

Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2018 Appropriations

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Summary

The Agriculture appropriations bill funds the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) except for the Forest Service. It also funds the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and—in even-numbered fiscal years—the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

Agriculture appropriations include both mandatory and discretionary spending. Discretionary amounts, though, are the primary focus during the bill's development, since mandatory amounts are generally set by authorizing laws such as the farm bill.

The largest discretionary spending items are the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); agricultural research; FDA; rural development; foreign food aid and trade; farm assistance programs; food safety inspection; conservation; and animal and plant health programs. The main mandatory spending items are the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), child nutrition, crop insurance, and the farm commodity and conservation programs paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

For FY2018, both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees reported Agriculture appropriations bills in July 2017 (H.R. 3268, S. 1603). As the beginning of the fiscal year approached, the House passed a consolidated bill in September 2017 that included an agriculture appropriation (Division B of H.R. 3354). The full Senate did not consider an agriculture appropriations bill on the floor. Thus, FY2018 appropriations are still pending and are currently provided through continuing resolutions (CRs).

The discretionary total of the House-passed Agriculture appropriations bill is nearly \$20 billion, which is \$1.13 billion less than enacted in FY2017 (-5.3%). Compared to FY2017, the House-passed bill would reduce rural development by \$262 million, nutrition assistance by \$220 million, farm and conservation programs by \$199 million, department administration by \$123 million, and agricultural research by \$98 million, among other changes.

The discretionary total of the Senate-reported bill is \$20.53 billion, which is \$352 million less than enacted in FY2017 (-1.7%). The Senate-reported bill would make fewer and smaller reductions compared to FY2017 than the House-passed bill would and overall would provide \$776 million more than would the House-passed bill. Compared to FY2017, it would reduce rural development by \$119 million and agricultural research by \$57 million and increase foreign food aid by \$140 million, providing a larger sum for each than the House-passed bill would.

The Agriculture appropriations bills also carry mandatory spending that would total nearly \$125 billion, bringing the overall total of each of the two proposed bills to about \$145 billion.

Congress has passed CRs that fund the government through March 23, 2018. The latest CR, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123), also enacted supplemental appropriations that included agricultural assistance, amended certain farm bill statutes, and passed new, higher budget caps that may facilitate a final appropriation.

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Status of FY2018 Agriculture Appropriations

Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees have reported Agriculture appropriations bills for FY2018 (H.R. 3268, S. 1603). The House also passed a consolidated bill that includes agriculture (H.R. 3354). The full Senate did not consider the bill on the floor. Thus, FY2018 appropriations are still pending and are currently provided under continuing resolution (CR). New, higher budget caps in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) are expected to facilitate a final appropriation.

Specifically, the House Appropriations Committee passed H.R. 3268 on July 12, 2017, and the Senate Appropriations Committee passed S. 1603 on July 20, 2017. On September 14, the House passed an eight-bill consolidated appropriation, H.R. 3354, with the Agriculture bill as Division B that included amendments to the House-reported version (**Table 1, Figure 1, Appendix B**).

The discretionary total of the House-passed bill is nearly \$20 billion, which is \$1.13 billion less than enacted in FY2017 (-5.3%), on a comparable basis that includes the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC; **Table 2**).¹ The discretionary total of the Senate-reported bill is \$20.53 billion, which is \$352 million less than enacted in FY2017 (-1.7%). The Senate-reported bill would provide about \$776 million more than the House-passed bill.

The appropriations also carry mandatory spending—though that is largely determined in separate authorizing laws—that would total nearly \$125 billion. Thus, the overall total of each of the proposed bills is about \$145 billion.

The Trump Administration released its full FY2018 budget request on May 23, 2017,² along with the detailed justification from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).³ The Administration had requested \$15.82 billion of discretionary Agriculture appropriations (including CFTC), which would have been a reduction of \$5.3 billion from FY2017 (-25%).⁴

Table 1. Legislative Status of FY2018 Agriculture Appropriations

House Action			Senate Action			Final Appropriation		
Subcmte.	Cmte.	Floor	Subcmte.	Cmte.	Floor	Enacted	Public Law	
6/28/2017	7/12/2017	9/14/2017	7/18/2017	7/20/2017	—	—	—	—
Draft	H.R. 3268	H.R. 3354	Voice vote	S. 1603				
Voice vote	H.Rept. 115-232	(Division B) Vote of 211-198		S.Rept. 115-131				
	Voice vote			Vote of 31-0				

Source: CRS, compiled from the Legislative Information System.

¹ Jurisdiction for CFTC appropriations differs between the chambers. Since FY2008, CFTC is marked up in the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee and in the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The enacted CFTC appropriation is carried in the Agriculture bill in even-numbered fiscal years and in the Financial Services bill in odd-numbered fiscal years.

² Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *FY2018 Budget of the U.S. Government*, especially in the Appendix, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Appendix>.

³ USDA, *FY2018 USDA Budget Summary*; and USDA, *2018 Explanatory Notes*, <http://www.obpa.usda.gov>.

⁴ See CRS Insight IN10710, *The President's FY2018 Budget Request for Agriculture Appropriations and the Farm Bill*.

Table 2. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, by Title, FY2017-FY2018

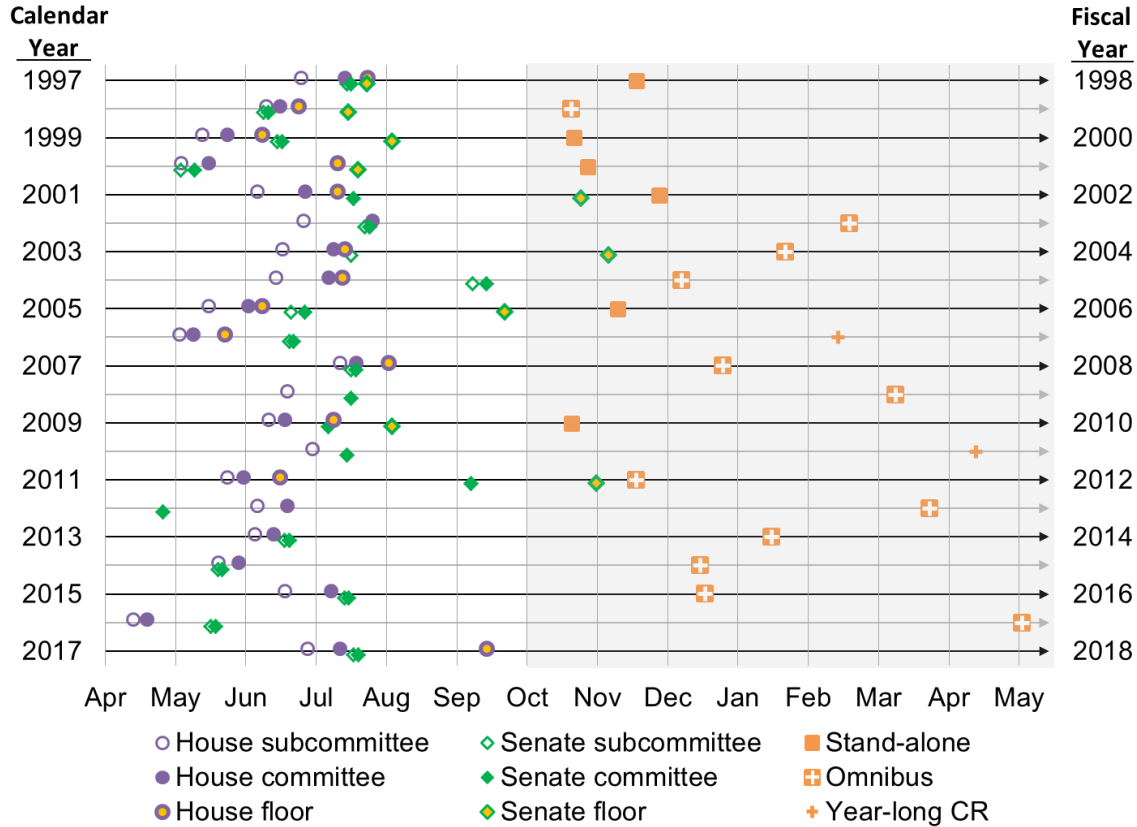
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Title of Agriculture Appropriations Act	FY2017	FY2018				Change FY17 to FY18	
	P.L. 115-31	Admin. Request	House H.R. 3354	S. Cmte. S. 1603	Enacted	House-passed	Senate-reported
I. Agricultural Programs: Discretionary ^a	7,107.7 ^a	4,861.2	5,141.2	5,363.1	—	-267.5 ^b	-45.7 ^b
Mandatory (Section 32 in FY2018) ^a	31,280.2 ^a	1,344.0	1,344.0	1,344.0	—	+22.0 ^b	+22.0 ^b
Subtotal ^a	38,387.9 ^a	6,205.2	6,485.2	6,707.1	—	-245.5 ^b	-23.7 ^b
II. Farm Production and Conservation Programs ^a	1,027.4 ^a	2,330.2	2,527.8	2,726.4	—	-198.5 ^b	+0.1 ^b
Mandatory (CCC, crop insurance in FY2018) ^a	— ^a	25,728.5	25,728.5	25,728.5	—	-4,229.7 ^b	-4,229.7 ^b
Subtotal ^a	— ^a	28,058.7	28,256.3	28,454.9	—	-4,428.2 ^b	-4,229.6 ^b
III. Rural Development	3,069.2	2,157.5	2,807.1	2,949.8	—	-262.0	-119.4
IV. Domestic Food Programs: Discretionary	6,884.7	6,615.9	6,664.5	6,887.9	—	-220.2	+3.2
Mandatory (SNAP and child nutrition)	101,226.7	97,845.8	97,842.9	97,842.9	—	-3,383.8	-3,383.8
Subtotal	108,111.3	104,461.7	104,507.4	104,730.8	—	-3,604.0	-3,380.5
V. Foreign Assistance	1,872.9 ^c	195.1	1,804.7	2,013.7	—	-68.2	+140.8
VI. Related Agencies: Food and Drug Admin.	2,771.2	1,828.5	2,768.1	2,772.2	—	-3.0	+1.0
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	[250.0]	250.0	248.0	[250.0] ^d	—	-2.0	+0.0
VII. General Provisions: CHIMPS ^e & rescissions	-1,598.0	-1,931.7	-1,490.0	-1,741.0	—	+108.0	-143.0
Disaster/emergency programs	234.8 ^f	—	—	—	—	-234.8	-234.8
Other appropriations	237.4	0.0	6.5	35.1	—	-230.9	-202.3
Scorekeeping adjustments ^g	-524.0	-485.0	-481.0	-482.0	—	+43.0	+42.0
Subtract disaster declaration in this bill	-206.1	—	—	—	—	+206.1	+206.1
Discretionary: Senate basis w/o CFTC	20,877.0	15,571.6	[19,748.9]	20,525.1	—	-1,128.1	-351.9
Discretionary: House basis w/ CFTC	[21,127.0]	15,821.6	19,996.9	[20,775.1]	—	-1,130.1	-351.9
Mandatory	132,506.9	124,918.3	124,915.4	124,915.4	—	-7,591.5	-7,591.5
Total: Senate basis w/o CFTC	153,383.9	140,489.9	144,664.3	145,440.5	—	-8,719.5	-7,943.4
Total: House basis w/ CFTC	153,633.9	140,739.9	144,912.3	145,690.5	—	-8,721.5	-7,943.4

Source: CRS, using appropriations text and reports, and unpublished CBO tables. Reflects H.R. 3354 as amended from H.R. 3268.

Notes: Amounts are nominal discretionary budget authority in millions of dollars unless labeled otherwise. Bracketed amounts are not in the official totals due to differing House-Senate jurisdiction for CFTC.

- Row headings reflect recent USDA reorganization. For FY2018, the Farm Service Agency and Risk Management Agency were moved from Title I to Title II, as was Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation within mandatory spending.
- Differences were computed using amounts for FY2017 that were adjusted to reflect the reorganization.
- In addition, Food for Peace Title II grants received \$134 million under General Provisions in FY2017.
- Senate Financial Services Appropriations Subcommittee, chairman's draft, in lieu of subcommittee markup.
- Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS) are reductions made to mandatory programs.
- Includes \$206 million for the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) and Emergency Watershed Program in the second CR. Another \$29 million for ECP was in the final appropriation.
- "Scorekeeping adjustments" are not necessarily appropriated but are part of the official CBO accounting.

Figure 1. Timeline of Action on Agriculture Appropriations, FY1998-FY2018

Source: CRS.

Scope of Agriculture Appropriations

The Agriculture appropriations bill—formally known as the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act—funds all of USDA, excluding the U.S. Forest Service. It also funds the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the Department of Health and Human Services. In even-numbered fiscal years, the act carries CFTC funding under a practice started in FY2008 for handling House-Senate jurisdictional differences.

Jurisdiction is with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and their respective Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. The bill includes mandatory and discretionary spending, but the discretionary amounts are the primary focus during the bill's development. The scope of the bill is shown in **Figure 2**.

The federal budget process treats discretionary and mandatory spending differently.⁵

- **Discretionary spending** is controlled by annual appropriations acts and receives most of the attention during the appropriations process. The annual budget resolution⁶ process sets spending limits for discretionary appropriations. Agency operations (salaries and expenses) and many grant programs are discretionary.

⁵ See CRS Report R44582, *Overview of Funding Mechanisms in the Federal Budget Process, and Selected Examples*.

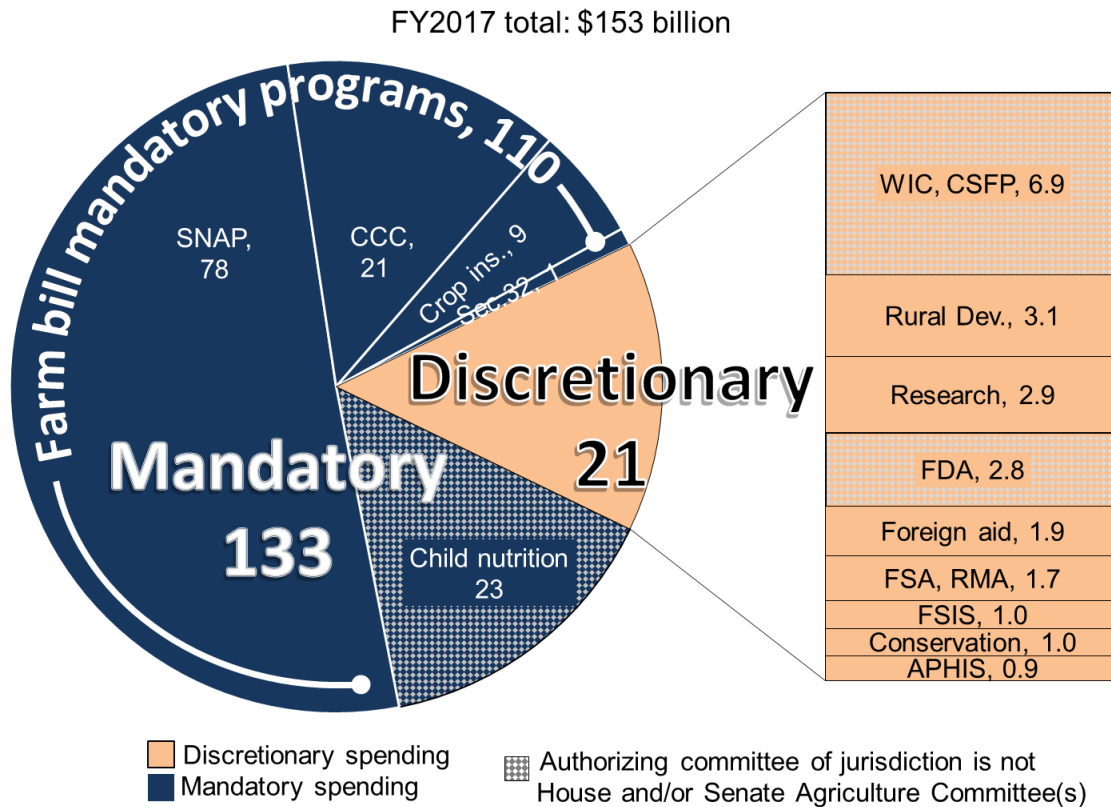
⁶ See CRS Report R42388, *The Congressional Appropriations Process: An Introduction*.

- **Mandatory spending**⁷—though carried in the appropriation and usually advanced unchanged—is controlled by budget rules (e.g., PAYGO) during the authorization process.⁸ Spending for so-called entitlement programs is set in laws such as the 2014 farm bill⁹ and 2010 child nutrition reauthorizations.¹⁰

In FY2017, the most recent enacted appropriation (P.L. 115-31), discretionary appropriations were 14% (\$20.9 billion) of the act. Mandatory spending carried in the Agriculture appropriation comprised \$133 billion, about 86% of the \$153 billion total. About \$110 billion of the \$133 billion mandatory amount could be attributed to programs in the 2014 farm bill (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Scope of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations

(FY2017 budget authority in billions of dollars)



Source: CRS. Does not show some agencies under \$0.5 billion or reductions that offset appropriations.

Notes: SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; CCC = Commodity Credit Corporation; FCIC = Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Section 32 = Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income and Supply; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children; CSFP = Commodity Supplemental Food Program; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; FSA = Farm Service Agency; RMA = Risk Management Agency; FSIS = Food Safety and Inspection Service; APHIS = Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

⁷ Mandatory spending creates funding stability and consistency compared to appropriations. In agriculture, it was originally reserved for the farm commodity programs that had uncertain outlays because of weather and market conditions.

⁸ See CRS Report 98-560, *Baselines and Scorekeeping in the Federal Budget Process*.

⁹ P.L. 113-79. See CRS In Focus IF10783, *Farm Bill Primer: Budget Issues*.

¹⁰ P.L. 111-296. See CRS Report R44373, *Tracking the Next Child Nutrition Reauthorization: An Overview*.

Within the discretionary total, the largest discretionary spending items are for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); rural development; agricultural research; FDA; foreign food aid and trade; farm assistance program salaries and loans; food safety inspection; conservation; and animal and plant health programs (**Figure 2**).

The main mandatory spending items are the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, and other food and nutrition act programs), child nutrition (school lunch and related programs), crop insurance, and farm commodity and conservation programs paid through USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). SNAP is referred to as an "appropriated entitlement" and requires an annual appropriation.¹¹ Amounts for the nutrition program are based on projected spending needs. In contrast, the CCC operates on a line of credit. The annual appropriation provides funding to reimburse the Treasury for using this line of credit.

Key Budget Terms

Budget authority is the main purpose of an appropriations act or a law authorizing mandatory spending. It provides the legal basis from which to obligate funds. It expires at the end of a period and is usually available for one year unless specified otherwise (e.g., two years or indefinite). Most amounts in this report are budget authority.

Obligations are contractual agreements between an agency and its clients or employees. They occur when an agency proceeds to spend money from its budget authority. The Antideficiency Act prohibits agencies from obligating more budget authority than is provided in law, such as during a government shutdown.

Outlays are the payments (cash disbursements) that satisfy a valid obligation. Outlays may differ from budget authority or obligations because payments from an agency may not occur until services are fulfilled, goods are delivered, or construction is completed, even though an obligation occurred.

Program level represents the sum of the activities supported or undertaken by an agency. A program level may be higher than a budget authority if the program (1) receives **user fees** that can be used to pay for activities, (2) makes or guarantees **loans** that are leveraged on the expectation of repayment (more than \$1 of loan authority for \$1 of budget authority), or (3) receives **transfers** from other agencies.

Rescissions are adjustments that cancel or reduce budget authority after it has been enacted. They score budgetary savings.

CHIMPS (Changes in Mandatory Program Spending) are adjustments in an appropriations act to mandatory budget authority. CHIMPS in appropriations usually reduce or limit spending by mandatory programs for one year and score budgetary savings. They do not change the underlying authority of the program in statute.

For more background, see CRS Report 98-405, *The Spending Pipeline: Stages of Federal Spending*.

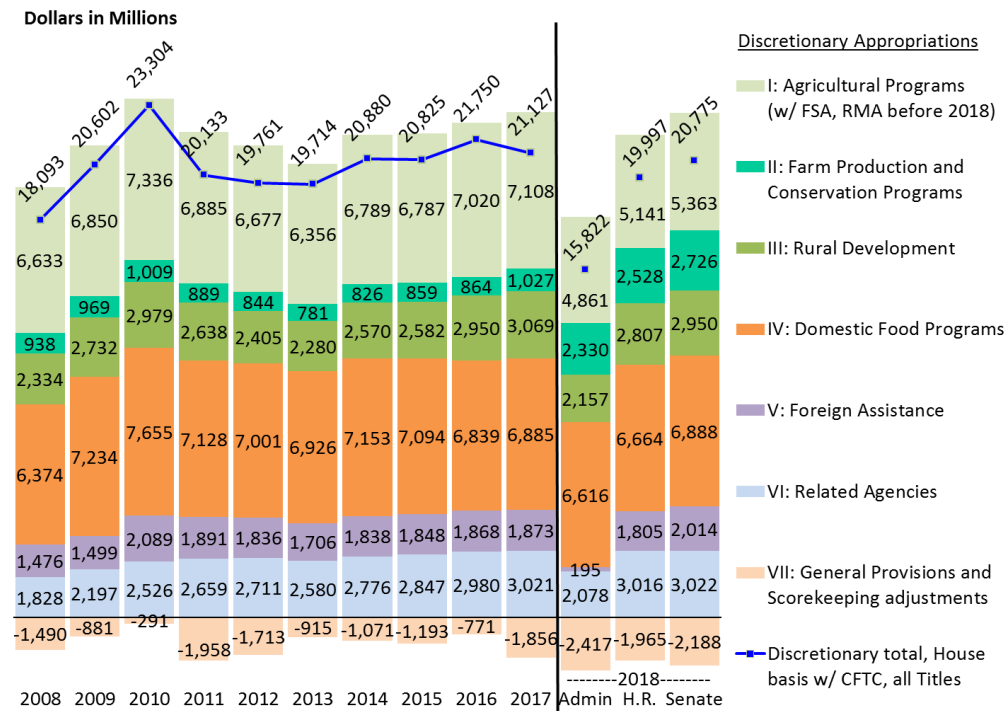
Recent Trends in Agriculture Appropriations

Over time, changes by title of the Agriculture appropriations bill have generally been proportionate to changes in the bill's total discretionary limit, though some activities have sustained relative increases and decreases. Agriculture appropriations peaked in FY2010, declined through FY2013, and since then have increased (**Figure 3**). Comparisons to historical benchmarks, though, may depend on adjustments for inflation and other factors (**Figure 4**).

The stacked bars in **Figure 3** represent the discretionary spending that was authorized for each appropriations title since FY2008. The total of the positive stacked bars is the budget authority contained in Titles I-VI. It is higher than the official discretionary spending allocation for the subcommittee (the line) because of the budgetary offset from negative amounts in Title VII general provisions and other scorekeeping adjustments. General provisions are net negative mostly because of rescissions and limits placed on mandatory programs.

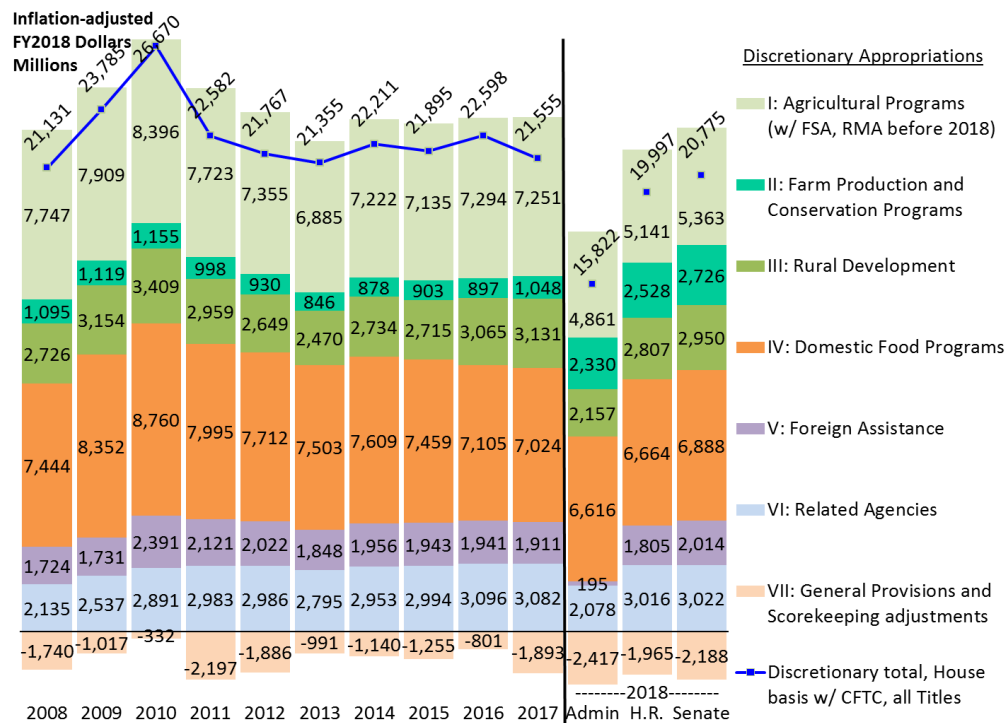
¹¹ See CRS Report RS20129, *Entitlements and Appropriated Entitlements in the Federal Budget Process*.

Figure 3. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations, by Title, Since FY2008



Source: CRS. Includes CFTC in Related Agencies in all years for comparison, regardless of jurisdiction.

Figure 4. Inflation-Adjusted Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations Since FY2008



Source: CRS. Includes CFTC in Related Agencies in all years for comparison, regardless of jurisdiction.

Notes: Budget authority adjusted for inflation by CRS using the gross domestic product price deflator.

Action on FY2018 Appropriations

Administration's Budget Request

Like most new Administrations, the Trump Administration released its FY2018 budget request in 2017 later than the usually expected first week of February.¹² It released an outline (sometimes called a “skinny budget”¹³) on March 16, 2017, that expressed intentions primarily at the Cabinet level. For USDA, it proposed a 21% reduction, including eliminating funding for some programs.

The Administration's budget outline overlapped with Congress finishing FY2017 appropriations. On May 5, 2017, the explanatory statement for the FY2017 appropriation (P.L. 115-31) addressed the direction of the new request for FY2018 by reminding the Administration of Congress's role:

USDA and FDA should be mindful of Congressional authority to determine and set final funding levels for fiscal year 2018. Therefore, the agencies should not presuppose program funding outcomes and prematurely initiate action to redirect staffing prior to knowing final outcomes on fiscal year 2018 program funding.¹⁴

On May 23, 2017, the Administration released its full FY2018 budget request.¹⁵ USDA concurrently released its full budget summary and justification,¹⁶ as did the FDA.¹⁷ Some OMB proposals¹⁸ were not consistent with the USDA request. As an independent agency, CFTC requested a different amount in its budget justification¹⁹ than the Administration requested.

For Agriculture appropriations (including CFTC), the Trump Administration requested \$15.82 billion of discretionary spending, \$5.3 billion less than in FY2017 (-25%; **Table 2, Figure 3**).

From these documents, the congressional appropriations committees evaluated the request and began to consider their own bills in the summer of 2017.

CRS Products on the FY2018 Agriculture Request

- CRS Insight IN10675, *The President's FY2018 Budget Outline for the U.S. Department of Agriculture*
- CRS Insight IN10710, *The President's FY2018 Budget Request for Agriculture Appropriations and the Farm Bill*
- CRS Insight IN10715, *When an Agency's Budget Request Does Not Match the President's Request: The FY2018 CFTC Request and “Budget Bypass”*

House Action

At the time the House appropriations subcommittees began marking up their FY2018 bills, an FY2018 budget resolution had not yet been adopted. Therefore, the House Appropriations Committee incrementally made “302(b)” allocations²⁰ to its subcommittees to facilitate markups

¹² See CRS Report R42388, *The Congressional Appropriations Process: An Introduction*.

¹³ The White House, *America First: A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again*, March 16, 2017.

¹⁴ *Congressional Record*, May 3, 2017, p. H3328.

¹⁵ OMB, *FY2018 Budget of the U.S. Government*, Appendix.

¹⁶ USDA, *FY2018 USDA Budget Summary*; and USDA, *2018 Budget Explanatory Notes*, <http://www.obpa.usda.gov>.

¹⁷ FDA, *FY2018 FDA Justification of Estimates for Appropriations*, <https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/index.html>.

¹⁸ OMB, *FY2018 Budget of the U.S. Government*, *Major Savings and Reforms*.

¹⁹ CFTC, *FY2018 CFTC Budget Request*, <http://www.cftc.gov/About/CFTCReports/ssLINK/cftcbudget2018>.

²⁰ Budget enforcement for appropriations has both procedural and statutory elements. The procedural elements are (continued...)

beginning in June 2017.²¹ The Agriculture Subcommittee was allowed nearly \$20 billion of discretionary budget authority for FY2018.

The House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee marked up its FY2018 bill on June 28, 2017, by voice vote.²² On July 12, 2017, the full Appropriations Committee passed and reported an amended bill (H.R. 3268, H.Rept. 115-232) by voice vote (**Table 1, Figure 1**).

As the beginning of the fiscal year neared without many floor-passed appropriations bills, the House passed on September 14, 2017, an eight-bill consolidated appropriation (H.R. 3354) with the Agriculture bill as Division B. It included several budget-neutral amendments to the reported version.

The \$20 billion discretionary total in the House-passed FY2018 Agriculture appropriation (**Table 2, Figure 3**) is officially \$1.13 billion less than enacted in FY2017 (-5.3%, on a comparable basis that adds CFTC back to the FY2017 Agriculture appropriation's total).

Compared to FY2017, the House-passed bill would achieve this reduction primarily by reducing rural development by \$262 million, nutrition assistance by \$220 million, farm and conservation programs by \$199 million, department administration by \$123 million, and agricultural research by \$98 million, among other changes. **Table 3** provides details at the agency level.

Senate Action

In the absence of an adopted FY2018 budget resolution, the Senate Appropriations Committee made 302(b) allocations to its subcommittees in July 2017, similar to the House approach.²³ The Agriculture Subcommittee was allowed \$20.53 billion of discretionary authority for FY2018.

The Senate Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee marked up its FY2018 bill on July 18, 2017, by voice vote. Two days later, the full Appropriations Committee passed and reported its amended bill (S. 1603, S.Rept. 115-131) on July 20, 2017, by a vote of 31-0 (**Table 1, Figure 1**).

The discretionary total of the Senate-reported bill is \$20.53 billion (**Table 2, Figure 3**), which is \$352 million less than enacted in FY2017 without CFTC (-1.7%). The Senate-reported bill would provide \$776 million more than the House-passed bill on a comparable basis without the CFTC.

The Senate-reported bill would make fewer and smaller reductions compared to FY2017 than the House-passed bill. Compared to FY2017, it would reduce rural development by \$119 million and agricultural research by \$57 million and increase foreign food aid by \$140 million, providing more for each of these program areas than the House-passed bill (**Table 3**). It would also make \$220 million more in reductions—through rescissions and changing mandatory programs—than the House-passed bill.

(...continued)

associated with the budget resolution and are enforced through points of order. The appropriations committees and subcommittees receive procedural limits on budget authority, referred to as 302(a) and 302(b) allocations, respectively (see CRS Report R42388, *The Congressional Appropriations Process: An Introduction*). The statutory elements impose limits on discretionary spending in FY2012-FY2021 and are enforced through discretionary budget caps and sequestration (see CRS Report R42972, *Sequestration as a Budget Enforcement Process: Frequently Asked Questions*).

²¹ For example, for the limit for Agriculture appropriations, see House Appropriations Committee, “Revised Interim Suballocation of Budget Allocations for FY2018,” <https://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/sbdv-3.pdf>.

²² The House subcommittee draft is available at <https://appropriations.house.gov/uploadedfiles/bills-115hr-sc-ap-fy2018-agriculture-agriculture.pdf>.

²³ For example, see “FY2018 Funding Guidance” at <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/072017%20FY2018%20Funding%20Guidance%20-%20Background.pdf>.

Continuing Resolutions

FY2018 began on October 1, 2017, without an enacted appropriation. As a result, Congress has passed CRs to continue to fund the government.²⁴ In general, a CR continues the funding rate and other provisions of the previous year's appropriation.²⁵ However, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prorates funding to the agencies on an annualized basis for the duration of the CR through a process known as apportionment.²⁶ CRs may also provide a different amount through anomalies or make specific administrative changes.²⁷

1. The first CR for FY2018 (Division D of P.L. 115-56) lasted until December 8, 2017. It continued FY2017 funding levels and provisions with two general exceptions and two anomalies for the agriculture appropriation:
 - A 0.6791% across-the-board reduction (Section 101(b)).
 - Sufficient funding to maintain mandatory program levels, including for nutrition programs (Section 111).
 - An increase of about \$2 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, a domestic food assistance program that predominantly serves the low-income elderly. Rather than the FY2017 funding level of \$236 million, the CR provides about \$238 million for this program. This anomaly is typically included to maintain caseload and participation based on food costs (Section 116).
 - A technical correction for the computation of a rescission to Section 32 funds in light of the availability that is allowed for carryover funds, especially for disaster payments that are at the discretion of the USDA (Section 117).
2. A second CR (P.L. 115-90) extended the provisions and anomalies of the first CR to December 22, 2017.
3. A third CR (P.L. 115-96) extended the CR to January 19, 2018. It also waived PAYGO rules (Section 5002) for the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (P.L. 115-97) that could have caused a sequestration of mandatory spending as an automatic budgetary offset, which could have affected the farm bill budget.²⁸
4. In the absence of a further CR or appropriation by January 19, a three-day government shutdown occurred through January 22, when a fourth CR (P.L. 115-120) extended the CR to February 8, 2018.
5. In the absence of a further CR or appropriation by February 8, an overnight government shutdown occurred during the early morning of February 9, when a fifth CR (P.L. 115-123) extended the CR to March 23, 2018. This CR was part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 that raised the budget caps for discretionary spending in FY2018 and FY2019, provided disaster assistance for agriculture, amended several farm bill provisions, and extended sequestration effects.

²⁴ CRS Report R42647, *Continuing Resolutions: Overview of Components and Recent Practices*.

²⁵ CRS Report RL34700, *Interim Continuing Resolutions (CRs): Potential Impacts on Agency Operations*.

²⁶ For example, if a CR lasts for three months, OMB may apportion 3/12 of the previous fiscal year amount during the CR to limit agency spending.

²⁷ CRS Report R44978, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2018 (P.L. 115-56)*.

²⁸ CBO, "Effects of Legislation That Would Raise Deficits by an Estimated \$1.5 Trillion over the 2018-2027 Period," letter to Steny Hoyer, November 14, 2017.

Supplemental Appropriation and the Bipartisan Budget Act

On February 9, 2018, Congress passed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA; P.L. 115-123), which broadly authorized supplemental appropriations, including for crop and livestock losses from 2017 hurricanes and wildfires (Division B, Subdivision 1, Title I). The act also included a six-week CR through March 23, 2018 (Division B, Subdivision 3). Importantly for the upcoming farm bill reauthorization, the act revised several agriculture programs, which has long-term policy implications because it changed farm bill statutes (Division B, Section 20101; and Division F) and added mandatory spending authority. Perhaps most importantly for completing the FY2018 appropriation, it raised the discretionary spending caps (Division C, Title I) that are in statute from the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA; P.L. 112-25).

CRS Products on Agriculture in the Supplemental

- CRS In Focus IF10829, *Agriculture Funding in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018*
- CRS In Focus IF10833, *Dairy Provisions in the Bipartisan Budget Act (P.L. 115-123)*
- CRS Insight IN10843, *Supplemental Appropriations Proposed for Agriculture*
- CRS Insight IN10832, *Proposed Offsets Exceed Spending for Agriculture in the Administration's Disaster Assistance Request*

Supplemental Appropriation

In supplemental appropriations, the BBA added \$3.6 billion of disaster assistance in FY2018. Specifically, it provided \$2.36 billion of block grants to the states for losses from 2017 hurricanes and wildfires. It added \$941 million for conservation and watershed recovery, \$165 million for rural water and wastewater recovery, and \$89 million for disasters in six other USDA accounts.

Changes to the Farm Bill

For the expected successor to the current farm bill, the BBA added \$1.4 billion of mandatory funding to the 10-year baseline. Specifically, it added \$1.1 billion for dairy programs, \$240 million for permanent disaster assistance programs, and a \$62 million net addition for cotton. The cotton addition is nearly \$3 billion from adding seed cotton to the farm commodity programs, offset by about \$2.9 billion in reductions from reallocating base acres and crop insurance. A version of these changes was in the Senate appropriations markup, Section 728 of S. 1603.

The BBA offsets some of these additions by extending sequestration on mandatory accounts under the BCA (**Appendix A**) for two more years, for FY2026 and FY2027, at an estimated future effect on agriculture accounts of \$2.6 billion.

Discretionary Budget Caps

Raising the budget caps for overall discretionary spending—that were set by the BCA—facilitates the development of a final full-year appropriation for FY2018. A majority in Congress desired greater spending for at least some of the appropriations subcommittees. For FY2018, it raises the nondefense discretionary cap by \$63 billion from \$516 billion to \$579 billion and for defense by \$80 billion from \$549 billion to \$629 billion. For FY2019, it raises the nondefense discretionary cap by \$68 billion and the defense cap by \$85 billion.²⁹

²⁹ CRS Insight IN10861, *Discretionary Spending Levels Under the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018*.

Table 3. Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, by Agency, FY2015-FY2018

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Agency or Major Program	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018				Change FY17 to FY18	
	P.L. 113-235	P.L. 114-113	P.L. 115-31	Admin. Request	House H.R. 3354	S. Cmte. S. 1603	Enacted	House-passed	Senate-reported
Title I. Agricultural Programs									
Departmental Administration	364.5	373.2	403.9	376.9	280.5	398.2	—	-123.4	-5.7
Research, Education and Economics									
Agricultural Research Service	1,177.6	1,355.9	1,269.8	993.1	1,194.1	1,182.4	—	-75.7	-87.4
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,289.5	1,326.5	1,362.9	1,252.8	1,343.8	1,373.2	—	-19.1	+10.3
National Agricultural Statistics Service	172.4	168.4	171.2	185.7	178.2	191.7	—	+7.0	+20.5
Economic Research Service	85.4	85.4	86.8	76.7	76.8	86.8	—	-10.0	+0.0
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	—	-0.1	+0.0
Marketing and Regulatory Programs									
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	874.5	897.6	949.4	812.9	907.8	956.4	—	-41.6	+7.0
Agricultural Marketing Service	82.4	82.5	86.2	78.6	76.7	90.2	—	-9.5	+4.0
Section 32 (M)	1,284.0	1,303.0	1,322.0	1,344.0	1,344.0	1,344.0	—	+22.0	+22.0
Grain Inspection, Packers, Stockyards Admin.	43.0	43.1	43.5	43.0	42.9	43.5	—	-0.6	+0.0
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	—	-0.1	+0.0
Food Safety									
Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,016.5	1,014.9	1,032.1	1,038.1	1,038.1	1,038.1	—	+6.0	+6.0
Under Secretary	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	—	-0.0	+0.0
Farm and Commodity Programs^a									
Farm Service Agency ^b	1,603.3	1,595.1	1,624.0					moved to Title II ^a	
<i>FSA Farm Loans: Loan Authority^c</i>	6,402.1	6,402.1	8,002.6					moved to Title II ^a	
Risk Management Agency Salaries and Exp.	74.8	74.8	74.8					moved to Title II ^a	

Agency or Major Program	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018				Change FY17 to FY18	
	P.L. 113-235	P.L. 114-113	P.L. 115-31	Admin. Request	House H.R. 3354	S. Cmte. S. 1603	Enacted	House-passed	Senate-reported
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (M)	8,930.5	7,858.0	8,667.0				moved to Title II ^a		
Commodity Credit Corporation (M)	13,444.7	6,871.1	21,290.7				moved to Title II ^a		
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	—	—	—	-0.9	-0.9
Subtotal									
Discretionary	6,786.9	7,020.3	7,107.7	4,861.2	5,141.2	5,363.1		-267.5^d	-45.7^d
<i>Mandatory (M; Section 32 in FY2018)</i>	<i>23,659.7</i>	<i>16,032.6</i>	<i>31,280.2</i>	<i>1,344.0</i>	<i>1,344.0</i>	<i>1,344.0</i>		<i>+22.0^d</i>	<i>+22.0^d</i>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>30,446.6</i>	<i>23,052.9</i>	<i>38,387.9</i>	<i>6,205.2</i>	<i>6,485.2</i>	<i>6,707.1</i>		<i>-245.5^d</i>	<i>-23.7^d</i>
Title II. Farm Production and Conservation^a									
Farm Service Agency ^b		moved from Title I ^a		1,508.8	1,555.4	1,627.0	—	-68.1	+3.0
<i>FSA Farm Loans: Loan Authority^c</i>		moved from Title I ^a		6,953.9	7,163.9	8,002.6	—	-838.7	+0.0
Risk Management Agency Salaries and Exp.		moved from Title I ^a		55.0	55.0	74.8	—	-19.8	+0.0
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (M)		moved from Title I ^a		8,245.0	8,245.0	8,245.0	—	-422.0	-422.0
Commodity Credit Corporation (M)		moved from Title I ^a		17,483.0	17,483.0	17,483.0	—	-3,807.7	-3,807.7
Conservation Programs									
Conservation Operations	846.4	850.9	864.5	766.0	864.5	874.1	—	+0.0	+9.6
Watershed and Flood Prevention	—	—	150.0	—	42.0	150.0	—	-108.0	+0.0
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	12.0	12.0	12.0	—	10.0	0.0	—	-2.0	-12.0
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	—	-0.0	+0.0
Subtotal									
Discretionary	859.3	863.8	1,027.4	2,330.2	2,527.8	2,726.4	—	-198.5^d	+0.1^d
<i>Mandatory (M; CCC, crop insurance in FY2018)</i>		moved from Title I I ^a		25,728.5	25,728.5	25,728.5	—	<i>-4,229.7^d</i>	<i>-4,229.7^d</i>
<i>Subtotal</i>		moved from Title I I ^a		28,058.7	28,256.3	28,454.9	—	<i>-4,428.2^d</i>	<i>-4,229.6^d</i>

Agency or Major Program	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018				Change FY17 to FY18	
	P.L. 113-235	P.L. 114-113	P.L. 115-31	Admin. Request	House H.R. 3354	S. Cmte. S. 1603	Enacted	House-passed	Senate-reported
Title III. Rural Development									
Salaries and Expenses (including transfers) ^e	678.2	682.9	675.8	624.0	656.6	675.8	—	-19.2	+0.0
Rural Housing Service	1,298.4	1,616.4	1,654.9	1,365.3	1,465.7	1,565.1	—	-189.2	-89.8
<i>RHS Loan Authority^c</i>	27,421.5	27,496.8	28,083.4	27,260.0	27,965.7	28,483.4	—	-117.7	+400.0
Rural Business-Cooperative Service ^f	103.2	90.5	97.7	—	83.6	95.5	—	-14.1	-2.2
<i>RBCS Loan Authority^c</i>	984.5	979.3	988.4	—	877.1	988.4	—	-111.3	+0.0
Rural Utilities Service	501.7	559.3	639.9	5.4	478.6	612.4	—	-161.3	-27.5
<i>RUS Loan Authority^c</i>	7,464.1	8,210.6	8,217.0	6,217.0	8,217.0	8,217.0	—	-0.1	+0.0
Rural Economic Infrastructure Grants	—	—	—	161.9	122.7	—	—	+122.7	+0.0
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	—	0.9	—	-0.9	+0.0
Subtotal, Discretionary	2,582.4	2,950.0	3,069.2	2,157.5	2,807.1	2,949.8	—	-262.0	-119.4
<i>Subtotal, RD Loan Authority^c</i>	35,870.1	36,686.7	37,288.9	33,477.0	37,059.8	37,688.9	—	-229.1	+400.0
Title IV. Domestic Food Programs									
Child Nutrition Programs (M)	21,300.2	22,149.7	22,794.0	24,256.3	24,280.9	24,296.5	—	+1,487.0	+1,502.5
WIC Program	6,623.0	6,350.0	6,350.0	6,150.0	6,150.0	6,350.0	—	-200.0	+0.0
SNAP, Food and Nutrition Act Programs (M)	81,837.6	80,849.4	78,480.7	73,612.5	73,610.0	73,612.5	—	-4,870.7	-4,868.2
Commodity Assistance Programs	278.5	296.2	315.1	293.6	317.1	317.1	—	+2.0	+2.0
Nutrition Programs Administration	150.8	150.8	170.7	148.5	148.5	153.8	—	-22.2	-16.9
Under Secretary	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	—	-0.0	+0.0
Subtotal									
Discretionary	7,094.1	6,838.9	6,884.7	6,615.9	6,664.5	6,887.9	—	-220.2	+3.2
<i>Mandatory (M)</i>	<i>103,096.7</i>	<i>102,958.1</i>	<i>101,226.7</i>	<i>97,845.8</i>	<i>97,842.9</i>	<i>97,842.9</i>	—	<i>-3,383.8</i>	<i>-3,383.8</i>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>110,190.9</i>	<i>109,797.0</i>	<i>108,111.3</i>	<i>104,461.7</i>	<i>104,507.4</i>	<i>104,730.8</i>	—	<i>-3,604.0</i>	<i>-3,380.5</i>

Agency or Major Program	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018				Change FY17 to FY18	
	P.L. 113-235	P.L. 114-113	P.L. 115-31	Admin. Request	House H.R. 3354	S. Cmte. S. 1603	Enacted	House-passed	Senate-reported
Title V. Foreign Assistance									
Foreign Agricultural Service	181.4	191.6	196.6	188.2	195.3	197.5	—	-1.3	+0.9
Food for Peace Title II, and admin. expenses	1,468.5	1,468.5 ^g	1,466.1 ^g	0.1	1,400.1	1,600.1	—	-66.0	+134.0
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	191.6	201.6	201.6	0.0	201.6	206.6	—	+0.0	+5.0
CCC Export Loan Salaries	6.7	6.7	8.5	6.7	6.7	8.5	—	-1.8	+0.0
Under Secretary	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	—	+0.9	+0.9
Subtotal	1,848.3	1,868.5	1,872.9	195.1	1,804.7	2,013.7	—	-68.2	+140.8
Title VI. Related Agencies									
Food and Drug Administration	2,597.3	2,729.6	2,771.2	1,828.5	2,768.1	2,772.2	—	-3.0	+1.0
Commodity Futures Trading Commission ^h	[250.0]	250.0	[250.0]	250.0	248.0	[250.0] ⁱ	—	-2.0	+0.0
Subtotal	2,597.3	2,979.6	[3,021.2]	2,078.5	3,016.1	[3,022.2]	—	-5.0	+1.0
Title VII. General Provisions									
Reductions in Mandatory Programsⁱ									
a. Environmental Quality Incentives Program	-136.0	-209.0	-179.0	-209.0	—	-179.0	—	+179.0	+0.0
b. Watershed Rehabilitation Program	-69.0	-68.0	-54.0	-55.0	-55.0	-55.0	—	-1.0	-1.0
c. Conservation Stewardship Program	-7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
d. Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	-122.0	-125.0	-125.0	-125.0	-125.0	-125.0	—	+0.0	+0.0
e. Biorefinery Assistance Program	-16.0	-19.0	-20.0	-175.0	-175.0	-36.0	—	-155.0	-16.0
f. Biomass Crop Assistance Program	-2.0	-20.0	-20.0	-20.0	-21.0	-21.0	—	-1.0	-1.0
g. The Emergency Food Assistance Program	—	—	+19.0	—	—	—	—	-19.0	-19.0
h. Cushion of Credit (Rural Development)	-179.0	-179.0	-132.0	-176.0	-196.0	-196.0	—	-64.0	-64.0
i. Section 32	-121.0	-216.0	-231.0	-263.0	-263.0	-263.0	—	-32.0	-32.0

Agency or Major Program	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018				Change FY17 to FY18	
	P.L. 113-235	P.L. 114-113	P.L. 115-31	Admin. Request	House H.R. 3354	S. Cmte. S. 1603	Enacted	House-passed	Senate-reported
j. Other CHIMPS and rescissions	-133.0	+5.0	-2.0	-9.0	-55.0	-66.0	—	-53.0	-64.0
Subtotal, CHIMPS	-785.0	-831.0	-744.0	-1,032.0	-890.0	-941.0	—	-146.0	-197.0
Rescissions (discretionary)	-17.0	-34.0	-854.0	-899.7	-600.0	-800.0	—	+254.0	+54.0
Other appropriations									
a. Disaster/emergency programs	116.0	273.0	234.8 ^k	—	—	—	—	-234.8	-234.8
b. Other appropriations	6.6	283.1 ^g	237.4 ^g	—	6.5	35.1	—	-230.9	-202.3
Subtotal, Other appropriations	122.6	556.1	472.2	—	6.5	35.1	—	-465.7	-437.1
Total, General Provisions	-679.4	-308.9	-1,125.8	-1,931.7	-1,483.5	-1,705.9	—	-357.7	-580.1
Scorekeeping Adjustments^l									
Disaster declaration in this bill	-116.0	-130.0	-206.1 ^k	—	—	—	—	+206.1	+206.1
Other scorekeeping adjustments	-398.0	-332.0	-524.0	-485.0	-481.0	-482.0	—	+43.0	+42.0
Subtotal, Scorekeeping adjustments	-514.0	-462.0	-730.1	-485.0	-481.0	-482.0	—	+249.1	+248.1
Totals									
Discretionary: Senate basis w/o CFTC	20,575.0	[21,500.0]	20,877.0	15,571.6	[19,748.9]	20,525.1	—	-1,128.1	-351.9
Discretionary: House basis w/ CFTC	[20,825.0]	21,750.0	[21,127.0]	15,821.6	19,996.9	[20,775.1]	—	-1,130.1	-351.9
Mandatory (M)	126,756.5	118,990.7	132,506.9	124,918.3	124,915.4	124,915.4	—	-7,591.5	-7,591.5
Total: Senate basis w/o CFTC	147,331.5	140,490.7	153,383.9	140,489.9	144,664.3	145,440.5	—	-8,719.5	-7,943.4
Total: House basis w/ CFTC	147,581.5	140,740.7	153,633.9	140,739.9	144,912.3	145,690.5	—	-8,721.5	-7,943.4

Source: CRS, using appropriations text and report tables, and unpublished Congressional Budget Office (CBO) tables. Reflects H.R. 3354 as amended from H.R. 3268.

Notes: Amounts are nominal budget authority in millions of dollars. Amounts are discretionary authority unless labeled otherwise; (M) indicates that the account is mandatory authority (or primarily mandatory authority). Bracketed amounts are not in the official totals due to differing House-Senate jurisdiction for CFTC but are shown for comparison.

- a. Row headings reflect recent USDA reorganization. The Farm Service Agency and Risk Management Agency were moved from Title I to Title II, as was the Commodity Credit Corporation and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in mandatory spending.

- b. Includes regular FSA salaries and expenses, plus transfers for farm loan program salaries and administrative expenses. Also includes farm loan program loan subsidy, State Mediation Grants, Dairy Indemnity Program (mandatory funding), and Grassroots Source Water Protection Program. Does not include appropriations to the Foreign Agricultural Service for export loans and P.L. 480 administration that are transferred to FSA.
- c. Loan authority is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed with a loan subsidy. This amount is not added in the budget authority subtotals or totals.
- d. Differences were computed using amounts for FY2017 that were adjusted to reflect the placement of agencies under the reorganization.
- e. Includes Rural Development salaries and expenses and transfers from the three rural development agencies for salaries and expenses. Amounts for the agencies thus reflect program funds for loans and grants.
- f. Amounts for the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS) are before the rescission in the Cushion of Credit account, unlike in Appropriations Committee tables. The rescission is included with the CHIMPS as classified by CBO, which allows the RBCS subtotal to remain positive.
- g. In addition to the regular appropriations for Food for Peace Title II grants in Title V (\$1.466 billion), extra appropriations were made under General Provisions in FY2016 (\$250 million) and FY2017 (\$134 million).
- h. Jurisdiction for CFTC is in the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee and the Senate Financial Services Appropriations Subcommittee. After FY2008, CFTC is carried in enacted Agriculture appropriations in even-numbered fiscal years in House Agriculture markup but not in Senate Agriculture markup. Bracketed amounts are not in the official totals due to differing House-Senate jurisdiction for CFTC but are shown for comparison.
- i. Senate Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, chairman's draft, in lieu of subcommittee markup, November 20, 2017.
- j. Includes reductions (limitations and rescissions) to mandatory programs that may also be known as CHIMPS.
- k. Includes \$206 million appropriated for the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) and Emergency Watershed Program (EWP) in the FY2017 second CR (P.L. 114-254, Section 185) that were offset as emergency spending. Another \$29 million for ECP was included in the final appropriation (Section 753).
- l. "Scorekeeping adjustments" are not necessarily appropriated items and may not be shown in appropriations committee tables but are part of the official CBO score (accounting) of the bill. They predominantly include "negative subsidies" in loan program accounts and adjustments for disaster designations in the bill.

Appendix A. Budget Sequestration

Sequestration is a process of automatic, largely across-the-board reductions that permanently cancel mandatory and/or discretionary budget authority.³⁰ Sequestration is triggered as a budget enforcement mechanism when federal spending would exceed statutory budget goals.³¹ Sequestration is currently authorized in the BCA (P.L. 112-25) for discretionary spending through FY2021 and for mandatory spending through FY2027, as amended by subsequent acts and explained below.

Besides FY2013—when the timing of appropriations and the first year of sequestration resulted in triggering sequestration on discretionary spending—Bipartisan Budget Acts in 2013, 2015, and 2018 (P.L. 113-67, P.L. 114-74, and P.L. 115-123, respectively) have avoided sequestration on discretionary spending. These acts raised the discretionary budget caps that were placed in statute by the BCA and allowed Congress to enact larger appropriations than were allowed under the BCA. Sequestration, however, continues to apply to certain accounts of mandatory spending and is not avoided by the Bipartisan Budget Acts (**Table A-1**).

The original FY2021 sunset on the sequestration of *mandatory* accounts has been extended four times to pay for avoiding sequestration of *discretionary* spending in the near term or as a general budgetary offset for other bills:

1. Congress extended the duration of mandatory sequestration by two years (until FY2023) as an offset in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013.³²
2. Congress extended it by another year (until FY2024) to maintain retirement benefits for certain military personnel (P.L. 113-82).
3. Congress extended sequestration on non-exempt mandatory accounts another year (until FY2025) as an offset in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015.³³
4. Congress extended sequestration on non-exempt mandatory accounts by another two years (until FY2027) as an offset in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123 Division C, Section 30101(c)).³⁴

Some farm bill mandatory programs are exempt from sequestration. The nutrition programs and the Conservation Reserve Program are statutorily exempt,³⁵ and some prior legal obligations in crop insurance and the farm commodity programs may be exempt³⁶ as determined by OMB.³⁷ Generally speaking, the experience since FY2013 is that OMB has ruled that most of crop

³⁰ CRS Report R43411, *The Budget Control Act of 2011: Legislative Changes to the Law and Their Budgetary Effects*.

³¹ CRS Report R42972, *Sequestration as a Budget Enforcement Process: Frequently Asked Questions*.

³² CBO, *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013*, December 11, 2013, <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/44964>.

³³ CBO, *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015*, October 28, 2015, <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/50938>. In addition to extending the duration of sequestration, Congress used crop insurance as a budgetary offset in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015. The effect was temporary, however, and the crop insurance reduction was restored. For more background, see the section on crop insurance and the Standard Reinsurance Agreement in CRS Report R44240, *Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2016 Appropriations*.

³⁴ CBO, *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018*, February 8, 2018, <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/53556>.

³⁵ 2 U.S.C. 905 (h), and 2 U.S.C. 905 (g)(1)(A).

³⁶ 2 U.S.C. 905 (g)(2), and 2 U.S.C. 906 (j).

³⁷ Some administrative expenses may be subject to sequestration, and therefore programs that are otherwise exempt may have a relatively small sequesterable amount compared to their total budget authority.

insurance is exempt from sequestration, while the farm commodity programs, disaster assistance, and most conservation programs have been subject to it.³⁸

For example, under the 2014 farm bill, the first farm commodity program payments began to be paid in October 2015, and USDA indicated that they would be subject to the 6.8% reduction that was applicable to FY2016.³⁹

Thus, sequestration on non-exempt *mandatory* accounts continues in FY2018. Non-exempt mandatory spending in agriculture accounts are reduced by a 6.6% sequestration rate and thus are paid at 93.4% of what they would have otherwise provided. This results in a reduction of about \$1.3 billion less than what would have been authorized from mandatory agriculture accounts in FY2018.

Table A-1 shows the rates of sequestration that have been announced so far and the total amounts of budget authority that have been cancelled from accounts in the Agriculture appropriations bill. **Table A-2** provides additional detail at the account level for sequestration on mandatory accounts within the jurisdiction of Agriculture appropriations.

Table A-1. Sequestration from Discretionary and Mandatory Agriculture Appropriations

(sequestered budget authority in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Discretionary Accounts		Mandatory Accounts	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
2013	5.0%	1,153	5.1%	713
2014	—	—	7.2%	1,052
2015	—	—	7.3%	1,153
2016	—	—	6.8%	1,819
2017	—	—	6.9%	1,686
2018	—	—	6.6%	1,316

Source: CRS, compiled from OMB, *Reports to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions*, various fiscal years. Available for FY2018 at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/omb-reports> and FY2013-FY2017 at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/omb/legislative_reports/sequestration.

Notes: Sequestration rates listed here are for non-exempt, non-defense accounts. Amount totals were computed by CRS, as compiled in **Table A-2**.

³⁸ CRS Report R42050, *Budget “Sequestration” and Selected Program Exemptions and Special Rules*.

³⁹ Southwest Farm Press, “Vilsack Announces 6.8% ARC/PLC Cuts Forthcoming,” October 8, 2015, <http://southwestfarmpress.com/government/vilsack-announces-68-arcplc-cuts-forthcoming-2014-2016-payments-farmers>.

Table A-2. Sequestration of Mandatory Accounts in Agriculture Appropriations
(sequestered budget authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<i>Sequestration rate on non-exempt, non-defense mandatory accounts</i>	5.1%	7.2%	7.3%	6.8%	6.9%	6.6%
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u>						
Office of the Secretary	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Office of Chief Economist	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural Research Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	—	—	—	9.9	10.0	—
Extension	0.3	0.4	1.8	—	—	3.3
Biomass Research and Development	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	—
Integrated Activities	—	—	7.3	—	—	6.6
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service						
Salaries appropriation	13.6	18.8	21.5	20.1	19.5	18.8
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Food Safety Inspection Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grain Inspection Packers and Stockyards Administration	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Agricultural Marketing Service						
Section 32	40.4	79.7	81.9	77.3	79.6	78.1
Milk Market Orders Assessment Fund	2.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0
Perishable Ag Commodities Act	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Expenses and refunds	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.4
Payments to States and Possessions	—	—	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.6
Marketing Services	—	—	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Risk Management Agency	—	—	—	—	0.6	—
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	3.0	4.2	5.9	3.5	3.9	3.7
Farm Service Agency						
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund	329.5	573.7	710.8	1,388.6	1,238.6	904.1
Agricultural Credit Insurance Corporation	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.3
Pima Cotton Trust Fund	—	—	—	1.1	1.1	1.1
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund	—	—	—	2.0	2.1	2.0
Agricultural Disaster Relief Fund	70.0	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco Trust Fund	49.0	69.1	—	—	—	—
Natural Resources Conservation Service						
Farm Security and Rural Investment Programs	171.2	263.1	269.9	265.7	281.5	254.9
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	—	11.9	11.2	4.7	4.7	4.4
Rural Development, Rural Business Cooperative Service						

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Rural Energy for America Program	1.1	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3
Rural Microenterprise Investment Program	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Energy Assistance Payments	3.3	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Biorefinery Assistance Program	—	—	3.7	3.4	1.4	1.3
Rural Economic Development Grants	—	—	—	1.6	—	—
Foreign Agricultural Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Food and Nutrition Service ^a						
SNAP	4.7	8.0	8.4	9.8	10.6	9.6
Child Nutrition Programs	2.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.0
Commodity Assistance Program	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
WIC	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Related Agencies						
Food and Drug Administration						
Revolving Fund for Certification	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
User Fees	16.3	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.2	0.1
Total	713.3	1,051.9	1,153.0	1,818.9	1,685.6	1,315.9

Source: CRS, compiled from OMB, *Reports to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions*, various fiscal years. Available for FY2018 at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/omb-reports> and FY2013-FY2017 at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/omb/legislative_reports/sequestration.

Notes: Sequestration rates are for non-exempt, non-defense accounts. The sequesterable budget authority for each row may be computed by dividing the amount of sequestration by the sequestration rate. Column totals were computed by CRS.

- a. Benefits from the nutrition programs are generally exempt from sequestration by statute, but some administrative expenses in these programs may be subject to sequestration, and therefore a relatively small portion of the total budget authority may be sequesterable.

Appendix B. Action on Agriculture Appropriations

Table B-1. Congressional Action on Agriculture Appropriations Since FY1997

Fiscal Year	House Action			Senate Action			Final Appropriation			CRS Report
	Subcmte.	Cmte.	Floor	Subcmte.	Cmte.	Floor	Enacted ^a	Public Law		
1997	5/30/1996	6/6/1996	6/12/1996	7/10/1996	7/11/1996	7/24/1996	8/6/1996	E P.L. 104-180	IB96015	
1998	6/25/1997	7/14/1997	7/24/1997	7/15/1997	7/17/1997	7/24/1997	11/18/1997	E P.L. 105-86	97-201	
1999	6/10/1998	6/16/1998	6/24/1998	6/9/1998	6/11/1998	7/16/1998	10/21/1998	O P.L. 105-277	98-201	
2000	5/13/1999	5/24/1999	6/8/1999	6/15/1999	6/17/1999	8/4/1999	10/22/1999	E P.L. 106-78	RL30201	
2001	5/4/2000	5/16/2000	7/11/2000	5/4/2000	5/10/2000	7/20/2000	10/28/2000	E P.L. 106-387	RL30501	
2002	6/6/2001	6/27/2001	7/11/2001	Polled out ^b	7/18/2001	10/25/2001	11/28/2001	E P.L. 107-76	RL31001	
2003	6/26/2002	7/26/2002	—	7/23/2002	7/25/2002	—	2/20/2003	O P.L. 108-7	RL31301	
2004	6/17/2003	7/9/2003	7/14/2003	7/17/2003	11/6/2003	11/6/2003	1/23/2004	O P.L. 108-199	RL31801	
2005	6/14/2004	7/7/2004	7/13/2004	9/8/2004	9/14/2004	—	12/8/2004	O P.L. 108-447	RL32301	
2006	5/16/2005	6/2/2005	6/8/2005	6/21/2005	6/27/2005	9/22/2005	11/10/2005	E P.L. 109-97	RL32904	
2007	5/3/2006	5/9/2006	5/23/2006	6/20/2006	6/22/2006	—	2/15/2007	Y P.L. 110-5	RL33412	
2008	7/12/2007	7/19/2007	8/2/2007	7/17/2007	7/19/2007	—	12/26/2007	O P.L. 110-161	RL34132	
2009	6/19/2008	—	—	Polled out ^b	7/17/2008	—	3/11/2009	O P.L. 111-8	R40000	
2010	6/11/2009	6/18/2009	7/9/2009	Polled out ^b	7/7/2009	8/4/2009	10/21/2009	E P.L. 111-80	R40721	
2011	6/30/2010	—	—	Polled out ^b	7/15/2010	—	4/15/2011	Y P.L. 112-10	R41475	
2012	5/24/2011	5/31/2011	6/16/2011	Polled out ^b	9/7/2011	11/1/2011	11/18/2011	O P.L. 112-55	R41964	
2013	6/6/2012	6/19/2012	—	Polled out ^b	4/26/2012	—	3/26/2013	O P.L. 113-6	R43110	
2014	6/5/2013	6/13/2013	—	6/18/2013	6/20/2013	—	1/17/2014	O P.L. 113-76	R43110	
2015	5/20/2014	5/29/2014	—	5/20/2014	5/22/2014	—	12/16/2014	O P.L. 113-235	R43669	
2016	6/18/2015	7/8/2015	—	7/14/2015	7/16/2015	—	12/18/2015	O P.L. 114-113	R44240	
2017	4/13/2016	4/19/2016	—	5/17/2016	5/19/2016	—	5/5/2017	O P.L. 115-31	R44588	
2018	6/28/2017	7/12/2017	9/14/2017	7/18/2017	7/20/2017	—	—	—	—	

Source: CRS.

- E = Enacted as standalone appropriation (seven times over 21 years); O = Omnibus appropriation (12 times); Y = Year-long CR (two times).
- A procedure that permits a Senate subcommittee to transmit a bill to its full committee without a formal markup session. See CRS Report RS22952, *Proxy Voting and Polling in Senate Committee*.

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