2023 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

AGENCY WIDE

PURPOSE STATEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCING

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

Borrowing Authority

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

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

Appropriations

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

Hazardous Waste Management Program. Legislation affecting this program includes the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. CCC conducted a grain storage program from the 1930s to the early 1970s. At its peak during the 1950s, CCC operated grain storage facilities on leased property at approximately 4,500 locations nationwide. During this period, some of the grain was authorized for fumigation using carbon tetrachloride to control destructive insects. In 1985, use of carbon tetrachloride was prohibited and the EPA assigned a maximum allowable contaminant level. Since that time, over 50 former CCC storage sites have been found to have carbon tetrachloride ground water contamination levels exceeding the EPA maximum.

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

BIAPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018

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

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

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) – The BBA removed the annual funding limitation of $20 million per program year and clarified which losses are eligible for assistance.

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) – The BBA removed the payment limit for LIP and added provisions to provide benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price if the sale occurred due to injury that was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or due to an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) – The BBA clarified LFP provisions related to contract growers and grazing animals. This program maintains a $125,000 payment limitation.

Tree Assistance Program (TAP) – The BBA removed the payment limitation for TAP and increased the number of acres for which a producer can receive payment from 500 to 1,000 acres per year.

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) – The BBA revised the eligibility requirements, enrollment procedures, and payment calculations for the ARC and PLC programs to add seed cotton as a covered commodity and remove generic base acres. The BBA also amended provisions to include seed cotton yields, allocation of generic base acres, election of ARC-County Option (ARC–CO) or PLC for seed cotton base acres, and enrollment for 2018.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2019

The Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, Public Law 116-20, provided $3.005 billion to the Office of the Secretary, for disaster assistance for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, crops prevented from planting in 2019, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, other hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, typhoons, volcanic activity, snowstorms, and wildfires occurring in calendar years 2018 and 2019. USDA administered this assistance through the Wildfire and Hurricane Indemnity Program Plus (WHIP+), which provided payments to eligible producers who suffered eligible crop, tree, bush, and vine losses resulting from hurricanes and wildfires that occurred in the 2018 and 2019 calendar years. In addition, the Disaster Relief Act authorized the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) to cover eligible orchardists or nursery tree growers of pecan trees with a tree mortality rate that exceeds 7.5 percent (adjusted for normal mortality)—less than 15 percent (adjusted for normal mortality) parameter typically used for TAP—for losses incurred during the period beginning January 1, 2018, and ending December 31, 2018. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94) rescinded approximately $1.4 billion of the $3 billion of the funds from P.L. 116-20 on December 31, 2020, for additional purposes specified under P.L. 116-94, extending the funding for the use of the additional purposes until December 31, 2021.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR PANDEMIC ASSISTANCE: CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY (CARES) ACT, 2020; AND FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT 2020

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act 2020, and other USDA existing authorities provided immediate relief programs to provide direct support to agricultural producers, under the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) as well as the Farmers to Families Food Box Program. In the first round of CFAP (CFAP 1), eligible farmers and ranchers received one CFAP 1 payment, drawn from two funding sources. The first source was appropriated funding provided in the CARES Act, which was used to compensate farmers for losses due to price declines that occurred between mid-January 2020 and mid-April 2020 and for specialty crops for product that was shipped and spoiled or unpaid product. The second funding source used the Commodity Credit Corporation to assist producers with their marketing through the Fall of 2020. The second round of CFAP (CFAP 2) utilized an early replenishment of CCC borrowing authority provided in the CARES Act of $14 billion. CFAP 2 payments were calculated using the price decline between mid-January 2020 and late July 2020 minus the CCC-funded portion of the CFAP 1 payment for non-specialty crops and livestock, while specialty crop producers were paid a percentage of their 2019 sales. CFAP provided vital financial assistance to producers of agricultural commodities with financial assistance that gave them the ability to absorb sales declines and increased marketing costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018 (2018 Farm Bill)

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

Provisions

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

Payment Limitations-The 2018 Farm Bill retains several provisions of the 2014 Farm Bill. The total amount of payments received, directly and indirectly, by a person or legal entity (except joint ventures or general partnerships) for Price Loss Coverage or Agriculture Risk Coverage (other than for peanuts), may not exceed $125,000 per program year. In addition, as under the 2014 Farm Bill, a person or legal entity that receives PLC and ARC payments for peanuts has a separate $125,000 payment limitation. Marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments were removed from the $125,000 payment limit in the 2018 Farm Bill. Separate payment limitations also apply for certain conservation programs.

The 2018 Farm Bill decoupled the combined $125,000 payment limit for PLC, ARC, from Loan Deficiency Program (LDP) and Market Loan Gain (MLG) for covered commodities and peanuts. Also beginning with crop year 2019, LDP's and MLG's are no longer subject to Payment Limitation or Payment Eligibility provisions, including "actively engaged in farming" and 'cash-rent tenant' provisions for covered commodities and peanuts. ARC and PLC payments are subject to a combined annual limitation of $125,000.

The 2018 Farm Bill also changed payment limits for the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) with a payment limit of $125,000 applies to catastrophic coverage payments and $300,000 payment limit applies to additional coverage. In addition, the payment limit for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey-Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) is eliminated.

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

Compliance-The 2018 Farm Bill continues to require an acreage report for all cropland on the farm. The acreage report is required to be eligible for Price Loss Coverage; Agriculture Risk Coverage; marketing assistance loans; and loan deficiency payments.

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

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

PROGRAMS OF THE CORPORATION

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

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

The Corporation in conjunction with FSA provides programs to support farm income, marketing assistance loans, and other programs to stabilize the market for agricultural commodities. These programs include:

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

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

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

Price Loss Coverage (PLC)-The PLC Program provides income support when the effective price of a covered commodity is less than the respective reference price for that commodity established in the statute. There are 22 covered commodities: wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorghum, long grain rice, medium/short grain rice, temperate japonica rice, seed cotton, dry peas, lentils, large and small chickpeas soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seed, canola, flaxseed, mustard seed, rapeseed, safflower, crambe, and sesame seed. The payment is equal to 85 percent of the base acres of the covered commodity times the difference between the effective reference price and the effective price times the program payment yield for the covered commodity. While PLC retains the core characteristics of the 2014 Farm Bill, the 2018 Farm Bill authorizes a nationwide one-time PLC yield update that will be in effect for 2020-2023 crops. In addition, the PLC reference price now has an escalator option, not to exceed 115 percent of the statutory reference price (the effective reference price), and producers can re-visit their election decision.

Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL)-Administered by the FSA; marketing assistance loans (MAL) provide interim financing at harvest time to help agricultural producers meet cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. This enables producers to delay selling the commodity until more favorable market conditions emerge. Storing production at harvest (or at shearing for wool and mohair) allows more orderly commodity marketing throughout the year. MALs are available to producers of crops including wheat, feed grains, oilseeds, upland cotton, peanuts, rice, and pulse crops and provide short-term financing for 2019-23 crops. Loans are also available for sugar, honey, wool, and extra-long staple cotton. With limited exceptions, marketing assistance loans are nonrecourse.

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

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

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

Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP)-Administered by FSA, FFP allows sugar processors to obtain nonrecourse loans for domestically grown sugarcane and sugar beets with maturities of up to nine months from when the sugarcane or sugar beet harvest begins. Upon loan maturity, the sugar processor may repay the loan in full or forfeit the collateral (sugar) to USDA to satisfy the loan. The loans provide sugar producers with interim financing at harvest time to meet cash flow needs without having to sell the commodity when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. The 2018 Farm Bill extended FFP through 2023. FFP allows the purchase of sugar to be sold for the production of bioenergy in order to avoid forfeitures of sugar loan collateral under the Sugar Program.

Loan Deficiency Payment Program (LDPs)-LDPs are direct payments made in lieu of a marketing assistance loan when the CCC determined value, which is based on the current local price in a county, is below the applicable county loan rate. The payment is the difference between the two rates times the eligible quantity. For a commodity to be eligible for a LDP, the producers must have beneficial interest in the commodity, in addition to other eligibility requirements.

DAIRY PROGRAMS

Dairy Margin Coverage-Administered by FSA, DMC offers protection to dairy producers when the difference between the milk price and the average feed price (the margin) falls below a certain dollar amount selected by the producer. The 2018 Farm Bill changes the name of the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy) to the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program and retains much of the 2014 Farm Bill structure (although with some major changes).

These changes include lowering participant premiums, adding additional levels of coverage (up to $9.50 per hundredweight for the first 5 million pounds of production), allowing a 75 percent credit (for continuing participants) or a 50 percent credit (for those taking cash) based on the difference between premiums and program payments accruing to the dairy operation during 2014 to 2017, and allowing producers to make a separate election for covered production over five million pounds. Additionally, the 2018 Farm Bill directed USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) to begin collecting data on premium alfalfa prices for the first time. Using that new NASS data, in a December 2021 rule USDA changed the DMC feed cost formula to better reflect the actual cost dairy farmers pay for high-quality alfalfa hay. FSA is now calculating payments using 100 percent premium alfalfa hay rather than 50 percent.

Lastly, the 2018 Farm Bill repealed the Dairy Product Donation Program and replaced it with a new fluid milk donation program—the Milk Donation Reimbursement Program—that encourages dairy organizations to donate milk through food banks and similar organizations.

Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (DIPP)-Administered by FSA, the Dairy Indemnity Program is available to dairy farmers for milk, or cows producing milk, and manufacturers of dairy products who have been directed to remove their milk or dairy products from commercial markets because of the presence of certain chemical or toxic residue in the products. In 2021, the DIPP regulations were amended to add provisions for the indemnification of cows that are likely to be not marketable for longer durations, as a result, for example, of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additional information on the DIPP program can be found in the FSA chapter.

OTHER PAYMENT PROGRAMS

Economic Adjustment Assistance for Upland Cotton (EAAP)-EAAAP is a program designed to maintain a globally competitive United States textile industry by limiting further market losses, plant closures, and employment declines. EAAP, which is administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), authorizes economic assistance to domestic users of upland cotton, such as textile mills, that invest in capital improvements to their operations.

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

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

The following tables shows actual and estimated CCC payments made directly to producers for fiscal years 2020 to 2023, in accordance with the provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill. All payments are shown by fiscal year, as opposed to crop or program year, unless otherwise noted.

Credit Commodity Corporation
Gross Payment Programs, Fiscal Years 2020 – 2023

Table CCC-1. Gross Payment Programs (thousands of dollars)

FISCAL YEARS:	2020 Actuals	2021 Actuals	2022 Estimates	2023 Estimates
ARC Payments:				
Barley	5,435	2,711	2,418	3,147
Corn	208,411	480,173	48,215	-
Grain Sorghum	34,521	7,361	957	-
Oats	3,809	3,659	1,592	-
Total Feed Grains	**252,176**	**493,905**	**53,181**	**3,147**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	1,352	214	172	-
Large Chickpeas	1,426	39	200	120
Lentils	3,061	330	111	394
Peanuts	319	85	76	323
Rice	326	229	143	28
Seed Cotton	93,170	8,531	4,051	-
Small Chickpeas	105	43	18	74
Wheat	186,745	67,041	26,532	-
Total Other Commodities	**286,504**	**76,512**	**31,301**	**939**
Oilseed Payments:				
Canola	620	339	153	-
Crambe	35	13	6	-
Flaxseed	516	161	45	-
Mustard Seed	66	66	8	-
Rapeseed	37	0	-	-
Safflower Seed	78	131	6	-
Sesame Seed	15	1	3	-
Soybeans	150,782	718,393	13,859	-
Sunflower Seed Oil	4,549	2,270	321	-
Total Oilseeds	**156,698**	**721,374**	**14,399**	**0**
Misc.	81	1,886		
Total ARC Payments	**695,459**	**1,293,676**	**98,882**	**4,086**
PLC Payments:				
Barley	57,182	55,641	46,661	1,953
Corn	55,442	1,104,228	-	-
Grain Sorghum	194,320	234,218	-	971
Oats	(6)	12	-	-
Total Feed Grains	**306,938**	**1,394,100**	**46,661**	**2,924**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	1,268	7,601	7,399	-
Large Chickpeas	82	5,379	1,297	-
Lentils	3,126	16,130	11,320	-
Peanuts	342,286	405,319	415,906	371,451
Rice	605,694	384,167	287,005	238,763
Seed Cotton	286,188	979,748	507,918	24,114
Small Chickpeas	-	1,214	15	-
Wheat	277,698	1,686,082	920,567	-
Total Other Commodities	**1,516,342**	**3,485,639**	**2,151,427**	**634,327**
Oilseed Payments:				
Canola	74,498	90,984	35,080	-
Flaxseed	3,006	6,186	653	-
Rapeseed	18	61	-	-
Safflower Seed	5	116	-	-
Sunflower Seed Oil	27,000	9,711	-	-
Total Oilseeds	**104,527**	**107,058**	**35,733**	**-**
Misc.	*146*	*1,672*		
Total PLC Payments	**1,927,953**	**4,988,469**	**2,233,820**	**637,251**
Total ARC/PLC Payments	**2,623,412**	**6,282,145**	**2,332,702**	**641,337**

Table CCC-1. Gross Payments Programs, continued (thousands of dollars)

FISCAL YEARS:	2020 Actuals	2021 Actuals	2022 Estimates	2023 Estimates
Marketing Assistance Loan Placements (Does not include Loan Repayments):				
Barley	16,518	9,350	10,660	12,394
Corn	1,747,042	1,223,647	1,322,756	1,387,529
Grain Sorghum	5,399	2,873	1,828	3,472
Oats	2,314	1,199	650	972
Total Feed Grains	**1,771,273**	**1,237,070**	**1,335,895**	**1,404,367**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	9,345	2,948	4,989	6,448
ELS Cotton	201,716	136,534	86,689	144,890
Honey	6,235	3,893	6,247	4,793
Large Chickpeas	5,197	1,400	1,169	2,177
Lentils	3,016	1,613	2,692	3,188
Mustard	89	-	137	66
Peanuts	886,344	888,067	911,255	895,924
Rice Long Grain	145,150	195,003	95,206	153,967
Rice Medium-Short Grain	126,229	101,341	93,571	113,662
Small Chickpeas	369	(159)	458	728
Sugar	940,860	1,050,242	1,086,541	1,111,148
Upland Cotton	3,110,164	2,166,408	1,699,486	2,101,692
Upland Seed Cotton	16,472	7,017	23,234	23,430
Wheat	230,766	94,476	156,177	162,240
Total Other Commodities	**5,681,952**	**4,648,782**	**4,167,853**	**4,724,355**
Oilseed Payments:				
Canola	20,816	4,392	6,998	11,517
Flaxseed	475	271	727	850
Safflower Seed	29	89	109	132
Soybeans	960,147	473,872	780,584	1,226,051
Sunflower Seed Oil	4,999	7,145	6,420	7,877
Sunflower Seed Non Oil	323	600	736	1,111
Total Oilseeds	**986,789**	**486,369**	**795,574**	**1,247,538**
Misc. & Adjustments.	*(88,184)*	*(1,265)*		
Total, Marketing Assistance Loans	**8,351,831**	**6,370,956**	**6,299,321**	**7,376,260**
LDP Payments:				
Large Chickpeas	878	-	-	-
Lentils	4,882	-	-	-
Rice Long Grain		4,753	1,797	-
Rice Medium-Short Grain		292	475	-
Small Chickpeas	250	-	-	-
Upland Cotton	16,150	5,236	-	4
Misc. & Adjustments.	*1,441*	*(33)*		*(0)*
Total, LDP	**23,601**	**10,248**	**2,272**	**4**
Other Programs:				
Dairy Margin Coverage	218,203	780,786	1,656,112	1,063,611
Upland Cotton Econ Adjustment Assistance	31,366	33,316	35,940	36,838
Giza Cotton 94:	12,218	*4,120*		
Cotton Ginning Cost Share	38	*5*	-	-
Total, Other Programs	**261,825**	**818,228**	**1,692,052**	**1,100,449**
Commodity Total	**11,260,668**	**13,481,577**	**10,326,347**	**9,118,050**
DISASTER PROGRAMS				
Non-Insured Assistance Program Payments	113,871	167,888	175,000	175,000
NAP Loss Adjuster	185	2,593	2,000	2,000
Livestock Forage Program	154,151	543,580	1,651,844	385,927
Livestock Indemnity Program	61,043	16,354	35,376	35,272
Emergency Livestock Assistance	60,069	76,309	211,093	135,117
Tree Assistance Program	10,855	9,452	7,813	6,934
TAP Pecan	10	-	-	-
Total, Disaster	**400,184**	**816,177**	**2,083,126**	**740,250**
TRADE MITIGATION PROGRAMS				
Market Facilitation Program	9,454,536	33,444	10,000	9,000
Food Distribution Program	1,322,723	228,277	59,000	25,000
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program	67,089	57,464	3,500	3,500
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	2,099	296,863	10,000	50,000
Total, Trade Mitigation Programs	**10,846,446**	**616,047**	**82,500**	**87,500**
Grand Total	**22,507,299**	**14,913,802**	**12,491,973**	**9,945,800**

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

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

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

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

The 2018 Farm Bill extended and modified authorization for CRP through 2023. The acreage cap was increased from 24 million acres to 27 million acres by 2023 and includes 8.6 million acres for continuous practices and 2 million acres for grasslands. Additionally, the farm bill created two new pilot programs: the Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and Rivers initiative (CLEAR 30, which has 30-year contracts) and a Soil Health and Income Protection Program. FSA is targeting at least 40 percent of continuous CRP acres to the practices considered as Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and Rivers (CLEAR). A proportional, historic State acreage allocation was included for a portion of the acres available for enrollment. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorized up to $12 million in incentive payments for tree thinning and related activities and provides additional haying and grazing flexibilities.
Beginning in 2021, the Secretary announced the approval of a number of incentives to boost enrollment in CRP and encourage farmers to adopt "climate-smart" conservation practices. The Climate-Smart Practice Incentive provides producers with an incentive of up to 10% for specific practices that have climate benefits. Incentive rates for each practice will be established based on the current categorization system used in the General CRP Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) (3, 4, 5, or 10 percent). The Climate-Smart Practice Incentive is annual, and the amount is based on the benefits of each practice type. Climate-Smart CRP practices include:

- Tree practices: Establishment of trees and permanent grasses. The contract length for all tree practices will be extended to 15-years to have the most impact for carbon sequestration.
- Restoring the Soil Productivity Index: USDA will allow county rental rates to be adjusted upward or downward using a soil productivity index range of 0.5-1.5 (50-150 percent of the county rental rate).
- Restoring "Inflationary" Adjustments: USDA will increase the county rental rate by a one-time, 10 percent "inflationary" adjustment for the life of the contract.
- Restoring Water Quality Incentive: USDA will restore the practice-based incentive for buffers and water quality targeted practices.
- Practice Incentive Payments: Continuous CRP practice incentive payment will increase from the current 20 percent up to 50 percent, the maximum authorized by the Farm Bill. To ensure implementation of the conservation plan, 10 percent will be held back until a sufficient period into the contract to ensure compliance.
- Adding Grassland Priority Zones: To increase enrollment of grasslands in migratory corridors and wildlife habitat, the Secretary will continue to add additional national priority zones as a consideration when ranking grassland applications.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

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

Since a significant part of the expense will be to visit the sites and collect the samples, USDA will design the projects to not only to inform soil carbon benefits from CRP, but also include other major resource concerns for particular practices (e.g., water quality for buffers or wildlife benefits for duck nesting habitat) when appropriate.

USDA plans to use the results of the research to adjust the climate incentives in CRP, the climate portion of the Environmental Benefits Index and provide a more precise estimate of specific climate benefits by practice, region, or, eventually even, farm or contract level. This improved data and modeling will in turn improve USDA's ability to support landowners undertaking conservation activities to participate in carbon markets and for the US to document contributions to commitments under international climate goals.
CRP Transition Incentives-The 2018 Farm Bill extended the Transition Incentives Program through 2023. It authorized up to $50 million to encourage the transition of expiring CRP land to a beginning, historically underserved, or veteran farmer or rancher so land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. The transitioning landowner no longer need be a retiring producer. The 2018 Farm Bill also reauthorized transition for land that will be prepared for organic production or enrolled in NRCS's Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) or the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM
Net Expenditures

Table CCC-2. CRP Net Expenditures (thousands of dollars)

Program Level	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Financial Assistance	$1,845,968	$2,055,000	$2,101,940	$2,435,984
Technical Assistance	8,794	35,000	43,795	40,470
Total Program Level	**1,854,762**	**2,090,000**	**2,145,735**	**2,476,454**

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

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA)-The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized CCC funding of $10 million for 2001 and subsequent years for AMAP. AMAP provides cost-share assistance to producers in states in which Federal Crop Insurance Program participation is historically low as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary delegated authority to implement this program to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (50 percent), Risk Management Agency (40 percent), and the Farm Service Agency (10 percent). The funds are used to:

- Provide financial assistance to producer to construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming through NRCS.
- Enter into partnerships with universities, county cooperative extension offices, non-profit organizations and others to provide producers assistance to understand and using crop insurance and other farm safety net tools so they can make the best risk management decisions for their agricultural operations through RMA.
- Provide cost share assistance to producers and handlers of agricultural products for the costs of obtaining or maintaining organic certification through FSA's Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP). The program continues under the 2018 Farm Bill. The 2018 actual outlays included $5 million total in transfers.

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

LIVESTOCK AND DISASTER PROGRAMS

Administered through FSA, CCC offers a variety of programs to help farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster events. These programs include:

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

Disaster Assistance

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

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)-LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses due to qualifying drought or fire on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or that is planted specifically for grazing. LFP payments for drought are equal to 60 percent of the monthly feed cost for up to 5 months, depending upon the severity of the drought. LFP payments for fire are specific to federally managed rangeland and are equal to 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the producer is prohibited from grazing the managed rangeland, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP)-LIP provides benefits to eligible livestock owners and contract growers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by an eligible loss condition, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease, or eligible attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by federal law. LIP payments to eligible livestock owners are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock. Rates for contract growers of poultry or swine are based on 75 percent of national average input costs for the applicable livestock. It also provides benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price if the sale occurred due to injury that was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or due to an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.

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

Tree Assistance Program (TAP)-TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. The 2018 Farm Bill provided authority for a higher payment rate for beginning or veteran farmers or ranchers.

EXPORT AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Export Credit Guarantees-Administered through the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the short-term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), guarantees (for up to 18 months) payments due to U.S. exporters, or their assignees (U.S. financial institutions), from defaults in payments by foreign banks on export credit sales due to commercial as well as noncommercial risks. Facility payment guarantees operate under the general provisions of the GSM-102 program and provide export financing for capital goods and services to improve handling, marketing, processing, storage, or distribution of imported agricultural products.

On July 1, 2005, the guaranteed fees (premia) charged under the export credit guarantee programs were changed from a flat fee basis to a country risk-based approach. The revised premia respond to a World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute panel decision and are intended to remove any long-term subsidy component of the program, prospectively. Fees were updated using the risk-based approach in October 2011. Also, in response to the panel decision, the GSM-103 intermediate export credit guarantee program was suspended on July 1, 2005. Both GSM-103 and the Supplier Credit Guarantee were repealed by Title III, Section 3101, of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008.

The 2023 budget continues to reflect credit reform procedures for Federal credit programs authorized by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. These procedures require that for direct loans or loan guarantees issued since 1992, budget authority and outlays for these programs represent estimated subsidy costs over the life of the program, rather than claims, disbursements, and repayments. The appropriation language specifies the portion of the requested budget authority to be used for administrative expenses, which are funded via a discretionary annual appropriation. Budget authority for the subsidy represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cash flows over the lifetime of the credit guarantee. Budget authority and outlays for subsidy are presented in the Budget in the program account. All claims disbursement and repayment activity related to loans made in 1992 or later appear in a "financing account" and are considered "off-budget" for purposes of estimating the deficit. Budget authority and outlays for pre-1992 portfolios of guarantees and claims are reflected in the budget in "liquidating accounts" and are calculated on a cash basis as before, to represent claim disbursements and borrower repayments.

Facility Guarantee Program-Provides guarantees to U.S. exporters of manufactured goods and services to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities and infrastructure in emerging markets that will facilitate exports of U.S. agricultural commodities.

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

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

Quality Samples Program (QSP)-Under this initiative, samples of U.S. agricultural products will be provided to foreign importers to promote a better understanding and appreciation for the high quality of U.S. products.

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

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

Emerging Markets Program (EMP)-EMP is extended through 2023. Administered through FAS, EMP provides cost-share funding for technical assistance activities such as feasibility studies, market research, sectorial assessments, orientation visits, specialized training, and business workshops. The EMP helps U.S. organizations promote exports of U.S. agricultural products to countries that have, or are developing, market-oriented economies and that have the potential to be viable commercial markets.

Priority Trade Fund-The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes $3.5 million per year from 2019-2023 for authorized activities to access, develop, maintain, and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities. The funding can be applied to MAP, FMD, Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops or Emerging Market programs. Allocation of Priority Trade funding will be informed by the extent to which program applications exceed available funds for one or more programs.

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

TRADE MITIGATION PROGRAMS

The CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C 714c) Section 5 authorizes CCC to assist in the disposition of surplus commodities and to increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities.

Market Facilitation Program (MFP)-MFP provided direct payments to producers of commodities impacted by trade actions of foreign governments in 2018 and 2019. This support helped farmers managed disrupted markets, deal with surplus commodities, and expand and develop new markets at home and abroad. USDA's Farm Service Agency distributed $23 billion in payments. The signup period ended December 20, 2019.

Food Purchase and Distribution Program (FPDP)-FPDP provided funding to purchase unexpected surplus of affected commodities such as fruits, nuts, rice, legumes, beef, pork, and milk for distribution to food banks and other nutrition programs. The USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) conducted the Food Purchase and Distribution Program (FPDP), one of three USDA trade mitigation programs aimed at assisting farmers suffering from damage due to trade retaliation by foreign nations. Under FPDP, USDA bought food products produced on American farms by American farmers through approved vendors who have proven they can supply U.S.-produced products. Amounts to be purchased were based on an economic analysis of the damage caused by tariffs imposed on these crops by some U.S. trade partners.

Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (ATP)-The Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (ATP) was created in 2018 to help U.S. agricultural exporters develop new markets and mitigate the adverse effects of other countries' tariff and non-tariff barriers. The ATP provided cost-share assistance to eligible U.S. organizations for activities such as consumer advertising, public relations, point-of-sale demonstrations, participation in trade fairs and exhibits, market research, and technical assistance. The ATP was available to all sectors of U.S. agriculture, including fish and forest product producers, mainly through partnerships with non-profit national and regional organizations. FAS administers the ATP under authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.

Seafood Trade Relief Program (STRP)-STRP provides direct payments to fishermen impacted by adverse trade actions from foreign governments on eligible seafood species harvested in 2019. STRP was provided $530 million to remain available through FY2021. USDA's Farm Service Agency paid out over $299 million to over 7,000 fishermen through 2021. The signup period for STRP began September 14, 2020, and ended January 15, 2021.

FARM BILL ADMINISTRATIVE& CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS

Administrative Expenses for Farm Bill programs-CCC funds provided for certain Farm Bill programs for technical assistance and administrative expenses related to those programs and excludes programs for which indefinite amounts are provided, with regard to the limitations contained in Section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.

Citrus Trust Fund-The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, Section 12605, established the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund to receive funds transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to be used for the purpose of carrying out the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program in section 412(j) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(j)).

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

Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act – CCC with the consent of the agency concerned, accept and utilize, on a compensated or uncompensated basis, the officers, employees, services, facilities, and information of any agency of the Federal Government, including any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture, and of any State, the District of Columbia, any territory or possession, or any political subdivision thereof. The Corporation may allot to any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture or transfer to such other agencies as it may request to assist it in the conduct of its business any of the funds available to it for administrative expenses.

Section 4 of the CCC Charter Act- under the CCC Charter Act, provides the authority for CCC to enter into and carry out such contracts or agreements as are necessary in the conduct of its business.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

The 2002 and all subsequent Farm Bills have authorized CCC to transfer funds to various agencies to fulfill authorized programs. The following table shows recipient agencies and amounts of transfers for 2020 and 2021 and anticipated amounts for 2022 and 2023:

Table CCC-3. Farm Bill Authorized Transfer (thousands of dollars)

Agencies Receiving Transfers:	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Office of the Secretary	$20,515,000	$1,018,000	$21,000	$21,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	123,000	623,250	123,250	123,250
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	75,000	575,000	75,000	105,000
Food and Nutrition Service	21,000	1,020,600	21,000	21,000
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	163,000	171,000	183,000	211,000
Natural Resources Conservation Service	5,210,000	3,589,000	4,689,000	4,064,000
Office of Chief Economist	1,000	-	-	-
Risk Management Agency	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Rural Development	204,000	79,000	184,000	84,000
Pima Cotton Trust Fund	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	**26,362,000**	**7,125,850**	**5,346,250**	**4,679,250**

CCC EXPENDITURES and RECEIPTS

CCC net expenditures for 2023 are estimated at $5.7 billion, a decrease of $2.5 billion from the estimated 2022 net expenditures of $8.2 billion.

The following table shows gross expenditures by commodity and aggregated receipts for 2020 through 2023**.**

Table CCC-4. Expenditures and Receipts (thousands of dollars)

Program	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Expenditures by Commodity (ARC, PLC, Loan Placements, & Special Commodity Programs)				
Feed Grains				
Barley	$79,135	$67,702	$59,739	$17,494
Corn	2,010,895	2,808,049	1,370,971	1,387,529
Grain Sorghum	234,240	244,453	2,785	4,443
Oats	6,117	4,870	2,242	972
Total, Feed Grains	**2,330,387**	**3,125,074**	**1,435,736**	**1,410,438**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	11,965	10,763	12,560	6,448
ELS Cotton	201,716	136,534	86,689	144,890
Honey	6,235	3,893	6,247	4,793
Large Chickpeas	7,583	6,818	2,666	2,297
Lentils	14,085	18,073	14,122	3,582
Mustard	89	-	137	66
Peanuts	1,228,949	1,293,471	1,327,237	1,267,697
Rice	877,400	685,785	478,197	506,420
Seed Cotton	379,358	988,279	511,970	24,114
Small Chickpeas	724	1,097	490	802
Sugar	940,860	1,050,242	1,086,541	1,111,148
Upland Cotton	3,126,314	2,171,644	1,699,486	2,101,696
Upland Seed Cotton	16,472	7,017	23,234	23,430
Wheat	695,209	1,847,598	1,103,276	162,240
Total, Other Commodities	**7,506,958**	**8,221,214**	**6,352,853**	**5,359,625**
Oilseeds				
Canola	95,934	95,715	42,230	11,517
Crambe	35	13	6	0
Flaxseed	3,997	6,618	1,425	850
Mustard Seed	66	66	8	0
Rapeseed	55	61	0	0
Safflower Seed	112	336	115	132
Sesame Seed	15	1	3	0
Soybeans	1,110,929	1,192,265	794,443	1,226,051
Sunflower Seed Oil	36,548	19,126	6,741	7,877
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil	323	600	736	1,111
Total, Oilseeds	**1,248,014**	**1,314,801**	**845,706**	**1,247,538**

Table CCC-4. Expenditures and Receipts, continued (thousands of dollars)

Program	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Dairy Margin Coverage	$218,203	$780,786	$1,656,112	$1,063,611
EAA Upland Cotton	31,366	33,316	35,940	36,838
ELS Cotton Program	12,218	4,120	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share	38	5	-	-
Miscellaneous	-86,516	2,260	-	-
Total, Commodities	**11,260,669**	**13,481,577**	**10,326,347**	**9,118,050**
NAP Payments	113,871	167,888	175,000	175,000
NAP Loss Adjuster	185	2,593	2,000	2,000
Livestock Forage Program	154,151	543,580	1,651,844	385,927
Livestock Indemnity Program	61,043	16,354	35,376	35,272
Emergency Livestock Assistance	60,069	76,309	211,093	135,117
Tree Assistance Program	10,865	9,452	7,813	6,934
Food for Progress	205,087	370,243	173,000	230,000
Market Access Program	157,906	156,820	70,000	225,000
Foreign Market Development	28,250	23,362	24,774	34,500
Quality Samples Program	1,116	2,829	3,000	3,000
Tech Asst for Specialty Crops	4,446	4,432	9,000	9,000
Emerging Markets Program	3,400	1,886	8,000	8,000
Priority Trade Trust		2,829	3,500	3,500
Vessel Loading Observation	856	790	1,000	9,000
Market Facilitation Program	9,454,536	33,444	10,000	9,000
Food Distribution Program	1,322,723	228,277	59,000	25,000
Agri.Trade Promotion Program	67,089	57,464	3,500	3,500
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	2,099	296,863	10,000	50,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	77	55	58	58
CCC Charter Act Section 4	17,314	7,517	13,000	22,000
CCC Charter Act Section 11	45,931	42,757	20,000	65,000
General Provision 710	8,149	16,125	20,000	45,000
Electronic Warehouse Receipts	1,067	825	1,000	1,000
Hazardous Waste & Lab Grading	126	1	1,000	1,000
Conservation Reserve Program	1,854,762	2,090,000	2,145,735	2,476,454
EF Conservation Reserve Program	682	-	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program	7,007	7,304	-	-
Organic Certification Cost Share	9,428	6,634	9,000	9,000
Farm Bill Implementation	3,341	3,000	4,000	1,000
Citrus Trust Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Marketing Loan Gains	-	-	345	8
Peanut, Stg/Hndlng, MAL forfeitures	-1,997	943	1,000	1,000
Biobased Fuel Program	1,253	-	-	-
Graze-Out	-4	-	-	-
Interest & Adjustments	134,563	11,929	-495,000	-38,000
Total Programs and Expenses	13,754,392	4,207,507	4,203,039	3,958,271
Total Gross Mandatory Expenditures	**25,015,060**	**17,689,084**	**14,529,386**	**13,076,320**
Total Receipts				
Prior Year Adjustments	-188,608	-197,693	-	-
Loans repaid/receipts/offsetting collections	-7,955,793	-6,973,615	-6,313,375	-7,362,253
Total Net, Mandatory Expenditures	**16,870,659**	**10,517,776**	**8,216,011**	**5,714,067**
Discretionary Programs	5,479	3,143	9,000	-
Total Net, CCC Expenditures	**16,876,138**	**10,520,919**	**8,225,011**	**5,714,067**

AVAILABLE FUNDS

Table CCC-5. Available Funds (thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses	$40,309,213	$31,830,731	$14,402,000	$13,571,261
CCC Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account	6,381	6,381	6,063	6,063
Total Commodity Credit Corporation	**40,315,594**	**31,837,112**	**14,408,063**	**13,577,324**

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table CCC-6. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2020 Actuals	2021 Actuals	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Direct Obligations					
	Other Objects:				
33	Investments and loans	$8,457,000	$6,446,000	$8,979,000	$9,349,000
41	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	27,609,000	6,988,000	4,397,000	3,565,000
	Total, Direct Obligations	**36,066,000**	**13,434,000**	**13,376,000**	**12,914,000**
Reimbursable Obligations					
	Other Objects:				
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	-	1,000	-	-
	Total, Reimbursable obligations	-	1,000	-	-
99.9	**Total, new obligations**	**36,066,000**	**13,435,000**	**13,376,000**	**12,914,000**

ACCOUNT 1: NET REALIZED LOSSES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

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

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11): Provided, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to $5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business.

Hazardous Waste Management

(Limitation on Expenses)

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

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

Table CCC-7. Lead Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

2022 Appropriations	$14,402,000,000
Change in Appropriation	-830,739,000
2023 Request, Current Law	13,571,261,000

RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET AUTHORITY

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

Table CCC-8. Reconciliation to Budget Authority (thousands of dollars)

	2020 Actuals	2021 Actuals	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Appropriation (Net Realized Losses)	$40,309,213	$31,830,731	$14,402,000	$13,571,261
Portion applied to CCC debt reduction	-13,947,213	-31,830,731	-14,402,000	-13,571,261
Transferred to Other Accounts	-26,362,000	-	-	-
Adjusted Appropriation	-	-	-	-
Adjustments:				
CCC, Budget Authority (Net)	27,579,997	6,241,989	8,026,000	5,020,000
CCC Export Loans Program Account	6,381	6,381	6,063	6,063
Budget Authority (Net)	**27,586,378**	**6,248,370**	**8,032,063**	**5,026,063**

The following tables reflect actual and estimated losses by commodity and program for 2020 through 2023

FY 2020 ACTUALS

Table CCC-9. PY-1 Actuals (millions of dollars)

ITEM	TOTAL	Feed Grains	Wheat	Rice	Upland Cotton	Soybeans	Dairy Products	All Other
Program Costs:								
ARC Payments	$695	$252	$1,878	$0		$151	-	$105
PLC Payments	1,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,928
Loans Made	8,352	1,771	231	27	$3,110	960	-	2,008
Loans Repaid	-8,135	-1,585	-222	-241	-1,413	-920	-	-3,753
Marketing Loan Gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanut, Storage and Handling,	-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2
Loan Deficiency Payments	24	-	-	-	16	-	-	7
Dairy Margin Coverage	218	-	-	-	-	-	$218	-
Dairy Premiums	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-10	0
NAP Program Payments	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
NAP Program Loss Adjuster	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Disaster Programs	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	286
Upland Cotton-EAA	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
ELS Cotton Program	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Cotton Ginning Cost Share	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Market Facilitation Program	9,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,455
Food Distribution Program	1,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323
Agricultural Trade Promotion	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
FFP Commodity Purchases	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
FFP Ocean Transport	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
FFP Admin Exp	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Market Access Program	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
Foreign Market Development	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Quality Samples Program	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tech Asst for Specialty Crops	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Emerging Markets Program	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vessel Loading Observation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CRP Financial Assistance	1,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,846
CRP Technical Assistance	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Emergency Forest Conservation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grasslands Reserve Program	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Organic Certification Cost Share	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Farm Bill Implementation	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Citrus Trust Fund	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other Programs & Misc.	2,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,673
Transfers to USDA Agencies	26,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,362
PY Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Costs:	**45,697**	**439**	**195**	**30**	**1,713**	**190**	**208**	**42,920**
Non-Program Costs:	-							
Interest (net):	134							
Operating Cost								
Total Non-Program Costs	**134**							
CARES Act- Section 1101 NRL Reimbursement (14,000)	-14.000							
Total Net Realized Losses	**31,831**							

FY 2021 ACTUALS

Table CCC-10. PY Actuals (millions of dollars)

ITEM	TOTAL	Feed Grains	Wheat	Rice	Upland Cotton	Soybeans	Dairy Products	All Other
Program Costs:								
ARC Payments	$1,294	$494	$67	$0	-	$718	-	$14
PLC Payments	4,988	1,394	1,686	384	-	-	-	1,524
Loans Made	6,371	1,237	94	296	2,166	474	-	2,103
Loans Repaid	-7,161	-1,442	-184	-272	-2,121	-545	-	-2,597
Peanut, Storage and Handling	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loan Deficiency Payments	10	-	-	5	5	-	-	0
Dairy Margin Coverage	781	-	-	-	-	-	$781	-
Dairy Premiums	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10
NAP Program Payments	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
NAP Program Loss Adjuster	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disaster Programs	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	646
Upland Cotton-EAA	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
ELS Cotton Program	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cotton Ginning Cost Share	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Market Facilitation Program	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Food Distribution Program	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
Agricultural Trade Promotion	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Seafood -Trade Relief	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	297
FFP Commodity Purchases	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	286
FFP Ocean Transport	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
FFP Admin Exp	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Market Access Program	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
Foreign Market Development	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Quality Samples Program	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tech Asst for Specialty Crops	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Emerging Markets Program	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Priority Trade Trust	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vessel Loading Observation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CRP Financial Assistance	2,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,055
CRP Technical Assistance	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Grasslands Reserve Program	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Organic Certification Cost Share	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Farm Bill Implementation	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Citrus Trust Fund	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other Programs & Misc Expenses	-3,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3,174
Transfers to Other Agencies	7,126	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,126
Total Program Costs:	**14,390**	**1,683**	**1,664**	**414**	**51**	**647**	**781**	**9,151**
Non-Program Costs:	-							
Interest (net):	12							
Operating Expenses	-							
Total Non-Program Costs	**12**							
Total Net Realized Losses	**14,402**							

FY 2022 ESTIMATES

Table CCC-11. CY Actuals (millions of dollars)

ITEM	TOTAL	Feed Grains	Wheat	Rice	Upland Cotton	Soybeans	Dairy Products	All Other
Program Costs:								
ARC Payments	$99	$53	$27	$0	-	$14	-	$5
PLC Payments	2,234	47	921	287	-	-	-	980
Loans Made	6,299	1,336	156	18	$1,699	781	-	2,138
Loans Repaid	-6,236	-1,319	-89	-239	-1,691	-766	-	-2,132
Marketing Loan Gains	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Peanut, Storage and Handling	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loan Deficiency Payments	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	0
Dairy Margin Coverage	1,656	-	-	-	-	-	1,656	-
Dairy Premiums	-77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-77
NAP Program Payments	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
NAP Program Loss Adjuster	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disaster Programs	1,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,906
Upland Cotton-EAA	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Cotton Ginning Cost Share	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Market Facilitation Program	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Food Distribution Program	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Agricultural Trade Promotion	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
FFP Commodity Purchases	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
FFP Ocean Transport	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Food For Progress Admin Exp	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Market Access Program	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Foreign Market Development	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Quality Samples Program	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tech Asst for Specialty Crops	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Emerging Markets Program	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Priority Trade Trust	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vessel Loading Observation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CRP Financial Assistance	2,102	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,102
CRP Technical Assistance	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Organic Certification Cost Share	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Farm Bill Implementation	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Citrus Trust Fund	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other Programs & Misc Expense	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Transfers to Other Agencies	5,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,346
PY Adjustments	-546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-546
Total Program Costs:	**13,520**	**116**	**1,015**	**240**	**8**	**29**	**1,656**	**10,457**
Non-Program Costs:	-							
Interest (net):	51							
Operating Expenses	0							
Total Non-Program Costs	**51**							
Total Net Realized Losses	**$13,571**							

FY 2023 ESTIMATES

Table CCC-12. BY Actuals (millions of dollars)

ITEM	TOTAL	Feed Grains	Wheat	Rice	Upland Cotton	Soybeans	Dairy Products	All Other
Program Costs:								
ARC Payments	$4	$3	-	$0	-	-	-	$1
PLC Payments	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	637
Loans Made	7,376	1,404	$162	268	$2,102	$1,226	-	2,214
Loans Repaid	-7,288	-1,398	-142	-267	-2,083	-1,207	-	-2,191
Marketing Loan Gains	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Peanut, Storage and Handling	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loan Deficiency Payments	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dairy Margin Coverage	1,064	-	-	-	-	-	$1,064	-
Dairy Premiums	-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-74
NAP Program Payments	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
NAP Program Loss Adjuster	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disaster Programs	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	563
Upland Cotton-EAA	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Market Facilitation Program	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Food Distribution Program	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Agricultural Trade Promotion	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
FFP Commodity Purchases	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
FFP Ocean Transport	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
FFP Admin Exp	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Market Access Program	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
Foreign Market Development	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Quality Samples Program	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tech Asst for Specialty Crops	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Emerging Markets Program	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Priority Trade Trust	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vessel Loading Observation	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
CRP Financial Assistance	2,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,436
CRP Technical Assistance	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Organic Certification Cost Share	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Farm Bill Implementation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Citrus Trust Fund	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other Programs & Misc. Exp	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
Transfers to Other Agencies	4,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,679
PY Adjustments	-144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-144
Total Program Costs:	**10,287**	**10**	**20**	**1**	**19**	**19**	**1,064**	**9,155**
Non-Program Costs:	-							
Interest (net):	106							
Operating Expenses								
Total Non-Program Costs	**106**							
Total Net Realized Losses	**10,393**							

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STATUS OF PROGRAMS

USDA agencies have delivered CCC programs for more than 80 years. CCC utilizes USDA employees and facilities to carry out all of its activities. The majority of CCC administrative functions are administered by the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center, while other USDA agencies, the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), as well as external entities such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), administer the various CCC programs. CCC reimburses other agencies for their administrative costs.

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

In 2021, CCC continued its support of American agriculture through commodity, conservation, dairy, disaster, energy, specialty and organic crops, and trade relief programs. CCC's independent auditors issued an unmodified (clean) audit opinion on CCC's FY 2021 Consolidated Financial Statements (comparative).

FINANCING

Borrowing Authority.

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

During 2021, the CCC received $40.3 billion for reimbursement of 2020 losses. As of September 30, 2021, net realized losses totaled $14.4 billion. These losses are financed by the CCC's borrowing authority until reimbursed by appropriation.

COMMODITY LOANS

Administered through the Farm Service Agency, CCC provides Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs) that provide producers interim financing at harvest time to meet cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. Allowing producers to store production at harvest facilitates more orderly marketing of commodities throughout the year. During FY 2021, CCC provided approximately $6.3 billion for 79,542 loans, representing a decrease of $2.1 billion from FY 2020.

Marketing assistance loans for covered commodities are non-recourse because the commodity is pledged as loan collateral and producers have the option of delivering the pledged collateral to the CCC in satisfaction of the repayment of the outstanding loan for the loan at maturity. A settlement value is determined and applied to the outstanding loan principal and interest. In FY 2021, CCC acquired approximately $732,825 in collateral, a decrease of $29.3 million over FY 2020.

Market loan repayment provisions specify, under certain circumstances, that producers may repay loans at less than principal plus accrued interest and other charges. Alternatively, loan deficiency payment (LDP) provisions specify that, in lieu of securing a loan, producers may be eligible for an LDP. For Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton, LDP provisions do not apply and ELS cotton marketing assistance loans must be repaid at the loan rate plus interest.

Recourse Marketing Assistance Loans are loans for which the commodity offered as collateral does not meet the quality eligibility requirements according to U.S. grading standards. Recourse loans must be repaid at principal plus interest. The recourse loan commodity cannot be delivered or forfeited in satisfaction of the outstanding loan.

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

Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding

Table CCC-13. Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding (billions of dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Loans Made	$7.2	$7.1	$5.7	$5.7	$3.8	$5.7	$6.5	$7.4	$7.6	$7.6	$8.4	$6.3
Loans Outstanding *	$0.7	$0.3	$0.4	$0.3	$0.2	$0.4	$0.2	$0.2	$0.4	$0.6	$0.9	$0.4

FY 2021 Commodity Loans

Table CCC-14. PY Commodity Loans (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Loans Outstanding SOY	Loans Made	Loans Repaid/ Forfeitures/ Transfer to Receivables	Loans Outstanding EOY
Cotton	$246,073	$2,309,959	-$2,469,499	$86,532
Feed Grains	315,014	1,237,070	-1,445,271	106,812
Oil and Oilseeds	4,136	12,497	-15,820	813
Peanuts	37,470	888,067	-881,560	43,977
Rice	44,675	294,786	-272,208	67,252
Soybeans	115,484	473,872	-547,744	41,612
Sugar	-	1,050,242	-1,050,242	-
Wheat	125,173	94,476	-184,957	34,691
Dry Whole Peas	6,984	6,095	-9,924	3,155
Honey	4,695	3,893	-6,017	2,571
Wool	139	-	-139	-
Total	**899,842**	**6,370,956**	**-6,883,381**	**387,416**

SUPPLY AND FOREIGN PURCHASE ACTIVITIES

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

Acquisition and Disposal Activities

The Corporation acquires stocks of various farm products as a result of its support activities. Such acquisitions result from purchases from producers and processors and collateral acquisitions arising from loan operations. The inventory increased in 2021 from 2020. CCC’s acquisition cost value on September 30, 2021, was $23.3 million, as compared to $18.2 million in 2020

Summary of Dispositions. The Corporation moves substantial quantities of farm commodities into useful channels, both at home and abroad. The value (at acquisition cost) of commodities removed from CCC inventories in FY 2021 was $1.4 billion.

Commodity Inventories Owned by CCC
End of Year, Fiscal Years 2010-2021

Table CCC-15. Commodity Inventories Owned by CCC Inventories (thousands of dollars)

Year	Cotton	Dairy	Feed Grains	Soybeans	Wheat	Other	Total
2021	-	-	-	-	-	$23,345	$23,345
2020	$15	-	$1,299	-	-	16,844	18,158
2019	4,517	-	106	-	-	18,773	23,396
2018	-	-	3,419	-	$14	42,615	46,048
2017	-	-	2,886	-	50	31,917	34,853
2016	-	-	1,019	-	-	23,428	24,447
2015	-	-	-	-	-	56,028	56,028
2014	-	-	-	-	-	40,120	40,120
2013	11	-	849	-	1,039	69,223	71,122
2012	-	-	-	-	-	13,784	13,784
2011	-	-	4,725	-	-	48,046	52,771
2010	-	$6,081	355	-	2,046	39,144	47,626

Dispositions by Domestic Commercial Sales: For unrestricted use commodities acquired under support can be sold for unrestricted use domestically only at prices which are not below minimums prescribed by law. There are no similar minimums on sales of non-storables. For restricted use commodities may be sold for restricted uses or outlets at less than the minimums prescribed by law. These uses would include new, or byproduct uses, peanuts and oilseeds sold for extraction of oil, and commodities that have substantially deteriorated in quality or are in danger of loss or waste.

DIRECT CASH PAYMENTS

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC*)*

Administered through FSA, ARC provides payments to producers on farms and commodities that have elected and enrolled in ARC for crop years 2014 through 2023. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the ARC program with modifications for the 2019 through 2023 crop years. The ARC program provides producers an option to earn payments to protect against declines in market revenue. The producer must provide proof of cash lease or share crop information. ARC provides income support payments on historical base acres when actual crop revenue declines below a specified guaranteed level. FY 2021 ARC payments were for the 2019 crop year

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

ARC Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-16. ARC Payment Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Item	Amount
Number of 2021 payments	1,054,050
Dollar Value of payments made	$1,293,676

[1] Payments are reflected by fiscal year as opposed to crop year

Price Loss Coverage (PLC*)*

PLC provides payments on farms and commodities to producers that have elected and enrolled in the program for crop years 2014 through 2023. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the PLC program with modifications for crop years 2019 through 2023. PLC payments are authorized for a covered commodity when the effective price for the commodity is less than the reference price of the commodity.

The effective price for a covered commodity is determined by the higher of the following:

- The national average market price received by producers during the 12-month marketing year for the covered commodity as determined by the Secretary; or
- The national average loan rate for a marketing assistance loan for the covered commodity in effect for the applicable marketing year.
- The payment rate for a covered commodity is the difference between the reference price and effective price, as determined above. If the difference between the reference price and the effective price is determined to be zero or negative, no payment will be issued.

Payments are made after October 1 in the year following the applicable marketing year for the covered commodity. Employees review all documentation provided, including recorded deeds, signed leases, and partnership agreements, Articles of Incorporation, and trust papers. This information will determine the applicant's percentage of shares in each contract and proper vesting. All land owned and/or operated by a participant is properly identified by delineating property, verifying correct acreage, printing maps, and ensuring contract information is entered into the system. All shares are applied to each participant based on ownership of land and applicable lease agreements. All participant signatures are obtained, and the contract is approved by the county committee or designee. Final payments are issued once a year; the timeline varies based on the crops enrolled. FY 2021 PLC payments were for the 2019 crop year.

PLC Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-17. PLC Payment Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	2,029,577
Dollar Value of payments made	$4,988,469

[1] Payments are reflected by fiscal year as opposed to crop year

Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs*)*

MALs offer producers interim financing at harvest time, enabling them to meet their cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. MALs are available for producers to receive loan funds using commodities as collateral. Both farm-stored and warehouse-stored commodities are available.

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

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

MAL Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-18. MAL Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 Loans	79,542
Dollar Value of payments made	$41,768

Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

LDPs are payments to producers who, although eligible to obtain a MAL, agree to forgo the loan in return for a payment on the eligible commodity. The LDP payment is based on the difference between the county loan rate and CCC-determined value for the applicable commodity times the eligible harvested quantity. Although not subject to liens, all of the other steps for a MAL must be completed, which includes being subject to spot-check for quantity and quality of the commodity. Producer certified LDPs may require the producer to provide production evidence to support the LDP quantity. This may be submitted in the form of sales records or may require the employee to complete a paid farm-stored measurement service to determine that the quantity in storage supports the certified quantity.

LDP Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-19. LDP Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 Loans	7,264
Dollar Value of payments made	$10,345

FY 2021 Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments by Commodity

Table CCC-20. MAL and LDP Number and Value (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs)		Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)	
	Number of Loans	Dollar Value ($000)	Number of LDP's	Dollar Value ($000)
Corn[1]	25,023	$34,257,797	-	-
Grain Sorghum[1]	110	9,785	-	-
Barley[1]	375	32,103	-	-
Oats[1]	121	4,597	-	-
Wheat[1]	3,927	431,722	-	-
Rice[1]	3,730	681,053	-	-
Cotton	13,318	3,308	$2,867	$4,825
Soybeans[1]	15,921	1,703,437	-	-
Minor Oilseeds[1]	375	40,047	-	-
Sugar[2]	727	2,244,563	-	-
Peanuts[1]	15,351	2,316,319	-	-
Honey[1]	207	14,451	-	-
Pulse Crops	355	29,677	-	-
Wool[3]	3	138	7,264	5,201
Total	**79,543**	**$41,768,997**	**7,264**	**10,345**

1.There was no LDP activity for corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, rice, minor oilseeds, peanuts, honey and mohair. Minus (-) indicates credit adjustment to the program.
2. LDP's are not available for sugar
3.Includes unshorn pelts

Market Facilitation Program (MFP)

Market Facilitation Program (MFP). MFP provided assistance to farmers and ranchers with commodities directly impacted by 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 produced in 2018 and again in 2019. For the 2018 MFP, payments were based on the amounts of claimed production for eligible non-specialty and specialty crops that farming operations certified on their applications, whereas 2019 MFP payments were based on the farming operations' certified planted acres for non-specialty and specialty crops. For both program years, payments for farming operation with dairy and hogs were based on their claimed production.

MFP 2019 assistance for non-specialty crops was based on a single- county payment rate per acre basis multiplied by a farm's total plantings of MFP-eligible crops in aggregate in 2019 for that county. Those per-acre payments are not dependent on which of those crops are planted in 2019. A producer's total payment-eligible plantings cannot exceed total 2018 plantings. County payment rates range from $15 to $150 per acre, depending on the impact of trade retaliation in that county. In the event a non-specialty crop was prevented from being planting and had a subsequently planted eligible cover crop planted the minimum standard national payment rate of $15/acre would be paid for those acres regardless of the county.

FSA distributed $8.6 billion in 2018 MFP payments primarily from September through December 2018, and $14.4 billion in 2019 MFP payments from August 2019 through September 2020. An additional $60 million was provided in FY2021 to resolve outstanding errors, omissions and appeals for both program years.

DISASTER PROGRAMS

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)

The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) 1 and 2 assist producers who face continuing market disruptions, reduced farm-level prices, and increased production and marketing costs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These additional costs are associated with declines in demand, surplus production, or disruptions to shipping patterns and marketing channels. CFAP 1 and CFAP 2 payments are supported by the Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) funding and the CCC funding. CFAP 1 received $9.5 billion in CARES Act funding and $6.5 billion in CCC funds. CFAP 2 received an estimated $14 billion in CCC funds. FY 2021 outlays for both CFAP programs were approximately $19.9 billion

Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019

The Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, provided funding for disaster assistance for necessary expenses related to losses of crops (including milk, on-farm stored commodities, crops prevented from planting in 2019, and harvested adulterated wine grapes), trees, bushes, and vines, as a consequence of Hurricanes Michael and Florence, other hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, typhoons, volcanic activity, snowstorms, and wildfires occurring in calendar years 2018 and 2019. USDA administers this assistance through the Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program (WHIP+), which provides payments to eligible producers who suffered eligible crop, tree, bush, and vine losses resulting from hurricanes and wildfires that occurred in the 2018 and 2019 calendar years. In FY 2021 USDA outlays were around $1.8 billion for WHIP+.

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP*)*

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

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

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

NAP payments in fiscal year 2021 totaled $169.5M. Payments for crop year 2020 made up the largest percentage totaling $150.2M followed next by crop year 2021 with $19.1M and rounding out the top three was crop year 2019 with $5.9M. The remaining payments for NAP were made for approved losses from crop years 2012-2018.These payments were offset by NAP fees collected of $9.8M

NAP Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-21. NAP Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	22,282
Dollar Value of payments made	$169,472

Disaster Assistance Programs

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

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

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

LFP Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-22. LFP Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	90,122
Dollar Value of payments made	$554,045

Livestock Indemnity Payment (LIP)

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

LIP Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-23. LIP Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	5,351
Dollar Value of payments made	$18,886

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

County office employees assist producers in filing applications by the established deadline. Eligibility requirements for livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish must be determined. The employee works with the producer to collect disaster information on the date and location for eligible adverse weather events and loss conditions. The physical location of the livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition, as well as the location of the inventory is required. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. Upon approval by the County Committee, County Office employees must enter payment data into the ELAP database. County Offices will enter payment data into the Common Payment System and payments are then issued through the National Payment Service.

Effective in 2021 program year and in accordance with 7 CFR Part 1416, ELAP was expanded to provide coverage of losses for farm-raised fish from game and bait fish to include additional aquatic species raised in a controlled environment. This change is for the 2021 and subsequent program years. Additionally, in FY 2022 ELAP revised program requirement to include livestock transportation. Livestock producers in areas suffering from eligible adverse weather, an eligible loss condition, or eligible drought, who often produce feed on the farm, may find it hard to acquire forage locally. As a result, those producers may be forced to transport feed from unaffected areas, which results in additional hauling costs. To be eligible for ELAP assistance for feed transportation costs, producers must have incurred costs on or after January 1, 2021, for transporting feed additional mileage above normal.

ELAP Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-24. ELAP Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	2,438
Dollar Value of payments made	$77,230

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

TAP Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-25. TAP Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	344
Dollar Value of payments made	$9,647

DAIRY PROGRAMS

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

- Have a production history determined by the USDA FSA.
- Be registered to participate during a signup announced by FSA.
- Pay a $100 administrative fee annually for each year of participation, except if the dairy operation qualifies for a waiver for limited resource, beginning, historically underserved, or veteran farmers and ranchers.
- Select a coverage level ranging from $4.00 to $9.50 per hundredweight in $0.50 increments for the first 5 million pounds of production and select a coverage level ranging from $4.00 to $8.00 per hundredweight in $0.50 increments for production over 5 million pounds.

- Select a coverage percentage of the dairy operation's production history ranging from 5 percent to 95 percent, in 5 percent increments.

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

DMC Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-26. DMC Activity FY 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2021 payments	166,578
Dollar Value of payments made	$917,811,158

COMMODITY EXPORT ACTIVITIES

The Corporation is authorized to promote the export of U.S. agricultural commodities and products through sales, payments, direct credit, credit guarantees, and the conduct of other activities related to the exportation of commodities. During 2021, CCC commercial export credit activities consisted of credit guarantees under the GSM-102 Export Credit Guarantee Program.

Direct Credit. From the beginning of the short-term export credit sales program in 1956 through September 30, 2005, sales of agricultural commodities amounted to approximately $9,649.2 million, with an additional $722.9 million in capitalized interest resulting from debt rescheduling. However, there has been no new program activity since 1987. There has been no amount outstanding under this program since September 30, 2010, and principal repayments from inception totaled $9,649.2 million.

CCC Export Credit Guarantees. During 2021 the following loan commitments were made under the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs.

Table CCC-27. Loan Commitments (thousands of dollars)

Activity	FY 2021 Loan Commitments
GSM-102, Short-term Guarantees	$2,224,383
Facility Guarantee Program	0
Total	**2,224,383**

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

U.S. Agricultural Technical Expertise Provided to Emerging Markets. The Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 extended by the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, (Public Law 115–334) as amended, authorizes for each fiscal year through 2023, a program for promoting agricultural exports to emerging markets through the sharing of U.S. agricultural technical expertise. Actual obligations for FY 2021 totaled $4.10 million which included expenditures for prior year obligations.

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

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

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

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CONSERVATION
Conservation Activities in 2021

Table CCC-28. Conservation (thousands of dollars)

Program	Authorized Acres or Funding Level	CCC Net Outlays	Transfer to NRCS
Conservation Reserve Program	25 million acres (rolling maximum)	$1,848,180	-
Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program	$2.926 million	0	-
Wetlands Reserve Program	2.275 million acres (rolling maximum)	0	0
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives	$49.75 million	0	0
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	$47.05 million		$50,000
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	$1.528 billion	0	1,256,400
Farmland Protection Program	$87 million	0	0
Agricultural Management Assistance Program	$15 million	0	5,000
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program	$1.8 million	0	0
Grassland Reserve Program	1.22 million acres	0	0
Conservation Stewardship Program	$2.313 billion	0	574,125
Healthy Forests Reserve Program	$6.75 million	0	0
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	$455.6 million	0	301,500
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	$544.6 million	0	198,000
Technical Assistance	$1.686 billion	0	1,204,090
Conservation Reserve Program Technical Assistance	25.0 million acres (rolling maximum)	11,573	
Total		**1,859,753**	**3,589,115**

(Authorized funding levels are based on the 2018 Farm Bill, P.L. 115-334, enacted December 20, 2018.)

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP*)*

The purpose of CRP is to cost-effectively assist farm owners and operators in conserving and improving soil, water, air, and wildlife resources. CRP assists farm owners and operators 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.

The CRP is authorized in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, on all highly erodible cropland, other environmentally sensitive cropland, and certain marginal pastureland that meet the eligibility criteria. In addition to cropland in areas adjacent to lakes and streams converted to buffers, and cropland that can serve as restored or constructed wetlands, eligible land may include cropland contributing to water quality problems, and other lands posing environmental threats

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

Table CCC-29. CRP activity in FY 2021 (in dollars)

Item	Amount
Technical Assistance	$11,572,887.39
Number of incentive payments	11,316
Amount of incentive payments	$12,884,129
Number of FY 2021 approved CRP contracts	60,239
Number of CRP cost-share payments	78,620
Amount of CRP cost-share payments	$56,930,707
Number of CRP rental payments	723,917
Amount of CRP annual rental payments	$1,771,364,636
Number of CRP acres approved for enrollment	4,676,093

In 2021, CRP is capped at 25 million acres, and currently 20.8 million acres are enrolled. Furthermore, the cap will gradually increase to 27 million acres by 2023. To help increase producer interest and enrollment, FSA:

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

To boost impacts for natural resources, FSA:

- Moved State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement (SAFE) practices to the CRP continuous signup. Unlike the general signup, producers can sign up year-round for the continuous signup and be eligible for additional incentives.
- Established National Grassland Priority Zones, which aim to increase enrollment of grasslands in migratory corridors and environmentally sensitive areas.
- Made Highly Erodible Land Initiative (HELI) practices available in both the general and continuous signups.
- CRP had two pilot programs in FY2021 — the Soil Health and Income Protection Program (SHIPP) and the Clean Lakes, Estuaries and Rivers 30-year contracts (CLEAR30).
    - SHIPP is a short-term option (3, 4, or 5-year contracts) for farmers to plant cover on less productive agricultural lands, FSA held a 2021 signup in the Prairie Pothole states. This pilot was authorized until September 30, 2021.
    - CLEAR30, a long-term option through CRP, was expanded from the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay pilot regions to nationwide.

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

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

Hazardous Waste Management Program
Carbon tetrachloride, formerly used as a pesticide to treat stored grain, has been detected at above the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (U.S. EPA) maximum contaminant level in groundwater samples taken at numerous former CCC grain storage facilities. Current environmental liability posed by these sites is estimated to range between $47 million and $380 million. CCC does not ordinarily receive an annual appropriation from the USDA Hazardous Materials Management Account (HMMA) and, normally, relies solely on its Section 11 and Section 4 borrowing authority to conduct site investigations, operate and maintain remedial systems, and monitor sites as directed by state agencies and U.S. EPA.

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

Hazardous Waste Management Program
FY 2021 Activity

Table CCC-30. Hazardous Waste Program Activity

Total Contaminated Sites in CCC Inventory	453
Investigation, Remediation, and/or Monitoring Ongoing	33
To Be Resolved – Screening, Investigation, and/or Remediation Pending	400
Sites Closed/No Further Action Required	20
FY 2021 CCC Funding	$4.7M
FY 2021 Funding (HMMA)	$0.9M
TOTAL	$5.6M

OTHER PROGRAMS

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

In FY 2021, only a few remaining annual rental payments were disbursed. All payments related to matching payments and establishments were complete. The last OMB funding apportionment for BCAP related to new agreements was in FY 2017. There was a funding apportionment related to BCAP in FY 2020; however, this was only for correcting errors, omissions and appeals in 2019, and was not used for any new agreements. No funds were appropriated for BCAP for FY 2021 under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

BCAP Payment Activity in FY 2021

Table CCC-31. BCAP Payment Activity (in dollars)

Number of Annual Rental Payments	12
Amount of Annual Rental Payments	$55,247

Section 11 Activities

Section 161 of the 1996 Act amended section 11 of the CCC Charter Act to limit the uses of CCC funds for reimbursable agreements and transfers and allotments of funds to State and Federal agencies. Starting in 1997, total CCC funds used under that section in a fiscal year, including agreements for ADP or information technology management activities, were limited to the total of such allotments and transfers in 1995. The Section 11 cap was last increased in 2001 from $36.2 million to $56.1 million. Outlays in 2021 were $42.8 million.

Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP*)*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) did not purchase or sell sugar under the Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP) in FY 2021.

ACCOUNT 2: FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

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

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

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FSFL-1. Lead Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Estimate, 2022	$568,500,000
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2023	568,500,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

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

Item	2020 Program Level	2021 Program Level	2022 Program Level	2023 Program Level	Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Mandatory Appropriations:						
Farm Storage Facility Loans	$410,000	$400,000	$500,000	$500,000	-	
Sugar Storage Facility Loans	8,500	68,500	68,500	68,500	-	
SDA Modification Cost from ARP	-	79	-	-	-	
Subtotal	418,500	468,579	568,500	568,500	-	
Offsetting Collections:						
Total Adjusted Appropriation	418,500	468,579	568,500	568,500	-	
Total Appropriation	**418,500**	**468,579**	**568,500**	**568,500**	**-**	
Total Available	**418,500**	**468,579**	**568,500**	**568,500**	**-**	
Lapsing Balances	-78,958	-15,700	-	-	-	
Total Obligations	**339,542**	**452,879**	**568,500**	**568,500**	**-**	

Table FSFL-3. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 Program Level	2021 Program Level	2022 Program Level	2023 Program Level	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Obligations					
Farm Storage Facility Loans	$339,542	$428,878	$500,000	$500,000	-
Sugar Storage Facility Loans	-	23,922	68,500	68,500	-
SDA Modification Cost from ARP	-	79	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Obligations	339,542	452,879	568,500	568,500	-
Total Obligations	**339,542**	**452,879**	**568,500**	**568,500**	**-**
Lapsing Balances	78,958	15,700	-	-	-
Total Available	**418,500**	**468,579**	**568,500**	**568,500**	-
Total Appropriation	**418,500**	**468,579**	**568,500**	**568,500**	-

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

Table FSFL-4: Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Alabama	146	1,113	903	903
Arizona	31	6	27	27
Arkansas	3,194	3,928	5,110	5,110
Colorado	1,625	1,502	2,244	2,244
Connecticut	33	52	61	61
Delaware	450	926	988	988
Florida	27	648	484	484
Georgia	1,512	3,247	3,415	3,415
Idaho	5,394	4,111	6,820	6,820
Illinois	32,834	47,107	57,357	57,357
Indiana	8,619	16,240	17,836	17,836
Iowa	67,191	76,376	103,009	103,009
Kansas	12,565	16,501	20,854	20,854
Kentucky	7,107	15,867	16,483	16,483
Louisiana	27	670	500	500
Maine	4,531	3,580	5,820	5,820
Maryland	1,230	3,543	3,424	3,424
Massachusetts	196	303	358	358
Michigan	3,260	5,913	6,582	6,582
Minnesota	45,970	73,363	85,621	85,621
Mississippi	394	1,560	1,402	1,402
Missouri	17,111	18,293	25,402	25,402
Montana	5,705	9,192	10,688	10,688
Nebraska	33,822	30,166	45,911	45,911
Nevada	131	-	93	93
New Hampshire	149	404	397	397
New Jersey	304	272	414	414
New York	3,265	6,797	7,220	7,220
North Carolina	2,235	2,282	3,241	3,241
North Dakota	17,489	30,629	34,524	34,524
Ohio	12,315	16,957	21,002	21,002
Oklahoma	1,406	695	1,507	1,507
Oregon	441	1,694	1,531	1,531
Pennsylvania	1,706	2,273	2,855	2,855
Rhode Island	-	42	30	30
South Carolina	261	684	678	678
South Dakota	31,460	31,125	44,905	44,905
Tennessee	1,751	1,207	2,122	2,122
Texas	917	709	1,166	1,166
Utah	546	719	908	908
Vermont	8	398	291	291
Virginia	4,239	8,954	9,466	9,466
Washington	353	531	635	635
West Virginia	829	858	1,210	1,210
Wisconsin	5,461	10,764	11,642	11,642
Wyoming	1,302	599	1,364	1,364
Obligations	339,542	452,800	568,500	568,500
Lapsing Balances	78,958	115,700	-	-
Total, Available	**418,500**	**568,500**	**568,500**	**568,500**

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table FSFL-5. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
33	Investments and loans	$339,542	$452,879	$568,500	$568,500
	Total, Other Objects	339,542	452,879	568,500	568,500
99.9	**Total, new obligations**	**339,542**	**452,879**	**568,500**	**568,500**

STATUS OF PROGRAMS

Farm Storage Facility Loans (FSFL)

Administered by FSA, FSFL allow producers of eligible commodities to obtain low-interest financing to build, acquire, or upgrade on-farm storage and handling facilities, including storage and handling trucks. Eligible facilities and equipment may be new or used, and permanently affixed or portable. Eligible commodities include hay, renewable biomass, fruits and vegetables (including nuts), milk, hemp, seed cotton, rye, maple sap, honey, meat, poultry, eggs, cheese, butter, yogurt, aquaculture, floriculture, wool and hops.

FSA employees meet with applicants to review the proposed acquisition, construction, or renovation project. An eligibility review is necessary to determine if the applicant produces an eligible FSFL commodity and has a need for storage or other eligible FSFL components. Additionally, county office employees must determine if the proposed project is compliant with local land use laws, zoning, and environmental regulations.

The requested loan amount is evaluated to determine credit worthiness of the applicant. The evaluation will consider whether the applicant's expected cash flow shows any debt exposure that could impact the applicant's ability to make their annual installments. Loan amounts exceeding $100,000, or aggregate loan balances exceeding $100,000, require additional security to be pledged to ensure repayment of the loan, in the form of real estate lien or an irrevocable letter of credit.

Prior to loan approval, staff must determine that environmental conditions of the construction site will not place CCC at risk and the required security is obtained. When construction is complete and all documents necessary to disburse the loan are received, the county office performs a final inspection and schedules a loan closing with the applicant. Once disbursed, FSFLs require annual servicing (repayments) to collect installment amounts for the applicable three, five, seven, ten, or twelve-year terms of the loan.

Annual servicing responsibilities include verifying multi-peril crop insurance, or NAP, automobile insurance, structural insurance, flood insurance, and ensuring the Universal Commercial Code (UCC) financing statement is current and the structure or FSFL collateral is being maintained and used for its intended purposes. Applicants may apply for a FSFL microloan when the applicant's aggregate outstanding FSFL balance does not exceed $50,000. The applicant may self-certify to the storage need. Loan terms for a FSFL microloan are three, five, or seven years.

In FY 2021, FSFLP loan obligations totaled $412 million, FY 2021 activity is provided below.

FSFL Program Activity in FY 2021

Table FSFL-6. Program Activity (thousands of dollars)

Farm Storage Facility Loans Closed	3,437
Amount of Farm-Storage Facility Loans	$281,822