





















**PERMANENT POSITIONS BY GRADE AND FTEs***Table FAS-6. Permanent Positions by Grade and FTEs*

Item	2021 Actual			2022 Actual			2023 Estimated			2024 Estimated		
	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field	Total
ES.....	6	-	6	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5
SES.....	3	14	17	3	14	17	3	17	20	3	17	20
SL.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GS-15.....	58	1	59	54	1	55	54	1	55	54	1	55
GS-14.....	139	3	142	123	3	126	123	3	126	123	3	126
GS-13.....	172	3	175	156	3	159	156	3	159	156	3	159
GS-12.....	128	2	130	101	2	103	101	2	103	101	2	103
GS-11.....	35	3	38	10	3	13	10	3	13	10	3	13
GS-10.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
GS-9.....	20	2	22	22	2	24	22	2	24	22	2	24
GS-8.....	7	-	7	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4
GS-7.....	17	-	17	11	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	11
GS-5.....	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	-	15	15	-	15
GS-4.....	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8
GS-3.....	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
GS-2.....	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3
Other Graded.....	27	98	125	31	102	133	31	102	133	31	102	133
Total Permanent.....	613	126	739	548	130	678	548	133	681	548	133	681
Unfilled, EOY.....	111	10	121	171	11	182	175	4	179	175	4	179
Total Perm. FT EOY.	724	136	860	719	141	860	723	137	860	723	137	860
FTE.....	604	124	728	605	137	761	684	141	841	684	141	843

Note: In addition to those numbers above, there are temporary positions as well.

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**VEHICLE FLEET****Motor Vehicle Fleet**

FAS's motor vehicles are used exclusively by Foreign Service Officers and their staffs stationed at posts overseas. FAS's overseas mission requires the use of official government vehicles to conduct field crop assessment trips to gather agricultural data, official travel to countries within regional coverage, transportation to local government offices, travel to representation events with agribusiness organizations, transporting official visitors, and providing mail/messenger courier services. Although FAS owns its overseas vehicle fleet, these vehicles are subject not only to USDA Directives, but are also under the authority of the Chief of Mission at each station. Each overseas station has an established vehicle policy to which USDA Foreign Service Officers must adhere and the Chief of Mission has the authority to determine other authorized uses that are permitted in accordance with the Foreign Affairs Manual Governing Asset Management.

***Replacement Criteria***

For 2024, there are three anticipated vehicle purchases. The vehicles purchased will replace existing vehicles and will require the disposal of three vehicles. The vehicles anticipated to be replaced average twelve years in age and average 50,000 miles. All other vehicles are working properly. As of the end of 2022, FAS's overseas vehicle fleet consists of one sedan, three minivans, and forty-four SUVs.

***Reductions to Fleet***

Passenger vehicles normally may not be replaced unless they either have a mileage of 100,000 or seven years or more of age. Armored vehicles have a shorter lifespan and are normally replaced every five years. Condition of the vehicle and cost analysis of maintenance and operating cost are also factors for replacement. Each post that has a vehicle is required to record daily usage, including fuel cost and maintenance in a vehicle logbook. In 2022, FAS disposed of five vehicles resulting in a net reduction of 3 vehicles allowing the fleet to drop to 48 in compliance with USDA guidance to eliminate underutilized vehicles.

**Table FAS-7. Size, Composition, and Annual Costs of Motor Vehicle Fleet**

Note: Number of vehicles by type include vehicles owned by the agency and leased from commercial sources or GSA.

Annual Operating Costs excludes acquisition costs and gains from sale of vehicles as shown in FAST.

	Sedans and Station Wagons	Vans	SUVs	Light Trucks 4X2	Light Trucks 4X4	Medium Duty Vehicles	Buses	Heavy Duty Vehicles	Total Vehicle s	Annual Operating Costs
<b>2018 End of Year Operating Inventory...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>\$208,000</b>
<b>2021 End of Year Operating Inventory...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>288,000</b>
2022 Planned Acquisitions.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2022 Planned Disposals .....	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	
<b>2022 End of Year Operating Inventory...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>270,000</b>
2023 Planned Acquisitions.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
2023 Planned Disposals .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
<b>2023 End of Year Operating Inventory...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>275,000</b>
2024 Planned Acquisitions.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
2024 Planned Disposals .....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
<b>2024 End of Year Operating Inventory...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>278,000</b>

**Table FAS-8. Statement of Proposed Purchase of Passenger Motor Vehicles**

Fiscal Year	Net Active Fleet, SOY	Disposals	Replacements	Additions	Total Acquisitions	Net Active Fleet, EOY
2021	51	-	-	-	-	51
2022	51	5	2		2	48
2023	48	2	2		2	48
2024	48	3	3		3	48

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**SHARED FUNDING PROJECTS**

*Table AES-7. Shared Funding Projects (thousands of dollars)*

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Enacted	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
<b>Working Capital Fund:</b>				
Administrative Services:				
Material Management Service .....	\$211	\$215	\$199	\$209
Mail and Reproduction Services .....	475	375	337	348
Integrated Procurement Systems .....	80	79	75	77
Procurement Operations Services .....	90	251	275	312
Human Resources Enterprise Management Systems .....	13	11	13	15
Subtotal .....	869	931	899	961
Communications:				
Creative Media & Broadcast Center .....	485	75	111	119
Finance and Management: .....	-	-	-	-
National Finance Center.....	242	203	217	225
Financial Management Systems.....	1145	1550	1556	1560
Internal Control Support Services .....	39	44	78	84
Financial Management Support Services .....	-	1,042	1,112	1,192
Subtotal .....	1,426	2,839	2,963	3,061
Information Technology:				
Client Experience Center .....	5,000	4,057	4,104	4,260
Department Administration Information Technology Office.....	256	185	177	181
Digital Infrastructure Services Center.....	3,588	3,641	3,407	3,479
Enterprise Network Services.....	601	314	473	520
Subtotal .....	9,445	8,197	8,161	8,440
Correspondence Management Services.....	-	-	-	-
Office of the Executive Secretariat .....	108	136	200	209
Total, Working Capital Fund .....	12,333	12,178	12,334	12,790
<b>Department-Wide Shared Cost Programs:</b>				
Advisory Committee Liaison Services.....	14	20	21	21
Agency Partnership Outreach .....	64	48	64	64
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility .....	-	-	17	17
Human Resources Priority Goals Program .....	-	-	32	32
Medical Services.....	199	151	146	146
National Capital Region Interpreting Services.....	-	32	107	107
Office of Customer Experience.....	90	66	26	26
Personnel and Document Security Program.....	346	326	36	36
Physical Security.....	40	33	36	36
Security Detail .....	43	34	41	41
Security Operations Program .....	61	47	56	56
Talent Group.....	-	20	29	29
TARGET Center NCR Interpreting Services .....	7	-	-	-
TARGET Center .....	11	10	14	14
USDA Enterprise Data Analytics Services .....	50	34	-	-
Total, Department-Wide Reimbursable Programs .....	925	821	625	625
<b>E-Gov:</b>				
Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business .....	2	2	1	1
Hiring Assessment Tool.....	-	2	2	2
E-Rulemaking .....	5	11	6	6
Financial Management Line of Business .....	1	1	1	1
Geospatial Line of Business.....	13	13	11	11
Benefits.gov .....	8	8	7	7
Human Resources Line of Business.....	3	2	2	2

2024 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

<b>Item</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Enacted</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
Integrated Acquisition Environment .....	11	1	1	1
Total, E-Gov .....	43	40	31	31
Agency Total.....	13,301	13,039	12,990	13,446

Note: Blank Lines are included in the examples to illustrate formatting. Blank lines should not be included in the final submission.

**ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES**

*Table AES-8 Advertising Expenditures (thousands of dollars)*

<b>Item</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Actual Number of Contracts</b>	<b>Actual Dollars Obligated</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Contracts</b>	<b>Estimated Dollars Obligated</b>	<b>Estimated Number of Contracts</b>	<b>Estimated Dollars Obligated</b>
Total Contracts for Advertising Services.....	3	\$873	3	\$873	3	\$873
Contracts for Advertising Services to Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Small Businesses .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracts for Advertising Services to Women-Owned and Minority-Owned Small Businesses.....	1	430	1	430	1	430

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**ACCOUNT 1: SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

**APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**

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

1 For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed \$250,000 for representation  
 2 allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766),  
 3 [~~\$237,330,000~~]\$256,149,000, of which no more than 6 percent shall remain available until September 30,  
 4 [~~2024~~]2025, for overseas operations to include the payment of locally employed staff: *Provided*, That the Service  
 5 may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies,  
 6 public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food  
 7 production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for  
 8 International Development: *Provided further*, That funds made available for middle-income country training  
 9 programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship  
 10 program, and up to \$2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting  
 11 fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service,  
 12 shall remain available until expended.

**LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT**

**Table FAS-9. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)**

Item	Amount
Estimate, 2023	\$237,330,000
Change in Appropriation	+ 18,819,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	<u>256,149,000</u>

**PROJECT STATEMENTS**

**Table FAS-12. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations, Salaries and Expenses (thousands of dollars, FTE)**

Item	2021 Actual	FT E	2022 Actual	FTE	2023 Estimated	FTE	2024 Estimated	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:											
Salaries and Expenses .....	\$221,835	584	\$228,644	598	\$237,330	678	\$256,149	680	+18,819	+2	(1)
Subtotal .....	221,835	584	228,644	598	237,330	678	256,149	680	+18,819	+2	
Supplemental Appropriations:											
General Provisions .....	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-	
Total Adjusted Approp .....	222,835	584	229,644	598	238,330	-	256,149	-	+17,819	+2	
Total Appropriation.....	222,835	584	229,644	598	238,330	-	256,149	-	+17,819	+2	
Transfers In:											
Total Transfers In.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers Out:											
Working Capital Fund.....	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Transfers Out .....	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Recoveries, Other.....	-3,886	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, SOY .....	35,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Available.....	252,875	584	231,644	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2	
Lapsing Balances .....	-5,193	-	-2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, EOY .....	-29,587	-	-1,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Obligations.....	218,095	584	227,687	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2	

**Table FAS-13. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations, Salaries and Expenses (thousands of dollars, FTE)**

Item	2021 Actual	FTE	2022 Actual	FTE	2023 Estimated	FTE	2024 Estimated	FTE	Inc. or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Appropriations:										
Salaries and Expenses .....	\$217,095	584	\$226,687	598	\$237,330	678	\$256,149	680	+18,819	+2
Subtotal Disc Obligations .....	217,095	584	226,687	598	237,330	678	256,149	680	+18,819	+2
Supplemental Appropriations:										
General Provisions .....	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations .....	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Total Obligations.....	218,095	584	227,687	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2
Add Back:										
Lapsing Balances .....	5,193	-	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY:										
Salaries and Expenses .....	29,587	-	1,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY .....	29,587	-	1,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	252,875	584	231,644	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2
Less:										
Total Transfers Out.....	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries, Other.....	3,886	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY .....	-35,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	222,835	584	229,644	598	238,330	678	256,149	680	+17,819	+2

## Salaries and Expenses

The numbers and letters of the following listing relates to values in the Change (Chg) Key column of the Project Statement, and are comparing to 2023 Omnibus:

### Justification of Increases and Decreases:

1. An increase of \$18,819,000 in Salaries and Expenses for 6 programs and 2 FTEs (\$237,330,000 and 678 FTEs received in the 2023 Omnibus).
  - a) An increase of \$5,438,000 for pay and employee costs. This increase will support the annualization of the 2023 4.6 percent Cost of Living pay increase and the 2024 5.2 percent Cost of Living pay increase. The proposed funding level will allow FAS to maintain its strong support of its long-term goal of promoting U.S. agricultural exports. Funds requested will be used to carry out activities and functions consistent with the full range of authorities and activities delegated to the agency. Continuation of FAS’s mission is critical because it provides a level playing field for U.S. agriculture exporters; increases the demand for U.S. agriculture products; develops emerging markets overseas; and increases global food security.
  - b) An increase of \$880,000 for International Collaborative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). The International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) entity was established by Public Law 104-208 (U.S. Department of State Appropriations Act) in 1996. The ICASS system is the principal means by which the U.S. Department of State (DoS) provides and shares the cost of common administrative support at its more than 200 diplomatic and consular posts overseas with FAS and all other agencies with an overseas presence in a U.S. Mission. Under the Chief of Mission’s authority, FAS relies on its base funding to maintain continuous administrative support services for overseas offices provided by DoS and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Under ICASS regulations, participating agencies are required to pay their portion of these “platform” costs. These projections are based on the DoS global analysis which estimates growth in overseas wage increases, overseas price inflation and cost relocation of strategic activities into the ICASS platform. The platform includes the Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund, enhancements to the myServices software platform and conversion of the Information Management positions to ICASS.
  - c) An increase of \$103,000 for Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS). The increase is due to estimated CSCS costs. DoS implements the CSCS under the authority of Section 604 of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999, as amended. The law authorizes the Secretary of State to determine the cost share amount allocable to each agency to support safe, secure, and in some cases new, U.S. diplomatic facilities. It applies to all agencies with overseas personnel under chief of mission authority. The required contributions provided by FAS fund the construction of new U.S. Government facilities (i.e., embassies and consulates) and maintenance of existing facilities throughout the world.
  - d) An increase of \$8,498,000 for Information Technology (IT) Modernization and Development. The USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) 2022-2026 Strategic Plan established five major strategic goals: accelerating digital transformation, driving innovation, improving IT agility, building resilience, and enabling data-driven decision making. In support of these strategic goals, FAS has identified key projects and investments that will modernize our mission applications through the adoption of cloud technologies, expansion of low-code/no-code IT solutions, transition to light/mobile end-user devices, enhancing IT support and services to its overseas operations, and implementing more robust cybersecurity activities. The requested funding is comprised of the following:
    - (1) Cloud Transition, \$400,000. This initiative seeks to migrate all FAS cloud-ready mission applications from their current on-premises data center environments to cloud-hosted environments. Through this effort, FAS will rationalize, select, and refactor its systems so they can operate successfully in a cloud infrastructure. Upon transition to the cloud, these applications will leverage cost effective services including serverless technology, microservices, and auto-scaling capabilities that will reduce operational costs and increase systems capacity, resiliency, and security.
    - (2) Systems Modernization Support Services, \$5,414,000. The FAS IT Division supports the various systems that enable our staff to perform its mission. These systems require updates to several technology components and to software code that is expected to reach "end of life" (become obsolete) in the next two years. Additionally, most systems require numerous changes to address

their technical debt backlog. These changes need to be implemented to remediate bugs, mitigate security vulnerabilities, and enhance workflows and reports. Executive Order 14028, *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity*, directs agencies to review and update software supply chain processes and procedures including various software development activities. Additionally, Office of Management and Budget Memorandum 22-09, *Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles*, requires agencies to meet certain system security goals by the end of 2024. This funding will provide contractual support services to implement the EO 14048 and M-22-09 requirements and help FAS identify systems that could adopt low-code or no-code cloud native solutions that would allow faster and more cost-effective IT solution delivery.

- (3) End-User Equipment Upgrade/Refresh Cycle, \$650,000. FAS headquarters staff have faced significant challenges accessing systems and networks required to perform their daily tasks in the new hybrid work environment. Current end-user devices are heavy, suffer from limited battery capacity, have low camera resolution, and have limited computing power. This funding will enable FAS to implement a recurring end-user equipment upgrade/refresh cycle. It would provide federal and contract staff with devices that meet up-to-date computing requirements, support the hybrid workforce, and enable staff to use a single, dependable, portable device to perform their tasks. The refresh cycle would allow replacement of approximately one quarter of all end-user devices every year. This approach will ensure FAS can plan, fund, and manage its end-user devices now and into the future.
  - (4) Overseas Operations IT Support and Services, \$624,000. With funding provided by Congress in 2023, FAS began transforming its IT service delivery model for its overseas staff. This transformation is being implemented through a partnership with the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). FAS seeks additional follow-on funding of \$624,000 to complete and sustain the transformation. Under the legacy model, FAS Foreign Service Officers access USDA systems from Department of State (DOS) managed networks and end-user devices. Access to USDA resources from DOS systems is problematic and presents several security shortcomings. When the overseas IT transformation is complete, FAS will provide its overseas staff with IT support via USDA managed networks enabling seamless access to USDA systems and services. These funds will enable FAS and APHIS to prepare for deployment, ship, and provide continuous services and support to updated, lightweight, more capable end-user devices (including laptops, mobile phones and tablets, etc.,) that meet the needs of its staff operating in the overseas environment.
  - (5) Cybersecurity Support Services, \$1,350,000. This funding will enable FAS to provide the security experts required to document, assess, and monitor the effectiveness of a cybersecurity program that meets Federal and USDA requirements. FAS anticipates contracting for cybersecurity support providing cyber experts including a program manager, security officers, security architects, and privacy experts. This team will augment current federal staff in their efforts to execute the three major Cybersecurity functions: Risk Management, Cyber Defense, and Privacy. The initiative will ensure all FAS systems are authorized in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Publication 800-53 revision 5, *Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations*, that security logs and vulnerabilities are managed, and that privacy requirements and controls are defined for each authorization boundary.
  - (6) Foundational Infrastructure Upgrades \$60,000. FAS expects that it will not be feasible to migrate certain systems to a cloud environment due to special security concerns, particularly the systems it uses for its monthly process to compile and issue market-sensitive statistics and reports on crops, livestock, and economic indicators of the worldwide agricultural sector (commonly called “lockup”). FAS plans to conduct limited infrastructure upgrades for the physical servers that support the monthly “lockup” process. The application that supports this process currently resides on servers that do not support the minimum hardware requirement for new operating systems. The current operating system has reached end of life and is no longer supported by the vendor. Thus, FAS must plan and execute the acquisition and deployment of upgraded infrastructure.
- e) An increase of \$1,600,000 for Base IT Operations. This increase would provide funding in the FAS Salaries and Expenses appropriation that is currently provided by the Commodities Credit Corporation (CCC) Section 11 for non-CCC IT expenses under a reimbursable agreement. CCC language will be changed to remove the authority to use CCC funding for FAS non-CCC IT. CCC funding for FAS IT is

available to FAS later in the year than appropriated funding, hampering spending plans and the efficient use of funds. Given CCC's pressing need for Section 11 funds, non-CCC IT for FAS is not a priority for CCC. There is an increasing probability that this funding source will be reduced or eliminated in future years, forcing FAS to redirect funding from other Administration priorities to make up the shortfall.

- f) An increase of \$2,300,000 and 2 FTEs for the International Climate Hub. The FAS mission to promote U.S. agricultural exports is dependent on an enabling environment and marketplace for exports. As USDA implements domestic programs for new products produced using climate smart agricultural practices, FAS will play an important role in ensuring that there are markets for these new products. In addition, we must ensure that other market standards mirror US standards for these products so that US products are not shut out by foreign market barriers. A major piece of developing and expanding a global market for climate-smart commodities is to assist other countries in implementing production practices that meet the same criteria as the US. FAS proposes to share climate adaptation and mitigation tools through an International Climate Hub.

Additionally, FAS attachés overseas are increasingly receiving requests for technical exchanges and capacity building related to climate change. As a global leader in innovative agricultural practices and technology, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is often looked to as a resource. When providing climate technical assistance, USDA is leveraging our domestic knowledge and experience with the international community, and the U.S. is positioning itself to maintain and expand foreign markets by ensuring the long-term durability of trade infrastructure and regulations.

This funding request includes two additional FTEs that will work as International Climate Hub Leads. These staff members will work to tailor domestic climate-smart agriculture practices and resources to support localized overseas activities. The two dedicated FTEs would coordinate seminars, engage with industry experts, and travel to perform direct outreach. In addition, FAS Foreign Service Officers will work to promote the International Climate Hub resources and tools, and present possible use cases for them to foreign governments and stakeholders.

If the requested funding is not approved, FAS risks limiting the Agency's ability to preserve current markets and to develop new markets for US climate-smart commodities. Furthermore, international engagement in sharing the technical capabilities of US farmers, ranchers and foresters represents an opportunity to support global climate goals while improving the U.S.'s bilateral and regional relationships with a number of key trade partners.

**GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTE***Table FAS-14. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE (thousands of dollars, FTE)*

State/Territory/Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
District of Columbia .....	\$132,148	454	\$139,511	465	\$146,516	545	\$160,817	547
Florida.....	453	-	463	-	470	-	470	-
Other Countries.....	85,494	130	87,713	133	90,344	133	94,862	133
Algeria .....	517	-	529	-	545	-	572	-
Angola.....	132	-	135	-	139	-	146	-
Argentina .....	1,543	-	1,579	-	1,626	-	1,708	-
Australia.....	829	-	848	-	873	-	917	-
Austria.....	226	-	231	-	238	-	250	-
Bangladesh.....	547	-	560	-	577	-	606	-
Belgium.....	2,985	-	3,054	-	3,146	-	3,303	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	91	-	94	-	97	-	102	-
Brazil.....	2,555	-	2,614	-	2,692	-	2,827	-
Bulgaria.....	180	-	184	-	190	-	199	-
Burkina Faso.....	55	-	56	-	58	-	61	-
Burma .....	412	-	422	-	435	-	456	-
Cambodia.....	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-
Cameroon.....	66	-	67	-	69	-	72	-
Canada .....	1,936	-	1,981	-	2,040	-	2,142	-
Chile.....	889	-	910	-	937	-	984	-
China.....	12,119	-	12,397	-	12,769	-	13,407	-
Colombia.....	1,657	-	1,695	-	1,746	-	1,833	-
Costa Rica.....	740	-	757	-	780	-	819	-
Cote D'Ivoire.....	45	-	46	-	47	-	50	-
Croatia.....	118	-	121	-	125	-	131	-
Czechia .....	195	-	199	-	205	-	215	-
Dominican Republic .....	694	-	710	-	731	-	768	-
Ecuador .....	286	-	292	-	301	-	316	-
Egypt.....	1,357	-	1,388	-	1,430	-	1,501	-
El Salvador.....	1,272	-	1,366	-	1,407	-	1,477	-
Ethiopia.....	621	-	635	-	654	-	687	-
France .....	1,277	-	1,306	-	1,345	-	1,412	-
Georgia .....	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-
Germany .....	1,899	-	1,968	-	2,027	-	2,128	-
Ghana .....	762	-	780	-	803	-	844	-
Haiti .....	59	-	60	-	62	-	65	-
Honduras.....	91	-	93	-	96	-	101	-
Hong Kong.....	2,083	-	2,130	-	2,194	-	2,304	-
Hungary .....	74	-	75	-	77	-	81	-
India .....	2,165	-	2,214	-	2,280	-	2,394	-
Indonesia.....	1,445	-	1,494	-	1,539	-	1,616	-
Israel .....	338	-	345	-	355	-	373	-
Italy.....	1,966	-	2,023	-	2,084	-	2,188	-
Jamaica .....	43	-	44	-	45	-	48	-
Japan .....	4,925	-	5,086	-	5,239	-	5,501	-
Jordan.....	115	-	118	-	122	-	128	-
Kazakhstan.....	537	-	549	-	565	-	594	-
Kenya.....	1,225	-	1,253	-	1,291	-	1,355	-
Liberia.....	55	-	56	-	58	-	61	-
Malaysia.....	657	-	672	-	692	-	727	-
Mexico .....	3,880	-	3,969	-	4,088	-	4,292	-
Morocco.....	728	-	745	-	767	-	806	-
Mozambique .....	79	-	81	-	83	-	88	-
Netherlands.....	996	-	1,019	-	1,050	-	1,102	-
New Zealand.....	299	-	306	-	315	-	331	-
Nicaragua.....	104	-	107	-	110	-	116	-
Nigeria .....	1,044	-	1,068	-	1,100	-	1,155	-
Pakistan.....	753	-	770	-	793	-	833	-
Palau .....	36	-	36	-	37	-	39	-
Panama.....	965	-	987	-	1,017	-	1,067	-
Peru.....	1,450	-	1,484	-	1,529	-	1,605	-
Philippines .....	1,242	-	1,296	-	1,335	-	1,402	-

## 2024 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

State/Territory/Country	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Actual	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FTE
Poland .....	692	-	708	-	729	-	766	-
Romania .....	350	-	358	-	369	-	387	-
Russia .....	396	-	405	-	417	-	438	-
Saudi Arabia .....	911	-	932	-	960	-	1,008	-
Senegal .....	829	-	848	-	873	-	917	-
Serbia .....	136	-	139	-	143	-	150	-
Singapore .....	233	-	239	-	246	-	258	-
South Africa .....	1,758	-	1,798	-	1,852	-	1,945	-
South Korea .....	3,355	-	3,466	-	3,570	-	3,748	-
Spain .....	759	-	777	-	800	-	840	-
Sri Lanka .....	27	-	28	-	29	-	30	-
Switzerland .....	1,292	-	1,321	-	1,361	-	1,429	-
Taiwan .....	1,367	-	1,398	-	1,440	-	1,512	-
Tanzania .....	79	-	81	-	83	-	88	-
Thailand .....	1,502	-	1,551	-	1,598	-	1,677	-
Tunisia .....	85	-	87	-	90	-	94	-
Turkey .....	1,046	-	1,070	-	1,102	-	1,157	-
Uganda .....	63	-	65	-	67	-	70	-
Ukraine .....	740	-	757	-	780	-	819	-
United Arab Emirates .....	1,744	-	1,784	-	1,838	-	1,929	-
United Kingdom .....	2,103	-	2,151	-	2,216	-	2,326	-
Venezuela .....	243	-	249	-	256	-	269	-
Vietnam .....	2,352	-	2,423	-	2,496	-	2,620	-
Zambia .....	66	-	67	-	69	-	72	-
Obligations .....	218,095	584	227,687	598	237,330	678	256,149	680
Lapsing Balances .....	5,193	-	2,142	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY .....	29,587	-	1,815	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Available .....	252,875	584	231,644	598	237,330	678	256,149	680
Obligations .....	218,095	584	227,687	598	237,330	678	256,149	680

**Table FAS-15. Classification of Objects**

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:					
	Washington D.C. ....	\$58,903	\$57,575	\$62,000	\$64,319
	Personnel Compensation, Field .....	35,399	34,601	38,000	39,330
11	Total personnel compensation .....	94,302	92,176	100,000	103,500
12	Personal benefits.....	36,642	37,522	40,000	42,000
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	84	60	60	60
	Total, personnel comp. and benefits .....	131,028	129,758	140,060	145,709
Other Objects:					
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons .....	3,650	6,720	6,770	7,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	1,468	255	255	255
23.1	Rental payments to GSA .....	80	475	475	475
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	6,174	7,647	7,000	7,700
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges.....	2,051	1,792	1,700	2,000
24.0	Printing and reproduction .....	339	89	89	100
25	Other contractual services .....	-	-	-	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	17,542	15,584	15,584	15,266
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources .....	12,835	13,311	13,311	24,000
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	38,612	39,412	39,412	41,000
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities .....	1,625	2,749	2,750	2,749
25.5	Research and development contracts.....	416	175	175	175
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment .....	78	7,267	7,267	7,267
26.0	Supplies and materials .....	39	1,351	1,380	1,351
31.0	Equipment .....	1,475	1,011	1,011	1,011
33.0	Investments and loans.....	468	-	-	-
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	215	72	72	72
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	-	19	19	19
43.0	Interest and Dividends .....	-	-	-	-
	Total, Other Objects .....	87,067	97,929	97,270	110,440
99.9	Total, new obligations .....	218,095	227,687	237,330	256,149
	DHS Building Security Payments (included in 25.3) .....	162	164	172	172
Information Technology Investments:					
Major Investment 1					
TFAA-FAS-IMART					
11	Internal Labor .....	240	240	240	240
	External Labor (Contractors).....	2,400	3,399	3,399	3,399
TFAA-FAS-Overseas Operations					
11	Internal Labor .....	35	35	38	38
	External Labor (Contractors).....	20	20	22	25
25.2	Outside Services (Consulting).....	25	25	30	30
	Total Major Investment 1 .....	2,720	3,719	3,729	3,732
	<b>Mission Area Non-Major Investment Totals.....</b>	-	-	-	-
	Mission Area Standard Investment Totals.....	-	-	-	-
25.3	Mission Area WCF Transfers.....	9	9	11	12
	Total Non-Major Investment .....	9	9	11	12
	<b>Total IT Investments .....</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>3,744</b>
Position Data:					
	Average Salary (dollars), ES Position .....	\$188,847	\$193,946	\$198,795	\$204,758
	Average Salary (dollars), GS Position.....	\$119,893	\$119,893	\$122,890	\$126,577
	Average Grade, GS Position.....	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0

**STATUS OF PROGRAMS**

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the foreign affairs agency with primary responsibility for the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) overseas programs: international trade agreements and negotiations; export promotion and market development; collection of statistics and market information; as well as supporting capacity building and food security efforts in emerging economies. FAS also supports the administration's priority of tackling the global climate crisis in all its programs by working with countries and global partners to raise ambition and adopt climate-smart agriculture and forestry practices that will help mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. FAS's programs and global network of agricultural attachés and locally employed staff provide an unparalleled resource for understanding trade policy and market conditions and addressing issues as they arise.

**ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE VIA CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE**

We are at a crossroads facing the challenges of ending global hunger, addressing the climate crisis, and fighting an ongoing global pandemic. Ambitious investment in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable food systems will help create the next generation of innovative solutions, enabling the world to meet nutritional needs, increase agricultural productivity, improve livelihoods, conserve nature and biodiversity, build resilience to climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and sequester carbon. FAS staff promote participation, innovation, capacity-building, research exchanges, and science-based, non-distorting measures to improve adaptation and mitigation efforts across the food and agriculture sector. FAS programs, expertise, and analyses promote U.S. domestic approaches to tackling the climate crisis, which strengthens the coherence of our foreign policy positions on climate, trade, and food security. FAS uses its network of global attachés and their extensive relationships and country contacts to recruit governmental and international organization partners to join U.S.-supported climate initiatives. Exemplary initiatives that FAS supported to promote its mission through climate-smart agriculture include but are not limited to the following.

- The Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM for Climate) is designed to increase and accelerate agriculture and food system innovation in support of climate action. AIM for Climate was announced by President Biden, along with Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum of the United Arab Emirates, at the Leaders' Summit on Climate in April 2021, and was launched by President Biden at the 26<sup>th</sup> United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in November 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland. AIM for Climate launched with the support of over 33 countries, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and numerous other innovation sprint and knowledge partners. Together they intend to mobilize the new "early harvest" \$4 billion increased investment for climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation announced at launch.
- As part of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, the United States launched a Coalition for Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (the SPG Coalition), which advances a holistic approach to productivity growth that considers impacts and tradeoffs among multiple objectives, including objectives related to food security, nutrition, food affordability, farmer and farm worker incomes, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and resource conservation. It aims to accelerate the transition to more sustainable food systems through productivity growth that optimizes agricultural sustainability across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. With over 80 members from the private sector, academia, and research institutions, and 15 countries from all regions of the world, plus the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the SPG Coalition provides a platform for sharing best practices; identifying knowledge gaps, research opportunities, and collaborative opportunities; and disseminating information on SPG successes and challenges. Participation is voluntary and nonbinding.
- In 2022, USDA launched the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities, which is now investing in projects that help U.S. producers implement climate-smart production practices, assessment methods, and marketing opportunities. FAS concurrently adopted a complementary agency-level strategic goal to support implementation of the Partnership, including U.S. international cooperation to design and deploy best practices for climate-smart agriculture. Accordingly, FAS is continuing to integrate climate-smart agriculture across FAS-administered market promotion, trade capacity building, and international food assistance programs.
- In late 2022 USDA with the U.S. Department of State's Global Fertilizer Challenge will launch its Fertilize Right Initiative to work with the countries of Brazil, Colombia, Pakistan, and Vietnam to improve fertilizer use efficiency, enhance fertilizer effectiveness, and develop alternatives to traditional chemical fertilizer, so that shrinking or limited supplies of fertilizer can go further and emissions of the greenhouse gas nitrous oxide that can come from misapplication of nitrogen fertilizer can be reduced.

**TRADE POLICY**

Greater access to foreign markets for U.S. agricultural producers requires an aggressive trade policy to lower tariffs, reduce non-tariff barriers, eliminate export subsidies, reduce trade-distorting domestic subsidies, and foster the development of rules-based international systems that facilitate global trade. FAS works with other USDA agencies, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and others in the U.S. government to negotiate new, and enforce existing, trade agreements. In addition, FAS preserves trade through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detention, restrictive Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) issues, and trade regulations. FAS overseas attachés and Washington-based analysts cover more than 170 countries worldwide to prevent and resolve trade problems involving U.S. products and provide country and regional intelligence to support U.S. exporters and agricultural producers. FAS combines its intelligence gathering, analytical skills, overseas presence, extensive industry contacts, technical expertise, and relations with other U.S. government agencies to develop and implement coordinated strategies to open overseas markets for U.S. agriculture. These efforts directly augment the private sector's ability to export and support the President's goals of job creation and sustainable economic growth. Notable achievements in these areas in 2022 include:

**United States and Japan Revise Beef Safeguard Trigger:** USDA and USTR successfully renegotiated the beef safeguard level under the U.S. – Japan Trade Agreement reducing the probability of higher tariffs being imposed on U.S. beef and generating opportunities for \$150 million more in beef exports to Japan.

**United States Lifts 232 Aluminum and Steel Tariffs and United Kingdom (UK) Drops Retaliatory Tariffs:** The United States lifted Section 232 tariffs on UK aluminum and steel and the UK lifted retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural products, including distilled spirits, recovering a market worth an estimated \$658 million for U.S. agriculture.

**U.S. Potatoes Expand Further into Mexico:** Following more than 20 years of engagement FAS and APHIS, supported by the U.S. potato industry, gained access for U.S. potatoes beyond a 26 km zone adjacent to the U.S.-Mexico border. Industry expects exports to grow from \$55 million in 2021 to as much as \$200 million in 5 years.

**Japan Pledges to Double Ethanol Demand:** Following a Presidential visit, Japan pledged to take all available measures to double demand for ethanol by 2030 for vehicle and sustainable aviation fuels. The pledge came after months of significant engagement by FAS and Embassy Tokyo to increase Japan's ethanol blending in gasoline. In 2021, United States exported \$218 million of ethanol-derived fuel to Japan, which could double by 2030.

**Brazil Eliminates Import Tariffs for Ethanol through December 2022:** Brazil, responding to U.S. repeated requests and seeking to combat domestic inflationary pressures, temporarily reduced the tariff on non-Mercosur ethanol to zero from the current 18 percent until December 31, 2022, generating opportunities for an additional \$75 million in U.S. exports.

**FAS Ensures U.S. Biofuels Continue to Meet Canada's Carbon Intensity Requirements.** Over a six-year period FAS worked with USTR and industry to inform Canadian regulators about the carbon intensity of U.S. biodiesel and ethanol. FAS efforts paid off when Canada published final revisions to its carbon intensity requirements that do not disadvantage a growing U.S. biofuels market worth \$1.1 billion.

**Colombia Dairy Safeguard Investigation Ends:** FAS aggressively defended U.S. dairy interests against a Colombian safeguard investigation, preserving a \$130 million market.

**FAS Support to Panamanian Stakeholders Reverses Ill-Planned Biotech Regulations:** FAS quick action ensured that Panama rescinded a poorly conceived biotech regulation that would have established requirements for "GMOs", preserving access for exports of genetically engineered corn, cotton, and soybeans (including soybean meal and soybean oil) valued at \$250 million in 2021.

**U.S. Shellfish "Swimming" to the European Union (EU):** Following a more than 20-year absence, U.S. shellfish are now "swimming" (i.e., being exported) to the EU. Trade in shellfish between the United States and the EU had been blocked in both directions since 2010. Exports resumed after USDA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and USTR negotiated an equivalence agreement. U.S. exports are expected to grow to \$30 million annually.

**FAS Liaison Work Preserves Korean Pork Market:** FAS facilitated communications between the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) and Korea ensuring a successful Korean audit of the U.S. food safety system and preserving a market for U.S. pork products valued at \$525 million in 2021.





















**ACCOUNT 3: P.L. 480 TITLE I AND TITLE II PROGRAM**

**APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**

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

- 1 FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS  
 2 For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years’ costs,  
 3 including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480), for commodities supplied in  
 4 connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, [~~\$1,750,000,000~~]\$1,800,000,000 to remain  
 5 available until expended.  
 6  
 7 [For an additional amount for “Food for Peace Title II Grants”, \$50,000,000 to remain available until expended.]

**Change Description**

*This change* (line 7) deletes the language for the supplemental funding awarded in 2023.

**TABLE FAS-25. TITLE I. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)**

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2023	\$-
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2024	-

**Table FAS-26. Title II. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (In dollars)**

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2023	\$1,750,000,000
Change in Appropriation	50,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2024	1,800,000,000

**PROJECT STATEMENT**

**Table FAS-27. Title I Project Statement on Basis of Appropriation (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title I Admin Expenses	\$112	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	112	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title I Admin Expenses	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	112	-	-	-	-	-

**Table FAS-28. Title II Project Statement on Basis of Appropriation (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title II - Grants	\$1,740,000	\$1,740,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,800,000	+\$50,000	(1)
Subtotal	1,740,000	1,740,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	+50,000	
Mandatory Appropriations:						
P.L. 480 Title II – American Rescue Plan	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	800,000	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Appropriations:						
Ukraine Supplemental	-	100,000	50,000	-	-50,000	
Subtotal	-	100,000	50,000	-	-50,000	
Total Adjusted Approp	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	
Add back:						
Total Appropriation	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	
Recoveries, Other	77,814	77,933	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, SOY	120,152	409,865	241,325	-	-241,325	
Total Available	2,737,966	2,327,798	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,825	
Lapsing Balances	-	-3,854	-	-	-	
Bal. Available, EOY	-409,865	-241,325	-	-	-	
Total Obligations	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325	

**Table FAS-29. Title I Project Statement on Basis of Obligation (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Discretionary Obligations:						
P.L. 480 Title I Admin Expenses	\$112	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Disc Oblig	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	112	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	112	-	-	-	-	-

**Table FAS-30. Title II Project Statement on Basis of Obligation (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Obligations:					
P.L. 480 Title II Grants	\$1,680,184	\$1,982,619	\$1,991,325	\$1,800,000	-\$191,325
Subtotal Disc Obligations	1,680,184	1,982,619	1,991,325	1,800,000	-191,325
Mandatory Obligations:					
American Rescue Plan	649,917	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Obligations	647,917	-	-	-	-
Supplemental Obligations:					
Ukraine Supplemental	-	100,000	50,000	-	-
Subtotal Supp Obligations	-	100,000	50,000	-	-
Total Obligations	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325
Add back:					
Lapsing Balances	-	3,854	-	-	-
P.L. 480 Title II Grants	409,865	241,325	-	-	-
Total Bal. Available, EOY	2,737,966	2,327,798	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325
Total Available	2,737,966	2,327,798	2,041,325	1,800,000	-241,325
Less:					
Recoveries, Other	-77,814	-77,933	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-120,152	-409,865	-241,325	-	-
Total Appropriations	2,540,000	1,840,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-241,325

**JUSTIFICATIONS***P.L. 480 Title II*

(1) An increase of \$50,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000 for 2024 (\$1,750,000,000 available in 2023).

P.L. 480 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 U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). There is a request to increase funding by \$50,000,000 for P.L. 480 Title II, in 2024, to meet increased demand for foreign assistance.

**PURPOSE STATEMENT**

Under programs authorized by P. L. 480, as amended, U.S. agricultural commodities are exported to developing countries as food assistance. No commodities may be made available except upon determination that adequate storage facilities are available in the recipient country at the time of exportation to prevent spoilage or waste and that the distribution will not be a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's domestic production.

No agreements may be made with the government of any country which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, and personal security unless the use of the commodities themselves or proceeds from their sale are targeted to the neediest people of that country and are made available through channels other than the government.

Facilities and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) are, by law, used in carrying out programs for exporting agricultural commodities. The law also authorizes making appropriations to cover costs of such programs. When funds for Title I ocean freight differential and Title II become available, advances are made to the Corporation for estimated costs. If the amounts appropriated are greater than actual costs, the excess is carried forward for use in future years.

The following activities are carried out under P.L. 480, as amended:

1. ***P.L. 480 Title I- Financing sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries or private entities for dollars on credit terms, or for local currencies (including for local currencies on credit terms) for use under section 104; and for furnishing commodities to carry out the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended.***

All sales of commodities are made pursuant to agreements concluded under Title I authority, using funds appropriated for P.L. 480. Title I agreements are intended to encourage economic development in recipient countries. P.L. 480 Title I sales are made to developing countries as defined in section 402(5) of P.L. 480 and must not disrupt world prices or displace expected commercial sales (sections 403(e) and (h)). Agreements with private entities as well as foreign governments are authorized (sections 101-102). No new loans have been made under P.L. 480 Title I since 2006.

Repayments for agricultural commodities sold under Title I, with interest at a concessional rate as determined by the Secretary, may be made either in U.S. dollars or in local currencies on credit terms up to 30 years, with a grace period of up to five years. Interest is charged from the date of last delivery in each calendar year. Payments received under fiscal year 1992 and subsequent agreements are deposited in a financing account for use by the U.S. Treasury to offset U.S. Government outlays.

Under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, CCC may provide agricultural commodities on a grant basis or may finance the sale and exportation of agricultural commodities on credit terms to support developing countries and countries that are emerging democracies and have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. For commodities furnished on a grant basis, the Corporation may pay, in addition to acquisition costs and ocean transportation, such related commodity and delivery charges as specified for commodities supplied under Title II.

For most sales agreements under Title I, CCC will pay ocean freight charges only to the extent of the difference between U.S.-flag rates and foreign-flag rates when U.S.-flag vessels are required to be used by authority of the Merchant Marine Act. This difference in rates is known as the ocean freight differential. In limited cases, full transportation costs to port of entry or point of entry abroad may be included with the cost of the commodity in the amount financed by CCC to ensure that U.S. food aid will reach the neediest recipients.

Section 411 of P.L. 480 authorizes the President to waive payments of principal and interest under dollar credit sales agreements for countries which are least developed and either (1) have an International Monetary Fund standby agreement or a structural adjustment program of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in

effect; or (2) do not have an agreement in effect but are pursuing a policy to promote democratic, market-oriented and long term economic development. If such authority is used to waive payments, no new Title I assistance may be provided for that country for two years following the date of the authorized waiver unless the President provides prior written justification to the Congress.

**2. P.L. 480 Title II- Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad.**

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

**Table FAS-31. P.L. 480 Title I Classification by Objects**

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	\$112	-	-	-
	Total, Other Objects .....	112	-	-	-
99.9	Total, new obligations .....	112	-	-	-

**Table FAS-32. P.L. 480 Title II Classification by Objects**

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .....	\$2,328,101	\$2,082,619	\$2,041,325	\$1,800,000
	Total, Other Objects .....	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000
99.9	Total, new obligations .....	2,328,101	2,082,619	2,041,325	1,800,000



**PROJECT STATEMENT**

*Table FAS-34. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriation, GSM-102 (thousands of dollars)*

Item	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	FTE	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	FTE	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	FTE	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	FTE	Inc or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Appropriations:														
FSA Administrative Expenses.	-	\$318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAS Administrative Expenses.	-	6,063	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Subtotal .....	-	6,381	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Mandatory Appropriations:														
GSM-102 .....	\$2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
Facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal .....	2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp .....	2,192,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Add back:														
Total Appropriation .....	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Available .....	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Obligations .....	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-

*Table FAS-35. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations, GSM-102 (thousands of dollars)*

Item	2021 Program Level	2021 Actual BA	FTE	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	FTE	2023 Program Level	2023 Estimated BA	FTE	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	FTE	Inc or Dec.	FTE Inc. or Dec.
Discretionary Appropriations:														
FSA Administrative Expenses.	-	\$318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAS Administrative Expenses.	-	6,063	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Subtotal Disc Oblig .....	-	6,381	20	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	6,063	30	-	-
Mandatory Appropriations:														
GSM-102 .....	\$2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-
Facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Oblig .....	2,192,974	-	-	3,403,176	-	-	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Add back:														
Total Available .....	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-
Total Appropriation .....	2,129,974	6,381	20	3,403,176	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	5,500,000	6,063	30	-	-

**PURPOSE STATEMENT****COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE AND FACILITY GUARANTEE PROGRAMS**

The objective of the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) is to increase sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to international markets by facilitating the extension of credit by the U.S. private sector to (primarily) developing countries deemed eligible by USDA.

*Table FAS-36. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE*

<b>State/Territory/Country</b>	<b>2021 Actual</b>	<b>2022 Actual</b>	<b>2023 Estimated</b>	<b>2024 Estimated</b>
Armenia .....	\$12,997	\$3,989	\$25,000	\$16,000
Bangladesh.....	8,718	-	11,000	5,440
Brazil.....	696,717	680,504	923,000	488,750
Chile.....	25,793	55,845	42,000	175,680
Colombia.....	106,836	498,636	450,000	803,690
Costa Rica.....	28,400	72,101	78,000	121,110
Dominican Republic .....	5,000	23,436	28,000	38,410
Ecuador.....	-	11,681	15,000	12,640
Egypt.....	-	-	1,000	43,440
El Salvador.....	60,998	43,880	115,000	102,510
Georgia .....	-	-	45,000	43,440
Guatemala.....	367,315	498,210	907,000	774,180
Honduras.....	78,891	90,294	135,000	166,070
Indonesia.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Kenya.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Korea, South .....	97,643	100,876	245,000	219,510
Mexico .....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Mongolia.....	22,000	50,961	49,000	82,800
Nepal.....	-	-	74,000	43,440
Nigeria .....	73,189	128,783	164,000	222,310
Panama.....	538,238	971,805	1,294,000	1,064,180
Paraguay .....	-	23,586	6,000	30,730
Peru.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Philippines .....	-	-	89,000	43,440
Qatar .....	-	-	4,000	1,440
South Africa.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Turkey.....	7,239	148,589	30,000	194,770
United Arab Emirates.....	-	-	6,000	45,380
Vietnam.....	-	-	44,000	43,440
Obligations.....	<u>2,192,974</u>	<u>3,403,176</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>	<u>5,000,000</u>

***Table FAS-37. Facilities Geographic Breakdown of Obligations and FTE***

State/Territory/Country	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
Chile.....	-	-	\$80,000	\$80,000
Ecuador.....	-	-	50,000	50,000
Guatemala.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
Indonesia.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
Kenya.....	-	-	50,000	50,000
Paraguay.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
United Arab Emirates.....	-	-	80,000	80,000
Obligations.....	-	-	500,000	500,000

***Table FAS-38. Classification of Objects***

Item No.	Item	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimated	2024 Estimated
	Personnel Compensation:				
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	\$6,381	\$6,063	\$6,063	\$6,063
	Total, Other Objects .....	6,381	6,063	6,063	6,063
99.9	Total, new obligations .....	6,381	6,063	6,063	6,063

**AGENCY-WIDE PERFORMANCE****Introduction**

OBPA leads the Department in performance management including evaluation, evidence, and risk management; it also chairs the Performance, Evaluation, Evidence, and Risk Committee (PEER). Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS) is a member of the PEER committee which is comprised of individuals from different Mission Areas and backgrounds throughout USDA. The impact of different perspectives and expertise allows for improvements regarding buy-in across the Department, augments technical expertise, and creates a greater diversity of perspectives. Partnerships with the Chief Data Officer and Statistical Officer allow for greater insight and advisement on data access, data quality, and statistical methods.

FAS's Office of Strategy and Organizational Performance spearheads its efforts in Strategic Planning, Performance, Evidence and Evaluation, and Enterprise Risk Management. The office works directly with OBPA and senior leadership, and actively engages with both internal and external stakeholders.

**Alignment to USDA 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan**

FAS activities contribute to the success of USDA's overall mission to provide leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues using sound public policy, the best available science, and effective management, to the benefit of all Americans. FAS is responsible for achieving and measuring results with respect to the following 2022 – 2026 Strategic Goal and Objectives:

USDA Strategic Goal 3: Foster an Equitable and Competitive Marketplace for All Agricultural Producers

- Objective 3.2: Expand Markets for Emerging Technologies, Sustainable Products, and Novel Products
- Objective 3.3: Expand All Producers' Access to Global Markets Through Negotiation and Enforcement of Trade Agreements
- Objective 3.4: Expand International Marketing Opportunities and Build Demand in Developing Countries Through Delivery of Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

**SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE**

A more detailed report of the performance plan can be found at <https://www.usda.gov/our-agency/about-usda/performance>. The following table summarizes the results for the Departmental Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for which TFAA is responsible.

**Table FAS-39. Key Performance Indicators**

<b>Strategic Objective # 3.3</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Trade Value Preserved</b>	Results	\$5.78	\$1.77	N/A	N/A
3.3.1 Value of trade preserved through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detention, restrictive SPS & TBT issues, and trade regulations	Target	\$6.1	\$6.1	\$5.7	\$5.7
<b>Strategic Objective # 3.4</b>		<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Ag Exports Due to Trade Shows</b>	Results	\$.119	\$2.30	N/A	N/A
3.4.1 Value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in USDA endorsed foreign agricultural trade shows and trade missions	Target	\$1.75	\$2.13	\$2.15	\$2.20

**Expected Performance Progress Towards the Achievement of Strategic Objectives:**

Strategic Objective 3.3: Expand All Producers' Access to Global Markets Through Negotiation and Enforcement of Trade Agreements

**Trade Value Preserved:** This KPI shows the value of trade preserved through resolution of foreign market access issues such as U.S. export detainment, restrictive SPS & TBT issues, and trade regulations (billions)

- In 2024, FAS plans to identify and develop market opportunities and more diverse export markets through an economic global market review, more robust foreign engagement, and cooperative multilateral economic and trade forums. FAS is committed to monitoring and enforcing existing trade agreements, including addressing unfair trade practices, facilitating trade, and ensuring that trading partners meet their commitments.
- Political and economic headwinds from the pandemic; supply chain disruptions; animal, plant and human disease outbreaks and their effects on the economy; and the war in Ukraine will continue to impact world agricultural markets.

Strategic Objective 3.4: Expand International Marketing Opportunities and Build Demand in Developing Countries Through Delivery of Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

**Ag Exports Due to Trade Shows:** This KPI represents value of agricultural exports resulting from participation in USDA endorsed foreign agricultural trade shows and trade missions (billions of dollars).

- FAS will work to maintain progress achieved in many regions and work to regain ground in Asia in 2024 should COVID-19 infection rates and policies be favorable. Virtual events will remain an important tool for FAS as long as zero tolerance policies for COVID-19 and any other external factors keep markets closed to in-person events