384,415</b>	<b>126,806</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>
Food For Progress Commodity Purchases.....	297,779	83,813	190,000	190,000
Food for Progress Ocean Transport.....	74,399	36,383	40,000	40,000
Food For Progress Administrative Expenses.....	12,236	6,610	15,000	15,000
<b>Agricultural Trade Promotion &amp; Facilitation Program</b> ....	<b>186,749</b>	<b>233,307</b>	<b>283,000</b>	<b>283,000</b>
Market Access Program .....	156,886	190,788	225,000	225,000
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program .....	23,372	35,271	34,500	34,500
Quality Samples Program.....	933	1,120	3,000	3,000
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops .....	4,403	4,860	9,000	9,000
Emerging Markets Program .....	1,155	1,266	8,000	8,000
Priority Trade Trust .....	-	-	3,500	3,500
Sequestration- Foreign Assistance Programs <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-30,096	-30,096

<sup>1</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

**The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT):** BEHT is a commodity and/or monetary reserve designed to ensure that the United States can meet its international food aid commitments. Assets of the Trust can be released any time the Administrator of the USAID determines that PL 480 Title II is inadequate to meet those needs in any fiscal year. When a release from the Trust is authorized, the Trust's assets cover all commodity costs associated with the release. All non-commodity costs, including ocean freight charges; internal transportation, handling, and storage overseas; and certain administrative costs are paid by CCC. The 2018 Farm Bill extended the authorization to replenish the BEHT through 2023.

On April 27, 2022, the Biden Administration announced that the USDA and USAID would release the full BEHT balance as part of an effort to provide \$670 million in food assistance to countries in need due to the invasion of Ukraine. USDA released the available balance of \$282 million to USAID to procure commodities to meet the emergency food needs. USAID will use the funds to procure U.S. food commodities to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries facing severe food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen. The Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022: Public Law 117–128 General Provision 601, provides \$20 million to replenish the trust.

**Food for Progress Program (FPP):** Administered through FAS, FPP helps developing countries and emerging democracies modernize and strengthen their agricultural sectors. U.S. agricultural commodities donated to recipient countries are sold on the local market and the proceeds are used to support agricultural, economic or infrastructure development programs. The 2018 Farm Bill extended FPP through 2023.

**Market Access Program (MAP):** Administered through FAS, CCC funds are used to reimburse participating organizations for a portion of the costs of carrying out overseas marketing and promotional activities. The 2018 Farm Bill continued the authority for the MAP program with annual funding of \$200 million for 2019–2023.

**Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD):** Administered through FAS, under the FMD program, \$34.5 million in cost-share assistance is provided to nonprofit commodity and agricultural trade associations to support overseas market development activities that are designed to remove long-term impediments to increased U.S. trade.

**Quality Samples Program (QSP):** Administered through AMS, CCC provides funding for QSP initiative, samples of U.S. agricultural products are provided to foreign importers to promote a better understanding and appreciation for the high quality of U.S. products.

**Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC):** Administered through FAS, CCC provides up to \$9 million annually for this program, which has been extended through 2023. The TASC program provides funding to eligible U.S. organizations for projects that address sanitary, phytosanitary, and technical barriers that prohibit or threaten the export of U.S. specialty crops. Eligible activities include seminars and workshops, study tours, field surveys, pest and disease research, and pre-clearance programs.

**Emerging Markets Program (EMP):** Administered through FAS, EMP provides cost-share funding for technical assistance activities such as feasibility studies, market research, sectorial assessments, orientation visits, specialized training, and business workshops. The EMP helps U.S. organizations promote exports of U.S. agricultural products to countries that have, or are developing, market-oriented economies and that have the potential to be viable commercial markets.

**Priority Trade Fund:** The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes \$3.5 million per year from 2019-2023 for authorized activities to access, develop, maintain, and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities. The funding can be applied to MAP, FMD, and TASC or EMP. Allocation of Priority Trade funding will be informed by the extent to which program applications exceed available funds for one or more programs. PTF is administered through FAS.

**Export Credit Guarantees:** Administered through the FAS, the short-term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) guarantees (for up to 18 months) payments due to U.S. exporters, or their assignees (U.S. financial institutions), from foreign banks for export sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Under the Facility Guarantee Program (FGP), USDA provides guarantees of commercial financing for exports of capital goods and services to improve handling, marketing, processing, storage, or distribution of U.S. agricultural commodities in emerging markets. Under both programs, USDA charges risk-based fees designed to cover program operating costs and losses.

The 2024 budget continues to reflect credit reform procedures for Federal credit programs authorized by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. These procedures require that for direct loans or loan guarantees issued since 1992, budget authority and outlays for these programs represent estimated subsidy costs over the life of the program, rather than claims, disbursements, and repayments. The appropriation language specifies the portion of the requested budget authority to be used for administrative

expenses, which are funded via a discretionary annual appropriation. Budget authority for the subsidy represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cash flows over the lifetime of the credit guarantee. Budget authority and outlays for subsidy are presented in the Budget in the program account. All claims disbursement and repayment activity related to loans made in 1992 or later appear in a "financing account" and are considered "off-budget" for purposes of estimating the deficit. Budget authority and outlays for pre-1992 portfolios of guarantees and claims are reflected in the budget in "liquidating accounts" and are calculated on a cash basis as before, to represent claim disbursements and borrower repayments.

### **CCC CHARTER ACT**

The CCC Charter Act enables CCC to broadly support the U.S. agriculture industry for authorized purposes and programs including commodity and income support, natural resources conservation, export promotion, international food aid, disaster assistance, agricultural research, and bioenergy development. The Charter Act provides broad authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use CCC funding in fulfillment of its purpose. Additional authority provided within the Charter Act permits CCC to enter and carry out contracts or agreements and to secure reimbursable service, that are necessary to conduct its business. Funding provided under authority of the CCC Charter Act cannot exceed the borrowing authority of CCC.

#### **SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS, CCC CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS**

*Table CCC-9. Summary of Outlays-CCC Charter Act Programs (thousands of dollars)*

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>\$782,529</b>	<b>\$133,338</b>	<b>\$180,849</b>	<b>\$79,627</b>
Contracts, Section 4.....	8,593	9,396	22,000	22,000
Reimbursable Agreements, Section 11.....	43,286	60,572	56,102	56,102
Capital Stock Interest, Section 7.....	1,625	1,500	1,500	1,500
Authorized Authorities, Section 5 .....	729,025	61,870	101,247	25
Environmental Compliance .....	16	0	25	25
Hazardous Materials Management .....	16	11	15	15
Hazardous Waste Judgment .....	-	117	10	10
Trade Mitigation Programs.....	729,009	61,870	101,222	-
Market Facilitation Program.....	45,330	2,241	1,095	-
Food Distribution Program.....	329,184	771	236	-
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program.....	57,488	58,480	99,575	-
Seafood -Trade Relief Program.....	297,007	378	316	-
Sequestration-Charter Act Programs <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-4,259	-4,259

<sup>1</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

**Contracts and Agreements, Section 4:** Authority is provided under Section 4 of the CCC Charter Act permitting CCC to enter and carry out contracts or agreements that are necessary to conduct its business.

**Reimbursable Services, Section 11:** Reimbursable services are authorized under Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act. CCC is authorized to accept and utilize, on a compensated or uncompensated basis, personnel, services, facilities, and information of any agency of the Federal Government, and of any State, the District of Columbia, any territory. CCC may allot or transfer funding to agencies CCC has requested assistance from in the conduct of its business. Funding provided under Section 11 cannot exceed the 1995 funding level of \$56.1 million.

**Capital Stock, Section 7:** Section 7 of the CCC Charter Act outlines the authority and requirements in respect to Capital Stock. CCC is authorized to have capital stock of \$100,000,000, held by the United States. CCC pays interest to the United States Treasury on the amount of its capital stock.

**Trade Mitigation Programs, Section 5:** The CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C 714e) Section 5 authorizes CCC to assist in the disposition of surplus commodities and to increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is conducting the Food Purchase and Distribution Program (FPDP), one of three USDA trade mitigation programs aimed at assisting farmers suffering from damage due to unjustified trade retaliation by foreign nations. Under FPDP, USDA buys food products produced on American farms by American farmers through approved vendors

who have proven they can supply U.S.-produced products. Amounts to be purchased are based on an economic analysis of the damage caused by tariffs illegally imposed on these crops by some U.S. trade partners. The Trade Mitigation programs funded through this section ended in 2021, any residual outlays are from existing obligations.

- **Market Facilitation Program:** provides direct payments to producers of commodities impacted by trade actions of foreign governments in 2018 and 2019. This support helps farmers manage disrupted markets, deal with surplus commodities, and expand and develop new markets at home and abroad. USDA’s Farm Service Agency distributed \$23 billion in payments. The signup period ended December 20, 2019.
- **Food Purchase and Distribution Program (FPDP):** provides funding to purchase unexpected surplus of affected commodities such as fruits, nuts, rice, legumes, beef, pork, and milk for distribution to food banks and other nutrition programs. AMS is conducting FPDP, one of three USDA trade mitigation programs aimed at assisting farmers suffering from damage due to unjustified trade retaliation by foreign nations. Under FPDP, USDA buys food products produced on American farms by American farmers through approved vendors who have proven they can supply U.S.-produced products. Amounts to be purchased are based on an economic analysis of the damage caused by tariffs illegally imposed on these crops by some U.S. trade partners.
- **Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (ATP):** ATP was created in 2018 to help U.S. agricultural exporters develop new markets and mitigate the adverse effects of other countries’ tariff and non-tariff barriers. The ATP provides cost-share assistance to eligible U.S. organizations for activities such as consumer advertising, public relations, point-of-sale demonstrations, participation in trade fairs and exhibits, market research, and technical assistance. The ATP is available to all sectors of U.S. agriculture, including fish and forest product producers, mainly through partnerships with non-profit national and regional organizations. FAS administers the ATP under authorities of the CCC Charter Act.
- **Seafood Trade Relief Program (STRP):** STRP provides direct payments to fishermen impacted by adverse trade actions from foreign governments on eligible seafood species harvested in 2019. STRP was provided \$530 million to remain available through 2021. USDA’s Farm Service Agency has paid out over \$299 million to over 7,000 fishermen through 2021. The signup period for STRP began September 14, 2020 and ended January 15, 2021.

### ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES

Additional authorities are provided within the Farm Bill, and other legislation to CCC to carry out additional programs, or in support of existing authorizes. These additional authorities are often in the form of general provisions within appropriation acts, or other authorizing legislations, in addition to discretionary funding.

#### SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS-ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES

*Table CCC-10. Summary of Outlays from Additional Authorities (thousands of dollars)*

Program	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
<b>ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES</b> .....	<b>\$60,168</b>	<b>\$225,458</b>	<b>\$438,531</b>	<b>\$694,467</b>
<b>Farm Bill</b> .....	<b>32,609</b>	<b>30,483</b>	<b>30,568</b>	<b>5,566</b>
Citrus Trust Fund (2018 Farm Bill, Sec. 12605) .....	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Biomass Crop Assistance Program.....	55	57	58	58
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity.....	1	0	10	8
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable) .....	7,553	5,426	5,500	5,500
Sequestration- Additional Authorities <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-713	-713
<b>Appropriation Acts</b> .....	<b>12,116</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>12,500</b>
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill (GP711) .....	12,116	12,404	12,500	12,500
<b>Mandatory Appropriation</b> .....	<b>-</b>	<b>15,006</b>	<b>214,493</b>	<b>97,951</b>
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.....	-	15,006	204,493	92,951
Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022.....	-	-	10,000	5,000
<b>Discretionary Appropriation</b> .....	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Oriental Fruit Fly.....	3,143	3,481	3,000	2,500
<b>Interest &amp; Operating Expenses</b> .....	<b>12,300</b>	<b>164,084</b>	<b>177,970</b>	<b>575,949</b>
Treasury Interest.....	12,691	164,598	178,470	576,449
Operating Expenses .....	-391	-514	-500	-500

<sup>1</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

## Farm Bill Authorizations

**Citrus Trust Fund:** The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, Section 12605, established the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund to receive funds transferred from the CCC to be used for the purpose of carrying out the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program in section 412(j) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(j)). The CCC made available \$25,000,000 in fiscal year 2022. These funds will remain available until expended.

**Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP):** Administered by FSA, BCAP provides incentives to farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to establish, cultivate and harvest eligible biomass for heat, power, bio-based products, research, and advanced biofuels. Crop producers and bioenergy facilities can team together to submit proposals to USDA for selection as a BCAP project area. BCAP was extended through 2018 and funded at \$25 million per fiscal year. However, the appropriations acts capped the program at \$23 million in 2015 and at \$3 million in 2016 and 2017. The 2018 appropriations prevented FSA from using staff and other resources to administer BCAP in 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill did provide an authorization to spend up to \$25 million annually through 2023 but changed the funding source from CCC mandatory funds to discretionary funds subject to annual appropriation. It also adds algae as an eligible material.

**Grassland Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program):** The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) was a voluntary program jointly managed by NRCS and FSA. The program purpose is to assist owners and operators of private land in protecting grazing uses and the related grassland values such as grassland-dependent plants and animals, soil erosion control, and air or water quality protect. The Agricultural Act of 2014 repealed the Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) but does not affect the validity or terms of any GRP contract, agreement or easement entered prior to the date of enactment on February 7, 2014, or any associated payments required to be made in connection with an existing GRP contract, agreement, or easement.

## Appropriations Act

**Administrative Expenses for Farm Bill programs:** General Provision Section 711 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), authorizes the CCC to provide funding related to salaries and administrative expenses, to programs established or amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-79) or by a successor to that Act, excluding programs within title I or subtitle A of title III of such Act and programs provided with indefinite funding. Funding provided under this provision is not subject to statutory limitations associated with section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i). The administrative expenses below are a subset of the funds available for their associated programs.

### SUMMARY OF OUTLAYS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR FARM BILL PROGRAMS (SECTION 711)

*Table CCC-11. Summary of Outlays GP Section 711 (thousands of dollars)*

Program	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
Emerging Market Program.....	\$784	\$918	\$969	\$969
Food for Progress .....	4,091	4,605	3,645	3,645
Foreign Market Development Cooperative Program.....	1,035	1,171	1,245	1,245
Market Access Program .....	5,339	5,106	5,285	5,285
Technical Assistance Specialty Crop.....	868	604	1,086	1,086
Pima Cotton Trust .....	-	-	135	135
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust.....	-	-	135	135
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$12,116</b>	<b>\$12,404</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>	<b>\$12,500</b>

**Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security or CARES Act, 2020 (P.L.116-136, Section 11002)** provided authority for an early replenishment of CCC borrowing authority of \$14 billion, additionally \$1.1 billion was re-allocated from the \$6.5 billion provided for payments associated to CFAP, to CFAP 2. The authority allowed CCC to fund a second round of CFAP payments. CFAP 2 payments were calculated using the price decline between mid-January 2020 and late July 2020 for non-specialty crops and livestock, while specialty crop producers were paid a percentage of their 2019 sales. CFAP provided vital assistance to producers of agricultural commodities with financial assistance that gives them the ability to absorb sales declines and increased marketing costs associated with the coronavirus pandemic. Funding also provided support to the following programs:

- **Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crop:** \$200 million has supported small specialty crop operations with their food safety certification costs, producers who sold their hogs through spot market sales, livestock

producers who suffered losses due to insufficient access to processing, and timber harvesting and hauling businesses that experienced losses due to the pandemic.

- **Cotton and Wool Apparel (CAWA):** \$50 million has supported cotton and wool apparel manufacturers who suffered from a decline in sales due to the pandemic through its Cotton and Wool Apparel (CAWA) Program.

### **Mandatory Appropriations**

**Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust:** On April 27, 2022, the Biden Administration released the available balance of the BEHT as part of an effort to provide food assistance to countries in need as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. In addition to the funding available, the Secretary made available \$388 million in additional funding through CCC to cover cost associated with ocean freight transportation, inland transport, internal transport, shipping and handling, and other accompanying costs.

**Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022:** Public Law 117–128 General Provision 601, provides \$20 million, to remain available until expended to replenish the trust, BEHT is a critical backstop when international famine needs exceed available normal funding for U.S. assistance.

### **Discretionary Programs**

**Oriental Fruit Fly:** Administered by FSA, the Oriental Fruit Fly (OFF) Program provides payments to eligible producers who suffered losses due to the Oriental fruit fly quarantine in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Due to the quarantine imposed, producers were unable to bring their crop to market. Crop insurance and other similar programs do not apply in instances of a state or federally declared quarantine. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6), provided \$9 million in discretionary appropriations to be available until expended.

### **Operating Expenses**

**Treasury Interest:** CCC pays interest on funding borrowed from the Treasury. Interest is paid at a rate based upon the average interest rate of all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the U.S. as of the preceding month. Interest may also be paid on other notes and obligations at a rate prescribed by the CCC and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.



**NON-EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS**

CCC, with authorities granted by Congress under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, (P.L.107-171) and re-authorized by successive Acts, transfers funding in aid of the stabilization and support of farm income and commodity prices through programs related to commodity and income support, conservation, export promotion, international food aid and disaster assistance, among others. Additional authority is provided under P. L. 107-171, Subtitle E section 10417, the Animal Health Protection Act to transfer funds as determined necessary by the Secretary for the arrest, control, eradication, or prevention of the spread of pests or disease of livestock and for related expenses. The following table displays CCC Transfers to recipient agencies, in support of Farm Bill, and the Animal Health Protection Act.

**SUMMARY-NON-EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS, FARM BILL****Table CCC-12. Summary- Non-Expenditure Transfers, Farm Bill (thousands of dollars)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>Farm Bill Authorized Transfers</b> .....	<b>\$4,124,965</b>	<b>\$4,244,965</b>	<b>\$4,682,987</b>	<b>\$4,670,987</b>
<b>Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)</b> .....	<b>123,228</b>	<b>123,228</b>	<b>123,250</b>	<b>123,250</b>
Local Agricultural Market Program .....	35,978	30,978	36,000	36,000
Dairy Product Donation Program .....	-	5,000	-	-
Specialty Crop Block Grants .....	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Wool Research, Develop., & Promo. Trust Fund .....	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
<b>Animal &amp; Plant Inspection Service (APHIS)</b> .....	<b>75,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>
Plant Pest, Disease Management, Disaster Program .....	75,000	75,000	105,000	105,000
<b>Food Nutrition Service (FNS)</b> .....	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,600</b>	<b>20,600</b>
Seniors' farmers' market nutrition program .....	20,600	20,600	20,600	20,600
<b>Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)</b> .....	<b>46,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>
Pima Cotton .....	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b> .....	<b>170,500</b>	<b>183,000</b>	<b>211,000</b>	<b>211,000</b>
Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative .....	25,000	30,000	50,000	50,000
Specialty Crop Research.....	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Gus Schumacher nutrition incentive program .....	48,000	53,000	56,000	56,000
Beg. farmer & Rancher development grant program.....	17,500	20,000	25,000	25,000
<b>Natural Resources Conservation Services</b> .....	<b>3,589,115</b>	<b>3,689,115</b>	<b>4,064,115</b>	<b>4,064,115</b>
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program .....	301,500	301,500	301,500	301,500
Environmental Quality Incentives Program.....	1,256,400	1,291,300	1,413,450	1,413,450
Conservation Stewardship Program.....	574,125	612,400	765,500	765,500
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Regional Conservation Partnership Program.....	198,000	198,000	198,000	198,000
Agricultural Management Assistance .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Technical Assistance .....	1,204,090	1,230,915	1,330,665	1,330,665
<b>Office of the Secretary</b> .....	<b>17,500</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
Outreach & Assistance for historically underserved.....	17,500	20,000	25,000	25,000
<b>Risk Management Agency (RMA)</b> .....	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Agricultural Management Assistance .....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>Rural Development</b> .....	<b>79,022</b>	<b>84,022</b>	<b>84,022</b>	<b>72,022</b>
Bioenergy program for advanced biofuels.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
Local agriculture market program .....	19,022	19,022	19,022	19,022
Rural Energy for America Program.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Rural development loans and grants.....	-	5,000	5,000	-
Biobased Market Program .....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<b>Animal Health Protection Act</b> .....	<b>500,000</b>	<b>739,791</b>	-	-
<b>APHIS</b> .....	<b>500,000</b>	<b>739,791</b>	-	-
Highly Contagious Avian Influenza .....	500,000	739,791	-	-

**NON-EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 5 AUTHORITY OF THE CCC CHARTER ACT**

Section 5 of the CCC Charter Act provides broad authority to the Secretary to use CCC funding in fulfillment of its purpose, which includes: (a) Support prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations; (b) Make available materials and facilities required for production and marketing of commodities; (c) Procure commodities for sale to Government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements; (d) Remove and dispose of or aid in the removal or disposition of surplus commodities; and (e) Increase the domestic consumption of commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion, or expanding into new and additional markets.

**Table CCC-13. Summary of Non-Expenditure Transfer under Section 5 (thousands of dollars)**

	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual
CFAP 1 (FSA, AMS) .....	\$6,500,000	-	-
Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (RD).....	100,000	-	\$100,000
Supply Chain Disruptions (AMS) .....	-	\$1,500,000	-
Market Disruptions (RD, FSA, AMS) <sup>1</sup> .....	-	600,000	-
Drought Recovery & Water Smart Practices (OSEC) .....	-	400,000	-
Partnerships of Climate-Smart Commodities (NRCS) .....	-	-	3,500,000
School Food/Child Nutrition Support (FNS).....	-	-	1,500,000
Commodity Purchases Emergency Food Providers (AMS) .	-	-	1,000,000
Local Food Purchase Assistance (AMS) .....	-	-	500,000
<b>Total, Section 5 .....</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 2022, \$100 million was reallocated from Drought Recovery & Water Smart Practices to Market Disruption for Fertilizer Production Expansion Program per Congressional Notification dated August 25, 2022.

**Program Descriptions of Activities Funded Through Section 5**

**Partnerships of Climate-Smart Commodities:** In support of the Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities, CCC transferred \$3.5 billion in 2022 to NRCS. The Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities projects will build markets and invest in America’s climate-smart farmers, ranchers, and foresters to strengthen U.S. rural and agricultural communities. Through the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities, USDA will support the production and marketing of climate-smart commodities through a set of pilot projects that provide voluntary incentives through partners to producers and landowners to implement climate-smart conservation practices, activities, and systems on working lands; measure/quantify and monitor the carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits associated with those practices; and develop markets and promote the resulting climate-smart commodities.

**School Food/Child Nutrition Support for Commodity Procurement:** In 2022, CCC transferred \$1.5 billion to FNS to provide grants to States to enhance local school districts’ ability for purchasing, storage, distribution, and processing of foods for meals in the Child Nutrition Programs to ensure children continue to receive nutritious meals during the supply chain disruption. These funds could also serve to enhance flexible spending by providing schools and school districts directly with additional resources needed to address supply chain challenges. \$500 million of the funding provided to FNS will support school food authorities in providing school meals, by supporting the procurement of domestic agricultural commodities served to school children across the country.

**Commodity Purchases Emergency Food Providers:** CCC provided AMS \$1 billion in 2022 to aid states to procure food and help increase availability of commodities for emergency food providers to meet rising demand. There is an acute need to provide support to emergency food providers such as food banks, especially in rural areas. Emergency food organizations are facing significant ongoing need for their assistance and are struggling to meet demand.

**Local Food Purchase Assistance (LFPA) Cooperative Agreement Program:** In 2022, \$500 million was transferred to AMS to support and expand the LFPA cooperative agreement program, through 49 states, 33 tribes, and 4 territories that are already working to purchase local foods for their emergency food systems. Local food purchases and the funding provided by early fall allows for foodbanks to integrate this food into their planning for the coming year.

**Supply Chain Disruptions:** CCC provided \$1.5 billion to AMS in 2021 to support procurement of agricultural commodities by AMS in partnership with FNS to respond to supply chain disruptions impacting school nutrition programs. The program enhances the toolbox for school nutrition professionals working hard to make sure students have reliable access to healthy meals throughout the pandemic.

**Market Disruptions:** In 2021, CCC supported efforts in providing relief related to agricultural market disruptions which resulted in increased transportation challenges, availability and cost of certain materials, and other near-term obstacles related to the marketing and distribution of certain commodities. To address these concerns CCC supported the following programs:

- **Fertilizer Production Expansion Program (FPEP):** \$500 million was transferred to RD in support of the FPEP, which assists agricultural producers through grants, purchases, payments, and other operations, and makes available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. Through FPEP, USDA is supporting new and expanded supplies of fertilizer and alternatives that play the same role as fertilizer to U.S. farmers as a key input necessary for production of agricultural commodities.
- **Commodity Container Assistance Program (CCAP):** CCC provided \$8 million to FSA for the CCAP, to help cover additional logistical costs associated with moving and storing agricultural commodities at U.S. ports; this program has helped ensure that American-grown products can once again move efficiently through supply chains to global markets.
- **Cooperative Agreements:** CCC transferred \$4 million to AMS for the purchase of canned dark red kidney beans and dry navy beans for distribution to various food nutrition assistance programs.

**Drought Recovery and Water Smart Practices:** CCC transferred \$400 million to support efforts. Due to rising temperatures and heat waves, early snow melt and low rainfall, record-breaking drought has affected producers across the country and has left ranchers with bare winter pastures and short on hay and pushed crop producers to adjust to running their operations with a fraction of the water usually available. This assistance targets these challenges and enables USDA to deliver much needed relief and design drought resilience efforts responsive to the magnitude of this crisis.

**Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP):** The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) 1 and 2 assist producers who face continuing market disruptions, reduced farm-level prices, and increased production and marketing costs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These additional costs are associated with declines in demand, surplus production, or disruptions to shipping patterns and marketing channels. CFAP 1 and CFAP 2 payments are supported by the Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) funding and the CCC funding. CFAP 1 received \$9.5 billion in CARES Act funding, under the CCC Charter Act \$6.5 billion of which \$1.1 billion was re-allocated to support CFAP 2 payments, \$5.2 billion in CFAP 1 payments, and funding provided in support of the following efforts:

- **Transition to Organic Partnership Program:** \$100 million was provided to AMS. The program will build partnership networks in six regions across the with trusted local organizations serving direct farmer training, education, and outreach activities. The organizations will connect transitioning farmers with mentors, building paid mentoring networks to share practical insights and advice. Each regional team will also provide community including organic production practices, certification, conservation planning, business development (including navigating the supply chain), regulations, and marketing to help transitioning and recently transitioned producers overcome technical, cultural, and financial shifts during and immediately following certification.
- **Emergency Food Assistance Program- Rice Products:** \$50 million supported AMS in the purchase of rice and rice products for food banks participating in The Emergency Food Assistance Program. The funding provided supports the procurement of domestic agricultural commodities distributed to individuals and families across the country. Food banks face increased demand and operational challenges, (e.g., declines in volunteers and retail donations, and difficulty sourcing other food products). Rice is a popular staple food and helps meet food bank distribution needs by providing a nutritious, versatile, and easily stored, distributed, and prepared product. Line 6012.
- **Emergency Grain Storage Facility Program (EGSFP):** \$20 million for the EGSFP to cover a cost-share percentage of eligible expenses associated with building new or used emergency on-farm grain storage capacity for a producer's own use or for a shared-arrangement among a group of producers who want to utilize a common facility.

**Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP):** CCC transferred \$100 million in 2020 and in 2022 to Rural Development (RD), in support of the HBIIP program. HBIIP provides funding for competitive grants or sales incentives to eligible entities for activities designed to expand the sale and use of ethanol and biodiesel fuels. Funds will be made directly available to assist transportation fueling and biodiesel distribution facilities with converting to higher ethanol and biodiesel blends by sharing the costs related to and/or offering sales incentives for the installation of fuel pumps, related equipment, and infrastructure.

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

**Table CCC-14. Summary of Available Funds (thousands of dollars)**

Program	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Estimated
Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses.....	\$31,830,731	\$14,401,896	\$16,832,184	\$11,778,723
CCC Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account .....	6,381	6,063	6,063	6,063
<b>Total Commodity Credit Corporation.....</b>	<b>31,837,112</b>	<b>14,407,959</b>	<b>16,838,247</b>	<b>11,784,786</b>

**CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**

**Table CCC-15. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)**

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Direct Obligations					
Other Objects:					
33	Investments and loans .....	\$6,446,000	\$8,305,000	\$10,688,000	\$7,239,000
41	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	6,988,000	4,397,000	4,391,000	4,369,000
	<b>Total, Direct Obligations.....</b>	<b>13,434,000</b>	<b>12,702,000</b>	<b>15,079,000</b>	<b>11,608,000</b>
Reimbursable Obligations					
Other goods and services from Federal					
25.3	sources .....	7,553	0	0	0
	<b>Total, Reimbursable obligations .....</b>	<b>7,553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
99.9	<b>Total, new obligations.....</b>	<b>13,441,553</b>	<b>12,702,000</b>	<b>15,079,000</b>	<b>11,608,000</b>

**ACTUAL AND PROJECTED OUTLAYS, RECEIPTS-AND OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS**

The following table provides a consolidated summary of gross outlays incurred and projected by CCC from 2021-2024. Outlays are reflected in the fiscal year expended, information pertaining to crop year payments are provided in the Status of Programs. Additionally, receipts and offsetting collections are reflected in the fiscal year funding was received.

CCC Net Outlays for 2024 are estimated at \$6 billion, a decrease of \$1.3 billion from the estimated 2023 Net Outlays of \$7.3 billion.

**Table CCC-16. Summary of Actual & Projected Outlays<sup>1</sup>, Receipts, and Offsetting Collections (thousands of dollars)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>COMMODITY PROGRAMS</b> .....	<b>\$13,597,665</b>	<b>\$8,527,008</b>	<b>\$9,034,557</b>	<b>\$8,307,192</b>
<b>ARC/PLC</b> .....	<b>6,294,511</b>	<b>2,203,776</b>	<b>875,864</b>	<b>69,124</b>
ARC.....	1,300,590	97,145	104,183	41,089
PLC.....	4,993,921	2,106,632	771,681	28,035
<b>Marketing Assistance Loans</b> .....	<b>6,333,884</b>	<b>5,744,959</b>	<b>6,221,315</b>	<b>6,756,129</b>
Loans Made .....	6,333,884	5,744,959	6,221,315	6,756,129
Recourse .....	16,380	29,346	30,000	30,000
Non-Recourse.....	6,317,504	5,715,613	6,191,315	6,726,129
<b>Loan Deficiency Program</b> .....	<b>10,604</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>4,370</b>	<b>4,370</b>
<b>Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP</b> .....	<b>133,986</b>	<b>136,551</b>	<b>136,600</b>	<b>136,600</b>
Peanut Loan Advance.....	132,000	133,000	133,000	133,000
Peanut Load in Charges.....	6	188	100	100
Warehouse Storage & Load-in Charges .....	708	2,291	2,000	2,000
Electronic Warehouse Receipts .....	825	653	1,000	1,000
UCC-1 Filing Fees.....	446	419	500	500
<b>Dairy Margin Coverage</b> .....	<b>783,227</b>	<b>396,628</b>	<b>1,753,569</b>	<b>1,304,720</b>
<b>Other Commodity Programs</b> .....	<b>41,453</b>	<b>39,712</b>	<b>42,838</b>	<b>36,248</b>
Direct and Counter Cyclical .....	8	5	-	8
Dairy Margin Protection Program .....	138	139	-	-
Textile Mills .....	34,311	33,659	36,838	33,238
Extra Long Staple.....	6,587	-	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share.....	10	2	-	2
Cotton Transition & Advance Program.....	1	0	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation .....	399	5,907	6,000	3,000
Sequestration- Commodity Programs <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-514,628	-473,338
<b>CONSERVATION</b> .....	<b>1,854,703</b>	<b>1,814,715</b>	<b>2,180,575</b>	<b>2,260,881</b>
<b>Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)</b> .....	<b>1,848,361</b>	<b>1,808,436</b>	<b>2,173,925</b>	<b>2,254,231</b>
CRP Financial Assistance.....	1,840,671	1,798,270	2,134,455	2,222,885
CRP Technical Assistance.....	7,691	10,166	39,470	31,346
<b>Emergency Forest Conservation Reserve</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Biobased Fuel Program</b> .....	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Organic Certification Cost Share</b> .....	<b>6,329</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>6,650</b>
Cost Share- AMS.....	622	622	650	650
Cost Share- National.....	5,707	5,655	6,000	6,000
Sequestration- Conservation Programs <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-2,629	-2,166

*Table CCC-16. Summary of Actual & Projected Outlays<sup>1</sup>, Receipts, and Offsetting Collections cont. (thousands of dollars)*

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>DISASTER PROGRAMS.....</b>	<b>\$825,999</b>	<b>\$1,763,099</b>	<b>\$1,401,651</b>	<b>\$1,410,427</b>
Non-Insured Assistance Program .....	172,803	237,148	175,000	175,000
Noninsured Assistance Program Loss Adjuster .....	1,929	1,941	2,000	2,000
Livestock Forage Program .....	546,861	1,241,854	991,204	996,328
Livestock Indemnity Program .....	17,849	22,233	24,811	23,480
Emergency Livestock Assistance .....	76,948	248,810	197,245	195,996
Tree Assistance Program.....	9,608	11,113	11,390	17,623
Tree Assistance Program- Pecan .....	-	-	1	-
Sequestration- Disaster Programs <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-79,894	-80,394
<b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>571,164</b>	<b>392,393</b>	<b>663,004</b>	<b>575,537</b>
<b>Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.....</b>		<b>32,281</b>	<b>135,004</b>	<b>47,537</b>
<b>Food for Progress .....</b>	<b>384,415</b>	<b>126,806</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>
Food For Progress Commodity Purchases.....	297,779	83,813	190,000	190,000
Food for Progress Ocean Transport.....	74,399	36,383	40,000	40,000
Food For Progress Administrative Expenses....	12,236	6,610	15,000	15,000
<b>Agricultural Trade Promotion &amp; Facilitation Program .....</b>	<b>186,749</b>	<b>233,307</b>	<b>283,000</b>	<b>283,000</b>
Market Access Program .....	156,886	190,788	225,000	225,000
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program .....	23,372	35,271	34,500	34,500
Quality Samples Program.....	933	1,120	3,000	3,000
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops .....	4,403	4,860	9,000	9,000
Emerging Markets Program .....	1,155	1,266	8,000	8,000
Priority Trade Trust .....	-	-	3,500	3,500
Sequestration- Foreign Assistance Programs <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-30,096	-30,096
<b>CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>782,529</b>	<b>133,466</b>	<b>180,849</b>	<b>79,627</b>
<b>Contracts, Section 4.....</b>	<b>8,593</b>	<b>9,396</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>
<b>Reimbursable Agreements, Section 11 .....</b>	<b>43,286</b>	<b>60,572</b>	<b>56,102</b>	<b>56,102</b>
<b>Capital Stock Interest, Section 7 .....</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Authorized Authorities, Section 5 .....</b>	<b>729,025</b>	<b>61,998</b>	<b>101,247</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Environmental Compliance.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
Hazardous Materials Management .....	16	11	15	15
Hazardous Waste Judgment .....	-	117	10	10
<b>Trade Mitigation Programs.....</b>	<b>729,009</b>	<b>61,870</b>	<b>101,222</b>	<b>-</b>
Market Facilitation Program.....	45,330	2,241	1,095	-
Food Distribution Program.....	329,184	771	236	-
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program.....	57,488	58,480	99,575	-
Seafood -Trade Relief Program.....	297,007	378	316	-
Sequestration- Charter Act Programs <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-4,259	-4,259

**Table CCC-16. Summary of Actual & Projected Outlays<sup>1</sup>, Receipts, and Offsetting Collections cont. (thousands of dollars)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES .....</b>	<b>\$44,725</b>	<b>\$42,887</b>	<b>\$43,068</b>	<b>\$18,066</b>
Citrus Trust Fund (2018 Farm Bill, Sec. 12605).....	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Biomass Crop Assistance Program.....	55	57	58	58
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity.....	1	0	10	8
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable) .....	7,553	5,426	5,500	5,500
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill (GP.711) ....	12,116	12,404	12,500	12,500
Sequestration- Additional Authorities <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-713	-713
<b>MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS .....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,006</b>	<b>214,493</b>	<b>97,951</b>
BEHT-Ukraine Efforts .....	-	15,006	204,493	92,951
BEHT-Supplemental (P.L.117-128) .....	-	-	10,000	5,000
<b>INTEREST &amp; OPERATING EXPENSES .....</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>164,084</b>	<b>177,970</b>	<b>575,949</b>
Treasury Interest.....	12,691	164,598	178,470	576,449
Operating Expenses.....	-391	-514	-500	-500
Subtotal, Mandatory .....	17,689,086	12,852,658	13,896,167	13,325,630
Total Sequestration <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-632,219	-590,966
<b>Total, Mandatory Gross Outlays w/sequestration .....</b>	<b>17,689,086</b>	<b>12,852,658</b>	<b>13,263,949</b>	<b>12,734,664</b>
<b>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Oriental Fruit Fly.....	3,143	3,481	3,000	2,500
<b>Total Gross Outlays, CCC .....</b>	<b>17,692,229</b>	<b>12,856,139</b>	<b>13,266,949</b>	<b>12,737,164</b>
<b>Total Receipts</b>				
<b>RECIEPTS &amp; OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS.....</b>	<b>-6,973,615</b>	<b>-6,027,514</b>	<b>-5,966,721</b>	<b>-6,744,683</b>
<b>Loans Repaid, Recoveries &amp; Offsetting Collections .....</b>	<b>-6,963,618</b>	<b>-6,021,960</b>	<b>-5,884,639</b>	<b>-6,666,021</b>
Loans Repaid & Collections Non-Federal Sources .....	-7,161,311	-6,211,917	-5,884,639	-6,666,021
Recoveries of PY Paid Obligations .....	197,693	189,957	-	-
<b>DMC Premiums &amp; Collection .....</b>	<b>-9,996</b>	<b>-5,554</b>	<b>-82,082</b>	<b>-78,662</b>
Prior Year Adjustments .....	-197,693	-189,957	-	-
<b>Net Outlays, CCC .....</b>	<b>10,520,921</b>	<b>6,638,668</b>	<b>7,300,228</b>	<b>5,992,480</b>
<b>Reconciliation to Net Realized Loss</b>				
Transfer of Funds .....	7,124,965	11,584,756	4,682,987	4,670,987
BEHT 72-04336 .....	-	-15,006	-204,493	-92,951
Operating Cost/Cost of Operations.....	-3,243,990	-1,376,234	-	-
<b>Net Realized Loss.....</b>	<b>14,401,896</b>	<b>16,832,184</b>	<b>11,778,722</b>	<b>10,570,516</b>

<sup>1</sup> **Calculation of Net Outlays:** CCC outlays or expenditures represent the total cash outlays of the CCC's funded programs such as loans made, conservation program payment, commodity purchases, and disaster payment. Outlays are offset by receipts (recovered funds) such as loan repayments, sale of commodities, fees, and premiums, resulting in a net outlays or expenditure.

<sup>2</sup> 2021 and 2022 reflect outlays after sequestration and estimates in 2023 and 2024 reflect projected outlays prior to sequestration. The sequestration percentage in 2023 and 2024 is 5.7 percent.

This page was intentionally left blank.



**ACCOUNT 1: NET REALIZED LOSSES**

**APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**

*The appropriations language follows (new language underscored; deleted language enclosed in brackets):*

**Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses**

*[(Including Transfer of Funds)]*

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11)[ *Provided*, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business];  *Provided*[ *further*], That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in writing 15 days prior to the obligation or commitment of any emergency funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

**Change Description**

*This change* (line 3) proposes the removal of the language regarding transfer of funding to FAS for non-CCC programs. In 2001, a funding cap of \$56.1 million was enacted upon funding provided under Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act. Due to inflationary factors and rising cost associated with Section 11 programs, CCC is facing a shortage in administrative funding needed for the operations of its programs. Therefore, CCC has needed to prioritize administrative funding received and can no longer support within the cap funding for non-CCC related expenses. To meet the needs within their agency, FAS is requesting funding within their budget request.

**Hazardous Waste Management**

(Limitation on Expenses)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than \$15,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

**LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT**

**Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses**

***Table CCC-17. Lead Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)***

Estimate, 2023 .....	\$16,832,184,321
Change in Appropriation .....	-5,053,461,604
Budget Estimated, 2024.....	11,778,722,717

**RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET AUTHORITY**

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

**Table CCC-18. Reconciliation to Budget Authority (thousands of dollars)**

	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
<b>Borrowing Authority</b> .....	<b>\$31,830,731</b>	<b>\$14,421,896</b>	<b>\$16,832,184</b>	<b>\$11,778,723</b>
Appropriation transferred from other accounts	-	388,000	-	-
Appropriation transferred to other accounts ....	-31,830,731	-14,789,896	-16,832,184	-11,778,723
Reimbursement of Net Realized Loss .....	31,830,731	14,401,896	16,832,184	11,778,723
Appropriations applied to repay debt .....	-31,830,731	-14,013,896	-16,832,184	-11,778,723
Borrowing Authority .....	2,970,871,497	3,544,008,220	21,991,000	15,354,000
Exercised BA transferred to other accounts ....	-7,124,965	-11,584,756	-4,682,987	-4,670,987
Borrowing Authority temporarily reduced .....	-2,131,173	-1,204,686	-632,218	-590,966
Borrowing Authority Applied to Repay Debt .	-2,948,415,387	-3,519,366,032	-	-
<b>Borrowing authority (total)</b> .....	<b>13,199,972</b>	<b>12,260,746</b>	<b>16,675,795</b>	<b>10,092,047</b>
Unobligated balance (total) .....	578,097	604,813	162,895	1,765,000
<b>Total Budgetary Resources</b> .....	<b>13,778,069</b>	<b>12,865,559</b>	<b>16,838,690</b>	<b>11,857,047</b>
Collections, from Federal Sources.....	-9,975	-5,554	-82,082	-78,662
Collections, from Non-Federal Sources .....	-7,161,311	-6,211,917	-5,884,639	-6,666,021
Additional offsets against Budget Authority ...	205,499	194,571	-	-
<b>Total Budgetary Resources, Net</b> .....	<b>6,812,281</b>	<b>6,842,658</b>	<b>10,871,970</b>	<b>5,112,364</b>
Unobligated balance (total) .....	-578,097	-604,813	-162,895	-1,765,000
<b>Budget Authority, Net</b> .....	<b>6,234,184</b>	<b>6,237,846</b>	<b>10,709,074</b>	<b>3,347,364</b>

**STATUS OF PROGRAMS**

USDA agencies have delivered CCC programs for more than 80 years. CCC utilizes USDA employees and facilities carry out its activities. The majority of CCC administrative functions are administered by the FPAC Business Center, while other USDA agencies, FSA, NRCS, AMS, FAS, as well as external entities such as USAID, administer the various CCC programs. CCC reimburses other agencies for their administrative costs.

CCC's domestic agricultural price and income support programs are carried out primarily through the personnel and facilities of FSA. International programs are carried out by FAS and USAID. CCC conservation programs are implemented by FSA and NRCS.

In 2022, CCC continued its support of American agriculture through commodity, conservation, dairy, disaster, energy, specialty and organic crops, and trade relief programs. CCC's independent auditors issued an unmodified (clean) audit opinion on CCC's 2022 Consolidated Financial Statements (comparative).

**FINANCING****Borrowing Authority**

CCC operations are financed through borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. The 1988 Appropriations Act, P.L. 100-202, increased the statutory borrowing authority to \$30 billion. As of September 30, 2021, \$16.5 billion of this authority was in use.

During 2022, CCC received \$14.4 billion for reimbursement of 2021 losses. As of September 30, 2022, net realized losses totaled \$13.1 billion. These losses are financed by the CCC's borrowing authority until reimbursed by appropriation.

**COMMODITY PROGRAMS****Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)**

Administered through FSA, ARC provides payments to producers on farms and commodities that have elected and enrolled in ARC for crop years 2014 through 2023. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the ARC program with modifications for the 2019 through 2023 crop years. The ARC program provides producers an option to earn payments to protect against declines in market revenue. The producer must provide proof of cash lease or share crop information. ARC provides income support payments on historical base acres when actual crop revenue declines below a specified guaranteed level. 2022 ARC payments were for the 2020 crop year.

FSA employees review all documentation provided (i.e., recorded deeds, signed leases, partnership agreements, articles of incorporation, trust papers) to determine proper vesting and the percentage of shares each applicant has in the contract. All land owned and/or operated by a participant is properly identified. Property is delineated, correct acreage is verified, and all maps are printed. Contract information is entered into the system. All shares are applied to each participant based on ownership of land and applicable lease agreement. All participant signatures are obtained, and the contract is approved by the county committee or designee.

**ARC Payment Activity in 2022*****Table CCC-19. ARC Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)***

Number of 2022 payments .....	142,048
Dollar Value of payments made <sup>1</sup> .....	\$96,435

<sup>1</sup> Value of payments may vary from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

**Price Loss Coverage (PLC)**

PLC provides payments on farms and commodities to producers that have elected and enrolled in the program for crop years 2014 through 2023. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the PLC program with modifications for crop years 2019 through 2023.

Payments are made after October 1 in the year following the applicable marketing year for the covered commodity. Employees review all documentation provided, including recorded deeds, signed leases, and partnership agreements, Articles of Incorporation, and trust papers. All land owned and/or operated by a participant is properly identified by delineating property, verifying correct acreage, printing maps, and ensuring contract information is entered into the system. All shares are applied to each participant based on ownership of land and applicable lease agreements. All

participant signatures are obtained, and the contract is approved by the county committee or designee. 2022 PLC payments were for the 2020 crop year.

### PLC Payment Activity in 2022

**Table CCC-20. PLC Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)**

Number of 2022 payments .....	1,200,569
Dollar Value of payments made .....	\$2,104,777

### Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs)

The county office employee accepts an application, which includes producer information, commodity type, certification of farm-stored bushels or hundredweights, or a warehouse receipt, and storage location. Producer eligibility and the amount of the commodity pledged must then be verified. FSA personnel prepare lien documents and require the first lien position on all the loan commodities. A review must be completed to determine if other liens have been previously filed on the commodity. In the case other liens have previously been filed, staff must prepare waivers and obtain signatures from the other lienholders. Multi-county producers' MALs must be verified with other county offices to ensure that the collateral is not used for multiple loans.

MALs mature in 9 months and producers may make a single repayment or multiple repayments during the loan period. A certain number of farm-stored loans require a spot-check inspection, which includes measuring and sampling the commodity in each storage facility under loan. If the commodity is not in storable condition, the producer is notified to take action or settle the loan. If producers are delinquent on a loan, it may convert to a receivable and steps may be required to take physical possession of the grain to settle the debt.

### MAL Activity for Crop Year (CY) 2021

**Table CCC-21. MAL Payment Activity for Crop Year 2021 (thousands of dollars)**

Number of 2021 Loans .....	21,141
Value of payments made .....	\$5,814,488

During CY 2021, CCC provided approximately \$5.8 billion for 21,141 loans, representing a decrease of \$0.6 billion from CY 2020. A settlement value is determined and applied to the outstanding loan principal and interest. For CY 2021, CCC acquired approximately \$9,033 in collateral, a decrease of \$1.8 million from CY 2020.

Agricultural producers who have a commodity pledged as collateral for a marketing assistance loan can purchase a commodity certificate that can be immediately exchanged for their outstanding loan collateral. Commodity certificates are valid only in situations where the application loan rate exceeds the exchange rate.

### Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding

**Table CCC-22. Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding (thousands of dollars)**

Crop Year	2018 Actuals	2019 Actuals	2020 Actuals	2021 Actuals
Loans Made .....	\$7,539,586	\$8,328,684	\$6,399,693	\$5,814,488
Loans Outstanding .....	1.11	60.30	37.92	26,622

## CY 2021 Commodity Loans

Table CCC-23. Commodity Loans (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	CY 2020 Loans Outstanding	Loans Made	Loans Repaid/ Forfeitures/ Transfer to Receivables	Loans Outstanding EOY
Cotton.....	-	\$2,149,088	-\$2,147,141	\$1,691
Feed Grains.....	67	1,027,924	-1,022,083	7,504
Oil and Oilseeds .....	-	2,668	-2,420	247
Peanuts .....	-	919,185	-918,636	0
Rice.....	-	229,029	-226,486	2,347
Soybeans.....	-	501,805	-498,784	1,816
Sugar.....	-	946,365	-918,777	27,588
Wheat .....	-	34,689	-34,107	439
Pulse Crops.....	-	1,240	-945	75
Honey .....	-	2,495	-2,228	30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5,814,488</b>	<b>-5,771,607</b>	<b>41,737</b>

## Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

Although not subject to liens, for a producer to claim an LDP all the other steps for a MAL must be completed, which includes being subject to spot-check for quantity and quality of the commodity. Producer certified LDPs may require the producer to provide production evidence to support the LDP quantity. This may be submitted in the form of sales records or may require the employee to complete a paid farm-stored measurement service to determine that the quantity in storage supports the certified quantity.

## LDP Activity in CY 2021

Table CCC-24. LDP Activity Crop Year 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of CY 2021 LDPs.....	4,779
Value of payments made.....	\$5,736

## MAL &amp; LDP Activity in CY 2021

Table CCC-25. MAL &amp; LDP Payment by Commodity Crop Year 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Number of MAL Loans	Dollar Value of MAL Loans	Number of LDP Loans	Dollar Value of LDP Loans
Corn <sup>1</sup> .....	6,208	\$1,020,589	-	-
Grain Sorghum <sup>1</sup> .....	36	2,999	-	-
Barley <sup>1</sup> .....	42	3,828	-	-
Oats <sup>1</sup> .....	18	507	-	-
Wheat <sup>1</sup> .....	365	34,689	-	-
Rice <sup>1</sup> .....	1,187	229,029	-	-
Cotton.....	3,087	2,149,088	-	-
Soybeans <sup>1</sup> .....	4,027	501,805	-	-
Minor Oilseeds <sup>1</sup> .....	20	2,668	-	-
Sugar <sup>2</sup> .....	319	936,365	-	-
Peanuts <sup>1</sup> .....	5,767	919,185	-	-
Honey .....	44	2,495	-	-
Pulse Crops.....	21	1,240	-	-
Wool <sup>3</sup> .....	-	-	4,779	\$5,736
Mohair <sup>1</sup> .....	-	-	-	-
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,141</b>	<b>5,804,487</b>	<b>4,779</b>	<b>5,736</b>

<sup>1</sup> There was no LDP activity for corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, rice, minor oilseeds, peanuts, honey, and mohair. Minus (-) indicates credit adjustment to the program.

<sup>2</sup> LDPs are not available for sugar.

<sup>3</sup> Includes unshorn pelts.

**DAIRY PROGRAMS****Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC)**

DMC is a voluntary risk management program for dairy producers, authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill, that replaces the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy). Much like the MPP-Dairy program, the DMC program provides dairy operations with risk management coverage that will pay producers when the difference (the margin) between the national price of milk and the average cost of feed falls below a certain level selected by the program.

An eligible dairy operation must:

- Have a production history determined by the USDA FSA.
- Be registered to participate during a signup announced by FSA.
- Pay a \$100 administrative fee annually for each year of participation, except if the dairy operation qualifies for a waiver for limited resource, beginning, socially disadvantaged, or veteran farmers and ranchers.
- Select a coverage level ranging from \$4.00 to \$9.50 per hundredweight in \$0.50 increments.
- Select a coverage percentage of the dairy operation's production history ranging from 5 percent to 95 percent, in 5 percent increments.

The DMC program offers catastrophic coverage at the \$4.00 per hundredweight at no cost, other than an annual \$100 administrative fee. Greater coverage, at various levels, is available for an additional premium.

**DMC Payment Activity in 2022****Table CCC-26. DMC Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)**

Number of 2022 payments .....	34,882
Dollar Value of payments made.....	\$76,460

**Other Commodity Programs****Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP)**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) does not expect to purchase and sell sugar under the Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP) for crop year 2020, which runs from Oct. 1, 2021, to Sept. 30, 2022.

**SUPPLY AND FOREIGN PURCHASE ACTIVITIES**

The Corporation is authorized to procure agricultural commodities in the U.S. and abroad for U.S. and foreign governmental agencies and entities, pursuant to sections 5(b) and (c) of its Charter Act, and Section 4 of the Act of July 16, 1943 (15 U.S.C. 713a9).

**Acquisition and Disposal Activities**

The Corporation acquires stocks of various farm products as a result of its support activities. Such acquisitions result from purchases from producers and processors and collateral acquisitions arising from loan operations. The inventory increased in 2022 from 2021. CCC's acquisition cost value on September 30, 2022, was \$23.3 million, as compared to \$28.1 million in 2021.

Summary of Dispositions. The Corporation moves substantial quantities of farm commodities into useful channels, both at home and abroad.

**Commodity Inventories Owned by CCC****End of Year, Fiscal Years 2018-2022****Table CCC-27. Commodities Inventories (thousands of dollars)**

Year	Cotton	Dairy	Feed Grains	Soybeans	Wheat	Other	Total
2022 ....	-	-	\$9,552	-	-	\$18,532	\$28,084
2021 ....	-	-	-	-	-	23,345	23,345
2020 ....	\$ 15	-	1,299	-	-	16,844	18,158
2019 ....	4,517	-	106	-	-	18,773	23,396
2018 ....	-	-	3,419	-	\$14	42,615	46,048

**CONSERVATION PROGRAMS**

Conservation programs funded by CCC and administered by FSA and NRCS assist farmers in adopting and maintaining conservation systems that protect water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect, and enhance wildlife habitat and wetlands, conserve water and sequester carbon.

Conservation programs funded by CCC and administered by FSA and NRCS assist farmers in adopting and maintaining conservation systems that protect water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect, and enhance wildlife habitat and wetlands, conserve water and sequester carbon.

**Conservation Activities in 2022****Table CCC-28. Conservation (thousands of dollars)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Authorized Acres or Funding Level</b>	<b>CCC Net Outlays</b>	<b>Transfer to NRCS</b>
Conservation Reserve Program .....	25 million acres (Rolling maximum)	\$1,842,809	-
Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program.....	\$2.926 million	-	-
Wetlands Reserve Program .....	2.275 million acres (Rolling maximum)	-	-
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives .....	\$49.75 million	-	-
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program....	\$47.05 million	-	\$50,000
Environmental Quality Incentives Program .....	\$1.528 billion	-	1,291,300
Farmland Protection Program.....	\$87 million	-	-
Agricultural Management Assistance Program .....	\$15 million	-	5,000
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	\$1.8 million	-	-
Grassland Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program)...	1.220 million acres	-	-
Conservation Stewardship Program .....	\$2.313 billion	-	612,400
Healthy Forests Reserve Program .....	\$6.75 million	-	-
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program .....	\$455.6 million	-	301,500
Regional Conservation Partnership Program .....	\$544.6 million	-	198,000
Technical Assistance .....	\$1.686 billion	-	1,230,915
Conservation Reserve Program Technical Assistance....	25.0 million acres (Rolling maximum)	10,691	-
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,853,500</b>	<b>3,689,115</b>

(Authorized funding levels are based on the 2018 Farm Bill.)

**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

CRP enrolls land through general signups, CRP grasslands signups, Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) signups, and non-CREP continuous signups. Under general signup provisions, producers compete nationally during specified enrollment periods for acceptance based on an environmental benefits index. Under continuous signup provisions, producers enroll specified high-environmental value lands such as wetlands, riparian buffers, and various types of habitats at any time during the year without competition.

**CRP Activity 2022*****Table CCC-29. CRP Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)***

Technical Assistance .....	\$11,573
Number of incentive payments .....	13,470
Amount of incentive payments .....	\$17,589
Number of 2022 approved CRP contracts .....	63,629
Number of CRP cost-share payments .....	59,134
Amount of CRP cost-share payments .....	\$38,182
Number of CRP rental payments .....	692,722
Amount of CRP annual rental payments .....	\$1,689,890
Number of CRP acres approved for enrollment .....	<u>5,063,189</u>

In 2022, CRP is capped at 25.5 million acres, and currently 23 million acres are enrolled. Furthermore, the cap will increase to 27 million acres in 2023. To help increase producer interest and enrollment, FSA:

- Adjusted soil rental rates. This enabled additional flexibility for rate adjustments, including a possible increase in rates where appropriate.
- Increased practice incentive payments from 20 percent to 50 percent. This incentive for continuous CRP practices is based on the cost of establishment and is in addition to cost share payments.
- Increased incentive payments for water quality practices. Rates were increased from 10 percent to 20 percent for certain water quality benefiting practices available through the CRP continuous signup, such as grassed waterways, riparian buffers, and filter strips.
- Established a CRP Grassland minimum rental rate of \$15 per acre. This benefited more than 1,300 counties with rates currently below the minimum.

To boost impacts for natural resources, FSA:

- Moved State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) practices to the CRP continuous signup. Unlike the general signup, producers can sign up year-round for the continuous signup and be eligible for additional incentives.
- Established National Grassland Priority Zones, which aim to increase enrollment of grasslands in migratory corridors and environmentally sensitive areas.
- Made Highly Erodible Land Initiative (HELI) practices available in both the general and continuous signups.
  - CRP had two pilot programs in 2021 — the Soil Health and Income Protection Program (SHIPP) and the Clean Lakes, Estuaries and Rivers 30-year contracts (CLEAR30).
  - SHIPP is a short-term option (3, 4, or 5-year contracts) for farmers to plant cover on less productive agricultural lands, FSA held a 2021 signup in the Prairie Pothole states. This pilot was authorized until September 30, 2021.
  - CLEAR30, a long-term option through CRP, was expanded from the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay pilot regions to nationwide.

Additionally, to better target the program toward climate outcomes, USDA invested \$10 million in the CRP Monitoring, Assessment and Evaluation (MAE) program to measure and monitor the soil carbon and climate resilience impacts of conservation practices over the life of new CRP contracts. This will enable the agency to further refine the program and practices to provide producers tools for increased climate resilience.

The Transition Incentive Program (TIP) continues to allow for the transition of CRP land to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher so land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. TIP now includes eligibility for military veterans (i.e., “veteran farmers”).



***Hazardous Waste Management Program***

The total number of CCC sites in the program is 453. In 2022, 21 sites were closed by the regulator with no further action required. Current environmental liability posed by these sites is estimated to range between \$46 million and \$676 million.

CCC does not routinely receive an annual appropriation from the USDA Hazardous Materials Management Account (HMMA) and, normally, relies solely on its Section 11 and Section 4 borrowing authority to conduct site investigations, operate, and maintain remedial systems, and monitor sites as directed by state agencies and U.S. EPA.

Although the program funding has declined annually in real dollars, fiscal commitments have continued to increase. These include the costs of environmental monitoring, site investigations, ground water and/or soils remediation, and more recently, vapor intrusion investigations and mitigation that are needed to comply with regulatory mandates. Activities such as monitoring, remediation, and vapor mitigation are recurring costs that extend for several years and often decades. This has the effect of limiting annual funds available for work at other unresolved sites in the inventory. Additionally, new, and continuous expenditures are anticipated to comply with regulatory requirements as more and more former CCC sites are evaluated. At present, CCC is having difficulty meeting its current regulatory obligations and is at risk of enforcement actions by the regulatory agencies.

**Hazardous Waste Management Program*****Table CCC-30. Hazardous Waste Management Program Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)***

Total Number of Sites in CCC Inventory .....	453
Investigation, Remediation, and/or Monitoring Ongoing.....	34
To Be Resolved – Screening, Investigation, and/or Remediation Pending .....	378
Sites Closed/No Further Action Required .....	41
2022 CCC Funding.....	\$9,000
2022 Funding (HMMA) .....	1,200
TOTAL.....	10,200

**DISASTER PROGRAMS*****Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)***

CFAP 1 received \$9.5 billion in CARES Act funding and \$6.5 billion in CCC funds. CFAP 2 received an estimated \$14 billion in CCC funds.

***Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)***

In the event a natural disaster causes damage to a NAP covered crop, a Notice of Loss must be filed within 15 calendar days after the disaster occurrence, or on the date when damage to the crop first became apparent. The county office will schedule a loss adjuster to visit the farm to perform an appraisal if the crop will not be harvested or if the producer intends to destroy the crop. Actual production will be used to determine loss if the crop is taken to harvest. Producers of hand-harvested crops are required to notify the county office 15 calendar days after harvest is complete and before destruction of the crop, so an appraisal of remaining production can be completed. In addition to this requirement, producers of hand-harvested crops must notify the county office within 72 hours that a loss has occurred and within 72 hours of the completion of the harvest. The County Committee then reviews the notice of loss and notifies the producer. The producer will file an application for payment once an appraisal or harvest is complete and total production records are obtained.

The deadline for filing an application for payment is no later than the immediately subsequent crop year acreage reporting date for the crop. Since 2015, producers have been required to file an application for payment within 60 days of the harvest end date. An approved yield is generated for the producer based on an average of prior year actual production reported for the crop or is assigned by the County Office Committee (COC) according to NAP policy and procedure. The Program Technician, County Executive Director (CED) and/or District Director reviews the producer's application and production evidence and calculates the payment amount to be presented to the COC for action. The producer is provided with a NAP Estimated Calculated Payment Report reflecting a projection of the payment. The COC ensures payments are proper by checking that eligibility documents, acreage reports, notice of loss forms, and applications for payment are properly filed. The COC also checks to ensure that submitted

production evidence is verifiable and reliable. The COC must approve, before any payment is issued. If an application for payment is disapproved, the county office notifies the producer, and provides appeal rights.

The NAP payment is issued within 30-calendar days from the later of: the date the State Office has approved national crop data for the county, or the date the producer signs, dates, and submits a properly completed application for payment.

### **NAP Payment Activity in 2022**

***Table CCC-31. NAP Payment Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)***

Number of 2022 payments .....	24,352
Dollar Value of payments made.....	\$239,859

### **Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program**

The following four disaster programs were re-authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill: Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), Tree Assistance Program (TAP) and Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). Payments to producers are authorized for 2012 and each succeeding fiscal year.

#### **Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)**

LFP provides assistance to livestock producers who suffer grazing losses due to a drought or fire. County office employees assist producers with filing an application by the established deadline. Eligibility requirements for livestock must be determined. The employee works with the producer to collect disaster information on the date and location for eligible adverse weather events and loss conditions. The physical location of the livestock inventory on the beginning date of the qualifying grazing loss, as well as the location of the current livestock inventory is required. If the grazing loss was due to a fire on federally managed rangelands, the applicant must provide documentation from the Federal agency to show that they were prohibited from grazing on said land due to the fire. Proof of Federal Crop Insurance for the forage, or proof of participation in the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, must be provided for the grazing land incurring losses. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. Upon approval by the County Committee, payments are then issued through the National Payment Service.

#### **LFP Payment Activity in 2022**

***Table CCC-32. LFP Payment Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)***

Number of 2022 payments .....	171,529
Dollar Value of payments made.....	\$1,233,629

#### **Livestock Indemnity Payment (LIP)**

LIP provides assistance to producers for livestock deaths that result from disasters. County office employees provide information and application support to producers. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price, if the sale occurred due to injury that was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or was due to an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.

#### **LIP Payment Activity in 2022**

***Table CCC-33. LIP Payment Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)***

Number of 2022 payments .....	5,351
Dollar Value of payments made.....	\$21,836

#### **Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)**

ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, not covered by LFP and LIP.

County office employees assist producers in filing applications by the established deadline. Eligibility requirements for livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish must be determined. The employee works with the producer to collect

disaster information on the date and location for eligible adverse weather events and loss conditions. The physical location of the livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition, as well as the location of the inventory is required. Mileage of any livestock or feed transported due to drought would need to be certified for normal years and current year information. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. Upon approval by the County Committee, County Office employees must enter payment data into the ELAP database. County Offices will enter payment data into the Common Payment System and payments are then issued through the National Payment Service.

### ELAP Payment Activity in 2022

**Table CCC-34. ELAP Payment Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)**

Number of 2022 payments .....	18,603
Dollar Value of payments made.....	\$251,011

### Tree Assistance Program (TAP)

TAP has provided financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. County office employees provide information and application support for producers.

### TAP Payment Activity in 2022

**Table CCC-35. TAP Payment Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)**

Number of 2022 payments .....	388
Dollar Value of payments made.....	\$11,084

### FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Corporation is authorized to promote the export of U.S. agricultural commodities and products through sales, payments, direct credit, credit guarantees, and the conduct of other activities related to the exportation of commodities. During 2022, CCC commercial export credit activities consisted of credit guarantees under the GSM-102 Export Credit Guarantee Program.

**CCC Export Credit Guarantees:** During 2022, the following loan commitments were made under the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs.

**Table CCC-36. Loan Commitments 2022 (thousands of dollars)**

Activity	2022 Loan Commitments
GSM-102, Short-term Guarantees .....	\$3,403,176
Facility Guarantee Program.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,403,176</b>

Guarantee fees (premium) charged under the export credit guarantee programs are risk-based and are calculated to offset program costs and expected losses and to comply with relevant international agreements related to official export financing programs.

**The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust:** The 2018 Farm Bill extended the authorization to replenish the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) through 2023. BEHT is a commodity and/or monetary reserve designed to ensure that the United States can meet its international food assistance commitments under P.L. 480 Title II. Commodities or their cash equivalent that can be held in the reserve include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Assets of the BEHT can be released any time the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development determines that P.L. 480 Title II funding for emergency needs is inadequate to meet those needs in any fiscal year. When a BEHT release is authorized, the Trust's assets (whether commodities or funds) cover all commodity costs associated with the release. All non-commodity costs, including freight charges; internal transportation, storage, and handling overseas; and certain administrative costs are paid by CCC.

In 2022, USDA and USAID drew down the full balance of \$670 million of the BEHT, to provide food assistance to countries in need as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. Of the \$670 million, \$282 million from USAID was used to procure U.S. food commodities to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries facing severe food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen. The remaining funds of \$388 million provided by CCC covered cost associated with ocean freight transportation, inland transport, internal transport, shipping and handling, and other associated expenses.

## CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS

### Section 4 Activities

Section 4 under the CCC Charter Act, provides the authority for CCC to enter and carry out such contracts or agreements as are necessary in the conduct of its business. Programs funded via Section 4 are approved by the President and Vice President of the CCC Board and support CCC activities. In 2022, obligations were \$16.8 million, with \$9.4 million in outlays.

### Section 11 Activities

Section 161 of the 1996 Act amended section 11 of the CCC Charter Act to limit the uses of CCC funds for reimbursable agreements and transfers and allotments of funds to State and Federal agencies. Starting in 1997, total CCC funds used under that section in a fiscal year, including agreements for ADP or information technology management activities, were limited to the total of such allotments and transfers in 1995. The Section 11 cap was last increased in 2001 from \$36.2 million to \$56.1 million. Outlays in 2022 were \$60.1 million.

## ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

### The Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP)

BCAP provides financial assistance to owners and operators of agricultural and non-industrial private forest land who wish to establish, produce, and deliver biomass feedstocks. BCAP provides two categories of assistance: matching payments as well as establishment and annual rental payments. County offices receive producers' applications and delineate the acreage for all payments. Matching payment applications are web based and maintained by the county office, typically for a one-year period. Maintaining applications require the county office to delineate acreage, coordinate the development of a conservation plan, work with COC to approve the application, and then receive the eligible material (e.g., bales of stover) proof of delivery documents. Establishment payments are recorded for perennial crops on a web-based, cost share application by the county office. County offices, following the offer of BCAP rental acreage, create a web-based contract, and develop a GIS scenario to digitize the contract acreage offered. County offices record the soil rental rate in the annual rental contract and send the offered acreage to NRCS to develop a conservation plan. The cost share web-based system records the practices, components and costs associated with the conservation plan. When the conservation plan is complete, the county office re-opens the annual rental contract and approves the offered acreage following a final digital delineation of the acreage. Establishment and annual rental contracts are maintained by the county office for up to five years for herbaceous crops and up to 15 years for woody crops. County offices also work with state FSA offices to provide outreach information during new project area sign ups. Project area sign-ups are typically 2 to 4 months in length.

In 2022, only a few remaining annual rental payments were disbursed. All payments related to matching payments and establishments were complete. The last OMB funding apportionment for BCAP related to new agreements was in 2017. There was a funding apportionment related to BCAP in 2020; however, this was only for correcting errors, omissions and appeals in 2019, and was not used for any new agreements. No funds were appropriated for BCAP for 2022 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022.

### BCAP Payment Activity in 2022

*Table CCC-37. BCAP Payment Activity 2022 (thousands of dollars)*

Number of Annual Rental Payments.....	12
Amount of Annual Rental Payments.....	\$55

**ACCOUNT 2: FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS**

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (FSFL), administered by FSA, provides low-interest financing for eligible producers to build or upgrade new or used portable or permanently affixed farm storage and handling facilities and storage and handling trucks. Eligible commodities include grains, hay, renewable biomass commodities, hops, dairy products, unprocessed meat and poultry, aquaculture, and more.

Sugar Storage Facility Loan Program (SSFL), administered by FSA, provides low-interest financing for processors to build or upgrade farm storage and handling facilities for raw or refined sugar. The 2008 Farm Bill authorized loans to processors of domestically produced sugarcane and sugar beets for the construction or upgrading of storage and handling facilities for raw sugars and refined sugars. Account 1: Farm Storage Facility Loans.

**LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT**

***Table FSFL-1. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (thousands of dollars)***

<b>Item</b>	<b>Loan Level</b>
Estimate, 2023 .....	\$568,500,000
Change in Appropriation .....	-
Budget Estimate, 2024.....	<u>568,500,000</u>

**PROJECT STATEMENTS****Table FSFL-2. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	Program Level Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:											
Farm Storage Facility .....	\$500,000	-	\$400,000	-	\$500,000	-	\$500,000	-	-	-	-
Sugar Storage Facility .....	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	-	-	-
SDA Mod Cost ARP .....	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal .....	568,500	79	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp.....	568,500	79	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	568,500	79	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	568,500	79	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-
Lapsing Balances .....	-115,700	-	-133,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	452,800	79	334,842	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-

**Table FSFL-2. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	Program Level Inc. or Dec.	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Obligations:										
Farm Storage Facility .....	\$428,878	-	\$334,842	-	\$500,000	-	\$500,000	-	-	-
Sugar Storage Facility .....	23,922	-	-	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	-	-
SDA Mod Cost ARP .....	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Oblig .....	452,800	79	334,842	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	452,800	79	334,842	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-
Add back:										
Lapsing Balances .....	115,700	-	133,658	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	568,500	79	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	568,500	79	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-

**GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY OBJECTS****Table FSFL-4. Farm Storage Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)**

<b>State/Territory/Country</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
Alabama .....	\$1,113	\$435	\$1,013	\$1,013
Arizona .....	6	-	4	4
Arkansas .....	3,928	1,390	3,482	3,482
Colorado .....	1,502	50	1,016	1,016
Connecticut.....	52	35	58	58
Delaware.....	926	355	839	839
Florida .....	648	-	424	424
Georgia .....	3,247	1,737	3,263	3,263
Idaho.....	4,111	1,518	3,685	3,685
Illinois.....	47,107	44,425	59,925	59,925
Indiana.....	16,240	9,087	16,581	16,581
Iowa.....	76,376	72,723	97,614	97,614
Kansas .....	16,501	14,019	19,981	19,981
Kentucky .....	15,867	18,750	22,663	22,663
Louisiana .....	670	1,000	1,093	1,093
Maine.....	3,580	2,072	3,700	3,700
Maryland .....	3,543	2,046	3,659	3,659
Massachusetts.....	303	21	212	212
Michigan.....	5,913	2,014	5,190	5,190
Minnesota.....	49,441	45,398	62,090	62,090
Mississippi.....	1,560	240	1,178	1,178
Missouri.....	18,293	7,127	16,642	16,642
Montana.....	9,192	1,588	7,058	7,058
Nebraska.....	30,166	25,496	36,441	36,441
New Hampshire.....	404	421	540	540
New Jersey .....	272	123	259	259
New York.....	6,797	5,887	8,304	8,304
North Carolina.....	2,282	953	2,118	2,118
North Dakota .....	30,629	21,107	33,871	33,871
Ohio.....	16,957	13,455	19,910	19,910
Oklahoma .....	695	69	500	500
Oregon.....	1,694	359	1,344	1,344
Pennsylvania.....	2,273	2,543	3,153	3,153
Rhode Island.....	42	-	27	27
South Carolina.....	684	1,214	1,243	1,243
South Dakota .....	31,125	19,582	33,197	33,197
Tennessee .....	1,207	1,293	1,637	1,637
Texas .....	709	468	771	771
Utah .....	719	90	530	530
Vermont.....	398	50	293	293
Virginia.....	8,954	5,121	9,215	9,215
Washington.....	531	194	475	475
West Virginia .....	858	846	1,116	1,116
Wisconsin.....	10,764	9,256	13,107	13,107
Wyoming.....	599	285	579	579
Obligations .....	428,878	334,842	500,000	500,000
Lapsing Balances.....	71,122	65,158	-	-
<b>Total, Available .....</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

**Table FSFL-5. Sugar Storage Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)**

State/Territory/Country	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Minnesota .....	\$23,922	-	-	-
Distribution Unknown .....	-	-	\$68,500	\$68,500
Obligations .....	23,922	-	68,500	68,500
Lapsing Balances .....	44,578	\$68,500	-	-
Total, Available .....	68,500	68,500	68,500	68,500

**Table FSFL-6. Farm Storage Modification Costs Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)**

State/Territory/Country	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Distribution Unknown .....	\$79	-	-	-
Obligations .....	79	-	-	-
Total, Available .....	79	-	-	-



**ACCOUNT 3: PIMA AGRICULTURE TRUST FUND****PROJECT STATEMENT*****Table PIMA-1. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars)***

<b>Item</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>	<b>Inc. or Dec.</b>
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton.....	\$15,088	\$15,088	\$15,088	\$15,088	-
Sequestration .....	912	912	912	912	-
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Sequestration .....	-912	-912	-912	-912	-
Recoveries .....	-	133	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY .....	62	100	245	-	-\$245
<b>Total Available.....</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>15,088</b>	<b>-245</b>
Bal. Available, EOY .....	-100	-245	-	-	-
<b>Total Obligations .....</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>15,076</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>15,088</b>	<b>-245</b>

***Table PIMA-2. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars)***

<b>Item</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>	<b>Inc./Dec</b>
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton.....	\$15,050	\$15,076	\$15,333	\$15,088	-\$245
<b>Total Obligations .....</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>15,076</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>15,088</b>	<b>-245</b>
Bal. Available, EOY .....	100	245	-	-	-
<b>Total Available.....</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>15,088</b>	<b>-245</b>
Sequestration .....	912	912	912	912	-
Recoveries .....	-	-133	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY .....	-62	-100	-245	-	-245
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS*****Table PIMA-3. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)***

<b>State/Territory/Country</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
Distribution Unknown.....	\$15,050	\$15,076	\$15,333	\$15,088
Obligations .....	15,050	15,076	15,333	15,088
Bal. Available, EOY .....	100	245	-	-
<b>Total, Available .....</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>15,333</b>	<b>15,088</b>

**CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS*****Table PIMA-4. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)***

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	\$15,050	\$15,076	\$15,333	\$15,088
	Total, Other Objects .....	15,050	15,076	15,333	15,088
99.9	Total, New Obligations.....	15,050	15,076	15,333	15,088

This page was intentionally left blank.

**ACCOUNT 4: AGRICULTURE WOOL APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TRUST FUND**

**PROJECT STATEMENT**

*Table WOOL-1. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars)*

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Inc./ Dec.
<b>Mandatory Appropriations:</b>					
Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust ..	\$28,290	\$28,290	-	\$28,290	-\$28,290
Sequestration .....	1,710	1,710	-	1,710	-1,710
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-30,000</b>
Sequestration .....	-1,710	-1,710	-	-1,710	-1,710
Recoveries .....	-	633	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY .....	18,355	26,641	\$35,604	604	-35,000
<b>Total Available.....</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>55,564</b>	<b>35,604</b>	<b>28,894</b>	<b>-6,710</b>
Bal. Available, EOY .....	-26,641	-35,604	-604	-	-604
<b>Total Obligations .....</b>	<b>20,004</b>	<b>19,960</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>28,894</b>	<b>-6,106</b>

*Table WOOL-2. Project Statement Obligation (thousands of dollars)*

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Inc./ Dec.
<b>Mandatory Obligations:</b>					
Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust ..	\$20,004	\$19,960	\$35,000	\$28,894	-\$6,106
Total Obligations.....	20,004	19,960	35,000	28,894	-6,106
Add back:					
Balances Available, EOY .....	26,641	35,604	604	-	-604
<b>Total Available.....</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>55,564</b>	<b>35,604</b>	<b>28,894</b>	<b>-6,710</b>
Less:					
Sequestration .....	1,710	1,710	-	1,710	-1,710
Recoveries .....	-	-633	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY .....	-18,355	-26,641	-35,604	-604	+35,000
<b>Total Appropriation .....</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-30,000</b>

**CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**

*Table WOOL-3. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)*

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	\$20,004	\$19,960	\$35,000	\$28,894
	Total, Other Objects .....	20,004	19,960	35,000	28,894
99.9	Total, New Obligations .....	20,004	19,960	35,000	28,894