



United States Department of Agriculture

FY 2022

BUDGET SUMMARY

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PREFACE

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2022 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication any reference to the “Budget” is in regard to the 2022 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 2020, congressionally enacted levels for 2021, and the President’s Budget request for 2022.

The performance tables throughout this document, unless otherwise noted, show target levels for 2021 and 2022 and a baseline amount for target comparison. Performance goals reflect performance levels at ongoing funding levels and do not include the effect of supplemental appropriations. Performance target levels are estimates and subject to change.

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 2022 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 2020 and 2021. The sequestration rate for 2020 is 5.9 percent, and for 2021 is 5.7 percent. The 2022 sequestration rate was not released at the time of this publication therefore, mandatory funds for 2022 do not reflect a sequester reduction.

DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The Budget Summary is organized into four sections:

- Overview – provides an overview of USDA’s funding.
- Budget Highlights – describes key budget proposals and changes in budget authority and outlays.
- Mission Area and Agency Details – summarizes agency funding, programs, and performance goals.
- Appendix – Department-wide summary tables.

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE PLAN TERMS:

Budget Authority (BA): Authority to commit funds of the Federal Treasury. Congress provides this authority through annual appropriations acts and substantive legislation, which authorizes direct spending. The President’s budget requests the Congress to appropriate or otherwise provide an amount of budget authority sufficient to carry out recommended Government programs.

Obligations: Commitments of Government funds that are legally binding. For USDA to make a valid obligation, it must have a sufficient amount of BA to cover the obligation.

Outlays: Cash disbursements from the Federal Treasury to satisfy a valid obligation.

Program Level (PL): The gross value of all financial assistance USDA provides to the public. This assistance may be in the form of grants, guaranteed or direct loans, cost-sharing, professional services, such as research or technical assistance activities, or in-kind benefits, such as commodities.

Performance Goal: The target level of performance at a specified time or period expressed as a tangible, measurable outcome against which actual achievement can be compared, including a goal expressed as a quantitative standard, value, or rate. A performance goal comprises a performance measure with targets and timeframes.

Performance Measures: Indicators, statistics, or metrics used to gauge program performance. Program performance measures include outcome, output, and efficiency measures.

DATA DISPLAY – ZERO TREATMENT

Amounts in text and tables throughout this document are calculated with the greatest level of precision (decimal places) available and rounded for display purposes. Therefore, amounts in tables and charts may not add to displayed totals due to rounding. Due to rounding, amounts in this document may appear to be marginally different than those shown in the President’s Budget, which is developed in millions of dollars.

In tables throughout this document, amounts equal to zero (0) are displayed as dashes (-). Amounts less than 0.5 and greater than zero are rounded and shown as a zero (0). This display treatment is used to prevent the masking of non-zero amounts that do not round up to one (1).

DATA DISPLAY – SCALE

The Budget is most often depicted or described using budget authority as the scale of measurement. However, there are some cases when other measures or scales are used, so the reader should be aware of the context. Note that the budget authority tables contained in this document reflect operating levels.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The 2020 Annual Performance Report and 2022 Annual Performance Plan, which provides performance information concerning USDA achievements in 2020 and plans for 2022, can be found at: <http://www.obpa.usda.gov>.

The 2022 Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings Volume of the President’s Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities per the GPRM Modernization Act. The public can access the volume at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget>.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Questions may be directed to the Office of Budget and Program Analysis via e-mail at obpa-deputy-directors@usda.gov.

OVERVIEW

MISSION STATEMENT

USDA provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on sound public policy, scientific evidence, and efficient management.

VISION STATEMENT

To contain the pandemic, ensure racial justice and equity, address the hunger and nutrition insecurity crisis, rebuild the rural economy, strengthen and build markets for farmers and producers, and address the impacts of climate change. We will deliver safe and nutritious food, clean water and last-mile broadband, energy security, sound infrastructure, and business services, all while tackling the climate crisis to build back better, stronger, more resilient, and more equitable in service delivery.

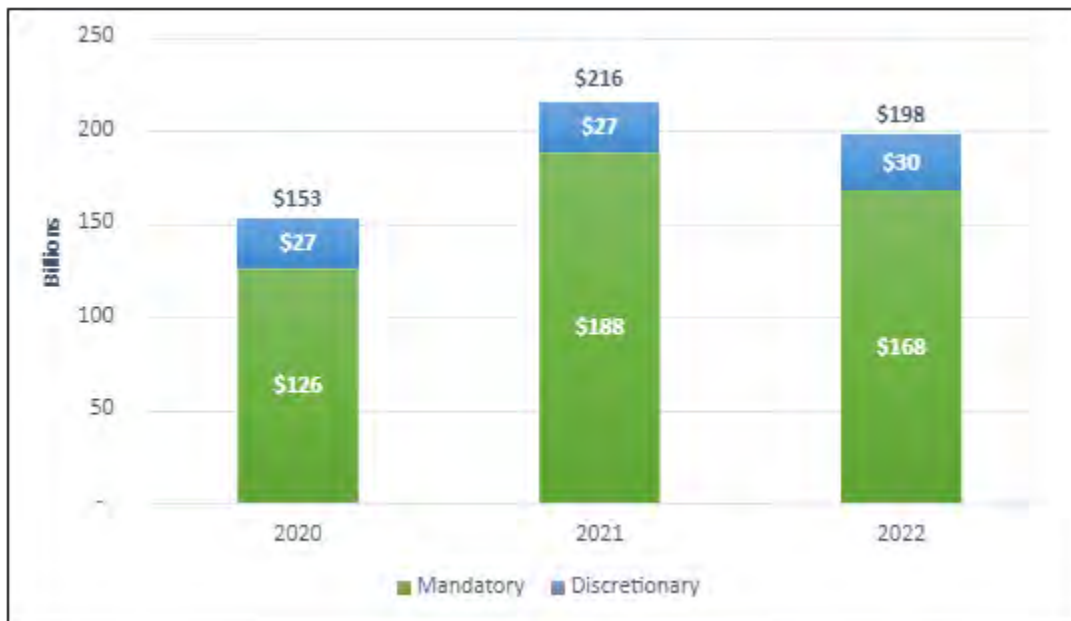
2022 FUNDING OVERVIEW

Under the current law, the 2022 request for discretionary budget authority to fund programs and operating expenses is \$29.9 billion, almost 9 percent increase or \$2.6 billion above the 2021 enacted level. Of the \$2.6 billion increase, 54 percent, or \$1.4 billion, are program increases and 46 percent, or \$1.2 billion, is an elimination of the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) rescission. This request also includes funding for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Rural Development, Forest Service, food safety, research, and conservation programs.

Funding for mandatory programs is estimated to be \$168.1 billion, a \$20 billion decrease from 2021 enacted levels. USDA is requesting a total of \$198.1 billion in 2022. Compared to FY 2021, this amount represents a decrease of almost \$17.4 billion.

The budget assumes a pay cost increase of 2.7 percent and includes an increase of \$200 million across the Department to cover the pay and benefit increases.

Figure OV-1. USDA New Budget Authority



Under current law, USDA’s total outlays for 2022 are estimated at \$230 billion. Outlays for mandatory programs are \$184.2 billion, 80 percent of total outlays. Mandatory programs provide services required by law but are not funded through annual appropriations acts. Mandatory outlays include crop insurance, most nutrition assistance programs, farm commodity and trade programs, and a number of conservation programs. The remaining \$46 billion, or 20 percent, of outlays are for discretionary programs such as: the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), food safety, rural development loans and grants, research and education, soil and water conservation technical assistance, animal and plant health, management of national forests, wildland firefighting, other Forest Service activities, and domestic and international marketing assistance.

Figure OV-2. USDA Outlays

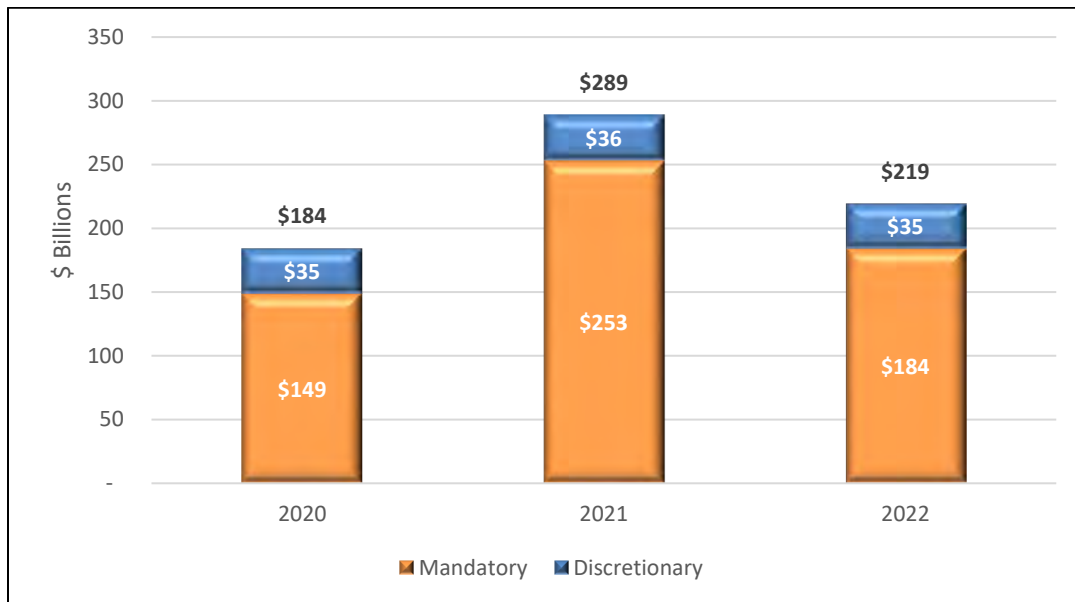
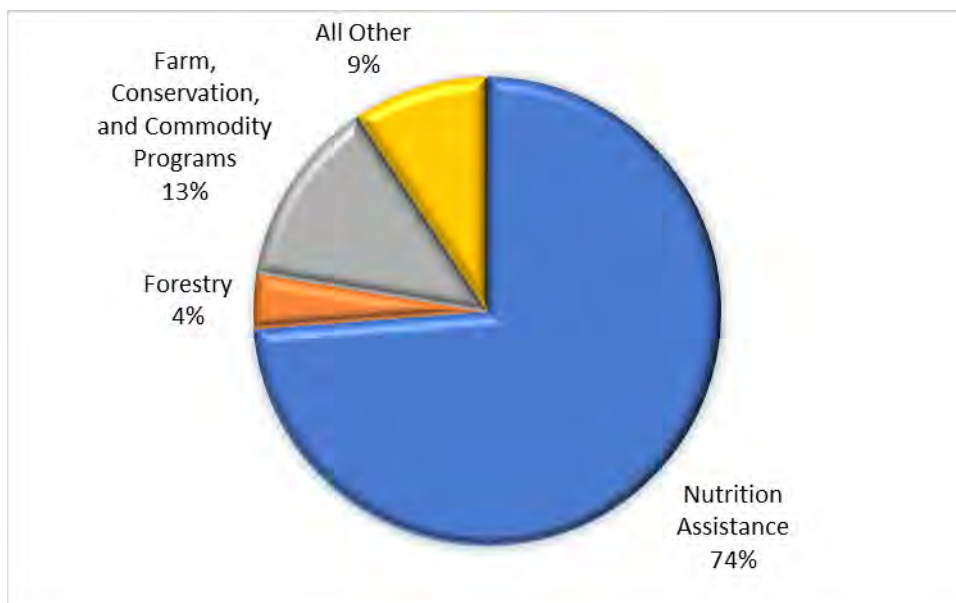


Figure OV-3. 2022 Outlays (All Other includes Rural Development, Research, Food Safety, Marketing and Regulatory, and Departmental Management.)



HIGHLIGHTS BY STRATEGIC GOAL

The Budget supports achievement of USDA's seven strategic goals.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: ENSURE USDA PROGRAMS ARE DELIVERED EFFICIENTLY, EFFECTIVELY, WITH INTEGRITY AND A FOCUS ON CUSTOMER SERVICE

To serve America's farmers, rancher, foresters, and producers as they work to feed and clothe the world, USDA is committed to delivering our programs efficiently, effectively, and with integrity with a focus on customer service. To that end, the Department will modernize and consolidate Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and services, as well as strengthen management and oversight of procurement, property, and finance to ensure our resources are deployed as effectively and efficiently as possible. We will create a safe and modern space that promotes accountability and employee effectiveness. USDA will leverage the strength and talent of our employees and reduce regulatory and administrative burdens to allow agencies to focus on our customers. Improved customer service and employee engagement will create a more effective and accessible USDA for all of our stakeholders.

USDA is implementing a strategic vision focused on modernizing Information Technology and support services as well as streamlining processes. Through these efforts, IT leadership in each USDA Mission Area will be positioned to more directly focus on their systems, data collection and analysis, and risk management. Through these mergers, the Mission Areas will not only increase operational efficiencies, but also maximize collaboration between agencies that serve similar customers. USDA will also better utilize its internal data by developing administrative dashboards and tracking systems to better understand where efficiencies can be gained in the technology, human resources, fleet, procurement, and real property spaces.

USDA continues to modernize its systems with four key strategies: strengthen strategic IT governance; consolidate end-user services and data centers; enable a strategic approach to data management and introduce data-driven capabilities; and improve the USDA customer experience. In 2021, USDA will continue our efforts to be the most effective, efficient, and customer focused Department in the entire Federal Government.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

Building Modernization and Electric Vehicles

The Budget includes more than \$133.4 million for the Agriculture Buildings and Facilities account of which \$25 million will provide for the transformation of vehicle fleet such as working to provide hybrid, alternative, and/or electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure as an interim critical step to meet strategic clean energy goals. The USDA modernization of the South Building continues to be the top priority for the Agriculture Buildings and Facilities, Building Operations and Maintenance account in FY 2022.

Cyber Security

The Budget includes \$101 million for the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) to fund ongoing activities and increase efforts for cybersecurity enhancements, including \$17.4 million to enhance the Department's cyber security profile through the acquisition and implementation of relevant tools and services. USDA is currently implementing the Continuous Diagnostics Mitigation (CDM) program as required by the Department of Homeland Security. Implementation thus far has already increased protection of the network, and these additional investments will further enhance the safety and security of government data and the network.

Staff Offices

Departmental staff offices provide essential support to Departmental agencies and programs, ensuring that all agencies can carry out their duties, and lead the Department's efforts to improve customer service to the public. The Budget proposes funding to ensure that these offices can support staffing levels needed to provide leadership, oversight, and coordination.

The Budget proposes realigning certain services currently covered by the Shared Cost Program or offices not directly providing the services being covered by direct appropriations to the staff offices providing those services. For example, the Budget requests \$2.9 million for the Office of Tribal Relations, of which \$1.8 million will facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations. The Budget also provides an increase of \$12.4 million for the Office of General Counsel (OGC) to shift the Records Management program from OCIO appropriations to OGC, which oversees records management for the entire Department.

In addition, the Budget includes \$12.8 million for the Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA) to rebuild OBPA's capacity to support the Department's mission areas,

staff offices, and performance and evaluation team, as well as carry out new policy priorities.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: MAXIMIZE THE ABILITY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS TO PROSPER BY FEEDING AND CLOTHING THE WORLD

A strong and prosperous agricultural sector is essential to the well-being of the U.S. economy. America's farmers and ranchers ensure a reliable food supply, support job growth, and promote economic development. To maintain a competitive agricultural sector, USDA will support farmers and ranchers to start and maintain profitable businesses as well as offer financial support to producers affected by natural disasters. Furthermore, USDA's research agencies will continue efforts to increase the efficiency and product quality of plants and animals and provide integrated management options that increase the efficiency of farming practices. Lastly, USDA will also provide tools to producers so that they are well positioned to secure a share of a growing market for agricultural products.

The Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) mission area supports an effective safety net to the more than three million agricultural producers who provide food and fiber to over 300 million Americans, and millions more around the globe. USDA also provided extensive assistance for a variety of disasters throughout the country, including hurricanes, drought, wildfires, floods, freezes, tornados, and other storms.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

Civilian Climate Corps

The Budget includes \$46 million to further the Civilian Climate Corps. USDA is coordinating with the Department of the Interior and other departments to support a strategy for creating a Civilian Climate Corps per Executive Order 14008 that will provide pathways to employment for a diverse generation of Americans to promote environmental sustainability. Within the Office of the Secretary, \$9.1 million will be expended for activities relating to climate change, including coordinating such activities across the Department. Within the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the agency will work with cooperators to enhance response to invasive species. These plants, pathogens, and animals can have strong detrimental effects on agriculture. Through this work, APHIS will contribute to the protection of the biodiversity our rural communities are reliant upon. Similarly, the Forest Service is drawing on the agency's unique expertise and history that builds on the legacy of the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps, and will work to deliver forest and watershed

health and resilience, carbon sequestration, wildfire risk reduction, innovation in science and science delivery, and improvements in sustainable operating infrastructure.

Commodity Programs

The Budget provides \$6.3 billion for commodity program payments to maintain an effective farm safety net. Commodity programs are critical components of the farm safety net, serving to provide risk management and financial tools to farmers and ranchers. Approximately 1.8 million farms are enrolled in the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs, which are helping cushion the financial strain felt by producers due to continued low prices for many commodities.

Federal Crop Insurance Program

The Budget provides \$9.7 billion for the Federal crop insurance program, enough to provide crop insurance coverage for \$121 billion in crop value. Crop insurance provides farmers and ranchers a means to effectively manage their risk through difficult periods, helping to maintain America's safe and affordable food supply.

Farm Loans

The Budget includes funding to fully support the estimated \$10.4 billion demand for farm loans, providing loans to an estimated 52,000 farmers and ranchers to finance operating expenses, refinance debt, or acquire a farm. In addition, the Budget provides \$33.7 million for the Heir's Relending Program, authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill, to resolve ownership and succession of farmland.

Research, Education and Economics

The Budget includes \$4 billion to support research to advance the competitiveness of U.S. agriculture, promote food security and increase climate change research. This includes \$1.9 billion to support core research projects of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) covering a wide range of critical problems facing American agriculture, ranging from animal and crop protection and production, new product development, environmental stewardship, food safety, and human nutrition. This includes support for science programs, partnerships and innovations, operations and maintenance associated with the National Bio and Agro-Defense Initiative, and \$45.4 million for the construction and modernization of existing ARS buildings and facilities. Also included in the ARS budget is an increase of \$99 million for clean energy, \$92 million for climate science, and \$5 million for climate hubs. In addition, \$1.9 billion is included to support extramural agricultural research, education, and extension activities of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), including \$700 million for competitive grants through the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), and \$5 million for climate hubs. For the

Economic Research Service, the Budget proposes a total of \$91 million to focus on core data analysis related to agricultural production, as well as \$4 million for climate science research. For the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the Budget includes \$194 million, including \$46 million for the Census of Agriculture and \$7 million to help measure and inform climate science research. For the Forest Service, the Budget includes \$314 million, including \$37 million for climate science research and \$5 million for climate hubs. These funds will restore and increase investments in scientific research to address climate change, environmental justice, and economic prosperity in the forest sector, allowing Forest Service to substantially increase its scientific contributions to improving the climate resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems.

Next Generation Producer Education

The Budget includes \$50 million to educate America's next generation of farmers. Funding will be used to support agriculture science literacy programs and other community-based efforts, such as 4-H Clubs. Developing a future agriculture workforce is not only critical to the Nation's food security, but also vital in promoting rural prosperity and improving quality of life.

Hemp Production

The Budget maintains funding for the Hemp Production Program. Hemp production is expected to allow for new economic opportunities for U.S. farmers. The Budget will ensure the necessary regulatory infrastructure is in place to allow producers to grow hemp consistent with the authority provided by the 2018 Farm Bill.

Agricultural Pest and Disease Programs

The Budget includes \$1.105 billion to protect agriculture from pests and diseases, address sanitary (animal) and phytosanitary (plant) trade concerns, and enforce animal care legislation. This includes programs that support the U.S. field crop, cotton, forestry, livestock, poultry, and specialty crop industries. Of note, the Budget includes increases to address chronic wasting disease and fruit flies, and also proposes to build plant health initiatives that are currently funded through General Provisions into base funding. The Budget maintains the Department's ability to transfer funds to address emergencies.

National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility

The Budget supports the continued establishment of the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) and provides \$118 million for operations and maintenance costs in 2022. Once construction is complete, USDA will operate NBAF and ARS will use the facility to study diseases that threaten the animal agricultural industry and public health while the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) performs diagnostics related to foreign

diseases of animals. Funding is also requested to transition highly pathogenic animal disease work from the obsolete facilities at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center to NBAF.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: PROMOTE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND EXPORTS

Expanding international marketing opportunities for U.S. farmers and exporters is a critical source of business and income growth across rural America. It is essential for USDA to continue efforts to promote American agricultural exports, develop international standards, remove trade barriers by monitoring and enforcing existing trade agreements, and negotiate new trade agreements that benefit the U.S. agricultural economy.

More than 20 percent of U.S. agricultural production is exported. In fiscal year 2020, agricultural exports totaled \$135.70 billion. USDA scored significant trade victories during 2020, including the pursuit of bilateral trade agreements with Kenya and the United Kingdom, monitoring the implementation of the U.S. Japan Trade Agreement and the U.S. Mexico Canada Agreement, and opening or expanding market access for numerous farm products, including blueberries to Chile, shell eggs to Guatemala, bison to Mexico, processed egg products to Morocco and sorghum to Vietnam. In 2022, USDA will continue its efforts to break down trade barriers and increase agricultural exports.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

International Markets for U.S. Agricultural Exports

The Budget includes \$235 million for the Foreign Agricultural Service to reduce trade barriers that disadvantage U.S. agricultural exports and to open new markets for U.S. farm products. The value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in foreign food and agricultural trade shows and missions is expected to reach \$2.13 billion.

Promote Agriculture and Food Business Innovation

The Budget includes \$22 million to promote agriculture and food business innovation. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized the establishment of centers to promote business innovation in the dairy sector. This concept will be extended to other sectors of U.S. agriculture while continuing to provide needed support for innovation in the dairy sector.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Barriers to Exports

The Budget includes \$24 million for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to address sanitary and phytosanitary barriers that restrict trade. Producers rely on fair and open access to markets. This funding will strengthen USDA's ability to help U.S. agricultural producers export their products to other countries by resolving concerns over animal and plant health issues.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: FACILITATE RURAL PROSPERITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

When rural Americans share the same level of infrastructure services as the country's urban areas, rural communities can make even greater economic contributions with healthy families and prosperous businesses. Economic and social science research informs decision-makers on current trends in rural America and gaps in existing markets, which USDA then uses to provide benefits to rural American businesses and citizens. USDA leverages funds and stimulates private-public partnerships to build rural infrastructure including broadband, community facilities, healthcare services and facilities, and safe and affordable housing to help underserved communities to thrive.

American prosperity and well-being are intrinsically tied to rural America's ability to thrive in the new global economy; to build and attract an educated workforce and expand its population base; and to use its diverse and abundant natural resources to provide food, fiber, forest products, energy, and recreation. The Department continues to improve the quality of life and expand economic development in rural communities by actions targeted to rural and underserved areas. Many of these actions are supported through investments made in USDA lending activities to rural utilities, broadband providers and communities, and to strengthen investments in housing programs. These activities promote economic development, advance innovation and technology, ensure a well-trained and productive workforce, and improve the quality of life in rural communities, all of which require access to capital and infrastructure. USDA will continue to facilitate and support access to world-class resources and tools that are needed to build robust, sustainable rural communities for generations to come.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

Expands Access to clean energy

The Budget includes \$6.5 billion in loan authority for rural electric loans, an increase of \$1 billion over the 2021 enacted level, to support additional clean energy, energy storage, and transmission projects that help get people back to work in good-paying jobs.

The budget also includes \$400 million in new funding to provide rural electric cooperatives financial flexibility as they continue investments in renewable energy systems, fossil fuel generating plants with carbon sequestration systems, and investments in environmental improvements to reduce emissions of pollutants and accelerate progress to carbon-pollution free electricity by 2035 and create good paying jobs that provide the free and fair change to join a union and collective bargain. Every community

can benefit from taking bold action to achieve 100 percent carbon-pollution free electricity by 2035, including rural communities and communities of color.

Rural e-Connectivity/ ReConnect

Rural Americans are more than 10 times likelier than urban residents to lack access to quality broadband, with unique challenges for tribal communities. In addition to \$690 million for the telecommunication infrastructure program which supports communities with population of under 5,000, the Budget provides \$700 million, a \$65 million increase over the 2021 enacted level, to support broadband loans, grants, and loan/grant combinations that will provide high speed broadband services to communities with populations under 20,000. The ReConnect Program provides grants, loans, and combinations of loans and grants to deploy broadband to tribal lands and unserved areas, particularly in communities of color. High-speed internet would serve as an economic equalizer for rural America, while the work of installing broadband would create high-paying union jobs with benefits in rural communities. This investment would build on the funding provided in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

The budget also provides \$35 million for broadband grants to rural Americans who currently do not receive any broadband service. In addition, the Budget includes \$60 million for distance learning and telemedicine grants.

Provides Safe Drinking Water and Waste Water Infrastructure to Rural Communities

The Budget provides \$717 million for Rural Water and Wastewater Grants and Loans. The funding supports \$1.4 billion in direct loans and \$50 million in guaranteed loans. Safe drinking water and sanitary waste disposal systems are vital to achieving a high quality of life and are essential to rural residents. The \$100 million increase over the 2021 enacted level would create good-paying jobs and help thousands of communities across rural America gain access to clean drinking water. With USDA's targeting help to communities disproportionately lacking access to quality water and sewer infrastructure, these resources would also advance environmental justice in distressed communities and coal-based energy communities.

Partners with Rural Leaders to Grow Rural Economies and Tackle Rural Poverty

The Budget provides \$32 million for a renewed and expanded initiative to leverage USDA's extensive network of offices to help people in high poverty communities, including energy communities, tap into Federal resources, referred to as the "StrikeForce" initiative. USDA will coordinate with other Federal agencies on an all of Government approach to connect rural stakeholders with Federal programs and resources.

Community Infrastructure

The Budget includes \$2.8 billion to support the Community Facilities Direct Loan Program and \$500 million to support the Community Facilities Guaranteed Loan Program for investment in critical community infrastructure, such as healthcare, safety, and educational facilities. This funding will continue support for environmental justice for distressed communities and coal-based energy communities.

Rural Housing Infrastructure

The Budget provides \$32 billion in funding for Single-Family and Multi-Family housing programs. This program has experienced a steady increase in demand. The requested increase of \$6 billion will support the additional demand for the Single-Family Guaranteed loan program and provide opportunities for additional support. With a total of \$30 billion in lending capacity, the program will increase guaranteed loans to over 173,000. The program is focusing on increasing assistance towards environmental justice to distressed communities and coal-based energy communities.

To help very low- and low-income households afford their rental payments, the Budget includes \$1.45 billion to continue assisting residents in obtaining and sustaining decent, safe, and sanitary housing and fund 252,000 units. The Budget also requests \$45 million for the Rural Voucher program that will support 8,000 vouchers.

Rural Business Support

Rural areas have traditionally been challenged by the lack of private funding to support business development. The Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program provides protection to private lenders against loan losses and encourages them to extend credit to establish, expand, or modernize rural businesses. The Budget provides \$1.5 billion in funding for B&I loan guarantees. This program also supports environmental justice for distressed communities and coal-based energy communities.

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN THE STEWARDSHIP OF PRIVATE LANDS THROUGH TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

The world population is expected reach 9.7 billion by 2050. Feeding this population will require the adoption of new science and technologies and the implementation of science-based conservation plans to sustainably increase agricultural production. To ensure U.S. private working lands and public agricultural landscapes are conserved, the Department will provide technical and financial assistance using the latest technology and research available. New and improved practices result from fundamental and applied research that facilitates our understanding of the complex interactions between human systems

and the environment and then transferring the resulting knowledge into the hands of producers and land managers through information, tools, and decision support.

In 2020, NRCS developed conservation plans covering 25.7 million acres. In accordance with those plans and using Conservation Technical Assistance support, conservation practices and systems designed to improve soil quality were applied to 6.4 million acres of cropland. For 2022, USDA will provide significant resources to support conservation practices and measures that will improve stewardship of our natural resources and address climate change.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

Farm Bill Conservation Programs

The Budget includes \$2.3 billion for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to protect up to 25.5 million acres of environmentally sensitive cropland and grassland. In addition, \$1.85 billion is included for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and \$450 million for the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program.

Enhance Conservation Programs

To enhance the President's goals, legislative proposals include: (1) increased funding for EQIP to address drought resilience, (2) increased funding for RCPP for net-zero agriculture technology initiatives; (3) increased funding for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program; and (4) increased funding for the Healthy Forests Reserve Program as part of a net-zero technology initiative to encourage land and species protection and restoration.

STRATEGIC GOAL 6: ENSURE PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF OUR NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS

The Nation's forests and grasslands are a fundamental part of the American landscape and are a legacy that the Forest Service holds in trust for present and future generations. Forests provide clean air and water, forest and rangeland products, mineral and energy resources, jobs, quality habitat for fish and wildlife, recreational opportunities, and memorable experiences. The Forest Service plays a critical role in making America's forests and grasslands resilient to threats, including climate change, while mitigating wildfire risk. The Department also manages the National forests and grasslands to ensure that they are healthy and sustainable, while also allowing rural communities to access and benefit from economic opportunities that our Nation's forests offer. This work is complemented by USDA's research in forestry, ecology, and economics to ensure world-class science guides effective policies and management practices.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

Reducing the Risk of Wildfires

The Budget includes \$2.1 billion to mitigate wildfire risk, an increase of \$170 million. The Budget supports the Forest Service's activities that protect life, property and natural resources on National Forest System (NFS) lands, other federal lands, and an additional 20 million acres of non-federal lands under agreements. In addition, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 provided new budget authority to fight wildfires commonly referred to as the "fire fix." Beginning in 2020 and continuing through 2027, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior will have new budget authority available when Suppression funding has been exhausted. This budget authority is \$2.45 billion in 2022 (of which \$2.12 billion is allocated to the Forest Service) and increases by \$100 million each year through 2027. The budget stability enabled by the additional budget authority will be leveraged by the agency to more strategically approach programmatic and fiscal management of wildland fire management programs.

Active Forest Management

The Budget includes an investment of \$2.4 billion to improve the health and resilience of National forests, ensuring that our National forests and grasslands continue to provide clean air and water, forest and rangeland products, mineral and energy resources, quality habitat for fish and wildlife, recreational opportunities, and jobs. With \$321 million for Hazardous Fuels Reduction and \$47 million for Forest Products, among other programs, the agency will accomplish a timber output of 3.4 billion board feet while improving more than 1.1 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands to mitigate wildfire risk. The Forest Service will also focus its vegetation treatment efforts on "firesheds"; high-priority areas with the highest wildfire risk to surrounding communities, including disadvantaged communities.

Use and Access Opportunities in National Forests

The Budget includes \$91 million to increase recreational opportunities in National forests and promote rural prosperity. The Budget will prioritize permitting for outfitters and guides, maintaining and growing strong collaborations with partners and volunteer groups, and working to address the recreational needs of today's public, who want year-round activities on NFS lands. The agency will also continue to improve its permitting processes to promote other critical land uses on NFS lands such as energy, utility, and communication infrastructure.

Reclamation Efforts

National Forest System lands contain thousands of orphan oil and gas wells, more than 20 percent of which pose some level of human health and ecological hazard, and 65 to 70

percent have some form of physical safety hazard. The Budget includes \$100 million to address orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mine lands, which will provide economic relief in energy-dependent communities through the creation of good paying jobs and ensure the long-term health of public lands.

STRATEGIC GOAL 7: PROVIDE ALL AMERICANS ACCESS TO A SAFE, NUTRITIOUS, AND SECURE FOOD SUPPLY

A plentiful supply of safe and nutritious food is essential to the healthy development of every child in America and to the well-being and productivity of every family. USDA works to help prevent foodborne illness and protect public health as well as aid access to safe, nutritious, and balanced meals and to promote a healthy diet.

USDA's nutrition assistance programs help ensure food security by providing access to a nutritious diet with emphasis on those facing need due to unemployment, recession, disaster, age, or disability. These programs also work to promote well-being by providing assistance to help ensure access to a diet consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

USDA supports and protects the Nation's agricultural system and the consumers it serves by safeguarding the quality and wholesomeness of meat, poultry, and egg products. USDA has collaborated extensively with other Federal partners to safeguard the food supply, prevent foodborne illnesses and improve consumers' knowledge about the food they eat. USDA will continue to focus on preventing product contamination and foodborne illness and modernizing systems and approaches to safeguard the food Americans serve their families every single day.

Select Goal-Centric Programs and Initiatives

Safeguards the Nation's Food Supply

The Budget includes nearly \$1.2 billion to fully fund the costs necessary to support over 8,600 FSIS personnel who ensure the safety of meat, poultry, and egg products at over 6,500 processing, slaughter, and import establishments in the U.S. Nearly 90 percent of these personnel act as frontline inspectors and investigators and provide surveillance to protect the Nation's food supply. Funding will ensure that FSIS has a workforce and the information technology to efficiently and effectively further its mission. FSIS also proposes to reduce the full rate charges for overtime and holiday inspection services for small and very small establishments. This will allow these operations to be competitive and expand while providing smaller farmers with more options for their product. Very small establishments would have a reduction to 25 percent of the published rate, while small establishments would pay 70 percent of the published rate.

Nutrition Assistance

The pandemic added urgency to the already critical issue of nutrition insecurity. No one should have to worry about whether they can provide nutritious food for themselves or their children. It is not enough to return to where we were; as a nation, we must build back better and ensure no one is left behind. To more effectively promote healthier diets and racial equity, we need to transform the federal nutrition safety net to not only focus on food security, but also nutrition security; the idea that all people at all times have access to nutritious foods and beverages that meets their dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

Bold action by the Biden-Harris Administration in the American Rescue Plan demonstrated marked progress to addressing nutrition security. The Budget seeks to cement that progress and continue to provide access to the array of nutrition programs used by households across the nation.

The Budget includes funding to support estimated participation levels under current law, including \$105.8 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), \$26.9 billion for Child Nutrition Programs, and \$6.0 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In 2022, estimated participation levels are: 45.4 million per month for SNAP, 30 million per day for the National School Lunch Program, and 6.4 million per month for WIC.

The Budget ensures that SNAP benefits will continue to include the emergency allotment payments first authorized by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act for as long as the Public Health Emergency continues. It requests a level of Child Nutrition funding that, combined with carryover balances from prior years, will extend meal service flexibilities provided to schools and child care centers to ensure that all children have access to healthy meals at no cost during the 2021-2022 school year. It then goes further to address summer hunger by expanding Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT), a food assistance program for low-income school aged children during the summer months, to all eligible children nationwide. It also looks beyond the 2021-2022 school year to increase the proportion of costs covered by the federal government to make the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) in the National School Lunch Program a cost-effective option for more schools. In elementary schools, the proportion of costs covered by the federal government will be even higher, and the threshold for schools to be eligible to participate in CEP will be lower.

In addition, building on the American Rescue Plan Act, the F 2022 Budget seeks to provide more fruits and vegetables to WIC participants promoting greater nutrition security. Finally, the Budget includes a variety of initiatives to assist our State and Indian Tribal Organization partners with additional technical assistance and additional funding in areas such as nutrition education and investments in information technology.

Cross-cutting Departmental Investments

The 2022 Budget lays out the President’s priorities for discretionary appropriations and mandatory funding investments; including, critical investments to ensure that we build back better and control the COVID-19 pandemic, provide economic relief, tackle climate change, and advance racial equity and civil rights. Many investments are “cross-cutting” and would be implemented across the Department.

Climate Change

Tackling climate change at home and abroad is one of the greatest challenges and opportunities of this century. The 2022 Budget takes a whole Government approach to addressing the climate change crisis, laying the foundation for ongoing economic growth, creating good paying jobs, and ensuring that 40 percent of investments in clean energy and climate change will directly benefit marginalized and overburdened communities. This budget will allow USDA to spur innovation, commercialization, and deployment of clean energy technologies and infrastructure as well as advance America’s ability to lead and compete in key global markets. USDA will ensure that Federal infrastructure investments reduce climate pollution while increasing union jobs and encouraging the voluntary adoption of climate-smart agricultural and forestry practices that decrease wildfire risk and result in measurable and verifiable carbon reductions and sequestration.

Specifically, the USDA approach to tackling the climate crisis will focus on science driven technological climate science advancement, creating or maintaining resilient landscapes on all lands, implementing climate change hubs, and innovative science and evidence driven programs by investing over \$914 million of new FY 2022 discretionary investments in climate smart agriculture and climate smart forestry activities, as well as \$564 million of new FY 2022 discretionary investments for clean energy activities across USDA. Specific climate allocations for climate smart agriculture, climate smart forestry, and clean energy are detailed in figure CC-1.

The proposed new investments across USDA will focus on climate change research and assessment, measurement and monitoring, efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, increasing carbon sequestration, and providing other benefits in avoiding or adapting to domestic and global climate change impacts. In addition, the proposed clean energy investments focus on activities to accelerate development and deployment of clean energy technologies.

- *Forest Service*
 - \$400 million is proposed for landscape resilience funding to implement large-scale hazardous fuels mitigation, vegetation and habitat management, and other restoration work in the National Forest System, including maximizing the use of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) authority.
 - \$100 million will be used to address orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mine lands within the National Forest System (NFS). This investment will allow the Forest Service to address the top 20 abandoned mine land sites that pose the most risk and assess an additional 150 sites to establish cleanup plans, while providing job creation and economic relief in energy-dependent communities.

- \$84 million is proposed to support the conservation of 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030 by funding State and Private Forestry and NFS programs to develop climate adaptation and mitigation measures and promote the health and resilience of Federal, State, private, and Tribal lands.
- *Climate Science* - \$270 million is proposed across USDA for investments in agricultural research to advance innovation and the application of science based and data driven agricultural decisions and practices.
 - \$37 million for the Forest Service will allow the agency to substantially increase its scientific contributions related to climate mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector.
 - \$95 million will be used for Advanced Research Projects Agency Climate (ARPA-C) activities to identify and promote revolutionary advances in climate-related applied sciences, translating scientific discoveries and cutting-edge innovations into products, services, and systems that USDA will adopt.
 - \$92 million at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) will support the livestock protection program, the crop production program, and the food safety program.
 - \$21 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to establish a coordinated, corporate approach to outreach across NRCS program delivery that will advance the Administration's priorities of racial and economic equity while combatting climate change.
 - \$25 million across USDA, including \$7 million for the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) to expand the geospatial program to improve information on extreme weather and will establish baseline data for climate change tracking.
- *Climate Hubs* - \$23 million for climate hubs will be used across USDA by the Forest Service's Forest and Rangeland Research (\$5 million), by the NRCS (\$8 million), by the ARS (\$5 million), and by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) (\$5 million) to engage stakeholders and increase community awareness about conservation programs and how private land can best be leveraged to support tackling the climate crisis. The Climate Hubs will support USDA research and program agencies in their regional delivery of timely and authoritative tools and information to agricultural producers and professionals. This additional funding will allow the Forest Service Climate Hubs to accelerate science production and technology transfer to aid land management agencies, private landowners, foresters, and agricultural producers.
- *Clean Energy* - \$564 of new discretionary clean energy investments is proposed across several USDA agencies.
 - \$431 million for Rural Development, of which \$400 million will be used directly to provide incentives for rural electric providers to increase de-carbonization as they accelerate to carbon pollution free production by 2035, and \$31 million and other clean energy supporting activities. The incentive funding will be used for the costs of grants and loan modifications.
 - \$99 million for Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to further innovation to optimize clean energy technologies and system integration.

- \$17 million for the NIFA to accelerate development of climate smart and carbon neutral agriculture through transdisciplinary systems level approaches to sequester carbon and use clean energy to achieve net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050.
- \$17 million for the Forest Service to support clean energy research and development for biomass to bioenergy markets especially with technologies suitable for low-value woody biomass.

Figure CC-1. Climate Funding Allocations (in millions of dollars)

Item	Wildland Fire Risk Management	Climate Reclamation	Climate Resilience	Climate Science	Climate Hubs	Clean Energy
FS - Forest Service Operations	28	8	6	0	0	0
FS - Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	37	5	7
FS - State and Private Forestry	7	0	22	0	0	0
FS - National Forest System	265	92	56	0	0	10
FS - Wildland Fire Management	100	0	0	0	0	0
NRCS - Private Lands Conservation Operations	0	0	16.4	21	8	0
REE - ARS	0	0	0	92	5	99
REE - ARPA-C	0	0		95	0	0
REE - NASS	0	0	0	7	0	0
REE - ERS	0	0	0	4	0	0
RD - RUS	0	0	0	0	0	411
RD - RBS	0	0	0	0	0	20
APHIS (CCC and chronic wasting)	0	0	10	5	0	0
REE - NIFA	0	0	0	0	5	17
OCE (climate adaptation coordination)	0	0	0	6.6	0	0
RMA (crop insurance)	0	0	0	2	0	0
FSA - Urban Ag	0	0	1.6	0	0	0
OSEC (CCC)	0	0	9.1	0	0	0
Total, Climate Funding Allocations	400	100	121.1	270	23	564

Minority Serving Institutions

In partnership with 1890 historically black land-grant colleges and universities, 1994 tribal land-grant colleges and universities, and Hispanic-serving institutions, the USDA Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement works to establish opportunities that ensure equitable participation in USDA programs, services, and resources for rural, tribal, and historically underserved students and the communities they serve. These partnerships with minority serving institutions support capacity building initiatives that bolster education and pathways to employment for students and faculty and help develop a strong pipeline of talented individuals for USDA and USDA partner jobs. Please see figure MS-1 for USDA Minority Serving Institution proposed FY 2022 funding allocation details.

These partnership efforts ensure USDA meets its legal and statutory obligations while fostering hope and supporting wealth creation and asset building. In FY 2022 the USDA proposes to invest over \$229 million into the 1890s Historically Black Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, 1994 Tribal Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, and Hispanic-Serving Institutions. The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) will build upon the success of the current Dairy Business Innovation Initiatives to address barriers preventing or limiting small, minority owned, socially disadvantaged producers, processors, or distributors from market access and opportunities. To achieve this goal, at least one of the proposed AMS business innovation centers will be established at a minority serving institution.

The USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) helps to sustain 1890 Institutions Centers of Excellence. The Centers supply the country with a highly diverse workforce and support critical global development needs and address global research and education challenges including climate change, conservation, and biodiversity, all while, strengthening teaching curricula and expanding student recruitment. These Centers also help institutions increase their effectiveness in serving the nation in areas including nutrition, health, wellness, farming, rural prosperity, and economic sustainability, global food security, natural resources, energy, and emerging technologies.

The USDA Forest Service (FS) contributes funding yearly to universities which support the FS research mission, including universities with minority serving programs. Actual FS funding amounts in a given year are variable as they depend on the specific characteristics of the universities that receive FS funding in that year and the amount of funding ultimately dedicated to agreements and contracts with universities in that year.

Figure MS-1. Minority Serving Institutions Funding Allocations (in millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2022 President's Budget
<u>Minority Serving Institutions Item</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>President's Budget</u>	<u>change from 2021 Enacted</u>
Research at 1890 Institutions (Evans-Allen Program) Research and Education	73.00	92.8	19.8
Payments to the 1994 Institutions (Tribal Colleges) Research and Education	4.50	4.5	0.0
Education Grants for 1890 Institutions (Capacity Building Grants) Research and Education	26.0	26.0	0.0
Scholarships at 1890 Institutions Research and Education	10.0	10.0	0.0
Extension Services at 1890 Institutions National Institute of Food and Agriculture	62.0	62.0	0.0
Extension Services at the 1994 Institutions National Institute of Food and Agriculture	8.5	8.5	0.0
Facility Improvements at 1890 Institutions National Institute of Food and Agriculture	21.5	21.5	0.0
1890 Scholars Program Forest Service	0.3	0.3	0.0
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)- Forest Service R&D	0.4	0.4	0.1
Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSIs) Forest Service	0.4	0.4	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Serving Institutions Forest Service	1.3	1.5	0.3
Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders/Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian (AANAPISIs) Forest Service	1.1	1.3	0.3
Total, Minority Serving Institution	209.0	229	20

Local Agricultural Markets and Urban Agriculture

USDA is taking a multifaceted approach to local food and urban agriculture, proposing almost \$70 million in discretionary and mandatory 2022 investments across the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Rural Business Cooperative Service (RBCS), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), and the Forest Service (FS). Approximately \$50 million of this funding is provided by Farm Bill mandatory funding for the Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) in the AMS and Rural Development (RD) as well as additional mandatory funds for the Urban, Indoor, and other Emerging Agricultural Production Research, Education, and Extension Initiative of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 Division N provided \$100 million for LAMP. Supporting urban agriculture has become an important part of supporting local and regional food production. Please see figure UA-1 for USDA Urban Agriculture proposed FY 2022 funding allocation details.

The Budget includes a new investment of \$1.6 million for FSA to staff 10 urban and suburban county committees. Dedicated staff in underserved cities will be the first step in FSA focusing on racial inequalities for urban minority farmers and producers.

In 2022, we propose a new investment of \$2.5 million to provide a total of \$9.5 million in the NRCS for the Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production (OUAIP), which oversees grants and pilot projects related to urban agricultural production, harvesting, marketing, and other activities. Authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill and established with 2020 funds. The OUAIP will increase available funding to help meet the growth in anticipated needs.

Under the LAMP, AMS and RD will provide grants to support the development, coordination and expansion of direct producer-to-consumer marketing, local and regional food markets and enterprises, and value-added agricultural products.

The 2018 Farm Bill directed NIFA to establish a new competitive grant program to support research, education, and extension activities for facilitating the development of urban, indoor, and other emerging agricultural production, harvesting, transportation, aggregation, packaging, distribution, and markets. The Farm Bill provided \$10 million in mandatory funding for the first year of this effort.

Figure UA-1. Urban Agriculture Funding Allocations (in millions of dollars)

Agency / Program	2020 Obligations	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)			
Discretionary:			
Micro-grants for Food Security	0.154	5.000	0.000
Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) - Discretionary	5.400	7.400	7.400
Mandatory:	0.000	0.000	0.000
Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) - Farm Bill	25.516	29.212	29.212
Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) - Coronavirus Response and Relief	0.000	61.957	0.000
Total, AMS	31.070	103.569	36.612
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)			
*Urban Agriculture County Pilot	5.023	10.685	10.685
Total, ARS	5.023	10.685	10.685
Farm Service Agency (FSA)			
Urban Agriculture County Pilot	0.000	0.000	1.600
Total, FSA	0.000	0.000	1.600
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)			
The Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production (Discretionary)	4.881	7.000	9.458
Total, NRCS	4.881	7.000	9.458
Rural Business -- Cooperative Service			
Local Agriculture Market Program (Value Added Grants Account - Mandatory)	0.286	0.018	0.018
Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP COVID Supplemental)	0.000	0.050	0.050
Total, RBS	0.286	0.068	0.068
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)			
Farm to School Grants (Mandatory)	11.945	17.000	5.000
Farm to School Teams (Mandatory)	2.584	4.077	6.159
Total, FNS	14.529	21.077	11.159
Forest Service (FS)			
Forest and Rangeland Research	0.195	0.180	0.240
Urban & Community Forestry	0.010	0.000	0.000
Total, FS	0.205	0.180	0.240
Sub-Total, Mandatory Funding USDA	40.331	50.307	40.389
Sub-Total, Supplemental Funding USDA	0.000	62.007	0.050
Sub-Total, Discretionary Funding USDA	15.663	30.265	29.383
Total, USDA	55.994	142.579	69.822

* ARS Urban Agriculture funding is also included in Figure CC-1.

StrikeForce

From 2010-2016, USDA implemented a public-private partnership initiative known as StrikeForce to provide targeted economic development resources to rural counties with persistent poverty, including energy communities. Through this effort, USDA collaborated, leveraged, and increased investments to rural communities through cooperation and partnerships with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and public and private entities.

With the \$32 million of proposed funding in the 2022 budget, the Biden-Harris Administration seeks to build upon the lessons learned from past efforts and scale a more holistic all of government approach to improving economic mobility and community development outcomes in rural, urban, and tribal areas alike. USDA is committed to ensuring that the highest need communities, rural and urban, have the tools and resources to identify, access, and effectively leverage federal resources that are aligned around creating opportunity and increasing mobility.

The President's Budget proposes this \$32 million for a renewed and significantly expanded all of government initiative that will leverage USDA's extensive network of offices and staff to help people in high poverty communities tap into the Federal resources that are available to them.

Supporting Science

Rebuilding scientific expertise within our USDA agencies is foundational to supporting American agriculture, being a part of the rural community fabric, and addressing the impacts of climate change. American farmers must be able to leverage new technologies to compete in world markets, all while protecting our soil and water. This budget proposes investments in agricultural research to advance innovation and the application of science based and data driven agricultural decisions and practices. The Budget also includes increased funding for Forest and Rangeland Research, making significant contributions to key scientific areas including climate change, environmental justice, and economic prosperity in the forestry sector. Increased funding for USDA research is a key component for restoring the confidence of our employees and morale among our workforce. We must protect scientific integrity, provide outlets to share feedback, and work at rebuilding expertise in our agencies to restore the confidence of our workforce.

We have fully funded our county offices in this budget request, and we will build on the resources provided in the American Rescue Plan to ensure that USDA does not harbor discrimination in any form. Restoring the expertise and confidence in our workforce is essential to being a better partner to collectively mitigate and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate. Ninety-seven percent of the land in the United States is in rural areas, and most is either privately owned, with adjacencies to federal programming, or federally owned and managed. This is an opportunity to use the Department's expertise in conservation, science, and research as well as the passion and commitment of our farmers, ranchers and private forest owners to put the United States in a leadership position on climate change mitigation. We must put food, agriculture and forestry science at the center of climate smart practices by supporting new markets, including in renewable energy and biobased manufacturing, and bolstering new streams of income for producers and landowners. We believe farmers and forest owners are the best stewards of our land, and they

require the resources and the technical know how to implement soil conservation, carbon sequestration, pasture or rangeland management plans, and waste management programs.

The President's Budget proposes an increased investment of \$99 million to support clean energy research and development at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), as well as \$95 million for a reimbursable agreement to the Department of Energy for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate (ARPA-C), and \$5 million to support Agricultural Advanced Research and Development Authority (Ag-ARDA) in the Office of the Chief Scientist. The budget proposes \$313.6 million for Forest Service Forest and Rangeland Research, an increase of \$54.8 million compared to the FY 2021 Enacted Budget. This funding will enable Forest and Rangeland Research to recover from significant capacity losses over the last five years and includes an increase of \$37 million to strengthen fire and fuels research to advance the scientific knowledge needed to inform climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. The Budget also proposes an additional \$3 million to fund the Forest Service's contributions to the interagency Joint Fire Science program to address important science and technology needs associated with wildland fire.

American Rescue Plan: COVID Response and Recovering the Economy

The American Rescue Plan provides USDA the opportunity to respond to the pandemic crisis while creating lasting recovery and change to systems and groups with historical vulnerabilities that were accentuated by the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) crisis. Throughout the COVID pandemic, USDA and its employees have provided critical support services to the American public. USDA will continue to focus on responding to the direct effects of the pandemic and will also make investments targeted at the long-term recovery of the economy that experienced dramatic negative effects because of the pandemic; and contain the COVID crisis through prevention and protection. USDA's investments will have embedded departmental goals for racial justice and equity, climate smart agriculture, supporting workers and producers, improving the food supply chain, and providing nutritious foods to millions of Americans. Please see figure ARP-1 for USDA American Rescue Plan funding allocation details.

Delivering Nutrition Assistance to Millions

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored how essential the nutrition assistance programs are for millions of Americans. At the peak of the hunger crisis in December of 2020, as many as 30 million adults and 14 million children reported that they did not have enough to eat, with disproportionate impacts on communities of color. USDA's nutrition assistance programs are among the most far-reaching, powerful tools available to ensure that all Americans, regardless of race, ethnicity, or background, have access to healthy, affordable food. The American Rescue Plan provides a number of mechanisms to continue and expand these powerful tools such as:

- Expand Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) benefits for low-income children of all ages and increase Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits for fruits and vegetables through the summer of 2021.
- Continue the 15 percent Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit

increase and provide access to meals to young adults in homeless shelters, and increased access to food for seniors through the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

- Make investments to carry out outreach, innovation and modernization of the WIC program and WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program.

These activities will further promote food access for all ages, but especially infants and young children, for whom nutrition security is particularly critical for growth and development.

In continued support of COVID relief efforts, USDA also extended a broad range of flexibilities to support school meal programs and childcare institutions across the country in serving healthy meals as they reopen. The President's Budget fully supports those flexibilities through the use of carryover balances from prior years to fund them. The Budget request also ensures that States will not be penalized for all the meal service changes that were implemented in response to the pandemic in school year 2019-2020 by requesting a traditional level of State Administrative Expense funding for Child Nutrition Program administration. The budget request supports continuation of an increase in funding for fruits and vegetables in WIC through FY 2022 to encourage more nutritious diets and to boost retention.

Strengthening the Food Supply Chain

The COVID-19 pandemic caused widespread disruptions in the food supply chain impacting millions of Americans. The American Rescue Plan makes near-term investments that respond to the critical impacts of the COVID crisis and makes long-term investments that will facilitate the recovery of our food supply system.

USDA will invest \$3.6 billion to:

- Help food banks, nonprofits, or restaurants continue to provide nutritious foods for families in need.
- Provide grants and loans to reimburse or purchase personal protective equipment, test kits, and other measures to help keep essential food workers safe.
- Help states, tribes, and other local and regional partners purchase food from socially disadvantaged producers
- Support for infrastructure and retooling for food processors, farmers markets, food banks, local food systems, with capacity to deliver food to their recipients
- Establish monitoring of COVID-19 in animals and reduce overtime inspection fees paid by small meat and poultry processors, supporting livestock and animal health.

To supplement the initiatives funded by the American Rescue Plan, the Budget includes funding to alleviate the competitive disadvantage small and very small slaughter and processing establishments face by reducing the full rate charges that hamper these establishments' ability to continue to operate, be competitive, and expand.

Figure ARP-1. American Rescue Plan Funding Allocations (in millions of dollars)

Section(s)	Section Name & Activities	Lead Agency	Funding	Racial Justice & Equity	Climate Smart Agriculture	Workforce & Producers	Supply Chain Resiliency	Nutritious Foods
1001	Food Supply chain and Agriculture Pandemic Response Purchase food and agricultural commodities Purchase and distribute commodities to individuals in need Make grants and loans to small mid size processors, distributors, farmer markets, producers to protect against COVID	AMS	3,600,000		X	X	X	X
	Make loans and grants provide assistance to maintain/improve supply chain resiliency							
	COVID19 Animal Surveillance	OSEC/AHIS	300,000			X	X	
	Overtime Inspection Cost Reduction	FSIS	100,000			X		
1002	Emergency RD Grants for Rural Healthcare	RD/RHS	500,000	X				
1003	Pandemic Program Administration \$	OSEC	47,500	X	X	X	X	X
1004	Oversight of COVID19 Related Programs	OIG	2,500	X	X	X	X	X
1005	Farm Loan Assistance for SDA Farmers & Ranchers	FSA	Such sums	X		X		
1006	Support for SIDA Farmers, Ranchers and Forest land owners operators	OSEC	1,010,000	X		X		
	Outreach, mediation, training, capacity building, technical assistance on food agriculture, credit, extension, rural development or nutrition to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners							
	Provide grants and loans to improve land access for socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners, including issues related to heirs' property							
	Fund the activities of one or more equity commissions that will address racial equity issues							
	Support and supplement agricultural research, education, and extension as well as scholarships and programs that provide internships and pathways to Federal employment							
Provide financial assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers or forest landowners that are former farm loan borrowers that suffered related adverse actions or past discrimination or bias in USDA programs								
1007	Use of the Commodity Credit Corp for Commodities and Associated Expenses	CCC	800,000	X			X	X
1101	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	FNS	1,150,000	X			X	X
	State Administrative Expenses Grants							
	SNAP USDA admin							
1102	SNAP Online Purchasing & Tech	FNS	25,000			X	X	X
1103	Additional Funding for Nutrition Assistance Programs	FNS	1,000,000	X				X
1104	Commodity Supplemental Food Program	FNS	37,000	X			X	X
1105	Improvements to WIC Benefits (Increase to Cash Value Voucher)	FNS	490,000	X				X
1106	WIC Program Modernization	FNS	390,000	X				X
	Outreach, innovation and program modernization for WIC to increase participation							
1107	Meals and Supplements Reimbursements for Under 25	FNS	180,000	X				X
1108	Pandemic EBT Program	FNS	Such sums	X				X
3203	Emergency Assistance for Rural Housing	RD/RHS	100,000	X				
3207	Relief Measures for Sec. 502/504 Borrowers	RD/RHS	39,000	X				

Ensuring Equity for Farmers of Color

For generations, socially disadvantaged farmers have struggled due to systemic discrimination and a cycle of debt. This struggle is exacerbated by a disproportionate amount of COVID-19 infection rates, loss of property, hospitalizations, death, and economic hurt among socially disadvantaged groups. The American Rescue plan takes key steps to address longstanding inequities in the delivery of USDA programs and services.

- \$5 billion toward debt relief for socially disadvantaged farmers to pay off burdensome debts that have prevented many farmers of color from making a living or taking advantage of opportunities to grow or explore value-added strategies.
- \$1.01 billion in USDA funding USDA to create a racial equity commission and address longstanding discrimination across USDA by investing in land access, outreach, education, and assistance in overcoming access barriers to USDA programs, business development, and more.

Strengthening Infrastructure, Housing, and Health Care in Rural America

Many of the same rural families that experienced food insecurity during COVID-19 pandemic have also faced housing and healthcare insecurities. Families have lost their homes, renters have been under threat of eviction, and access to healthcare, COVID testing and vaccinations have been limited. The American Rescue Plan implements funding that invests in the people of Rural America:

- \$500 million through September 2023 in Community Facility Program funds to help rural hospitals and local communities broaden access to COVID-19 vaccines and food assistance; and strengthen the sustainability of rural healthcare.
- \$100 million through September 2022 in rental assistance for low-income and elderly borrowers.
- \$39 million through September 2023 to help refinance direct loans under the Single-Family Housing Loan Program and the Single-Family Housing Repair Loans & Grants.

Implementation of America the Beautiful

The Biden-Harris administration has proposed a vision for how the United States can work collaboratively to conserve and restore the lands, waters, and wildlife that support and sustain the nation. The recommendations are contained in the America the Beautiful report released on May 6, 2021 outlining a locally led and voluntary nationwide conservation goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030.

The report calls for a decade-long effort to support locally led and voluntary conservation and restoration efforts across public, private, and Tribal lands and waters in order to create jobs and strengthen the economy's foundation; tackle the climate and nature crises; and address inequitable access to the outdoors.

The report, submitted to the National Climate Task Force, was developed by the U.S. Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the White House Council on Environmental Quality. It outlines eight principles that should guide the nationwide effort, including a pursuit of collaborative approaches; a commitment to supporting the voluntary conservation efforts of farmers, ranchers, and fishers; and honoring of Tribal sovereignty and private property rights.

Based on feedback gathered in the Administration's first 100 days, the report identifies six priority areas for the administration's early focus, investments, and collaboration:

- Creating more parks and safe outdoor opportunities in nature-deprived communities.
- Supporting Tribally led conservation and restoration priorities.
- Expanding collaborative conservation of fish and wildlife habitats and corridors.
- Increasing access for outdoor recreation.
- Incentivizing and rewarding the voluntary conservation efforts of fishers, ranchers, farmers, and forest owners.
- Creating jobs by investing in restoration and resilience projects and initiatives, including the Civilian Climate Corps.

American Jobs Plan

Today, despite the fact that rural and Tribal communities across the country are asset rich, more than 8 in 10 persistent poverty counties fall outside of a metropolitan area. President Biden's proposed American Jobs Plan directly invests in rural and Tribal communities, including by providing 100 percent broadband coverage, rebuilding crumbling infrastructure like roads and water systems, and positioning the U.S. agricultural sector to lead the shift to net-zero emissions while providing new economic opportunities for farmers.

President Biden is proposing to transform the way the federal government partners with rural and Tribal communities to create jobs and spur inclusive economic growth. Rural communities often don't have the same budget as big cities to hire staff needed to navigate and access federal programs. On top of that, they have to navigate a myriad of programs all with different purposes and requirements. Please see figure AJP-1 for USDA American Jobs Plan proposed FY 2022 funding allocation details.

Figure AJP-1. American Jobs Plan Funding Allocations (in millions of dollars)

2022 Budget	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	OMB 10 yr BA 2022-2031
BUILD WORLD-CLASS TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	100	100	100	100	100	1,000
Technology to Increase Drought Resilience for Ag. Producers	50	50	50	50	50	500
REBUILD CLEAN DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, A RENEWED ELECTRIC GRID, AND HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND TO ALL AMERICANS						-
Rural Clean Water Infrastructure	6,500	-	-	-	-	6,500
Main Street Revitalization Grants	250	-	-	-	-	250
Biofuel Support	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Rural Co-ops Clean Energy Support	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Net-Zero Ag Technology	500	100	150	150	50	1,000
BUILD, PRESERVE, AND RETROFIT MORE THAN TWO MILLION HOMES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS; MODERNIZE OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND EARLY LEARNING FACILITIES; AND UPGRADE VETERANS' HOSPITALS AND FEDERAL BUILDINGS						
Rural Housing Grants, Loans and Loan Guarantees	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program	500	-	-	-	-	500
Section 9003 Biorefinery Assistance, Renewable Chemical, Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program	14,500	-	-	-	-	14,500
Rural Partnership Fund	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Grand Total	40,400	250	300	300	200	42,250

Investments in the American Jobs Plan to strengthen and create jobs in rural communities include:

BUILD WORLD-CLASS TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations. Under the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to local organizations to install measures for watershed protection and flood prevention. As part of the American Jobs Plan Package, the 2022 Budget proposes to increase funding for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program by \$100 million per year, totaling \$1 billion over ten years.

Increase Drought Resiliency. The Budget proposes to increase funding for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program by \$50 million per year to provide producers with technology to increase drought resilience, totaling \$500 million over ten years.

REBUILD CLEAN DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, A RENEWED ELECTRIC GRID, AND HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND TO ALL AMERICANS

Water Infrastructure. The American Jobs Plan invests in programs for small and rural water systems, providing more than \$10 billion for grants and loans for rural or tribal communities, including disadvantaged communities, which includes \$6.5 billion for the rural water and waste disposal loan and grant program in the Rural Utilities Service.

Main Street Revitalization Grants. The American Jobs Plan includes \$250 million of investments to support "Main Street" revitalization programs at USDA through the Rural Community Facilities Grant Program.

Biofuel Support. The President's plan includes \$1 billion in support for biofuels in the Energy Assistance Program Account.

Transition Rural Co-Ops to Clean Energy. As part of a nationwide plan to modernize our power infrastructure, the President's proposal will invest \$10 billion to partner with rural electric cooperatives that are eager to benefit from low cost clean energy, by retiring expensive and polluting power plants and replacing them with modern systems improving public health and supporting good jobs at the same time.

Net-Zero Ag Technology Initiative. The President's plan includes a \$1 billion investment for agricultural resources management and climate smart technologies.

- **Healthy Forest Reserve Program.** Increase funding for the Healthy Forest Reserve Program by \$50 million a year for four years beginning in 2024 to further encourage land and species protection and restoration efforts, totaling \$200 million over four years. These funds would allow NRCS to enroll up to 400,000 acres in long-term conservation agreements.
- **Forest Products Research.** Invest \$200 million in the USDA Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory for wood innovation grants to support new wood construction technologies, development of biochar technology and applications, biomass energy with carbon storage, and related technologies.
- **Conservation Partnership Program.** Increase funding for the Regional Conservation Partnership Program by \$100 million over four years to provide producers with assistance in increasing the adoption of on-farm resources management practices and technology that supports net-zero carbon emissions, totaling \$400 million over four years. These funds would allow NRCS to implement climate smart practices across more than 10 million acres.
- **Rural Energy for America Program.** The President's plan includes \$200 million through the Rural Energy for America Program.

BUILD, PRESERVE, AND RETROFIT MORE THAN TWO MILLION HOMES AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS; MODERNIZE OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS, COMMUNITY COLLEGES, AND EARLY LEARNING FACILITIES; AND UPGRADE VETERANS' HOSPITALS AND FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Rural Housing. The American Jobs Plan invests \$2 billion in the USDA Rural Development housing programs to assist low-income rural borrowers and renters secure safe, decent homes.

Manufacturing Credit Programs. The President's plan provides USDA with \$15 billion for subsidized credit programs focused on manufacturing, including the Rural Development Section 9003 Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program, and the Business and Industry Guarantee Loan Program.

Rural Partnership Program. The American Jobs Plan provides \$5 billion for a new Rural Partnership Program to help rural regions, including Tribal Nations, build on their unique assets and realize their vision for inclusive community and economic development. This program will

empower rural regions by supporting locally led planning and capacity building efforts and providing flexible funding to meet critical needs.

The American Family Plan

To promote nutrition security, President Biden's American Family plan will invest \$45 billion across four nutrition-specific provisions that provide direct support to children and families and invest in their futures. The American Families Plan will invest in our kids, our families, and our economic future; because when American families do well, our nation thrives.

School meals are one of the most powerful tools for promoting health and ensuring nutrition security among children, which is why The President's plan will expand free meals in high poverty schools, with a particular focus on elementary schools so kids start off on the right path from an early age. Prior to the pandemic, approximately 22 million children received free or reduced price meals at school, ensuring they have access to the nutritious foods they need to grow and thrive. However, USDA knows that some children in need do not receive free or reduced price school meals, whether due to stigma, not knowing how to sign up, or because their families don't qualify but still face financial challenges.

The Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) is a valuable tool to help schools serve all children in high needs schools with school meals. CEP allows high poverty schools, where a high portion of children are eligible for SNAP, to provide free meals to all students. However, the option is still not financially viable for many schools so the American Families Plan will increase the proportion of costs covered by the federal government to make CEP a cost effective option for more schools, helping more children.

With tools to address hunger during the school year, summer has always been a hard time for children at risk of hunger. The American Families Plan, as part of the Budget, invests more than \$25 billion to make Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) permanent and available to all 29 million children eligible for free and reduced price school meals. Typically, less than 1 in 5 eligible children get meals through summer feeding programs, meaning that far too many children may be left without access to enough healthy food when school is out of session. Summer EBT helps families with low income children who are eligible for free or reduced price meals during the school year purchase food during the summer months. As part of the COVID-19 response, USDA has been administering a similar program, Pandemic EBT (P-EBT), to help ensure children not receiving free and reduced price meals during school closures have nutritious food to eat. The American Rescue Plan Act extended the successful P-EBT program through the duration of the pandemic, including during the summer months.

The American Family Plan and the Budget go on to expand the use of direct certification for school meals, including data sharing with additional programs and encouraging schools to invest in healthy, local, and culturally appropriate foods through enhanced funding. These investments will help ensure that all children, regardless of their zip code, parents' income, race, or disability will be prepared to succeed in school and beyond.

In addition, the Budget proposes removing barriers to successful re-entry for those with past drug convictions by removing the ban on their participation in SNAP, thereby supporting these individuals and their families with the food resources they need as they return to their communities. By law, individuals convicted of a drug related felony are currently ineligible for SNAP unless their state has taken action to eliminate or modify this restriction. The American Families Plan will eliminate this unjust law and help support nearly 50,000 formerly incarcerated citizens' transition back into society. By meeting one of their most basic needs, having food to eat, SNAP benefits can help formerly incarcerated citizens' focus on building more successful futures for themselves and their families.

The American Families Plan also includes critical tax reform to ensure that the wealthy pay their fair share of taxes in order to finance essential investments in workers and families, including childcare, nutrition, higher education, and more. One of those reforms is a change in the way capital gains are treated in our tax system so that, for people making over \$1 million, the tax system no longer favors income from wealth over income from work. The plan won't raise taxes on anyone making less than \$400,000 a year.

Part of this plan to make sure the wealthy pay their fair share is a proposal to close the "stepped-up basis" loophole for wealthy estates so that enormous fortunes do not completely escape taxation. Under the proposal, unrealized capital gains, those that have never been previously taxed, are taxed at death above \$2 million in gains per couple. But this won't affect family farms that stay in the family.

Under this proposal, estimates indicate more than 98% of farm estates will not owe any tax at transfer, provided the farm stays in the family. The tax the remaining less than 2% would owe, would be on their non-farm assets.

The President recognizes the importance of agriculture and family farms to the American economy and way of life. He also recognizes the risks and economic challenges unique to agriculture, family farms and ranching operations across America. The Biden-Harris Administration is committed to American agriculture, family farms, ranches, and the rural way of life. The American Families Plan protects family farms and ranches in two key ways:

- No capital gains taxes at death for family farms. This plan includes a special protection for family owned farms and businesses. It defers any tax liability on family farms as long as the farm remains family-owned and operated. No tax is due if the farm stays in the family. No one should have to sell a family farm they inherit to pay taxes and the President's tax reform guarantees that.
- \$2 million exclusion from increased capital gains for all married couples. This plan also excludes the first \$2 million of gains per couple; \$2.5 million if the farm also includes the family home, from capital gains tax and heirs continue to get step up in basis on those first \$2 million in gains. If an heir decides to sell the family farm, the first \$2 million in gains is tax free.

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION

MISSION

The Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) mission area focuses on domestic agricultural issues. Locating the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Risk Management Agency (RMA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the FPAC Business Center under one mission area provides a simplified one-stop shop for USDA's primary customers, the farmers, ranchers, and forest managers across America. FSA, RMA, and NRCS implement programs designed to mitigate the significant risks of farming through crop insurance, conservation programs and technical assistance, and commodity, lending, and disaster programs.

Agriculture, food, and related industries contributed \$1.109 trillion to the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019, a 5.2-percent share. The output of America's farms contributed \$136.1 billion of this sum—about 0.6 percent of GDP. In 2019, 22.2 million full- and part-time jobs were related to the agricultural and food sectors—10.9 percent of total U.S. employment. Direct on-farm employment accounted for about 2.6 million of these jobs, or 1.3 percent of U.S. employment. Employment in agriculture- and food-related industries supported another 19.6 million jobs. The agricultural sector has a significant impact on not only the rural economy, but the National economy as well.

When American farmers are financially healthy, they not only support themselves and their families, but also their employees, local equipment dealers, farm service suppliers and the rural communities where they live and do business. USDA's farm safety-net and disaster programs play a critical role to help ensure that American agriculture continues to be financially healthy.

In 2020, the FPAC Mission Area worked to make several changes, as authorized by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill), to strengthen USDA's commodity, disaster, conservation, and farm loan programs. The 2018 Farm Bill repealed certain programs, continued some programs with modifications and authorized several new programs, including improving the safety net for dairy producers. The 2018 Farm Bill included a number of changes to the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), including reducing rental rates for both general and continuous acreage, dedicating 2 million acres for grassland enrollment, and gradually increasing the CRP acreage cap to 27 million acres by 2023. The 2018 Farm Bill also reauthorized and increased funding for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), eliminated the former Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) authorized under the 2014 Farm Bill and authorized a new dollar-capped CSP that is more closely aligned with EQIP. The 2018 Farm Bill continued to strengthen the Federal crop insurance program, and increased the loan limits under the FSA farm ownership and operating loan programs.

In 2020, FSA provided over \$2.6 billion in Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payments to producers for the 2018 crop year. ARC and PLC are an important part of the farm safety net and provide assistance during crop revenue or commodity price downturns.

The 2018 Farm Bill authorized several changes to the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy) and renamed the program as the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program. DMC offers protection to dairy producers when the difference between the all-milk price and the average feed

cost (the margin) falls below a certain dollar amount selected by the producer. Sign-up for DMC began on October 7, 2019, and provided coverage for the 2020 calendar year. In 2020, USDA provided \$182.8 million to dairy producers experiencing depressed milk margins.

FSA continues to provide tools for America's farmers to be good stewards of the land. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has protected and conserved environmentally sensitive land since 1986. In 2020, USDA enrolled about 444,000 acres under the continuous signup program.

FSA farm loan programs provide an important safety net for producers, by providing a source of credit when they are temporarily unable to obtain credit from commercial sources. The majority of FSA's direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans are targeted to underserved populations such as beginning farmers and socially disadvantaged producers, who generally have had a more difficult time obtaining credit to maintain and expand their operations. In 2020, FSA provided almost 35,000 direct and guaranteed loans to farmers and ranchers, totaling more than \$7.5 billion.

Crop insurance is designed to allow farmers and ranchers to effectively manage their risk through difficult periods, helping to maintain America's food supply and the sustainability of small, limited resource, socially disadvantaged and other underserved farmers. In crop year 2020, the Federal crop insurance program provided protection for nearly \$114 billion in agricultural production.

NRCS works in partnership with private landowners, communities, local governments, and other stakeholders to promote the sustainable use and safeguard the productivity of the Nation's private working lands. The agency provides conservation planning, technical assistance, and financial assistance to farmers, ranchers, and foresters to help them conserve, enhance and protect natural resources. In addition, NRCS works with these partners to leverage resources and innovative ideas to make the landscape and critical infrastructure more resilient. In 2020, NRCS developed conservation plans covering 25.7 million acres. In accordance with those plans and utilizing Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) Program support, conservation practices and systems designed to improve soil quality were applied to 6.4 million acres of cropland.

The FPAC Business Center provides mission support services to FSA, RMA, and NRCS including acquisition, budget, economic analysis, finance, homeland security, human resources, information technology, performance, and related activities.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

FSA supports the delivery of farm loans, commodity, conservation, disaster assistance, and related programs. FSA utilizes the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which funds most of the USDA commodity, export, and conservation programs.

Table FPAC-1. FSA Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
FSA Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries and Expenses (Direct Appropriation).....	\$1,123	\$1,143	\$1,176
Transfer from Program Accounts.....	291	294	294
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	1,414	1,437	1,470
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:			
Loan Subsidy.....	89	68	60
Loan Program Expenses.....	10	13	21
Total, ACIF Program Account.....	99	81	81
State Mediation Grants.....	6	7	7
Grassroots Source Water Protection Program.....	7	7	7
Total, Ongoing Discretionary Programs	1,526	1,532	1,564
Other Funding:			
Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers.....	2	2	-
Emergency Conservation Program.....	-	-	-
Emergency Forest Restoration Program.....	-	-	-
Conservation Reserve Pilot.....	1	-	-
ARC Pilot.....	-	-	-
Food for Progress.....	-	-	-
Oriental Fruit Fly	-	-	-
Coronavirus response (CARES Act).....	3	-	-
Total, Other Funding.....	6	2	-
Total, Discretionary Programs.....	1,532	1,534	1,564
Mandatory:			
Dairy Indemnity Program.....	1	1	1
Total, FSA.....	1,532	1,534	1,564

Totals may not sum due to rounding

Salaries and Expenses

The Budget includes about \$1.47 billion to support Federal and non-Federal staffing. FSA delivers its programs through more than 2,100 USDA Service Centers, 50 State offices, and an area office in Puerto Rico. For 2022, the Budget includes an increase of \$5.5 million for outreach to socially disadvantaged producers in support of the Presidential priority to promote racial and economic equity. The Budget also supports \$1.6 million for the Urban Agriculture County Pilot, which would support county committees to facilitate urban agricultural production and help address climate

change. An additional \$2.3 million is provided to support temporary staffing and overtime for the implementation of the Pandemic Assistance for Producers Program and loan debt forgiveness initiatives.

Funding for State mediation grants is proposed at \$6.9 million. These grants are made to States to support certified programs to provide alternative dispute resolution. The 2018 Farm Bill expanded the issues covered under these program funds, such as lease issues, family farm transition, and farmer-neighbor disputes.

Table FPAC-2. FSA Staff Years

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Federal	2,841	3,157	3,157
Non-Federal:			
Permanent Full-Time	6,496	7,148	7,168
Temporary	619	652	717
Total, Non-Federal	7,115	7,800	7,885
Total, FSA Staff Years	9,956	10,957	11,042

Table FPAC-3. ACIF Program Level (PL) and Budget Authority (BA) (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 PL	BA	2021 PL	BA	2022	
					PL	BA
Discretionary:						
Farm Operating Loans:						
Guaranteed Unsubsidized	\$1,960	\$21	\$2,118	\$24	\$2,118	\$17
Direct	1,550	58	1,633	39	1,633	40
Total, Operating Loans	3,510	79	3,751	63	3,752	57
Farm Ownership Loans:						
Guaranteed Unsubsidized**	3,300	0	3,300	0	3,500	0
Direct**	2,344	0	2,500	0	2,800	0
Total, Ownership Loans	4,625	0	5,800	0	6,300	0
Emergency Loans	38	2	38	*	38	*
Indian Land Acquisition Loans	20	0	20	0	20	0
Highly Fractionated Indian Land Loans	10	3	5	*	5	*
Boll Weevil Eradication Loans	60	*	60	0	60	0
Guaranteed Conservation Loans	150	0	150	0	150	0
Heir's Relending Program	18	5	34	5	34	3
Program Loan Cost Expense (PLCE)**	0	11	0	13	0	21
Total, ACIF	9,450	100	9,858	82	10,358	81

*Represents values less than \$500,000 totals may not sum due to rounding

**In FY 2020, Farm Ownership Loan Program Levels and PLCE Budget Authority were increased above appropriated levels using statutory authority.

The farm loan programs serve as an important safety net for America's farmers by providing a source of credit if they are temporarily unable to obtain credit from commercial sources. The 2018 Farm Bill increased the loan limits for many of the farm loan programs, thereby increasing loan demand in 2020, particularly direct farm ownership loans. To meet the anticipated demand for farm credit, the Budget supports \$10.4 billion in farm loans, an increase of \$500 million.

The Budget supports farmers and ranchers by financing operating expenses and providing opportunities to acquire a farm or keep an existing one. The availability of farm operating loans provides farmers with short-term credit to finance the costs of continuing or improving their farming operations, such as purchasing seed, fertilizer, livestock, feed, equipment, and other supplies. For farm operating loans, the Budget supports \$1.6 billion in direct loans and \$2.1 billion in guaranteed loans. The requested loan levels for operating loans will serve more than 33,000 farmers, almost 26,000 of whom will receive direct loans and approximately 7,000 will receive guaranteed loans. For farm ownership loans, the Budget includes funding to support \$2.8 billion in direct loans and \$3.5 billion for guaranteed loans. These loan levels will provide an estimated 19,000 farmers with the opportunity to either acquire their own farm or keep an existing one, and

an estimated 12,000 farmers will receive direct loans and about 7,000 farmers will receive guaranteed loans.

The Budget will provide \$33.7 million for the Heir's Relending Program, authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill, to resolve ownership and succession of farmland. Also, the Budget supports a \$37.7 million loan level for emergency (EM) loans. Demand for EM loans is difficult to predict; funding is requested to ensure that support is available in the event of a natural disaster. The Budget also supports \$60 million in boll weevil eradication loans, \$20 million in Indian Land Acquisition loans and \$5 million in funding for the Highly Fractionated Indian Loan Program.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 authorized loan assistance and relief for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Under this Act, USDA will provide assistance to cover up to 120 percent of loan balances for socially disadvantaged producers who have a qualifying loan with FSA. The purpose of this program is to cover the cost of the loan and help underserved producers mitigate liabilities that may occur when clearing debt.

TABLE FPAC-4. FSA KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASURES

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
5.3.3. Restored wetland acreage (million acres)	2.35	2.34	2.64
2.1.2. Average number of days to process direct loans (Farm Service Agency)	34.0	32.0	34.0
2.1.3. Percentage of direct and guaranteed loan borrowers who are beginning farmers	59.9	59.9	59.9
2.1.4. First installment delinquency rate on direct loans	9.9	8.0	9.0
2.1.5. Direct loan delinquency rate	4.3	7.0	7.0

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) PROGRAMS

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Table FPAC-5. CCC Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund	27,585	10,053	10,259
Proposed Legislation	-	-	-
Total, CCC	27,585	10,053	10,259

The commodity programs provide risk management and financial tools to farmers and ranchers. These programs, including the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC), Price Loss Coverage (PLC), and Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program, provide protection against adverse market

fluctuations. As a result, outlays for many of these programs vary significantly from year to year as market conditions change. Total CCC net outlays are about \$9.6 billion, a decrease of about \$1 billion from the 2021 estimates.

Table FPAC-6. CCC Net Outlays (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
Commodity Programs:			
Loan Deficiency Payments	\$22	\$15	\$42
Agriculture Risk Coverage/Price Loss Coverage	2,623	6,080	5,349
Dairy Margin Coverage**	208	1,568	700
Other***	366	-164	167
<i>Subtotal, Commodity Payments</i>	<i>3,219</i>	<i>7,499</i>	<i>6,258</i>
Disaster Programs	335	355	328
Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program	129	165	165
All Other****	11,368	299	298
<i>Total, CCC Commodity Programs</i>	<i>15,081</i>	<i>8,318</i>	<i>7,049</i>
Conservation Programs:			
Conservation Reserve Program	\$1,854	\$2,056	\$2,332
Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program	*	-	-
<i>Total, Conservation Programs</i>	<i>1,854</i>	<i>2,056</i>	<i>2,332</i>
Export Programs:			
Quality Samples Program	1	2	2
Market Access Program (MAP)	187	189	189
Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program	-	33	33
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program	8	8	8
<i>Total, Export Programs</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>232</i>
Total CCC Fund	17,101	10,606	9,613
Other CCC Activities:			
CCC Export Loans (current, discretionary)	6	6	6
Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund	16	16	16
Agricultural Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund	30	30	30
<i>Total, Other CCC Programs</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>52</i>
Total, Current Law	17,153	10,658	9,665
Proposed Legislation			
Total, CCC	17,153	10,658	9,665

*Represents values less than \$500,000

** Previously the Margin Protection Program-Dairy

*** In FY21, CCC is forecasted to have more Loans Repaid than Loans Made, which accounts for the negative Others Total and lowered Subtotal, Commodity Payments

****All Other includes Trade Mitigation Program (MFP), other CCC programs, and Interest

ARC and PLC provide assistance only when commodity revenue or price downturns occur. Under ARC, producers were given the choice to elect ARC–County (ARC-CO) or ARC-Individual (ARC-IC). ARC-CO offers revenue protection on a county basis. ARC-IC offers revenue protection on an individual farm basis. Producers are able to elect PLC or ARC-CO on a commodity-by-commodity basis, but ARC-IC has to be elected on a farm basis. Payments under PLC occur if the U.S. average market price for the crop is less than the effective reference price, therefore offering price protection. Payments under ARC-CO occur when actual crop revenue is below the ARC revenue guarantee for a crop year. Under ARC-IC, 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. ARC and PLC payments are issued after October 1 or as soon as practicable thereafter, after the end of the applicable marketing year for the covered commodity. The ARC and PLC payment issued in fiscal year 2020 were primarily for the 2018 crop year, and similarly the payments to be made in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 are for crop years 2019 and 2020, respectively. The 2018 Farm Bill allowed producers the opportunity to elect either ARC-CO or PLC by crop for both the 2019 and 2020 crop years. Then, starting with the 2021 crop, the choice between ARC-CO and PLC can be made for each crop year through 2023. Also, the 2018 Farm Bill authorizes a nationwide one-time PLC yield update that will be in effect for 2020-2023 crops. In addition, the PLC reference price now has an escalator option, not to exceed 115 percent of the statutory reference price.

The 2018 Farm Bill renamed the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy) as the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill made several major changes including lowering premiums, adding new levels of coverage, and allowing producers to make a separate election for covered production over 5 million pounds. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill provided for the repayment of premium previously paid under MPP-Dairy by allowing a 50 percent cash payment or a 75 percent credit toward new premiums, based on the amount of premium the dairy operation paid for coverage during 2014 to 2017. The 2018 Farm Bill also repealed the Dairy Product Donation Program and replaced it with a new fluid milk donation program.

Table FPAC-7. CCC Net Outlays by Commodity (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
Commodity:			
Feed Grains	736	\$1,597	\$1,705
Wheat	470	1,826	1,457
Rice	635	355	536
Extra Long Staple Cotton	449	948	1,185
Upland Cotton	118	-41	47
Honey	2	*	*
Dairy and Products	209	1,648	772
Soybeans	184	606	4
Other Oilseeds	112	112	82
Peanuts	297	413	438
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil	*	*	*
Other Commodities	6	35	32
Total, Commodity Payments	3,219	7,499	6,258

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Conservation Programs

Most of the conservation programs administered by FSA and NRCS (see NRCS section for further information) are funded through the CCC. These programs help farmers adopt and maintain conservation systems that protect water and air quality, reduce soil erosion, protect and enhance wildlife habitat and wetlands, conserve water, and sequester carbon.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The purpose of CRP is to assist 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 in 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. Amounts for CRP include financial and technical assistance. In addition to highly erodible cropland, CRP also can enroll cropland and marginal pastureland in areas adjacent to lakes and streams that are converted to buffers, and cropland that can serve as restored or constructed wetlands, cropland contributing to water quality problems, and cropland converted to valuable wildlife habitat.

CRP enrolls land through general signups and continuous signups, including the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). CREP agreements are Federal/State partnerships designed to address specific environmental objectives. 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 habitat at any time during the year without competition.

The 2018 Farm Bill extended and modified the authorization for CRP through 2023. The acreage cap is increased from 24 million acres to 27 million acres by 2023 and included 8.6 million acres for continuous practices and 2 million acres for grasslands. Two new pilot programs were created: the Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and Rivers initiative (CLEAR 30, which has 30-year contracts) and a Soil Health and Income Protection Program. FSA is expected to target 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 authorized up to \$12 million in incentive payments for tree thinning and related activities and provides additional haying and grazing flexibilities. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized up to \$50 million for the Transition Incentive Program (TIP) through 2023. The TIP encourages 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.

In 2020, 2.9 million acres were enrolled in CRP under general signup, about 444,000 acres were enrolled under continuous signup, and just under one million acres were enrolled in the CRP Grasslands program. Total CRP enrollment at the end of FY 2020 was about 21.9 million acres, of which about 13.2 million acres were enrolled under general signups, 7.8 million acres under continuous signups and 917,000 acres under grasslands signups. About 3 million acres in CRP will be expiring at the end of FY 2021 and 4 million expiring at the end of FY 2022.

CRP Grasslands helps landowners and operators protect grassland, including rangeland, pastureland, and certain other lands, while maintaining the areas as grazing lands. The program emphasizes support for grazing operations, plant and animal biodiversity, and grassland and land containing shrubs and forbs under the greatest threat of conversion.

Riparian and grass buffers improve water quality and provide vital habitat for wildlife. By reducing water runoff and sedimentation, riparian and grass buffers protect groundwater and help improve the condition of lakes, rivers, ponds and streams.

Table FPAC-8. KPI – CRP Acreage Enrolled

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
5.3.1. Acreage enrolled in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) riparian and grass buffers (Cumulative, Million Acres)	1.36	1.46	1.56

Agricultural Disaster Assistance

The Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP), and the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) were authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill, through September 30, 2011, under the USDA Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program. The 2018 Farm Bill made changes to several of them.

Table FPAC-9. Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Outlays (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
Commodity:			
LFP	\$160	\$237	\$213
LIP	61	51	52
TAP	54	9	9
ELAP	60	58	54
Total, Other CCC Programs	335	355	328
Total, Current Law	335	355	328
Proposed Legislation	-	-	-
Total, Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance	335	355	328

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

LIP provides benefits to producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather or attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government. The 2018 Farm Bill amends LIP to include coverage for: 1) death or sale loss resulting from diseases caused by, or transmitted by, a vector that cannot be controlled by vaccination or acceptable management practices; and 2) death of unweaned livestock due to adverse weather. In addition, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 eliminated the payment limit for LIP. LFP provides compensation to livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses due to drought on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or is planted specifically for grazing. It also provides compensation to producers who have suffered grazing losses due to fire on rangeland managed by a Federal agency.

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. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill eliminated the payment limit for ELAP.

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 raised the number of acres for which payments could be received from 500 to 1,000 acres.

In addition to the disaster programs authorized by the Farm Bill, the Wildfire and Hurricane Indemnity Program Plus (WHIP+) provided payments to producers to offset losses from hurricanes, wildfires, and other qualifying natural disasters that occurred in 2018 and 2019. WHIP+ covered losses of crops, trees, bushes, and vines that occurred as a result of those disaster events, milk losses due to adverse weather conditions, and losses to on-farm stored commodities. The enrollment period for WHIP+ ended on October 30, 2020. About \$2 billion was provided in FY 2020.

Pandemic Assistance for Producers

In 2020, under the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, USDA approved over 1.3 million applications and provided about \$10.7 billion in assistance to help farmers, livestock producers, and growers absorb some of the increased marketing costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Market Facilitation Program

The 2019 Market Facilitation Program provided assistance to farmers and ranchers with commodities directly impacted by unjustified foreign retaliatory tariffs, resulting in the loss of traditional export markets. Assistance was available for agricultural producers of non-specialty crops, dairy, hogs, and specialty crops. The signup period closed Dec. 20, 2019. Payments amounted to more than \$9 billion.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY*Table FPAC-10. RMA Budget Authority (millions of dollars)*

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
RMA Salaries and Expenses Appropriations	\$58	\$60	\$69
Transfer from FCIC (Mandatory)	7	7	7
Total, Salaries and Expenses (appropriation plus transfer)	65	67	76
Mandatory:			
Indemnities Net of Producer Paid Premium ^a	5,936	5,962	6,672
Delivery Expense ^b	1,686	1,599	1,719
Underwriting Gain ^c	533	1,147	1,229
FCIA Initiatives	33	33	33
Mandatory Appropriations	8,188	8,741	9,653
Total, RMA (before adjustments)	8,253	8,808	9,729
Proposed Legislation.....	-	-	-
Total, RMA	8,253	8,808	9,729

^a The amount of premium subsidy paid by the Federal government is not reflected in the table above. The Budget for the Federal Crop Insurance Program assumes a crop year loss ratio (gross indemnities/total premium) of 1.0 for 2021. However, the fiscal year loss ratio could be higher or lower than 1.0 due to differences in the timing of certain cash flows (see discussion below on estimated indemnities).

^b Reimbursements to private companies.

^c Payments to private insurance companies. The 2022 underwriting gains reflect a projected 1.0 loss ratio for the 2022 crop year.

Discretionary Funding – Salaries and Expenses

Discretionary funds for the Federal crop insurance program cover most of Federal salaries and related expenses to manage the program. The Budget includes \$69 million in discretionary appropriations for these costs. Of note, this includes \$2 million to research, review, and ensure actuarial soundness of new products addressing climate change; \$4.5 million to conduct research and development and carry out contracting and partnerships; and \$1.2 million to address needs of underserved communities. Further, the RMA plans to transfer \$7 million each fiscal year from mandatory funding to RMA's Salaries and Expenses for program compliance and integrity reviews.

Mandatory Funding

The Federal crop insurance program provides a safety net that protects producers from a wide range of risks caused by natural disasters, as well as the risk of price fluctuations. The crop insurance program covers around 130 crops. However, the ten principle row crops (barley, corn, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, rice, sorghum, soybeans, tobacco, and wheat) account for around 65

percent of total insured value. The participation rate is high for the principle row crops with around 85 percent of acres covered by insurance.

Federal crop insurance is delivered to producers through private insurance companies that share in the risk of loss and opportunity for gain. The companies are reimbursed for their delivery expenses and receive underwriting gains in years of favorable loss experience. The costs associated with the Federal crop insurance programs include premium subsidies, indemnity payments (in excess of producer paid premiums), underwriting gains paid to private companies, reimbursements to private companies for delivery expenses, and other authorized expenditures.

A key performance measure for the Federal crop insurance program is the normalized value of risk protection provided by Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC)-sponsored insurance – shown in table FPAC-9 on a crop year basis. The value of FCIC risk protection is the actual dollar insurance liability for a given crop year. However, this value is strongly influenced by commodity price swings or trends. The normalized value of risk protection uses a five-year baseline to smooth variations caused by these trends. The baseline model uses the most recent crop insurance data, and other USDA market conditions data, to develop normalized value projections for major crops. For the 2020 crop year, the Federal crop insurance program provided about \$114 billion in risk protection or about \$84.1 billion in (normalized) risk protection. The 2021 and 2022 crop year targets reflect projections of normalized value of risk protection as described above.

Actual indemnities for 2020 reflect crop year 2019 losses that were paid out in 2020, plus the portion of crop year 2020 losses paid out in 2020. The loss ratio for the 2019 crop year was 1.05. Estimated losses for crop years 2021 and 2022 reflect the statutory target loss ratio of 1.0.

Table FPAC-11. Risk Protection Through FCIC-Sponsored Insurance (billions of dollars)

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
2.1.1. The annual normalized value of risk protection provided to agricultural producers through the Federal Crop Insurance program (\$ billion)	84.1	77.9	78.3

In 2020, the total cost for the Federal crop insurance programs was about \$8.3 billion. Of this amount, about \$5.9 billion was for net indemnities to producers (gross indemnities minus producer paid premiums/fees). Another \$1.7 billion was paid to the private insurance companies for delivery expenses and \$0.5 billion for underwriting gains, and \$33 million was used for Federal Crop Insurance Act initiatives.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE*Table FPAC-12: NRCS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)*

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Conservation Operations	830	833	886
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	10	10	10
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	175	175	175
Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production ^a	5	7	9
Healthy Forests Reserve Program	-	-	20
Total, Discretionary Programs	1,020	1,025	1,101
Other funding:			
Water Bank Program	4	4	-
Wetlands Mitigation Banking	5	5	-
Total, Other Funding	9	9	-
Mandatory:			
Farm Bill Programs:			
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	1,750	1,800	1,850
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	450	450	450
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	300	300	300
Conservation Stewardship Program (2018)	725	750	800
Conservation Stewardship Program (2014)	1,835	-	-
Agricultural Management Assistance ^b	5	5	5
Conservation Reserve Program Tech. Assist	123	236	276
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	50	50	50
Total, Mandatory Programs ^c	5,238	3,591	3,731
Total, Current Law	6,267	4,625	4,831
Proposed Legislation ^d	-	-	250
Total, NRCS	6,267	4,625	5,082

^a For 2020 and 2021, Urban Agriculture was funded through a General Provision. For 2022, funding is requested through a new discretionary account.

^b NRCS is authorized to receive 50 percent of total AMA funding and the rest is provided to RMA and FSA.

^c The amounts for Total Mandatory Programs include the Technical Assistance funding levels in Table FPAC-11.

^d The Budget includes proposals for changes to certain programs above. See Appendix for details.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Conservation Operations (CO)

The proposed discretionary funding for CO for 2022 is \$886 million, of which \$774 million is for the Conservation Technical Assistance Program, and \$112 million is for Soil Survey, Snow Survey, and Plant Materials Centers. Increases are requested to address the Administration's priority of addressing climate change. In particular, the Soil Survey Program will enhance evaluation of the effects of conservation practices on soil health, soil erosion, carbon sequestration, and other resource issues. The Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program will enhance data collection and analysis to provide estimates of water availability, drought conditions, and

flooding potential to water users (e.g., farmers, ranchers, recreationists) and to water managers (irrigation districts, soil and water conservation districts, municipal and industrial water providers, hydroelectric power utilities, fish and wildlife management, reservoir managers, Tribal Nations, Federal, State, and local government agencies, and the countries of Canada and Mexico). NRCS Plant Materials Centers will accelerate development of information and training for field staff to meet emerging environmental challenges associated with climate change. A total of \$1.47 billion in mandatory TA is estimated to be needed to support Farm Bill conservation program implementation.

Table FPAC-13: NRCS Technical Assistance (millions of dollars)

NRCS Technical Assistance ^a	2020	2021	2022 ^c
	Actual	Enacted	Budget
Discretionary:			
Conservation Operations (Technical Assistance):			
Conservation Technical Assistance	\$730	\$731	\$774
Soil Surveys	75	79	84
Snow Surveys	9	9	16
Plant Materials	9	10	12
Watershed Projects	6	3	-
Total, Discretionary Programs	829	832	886
Mandatory:			
Farm Bill Programs (Technical Assistance):			
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	533	617	518
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	156	192	137
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	216	289	195
Conservation Stewardship Program	562	659	285
Agricultural Management Assistance ^b	1	1	1
Conservation Reserve Program Tech. Assist	123	236	276
Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program	1	1	-
Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot	4	3	1
Agriculture Water Enhancement Program	5	5	1
Farm and Ranchland Protection Program	51	47	33
Grassland Reserve Program	23	20	18
Wetland Reserve Program	5	17	2
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	6	5	1
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program	4	4	-
Healthy Forest Reserve Program	1	1	-
Total, Mandatory Programs	1,691	2,097	1,468
Total, Technical Assistance	2,520	2,929	2,354

^a This table reflects the total staff resources necessary to implement the private lands conservation programs administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. This table includes the total for discretionary technical assistance and associated science and technology programs provided through the Conservation Operations account in addition to the total technical assistance necessary to implement Farm Bill Program.

^b NRCS is authorized to receive 50 percent of total AMA funding and the rest is provided to RMA and AMS.

^c 2022 budget includes estimates carryover of \$324 million.

Through the CTA Program, NRCS works with landowners and managers to develop conservation plans that outline the specific conservation practices needed to improve farm operations and enhance farm environmental sustainability. NRCS partners with third-party private sector entities (known as Technical Service Providers) to collaborate and provide technical assistance for conservation planning and activities.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

EQIP provides assistance to landowners who face serious natural resource challenges (such as soil erosion, air quality, water quality and quantity, and the sustainability of fish and wildlife habitat) that impact soil, water, and related natural resources, including grazing lands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized EQIP and provided enhanced authorities, including new conservation planning activities, increased payments for certain incentive practices, and places a greater emphasis on soil testing and health.

Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)

ACEP has two components: agricultural land easements, under which NRCS assists eligible entities to protect agricultural land by limiting non-agricultural land uses; and wetland reserve easements, under which NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to landowners to restore, protect and enhance wetlands through the purchase of wetlands reserve easements. NRCS continues to maintain existing easements and contracts formed under the previous programs. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized funding for ACEP and further authorized new enhancements to streamline the agricultural land easement process, which will build upon prior years' efforts to help farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. NRCS continues to maintain existing easements and contracts formed under the previous programs.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)

Producers receive technical and financial assistance through RCPP while NRCS and its partners help producers install and maintain conservation activities. These projects may focus on water quality and quantity, soil erosion, wildlife habitat, drought mitigation, flood control, and other regional priorities. Partners include producer associations, State or local governments, Indian Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and institutions of higher education. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized funding for RCPP and created new opportunities for farmers.

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

CSP encourages participants to undertake new conservation activities to build upon existing conservation activities. CSP was authorized under the 2014 Farm Bill. However, the 2018 Farm Bill eliminated the former program and created a new CSP that is closely aligned with EQIP, provided enhanced features, and modified the program to be dollar based (not acre-based) by eliminating the \$18-per-acre payment rate.

Table FPAC-14. NRCS Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
5.1.1. Contract implementation ratio	87.0	87.0	87.0
5.1.2. Practice implementation rate	43.0	53.0	53.0
5.2.1. Cropland with conservation applied to improve soil quality (Million Acres) - EQIP	3.9	3.4	3.4
5.2.2. Cropland with conservation applied to improve soil quality (Million Acres) - CTA	6.4	6.0	6.0
5.2.3. Tons of sediment prevented from leaving cropland and entering waterbodies (Million Tons)	8.2	6.0	6.0
5.3.2. Working lands protected by conservation easements	167	163	163

Proposed Legislation

The Budget proposes several legislative proposals. Legislative proposals include: (1) increased funding for EQIP to address drought resilience, (2) increased funding for RCPP for net-zero technology initiatives; (3) increased funding for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program; and (4) increased funding for the Healthy Forests Reserve Program as part of a net-zero technology initiative to encourage land and species protection and restoration.

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION BUSINESS CENTER

The FPAC BC was formed to consolidate mission support functions within the newly formed FPAC mission area. FPAC BC is responsible for financial management, budgeting, human resources, information technology, acquisitions/procurement, customer experience, internal controls, risk management, strategic and annual planning, and other mission-wide activities in support of the customers and employees of FSA, NRCS, and RMA. The FPAC BC was established in 2018 via a transfer of funding and personnel from FSA, RMA, and NRCS. The FPAC BC also provides administrative support for the CCC.

The 2022 Budget provides \$238 million in discretionary funding for FPAC BC. This includes an increase of \$982,000 to support recruitment with a special emphasis on historically socially disadvantaged populations. Including mandatory funding, the 2022 budget provides a total of \$298 million for the FPAC BC. This funding will support administrative functions of the BC and also optimize service delivery through business process improvements, interagency services, robotic process automation, and dashboards.

Table FPAC-15. FPAC Business Center Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
FPAC Business Center	\$204	\$231	\$238
FSA - Agriculture Credit Insurance Fund Transfer	16	-	-
Total, Discretionary Programs	220	231	238
Mandatory:			
NRCS - Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	8	8	8
NRCS - Conservation Stewardship Program	21	21	21
NRCS - Environmental Quality Incentives Program	31	31	31
Total, Mandatory Programs	60	60	60
Total, FPAC BC	280	291	298

TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

MISSION

Agricultural trade is essential for the vitality of the U.S. agricultural sector and the economy as a whole. Over 20 percent of U.S. agricultural production is exported, and these exports make a critical contribution to the prosperity of local and regional economies across rural America. Every \$1 billion worth of agricultural exports supports an estimated 7,740 jobs and \$1.13 billion in additional economic activity. In FY 2020, U.S. farm and food exports reached \$135.7 billion. U.S. agricultural exports have continued to outpace U.S. agricultural imports since 1960, generating a surplus in U.S. agricultural trade. Agricultural exports in 2021 are currently forecast to reach \$157 billion.

The Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs mission area (TFAA), established by the Secretary in May 2017, works to reduce trade barriers that impede or disadvantage U.S. agricultural exports and open new markets for U.S. farm products. The mission area includes the activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the U.S. Codex Alimentarius Office, an interagency partnership that engages stakeholders in the development of international governmental and non-governmental food standards.

Recent U.S. successes in international trade include significantly increased agricultural exports to China, the pursuit of bilateral trade agreements with Kenya and the United Kingdom, monitoring the implementation of the U.S. Japan Trade Agreement and the U.S. Mexico Canada Agreement, and opening or expanding market access for numerous farm products, including blueberries to Chile, shell eggs to Guatemala, bison to Mexico, processed egg products to Morocco and sorghum to Vietnam.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

FAS administers a variety of programs that are designed to facilitate access to international markets and thereby support a competitive U.S. agricultural system. FAS also carries out activities that promote productive agricultural systems in developing countries and contribute to increased trade and enhanced global food security. Working bilaterally and with international organizations, FAS encourages the development of transparent and science-based regulatory systems that allow for the safe development and use of agricultural goods derived from new technologies. FAS works with other USDA agencies, the Office of the United States Trade Representative, and others in the Federal government to monitor and negotiate new trade agreements and enforce existing trade agreements. The United States has free trade agreements (FTA) with 20 countries around the world that expand export opportunities for U.S. food and agricultural producers.

Table TFAA-1. FAS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
FAS Salaries and Expenses:			
Salaries and Expenses (Direct Appropriation)	216	222	229
Transfer from CCC Export Credit Program Account	6	6	6
CARES Act Supplemental	4	-	-
Total, FAS Salaries and Expenses	226	228	235
Foreign Food Assistance:			
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program ^a	220	230	230
P.L. 480 Title II Donations	1,725	1,740	1,570
P.L. 480 Title I Program Account:	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title I Program Account: Transfer to FSA S&E	-	-	-
CCC Export Credit Program Account:			
Transfer to FSA and FAS Salaries and Expenses	-	-	-
Total, Discretionary Programs	2,171	2,198	2,035
Mandatory:			
Quality Samples Program	3	3	3
Foreign Food Assistance:			
P.L. 480 Title II - American Rescue Plan	-	800	-
Food for Progress - CCC Funded	186	156	157
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust ^b	-	-	-
Farm Bill Market Development Programs:			
Market Access Program	200	200	200
Emerging Markets Program	8	8	8
Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program	35	35	35
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program	9	9	9
Priority Trade Fund	4	4	4
Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Funds	16	16	16
Agricultural Wool Trust Fund	30	30	30
Total, Farm Bill Market Development Programs	302	302	302
Total, Mandatory Programs	491	1,261	462
Total, Current Law	2,662	3,459	2,497
Proposed Legislation	-	-	-
Total, FAS	2,662	3,459	2,497

Table Footnotes

^a \$20 to \$23 million can be used for local and regional procurement in 2020 and \$23 million in 2021.

^b Assets of the Trust 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.

CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM-102)***Table TFAA-2. FAS CCC Export Credit Programs Program Level (PL) and Budget Authority (BA) (millions of dollars)***

Item	2020 PL	BA	2021 PL	BA	2022 PL	BA
Discretionary:						
GSM-102 Guarantees	2,224	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
Facilities Financing Guarantees	-	-	500	-	500	-
Total, CCC Export Credit	2,224	-	5,500	-	5,500	-

The CCC export credit guarantee programs, administered by FAS in conjunction with FSA, provide payment guarantees for the commercial financing of U.S. agricultural exports. These programs facilitate exports to buyers in countries where credit is necessary to maintain or increase U.S. sales.

The Budget includes an overall program level of \$5.5 billion for CCC export credit guarantees in 2022. This estimate reflects the statutory requirement to make that level of programming available for credit guarantees each fiscal year. However, the actual level of sales expected to be registered under the export credit guarantee programs could vary from this estimate, depending upon program demand, market conditions, and other relevant factors during the course of the year. Of the total program level for export credit guarantees in 2022, \$5 billion will be made available under the GSM-102 program, which provides guarantees on commercial export credit extended with short-term repayment terms (18 months).

The Budget also includes an estimated program level of \$500 million for guarantees under the Facility Guarantee Program. Under this program, CCC provides guarantees to facilitate the financing of goods and U.S. services to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets where demand is constricted due to inadequate storage, processing, or handling capabilities if determined that such guarantees will primarily promote the export of U.S. agricultural commodities.

Trade Shows

In 2020, more than 375 U.S. companies and organizations participated in 10 USDA endorsed trade shows in 9 countries, drawing buyers from all over the world. Twelve-month projected sales reported by exhibitors were estimated at over \$1.1 billion.

Quality Samples Program (QSP)

Under QSP, CCC provides funding to assist private entities to furnish samples of U.S. agricultural products to foreign importers in order to overcome trade and marketing obstacles. The program, which is carried out under the authority of the CCC Charter Act, provides foreign importers with a better understanding and appreciation of the characteristics of U.S. agricultural products.

Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Programs

FAS administers several programs, in partnership with private sector cooperator organizations or State agencies, which support the development, maintenance, and expansion of commercial export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products.

Market Access Program (MAP)

Under MAP, CCC funds are used to reimburse participating organizations for a portion of the cost of carrying out overseas marketing and promotional activities, such as consumer promotions. MAP participants include nonprofit agricultural trade organizations, State-regional trade groups, cooperatives, and state agencies. MAP has a brand promotion component that provides export promotion funding to small companies and thereby helps expand the number of small and medium-sized entities that export. The 2018 Farm Bill provides not less than \$200 million per year for this program.

Emerging Markets Program (EMP)

EMP authorizes CCC funding to be made available to carry out technical assistance activities that promote the export of U.S. agricultural products and address the food and rural business system needs of emerging markets. Many types of technical assistance activities are eligible for funding, including feasibility studies, market research, industry sector assessments, specialized training, and business workshops. The 2018 Farm Bill provides not more than \$8 million per year for this program.

Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program

This program provides cost-share assistance 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. These activities include technical assistance, trade servicing, and market research. Unlike MAP, Cooperator Program activities are carried out on a generic commodity basis and do not include brand-name or consumer promotions. The 2018 Farm Bill provides not less than \$34.5 million per year for this program.

Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) Program

TASC is designed to address unique barriers that prohibit or threaten the export of U.S. specialty crops. Under the program, grants are provided to assist U.S. organizations in activities designed to overcome sanitary, phytosanitary, or technical barriers to trade. The 2018 Farm Bill provides \$9 million per year for this program.

Priority Trade Fund

When the amounts requested under applications for the Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Programs exceed available funding for one or more of those programs, the 2018 Farm Bill provides an additional \$3.5 million per year through the Priority Trade Fund to access, develop, maintain, and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities via these programs.

Foreign Food Assistance

USDA supports global food security through in-country capacity building, basic and applied research, improved market information, statistics and analysis, as well as food assistance. FAS contributes to these efforts by carrying out a variety of food aid programs that support economic growth and development in recipient countries.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

The program provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in foreign countries.

Maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs also are authorized under the program. The Budget provides \$230 million for McGovern-Dole.

International Food Aid

Assistance provided under the authority of P.L. 480 is a primary means by which the United States provides foreign food assistance. Title I provides for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities governments and private entities of developing countries through concessional financing agreements, however, new Title I agreements are no longer utilized. P.L. 480 Title II provides emergency and development food assistance in foreign countries.

P.L. 480 Title II

P.L. 480 Title II grants fund emergency and development food aid programs authorized under Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480). Funding for Title II is appropriated to the USDA and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Budget provides \$1.57 billion for P.L. 480 Title II.

Food for Progress

The Food for Progress Act of 1985 authorizes U.S. agricultural commodities to be provided to developing countries and emerging democracies that have made commitments to introduce and expand free enterprise in their agricultural economies. Food for Progress agreements can be entered into with foreign governments, private organizations, nonprofit agricultural organizations, cooperatives, or intergovernmental organizations. Agreements currently provide for the commodities to be supplied on grant terms. The Food for Progress authorizing statute provides for the use of CCC funding for commodity procurement, transportation, and associated non-commodity costs for the program. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes funding for this program based on metric tonnage, which is estimated to equate to \$157 million in 2022.

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (the Trust) 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. The Trust's assets can be released any time the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) determines that P.L. 480 Title II funding for emergency needs is inadequate to meet those needs in any fiscal year. When a release from the Trust is authorized, the Trust's assets (whether commodities or funds) cover all commodity costs associated with the release. All non-commodity costs, including ocean freight charges; internal transportation, storage, and handling overseas; and certain administrative costs are paid for by CCC.

No assistance has been provided using the Trust's authority in 2020 or to date in 2021. As of December 31, 2020, the Trust held \$282 million of cash and no commodities.

Trust Funds

The 2018 Farm Bill authorized two trust funds for payments to reduce injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from U.S. tariffs on inputs to their manufacturing processes. These include the Agricultural Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund, which provides CCC funding for up to \$30 million for reducing injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on wool fabric that are higher than tariffs on certain apparel articles made of wool fabric, and the Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund, which provides CCC funding of up to \$16 million for reducing injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on cotton fabric that are higher than tariffs

on certain apparel articles made of cotton fabric. Payments are made to manufacturers that submit an affidavit certifying that U.S. tariffs caused them injury.

Salaries and Expenses

FAS headquarters staff and attaches covering more than 170 countries partner with other U.S. government agencies, trade associations, as well as regional and international organizations in a coordinated effort to negotiate trade agreements; establish transparent, science-based standards; and resolve trade barriers.

Table TFAA-3. FAS Salaries and Expenses (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Trade Policy	75	78	80
Trade Supporting Initiatives	67	69	71
Market Analysis & Advice	50	51	53
Efficient Operations	24	24	25
CARES Act Supplemental	4	-	-
Total, Appropriated Programs	220	222	229
Reimbursable Program Activities:			
FAS Computer Facility and Other IRM Costs Funded by CCC	21	23	23
USAID and Dept. of State Assistance and Reconstruction and Stabilization	73	33	33
Other Reimbursable Agreements	37	35	38
Total, Reimbursable Program Activities	131	91	94
Total, FAS Salaries and Expenses	351	313	323

Unnecessarily restrictive regulations to address risks to human, animal, and plant health (SPS) are major barriers to the expansion of global agricultural trade. The proliferation of labeling, registration, certification, and quality standards requirements for routinely consumed food products can also result in unnecessary technical barriers to trade (TBT). Working in concert with other U.S. trade and regulatory agencies and in frequent communication with private sector stakeholders, FAS works to improve market access for U.S. agricultural products and reduce the harm to the industry resulting from unnecessarily restrictive regulations by monitoring and enforcing international rules, strengthening the global regulatory framework, and encouraging the adoption of international standards.

FAS promotes science-based standards and supports trade in U.S. agricultural products produced with new technologies by monitoring worldwide developments in technologies, including their adoption and regulation by trading partners, and promoting the use of new technologies in support of food security and sustainable agriculture. A proactive stance is critical, because the development of divergent regulatory systems for new technologies could bring a virtual halt to trade in some commodities with a potential trade impact reaching billions of dollars.

Table TFAA-4. KPI – Export Support (billions of dollars)

Key Performance Measure	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
Value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in foreign agricultural trade shows and trade missions	\$1.6*	\$1.75	\$2.13
Value of trade preserved through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detainment, restrictive SPS and TBT issues, and trade regulations	7.67	6.10	6.10

*This KPI is unmet due to the cancelation of activities due to the Global COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, FAS will conduct its activities and programs through offices in Washington, D.C. and at 93 overseas locations. The overseas offices represent and advocate for U.S. agricultural interests; provide reporting on agricultural policies, production, and trade for more than 170 countries; assist U.S. exporters, trade groups, and State export marketing officials in their trade promotion efforts; and help to implement technical assistance and trade capacity building programs that contribute to increased food security. The Budget provides an appropriated funding level of \$229 million for FAS activities. The Budget supports an increase of \$3.5 million for overseas costs, including International Cooperative Administrative Support Services, Capital Security Cost-Sharing, and Locally Employed Staff, as well as an increase of \$3.3 million for pay, awards, and FERS costs.

In addition, the Budget assumes an estimated \$94 million in funding to be made available to FAS through reimbursable agreements. This includes funding for technical assistance, training, and research activities that FAS carries out overseas on behalf of USAID, foreign governments, and international organizations, and development assistance activities that are funded by USAID and the Department of State. Although funded by other agencies, these activities are an important component of the Department's efforts to support economic development and enhance food security in developing countries. \$6 million will be transferred from CCC for administrative expenses to carry out the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MISSION

Rural Development (RD) provides financial and technical assistance to rural communities, residents, businesses, and private and public entities for a broad range of purposes that promote prosperity and better living to rural America. These programs are grouped within three agencies: (1) the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) provides assistance for water and waste disposal, rural electric and telecommunications, including broadband access; (2) the Rural Housing Service (RHS) provides assistance for home ownership, multi-family housing, and essential community facilities such as healthcare, public safety infrastructure, and educational facilities; and (3) the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) provides assistance for the development of business and industry, including small businesses, and renewable energy and energy improvement projects, while creating good paying jobs.

USDA assistance through these programs will promote job creation and economic development, increase availability of high-speed e-connectivity, strengthen community infrastructure, provide affordable and safe housing, advance education opportunities, modernize healthcare, strengthen utility infrastructure, and support workforce training and veterans' employment to enhance quality of life in the rural communities. RD programs will also expand stakeholder participation and facilitate the involvement of local, tribal, and state governments to support inclusive rural prosperity efforts.

The type of assistance offered includes direct and guaranteed loans, grants, and other payments. RD staff and partners also provide technical assistance to help communities access RD's programs. Several programs require or encourage recipients to contribute their own resources or obtain third-party financing to support the total cost of projects, thereby leveraging government support with private sector financing.

Direct and guaranteed loans subsidy costs depend on several factors, including default rates, the prevailing interest rates, whether the interest rate is subsidized by the government, and whether there are fees. The loan programs all have administrative costs as well. In the tables, the budget authority for each program reflects the subsidy cost to the government to support these loan levels. Several of the loan programs operate at a very low or negative subsidy rate. These less costly loan programs provide most of the financial assistance in RD's loan portfolio.

Table RD-1. KPI – Leveraging and Distressed Communities

Key Performance Indicator	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
4.1.3. Leverage: Percent of RD commercial/infrastructure investments that leverage non-Federal funding	62	80	80
4.1.4. Distressed Communities: Percent of RD assistance that went to distressed communities	12.5	14	14

Table RD-2. RUS Program Level (PL) and Budget Authority (BA) (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 PL	BA	2021 PL	BA	2022 PL	BA
Discretionary:						
Electric Programs:						
Direct Loans	5,500	-	5,500	-	6,500	-
Direct Loans/Grants, Carbon Pollution Free	-	-	-	-	-	400
Rural Energy Saving Program	70	12	107	11	399	22
Guaranteed Loans	750	-	750	-	-	-
Telecommunications Programs:						
Treasury Loans	345	4	345	2	690	2
Treasury Loans, modifications		-		-	-	25
Direct FFB	345	-	345	-	-	-
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants	50	50	60	60	60	60
Broadband Programs:						
Direct Loans	11	2	12	2	12	2
Direct Loans/Grants Combination	403	300	642	531	833	650
Direct Loans/Grants Combination - CoC						
Account	(255)	(255)	(104)	(104)	(50)	(50)
Grants	35	35	35	35	35	35
High Energy Costs Grants	10	10	10	10	10	10
Water and Waste Disposal Programs:						
Direct Loans	1,400	64	1,400	-	1,400	-
Guaranteed Loans	50	-	50	-	50	-
Grants	591	591	617	617	707	707
Subtotal, Water and Waste	2,041	654	2,067	617	2,157	707
Subtotal, RUS Programs	9,559	1,067	9,873	1,268	10,695	1,913
Salaries and Expenses	33	33	33	33	33	33
Total, Discretionary Programs	9,593	1,100	9,906	1,301	10,729	1,946
Supplemental Funding:						
CARES Act:						
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants	25	25	-	-	-	-
Broadband Grants	100	100	-	-	-	-
Total, Supplemental Funding	125	125	-	-	-	-
Total, RUS	9,718	1,225	9,906	1,301	10,729	1,946

Electric and Telecommunications Programs

The Electric and Telecommunications programs administered by RUS provide loan and grant financing for electric and broadband infrastructure serving rural and remote communities.

Electric Loan Program

The Budget supports \$6.5 billion in electric Treasury loans to construct, acquire, and improve electric infrastructure including renewable energy, electric transmission, distribution, smart grid technology, energy efficiency, grid resiliency, and security enhancements. This is an increase of \$1 billion over the 2021 enacted level to support additional reliable and affordable clean energy, energy storage, and transmission projects to put people back to work in good-paying union jobs to help meet the ambitious climate progress that science demands.

The Budget provides \$400 million in new funding to give rural electric providers flexibility as they transition to carbon-pollution free electricity by 2035.

The Budget also provides \$22 million for the Rural Energy Savings Program to implement energy efficiency measures in rural areas.

Telecommunication Loan Program

The Budget requests \$2 million in budget authority to support \$690 million in telecommunications Treasury loans for the construction, extension and improvement of telecommunication facilities that expand broadband and e-connectivity to the communities with populations of up to 5,000. The funding request is projected to support 57 loans.

The Budget also provides \$25 million for modification of existing loans for financially distressed borrowers, and for refinancing outstanding loans where the borrower maintains service despite non-payment and offers broadband service with the speed of at least 25/3 megabits per second.

Broadband, Distance Learning and Telemedicine Programs

The Budget includes \$650 million in budget authority, along with \$50 million from the earnings from the Cushion of Credit account balance, to continue the Broadband Pilot Program (ReConnect) that provides loans, grants and a loan/grant combination. This amount is an increase of \$65 million over the 2021 enacted level for rural e-connectivity program. ReConnect provides grants and loans to deploy broadband to unserved areas. In addition, the Budget includes \$35 million for broadband grants to support new or improved broadband access in communities with populations of up to 20,000. These programs provide capital access for strengthening e-connectivity that broadens economic opportunities and job creation in rural America. Improved connectivity means rural communities can offer robust business services, expand access to modern healthcare, and improve education.

The Budget also includes \$60 million for Distance Learning and Telemedicine (DLT) grants. This program is designed specifically to assist rural communities that would otherwise be without access to learning and medical services over the Internet. These funds are expected to support 88 projects.

The key performance measure displays information for the traditional telecommunications broadband and DLT programs. This indicator monitors the investments made by Telecommunications to provide new and improved access to e-connectivity/broadband.

Table RD-3. KPI – Improving Telecommunication Services

Key Performance Indicator	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
E-connectivity ^a : Numbers of Borrowers/subscribers benefiting (thousands)	131	162	162

^aThe number of subscribers receiving service from our Awardees, and not our borrowers since the number includes our grantees under the ReConnect and Community Connect Programs.

Water and Waste Disposal Program

The Water and Waste Disposal Program provides financing for rural communities to establish, expand or modernize water treatment and waste disposal facilities. These facilities provide safe drinking water and sanitary waste disposal for residential users, and help communities thrive by

attracting new business. Projects are designed to improve the energy efficiency of water and waste facilities and expand water conservation efforts.

The Budget supports \$1.4 billion in direct loans and \$50 million in guaranteed loans for water and waste disposal facilities to provide safe and sanitary water services. The Budget also requests \$717 million in budget authority for grants, providing a total water and waste disposal program level of \$2.2 billion. This funding is an increase of \$100 million over the 2021 enacted level, providing an increase of \$25 million over enacted for grants targeted to Colonias, Native Americans, and Alaska Native Villages.

Priority for financing given to communities with low median household income levels. The program is focused on rural water and waste infrastructure needs of rural communities. Assistance may be provided to financially needy communities with populations of up to 10,000 through direct loans and grants, and 50,000 with guaranteed loans.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE**Table RD-4. RHS Program Level (PL) and Budget Authority (BA) (millions of dollars)**

Item	2020 PL	BA	2021 PL	BA	2022 PL	BA
Discretionary:						
Single Family Housing (Sec. 502):						
Direct Loans	1,000	90	1,000	55	1,500	28
Guaranteed Loans	24,000	-	24,000	-	30,000	-
Multi Family Housing:						
Direct Loans (Sec. 515)	40	12	40	7	40	4
Multi-Family Housing Preservation	-	-	-	-	32	32
Guaranteed Loans (Sec. 538)	230	-	230	-	230	-
Very Low-Income Repair (Sec. 504):						
Direct Loans	28	5	28	2	28	0
Grants	30	30	30	30	30	30
Farm Labor Housing Grants (Sec. 516)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Farm Labor Housing Loans (Sec. 514)	28	9	28	5	28	3
All Other Direct Loans	20	1	20	1	20	0
Grants and Payments:						
Rental Assistance (Sec. 521)	1,375	1,375	1,410	1,410	1,450	1,450
Multi-Family Housing Voucher	-	-	-	-	45	45
Mutual and Self-Help (Sec. 523)	31	31	31	31	32	32
Multi-Family Housing Revitalization	53	28	28	28	-	-
Multi-Family Housing Voucher Program	32	32	40	40	-	-
Rural Housing Preservation	15	15	15	15	15	15
Community Facilities Programs:						
Direct Loans	2,800	-	2,800	-	2,800	-
Guaranteed Loans	500	-	500	-	500	-
Non-Conforming CF Loans	-	-	-	25	-	-
Grants	52	52	55	55	76	76
Subtotal, RHS Programs	30,244	1,690	30,265	1,714	36,836	1,725
Salaries and Expenses	412	412	412	412	412	412
Total, Discretionary Programs	30,656	2,102	30,677	2,126	37,248	2,137
Supplemental Funding:						
American Rescue Plan:						
Single Family Housing (Sec. 502)	-	-	657	36	-	-
Very Low-Income Repair (Sec. 504)	-	-	18	1	-	-
Admin. Expenses	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rental Assistance (Sec. 521)	-	-	100	100	-	-
Rural Community Facilities Grants	-	-	475	475	-	-
Admin. Expenses - Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance	-	-	10	10	-	-
Admin. Expenses	-	-	15	15	-	-
Total, Supplemental Funding	-	-	1,276	639	-	-
Total, RHS	30,656	2,102	31,953	2,765	37,248	2,137

Single Family Loan Program

The Single-Family Housing programs support homeownership opportunities for low-income families in rural areas. Guaranteed loans are limited to families with incomes less than 115 percent of area median income. The interest rate on guaranteed loans is negotiated between the borrower and the private lender.

The Budget provides \$28 million to support a \$1.5 billion Single-Family Housing Direct Loan program. The Budget also supports a \$30 billion loan level for the Guaranteed Single-Family Housing program. Together, these two programs are expected to provide approximately 181,500 homeownership opportunities. The Budget continues to support \$10 million in program level for Single Family Housing Credit Sales of acquired property and provide \$30 million in budget authority for very-low income housing repair grants and \$15 million in budget authority for Housing Preservation grants.

Multi-Family Housing Programs

The Multi-Family Housing program (direct and guaranteed loan portfolio) provides financing for rental housing projects and rental assistance payments for the low-income tenants of those projects. The Budget requests \$1.45 billion in budget authority for Rental Assistance and \$45 million for Vouchers ensuring that the residents living in USDA-financed multi-family housing properties can continue to benefit from these grants and vouchers. The requested amount will be used to renew existing contracts to provide rental assistance payments. Most Section 515 projects that are financed with direct loans receive rental assistance payments. These payments are made to the project sponsors and are used to reduce the rents of occupants to no more than 30 percent of the family income. Vouchers are provided for those tenants living in projects graduating from the USDA mortgage on the property, either because of foreclosure or payoff/graduation.

The Budget continues to support \$230 million in Section 538 Guaranteed Loans for Multi-Family Housing, which will be the focus of new construction in 2022 and requests \$32 million in budget authority for the Multi-Family Housing Preservation and Revitalization program. The Budget proposes to consolidate the Multi-Family Housing Preservation and Revitalization programs with the Rural Housing Insurance Fund and the Voucher program with the Rental Assistance program account.

Community Facilities Loan Program

Community Facilities loans provide funding for a wide range of essential community facilities to rural communities with populations of 20,000 or less, with priority given to healthcare, public safety, and education facilities.

The Budget supports \$2.8 billion in Community Facilities Direct Loans and \$500 million in Community Facilities Guaranteed Loans.

The Budget requests \$58 million in budget authority to support in Community Facilities grants, which will be targeted towards underserved communities.

The Budget also requests \$6 million for Rural Community Development Initiative grants to provide financial and technical assistance to low-income communities, nonprofit organizations, and tribes. Also provided is \$10 million for Tribal College grants to improve education and career-building opportunities, specifically for STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) programs.

Table RD-5 shows the percent of rural residents who are provided with improved essential healthcare community services.

Table RD-5. KPI – Percentage of Rural Population Provided Access to Community Facilities

Key Performance Indicator	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
Healthcare Facilities: Percent of customers who are provided access to new and/or improved essential community facilities	5	3	3

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE*Table RD-6. RBS Program Level (PL) and Budget Authority (BA) (millions of dollars)*

Item	2020 PL	BA	2021 PL	BA	2022 PL	BA
Discretionary:						
Business and Industry Guar. Loans	1,000	21	1,000	10	1,500	30
Rural Business Development Grants	37	37	37	37	37	37
Regional Grants	9	9	9	9	9	9
Intermediary Relending Program	19	5	19	3	19	2
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rural Economic Development:						
Direct Loans	50	-	50	-	50	-
Grants	10	-	10	-	10	-
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Loans and Grants	17	6	18	6	156	6
Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grant	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rural Cooperative Development Grants:						
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	6	6	6	6	3	3
Appropriate Tech. Transfer to Rural Areas	3	3	3	3	3	3
Grants to Assist Minority Producers	3	3	3	3	3	3
Agriculture Innovation Center	3	3	3	3	3	3
Value-Added Producer Grants	12	12	12	12	15	15
Rural Energy for America Grants	-	-	-	-	30	30
Rural Energy for America Loans	20	1	20	0	20	0
Subtotal, RBS Programs	1,198	115	1,199	102	1,867	150
Salaries and Expenses	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total, Discretionary Programs	1,203	119	1,204	106	1,872	155
Mandatory:						
Farm Bill:						
Biorefinery Assistance Guar. Loans	158	25	-	-	-	-
Biorefinery for Advanced Biofuels	7	7	7	7	7	7
Higher Blends Infrastructure Program	100	100	-	-	-	-
Rural Energy for America Loans	183	7	530	10	1,123	9
Rural Energy for America Grants	41	41	40	40	38	38
Local Agriculture Market Program	19	19	19	19	19	19
Biobased Market Program	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total, Mandatory Programs	510	201	598	78	1,190	76
Supplemental Funding:						
Business and Industry Guar. Loans (CARES Act)	951	21	-	-	-	-
Value-Added Producer Grants (LAMP COVID)	-	-	38	38	-	-
Total, Supplemental Funding	951	21	38	38	-	-
Total, RBS	2,664	341	1,840	223	3,062	231

Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program

The Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program provides protection against loan losses so that lenders are willing to extend credit to establish, expand, or modernize rural businesses. The B&I program promotes the creation and expansion of rural businesses by assisting

to secure start-up capital, finance business expansion, and create jobs, which helps to diversify the rural economy, including in such sectors as local and regional food and the bioenergy/bio-economy.

The Budget supports \$1.5 billion in B&I loan guarantees – an increase of \$500 million from the 2021 enacted level with a budget authority of \$30 million.

Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grants (RISE)

The Budget requests \$5 million for the Rural Innovation Stronger Economy grants program established by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. These grants will assist distressed rural communities, particularly energy communities, in establishing jobs accelerators to create high-wage jobs.

Rural Business Development Grants

The Budget maintains a \$37 million in budget authority for the rural business development grant program. The program provides grants and technical assistance to small and emerging private businesses in rural areas for economic and community development.

Intermediary Relending Program

The Intermediary Relending Program provides one percent interest direct loans to entities that relend to rural businesses at a higher interest rate and use their interest earnings to pay for their administrative expenses and develop capital reserves. The Budget maintains a program level of \$19 million in direct loans.

Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants

This program provides zero percent interest loans to local utilities which, in turn, provides funding to local businesses for projects that will create and retain employment in rural areas. Grant funds are provided to local utility organizations that use the funding to establish revolving loan funds. Loans are made from the revolving loan fund to projects that will create or retain rural jobs. The Budget requests \$10 million in grants and \$50 million in loans.

Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program

The Budget requests \$150 million in loans and \$6 million for grants for a total program level of \$156 million. Grants are made to provide training, operational support, business planning, and market development assistance. Loans are made to microenterprise development organizations for relending to rural businesses.

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

The Budget maintains \$26.6 million for Rural Cooperative Development Grants including \$3 million to assist minority producers with distribution systems for locally produced products and the development of new cooperatives. This request includes \$18 million for the Value-Added Producer Grants Program including \$3 million for the Agriculture Innovation Center

Rural Energy for America Program (Section 9007).

The Budget requests \$20 million in loans and \$30 million in grants under this program in addition to the mandatory funding of \$50 million for renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements.

Healthy Foods Financing Initiative.

The Budget requests \$5 million for loans and grants under the Healthy Foods Financing Initiative. This program supports access to healthy foods in underserved areas, create and preserve quality jobs and helps to revitalize low income communities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In USDA's efforts to enhance customer services with streamlined processes, RD is making strides to reduce redundancies and inefficiencies. Supporting these objectives, the Budget proposes an increase of 390 FTEs. The Budget provides \$817 million for salaries and expenses, which will enable RD to modernize its workforce by building capacity with an emphasis on customer service. About \$39 million of the increase will be used for increased staffing capacity. The Budget requests almost \$20 million for Information Technology (IT) capabilities to support a mobile workforce and improve customer interactions, and to replace or migrate IT legacy systems.

Included in the Budget request is \$32 million for a renewed and expanded initiative to leverage USDA's extensive network of county-based offices to help people in high poverty counties, including energy communities. Referred to as the StrikeForce initiative, USDA will coordinate with other Federal agencies on an all-of-Government approach to connect rural stakeholders with Federal programs and resources.

Table RD-7. Rural Development (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
Salaries and Expenses:			
Appropriation	248	264	367
Transfers:			
Rural Electric and Telecommunications Loan Program	33	33	33
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program	412	412	412
Rural Development Loan Fund Program	4	4	4
Total, Transfers	450	450	450
Total, Rural Development	698	714	817

FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES

MISSION

The programs and funding of Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services (FNCS) provide access to safe, nutritious, and wholesome meals, while promoting a healthy diet.

Within FNCS, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers USDA's domestic nutrition assistance programs. Working in partnership with State agencies and other cooperating organizations, FNS helps ensure children and low-income Americans have sufficient food to support nutritious diets. Also, within FNCS, the Center for Nutrition and Policy Promotion (CNPP) improves the health of Americans by developing and promoting dietary guidance that links the best evidence-based, scientific research to the nutrition needs of Americans. Over the course of a year, one in four Americans is served by one of USDA's 15 nutrition assistance programs. FNCS is committed to continually improving the performance, efficiency, and integrity of these programs.

FNS Federal staff leverage their efforts by working with State and local partners to deliver nutrition assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); Child Nutrition Programs, including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the School Breakfast Program (SBP), the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC); The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP); the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR); and several similar programs targeted to specific needs.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

The Budget provides funding for the major nutrition assistance programs, accounting for projected program participation and food cost inflation. It seeks to prevent and reduce food insecurity and improve the nutritional status of recipients.

To support FNS’s work to identify and eliminate waste, fraud, and abuse, the Budget provides resources for program integrity efforts in all of the major programs, including SNAP, WIC, and the Child Nutrition Programs.

FNS will continue efforts to promote healthy eating in part by the use and promotion of MyPlate and the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. CNPP works in collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services to develop the Dietary Guidelines for Americans to promote health and prevent chronic disease. Funding requested for CNPP will ensure FNCS’ ability to execute core Administration priorities in the nutrition and nutrition assistance arenas, including re-evaluation of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) and the Secretary’s priorities of addressing nutrition security and conducting more expansive communications and implementation of the *2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

The Budget proposes a suite of legislative changes designed to enhance nutrition security for vulnerable children and communities. In Child Nutrition, proposals would modify the payment structure in the Community Eligibility Program to make it financially viable for more low-income schools to participate; expanding nutrition assistance to families of low-income children during the summer months when school is not in session; and improve nutrition in the school food environment by encouraging the incorporation of more local foods, including foods sourced from underrepresented farmers, such as, women and farmers of color. These investments will help ensure that all children, regardless of their zip code, parents’ income, race, or disability will be prepared to succeed in school and beyond. The budget also proposes a legislative change to support successful re-entry by eliminating the lifetime ban on SNAP participation for formerly incarcerated individuals with drug-related felony convictions. The ban on SNAP participation exacerbates inequities in communities that are disproportionately affected by incarceration due to structural racism in the criminal justice system. Eliminating the Federal drug felon ban would promote food security, equitable program access, and racial and economic justice for vulnerable individuals and families.

Table FNCS-2. FNS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC) ^a	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Commodity Assistance Program:			
Commodity Supplemental Food Program.....	245	325	332
The Emergency Food Assistance	80	80	85
Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.....	19	21	24
Pacific Island Assistance and Disaster Assistance.....	1	1	1
Nutrition Services Incentive Program ^b	1	1	-
Total, Commodity Assistance Program.....	346	428	442
Nutrition Programs Administration.....	156	157	192
Total, Discretionary Programs.....	6,502	6,585	6,634
Mandatory:			
WIC: Universal Product Database.....	-	1	1
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	67,886	114,035	105,797
Child Nutrition Programs (CNP).....	23,615	25,188	26,878
Permanent Appropriations.....	202	214	206
Farm Bill:			
Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.....	21	21	21
TEFAP Farm Bill Projects.....	4	4	4
Total, Mandatory Programs.....	91,728	139,463	132,907

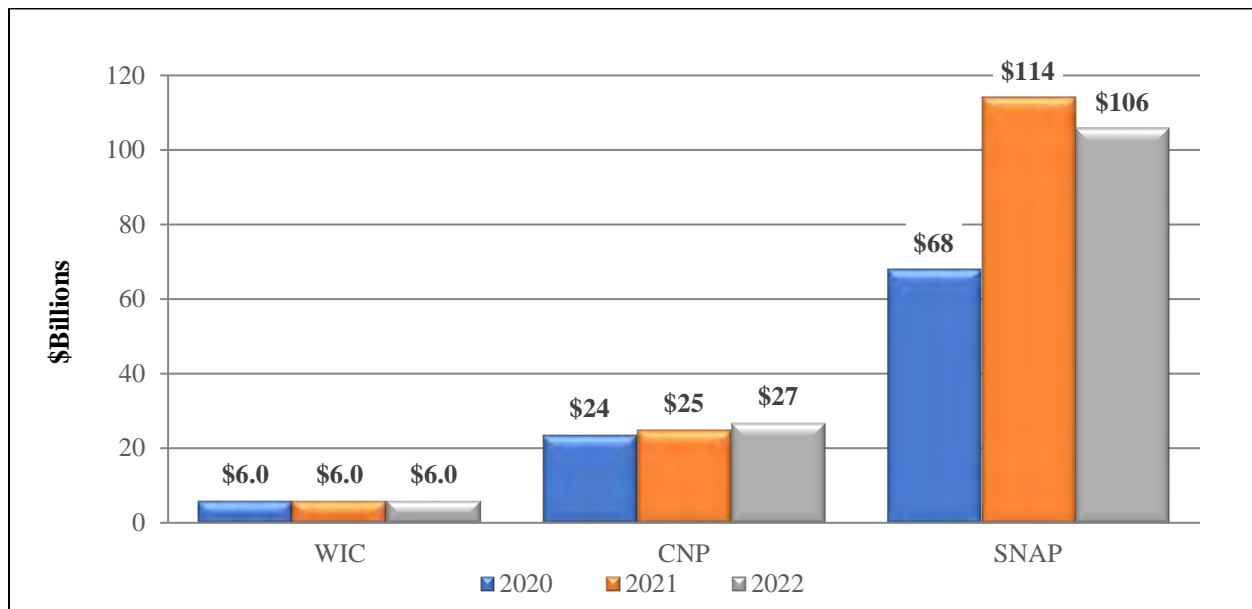
Total, Current Law.....	98,229	146,046	139,540
Proposed Legislation ^e	-	-	1,316
Total, FNS.....	98,229	146,046	140,856
Additional Coronavirus Response and Relief:			
CARES Act			
Puerto Rico	198	-	-
American Samoa	1	-	-
CNMI.....	1	-	-
FDPIR.....	100	-	-
SNAP Contingency.....	15,510	-	-
Child Nutrition.....	8,800	-	-
TEFAP Food and Admin.....	450	-	-
American Rescue Plan Act			
SNAP Relief Benefits - Extension of 15 percent increase.....	-	3,817	-
State Administrative Expenses.....	-	1,135	-
P-EBT Benefits.....	-	-	16,000
Online Purchasing & Tech Improvements.....	-	25	-
Puerto Rico Supplemental.....	-	966	-
American Samoa Supplemental.....	-	4	-
CNMI Supplemental.....	-	30	-
Improvements to WIC Benefits.....	-	490	-
WIC Program Modernization.....	-	390	-
CACFP Benefits in Homeless Shelters up to Age 25.....	-	180	-
Total, Additional Coronavirus Response and Relief.....	25,060	7,037	16,000
Total, FNS.....	129,791	159,668	163,490

^{a/} Does not reflect cancelled unobligated balances.

^{b/} Funds are transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Aging. Funds for FY 2022 will be determined at a later time.

^{c/} The FY 2022 Budget includes proposals for changes to certain programs above.

Figure FNCS-1. FNS Budget Authority



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP will continue to respond to economic need. In 2022, participation is estimated to increase to an average level of 45.4 million participants per month from 43.9 million in 2021, due to increased demands resulting from the Public Health Emergency. This is consistent with participation following past economic crisis, where SNAP participation peaks after the peak of a crisis. While participation is expected to increase, the overall cost of the program is expected to decrease. The decrease is largely due to the effect of the expiration of emergency authorization (EA) payments provided through the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), as well as the expiration of 15 percent benefit increase provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 and the American Rescue Plan at the end of FY 2021. EA payments and other program waivers are anticipated to continue for the length of the Public Health Emergency into FY 2022, but then return to pre-pandemic levels at some point during the fiscal year.

Requested increases for SNAP focus on improving technical assistance and customer service to States and Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), expanding fraud investigation capability, establishing a more equitable treatment for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, modernizing the IT systems supporting program operations, strengthening the Thrifty Food Plan, and improving financial management of the program.

SNAP Employment & Training (E&T) is a State-administered program designed to help participants move toward self-sufficiency. States have flexibility in designing E&T programs that meet the needs of their participants and the local economy. The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 strengthened E&T by supporting activities that engage able-bodied adults in education and skills-based training; encouraging State and local innovations; and requiring case management, designed to achieve long-term stability in employment.

Table FNCS-3. KPI – SNAP E&T Participation

Key Performance Indicator	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
Percentage of SNAP Employment & Training participants engaged in education and skills-based training (new methodology)	38.4	31.5	33.7

FDPIR provides food packages to Indian Tribal Organizations to improve nutrition and provide culturally appropriate sustenance. The Budget requests \$126 million in FY 2022 to fund FDPIR food and administrative costs, down from \$162.1 million in 2021. The decrease is due to anticipated carryover funds that will be available due to decreases in

FDPIR participation during the COVID-19 emergency in FY 2021. The program is projected to serve 90,000 participants a month in 2022, an increase from expected annual participation of about 80,000 in FY 2021. An increase of \$5 million in administrative funding is also being requested to provide additional funding for nutrition education efforts for participating Indian Tribal Organizations. The request includes \$30 million for the Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) in The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) to ensure they have the resources needed to support current NAP participation and benefit levels. The \$18 million increase will provide CNMI with the ability to manage their program with more certainty and will allow them to be better prepared to address disasters or other unforeseen events that could impact program participation.

Child Nutrition Programs

Through subsidies for meals that meet program standards, the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Summer Food Service Program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, and Special Milk Program assist State and local governments and private non-profit organizations in ensuring that meals provided to children in schools and child care – and adults in adult day care programs – receive meals that meet their nutritional needs, foster healthy eating habits, reduce the number of overweight and obese children, and safeguard their health with a goal of reducing the number of overweight and obese children. The Budget funds the Child Nutrition Programs through new appropriations and prior year balances, at a level that will support anticipated increases in participation and food cost inflation. The Budget projects serving 5.24 billion lunches and snacks (an increase of 1.13 billion over the current estimate for 2021) and 2.59 billion breakfasts in schools, 2.1 billion meals in child and adult care centers, and 158 million meals through Summer Food Service Program.

USDA recently announced the extension of the Seamless Summer Option through FY 2022 to enable schools to continue school meals' operations without interruption as the national Public Health Emergency extends into the 2021-2022 school year. Due to the uncertainty of when/whether schools will be able to return to normal operations during FY 2022, USDA issued a broad range of flexibilities designed to allow school meal and childcare programs to return to serve healthy meals throughout the upcoming school year in the fall while maintaining social distancing and ensuring that all children continue to be served healthy meals. As a result of the waivers, schools may choose to continue serving meals free of charge throughout the school year, using the meal pattern requirements of regular school and childcare meals, while being reimbursed at the Summer Food Service Program reimbursement rates. This extension of school meals waivers is anticipated to expand participation in these important programs as children return to in-person classroom instruction. These changes are being funded largely through the use of carryover funds.

In order to ensure that States are held harmless resulting from dramatic shifts in Child Nutrition participation during School Year 2020-2021, resulting from the pandemic, the budget request includes a traditional level of funding for State Administrative Expenses.

The Budget funds Farm to School initiatives at \$23.2 million, including \$6.2 million for the Farm to School Team, \$5 million provided annually under Section 18 of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act for Farm to School grants, and an additional \$12 million requested in a General Provision. The budget also maintains the maximum level of a Farm to School grant to \$500,000, as provided in FY 2021 appropriations to ensure that the grants are large enough to launch or expand Farm to School programming. These grants ensure continued support of local and regional food systems by facilitating linkages between schools and their local food producers.

Table FNCS-4. KPI - National School Lunch Program (NSLP) Participation

Key Performance Indicator	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
Annual percentage of eligible children participating in NSLP	43*	59	59
Annual percentage of eligible children participating in School Breakfast Program (new measure)	24*	31	31

* Note: Due to unanticipated school closures as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), the actual 2020 figure is impacted due to the changes in meal service levels. Additionally, many schools served non-congregate meals through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) which is not included in this metric.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infant, and Children (WIC)

WIC helps improve the health and nutritional intake of low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to their fifth birthday. WIC serves about half of all babies in the United States. It provides participants with benefits, redeemable at certified WIC retailers, for foods dense in nutrients known to be lacking in the diets of eligible groups. The program also provides nutrition education, breastfeeding counseling, and referrals to critical health and social services.

The Budget includes \$6.0 billion. This funding level is sufficient to serve all eligible participants projected to seek WIC benefits in 2022. The WIC program projects an increase in the food package cost that is being driven by food inflation costs. In addition, building on increases provided by the American Rescue Plan Act in FY 2021, the budget proposes to continue the provision of enhanced Cash Value Benefits (CVBs) through FY 2022 to ensure that all participating women and children have access to the scientific-based recommended level of fruits and vegetables thereby improving health outcomes as well as program retention. The Budget includes \$200 million in contingency funding in case participation or costs exceed the budget estimate. The budget also includes a proposal to provide \$100 million for technology grants to States. In 2022, an average of 6.4 million low-income women, infants and children are expected to participate in the program each month, an increase from 6.3 million in FY 2021.

Commodity Assistance Program (CAP)

The Budget provides \$442 million for CAP. The Budget includes a \$7 million inflationary increase for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program; a \$5.4 million increase for TEFAP administration; and a \$3 million increase for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

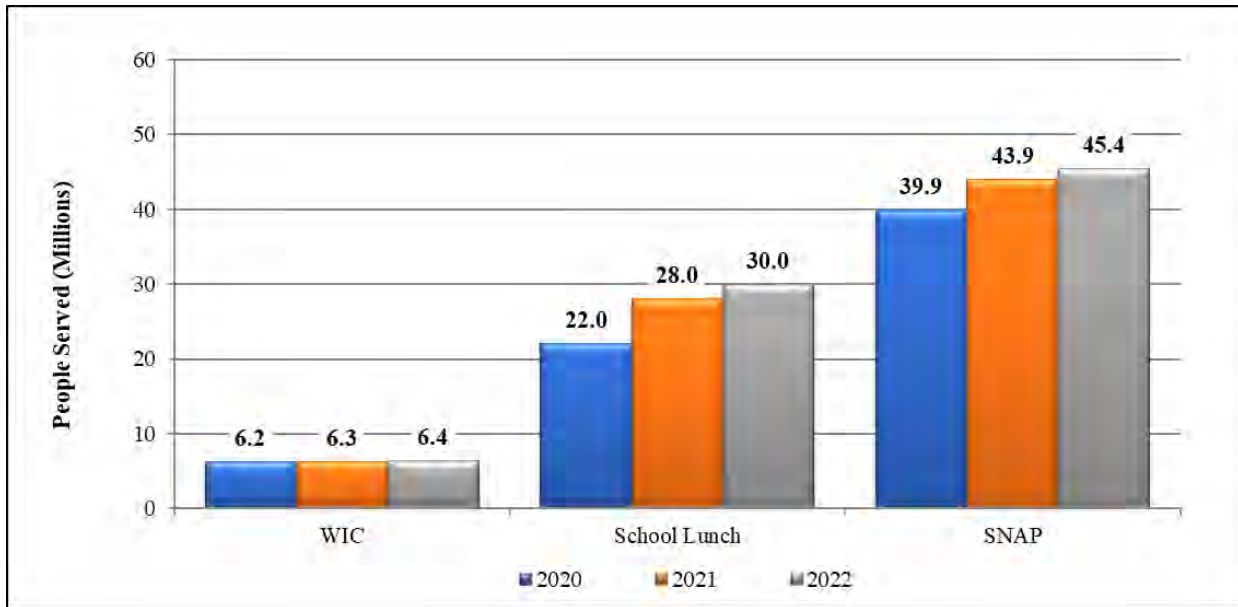
Nutrition Programs Administration (NPA)

The Budget provides \$191 million for NPA to support Federal management and oversight of USDA's investment in nutrition programs. This will help ensure oversight and program integrity, simplify, and improve the programs, and encourage healthy and nutritious diets. As previously mentioned, the increase includes \$10.3 million for CNPP to re-evaluate the Thrifty Food Plan and implement the *2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.

Table FNCS-5. FNS Key Indicators

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Average Participation, Millions:			
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (per month).....	39.9	43.9	45.4
Free School Lunch.....	16.0	20.0	21.0
All School Lunches (per day).....	22.0	28.0	30.0
Free School Breakfast.....	10.0	10.0	13.0
All School Breakfasts (per day).....	12.0	12.0	16.0
WIC (per month).....	6.2	6.3	6.4
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP):			
Elderly (per month).....	0.69	0.72	0.76
FDPIR (per month).....	0.55	0.80	0.90
Average/Person/Month Food Benefit:			
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	\$155.00	\$187.10	\$164.28
WIC.....	38.25	39.02	39.66
CSFP: Elderly (FNS Funded).....	26.07	28.84	30.20
FDPIR (FNS Funded).....	84.52	90.21	91.20
Per Meal Subsidies Including Commodities:			
School Lunch:			
Free.....	3.65	3.75	3.83
Reduced.....	3.25	3.35	3.42
Paid.....	0.47	0.48	0.49
School Breakfast:			
Free.....	2.20	2.26	2.31
Reduced.....	1.90	1.96	2.00
Paid.....	0.31	0.32	0.33

Figure FNCS-2. People Served Through Nutrition Assistance Programs (Actual and Projected)



FOOD SAFETY

MISSION

The Food Safety mission area is responsible for ensuring that the Nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products is safe, wholesome, and properly labeled and packaged. This includes products produced domestically in Federally-inspected establishments, and products imported from foreign countries.

The mission area covers the activities of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), a public health regulatory agency which provides Federal inspection of meat (including Siluriformes fish), poultry and egg products; supports cost share funding of State meat and poultry inspection programs; implements the Public Health Information System to assign and track science-based, data-driven inspections; and determines international equivalence of foreign food safety systems and verifies these systems maintain equivalence. Additionally, the Undersecretary for Food Safety chairs the U.S. Codex Policy Committee, which is an interagency partnership providing leadership for U.S. Government participation in the work of the Codex Alimentarius to develop the international food standards used by governments and industry to protect consumer health and to ensure fair trade practices. FSIS coordinates the development of its policies with other USDA and Federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Environmental Protection Agency, to support an integrated approach to food safety.

One of FSIS's strategic goals is to prevent foodborne illness. Foodborne illness is recognized as a significant public health problem in the United States. About 128,000 people are hospitalized, and 3,000 die each year from foodborne diseases, according to estimates from the CDC. USDA and other Federal agencies are working in cooperation to ensure that Americans have access to safe and healthy food.

The COVID-19 pandemic created many challenges for FSIS, but no regulated establishments closed due to a lack of inspection personnel, as the agency continued to fulfill its Congressionally mandated mission to provide safe and wholesome meat, poultry, and egg products to consumers. During the pandemic, FSIS protected its employees by supplying and requiring the use of protective equipment as outlined in guidance from the CDC. FSIS recognized that industry and retailers faced challenges with labeling and redirecting products for retail sale. FSIS allowed temporary labeling flexibilities through the end of 2020 to help redirect food from food service (e.g., hotels, restaurants) to retail establishments. FSIS achieved a faster, more efficient label evaluation process and quicker turnaround of label applications. In FY 2020, the new label approval process took about 5-7 days, significantly less than in previous years.

In FY 2020, FSIS and the states of Iowa and Vermont finalized Cooperative Interstate Shipment (CIS) agreements, which allow for certain state-inspected meat and poultry processors to ship their products across state lines, bringing the total number of states participating in this program to eight. The CIS program promotes the expansion of business opportunities for state-inspected meat and poultry establishments.

FSIS continued to take action to reduce foodborne illness and protect public health. FSIS proposed and requested public comment on updated *Salmonella* performance standards for raw ground beef and new *Salmonella* performance standards for beef manufacturing trimmings, a primary

component of raw ground beef. FSIS proposed both standards to ensure that establishments are consistently controlling or reducing *Salmonella*,

In June 2020, FSIS requested comments on its proposal to expand its routine verification testing for six non-O157 Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) to ground beef, bench trim, and other raw ground beef components to further protect public health. Currently, FSIS analyzes all ground beef, bench trim, and other raw ground beef components for *E. coli* O157:H7, but only tests its beef manufacturing trimmings samples for the six non-O157 STEC.

In addition to its work ensuring safe and wholesome products are available to the consumer, FSIS also develops materials for consumers and conducts public education campaigns to inform consumers about safe food handling methods to decrease the likelihood of foodborne illness from improper storage, handling, or preparation.

FSIS continues to strengthen its collaboration with the CDC and FDA to meet its goal to improve coordination of Federal food safety efforts and address cross-cutting priorities for food safety data collection, analysis, and use. In recent years, the development of cell-cultured products derived from the cells of animals has raised questions about regulatory jurisdiction, food safety controls and the labeling of cell-cultured meat and poultry products. In March 2019, FDA and FSIS entered into a formal agreement to jointly oversee the production of human food products derived from the cells of livestock and poultry amenable to the FMIA or PPIA using animal cell culture technology. The two agencies continue to work collaboratively to develop joint principles for the labeling of all food products made using animal cell culture technology. In July 2020, FSIS and FDA hosted a joint webinar to discuss roles and responsibilities for the oversight of cultured animal cell food and feed products. During the webinar, experts provided information on USDA and FDA statutory authority, roles and responsibilities for the oversight of cultured animal cell food and feed products, and regulatory points of contact for new food production technology.

To accomplish its functions, FSIS inspectors are located at over 6,500 regulated establishments, including slaughtering and processing establishments and import establishments. Headquarters personnel are responsible for overseeing administration of inspection and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are incorporated into inspection procedures.

<i>Table FSIS-1 Key Performance Indicator Targets and Results by Fiscal Year</i>	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
Percent of Establishments that Meet Pathogen Reduction Performance Standards	86	88	88
Percent of Establishments whose Public Health Regulation noncompliance rate decreases below the early warning cut point 120 days after receiving an Early Warning Alert.	74	74	74

BUDGET

The Budget proposes discretionary funding of \$1.166 billion, an increase of \$90 million from 2021 Enacted. The COVID-19 pandemic -highlighted many problems with resiliency and competition within the food supply chain, including the ongoing consolidation of the slaughter and processing industry, affecting the ability for small producers to stay in business. One related problem identified was that the fees for overtime and holiday inspection services for all establishments has a disproportionate financial impact on small and very small establishments compared to large establishments who can more easily absorb the charges due to their production volume.

Additionally, larger establishments often run a second shift, giving them a total 16 hours of free inspection instead of 8 hours of inspection per day before they would have to pay for overtime or holiday. The higher volume and second shift without additional cost for large establishments puts smaller establishments at a significant competitive disadvantage. FSIS proposes as part of the Budget to alleviate this challenge by reducing the full rate charges that hamper small and very small establishment's ability to continue to operate, be competitive, and expand. This proposal will not only help small establishments stay in business, but it also helps provide smaller farmers with more options for their product. Very small establishments would pay 25 percent of the published rate, while small establishments would pay 70 percent of the published rate. FSIS is requesting \$44.1 million to offset the lost revenue to offer these discounted rates. The Budget also proposes an investment of \$10.3 million to modernize and stabilize FSIS' aging information technology (IT) infrastructure. These funds will be used to increase connectivity to mission critical systems for frontline FSIS inspectors, veterinarians and public health professionals; reduce security issues; facilitate trade; and develop a capability to receive lab sample data from external organizations. Mission critical IT assets, such as the Public Health Information System, facilitate the collection and sharing of vital data that allows FSIS to continually improve its food safety mission and achieve operational excellence. To address the continuing difficulty that FSIS has in recruiting and retaining Public Health Veterinarians (PHVs), the budget includes \$2.8 million for incentives to recruit and retain PHVs. With this funding, FSIS is expected to decrease vacancies, reduce in-plant PHV turnover, improve employee morale and free up supervisors to perform other important functions instead of continually interviewing and training new PHV employees. The budget also includes \$20.1 million for pay costs and Federal Employees' Retirement System contributions. Finally, the Budget requests an additional \$12.5 million for the relocation of its Mid-Western Laboratory (MWL) currently located in St. Louis, Missouri. The General Services Administration has developed more detailed build requirements for the MWL and assessed local factors more closely resulting in an update of their cost estimate.

FSIS continually searches for ways to improve its processes and gain savings through ongoing management reforms and modernization efforts. These efforts will allow FSIS to maintain food safety oversight and reduce operating expenses while allowing FSIS to continue to meet its mandate to protect public health.

Table FdS-2. FSIS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Federal Food Safety and Inspection	\$936	\$957	1,047
State Food Safety and Inspection	67	67	67
International Food Safety and Inspection	17	17	18
Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure System	35	35	35
Additional Coronavirus Response and Relief	33		
Total, Discretionary Programs	1,087	1,076	1,166
Mandatory:			
Trust Funds (Voluntary Inspection Services)	18	17	17
User Fees (Overtime/Holiday Inspection Services)	251	228	205
American Rescue Plan		100	
Total, Mandatory Programs	269	345	222
Total, FSIS	1,356	1,421	1,388

User Fees and Trust Funds

FSIS estimates it will collect \$222 million in 2022 through existing user fee and trust fund activities for providing overtime, holiday, and voluntary inspection services.

Proposed Legislation

In FY 2022, FSIS will propose changes to the current Overtime/Holiday billing policy. Current policy prevents FSIS from employing part-time employees or providing flexible schedules to employees while still collecting fees for services provided as requested by the plant.

FSIS will propose changes to provide flexible scheduling for inspectors who prefer to work fewer hours rather than requiring them to work all hours and days of plant operations. FSIS will also review how fees are applied to establishments outside of their normal hours of operations to ensure that there is equity between very small, small, and large establishments.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

MISSION

The Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) mission area ensures the sustainable and productive use of the over 193 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands, works to increase the resilience of Federal, State, private, and tribal lands to the impacts of climate change, delivers high quality and equitable recreation and other human connections to National Forests, supports jobs and the economic stability of rural and urban forest-dependent communities, and helps the nation mitigate wildfire risk through improved forest conditions and wildland fire fighting. The Mission Area includes the Forest Service (FS).

FOREST SERVICE

Table NRE-1. FS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Forest Service Operations.....	-	\$1,026	\$1,074
Forest and Rangeland Research.....	305	259	314
State and Private Forestry.....	347	267	305
National Forest System.....	1,958	1,787	2,370
Wildland Fire Activities.....	2,351	1,927	2,098
Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	455	140	148
Land Acquisition accounts.....	80	1	1
Other Appropriations.....	5	4	8
Total, Discretionary Programs.....	5,500	5,411	6,317
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund:			
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	1,950	2,040	2,120
Mandatory:			
Permanent Appropriations.....	504	779	582
Trust Funds.....	126	140	142
Total, Mandatory Programs.....	630	919	725
Supplemental Appropriations:			
Coronavirus Emergency Appropriations (P.L. 116-136)..	71	-	-
Total, Supplemental Appropriations.....	71	-	-
Total, FS.....	\$8,150	\$8,371	\$9,161

Table Footnote: The Forest Service Operations account was created as part of the budget restructure starting in fiscal year 2021.

Over the past year, NRE has faced many challenges and found new and innovative ways to complete its mission-critical work and serve the public, including suppressing wildfire with minimal risk of spreading COVID-19; safely working with partners to improve forest conditions; and hosting unprecedented numbers of visitors on the National Forest System, enabling them to safely enjoy their public lands. The agency also continued its efforts to create a work environment that is equitable, respectful, and free of harassment and bullying of any kind.

The FY 2022 Forest Service Budget request positions the agency to continue these efforts and invests in activities to ensure the long-term health and sustainability of the Nation's forests and

grasslands for all Americans. The Budget prioritizes critical investments to address threats from wildfire, mitigate adverse impacts from climate change, create good paying jobs with the free and fair choice to join a union, improve recreation access and delivery, advance racial equity and further improve our work environment. To address these challenges, the Forest Service requests significant increases across multiple program areas that focus on climate change mitigation through wildfire risk management, reclamation of forests and grasslands damaged by industrial activity, and ecosystem resilience. These increases are detailed in Figure NRE-1 and described in further detail in the program areas below.

Table NRE-2. FS Climate Funding Allocations (millions of dollars)

Item	2022				
	Wildland Fire Risk Management	2022 Climate Reclamation	2022 Climate Resilience	2022 Climate Science	2022 Climate Hubs
Climate Funding Allocations:					
Forest Service Operations	\$28	\$8	\$6	\$0	\$0
Forest and Rangeland Research	0	0	0	37	5
State and Private Forestry	7	0	22	0	0
National Forest System	265	92	56	0	0
Wildland Fire Management.....	100	0	0	0	0
Total, Climate Funding Allocations.....	\$400	\$100	\$84	\$37	\$5

Forest Service Operations

For FY 2022, \$1.07 billion is proposed for Forest Service Operations to support staff salaries and expenses, facilities maintenance and leases, information technology, and administrative support for the agency. This account was created as part of the budget restructure starting in FY 2021 and is the result of the agency’s ongoing commitment to transparency in the delivery of its mission. Successful delivery of services and work starts with a highly skilled and motivated workforce, and Forest Service employees are its largest and most important investment. In support of the agency’s climate and wildfire management goals, the Budget provides the funds necessary for increased staffing levels necessary for efforts to address climate resilience and conservation on public and private lands, remediate abandoned wells and mines, and mitigate wildfire risk.

Forest and Rangeland Research

Forest Service maintains the world's largest forest research organization, and its mission to develop the knowledge and technology needed to improve the health and use of our Nation’s forests and grasslands is will uniquely poise the agency to mitigate adverse impacts from climate change. For FY 2022, \$314 million is proposed for Forest and Rangeland Research to include research that identifies practical strategies and tactics to strengthen the agency’s science-based approach to climate change mitigation. This funding will enable Forest and Rangeland Research to recover from significant losses in capacity that have occurred over the last five years, and includes an increase of \$37 million to advance the scientific knowledge to inform climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, with an emphasis on fire and fuels research. The Forest Service will also dedicate \$5 million to raise program funding available to each of the five USDA Climate Hubs sponsored by the Forest Service.

Additionally, the Budget proposes an additional \$3 million to fund the Forest Service’s contributions to the interagency Joint Fire Science program. This funding will be used to address

important science and technology needs associated with wildland fire, taking into consideration climate and climate change, suppression, fuels management, and post-fire rehabilitation to promote climate resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems.

State and Private Forestry

Through State and Private Forestry programs, the Forest Service advances the health of Federal, State, and private lands, creating a more connected, contiguous, and resilient forest landscape. For 2022, \$305 million is proposed for State and Private Forestry programs. This funding will help leverage shared priorities with State and private-sector conservation partners to support climate resilience and the President's 30x30 initiative to conserve 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030. State and Private Forestry programs support voluntary stewardship efforts of private landowners to pursue a collaborative and inclusive approach to conservation.

The Budget continues the Forest Service's Shared Stewardship approach of working together in an integrated way to make decisions and take actions on the land, sharing information and risks and achieving measurable outcomes. Focusing on climate adaptation and protection of biodiversity, the Budget requests a \$22 million increase, in addition to an associated increase for salary and expense funding, for work on Forest Health Management and Working Forest Lands to support active management and conservation for improved climate resilience outcomes.

National Forest System

The Forest Service manages over 193 million acres of public land in 44 States and Puerto Rico, collectively known as the National Forest System (NFS). The Budget proposes to fund NFS at \$2.37 billion, prioritizing forest restoration, hazardous fuel reduction, recreation service delivery, climate adaptation, and supporting the creation of good paying jobs with a free and fair choice to join a union. NFS lands have seen an unprecedented increase in the number of visitors during the pandemic, and the Forest Service is pursuing innovative ways to serve the recreational needs of new and returning visitors while managing the associated social and environmental impacts. The Budget includes a \$56 million increase, with an associated increase to NFS salaries and expenses, to expand capacity for critical recreation operations, planning, services, and improvements. Of this increase, \$6 million would support the Civilian Climate Corps' work (part of a \$27 million overall increase for Civilian Climate Corps) in improving equitable access, trails, site clean-up, and other stewardship activities across National Forest System lands.

The growing threat to public health and community safety from uncontrollable wildfire has created a national imperative to accelerate restoration of degraded forests and rangelands. The Forest Service takes active measures to manage NFS landscapes, including reforestation of land ravaged by wildfires, encouraging resilience by also placing special emphasis on planting the right species, in the right place, under the right conditions, so forests will remain healthy over time. The Budget provides an additional \$400 million to accelerate restoration of degraded forests and rangelands in order to address the growing threat to public health and community safety from uncontrollable wildfire. Of this increase, \$265 million would go to fund large-scale fuel mitigation, vegetation and habitat management, and other restoration work in the National Forest System, including an additional \$66 million to fully fund the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program at \$80 million.

Investments in ecosystem restoration not only bolster the Nation's resilience to extreme wildfires, sea-level rise, superstorms, and other climate impacts, but also create good-paying jobs for more Americans. The Budget provides \$100 million (including salary and expense funds within FS

Operations) to reclaim orphan oil and gas wells on NFS lands. The restoration of important water and land resources will not only improve the forest and grassland ecosystems but also support the creation of good paying union jobs with a free and fair choice to join a union, particularly in energy-dependent communities. Forest Service will measure the success of these reclamation efforts in both ecosystem restoration and economic development.

Table NRE-3. KPI – Ensure Lands and Watersheds are Sustainable, Healthy, and Productive

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
6.2.1. Timber volume sold (Billion Board feet)	3.21	3.70	3.4
6.2.2. National Forest System landscape ecosystems where management actions have occurred, that are improved, maintained or recovering (% NFS)	32	42	35
6.2.3. Number of watersheds moved to improved condition class or sustained in Condition Class 1	8	NA ^a	15

^aThis target is being reinstated with the FY 2022 Budget. As such, there was no target set for FY 2021.

Table NRE-4. KPI – National Forest Customer Satisfaction (percent of total customers)

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
6.1.1. Percent of customers satisfied with recreation facilities, services, and settings on National Forests	95	95	95

Table NRE-5. KPI – Mitigate Wildfire Risk (millions of acres, annually)

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
6.3.1. Annual acreage of NFS lands where final treatment effectively mitigated wildfire risk (million acres, annually)	0.81	1.10	1.40
6.3.2. Annual acreage treated to reduce or maintain fuel conditions on NFS and non-federal lands (million acres, annually)	2.65	3.50	3.70
6.3.3. Number of high priority areas where treatments have occurred to reduce wildfire risk to communities (number of firesheds, ^a annually)	0	0	3 ^b

^aFireshed is a term similar to watershed. It refers to a geographic region with a similar risk of wildfire to adjacent communities. Reducing hazardous fuels within parts of the fireshed may reduce the overall risk to the adjacent community.

^b Baseline for 2022.

Wildland Fire Management

The 2020 fire year was unprecedented in many ways for the Forest Service. In addition to the task of suppressing wildfire in the midst of a global pandemic, the year also saw more acres burned on Forest Service-managed lands than in any previous year since the historic Big Burn of 1910. The increased frequency of wildfires in the wildland-urban interface continues to impact more homes and communities than ever before. Through Wildland Fire Management (WFM), Forest Service protects life, property and natural resources on NFS lands, other federal lands, and an additional

20 million acres of non-federal lands under agreements. The Budget proposes \$2.1 billion for WFM activities. This includes an increase of \$100 million to support staff levels for the implementation of additional large-scale hazardous fuels reduction projects that take a science-based approach to increase the resilience of forest and rangeland ecosystems to climate change and to protect watersheds, wildlife habitat, and the wildland-urban interface from the negative impacts of uncharacteristically severe wildfire.

The overall WFM funding request would enable the Forest Service to maintain essential firefighting capacity, including engines, decision support tools, technology, and aviation assets to continue the modernization of the wildland fire system to better address the increasingly complex and challenging fire environment. The Forest Service continues to improve Preparedness budgeting by evaluating cost centers, eliminating redundancies, and ensuring more consistency in contracting for assets on wildfire incidents.

The Budget proposes \$1.01 billion for Suppression to fund firefighters and equipment in direct support of wildfire incidents; aviation asset operations; incident support functions; and wildfire management administration. This funding amount was established by *Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018* (P.L. 115-141). Salaries and Expenses, a new budget line item beginning in FY 2021, is requested at \$895 million, and will help to ensure that the agency can recruit and retain a diverse workforce and give the Forest Service the ability to provide more stable, year-round employment to more firefighters in an equitable and supportive work environment where they feel valued.

Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund

The risk and frequency of severe wildfire continues to increase, but the Forest Service is mitigating the risk, protecting public safety, property, and natural resources. *Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018* (P.L. 115-141) provided new budget authority to fight wildfires known as the “fire fix.” Beginning in 2020, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior have budget authority available when base Suppression funding has been exhausted. This budget authority is \$2.45 billion in 2022 (of which \$2.12 billion is allocated to the Forest Service) and increases by \$100 million each year through 2027. The budget stability enabled by the additional budget authority has allowed the agency to approach programmatic and fiscal management of wildland fire management programs more strategically.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance

The Forest Service provides public access to national forests for recreation; facilities for fire response and forest research; and infrastructure for businesses and industries. For 2022, the Budget proposes \$148 million for the construction and maintenance of infrastructure on the NFS, including an additional \$8 million re-establish funding specific to the Legacy Roads and Trails program. This increase will allow Forest Service to protect investments and repair roads and trails to mitigate detrimental impacts to sensitive ecosystems and watersheds, restoring unneeded roads and trails to a more natural state and allowing fish and other aquatic organisms to reach their traditional habitat.

Capital Improvement and Maintenance funding is also complemented by the Great American Outdoors Act (P.L. 116-152) National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund, which provides mandatory funding for deferred maintenance projects on public lands. The Budget contains FY 2022 National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund project lists, which

will reduce the deferred maintenance backlog, while at the same time improve access, enhance forest conditions, and improve the quality of the visitor experience.

Proposed Legislation

Several reauthorizing proposals enable the agency to continue to collect revenue and recoup its costs to provide good customer service and land stewardship related to activities such as the harvest of forest botanical products and recreation. The Budget also carries forward a proposal to provide additional time for the development of comprehensive river management plans for Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Concurrent with the Budget, the American Jobs Plans includes a new proposal to invest \$200 million in the Forest Products Lab for wood innovation grants to support new wood construction technologies, development of biochar technology and applications, biomass energy with carbon storage, and related technologies.

MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

MISSION

The Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP) mission is to facilitate and expand the domestic and international marketing of U.S. agricultural products, to help protect the agricultural sector from animal and plant health threats, and to ensure humane care and treatment of regulated animals. These programs provide the basic infrastructure to improve agricultural market competitiveness for the overall benefit of consumers and producers of American agriculture. U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$135.7 billion in FY 2020, supported by MRP and other mission areas in USDA.

To meet demand for American grain and to ensure consistent grain quality, MRP is providing service at export facilities 24 hours a day. MRP also assists producers in management and domestic marketing by providing market trend analysis and business and marketing tools. MRP also helps increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector by working to protect the Nation's agriculture from pests and diseases, thereby increasing the efficiency of production.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Table MRP-1. APHIS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Safeguarding and Emergency Preparedness/Response:			
Animal Health:			
Animal Health Technical Services	38	38	38
Aquatic Animal Health	2	2	2
Avian Health	63	63	64
Cattle Health	105	105	107
Equine, Cervid and Small Ruminant Health	27	29	31
National Veterinary Stockpile	6	6	6
Swine Health	25	25	25
Veterinary Biologics	17	21	21
Veterinary Diagnostics	57	57	57
Zoonotic Disease Management	17	20	20
Total, Animal Health	356	366	372
Plant Health:			
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (Appropriated)	32	33	34

Cotton Pests	12	14	14
Field Crop and Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	14	11	14
Pest Detection	27	28	28
Plant Protection Methods Development	21	21	21
Specialty Crop Pests	192	197	209
Tree and Wood Pests	60	60	61
Total, Plant Health	358	363	382
Wildlife Services:			
Wildlife Damage Management	110	112	113
Wildlife Services Methods Development	19	21	24
Total, Wildlife Services	129	133	138
Regulatory Services:			
Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement	16	16	17
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	19	19	19
Total, Regulatory Services	35	35	36
Emergency Management:			
Civilian Climate Corps	-	-	10
Contingency Fund	a	a	a
Emergency Preparedness & Response	41	41	38
Total, Emergency Management	41	42	49
Total, Safeguarding and Emergency Preparedness	919	938	976
Safe Trade and International Technical Assistance:			
Agriculture Import/Export	16	16	16
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations	24	24	24
Total, Safe Trade and International Technical Assistance	40	40	40
Animal Welfare	32	34	34
Agency-Wide Activities (including GSA Rent/DHS Security)	52	52	52
Total, Salaries and Expenses	1,042	1,064	1,102
Buildings and Facilities	3	3	3

General Provisions:			
Citrus Greening	9	9	-
Cogongrass	-	3	-
Total, Non-Emergency Programs	1,055	1,079	1,105
Emergency Funding and other transfers	-	-	-
Total, Discretionary Programs	1,055	1,079	1,105
Supplemental:			
CARES Act	55	-	-
USMCA Lacey Act	4	-	-
Total, Supplemental	59	-	-
Mandatory:			
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (AQI) Fees	586	274	578
Consolidated Appropriations Act, Division A, GP 799D	-	635	-
Trust Funds and User Fees	8	9	9
Farm Bill: Plant Pest and Disease Mgmt. and Disaster Prev.	71	71	71
Farm Bill: Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program	b	b	b
Farm Bill: Animal Disease Prevention and Mgmt. Program	b	b	b
Total, Mandatory Programs	665	989	658
Total, APHIS	1,779	2,068	1,763

a/ amounts less than \$1 million.

b/ Funds carried over from FY 2019 available in FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022.

APHIS works cooperatively with State and local agencies, private groups, and foreign governments to protect the Nation's agriculture. The Budget includes discretionary funding of \$1.102 billion for Salaries and Expenses and \$3 million for the Buildings and Facilities account.

Table MRP-2. APHIS KPI –

Key Performance Measure	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
Percent of high-risk plant pests for which early detection surveys are conducted.	96	96	96
Number of hours it takes to mobilize resources once it is determined that a	24	24	24

Federal emergency response is needed to manage an agricultural outbreak.

As part of the Salaries and Expenses amount, the Budget requests \$976 million to support safeguarding and emergency programs. Animal health and specialty crops programs alone protect domestic livestock, poultry, and specialty crops production annually valued at more than \$213 billion.

To combat any sudden, urgent, and unforeseen pest and disease outbreaks, the Secretary retains authority to transfer funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation or other USDA accounts.

Animal Health

The Budget supports a total of \$372 million for Animal Health. The Budget proposes to enhance chronic wasting disease efforts, and continue support for cattle, poultry, swine, and aquatic animal health efforts. At the proposed funding level, APHIS is requesting an increase to continue the transition from the Plum Island Animal Disease Center to the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. The Budget also requests a decrease of \$4 million in discretionary funding for the National Animal Health Laboratory Network as mandatory funds are now provided for this purpose.

Plant Health

The Budget includes \$382 million for Plant Health. The Budget proposes building plant health initiatives that are currently funded through General Provisions into base funding. This shows as an increase to address cogongrass and citrus greening. In addition, the Budget proposes an increase to address fruit flies given recent detections.

Wildlife Services

The Budget includes a total of \$138 million for Wildlife Services. APHIS will use this funding to continue to resolve human/wildlife conflicts and protect agriculture, human health and safety, personal property, and natural resources from wildlife damage and wildlife-borne diseases in the United States, including the management of rabies and other zoonotic diseases caused by various wildlife species. The Budget proposes an increase for chronic wasting disease research, including, but not limited to, the persistence of causal agent of the disease in the environment. This research is especially important given the changing climate.

Regulatory Services

The Budget includes \$36 million for Regulatory Services. This includes funding for the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement (APHRE) program, which promotes the integrity of APHIS programs by providing effective investigative and enforcement services. In FY 2020, APHRE initiated 1,129 new cases, issued 473 official warnings, issued 549 pre-litigation settlements resulting in the collection of \$1,696,990 in stipulated penalties, and obtained administrative orders assessing \$553,925 in civil penalties.

Emergency Management

The Budget includes \$49 million for Emergency Management. The Budget proposes to establish the Civilian Climate Corps (Climate Corps) as part of a Government-wide initiative. With this funding, APHIS will lead coordination between Federal agencies and the Climate Corps on issues related to invasive species. Under this initiative, APHIS will expand efforts to develop and implement new surveillance methods to more quickly detect incursions of invasive pests as well

as develop new mitigation methods to address those already present and causing economic and environmental damages. The Budget also shifts Emergency Support Function #11 (ESF#11) personnel from APHIS to USDA's Office of Homeland Security (OHS). Given the role of ESF#11 personnel is to coordinate emergency response activities across the USDA, this activity is best performed by OHS.

Safe Trade and International Technical Assistance

The Budget maintains the level of funding for Safe Trade and International Technical Assistance activities at \$40 million. APHIS will continue to support activities to facilitate safe U.S. agricultural trade. In FY 2020, APHIS successfully secured the release of 300 shipments worth more than \$56 million.

Animal Welfare

The Budget for Animal Welfare activities is \$34 million. APHIS will continue to support activities related to the protection of animal species covered under the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act.

Buildings and Facilities

The Budget includes \$3 million in funding for general facility improvement projects. The program will continue to centrally coordinate and prioritize facility improvement projects using the remaining available funds.

User Fees

In addition to discretionary funding, APHIS collects mandatory user fees to cover costs related to agricultural quarantine and inspection activities that occur at ports of entry. A portion of these collections are provided to the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to conduct front line inspections at points of entry. With user fee funding, APHIS supports international trade by assessing the plant and animal health risks associated with such trade. APHIS also develops regulations to protect agricultural health; inspects and quarantines imported plant materials intended for planting; trains agricultural inspectors and detector dog teams; and provides the scientific support necessary to carry out these activities as well as those carried out by CBP.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE*Table MRP-3. AMS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)*

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Marketing Services:			
Market News	34	34	35
Shell Egg Surveillance	3	3	3
Standardization	5	5	5
Market Protection and Promotion	39	41	41
National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard	2	2	2
Transportation and Market Development	9	9	9
Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program	5	7	7
Acer Access and Development	6	6	6
Packers and Stockyards	23	23	24
Hemp Production	16	17	17
Grain Regulatory	20	18	19
US Warehouse Activities	15	10	10
Appropriated GSA Rent and DHS Security	1	4	4
International Food Procurement Program	9	9	9
Business Innovation Centers	a	a	22
Total, Marketing Services	187	188	213
Payments to States and Possessions	1	1	1
General Provisions:			
Micro-Grants for Food Security	5	5	-
Dairy Business Innovation	20	22	b
Total, Discretionary Programs	213	216	214
Mandatory:			
Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply (Section 32):			
Commodity Program Expenses	1,274	1,504	1,146
Section 32 Administrative Funds:			
Marketing Orders and Agreements	19	21	21
Commodity Purchase Services	36	37	37
Total, Section 32 Administrative Funds	55	58	58
Total, Section 32 Funds	1,329	1,562	1,204
User Fees:			
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act	11	11	11
Commodity Grading Services	180	167	170
Inspection and Weighing Services	55	55	55
Total, User Fee Funded Programs	246	233	236

Farm Bill:			
Wool Research, Development and Promotion	2	2	2
Specialty Crop Block Grants	85	85	85
Local Agriculture Market Program	31	31	31
Milk Donation Program	5	5	5
Modernization Tech--National Organic Program	c	c	c
Sheep Production and Marketing Grant Program	c	c	c
Total, Farm Bill Programs	123	123	123
Additional Coronavirus Response and Relief:			
Dairy Donation Program	-	400	-
Specialty Crop Block Grant	-	100	-
Meat and Poultry Interstate Shipment Grants	-	60	-
Marketing Services - CARES	45	-	-
Local Agriculture Market Program	-	62	-
Total, Additional Coronavirus Response and Relief	45	622	-
Total, Mandatory Programs	1,743	2,540	1,563
Total, AMS	1,956	2,756	1,777

a Funded through General Provision, specific to dairy (FY20 - 20M, FY21 - 22M).

b Funding shifted into Marketing Services for Business Innovation Centers.

c Funding made available in previous years is available for multiple years.

AMS' mission is to facilitate the competitive and efficient marketing of agricultural products in domestic and international markets, while ensuring fair trading practices. AMS programs aid producers in meeting the changing demands of consumers and domestic and international marketing practices. The Budget proposes discretionary funding of \$214 million.

AMS administers a variety of programs that enhance the marketing and distribution of agricultural products. Activities include, but are not limited to: the collection, analysis, and dissemination of market information; surveillance of shell egg handling operations; development of commodity grade standards; protection of producers from unfair marketing practices; statistical sampling and analysis of commodities for pesticide residues; development and enforcement of organic standards; facilitating hemp production; enforcing labeling standards; and research and technical assistance aimed at improving efficiency of food marketing and distribution.

Marketing Services

Market News

The Budget proposes \$35 million for Market News to support data collection and reporting of commodity information. The information provided by Market News assists producers and other marketers of farm products and those in related industries in making critical daily decisions.

Egg Surveillance

The Budget funds Shell Egg Surveillance at \$3 million. The Shell Egg Surveillance Program inspects registered shell egg facilities and monitors the disposition of restricted eggs to limit the number of restricted eggs in consumer channels. The program prevents eggs not meeting minimum U.S. standards from entering the consumer marketplace.

Standardization

The Budget funds Standardization at \$5 million. This program develops, reviews, and maintains agricultural commodity standards that describe a product's attributes for trade purposes.

Market Protection and Promotion-Federal Seed Act Program

The Budget provides \$2 million for the Federal Seed Act Program. This program promotes fair competition in the seed trade, by among other requirements, ensuring seed is accurately labeled.

Market Protection and Promotion-Country of Origin Labeling

The Budget provides \$5 million for the Country of Origin Labeling program. The program requires retailers to notify their customers of the country of origin of covered commodities, and that the method of production for fish and shellfish be noted at the final point of sale.

Market Protection and Promotion-Pesticide Data Program

The Budget provides \$15 million for the Pesticide Data Program, which is the main supplier of data regarding actual levels of pesticide residues on commodities. The program works collaboratively with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to target residue data collection related to high risk commodities and vulnerable populations.

Market Protection and Promotion-National Organic Program

The Budget provides \$19 million for the National Organic Program, which works to meet consumer demand for organically-produced goods by supporting the development, maintenance, and enforcement of national standards governing the production and handling of organic agricultural products.

Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program

The Budget maintains funding for this program at \$7 million. The program executes competitive grants through the Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) and the Local Food Promotion Program (LFPP) to develop, coordinate, and expand local food markets in the U.S to help increase access to and availability of locally and regionally produced agricultural products. This funding is used in concert with funding provided by P.L. 115-334, Sec. 10102.

National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard

The Budget requests \$2 million to maintain the National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard efforts. The Standard requires food manufacturers, importers, and certain retailers to ensure bioengineered foods are appropriately disclosed.

Transportation and Market Development

The Budget requests \$9 million for Transportation and Market Development, which conducts research and outreach related to grain shipping and supply chains. The program connects agricultural producers with high value market opportunities through its national market directories.

Business Innovation Centers

Dairy Business Innovation grants were authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill and funded in FYs 2020 and 2021 through General Provisions. Current initiatives provide direct technical assistance and grants to dairy businesses. The Budget requests \$22 million in funding to develop agricultural and food marketing innovations for a variety of commodities including, but not limited to, dairy. The proposal will also address racial equity and market access challenges for small and medium-sized agricultural businesses, which is a priority for the Administration.

Acer Access and Development

The Budget requests \$6 million for Acer Access and Development to support market development and promotion projects that improve consumer, producer, and landowner awareness and understanding of the American maple syrup and maple-sap industry and related products and production.

Packers and Stockyards

The Budget includes \$24 million for the Packers and Stockyards program, which regulates and monitors the activities of livestock, meat, and poultry market participants to support fair practices.

Hemp Production

The Budget includes \$17 million for the Hemp Production program, which regulates the growing of hemp as authorized by Section 10113 of the 2018 Farm Bill.

Grain Regulatory Program

The Budget includes \$19 million for the Federal Grain Inspection Service. The program establishes the official U.S. standards and quality assessment methods for grain and related products and regulates handling practices to ensure compliance with the United States Grain Standards Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. This funding is used in combination with user-fee funded field activities.

U.S. Warehouse Activities

The Budget requests \$10 million for U.S. Warehouse Activities. This program supports the efficient use of commercial facilities in the storage of Commodity Credit Corporation-owned commodities. The program administers a nationwide warehousing system, establishes posted county prices for major farm program commodities, and manages CCC commodity inventories. The United States Warehouse Act (USWA) authorizes the licensing of operators who store agricultural products and a separate licensing for qualified persons to sample, inspect, weigh, and grade agricultural products. The USWA authorizes the application of user fees to cover the costs of administering the Act, including unannounced warehouse examinations to encourage compliance. Warehouses engaged in export food aid operations are required to be licensed.

International Food Procurement

The Budget requests \$9 million for International Food Aid Commodity Procurement. Through this program, AMS purchases and delivers U.S.-produced food aid commodities for international food aid programs for overseas use to meet USDA and USAID program requirements; assisting vulnerable populations around the world.

Payments to States and Possessions

The Budget requests \$1 million for the Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program (FSMIP). The proposed funding level is consistent with the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Section 32 Funds

Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, authorizes the appropriation for each fiscal year of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under customs laws of the United States during the preceding calendar year. These funds are used to encourage domestic consumption of perishable commodities that are not eligible for price support from USDA and encourage the export of agricultural products. This includes purchases of commodities and removal of surplus commodities from the marketplace for distribution to Federal nutrition

assistance programs such as the National School Lunch Program and diversion programs that bring production in line with demand. Section 32 funds are also used to finance the administrative costs associated with the purchase of commodities and developing the specifications used for food procurement throughout the Federal government.

Federal expenses for administration and oversight of Marketing Orders and Agreements are also funded from Section 32.

Marketing Orders and Agreements help stabilize market prices and the supply of milk and certain specialty crops. The Orders are administered locally by marketing order committees and market administrators. Local activities are funded through assessments on regulated handlers.

User Fee Programs

AMS operates select programs through license fees and user fees. The Commodity Grading Services program provides voluntary commodity grading and classing services for dairy products, fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, meat and meat products, poultry, eggs, tobacco, and cotton. Due to the improving economy, we are expecting collections to increase. AMS also offers certification services to verify contract specifications on quantity and quality, acceptance and condition inspection services for all agricultural commodities upon request, and export certification services for a number of commodities. AMS' audit verification services review production and quality control systems and verify industry marketing claims. The Warehouse Examinations license fee provides for unannounced examinations to encourage compliance with licensing terms under the USWA.

In addition, AMS enforces the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act which prohibits unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities by regulating shippers, distributors, and retailers. Full and prompt payment for fresh fruits and vegetables is a key objective of the program.

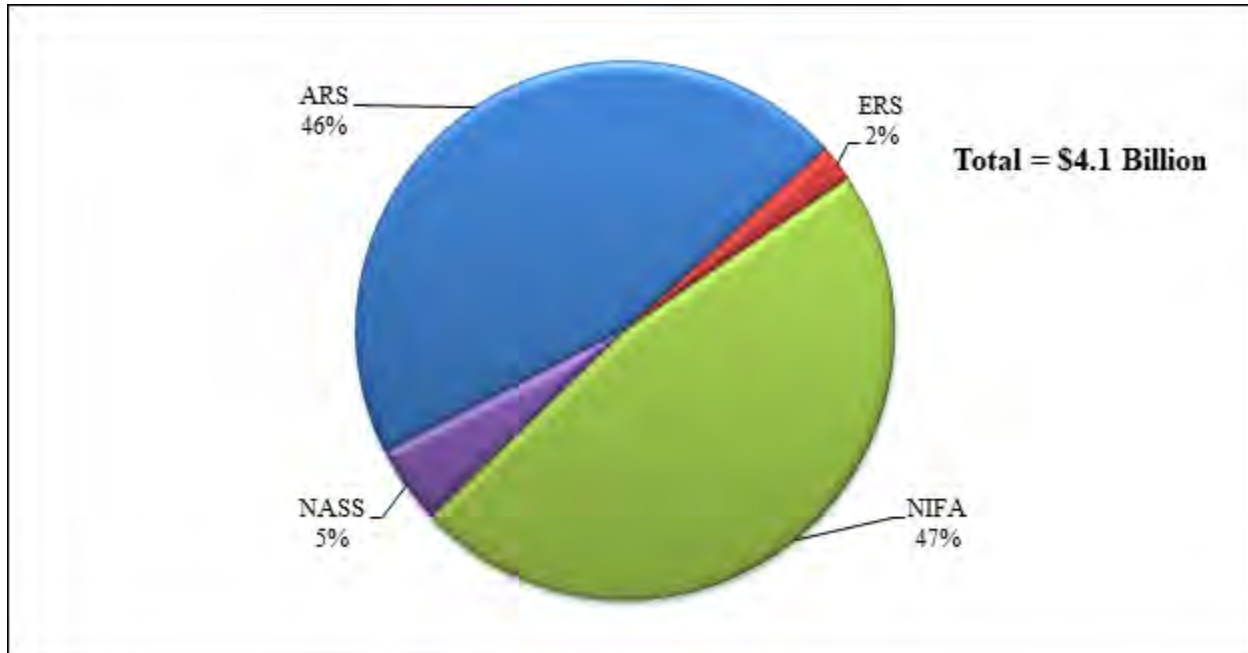
The Grain Inspection and Weighing user fees provide for the mandatory inspection and weighing of grain at export ports and the inspection and weighing of grain at domestic locations. AMS is required to conduct or delegate inspection and weighing, and to supervise such activities.

RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

MISSION

USDA supports a variety of agricultural research topics to address complex challenges that require multi-faceted approaches through in-house research and in partnership with land-grant institutions, non-profits, and the private sector. USDA brings together expertise from a wide range of scientific disciplines to address sustainable agricultural growth and food security. Key themes include: Sustainable Agricultural Intensification, Agricultural Climate Adaptation, Food and Nutrition Translation, Value-added Innovations, and Agriculture Science-Policy Leadership. These programs among others will ensure that the U.S. can do its part to meet present and future food, feed, fiber, and fuel needs both at home and abroad as the world population is expected to grow to nearly 10 billion people by 2050.

Research, Education, and Economics (REE) responsibilities are carried out by four agencies: (1) the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) conducts intramural research in natural and biological sciences; (2) the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) partners with land-grant and non-land grant colleges and universities in carrying out extramural research, higher education, and extension activities; (3) the Economic Research Service (ERS) performs intramural economic and social science research and market analysis, and produces indicators of agricultural and rural economic performance, and of food security; and (4) the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts the Census of Agriculture and provides the official, current statistics on agricultural production and indicators for the economic and environmental health of the farm sector. In FY 2020, ARS conducted retrospective reviews of its Water Availability and Watershed Management; Soil and Air; Plant Diseases; and Animal Health research programs. Overall, the programs were found to have had high impact (i.e., significant benefit or influence). In FY 2020 NIFA invested \$90 million in research projects seeking to improve the sustainability of the nation's food supply. This research investment is the second installment of a new program within NIFA's AFRI Sustainable Agricultural Systems program. The awards will support nine projects at eight institutions addressing issues including animal, human, plant and environmental health. During FY 2020, NASS released the results from census of agricultures conducted in each of the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Census of Agriculture is the only source of comprehensive and impartial agricultural statistics about American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These censuses of agriculture were conducted in close cooperation with local agencies, governments, and community stakeholders. ERS funded 11 cooperative research efforts to address market responses to, and trade and global security implications of, the COVID-19 pandemic. Their selection strategy covered a broad range of commodities, including specialty crops, livestock commodities, and field crops, including ethanol.

Figure REE-1. REE Discretionary Budget Authority

REE activities contribute to the success of USDA's mission to provide leadership on agriculture, food, natural resources, rural infrastructure, nutrition, science, and related issues through fact-based, data-driven, and customer focused decisions; and is responsible for achieving and measuring results within respect to the following 2018 – 2022 Strategic Goal and Objectives:

Strategic Goal 1: Ensure USDA Programs Are Delivered Efficiently, Effectively, With Integrity and a Focus on Customer Service

Objective 1.4: Improve stewardship of resources and utilize data-driven analyses to maximize the return on investment

Table REE-2. KPI – Trust in Science / Science Impact / Science Workforce Development

Key Performance Indicators	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2022 Target
1.4.3 Technology Transfer Percentage (Number of USDA Patents Licensed / Number of USDA Patents Issued) (annual)	26	35	35
1.4.4 Agriculture Workforce Development (Number of AFRI-supported undergraduate/graduate/post-doctoral students) (annual)	2,437	2,495	3,342
1.4.5 Citations of REE Reports (quarterly)	134	122	134

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

ARS is the USDA's chief scientific, in-house research agency. ARS conducts research to solve technical problems of broad scope and high national priority and provides access to scientific information. ARS's research covers a wide range of critical problems affecting American

agriculture and the Nation as a whole, ranging from animal and crop protection and production to human nutrition, food safety, and natural resources conservation. ARS employs over 6,000 employees and carries out approximately 690 research projects at 90 research locations throughout the Nation and in several foreign countries. ARS includes the National Arboretum and the National Agricultural Library, the Nation's major information resource on food, agriculture, and natural resource sciences.

The Budget includes discretionary funding of \$1.9 billion to support ARS research including \$92 million for climate science research and \$99 million for clean energy R&D, \$5 million for Climate Hubs, and \$95 million for an agreement with the Department of Energy for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Climate.

The ARS Budget also includes \$49 million for research and operations at the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF), a state-of-the-art biocontainment facility for the study of foreign, emerging, and zoonotic animal diseases that pose a threat to U.S. animal agriculture and public health, which will replace the Plum Island Animal Disease Center. The Budget also provides \$45 million for renovation/construction at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) in Maryland and capital improvement at NBAF.

Table REE-1. ARS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Product Quality/Value Added	117	121	198
Livestock Production	114	124	137
Crop Production	283	301	326
Food Safety	114	116	126
Livestock Protection	117	127	146
Crop Protection	217	223	236
Human Nutrition	92	99	100
Environmental Stewardship	232	252	313
Total, Research Programs	1,286	1,363	1,582
National Agricultural Library	29	29	34
Repair and Maintenance	20	20	20
ARPA-C	-	-	95
Buildings and Facilities	193	36	45
NBAF Operations and Maintenance	79	81	119
Total, Discretionary Programs	1,607	1,529	1,895
Mandatory:			
Human Nutrition		20	20
Trust Funds	20	17	17
Total, Mandatory Programs	20	37	37
Total, ARS	1,627	1,566	1,932

Product Quality/Value Added

The Budget includes \$198 million for this program. ARS has active research programs directed toward: (1) improving the efficiency and reducing the cost for the conversion of agricultural products into biobased products and biofuels; (2) developing new and improved products for domestic and foreign markets; and (3) providing higher quality, healthy foods that satisfy consumer needs in the U.S. and abroad.

Livestock Production

The Budget includes \$137 million for this program. ARS' livestock production program is directed toward: (1) safeguarding and utilizing animal genetic resources, associated genetic and genomic databases, and bioinformatic tools; (2) developing a basic understanding of the physiology of livestock and poultry; and (3) developing information, tools, and technologies that can be used to improve animal production systems. The research is heavily focused on the development and application of genomics technologies to increase the efficiency and product quality of beef, dairy, swine, poultry, aquaculture, and sheep systems.

Crop Production

The Budget includes \$326 million for this program. ARS' crop production program focuses on developing and improving ways to reduce crop losses while protecting and ensuring a safe and affordable food supply. The research program concentrates on effective production strategies that are environmentally friendly, safe to consumers, and compatible with sustainable and profitable crop production systems. Research activities are directed at safeguarding and utilizing plant genetic resources and their associated genetic, genomic, and bioinformatic databases that facilitate selection of varieties and/or germplasm with significantly improved traits.

Food Safety

The Budget includes \$126 million for this program. Ensuring that the U.S. has the highest levels of affordable, safe food requires that the food system be protected at each stage from production through processing and consumption from pathogens, toxins, and chemical contaminants that cause diseases in humans. ARS' current food safety research is designed to yield science-based knowledge on the safe production, storage, processing, and handling of plant and animal products; and on the detection and control of toxin producing and/or pathogenic bacteria and fungi, parasites, chemical contaminants, and plant toxins.

Livestock Protection

The Budget includes a total of \$146 million for this program. ARS' animal health program is directed at protecting and ensuring the safety of the Nation's agriculture and food supply through improved disease detection, prevention, control, and treatment. Basic and applied research approaches are used to solve animal health problems, with emphasis on methods and procedures to control animal diseases.

Crop Protection

The Budget includes \$236 million to support these activities. ARS research on crop protection is directed to understand pest and disease transmission mechanisms and identify and apply new technologies that increase understanding of virulence factors and host defense mechanisms.

Human Nutrition

The Budget includes \$100 million for this program. As excessive consumption replaces diseases related to malnutrition as a primary public health concern in the U.S., the ARS human nutrition

research program has increasingly focused on research studying the maintenance of health throughout the lifespan along with prevention of obesity and chronic diseases via food-based recommendations.

Environmental Stewardship

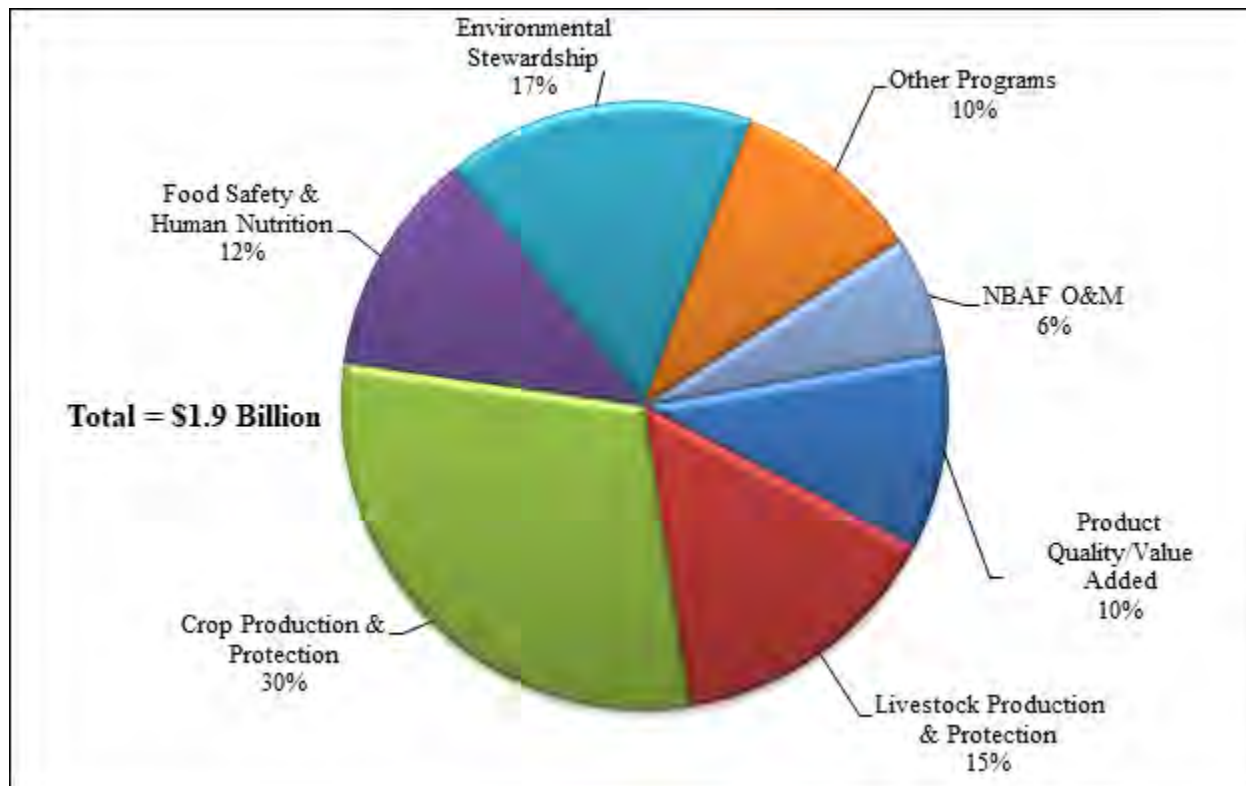
The Budget includes \$313 million for this program. ARS research programs in environmental stewardship emphasize developing technologies and systems that support profitable production and enhance the Nation's vast renewable natural resource base. ARS is currently developing the scientific knowledge and technologies needed to meet challenges and opportunities in: water availability and watershed management, changes in climate, gaseous and particulate matter emissions, soil health and productivity, agricultural and industrial byproducts, agricultural system competitiveness and sustainability, and conservation and restoration of range lands, pasture ecosystems, and agroecosystems.

National Agricultural Library (NAL)

The Budget includes \$34 million for NAL. NAL is the primary agricultural information resource of the U.S. NAL is the premier library for collecting, managing, and disseminating agricultural knowledge. It provides services directly to the staff of USDA and to the public, primarily via the NAL web site, www.nal.usda.gov. NAL provides library and information services that delivers agricultural information to the public through Agricultural Online Access (AGRICOLA); conserves rare and at-risk items; and works in partnership with other USDA and Federal agencies to broadly disseminate information.

Repair and Maintenance

The Budget includes \$20 million to address repair and maintenance needs. ARS allocates funding for the repair and maintenance of existing ARS facilities and infrastructure. Performing regular repair and maintenance on ARS infrastructure can extend the life span of research laboratories and facilities, provide opportunities for longer term savings, and ensure Federal scientists' capacity to conduct safe, quality research. Funding will support specific projects such as the replacement of air handling units, boilers, and chillers that have reached the end of their service lives.

Figure REE-2. ARS Research Programs

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

NIFA has the responsibility of providing linkages between the Federal and State components of a national agricultural research, extension, and education system. NIFA provides funding for projects conducted in partnership with State agricultural experiment stations, the State Cooperative Extension System, land-grant universities, colleges, and other institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and small businesses. NIFA programs propel cutting-edge discoveries from research laboratories to farms, classrooms, and communities. Federal funds are distributed to enhance capacity at universities and institutions by statutory formula funding and competitive grants. NIFA is responsible for administering the Nation's leading competitive grants program for agricultural sciences, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI), which supports research with strong potential to contribute to major breakthroughs in the food, agricultural, natural resource, and human sciences. NIFA's mission is to invest in and advance agricultural research, education and extension to solve societal challenges related to food and agriculture.

The Budget includes \$1.96 billion in discretionary funding for NIFA, including \$700 million for AFRI. The Department continues to support capacity funds and competitive grants to generate solutions to the Nation's critical food and agriculture problems. The additional funding provided to capacity programs is to be coordinated with the funding for research and extension activities at historically black colleges and multicultural serving institutions provided in the Agriculture portion of the American Rescue Plan along with a wide range of programs for socially disadvantaged farmers.

Formula (Capacity) Programs

The Budget includes \$823 million for these programs. NIFA manages programs that provide grants to the States on the basis of statutory formulas. These formula grants provide long-term,

sustainable support needed to grow the capacity for agricultural research, education, and extension activities at land-grant institutions and State agricultural experiment stations. These programs include Hatch Act, Smith-Lever 3(b) and 3(c), 1890 Institutions, McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry, and other grants. In 2022, NIFA will increase its investments to \$329 million for Hatch Act programs, to support agricultural research at 1862 Land-Grant Universities (LGUs) and State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES). Hatch Act funded scientists undertake critical research on the national, regional and local challenges to agricultural systems through sustained efforts. An increase of \$9.7 million will be invested into the McIntire-Stennis Research Program in 2022, which is the only formula fund that is directed exclusively to support forestry, range, and the forest products industry. These funds, totaling \$45.7 million, will be used to support research in some of the following topic areas: understanding the impacts of new stressors and developing management solutions; adaptation to climate change environmental factors and utilization of forest ecosystems to mitigate climate change; utilization of wood and new applications for forest products; and increasing the use of agroforestry by landowners and communities, with a priority on underserved and minority audiences.

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI)

The Budget includes \$700 million for AFRI. AFRI is the Nation's premier competitive, peer-reviewed research program for fundamental and applied sciences in agriculture. It is broad in scope with programs ranging from fundamental science to farm management and community issues. NIFA will also include a broad emphasis on climate-smart agriculture, nutrition security, and the application of clean energy. Focused investments in these topics will be made in the three major complementary components of AFRI: 1) Sustainable Agricultural Systems, 2) Foundational and Applied Science, and 3) Education and Workforce Development. Transformative innovations in U.S. agriculture are needed to address climate change, promote innovations in nutrition research, and enhance economic growth and agricultural education, especially in socially disadvantaged and underserved communities. Through this investment, NIFA will contribute to a whole-of-government approach to climate change by supporting research, extension and education projects that advance the achievement of economy-wide, net-zero emissions, by 2050. These investments address the Presidents priorities to combat climate change, lay the foundation for economic growth and creation of good-paying jobs, and ensure that benefits accrue to marginalized and underserved communities.

Minority-Serving Institution Programs

The Budget includes \$250 million for these programs. NIFA administers programs dedicated to strengthening research and extension capacity at minority-serving institutions and the ability of these institutions to continue their effective programming. These include research, extension, teaching, and facilities programs at the 1890s institutions; research, education and extension grants for Tribal colleges (including the Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program) and Hispanic-serving institutions; and education grants for Alaska Native-Serving, Native Hawaiian-Serving institutions, and Insular Areas institutions. Evans-Allen capacity funds support agricultural research activities at the 1890 LGUs. The increased funding totaling \$93 million in FY 2022 is distributed to Historically Black LGUs and is leveraged with matching funding from non-federal sources. Currently, the program is supporting over 200 active research projects that will enhance innovation support training of the next generation of black workers and researchers and address various issues in limited-resourced communities such as food security and nutrition, climate change and workforce development. This program supports many of the Administration's budget priorities, including ensuring the benefits accrue to marginalized and overburdened communities.

The Budget includes one million dollars for Women and Minorities in STEM Fields. The goal of the Women and Minorities in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Fields Grant Program (WAMS) is to develop and implement robust collaborations to increase the representation, participation, and entrepreneurial skills and abilities of rural women and underrepresented minorities from rural areas in STEM careers, thereby contributing to economic prosperity in rural areas across the nation. This funding will continue to support this goal and lead to the development of a robust and diverse food and agricultural STEM workforce that is highly competent in the application of STEM knowledge and skills, with increased participation of women and minorities from rural areas across a broad spectrum of rural, local, state or national communities.

Table REE-2. NIFA Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Formula Grants:			
Smith-Lever 3 (b) and (c)	315	315	315
Hatch Act	259	259	329
1890 Research and Extension	124	135	155
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry	36	36	46
Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program	70	70	70
Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA)	4	4	4
Facility Improvements at 1890 Institutions	21	22	22
Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program	4	5	5
Animal Health and Disease Research	4	4	4
Total, Formula Grants	837	850	950
1890 Capacity Building Grants (Research)	23	26	26
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	425	435	700
Integrated Activities - Section 406 Organic Transition	6	7	7
Crop Protection and Pest Management Activities	20	20	20
Sustainable Agriculture Research/Education and Extension	37	40	60
IR-4 Minor Crop Pest Management	12	12	20
Scholarships at 1890 Institutions	5	10	10
Native American Endowment Fund Interest	5	5	5
Other Higher Education Programs	29	31	31
Federally-Recognized Tribes Extension Program	3	3	3
Food Safety Outreach Program	8	10	10
Extension Services at 1994 Institutions	8	9	9
Federal Administration	20	20	21
Electronic Grants Administration System	8	8	8
Food and Ag. Defense Initiative (Reg. Diagnostic Network)	8	8	8
Veterinary Medical Services Act	8	9	9
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	8	8	8
Other Research, Extension and Integrated Programs	62	65	56
Total, Discretionary Programs	1,532	1,576	1,961

Mandatory:

Native American Endowment Fund	12	12	12
Farm Bill:			
Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive Program/Gus Schumacher Nutrition	45	45	50
Agricultural Risk Management Education Program	9	9	9
Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program	14	17	19
Specialty Crop Research Initiative	75	75	75
Emergency Citrus Research and Extension Program	24	24	24
Organic Agriculture Research and Education Initiative	19	24	28
Urban, Indoor & Other Emerging Ag Production	-	-	-
Scholarships for 1890 Students	-	-	-
Total, Farm Bill Programs	186	194	205
Total, Mandatory Programs	198	206	217
Total, NIFA	1,730	1,782	2,178

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

ERS' mission is to inform and enhance public and private decision making by anticipating emerging issues and conducting sound, peer-reviewed economic research on policy-relevant issues related to agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. ERS is also the primary source of statistical indicators that, among other things, gauge the health of the farm sector (including farm income estimates and projections), assess the current and expected performance of the agricultural sector (including trade), and provide measures of food security in the U.S. and abroad. The Agency's intramural research is conducted by a highly trained staff of economists and social scientists through an integrated program of research, market outlook, analysis, and data development addressing a broad range of topics, including but not limited to global agricultural market conditions, trade restrictions, agribusiness concentration, farm business and household income, farm program participation and risk management, farm and retail food prices, foodborne illnesses, food labeling, local and organic products and markets, nutrition, food assistance programs, drought resilience, conservation, technology adoption, and rural employment. Key clientele includes White House and USDA policy officials, program administrators/managers, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local government officials, and organizations including farm and industry groups interested in public policy issues. ERS develops its research program in coordination with other USDA research agencies, USDA-program agencies, and other external collaborators.

The budget includes \$91 million in program funding, an additional \$4 million to support climate science activities. Research results and economic indicators on such important agricultural, food, natural resource, and rural issues are fully disseminated to public and private decision makers through reports and articles; special staff analyses, briefings, and presentations; databases; and individual contact. ERS will expand its research portfolio to address Administration priorities, including climate change, open and competitive markets, and racial and social equity.

Table REE-3. ERS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Economic Research Service	85	85	91
Total, ERS	85	85	91

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

NASS' mission is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. Each year, NASS conducts over 450 surveys on 200 different commodities. These data illustrate the changing nature and needs of agriculture and provide accurate and up-to-date information necessary for decision-making by producers, agribusinesses, farm organizations, commodity groups, public officials, and others. NASS data also keep agricultural markets stable, efficient, and fair by ensuring accessible and objective data are available to both commodity market buyers and sellers. NASS also conducts the quinquennial Census of Agriculture (Ag Census), a complete count of U.S. farms and ranches and the people who operate them. The Ag Census surveys farmers and ranchers on land use and ownership, operator characteristics, production practices, income and expenditures, and other topics.

The Budget includes \$194 million in program funding, including \$7 million to help measure climate science research.

The Ag Census provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy with national, State, and county level details. The Ag Census data are relied upon to measure trends and new developments in the agricultural sector.

Table REE-4. NASS Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Agricultural Estimates	135	138	148
Census of Agriculture	45	46	46
Total, NASS	180	184	194

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES**MISSION**

Departmental staff offices provide essential support to Departmental agencies and programs, ensuring that all agencies can carry out their duties, and lead the Department's efforts to improve customer service to the public. Their functions include legal counsel, economic analysis, communications coordination, financial management, budget and policy support, and program appeal hearings for the Department's program activities. The Budget proposes funding to ensure that these offices can support staffing levels needed to provide leadership, oversight, and coordination.

Departmental Activities Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Office of the Secretary	\$21	\$21	\$41
Office of Tribal Affairs	0	0	3
Office of Homeland Security	1	1	13
Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement	6	7	13
Departmental Administration	22	22	27
Office of Communications	7	7	11
Total, Office of the Secretary	58	59	108
Executive Operations:			
Office of the Chief Economist	24	25	31
Office of Hearings and Appeals	15	15	16
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	10	10	13
Office of the Chief Information Officer	67	67	101
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	6	6	7
Office of Civil Rights	24	23	29
Office of the General Counsel	45	45	61
Office of Ethics	4	4	4
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities	128	108	133
Office of Safety, Security and Protection	0	23	27
Hazardous Materials Management	5	7	7
Total, Discretionary Programs	385	392	538
Mandatory:			
Farm Bill:			
Farming Opportunities and Training Outreach	15	18	20
Multiple Crop and Pesticide Use Survey	0	1	0
Total, Mandatory Programs	15	19	20
Supplemental Funding:			
Office of the Secretary			
Coronavirus Food Assistance (CFAP) Payments	8,500	9,688	3,600
Amina Health	0	0	300
Assistance and Support for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers, Ranchers, Forest Land Owners and Operators, and Groups	0	0	1,010
Total, Supplemental Funding	8,500	9,688	4,910
Total, Departmental Staff Offices	8,900	10,098	5,468

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF OFFICES**Office of the Secretary (OSEC)**

OSEC serves as the management arm of the Department, administering and overseeing the work of the organization. This involves formulating and providing policy direction for all areas of the Department's responsibilities including research, educational and regulatory activities, nutrition, conservation and farm programs, forestry, and international agriculture. This Budget includes \$41.4 million for OSEC, of which \$9.1 million will be expended for activities relating to climate change, including coordinating such activities across the Department, as well as \$5 million to support the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AgARDA), in the Office of the Chief Scientist. The Budget also requests \$6 million to bring the offices up to optimal staffing levels to better serve America's agricultural interest, meet the needs of its customers, and remain in compliance with USDA's Department policies and federal laws and regulations. The Budget also provides \$2.9 million for the Office of Tribal Relations, of which \$1.8 million to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

The Office of the Secretary is headed by the Secretary of Agriculture and includes the Deputy Secretary, Chief of Staff, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, the Executive Secretariat, and members of their immediate staffs. The Office of the Secretary serves as the management arm of the Department, administering and overseeing the work of the organization. This involves formulating and providing policy direction for all areas of the Department's responsibilities including research, educational and regulatory activities, nutrition, conservation and farm programs, forestry, and international agriculture. It also involves maintaining relationships with organizations and others in the development of programs and maintaining liaison with the Executive Office of the President and members of Congress on all matters pertaining to Departmental policy. The Office of the Secretary also oversees special projects that are conducted at the behest of the Congress and the Administration. These projects include short-term studies, investigations, and research on matters affecting agriculture or the agricultural community. Project results are reported to the appropriate Congressional Committees.

Office of Homeland Security (OHS)

The Budget includes \$13.4 million for OHS to provide overall leadership and coordination of programs in the Department to plan for and respond to major natural and terrorist emergencies and threats. This involves coordination with mission areas/agencies for policy formulation, response plans, reporting, and action assignments to meet acute and major threats to the food and agriculture system and key USDA assets. The Budget will transfer \$3.4 million from USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for the coordination of the Federal Emergency Support Function (ESF #11), in order to protect of agricultural and natural resources in a national emergency. The transfer of ESF #11 coordination, along with the funding and staff, from APHIS to the OHS, Emergency Programs Division (EPD) will not reduce the critical animal and plant disease support provided by APHIS experts during an incident, rather, the move will add a centralized, "Whole-of-USDA" approach to engage subject matter experts, and support from across the Department. The Budget will also support an increase of \$8.6 million to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement (OPPE)

This Budget includes \$13.3 million for OPPE. The Secretary established the OPPE to rapidly expand outreach to America's agricultural community and facilitate greater access to USDA programs. Additionally, OPPE serves as the lead agent for USDA partnership and outreach activities with tasking and reporting authority to direct, coordinate and control all target programs. Programs include all components of the Office of Advocacy and Outreach including Small Farms and Beginning Farmer/Rancher and Youth Outreach and Integration into Workforce Diversity 2030, Office of Tribal Relations, Military Veterans Agricultural Liaison and Supporting Veterans Program Initiative, The Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and any other such programs the Secretary deems essential to serve the interest of USDA. In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill provides mandatory funding for the Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach Program formerly known as the Outreach and Education for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers Program – 2501 Grant Program. The Budget will also support an increase of \$7.3 million to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

Departmental Administration (DA)

DA was established to ensure that the USDA administrative programs and policies meet the needs of USDA program organizations and are consistent with laws and mandates. DA provides leadership to ensure the timely and effective delivery of high quality and cost-effective mission support services across the Department and coordinates human resources, procurement, property management, emergency preparedness and response activities, and programs for small and disadvantaged business utilization. This Budget includes \$26 million for DA, of which \$4.2 million will facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

Office of Communications (OC)

OC provides leadership and coordination for the development of communication strategies for the Department and plays a critical role in disseminating information about USDA's programs to the general public. The Budget includes \$10.5 million for OC to continue to develop effective communications strategies that increase the visibility and the transparency of USDA programs. The Budget will also support an increase of \$3 million to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Working Capital Fund to direct appropriations.

Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)

OCE advises the Secretary and Department officials on the economic implications of Department policies, programs, associated regulations, and proposed legislation; and serves as the focal point for the Department's economic intelligence, analysis and review related to domestic and international food and agriculture markets.

OCE also leads the Department in energy and environmental policy by providing advice and analysis on bioenergy, global climate change, environmental services markets, sustainable development, agricultural labor, and new uses of agricultural products. The Budget requests \$31.1 million for OCE, of which the \$6.5 million increase is for activities relating to climate change, including coordinating such activities across the Department. This includes the implementation of

the range of new activities outlined in Executive Order 14008 and overseeing the production of the Department's resilience and climate change adaptation plan.

Office of Hearings and Appeals (OHA)

OHA, formerly the National Appeals Division, conducts evidentiary administrative appeal hearings and reviews arising from program operations of the Service Center Agencies, which include the Rural Development mission area, and Farm Production and Conservation. OHA is also responsible for the regulatory hearing and administrative proceedings conducted by the Administrative Law Judges and the Judicial Officer. The Budget includes \$16.2 million for OHA, including a \$471,000 increase to fill three critical positions to ensure that OHA can carry out its mission of promoting the fairness, transparency, and consistency of USDA hearings and appeals services and coordinate administrative and legal activities for the National Appeals Division, the Office of the Administrative Law Judges, and the Office of the Judicial Officer.

Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA)

OBPA ensures that USDA programs are delivered efficiently, effectively, and with integrity by incorporating performance, evidence and risk into decision making OBPA advocates for the necessary resources required and executes the budget to ensure the USDA can effectively and efficiently accomplish its mission for the benefit of the American people. OBPA leads USDA's strategic planning; enterprise risk management; performance management and reporting; budget analysis, justification, and control; and legislative and regulatory actions. The Budget requests \$12.8 million for OBPA, which also includes a \$0.6 million increase to support a Regulatory Management System (ESPER) and an increase of \$1.8 million for hiring and personnel costs to rebuild OBPA's capacity to support the Department's mission areas, staff offices, and performance and evaluation team, as well as carry out new policy priorities. In recent years, OBPA has had to absorb pay costs and relied on contractors to fill in staffing gaps, so this funding will help rebuild depth within the office and ensure that OBPA is prepared to both address new policy priorities and support existing programs. This increase will also support USDA's efforts in further establishing an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, which OBPA oversees and coordinates for the Department. The Budget also requests an increase of \$0.5 million to support the realignment of the Directives Program and 3 staff years from the Office of the Chief Information Officer. will facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

OCIO provides policy guidance, leadership and coordination for the Department's information management, technology investment and cyber security activities in support of USDA program delivery. A customer-focused approach to USDA's digital services requires us to streamline the Department's complex network of online resources that must be navigated today to find or access services. The Budget includes \$101 million for OCIO to fund ongoing activities and increase efforts for cybersecurity enhancements, including \$17.4 million to enhance the Department's cyber security profile through the acquisition and implementation of relevant tools and services. The Budget also includes an increase of \$4.3 million to fund Enterprise Data Analytics. Additionally, the Budget will also support an increase of \$4.3 million to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

The Budget also includes \$12 million for the relocation of Enterprise Data Center (EDC) operations from the Goodfellow Federal Center facility. The Goodfellow Federal Complex has been the subject of numerous environmental concerns over the past several years. GSA has announced the results of a cost-of-ownership analysis on the Goodfellow Federal Center. The study results indicated that the taxpayer investment needed to keep the complex functional, exceeds the costs to house federal tenants elsewhere. Therefore, GSA has determined that retaining ownership of the Goodfellow Federal Center is not in the long-term best interests of the Federal Government.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO provides overall direction and leadership in the development of financial management policies and systems and produces the Department's consolidated financial statements. OCFO also oversees the provision of administrative accounting, payroll, and related systems for USDA and other agencies through the operation of the National Finance Center. The Budget includes \$7.1 million to support these activities, of which \$1 million will be used to support hiring and personnel costs. OCFO is responsible for the financial leadership of an enterprise that has more than 100,000 employees, 14,000 offices and field locations, \$208 billion in assets, and \$143 billion in annual spending. As USDA has grown to meet the demands of the American farmers and ranchers, OCFO's funding has remained relatively flat. In order to meet demands and ensure proper fiscal stewardship, OCFO has had to absorb inflation, cost of living adjustments, promotions, and within grade increases, which has resulted in reduced services to USDA. These resources will enable OCFO to better meet the needs of its customers and remain in compliance with USDA's Department policies and Federal laws and regulations.

Agriculture Buildings and Facilities (Ag B&F)

The Agriculture Building and Facilities (AgBF) account finances the repair, improvement, maintenance, physical security, sustainability and energy conservation activities at the USDA Headquarters Complex and the George Washington Carver Center (GWCC) in Beltsville, MD, including the administrative costs for the building management and support staff. Since 1984, USDA has been delegated the responsibility for managing, operating, maintaining, repairing, improving and securing the Headquarters Complex, which encompasses 14.1 acres of grounds and 2 buildings containing approximately 2.5 million gross square feet of space, as well as the USDA-owned GWCC that comprises 350,000 gross square feet, located on 73 acres in Beltsville, MD. The Budget provides \$133.4 million, of which \$25 million will be focused on the transition of USDA vehicle fleet to support alternate flex-fuel vehicles, with the remainder to remain available until expended, for building operations and maintenance expenses.

Office of Safety, Security, and Protection (OSSP)

OSSP improves facility emergency management and response. OSSP provides Department-wide leadership, policy, and management in the safeguarding of property and personnel. OSSP is committed to identifying and addressing security risks that may affect USDA personnel, infrastructure, and facilities. The Budget includes \$27 million, of which \$3.7 million will help to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations.

Hazardous Materials Management (HMM)

HMM provides for the efficient management and cleanup of hazardous materials on facilities and lands under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Department, and the prevention of releases of hazardous substances from USDA facilities. The Budget includes \$6.6 million for the HMM program.

Office of Civil Rights (OCR)

OCR provides policy guidance, leadership, coordination and training, and complaint adjudication and processing for the Department and its agencies. OCR's mission is to facilitate the fair and equitable treatment of USDA customers and employees and ensure the delivery and enforcement of civil rights programs and activities. The Budget requests \$29.3 million for OCR, of which the Department is requesting \$6 million in appropriated funding to replace the current reimbursable funding source. The current funding process significantly hampers Department-wide EEO complaint processing.

Office of the General Counsel (OGC)

OGC provides legal oversight, counsel, and support to the Department's agencies and offices. The Budget requests \$60.7 million to ensure that resources are available for OGC to carry out its full range of responsibilities and support USDA program delivery. The request includes \$4.3 million for the Office of Ethics, which reports to the General Counsel, to administer ethics regulations and statutes governing employee conduct; carry out public confidential financial disclosure reporting programs; develop and implement supplemental ethics policies, provide advice and assistance to USDA employees; and train employees on all ethics statutes, regulations, and policies. The Budget requests an increase of \$12.4 million to facilitate the realignment of programs within the Shared Cost Programs to direct appropriations. This request will also support the realignment of the Records Management program from OCIO appropriations to the Office of Information Affairs (OIA), a standalone office within OGC that manages Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) functions and Records Management programs for the entire Department. This funding will be used to procure an add-on to its existing suite of services in Microsoft Office that will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on resources required to maintain large volumes of records at the Federal Records Centers.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

MISSION

The Office of Inspector General provides the Secretary and Congress with information or intelligence about fraud, other serious problems, mismanagement, and deficiencies in Department programs and operations, recommends corrective action, and reports on the progress made in correcting the problems. The Office reviews existing and proposed legislation and regulations and makes recommendations to the Secretary and Congress regarding the impact these laws have on the Department's programs and the prevention and detection of fraud and mismanagement in such programs. The Office provides policy direction and conducts, supervises, and coordinates all audits and investigations. The Office supervises and coordinates other activities in the Department and between the Department and other Federal, State and local government agencies whose purposes are to: (a) promote economy and efficiency; (b) prevent and detect fraud and mismanagement; and (c) identify and prosecute people involved in fraud or mismanagement. The Budget requests \$106.3 million would enable OIG to conduct critical oversight for a full range of USDA's programs and operations, including response to the COVID19 pandemic and other Department initiatives. A portion of this funding would also allow OIG to investigate allegations of criminal activity in USDA's hurricane and other disaster relief assistance programs, as well as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), crop insurance indemnity payments, grants, and loans to ensure entitlements and benefits are distributed based on eligibility and used for their intended purpose.

OIG Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Item	2020 Actuals	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
Discretionary:			
Office of Inspector General	\$98	\$100	\$106
Supplemental Funding:			
Audits and Investigations	0	1	4
Total, Office of Inspector General	98	101	110

Note: Appendix tables do not include proposed legislation.

Table APP-1. New Budget Authority (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION			
Farm Service Agency *.....	\$1,532	\$1,534	\$1,564
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	27,585	10,053	10,259
Risk Management Agency.....	8,253	8,808	9,729
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	6,267	4,625	4,832
FPAC Business Center.....	280	291	298
TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Foreign Agricultural Service *.....	937	1,719	927
P.L. 480.....	1,725	1,740	1,570
RURAL DEVELOPMENT *			
Rural Business-Cooperative Service.....	341	223	231
Rural Housing Service.....	2,102	2,765	2,137
Rural Utilities Service.....	1,225	1,301	1,946
Salaries and Expenses.....	248	264	367
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service.....	98,229	146,046	140,856
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service.....	1,356	1,421	1,388
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Forest Service.....	8,079	8,371	9,161
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS			
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	582	572	573
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	1,720	2,068	1,763
Section 32 Funds.....	1,329	1,562	1,204
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS			
Agricultural Research Service.....	1,627	1,566	1,932
Economic Research Service.....	85	85	91
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	180	184	194
National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	1,730	1,782	2,178
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
Office of the Secretary.....	58	59	108
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities.....	128	108	133
Executive Operations.....	199	225	296
Office of Inspector General.....	98	100	106
Office of Civil Rights.....	24	23	29
Farm Bill Programs.....	15	19	20
Subtotal, USDA.....	165,936	197,512	193,895
Offsetting Receipts, Rescissions & Other Adjustments			
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	165,936	197,512	193,895

Note: * FSA, RD, and FAS Salaries and Expenses transfers for these agencies are shown in the agencies in which funds are initially appropriated.

Table APP-2. Available Resources Discretionary / Mandatory (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION			
Farm Service Agency *			
DISC	\$1,555	\$1,535	\$1,565
MAND	173	5,403	20
Commodity Credit Corporation			
DISC	7	6	6
MAND	27,581	10,069	10,255
Risk Management Agency			
DISC	58	60	69
MAND	8,195	8,748	9,660
Natural Resources Conservation Service			
DISC	1,029	1,034	1,100
MAND	5,238	3,591	3,731
FPAC Business Center			
DISC	196	231	298
MAND	60	60	0
TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Foreign Agricultural Service *			
DISC	437	453	459
MAND	-164	-214	-77
P.L. 480			
DISC	1,725	1,740	1,570
MAND	0	800	0
RURAL DEVELOPMENT *			
Rural Business-Cooperative Service			
DISC	141	116	155
MAND	226	129	75
Rural Housing Service			
DISC	2,100	2,127	2,135
MAND	1,145	448	-315
Rural Utilities Service			
DISC	1,207	1,289	1,946
MAND	757	1,529	102
Salaries and Expenses			
DISC	251	274	367
MAND	3	3	3
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service			
DISC	6,948	5,850	6,759
MAND	129,147	186,741	150,784
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service			
DISC	1,087	1,092	1,166
MAND	18	117	16

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Forest Service			
DISC	7,471	7,439	8,426
MAND	582	1,084	929

MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Agricultural Marketing Service			
DISC	257	216	214
MAND	322	917	297
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service			
DISC	1,113	1,079	1,105
MAND	311	474	107
Section 32			
MAND	1,152	1,177	1,203

RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

Agricultural Research Service			
DISC	1,607	1,529	1,895
MAND	0	37	37
Economic Research Service			
DISC	85	85	91
MAND	0	2	0
National Agricultural Statistics Service			
DISC	180	184	194
National Institute of Food and Agriculture			
DISC	1,552	1,609	1,961
MAND	188	335	206

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Office of the Secretary			
DISC	13,559	60	109
MAND	20,515	15,581	20
Agricultural Buildings and Facilities			
DISC	128	108	133
Executive Operations			
DISC	199	245	296
MAND	1	1	1
Office of Inspector General			
DISC	98	100	106
MAND	0	3	0
Working Capital Fund			
DISC	12	0	0

Offsetting Receipts

Department of Agriculture			
DISC	-467	-468	-472
MAND	-2,417	-3,628	-837
NET	-5	-6	-6
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts			
NET	0	-1	-1
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	235,563	261,393	207,863

Note: * FSA, RD, and FAS Salaries and Expenses transfers for these agencies are shown in the agencies in which funds are initially appropriated.

Table APP-3. Program Level (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION			
Farm Service Agency	\$9,963	\$11,392	\$11,923
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	27,585	10,053	10,259
Risk Management Agency.....	8,260	8,815	9,736
Natural Resources Conservation Service.....	6,267	4,265	4,831
FPAC Business Center.....	280	291	298
TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	273	239	382
P.L. 480.....	1,725	2,540	1,570
Export Credit Guarantee.....	2,224	5,500	5,500
RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Rural Business-Cooperative Service.....	2,811	1,795	3,117
Rural Housing Service.....	30,654	31,949	37,246
Rural Utilities Service.....	9,865	9,894	10,595
Salaries and Expenses.....	698	714	817
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service.....	94,611	145,744	139,309
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service.....	1,105	1,209	1,182
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Forest Service.....	8,079	8,371	9,161
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS			
Agricultural Marketing Service.....	579	1,133	511
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	1,424	1,553	1,212
Section 32 Funds.....	1,152	1,177	1,203
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS			
Agricultural Research Service.....	1,627	1,566	1,932
Economic Research Service.....	85	85	91
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	180	184	194
National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	1,730	1,782	2,178
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
Office of the Secretary.....	46	47	84
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities.....	128	108	133
Executive Operations.....	200	225	297
Office of Inspector General.....	98	100	106
Working Capital Fund.....	52	51	44
Subtotal, USDA.....	211,702	250,781	253,912
Offsetting Receipts, Rescissions & Other Adjustments			
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	211,702	250,781	253,912

Table APP-4. Discretionary Outlays (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Budget
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION			
Farm Service Agency	\$1,657	\$1,940	\$1,929
Commodity Credit Corporation	11	21	7
Risk Management Agency	64	58	67
Natural Resources Conservation Service	1,076	1,339	1,101
FPAC Business Center	191	224	303
TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Foreign Agricultural Service	364	476	490
P.L. 480	1,914	1,448	1,226
RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	89	133	149
Rural Housing Service	1,862	1,867	2,406
Rural Utilities Service	656	1,385	1,915
Salaries and Expenses	259	219	320
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service	5,876	6,056	6,631
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,045	1,093	1,166
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Forest Service	5,768	8,102	7,749
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS			
Agricultural Marketing Service	180	160	238
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,135	1,343	1,239
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS			
Agricultural Research Service	1,330	1,416	2,229
Economic Research Service	69	87	98
National Agricultural Statistics Service	166	217	191
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,265	1,277	2,351
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
Office of the Secretary	10,374	6,226	3,165
Agricultural Buildings and Facilities	73	128	129
Executive Operations	186	338	347
Office of Inspector General	97	121	105
Working Capital Fund	-51	632	-13
Subtotal, USDA	35,656	36,306	35,538
Offsetting Receipts, Rescissions & Other Adjustments	-467	-468	-472
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	35,189	35,838	35,066

Table APP-5. Outlays (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION			
Farm Service Agency *	\$1,828	\$7,342	\$1,953
Commodity Credit Corporation	16,883	27,013	9,665
Risk Management Agency	9,895	9,047	9,503
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4,279	4,752	5,121
FPAC Business Center	251	281	315
TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Foreign Agricultural Service	185	280	413
P.L. 480	1,914	1,600	1,418
RURAL DEVELOPMENT *			
Rural Business-Cooperative Service	51	608	603
Rural Housing Service	2,915	2,027	2,223
Rural Utilities Service	5,124	2,919	2,018
Salaries and Expenses	259	194	332
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service	114,230	200,198	161,766
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,061	1,130	1,222
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Forest Service	6,361	8,845	8,455
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS			
Agricultural Marketing Service	462	458	732
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,390	1,869	1,420
Section 32	904	1,407	1,229
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS			
Agricultural Research Service	1,348	1,453	2,266
Economic Research Service	69	87	98
National Agricultural Statistics Service	166	217	191
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,388	1,466	2,683
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
Office of the Secretary	15,842	18,394	6,348
Agricultural Buildings and Facilities	73	128	129
Executive Operations	186	338	347
Office of Inspector General	97	124	105
Working Capital Fund	-51	632	-13
Subtotal, USDA	187,110	292,809	220,542
Offsetting Receipts, Rescissions & Other Adjustments.....	-2,889	-4,103	-1,316
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture.....	\$184,221	\$288,706	\$219,226

Note: * FSA and RD mandatory funding includes downward reestimates.

Table APP-6. FTEs

Mission Area / Agency	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Budget
FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION			
Farm Service Agency	2,841	3,157	3,157
Risk Management Agency	355	380	414
Natural Resources Conservation Service	8,597	11,011	11,011
FPAC Business Center	1,316	1,606	1,606
Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs:			
Foreign Agricultural Service	802	779	836
RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Rural Development	4,416	4,766	5,156
FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES			
Food and Nutrition Service	1,374	1,539	1,768
FOOD SAFETY			
Food Safety and Inspection Service	8,514	9,190	9,190
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Forest Service	30,045	31,698	33,481
MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS			
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	7,240	7,980	7,993
Agricultural Marketing Service	3,167	3,702	3,707
RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS			
Agricultural Research Service	5,625	6,405	7,119
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	193	269	269
Economic Research Service	194	329	329
National Agricultural Statistics Service	820	850	850
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES			
Office of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries	93	116	149
Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Coordination	45	49	66
Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement	52	49	47
Departmental Administration	305	332	279
Office of Communications	43	45	51
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities	82	63	63
Office of Security, Safety and Protection	0	48	48
Hazardous Materials Management	4	5	5
Office of the Chief Economist	57	62	70
Office of Hearings and Appeals	72	78	81
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	41	45	58
Office of Chief Information Officer	1,042	1,576	1,591
Office of Chief Financial Officer	1,176	1,219	1,224
Office of the General Counsel	234	252	262
Office of Ethics	20	20	22
Office of Information Affairs	2	2	0
Office of Civil Rights	105	128	128
Office of Inspector General	447	482	450
Subtotal, USDA Federal Staffing.....	79,319	88,232	91,480
FSA, Non-Federal Staffing.....	7,115	7,840	7,885
TOTAL, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STAFFING...	86,434	96,072	99,365

Table APP-7. User Fee Proposals (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency / Proposal	2022 BA	2022 Outlays
Food Safety:		
Food Safety and Inspection Service:		
FSIS proposes a change to provide flexibility for work schedules for in plant inspection personnel. Currently the plants are billed for services provided outside of their eight approved hours of inspection only when the inspector is also in an overtime status. This prevents FSIS from employing part-time employees or providing flexible schedules to employees while still collecting fees for services provided as requested by the plant	0	0

Table APP-8. Budget Related Proposals (millions of dollars)

Mission Area / Agency / Proposal	2022 BA	2022 Outlays
Farm Production and Conservation:		
Natural Resources Conservation Service:		
Increase adoption of net-zero agriculture technology in the Regional Conservation Partnership Program. Estimated costs over 4 years are \$400 million (2022 through 2025).....	100	2
Increase Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations by \$100 million per year. Estimated costs over 10 years are \$1 billion.....	100	5
Increase Environmental Quality Incentives Program by \$50 million per year for technology to increase drought resilience for agricultural producers. Estimated costs over 10 year are \$500 million.....	50	18
Increase adoption of net-zero agriculture technology in the Healthy Forests Reserve Program. Estimated costs over 4 years are \$200 million (2024 through 2027).....	0	0
Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services:		
Food and Nutrition Service:		
Drive better health through School Meals costs to improve school meals and the school nutrition environment. Estimated costs over 10 years is \$1 billion.....	1,000	1,000
Expand access to school meals through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). CEP is a valuable tool to expand the reach of school meals in schools serving low-income communities. Estimated costs over 10 years is \$17.3 billion..	210	210
Expand Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) to all eligible children. Summer EBT is proven to reduce food insecurity in low income children. Estimated costs over 10 years is about \$25.8 billion.....	0	0
WIC Permanent Nationwide Waiver authority during an emergency or disaster. This proposal has no associated costs.....	0	0
Provide WIC the statutory flexibility to support online ordering, pickup, and delivery of WIC benefits without the presence of a cashier.....	0	0
Facilitate re-entry for previously incarcerated individuals through SNAP. Eliminating the ban of low income people with previous drug felony convictions. Estimated costs over 10 years is about \$444 million.....	106	106
Natural Resources and Environment:		
Forest Service:		
Reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to enable the agency to continue to retain recreation fees for use in providing quality recreation facilities and supporting land management operations. Total savings over ten years are expected to be \$650 million.....	-100	-65
Reauthorize the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act to enable the agency to continue to convey facilities and retain sales proceeds to maintain infrastructure safety and customer service. Total savings over ten years are expected to be \$ million.....	-5	-5
Reauthorize the Forest Botanical Products program to allow the agency to continue to charge and retain fees for the harvest of forest botanical products. Total savings over ten years are expected to be \$10 million.....	-1	-1



United States Department of Agriculture