2013 Explanatory Notes
Commodity Credit Corporation

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# COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

## Purpose Statement

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC or 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, helps in 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.

Historically, the principal operations conducted by CCC related to the operation of price and income support programs for producers of agricultural commodities. While the CCC Charter Act provides broad authority with respect to the support of U.S. Agriculture, the majority of CCC activities are those that the Corporation is required to implement under various statutes, such as the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (the 2008 Act). Operations of the CCC include:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buying | Donating | Transporting | Crop Loss Protection |
| Selling | Lending | Making Payments | |
| Bartering | Storing | Conservation Operations | |

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 the Food For Peace Act (P.L. 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.

The Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts of 1966 made provision for terminating interest after June 30, 1964 on the portion of the Corporation's borrowings from the Treasury equal to the unreimbursed realized losses recorded on the books of the Corporation after the end of the fiscal year in which such losses are realized.

**Contract Authority**
Support and other programs required by statute may result in the Corporation's incurring obligations in excess of available funds or borrowing authority. Such obligations are liquidated from subsequent appropriations and other funds that may become available to the Corporation. Any increase in obligations in excess of available fund resources is reported as contract authority in the year involved; a decrease is reported as the application of appropriations and other funds to liquidate the contract authority.

**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. However, the Corporation has continued to be reimbursed by annual appropriations for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, except under the enactment of the 2000 Appropriations Act. The 2000 Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-78, authorized a current, indefinite appropriation up to the amount of actual losses reflected on the books of the Corporation as of the close of the immediately preceding fiscal year. The 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2012 Appropriations Acts, P.L. 107-76, P.L. 108-7, P.L. 108-199, P.L. 108-447, P.L. 109-97, P.L. 110-5, P.L. 110-161, P.L. 111-8, P.L. 111-80, and P.L 112-55, respectively, authorized the Corporation to be reimbursed 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).

CCC Export Credit Guarantee Liquidating Account. Under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, a permanent, indefinite appropriation for the Corporation's Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM-102 and GSM-103) is authorized to cover the obligations and commitments of pre-fiscal year 1992 guarantees. Therefore, the Export Credit Guarantee Program activity is no longer financed through CCC borrowing authority.

CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program Account. Under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, a permanent, indefinite appropriation for the Corporation's Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM-102, including Facility Guarantees) is authorized to cover the subsidy costs of the current year's program. The 2013 estimate represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cash flows over the lifetime of the credit guarantees to be made in 2013. A current, definite amount is appropriated by Congress for the administrative costs of carrying out the export guarantee programs. Therefore, CCC borrowing authority is not used.

Hazardous Waste Management Program. Legislation affecting this program includes the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. CCC conducted a grain storage program from the 1930's to the early 1970's. At its peak during the 1950's, CCC operated grain storage facilities on leased property at approximately 4,500 locations nationwide. During this period, some of the grain was authorized for fumigation using carbon tetrachloride to control destructive insects. In 1985, use of carbon tetrachloride was prohibited and the EPA assigned a maximum allowable contaminant level. Since that time, over 50 former CCC grain bin sites have been found to have carbon tetrachloride ground water contamination levels exceeding the EPA maximum. From 1992 through 2003, CCC received annual funding from the USDA Hazardous Waste Management Fund to conduct its own investigations. For 2003 and 2004, USDA funding was greatly reduced, and for 2005 and 2006 no funding was provided; therefore CCC has relied more on its Section 11 borrowing authority to conduct both operation and maintenance of existing treatment systems as well as remedial actions. In 2011, $4.2 million was provided for reimbursable agreements through Section 11, but this amount may change in 2012. CCC is authorized to use its borrowing authority, not to exceed $5 million, for site investigations, ongoing operations and maintenance and remediation expenses.

## COMMODITY PROGRAMS

CCC provides loans, purchases, and payments along with other programs in order to support farm income and prices and stabilize commodity markets. These actions are authorized under the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (2002 Farm Bill).

CCC is required to support the price of dairy products. Marketing assistance loans are required to be available for wheat, feed grains, cotton, long grain and medium grain rice, soybeans, minor oilseeds, pulse crops, honey, wool and mohair at levels provided for by law. Pulse crops include both large and small chickpeas. CCC has to make an offer, open to all producers, to make loans upon or purchase any quantity of these commodities produced which meet eligibility requirements. Eligibility requirements include grade, moisture content, adequacy of storage, and compliance with conservation use provisions. Income support in the form of direct and counter-cyclical payments is required by law to be available to growers of feed grain, wheat, upland cotton, soybeans, minor oilseeds, peanuts and rice.

The 2008 Farm Bill added the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program as an alternative to counter-cyclical payments and in exchange for a 20 percent reduction in direct payments and a 30 percent reduction in marketing assistance loans rates for all commodities produced on the farm except for seed cotton loans. The election to enroll a farm in ACRE may be made for any of the crop years 2009-2012, but once the election is made, it is irrevocable through the 2012 crop.

CCC has little control over the volume of loan business it must handle. The relationship of the market price for each commodity to the loan rate largely determines the volume of that commodity which will be placed under loan or acquired by the CCC. Price, in turn, is determined by weather conditions, insect damage, use of fertilizers, existing supplies, domestic and export demand, and all other factors influencing production and affecting the market. Dispositions of inventory are governed by the same set of economic factors. These circumstances can cause tremendous variations over relatively short periods in the volume of CCC commodity loan and related operations.

USDA has incorporated stochastic price and production variability into its 10-year budget baseline process starting with the 2007 President’s Budget. For the 2010-2021 crops, CCC outlay projections for counter-cyclical payments, marketing loan benefits, and milk income loss contract payments are based on price probability distributions and flexibilities generated by the Economic Research Services’ Food and Agricultural Policy Simulation model. This approach was used for feed grains (corn, barley, sorghum, oats), wheat, rice, upland cotton, soybeans, sugar and dairy. The following paragraphs highlight specific commodity activity:

**Dairy program**. Dairy qualifies for milk price supports and dairy market loss payments. The 2008 Farm Bill authorized the Dairy Product Price Support Program, which is effective for calendar years 2008-2012. It requires the Secretary to support the price of cheddar cheese, butter and nonfat dry milk through purchases of such products at prices not less than $1.13 per pound for cheddar cheese in blocks, not less than $1.10 per pound for cheddar cheese in barrels, not less than $1.05 per pound for butter, and not less than $0.80 per pound for nonfat dry milk. Purchase prices for milk products may be adjusted lower based on preset levels of product net removals. The 2008 Farm Bill extends the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program through September 30, 2012. The payment calculation percentage is raised from 34 to 45 percent and the payment quantity is raised from 2,400,000 to 2,985,000 million pounds per fiscal year effective October 1, 2008 through August 31, 2012. A feed cost adjuster is added that raises the $16.94 base price when the national average ration cost exceeds $7.35 per hundredweight for a given month.

**Tobacco program**. The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, P.L. 108-357 eliminated the tobacco program effective with the 2005 crop. In return for termination of the program, growers and quota holders will receive a "buyout." The owner of quota is paid $7 per pound for the quota they hold. The actual producer is paid $3 per pound for quota they produced. The legislation eliminates all geographic and poundage restrictions on tobacco production as well as price support. The buyout cost is funded by assessments on the tobacco product manufacturers and importers. The program will cost $10.14 billion and the growers and quota holders will be paid over a 10-year period.

**Peanut price support program**. Under the 2008 Farm Bill, peanuts qualify for ACRE or direct payments, counter-cyclical payments, marketing assistance loans and loan deficiency payments for the 2009 through 2012 crops.

The 2002 Farm Bill terminated the marketing quota programs and repealed price support programs. The prior quota programs remained in effect for the 2001 crop only, with payments being made during fiscal years 2002 through 2006. This legislation also established marketing assistance loans for the 2002 through 2007 crops, with a loan rate of $355 per ton. The payment rate is the amount by which the established loan rate exceeds the rate at which a loan may be repaid. The Farm Bill also requires that for crop years 2002 through 2006, CCC pay storage, handling, and other associated costs to ensure proper storage of peanuts for which a loan is made. This authority terminates beginning with the 2007 crop.

**Sugar program**. Sugar qualifies for price support. The 2002 Farm Bill extended the national average sugar loan rates to cover through the 2007 crops at 18 cents per pound for raw cane sugar and 22.9 cents per pound for refined beet sugar. Loans are available to processors of domestically grown sugarcane and sugar beets for a term of nine months that fall within one fiscal year. The non-recourse loans are available through the 2007 crop for processors of domestically produced sugar beets and sugarcane including for in-process sugar. Loans for in-process sugar have a loan rate of 80 percent of the loan rate for raw cane sugar or refined beet sugar (based on the source material used). If forfeitures occur, the processor shall convert the in-process into final product at no cost to the CCC. Upon transfer, the processor will receive payment based on the loan rate less 80 percent of raw cane or refined beet sugar rate times the quantity of sugar transferred. The 2008 Farm Bill increased the loan rates for beet and cane sugar and extended the marketing allotment provisions of the 2002 Act, except they are now permanent and cannot be set at a level less than 85 percent of estimated sugar deliveries for human consumption. The 2008 Farm Bill introduced the Feedstock Flexibility Program, which requires the diversion of sugar from food use to ethanol producers, if needed, to keep sugar prices above levels at which sugar processors might otherwise forfeit sugar under loan to the CCC. If the program is managed correctly, CCC will purchase surplus and preempt any forfeitures.

**Non-Insured Assistance Program (NAP).** The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354, removed the authority in the Agricultural Act of 1949 for disaster payments and expanded crop insurance authorities to provide for catastrophic coverage at 50 percent yield protection at a flat fee for crops currently covered by insurance programs. Farmers are able to pay an additional premium to increase coverage. Where crop insurance coverage is not available through the Risk Management Agency, producers of crops for food and fiber and certain other crops are covered under NAP, which is financed by CCC and operated through the FSA. The program reimburses producers at the same rates and terms as the catastrophic crop insurance program.

**Payments to Producers:**

**Direct Payments and Counter-Cyclical Payments**. The 2002 Farm Bill rescinded production flexibility contracts and established direct and counter-cyclical payments for May 2002 through 2007. The eligible commodities for both direct payments and counter-cyclical payments are wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, other oilseeds, and peanuts. The 2008 Farm Bill adds long grain and medium grain rice and large chickpeas as eligible commodities.

Counter-cyclical payments are made to producers for eligible commodities for which payment yields and base acres are established if it is determined that the effective commodity price is less than the target commodity price. Counter-cyclical payments are made for the crop as soon as practicable after the end of the 12-month marketing year for the eligible commodity. If, before the end of the 12-month marketing year it is determined that counter-cyclical payments will be required for the eligible commodity, producers will be provided the option to receive partial payment of the projected counter-cyclical payment.

Direct payments are made to producers for eligible commodities for which payment yields and base acres are established. The commodity payment amount is calculated as follows: Payment Amount = specified rate x payment acres x payment yield. The producer can choose to receive advance payments (up to 50 percent) during the producer's selected month, which may be any month during the period beginning on December 1 of the calendar year before the calendar year in which the crop of the covered commodity is harvested through the month within which the direct payment would otherwise be made. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, P.L. 109-171, signed February 8, 2006, amended the 2002 Farm Bill by authorizing advance direct payments for covered commodities of up to 40 percent of the direct payment for the 2006 crop year and up to 22 percent for the 2007 crop year. The 2008 Farm Bill continues the 2002 Farm Bill payment rates; however, payment acres decrease from 85 to 83.3 percent of base acres for 2009-2011 crops, and no advance payments are available for the 2012 and subsequent crops.

Direct payments do not vary based upon actual production or prices. As a result, landowners receive direct payments during times of record profitability, yet the direct payments may not provide an adequate safety-net during difficult times. The 2013 budget proposes to eliminate them, an action that would result in increased counter-cyclical revenue payments and save the Government roughly $3 billion per year.

**Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) Payments.** The 2008 Farm Bill added the ACRE program for the 2009-2012 crop years. Producers who elect to enroll a farm in ACRE are eligible for ACRE payments in lieu of counter-cyclical payments on the farm and in exchange for a 20 percent reduction in direct payments on the farm and a 30 percent reduction in the marketing assistance loan rates for all commodities produced on the farm except the loan rate for seed cotton loans. The election to enroll a farm in ACRE may be made for any of the crop years 2009-2012, but once the election is made, it is irrevocable through the 2012 crop.

**Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments**. The 2002 Farm Bill authorized non-recourse marketing assistance loans to producers of each eligible loan commodity for 2002 through 2007. These loans have a term of 9 months beginning on the first day of the first month after the month in which the loan is made, and they cannot be extended. The producer must comply with applicable conservation requirements under subtitle B of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 and applicable wetland protection requirements under subtitle C of title XII of the Act during the term of the loan.

Producers of eligible commodities can repay a marketing assistance loan at a rate that is the lesser of the loan rate established for the commodity plus interest; or a rate that the Secretary determines. Special rules apply to upland cotton, rice, and extra long staple cotton. New crops eligible for marketing assistance loans include triticale, peas, lentils, honey, wool, and mohair. Producers also have the option for most commodities to take loan deficiency payments in lieu of a marketing assistance loan when repayment rates are below the loan rate.

The 2008 Farm Bill established specific loan rates for long grain and medium grain rice and restricted loan rate adjustments to grade and quality factors. Also, large chickpeas were added as a new marketing assistance loan commodity with a higher loan rate than small chickpeas.

**Market Loss Assistance for Asparagus Producers.** The 2008 Farm Bill authorized the use of $15 million to make payments to 2007 crop asparagus producers. Of the total, $7.5 million was available to fresh asparagus producers and $7.5 million was available to frozen market asparagus producers.

**Bio-based Fuel Production.** Section 4(e) of the CCC Charter Act authorizes CCC to take action to increase the consumption of agricultural commodities by "…aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities." Under this authority, CCC will make available up to $171 million to subsidize the production of bio-based jet fuel. Because there is no existing viable commercial source for the large-scale production of such fuel, CCC has entered into an agreement with the Department of Energy and the Navy to assist in the development of this product.

The following table shows estimated CCC payments made directly to producers, assuming the provisions of the 2008 Farm Bill:

**COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**
**Direct, Counter-Cyclical, ACRE, Production Flexibility, Marketing Loss Assistance,**
**Loan Deficiency, Emergency Disaster, and Noninsured Assistance Payments**
**Fiscal Years 2010 – 2013**
**(Thousands of Dollars)**

| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Production Flexibility Payments For all Commodities | $-49 | $-268 | 0 | 0 |
| Direct Payments: | | | | |
| Corn | 1,938,081 | 1,894,795 | $1,566,723 | $1,978,400 |
| Grain Sorghum | 184,149 | 180,360 | 150,800 | 189,100 |
| Barley | 75,242 | 72,325 | 66,450 | 77,900 |
| Oats | 2,837 | 2,774 | 2,436 | 2,900 |
| Total Feed Grains | 2,200,309 | 2,150,254 | 1,786,409 | 2,248,300 |
| Wheat | 1,060,708 | 1,025,273 | 872,774 | 1,073,214 |
| Upland Cotton | 588,871 | 555,797 | 473,123 | 592,477 |
| Rice | 418,137 | 394,077 | 322,799 | 410,392 |
| Peanuts | 68,650 | 65,087 | 55,463 | 67,655 |
| Soybeans | 543,104 | 530,529 | 434,678 | 548,000 |
| Other Oilseeds | 18,306 | 17,378 | 14,521 | 18,171 |
| Unidentified Commodity | 0 | 6,563 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Fixed Decoupled Payments | 4,898,085 | 4,744,958 | 3,959,767 | 4,958,209 |
| ACRE Payments: | | | | |
| Corn | 0 | 97,245 | 311 | 0 |
| Grain Sorghum | 0 | 937 | 0 | 7,000 |
| Barley | 0 | 15,123 | 410 | 0 |
| Oats | 0 | 2,117 | 293 | 0 |
| Total Feed Grains | 0 | 115,422 | 1,014 | 7,000 |
| Wheat | 0 | 304,378 | 6,000 | 0 |
| Upland Cotton | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| Rice | 0 | 0 | 3,499 | 2,600 |
| Lentils | 0 | 0 | 809 | 0 |
| Large Chickpeas | 0 | 0 | 1,301 | 0 |

| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Small Chickpeas | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry Edible Peas | 0 | 2,329 | 644 | 0 |
| Soybeans | 0 | 27 | 1 | 0 |
| Peanuts | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Oilseeds | 0 | 9,243 | 81 | 1 |
| Unidentified Commodity | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Acre Payments | 0 | 431,455 | 13,349 | 9,619 |
| Counter-Cyclical Payments **a**/: | | | | |
| Corn | -179 | -2 | 0 | 0 |
| Grain Sorghum | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley | -3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Feed Grains | -182 | -2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat | -1 | -2 | 0 | 0 |
| Upland Cotton | 889,938 | 82,643 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peanuts | 12,827 | 41,159 | 10,183 | 0 |
| Soybeans | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unidentified Commodity | 0 | 161 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Counter-Cyclical Payments | 902,584 | 123,959 | 10,183 | 0 |
| Market Loss Assistance Payments: | | | | |
| Dairy - Milk Income Loss Contract Payments. | 181,527 | 566 | 180,000 | 2,000 |
| Asparagus Market Loss Asst Payments | 0 | 14,766 | 234 | 0 |
| Other Commodities | -63 | -95 | 0 | 0 |
| Unidentified Commodity | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Market Loss and MILC Payments | 181,458 | 15,237 | 180,234 | 2,000 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments **a**/: | | | | |
| Corn | -162 | -383 | 0 | 0 |
| Grain Sorghum | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley | 1,274 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Feed Grains | 1,110 | -372 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat | 178,213 | 27,282 | 0 | 0 |
| Upland Cotton | 4,418 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice | -51 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lentils | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry Peas | -16 | -6 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool | 6,245 | 2,172 | 1,569 | 3,927 |
| Pelts | 1,639 | 1,063 | 149 | 489 |
| Mohair | 85 | 3 | 0 | 185 |
| Soybeans | 18 | -352 | 0 | 0 |

| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Oilseeds | -13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Loan Deficiency Payments | 191,647 | 29,790 | 1,718 | 4,601 |
| Noninsured Assistance Payments | 98,745 | 71,071 | 109,155 | 115,000 |
| Crop Disaster Program: | | | | |
| Crop Disaster Payments | -1,082 | -684 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency Livestock Asst Program | -79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree Assistance Program | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livestock Indemnity Program | -81 | -598 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Disaster Payments | -1,152 | -1,282 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Programs: | | | | |
| Upland Cotton Econ Adjustment Asst | 75,635 | 77,120 | 71,856 | 53,640 |
| ELS Cotton Competitiveness Payments | 27,866 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco Payments | 954,091 | 953,253 | 960,000 | 960,000 |
| Total Other Payments | 1,057,592 | 1,030,373 | 1,031,856 | 1,013,640 |
| **Payments, Grand Total** | **7,328,910** | **6,445,293** | **5,306,262** | **6,103,069** |

**a/** These estimates do not include stochastic add-ons.

## EXPORT PROGRAMS

**Export Credit Guarantees**. Under the short-term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), CCC guarantees (for up to 3 years) payments due 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 guarantee 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.

Total loan guarantee commitments in 2011 were $4.123 billion, all for the GSM-102 program. Total program levels for 2012 and 2013 are estimated to be $5.5 billion each year, including $5.4 billion for GSM-102 and $100 million for facility guarantees.

The 2013 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 guarantees issued since 1992, budget authority and outlays for these programs represent estimated subsidy costs over the life of the program, rather than claim 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. Budget authority is not required for 2013 subsidy due to a negative subsidy rate projected for the program. 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.

**Direct Export Credit**. Under the short-term export credit sales program, GSM-5, CCC may provide direct financing on terms not to exceed three years for the commercial sale of agricultural commodities from private stocks. There have been no sales under the direct credit program since 1985.

## CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Title II of the Food 2008 Farm Bill re-authorized funding for new and existing conservation programs implemented by FSA or NRCS. The bill provided funding through September 30, 2012 to 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. NRCS administers many of the programs that are financed through CCC, and detailed descriptions of program operations and performance indicators can be found under NRCS elsewhere in these Explanatory Notes.

**Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).** CRP, administered by FSA, is USDA's largest conservation/ environmental program. The purpose of CRP is to cost-effectively assist farm owners and operators in conserving and improving soil, water, air, and wildlife resources by converting highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage normally devoted to the production of agricultural commodities to long-term resource-conserving vegetative covers. CRP participants enroll acreage for periods of 10 to 15 years in exchange for annual rental payments, cost-share payments, and technical assistance for installing and maintaining approved conservation practices.

Established by the 1985 Food Security Act, CRP was amended and extended under subsequent farm bills. Most recently, the 2008 Farm Bill re-authorized CRP enrollment through December 31, 2012, decreased maximum CRP enrollment at any one time to 32 million acres beginning October 1, 2009, expanded Farmable Wetlands Program (FWP) eligibility, and included provisions for funding a tree thinning cost-share program and a transitions option. The transitions option is designed to encourage use of expiring CRP lands to assist beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers.

CRP enrolls land through both general and continuous signups. Under general signup provisions, producers compete for acceptance nationally during specified enrollment periods based on an environmental benefits index. Continuous signup is reserved for high environmental impact small-footprint practices such as riparian buffers, filter-strips, and wetland restorations, and is noncompetitive.

Most continuous signup enrollments are eligible for additional payments above and beyond payments made for general signup contracts. Most continuous practices receive annual incentives of up to 20 percent of the annual rental payment, plus an up-front signing incentive of $100-$150/acre and a practice incentive equal to 40 percent of installation costs, payable when practice installation is complete. Continuous signup also includes:

- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). Under Federal-State partnerships covering up to 100,000 acres per State with 20 percent of funding provided by the State, producers enroll specific practices on a continuous basis. CREP enrollments receive continuous sign-up incentives, and most CREP agreements provide for additional financial incentives.

- Farmable Wetland Program (FWP). Enrollment is limited to 1 million acres across all States, was originally limited to small non-flood-plain wetlands and adjacent uplands, and also receives continuous signup incentives. The 2008 Farm Bill expanded eligibility to include aquaculture ponds, flooded farmland, constructed wetlands, and associated buffers.

Since 2002, USDA enhanced CRP to increase environmental benefits by enrolling up to:

- 250,000 acres of bottomland hardwood trees to enhance wildlife habitat, sequester carbon, protect water quality, and reduce flood damage;

- 500,000 and 250,000 acres, respectively for restoration of floodplain and non-floodplain wetlands;
- 350,000 acres of upland bird habitat buffers;
- 150,000 acres to provide habitat for duck nesting in wetland complexes located in the Prairie Pothole region;
- 250,000 acres for restoration of longleaf pine ecosystems in the Southeastern U. S; and
- 650,000 acres to restore habitat for high-priority wildlife species throughout the U. S.

Beginning in 2009, incentive payments similar to those provided for other continuous signup practices were established for the wetland restoration initiatives noted above. This brought payment provisions for the wetland initiatives into line with the other initiatives.

General signups were held in 2010 and 2011, in which 4.0 million acres and 2.6 million acres respectively, were enrolled. Under continuous signup, including CREP and FWP, a combined total of 5.1 million acres were under contract as of the end of 2011. About 667,000 acres are projected to be enrolled under continuous signup in 2012.

Fiscal year 2011 ended with 31.1 million acres under contract. With contracts expiring on 4.4 million acres on September 30, 2011 and contracts beginning on 2.6 million acres from FY 2011's general signup and 200,000 acres of continuous signup, fiscal year 2012 enrollment began with 29.6 million acres under contract. There are 6.5 million acres scheduled to expire on September 30, 2012.

**Conservation Reserve Program**
**Net Expenditures**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| Program Level | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimated | 2013 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Assistance | $1,841,396 | $1,795,307 | $1,942,440 | $2,078,760 |
| Technical Assistance | 69,234 | 95,293 | 127,133 | 122,934 |
| Total, Program Level | $1,910,630 | $1,890,600 | $2,069,573 | $2,201,694 |

**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 shall 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 the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP). P.L. 109-234 increased funding for EFCRP by $100 million, to $504.1 million. P.L. 110-28 lifted a restriction limiting the program to calendar year 2006. EFCRP enrollment during calendar year 2006 was 180,175 acres. Signup ended on December 31, 2006 and resumed in August 2007. Since then an additional 114,143 acres have been enrolled. There were 294,318 acceptable acres as of December 2011. These acres do not count against the CRP maximum program authority.

**Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program.** The Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program was established by Section 2606 of the 2008 Farm Bill to encourage farmers and ranchers to allow public access on their lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreation based activities. It provided up to $50 million of CCC funding through 2012 to be granted to States that have public access programs. Outlays are estimated at $6.9 million for 2012, which are outlays from pre-2012 programs. P.L. 112-55, the 2012 appropriations act, effectively eliminated the program for 2012 by prohibiting the use of funding for salaries and expenses of employees to carry out the program.

**Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP).** BCAP was established by Section 9001 of the 2008 Farm Bill. Funded by the CCC, BCAP provides rental and cost-share payments to encourage production of biomass crops. Payments are also provided to offset collection, harvest, storage, and transportation costs of eligible material for use in a biomass conversion facility. BCAP was fully implemented in 2011, although payments for collection, harvest, and storage and transportation began in 2009. 2012 and 2013 outlays are estimated at $25.4 million and $11.0

million respectively. The 2012 appropriations act caps administrative expenses in support of BCAP at a program level not to exceed $17 million in new obligational authority.

**Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA).** The 2002 Farm Bill authorized the use of CCC funding of $20 million for each fiscal year 2004 through 2007, and $10 million for subsequent years, to provide grants to qualified public and private entities for educating agricultural producers about the full range of risk management activities, including futures, options, agricultural trade options, crop insurance, cash forward contracting, debt reduction, production diversion, farm resources risk reduction and other risk management strategies. The 2008 Farm Bill increased funding to $15 million for 2008-2012. There were no outlays in 2011 as funding was transferred out. CCC transferred $7.5 million to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), $6.0 million to the Risk Management Agency, and $1.5 million to the Agricultural Marketing Service in 2011. The 2012 appropriations act caps administrative expenses in support of AMA at a program level not to exceed $2.5 million for NRCS. Funding for the other two agencies is anticipated at the same level in 2012 as in 2011.

## OTHER CCC PROGRAMS

**Tree Assistance Program.** The following CCC funding was provided under Division B, Chapter 1, of the 2005 Military Construction Appropriations and Emergency Hurricane Supplemental Appropriations Act: Sec. 101(c)(1): Such sums as necessary (estimated at $10 million) for assistance to producers who suffered tree losses during the period December 1, 2003, to December 31, 2004, excluding those who received assistance from Section 32 for 2004 hurricane crop losses; Sec. 101(c)(2): $15 million for losses on production of periodic crops of timber; Sec. 111: $8.5 million for assistance to pecan producers for tree loss or damage due to any hurricane or tropical storm of the 2004 hurricane season in counties declared a disaster by the President. The Emergency Agricultural Disaster Assistance Act of 2006, P.L. 109-234, authorized such sums as are necessary from CCC to producers who suffered tree losses in hurricane-affected counties and fruit and tree nut producers in hurricane-affected counties for site preparation, replacement, rehabilitation and pruning. 2011 program outlays were 0.

**Milk Income Loss Contract.** The 1996 Farm Bill had established a Dairy Recourse Loan Program that was never implemented due to repeated legislative extensions of the Dairy Price Support Program. The 2002 Farm Bill repealed all legislative authority for the Dairy Recourse Loan Program, but established a new Milk Income Loss Contract Program, under which the Secretary may contract with eligible producers up to September 30, 2005, to make monthly payments when milk prices fall below specified levels. The Milk Income Loss Contract Program was extended through August 31, 2007 by the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, P.L. 109-171. The 2008 Farm Bill extends the MILC program through September 30, 2012. The Milk Income Loss Contract Program outlays in 2011 were $566,000.

**Payment Limitations**. In general, the 2002 Farm Bill revised the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308) for payment limitations. The total amount of direct payments made to a person during any crop year for one or more covered commodities may not exceed $40,000. The total amount of counter-cyclical payments made to a person during any crop year for one or more covered commodities may not exceed $65,000. The total amount of marketing loan gains and payments that a person may receive during any crop year may not exceed $75,000. The 2008 Farm Bill rescinded the three entity rule for payment limitation purposes for the 2009-2012 crops. Instead, payments are tracked as received directly or indirectly by an individual person or legal entity. Except for those who elect to receive ACRE payments, the direct payment limitation remains at $40,000 and the counter-cyclical payment limitation remains at $65,000. Beginning with the 2009 crop, the 2008 Farm Bill rescinds the payment limitation for both marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments. Commodity program payments are subject to farm and nonfarm adjusted gross income (AGI) limits for 2009-2012 crop years. The AGI limit for farm income is $750,000 and $500,000 for nonfarm income. The 2012 Agriculture Appropriations Act included a general provision that prohibited direct payments to individuals or entities with an average adjusted gross income in excess of $1 million. The 2013 Budget includes proposed legislation to eliminate direct payments.

**Foreign Market Development Programs.** CCC funds are used extensively to enhance U.S. competitiveness and expand foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products. The following programs highlight CCC activity in these areas:

**Market Access Program (MAP).** Under this program, CCC funds are used to reimburse participating organizations for a portion of the costs of carrying out overseas marketing and export promotion activities. Program participants include nonprofit agricultural trade organizations, State-regional trade groups, cooperatives, and private companies that qualify as small business concerns. The 2013 Budget assumes funding of $200 million.

**Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program (FMD).** Under the FMD, 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. These activities include technical assistance, trade servicing, and market research. Unlike MAP, Cooperator Program activities are carried out on a generic commodity basis and do not include brand-name or consumer promotions. The 2008 Farm Bill re-authorized the program through 2012. The 2013 level is expected to be established in the new Farm Bill.

**Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) Program.** TASC is designed to address unique barriers that prohibit or threaten the export of U.S. specialty crops. Under the program, grants are provided to assist U.S. organizations in activities designed to overcome phytosanitary and related technical barriers to trade. The 2008 Farm Bill re-authorized the program through 2012. The 2013 level is expected to be established in the new Farm Bill.

**Emerging Markets Program.** The Emerging Markets Program authorizes CCC funding to be made available to carry out technical assistance activities that promote the export of U.S. agricultural products and address technical barriers to trade in emerging markets. Many types of technical assistance activities are eligible for funding, including feasibility studies, market research, industry sector assessments, specialized training, and business workshops. The 2008 Farm Bill re-authorized this program through 2012. The 2013 level is expected to be established in the new Farm Bill.

**Quality Samples Program (QSP).** Under the QSP, CCC provides funding to assist private entities to furnish samples of U.S. agricultural products to foreign importers in order to overcome trade and marketing obstacles. The program provides foreign importers with a better understanding and appreciation of the characteristics of U.S. agricultural products. The program is carried out under the authority of the CCC Charter Act and is not subject to reauthorization under the Farm Bill. For 2013, the budget includes $2.5 million of CCC funding for this program.

**Export Subsidy Program - Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP).** Under the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP), CCC funds are used to make bonus payments to exporters of U.S. agricultural commodities to enable them to be price competitive and, thereby, make sales in targeted overseas markets where competitor countries are making subsidized sales.

U.S. dairy products were competitive in overseas markets during 2008 due to favorable world market conditions, and no bonuses were awarded under DEIP. However, this situation changed in 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 when bonus payments were made. The program level may increase or decrease from the level projected in the budget depending upon the relationship between U.S. and world market prices during the course of the programming year.

Estimates of the quantity of dairy products to be exported under DEIP and associated expenditures were formulated within the maximum allowable expenditures and quantity levels specified in conjunction with provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreement. These levels result in baseline projections that assume DEIP will not exceed $116.6 million annually through 2012. Actual DEIP subsidies are further limited on a product-by-product basis under the Uruguay Round.

**Transfers of Funds.** The 2002 and 2008 Farm Bills and the 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Appropriations Acts authorized CCC to transfer funds to various agencies to fulfill authorized programs through 2012. The following table shows recipient agencies and amounts of transfers for 2010 and 2011, and anticipated amounts for 2012 and 2013:

| CCC Farm Bill Transfers 1/ (Dollars in Thousands) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agencies Receiving Transfers: | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 |
| Agricultural Marketing Service | $61,500 | $66,500 | $66,500 | $2,000 |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service | 50,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 50,000 |
| Office of Chief Economist | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| National Institute of Food and Agriculture | 137,000 | 121,000 | 131,000 | |
| Departmental Administration | 2,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | |
| Food and Nutrition Service | 20,600 | 20,600 | 20,600 | 20,600 |
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | 2,939,276 | 3,127,014 | 3,462,500 | 3,548,500 |
| Risk Management Agency | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| Rural Development | 364,000 | 159,000 | 178,000 | 0 |
| Other Transfers | | | | 165,000 |
| Total | 3,581,376 | 3,576,114 | 3,940,600 | 3,790,100 |

**1**/ Excludes transfers to Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service for emergency plant and animal disease eradication programs.

**CCC NET EXPENDITURES**

CCC net expenditures for 2012 are estimated at $8.7 billion, a decrease of $.2 billion from 2011 outlays of $8.9 billion. Baseline expenditures for 2013 are estimated at $9.2 billion.

The following table shows CCC net expenditures by commodity and program for 2010 through 2013.

| COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION 2010, 2011 ACTUALS AND 2012, 2013 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES (Dollars in Thousands) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
| Corn | $1,965,104 | $1,862,690 | $1,697,245 | $2,008,358 |
| Grain Sorghum | 182,225 | 195,783 | 146,861 | 190,179 |
| Barley | 79,479 | 80,561 | 74,154 | 78,603 |
| Oats | 2,438 | 4,364 | 3,706 | 2,997 |
| Corn and Sorghum Products | -2,753 | 2663 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Feed Grains and Products | 2,226,493 | 2,146,061 | 1,921,966 | 2,280,137 |
| Wheat and Products | 1,279,673 | 1,377,880 | 1,005,336 | 1,099,094 |
| Rice | 535,420 | 364,366 | 323,224 | 431,382 |
| Upland Cotton | 1,667,538 | 677,568 | 648,131 | 656,709 |
| ELS Cotton | -5,365 | 696 | 1,930 | -388 |
| Tobacco | 21,488 | 24,560 | -19,550 | 1,240 |
| Honey | -298 | -285 | 38 | 7 |
| Dairy | 354,638 | 30,398 | 180,000 | 52,148 |
| Soybeans and Products | 564,431 | 522,841 | 453,244 | 548,487 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 17,376 | 25,287 | 15,703 | 18,938 |
| Sugar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peanuts | 102,822 | 76,716 | 71,094 | 71,084 |
| Wool and Mohair | 7,962 | 3,140 | 1,712 | 4,628 |
| Vegetable Oil Products | 32,613 | 93,854 | 27,207 | 41,167 |
| Other Commodities | 39,748 | 198,509 | -16,484 | 96 |
| Total Commodities | 6,844,540 | 5,541,591 | 4,613,551 | 5,204,729 |
| Tobacco Trust Fund | 936,556 | 931,836 | 981,000 | 960,000 |
| Export Guarantee Program, Liquidating | -5,303 | -16,184 | -1,000 | -5,000 |
| Export Guar. Program Account (subsidy and admin) | 70,467 | 131,707 | 76,000 | 7,000 |
| Market Access Program | 202,331 | 210,132 | 206,379 | 200,217 |
| Foreign Market Development Cooperator | 31,516 | 32,498 | 34,155 | 19,120 |
| Quality Samples Program | 1,170 | 1,447 | 2,082 | 2,219 |
| Export Donations - Ocean Transportation | 38,392 | 45,774 | 48,300 | 48,300 |
| Crop Disaster Assistance | -1,082 | -684 | 0 | 0 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 79,349 | 49,944 | 89,155 | 94,200 |
| Emergency Livestock Assistance | -79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| American Indian Livestock Indemnity | -81 | -598 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree Assistance | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bio-based Fuel Production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171,000 |
| Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) | 1,910,630 | 1,890,600 | 2,069,573 | 2,201,694 |
| Emergency Forestry CRP | 8,297 | 6,058 | 6,983 | 5,753 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | -4 | -12 | 0 | 0 |
| Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives Program | 0 | 22,687 | 6,902 | 0 |
| Pilot Program for Local and Regional Food Aid | 1,428 | 36,675 | 19,882 | 2,000 |
| Biomass Crop Assistance | 248,202 | 24,338 | 25,363 | 10,980 |
| Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops | 3,425 | 3,753 | 12,072 | 9,295 |
| Interest | -28,527 | -58564 | -7,599 | 10,553 |
| Change in Working Capital | -447,192 | -168,702 | 250,000 | 79,000 |
| CCC Operating Expenses | 13,711 | 6,496 | 6,496 | 6,496 |
| All Other | 94,943 | 213,988 | 263,928 | 147,671 |
| Total Programs and Expenses | 3,158,239 | 3,363,189 | 4,089,671 | 3,970,498 |
| Farm Storage Facility Loan Program Account | 12,451 | 6,738 | 7,000 | 0 |
| **Total Net Expenditures, CCC Baseline** | **10,015,230** | **8,911,518** | **8,710,222** | **9,175,227** |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Statement of Available Funds
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Item | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimated | 2013 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses | $15,079,163 | $15,089,209 | 9,526,872 | 11,018,509 |
| Purchase of Cheese and Cheese Products | 60,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program Account (permanent, indefinite) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account (current, discretionary) | 6,820 | 6,806 | 6,820 | 6,806 |
| CCC Storage Facility Program Account (permanent, indefinite) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Commodity Credit Corporation | 15,145,983 | 15,096,015 | 9,533,692 | 11,025,315 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Classification by Objects
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Obligations: | | | | | |
| 22.0 | Transportation of things............. | $50,903 | $51,541 | $198,800 | $195,300 |
| 25.2 | Other services............................ | 202,022 | 263,925 | 240,020 | 196,885 |
| 25.2 | Other services: storage and handling.. | 3,903 | 0 | 505 | 316 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials...................... | 1,638,622 | 985,462 | 950,130 | 889,214 |
| 41.0 | Grants............................................... | 9,668,526 | 9,772,454 | 7,670,713 | 8,474,538 |
| 43.0 | Interest and Dividends...................... | 8,578 | 7,207 | 11,002 | 45,630 |
| | Subtotal Direct Obligations.......... | 11,572,554 | 11,080,589 | 9,071,170 | 9,801,883 |
| Reimbursable Obligations | | | | | |
| 22.0 | Transportation of things............... | 850,599 | 1,081,182 | 877,139 | 750,000 |
| 26.0 | Supplies and materials.................. | 787,990 | 964,535 | 874,140 | 750,000 |
| 33.0 | Investments and loans.................. | 7,189,505 | 7,103,319 | 7,331,689 | 7,872,666 |
| | Subtotal, Reimbursable Obligations | 8,828,094 | 9,149,036 | 9,082,968 | 9,372,666 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations........... | 20,400,648 | 20,229,625 | 18,154,138 | 19,174,549 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

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 $5,000,000 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).

| Commodity Credit Corporation<br>Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2012 ……………………………………………………..… | $9,526,872,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2013………………………………………………………... | 11,018,509,000 |
| Change from 2012 Appropriations……………………………………….…… | +1,491,637,000 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Summary of Increases and Decreases – Current Law
(Dollars in thousands)

| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Change | 2012 Change | 2013 Change | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mandatory Appropriations: Reimbursement, Net Realized Losses……………………….. | $15,079,163 | +$10,046 | -$5,562,337 | +$1,491,637 | $11,018,509 |
| Total, Appropriation or Change……………………… | 15,079,163 | +10,046 | -5,562,337 | +1,491,637 | 11,018,509 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(Dollars in thousands)

| Item | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimated | Increase | 2013 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement of Losses: Appropriation……………… | $15,079,163 | $15,089,209 | $9,526,872 | $1,491,637 | $11,018,509 |

2012 losses will be reimbursed through the 2013 Appropriations Act.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Summary of Increases and Decreases – Proposed Legislation*
(Dollars in thousands)

| Item of Change | Current Law | Program Changes | President's Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net Outlays, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund ……......... | $9,175,227 | + $505,000 | $9,680,227 |

* Proposed legislation is presented on the basis of outlays, which do not reflect the 2013 reimbursement for net realized losses. Outlays during 2013 would be reflected in the 2014 reimbursement for net realized losses.

## PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

As part of the President's commitment to fiscal responsibility, the Budget includes significant offsets. The proposals include programmatic changes that:

1. Eliminate Direct Payments – The direct payment program provides producers fixed annual income payments for covered commodities based upon historical planted acres and yields. Payments are made regardless of whether the farmer is currently producing those crops. Direct payments do not vary based upon actual production or prices. As a result, landowners receive direct payments during times of record profitability, yet the direct payments may not provide an adequate safety-net during difficult times. Eliminating them would save the Government roughly $3 billion per year when compared to the 2013 budget baseline.

2. Cap the Conservation Reserve Program Acreage – Private lands conservation efforts play a critical role in conserving the Nations soil, water, and related natural resources. The Administration is very supportive of programs that create incentives for private lands conservation and has made great strides in leveraging these resources with those of other Federal agencies towards greater landscape-scale conservation. However, in light of the current economic realities and to reduce the deficit, the Administration proposes to cap the maximum allowable acreage enrollment in the Conservation Reserve Program at 30 million acres, savings slightly more than $977 million over 10 years when compared to the 2013 Budget's baseline.

3. Extend Disaster Assistance Using Mandatory Funding – The Administration strongly supports disaster assistance programs that protect farmers in their time of greatest need. The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 provided producers with mandatory disaster assistance programs for the 2008 to 2011 crops. To strengthen the safety net, the Administration proposes to extend these programs, or similar types of disaster assistance that are of a similar cost, for the 2013 to 2017 crops. The programs provide financial assistance to producers when they suffer actual losses in farm revenue, loss of livestock or the ability to graze their livestock, loss of trees in an orchard, and other losses due to diseases or adverse weather.

## RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET AUTHORITY

The preceding analysis of realized losses explains the actual 2011 losses of CCC. Regardless of whether appropriations made to CCC are to restore losses or are for other purposes, CCC must record losses in its books for numerous required purposes, including the computation of capital impairment.

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

(Dollars in thousands)

| | FY 2010 | FY 2011 | FY 2012 | FY 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriation (for realized losses) **a/** | $15,079,163 | $15,089,209 | $9,526,872 | $11,018,509 |
| Other CCC Appropriation | 60,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Portion applied to CCC debt reduction | -11,461,671 | -11,502,173 | -5,586,272 | -7,228,409 |
| Transferred to Other Accounts | -3,617,492 | -3,587,036 | -3,940,600 | -3,790,100 |
| Adjusted Appropriation | 60,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Adjustments: | | | | |
| Authority to borrow | 7,397,000 | 8,064,000 | 7,768,000 | 8,159,000 |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account | 6,820 | 6,806 | 6,820 | 6,806 |
| Budget Authority (net) | 7,403,820 | 8,070,806 | 7,774,820 | 8,165,806 |

The following tables reflect actual and estimated losses by commodity and program for fiscal years 2010 through 2013:

FY 2010 - ACTUAL (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Product | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain (-) or loss on sales | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Domestic Donations | 202.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 174.0 | 28.7 |
| Export Donations | 67.7 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.9 |
| Storage and Handling | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Transportation | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| Production Flexibility Payments | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments | 189.3 | 1.2 | 175.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 |
| Counter-Cyclical Payments | 194.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 814.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -620.1 |
| Direct Payments | 4,417.1 | -406.3 | -173.5 | -70.5 | -100.0 | -103.6 | 0.0 | 5,271.0 |
| Livestock Emergency Assistance | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Milk Income Loss Payments | 169.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 169.2 | 0.0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,818.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,818.4 |
| Other Conservation Program **b/** | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 |
| Crop Disaster Payments | -1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 |
| Foreign Market Development Coop | 32.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 |
| Quality Samples Program | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 77.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.7 |
| Market Access Program | 200.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 200.7 |
| Biomass Crop Assistance Program | 248.5 | | | | | | | 248.5 |
| Marketing Loan Write-offs | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transfers to Other USDA Agencies | 3,617.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,617.5 |
| Other **c/** | 3,845.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -1.2 | 70.3 | 0.5 | 36.0 | 3,738.6 |
| Total Program Costs: | 15,101.3 | -403.7 | 25.3 | -71.5 | 793.2 | -103.1 | 383.2 | 14,477.9 |
| Non-Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest (net): | | | | | | | | |
| Support and Related Costs | -20.8 | | | | | | | |
| Export Credit Sales | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Loss in Interest Income | -5.0 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Expenses | 13.7 | | | | | | | |
| Total Non-Program Costs | -12.1 | | | | | | | |
| Total Net Realized Losses | 15,089.2 | | | | | | | |

a/ Other commodities and programs include tobacco, soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, sugar, wool, mohair, pulse crops, peanuts, honey and minor oilseeds.
b/ Other conservation programs include the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program and the Voluntary Public Habitat and Incentive Program.
c/ Other costs include upland cotton economic adjustment assistance and ELS competitiveness payments, other loans written off, ocean transportation for export donations, and all other miscellaneous expense.

FY 2011 - Actual (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Product | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain (-) or loss on sales | -.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -.6 |
| Domestic Donations | 225.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 186.9 |
| Export Donations | 269.4 | 20.2 | 100.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | .3 | 0.0 | 138.1 |
| Storage and Handling | -2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .2 | -2.9 |
| Transportation | .9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .1 | .8 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments | 29.8 | -.4 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Counter-Cyclical Payments | -22.0 | .1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -22.2 |
| Direct Payments | 4,967.9 | -.3 | -.1 | 0.0 | 0,0 | -.2 | 0.0 | 4,968,5 |
| ACRE Payment | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 |
| Milk Income Loss Payments | .6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | .6 | 0.0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,939.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,939.1 |
| Other Conservation Program **b/** | 28.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.7 |
| Foreign Market Development Coop | 31.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.9 |
| Quality Samples Program | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 49.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.8 |
| Market Access Program | 207.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 207.1 |
| Marketing Loan Write-offs | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transfers to Other USDA Agencies | 3,587.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.587.0 |
| Other **c/** | -1,753.9 | -6.3 | 5.3 | -1.5 | 76.3 | -.9 | -.7 | -1,826.1 |
| Total Program Costs: | 9,572.9 | 13.3 | 137.0 | 10.1 | 76.4 | -1.2 | 34.4 | 9,302.9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nonprogram Costs: | |
| Interest (net): | |
| Support and Related Costs | -58.6 |
| Export Credit Sales | 0.0 |
| Loss in Interest Income | 6.1 |
| Operating Expenses | 6.5 |
| Total Nonprogram Costs | -46.0 |
| Total Net Realized Losses | 9,526.9 |

a/ Other commodities and programs include tobacco, soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, sugar, wool, mohair, pulse crops, peanuts, honey and minor oilseeds.
b/ Other conservation programs include the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program and the Voluntary Public Habitat and Incentive Program.
c/ Other costs include upland cotton economic adjustment assistance payments, ocean transportation for export donations, and all other miscellaneous expense.

FY 2012 - ESTIMATED (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Product | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain (-) or loss on sales | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Domestic Donations | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Export Donations | 128.6 | 2.8 | 45.5 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 60.3 |
| Storage and Handling | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Transportation | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Counter-Cyclical Payments | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 |
| Direct Payments | 3,959.8 | 1,786.4 | 872.8 | 322.8 | 473.1 | 434.7 | 0.0 | 70.0 |
| ACRE Payments | 13.3 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Milk Income Loss Payments | 180.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 180.0 | 0.0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 2,036.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 2,036.2 |
| Other Conservation Program **b/** | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 |
| Foreign Market Development Coop | 34.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 |
| Quality Samples Program | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 89.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.3 |
| Market Access Program | 206.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 206.4 |
| Marketing Loan Write-offs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transfers to Other USDA Agencies | 3,940.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,940.6 |
| Other **c/** | 401.7 | -.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 71.9 | .8 | 0.0 | 324.9 |
| Total Program Costs: | 11,018.8 | 1,789.7 | 924.3 | 347.3 | 545.0 | 439.1 | 180.0 | 6,793.4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Nonprogram Costs: | |
| Interest (net): | |
| Support and Related Costs | -6.8 |
| Export Credit Sales | 0.0 |
| Loss in Interest Income | 0.0 |
| Operating Expenses | 6.5 |
| Total Nonprogram Costs | -.3 |
| Total Net Realized Losses | 11,018.5 |

a/ Other commodities and programs include soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, wool, mohair, pulse crops, peanuts and minor oilseeds.
b/ Other conservation programs include Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program and the Voluntary Public Habitat and Incentive Program.
c/ Other costs include upland cotton economic adjustment assistance payments, ocean transportation for export donations, and all other miscellaneous expense

FY 2013 - ESTIMATED (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Product | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain (-) or loss on sales | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Domestic Donations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Export Donations | 100.1 | 2.2 | 36.3 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 45.8 |
| Storage and Handling | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Transportation | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| Counter-Cyclical Payments | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Direct Payments | 4,958.2 | 2,248.3 | 1,073.2 | 410.4 | 592.5 | 548.0 | 0.0 | 85.8 |
| ACRE Payments | 9.6 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Milk Income Loss Payments | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 2.201.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,201.7 |
| Other Conservation Program **b/** | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 |
| Foreign Market Development Coop | 19.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.1 |
| Quality Samples Program | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 94.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.2 |
| Market Access Program | 200.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 200.2 |
| Marketing Loan Write-offs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transfers to Other USDA Agencies | 3,624.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,624.1 |
| Other **c/** | 496.4 | -6.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 50.1 | 394.6 |
| Total Program Costs: | 11,718.5 | 2,251.3 | 1,109.5 | 430.2 | 646.2 | 550.8 | 52.1 | 6,678.4 |
| Nonprogram Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest (net): | | | | | | | | |
| Support and Related Costs | 12.9 | | | | | | | |
| Export Credit Sales | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Loss in Interest Income | 0.0 | | | | | | | |
| Operating Expenses | 6.5 | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonprogram Costs | 19.4 | | | | | | | |
| Total Net Realized Losses | 11,737.9 | | | | | | | |

a/ Other commodities and programs include soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, wool, mohair, pulse crops, peanuts and minor oilseeds.
b/ Other conservation program includes the Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program.
c/ Other costs include upland cotton economic adjustment assistance payments, ocean transportation for export donations, and all other miscellaneous expense

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Farm Storage Facility Loans
Lead-Off Tabular Statement

| | |
|---|---|
| Program Level, 2012 | $302,500,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2013 | 302,500,000 |
| Change in Program Level | 0 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Farm Storage Facility Loans
Summary of Increases and Decreases
(Dollars in thousands)

| | 2010 Actual | 2011 Change | 2012 Change | 2013 Change | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mandatory Appropriations: | | | | | |
| FSFL Program Level | $450,000 | -$150,000 | - | - | $300,000 |
| SSFL Program Level | 2,500 | - | - | - | 2,500 |
| Total, Program Level or Change | 452,500 | -150,000 | - | - | 302,500 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Farm Storage Facility Loans

Project Statement

(On basis of appropriations)

(Dollars in thousands)

| Program | 2010 Actual Amount | 2011 Actual Amount | 2012 Estimate Amount | Change Amount | 2013 Estimate Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mandatory Appropriations: | | | | | |
| Program Level | | | | | |
| FSFL................................ | $450,000 | $300,000 | $300,000 | - | $300,000 |
| SSFL................................ | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | 2,500 |
| Subtotal............................ | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Total Program Level........ | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Subsidy Cost | | | | | |
| FSFL................................ | - | - | - | - | - |
| SSFL................................ | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal............................ | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Total Loan Level............. | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Total Available................ | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Lapsing Balances................ | -125,429 | -52,500 | - | - | - |
| Total Obligations (Program Level) | 327,071 | 250,000 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Farm Storage Facility Loans

Project Statement
(On basis of obligations)
(Dollars in thousands)

| Program | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | Change | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Mandatory Obligations: | | | | | |
| Program Level | | | | | |
| FSFL..................................... | $327,071 | $250,000 | $300,000 | - | $300,000 |
| SSFL..................................... | - | - | 2,500 | - | 2,500 |
| Subsidy Cost | | | | | |
| FSFL..................................... | - | - | - | - | - |
| SSFL..................................... | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal............................. | 327,071 | 250,000 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Total Obligations.................. | 327,071 | 250,000 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Lapsing Balances..................... | 125,429 | 52,500 | - | - | - |
| Total Program Level Availabl | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |
| Total Program Level............. | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | - | 302,500 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
Farm Storage Facility Loans
Geographic Breakdown of Loan Obligations and Staff Years
(Dollars in thousands)

| State/Territory | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Alabama | $2,292 | $617 | $740 | $740 |
| Arizona | - | 264 | 317 | 317 |
| Arkansas | 4,725 | 843 | 1,012 | 1,012 |
| Colorado | 2,231 | 1,028 | 1,234 | 1,234 |
| Connecticut | 54 | 54 | 65 | 65 |
| Delaware | 153 | 438 | 526 | 526 |
| Florida | 421 | 54 | 65 | 65 |
| Georgia | 811 | 379 | 455 | 455 |
| Idaho | 2,642 | 2,583 | 3,100 | 3,100 |
| Illinois | 35,479 | 26,449 | 31,739 | 31,739 |
| Indiana | 20,419 | 11,170 | 13,404 | 13,404 |
| Iowa | 62,067 | 42,603 | 51,124 | 51,124 |
| Kansas | 6,752 | 4,251 | 5,101 | 5,101 |
| Kentucky | 5,334 | 4,108 | 4,930 | 4,930 |
| Louisiana | 1,966 | 335 | 402 | 402 |
| Maine | 1,379 | 3,713 | 4,456 | 4,456 |
| Maryland | 1,228 | 723 | 868 | 868 |
| Massachusetts | 271 | - | - | - |
| Michigan | 8,110 | 5,040 | 6,048 | 6,048 |
| Minnesota | 51,742 | 41,577 | 49,892 | 49,892 |
| Mississippi | 3,102 | 772 | 926 | 926 |
| Missouri | 11,411 | 10,722 | 12,866 | 12,866 |
| Montana | 3,788 | 3,880 | 4,656 | 4,656 |
| Nebraska | 29,301 | 19,677 | 23,612 | 23,612 |
| Nevada | 54 | 162 | 194 | 194 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 27 | 32 | 32 |
| New Jersey | 659 | 225 | 270 | 270 |
| New York | 3,144 | 3,432 | 4,118 | 4,118 |
| North Carolina | 1,850 | 573 | 688 | 688 |
| North Dakota | 9,305 | 12,644 | 15,173 | 15,173 |
| Ohio | 8,464 | 4,547 | 5,456 | 5,456 |
| Oklahoma | 1,008 | 618 | 741 | 741 |
| Oregon | 1,473 | 1,257 | 1,508 | 1,508 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,326 | 2,783 | 3,340 | 3,340 |
| South Carolina | 1,210 | 571 | 685 | 685 |
| South Dakota | 30,463 | 26,832 | 32,198 | 32,198 |
| Tennessee | 474 | 959 | 1,151 | 1,151 |
| Texas | 832 | 536 | 643 | 643 |
| Utah | 249 | 577 | 692 | 692 |
| Vermont | 101 | 329 | 395 | 395 |
| Virginia | 739 | 1,609 | 1,931 | 1,931 |
| Washington | 1,341 | 757 | 908 | 908 |
| West Virginia | 474 | 54 | 65 | 65 |
| Wisconsin | 6,024 | 9,455 | 11,346 | 11,346 |
| Wyoming | 195 | 773 | 928 | 928 |
| Undistributed | - | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Obligations | 327,071 | 250,000 | 302,500 | 302,500 |
| Lapsing Balances | 125,429 | 52,500 | - | - |
| Bal. Available, EOY | - | - | - | - |
| Total, Available | 452,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 | 302,500 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Farm Storage Facility Loans

Classification by Objects

(Dollars in thousands)

| | | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual | 2012 Estimate | 2013 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Objects: | | | | | |
| 41.0 | Grants | 327,071 | 250,000 | 302,500 | 302,500 |
| | Total, Other Objects | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99.9 | Total, new obligations | 327,071 | 250,000 | 302,500 | 302,500 |

**COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**

**STATUS OF PROGRAM**

Current Activities:

**Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding**
**(Dollars in Billions)**

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans Made | $8.3 | $10.1 | $10.7 | $9.1 | $12.6 | $12.0 | $11.3 | $9.5 | $8.3 | $7.2 | $7.1 |
| Loans Outstanding | $1.9 | $1.6 | $1.6 | $1.8 | $1.1 | $1.5 | $0.7 | $0.6 | $0.4 | $0.7 | $0.3 |

**FY 2011 Commodity Loans**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| Commodity | Loans Outstanding SOY | Loans Made | Loan Reductions | Loans Outstanding EOY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton ………………… | $126,351 | $2,992,147 | $3,029,078 | $89,420 |
| Feed Grains…………… | 184,758 | 1,408,378 | 1,546,203 | 46,933 |
| Minor Oilseeds………… | 2,010 | 8,350 | 9,781 | 579 |
| Peanuts………………… | 46,497 | 605,996 | 632,545 | 19,948 |
| Rice…………………….. | 142,984 | 493,810 | 529,398 | 107,396 |
| Soybeans………………. | 20,726 | 511,899 | 520,913 | 11,712 |
| Sugar…………………… | 0 | 927,311 | 927,311 | 0 |
| Wheat………………….. | 143,091 | 143,456 | 230,329 | 56,218 |
| Other…………………… | 4,940 | 11,972 | 13,795 | 3,117 |
| **Total ……………………** | $671,357 | $7,103,319 | $7,439,353 | $335,323 |

**FY 2011 Counter-Cyclical, Direct and ACRE Payments**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| Commodity | Counter-Cyclical | Direct | ACRE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley ......................................... | 0 | $72,325 | $15,123 |
| Corn............................................. | $-2 | 1,894,795 | 97,245 |
| Minor Oilseeds ........................... | 0 | 17,378 | 9,243 |
| Oats ............................................ | 0 | 2,774 | 12,117 |
| Peanuts ....................................... | 41,159 | 65,087 | 2 |
| Rice ............................................ | 0 | 394,077 | 0 |
| Sorghum ..................................... | 0 | 180,360 | 937 |
| Soybeans .................................... | 0 | 530,529 | 27 |
| Upland Cotton ............................ | 82,643 | 555,797 | 18 |
| Wheat .......................................... | -2 | 1,025,273 | 304,778 |
| Other ........................................... | 0 | 0 | 2,360 |
| Unidentified Commodity............. | 161 | 6,563 | 5 |
| **Total ..........................................** | $123,959 | $4,744,958 | $441,455 |

Other Payments Made Directly to Producers. The following table includes production flexibility payments, deficiency payments, loan deficiency payments, marketing loss assistance payments, and oilseed payments, but excludes direct and counter-cyclical payments.

**Other Payments to Producers**
**(Dollars in Millions)**

| Commodity | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | $622.3 | $115.9 | $30.3 | $215.5 | $107.9 | $77.1 |
| Dairy | 351.6 | 156.6 | 2.2 | 756.9 | 181.5 | 0.6 |
| Feed Grains | 4,202.5 | 5.7 | 0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | -0.7 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 25.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice | 49.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soybeans | 22.0 | 45.8 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | -0.4 |
| Wheat | 14.3 | 0 | -0.1 | 4.0 | 178.2 | 27.3 |
| Wool, Mohair and Pelts | 7.9 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 3.2 |
| Other | 69.7 | 26.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Payments** | **$5,365.2** | **$357.1** | **$38.7** | **$987.3** | **$476.7** | **$107.1** |

Minus (-) indicates credit adjustment to the program.

Purchases. Some commodities are purchased directly from processors. Milk prices are supported through purchases of processed dairy products from processors. Purchases of dairy products, purchases of wheat and wheat products, corn, oats, peanuts, and vegetable oils for donations and purchases of grains, soybeans, and oilseeds on which loans are also made totaled $981.8 million, which is comprised entirely of cash purchases in FY 2011.

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). NAP payments in 2011 totaled $71.1 million, with offsetting fees collected of $21.1 million. Of the payments, $1.1 million was for the 2008 crop, $6.3 million was for the 2009 crop, $45.9 million was for the 2010 crop and $17.3 million was for the 2011 crop.

Emergency Assistance. CCC funding was provided for the following emergency programs in FY 2010.

**FY 2011 Emergency Assistance**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| Program | FY 2011 Outlays |
|---|---|
| Crop Disaster Assistance | $629 |
| Livestock Assistance Program | 0 |
| Tree Assistance Program | 0 |
| Livestock Indemnity Program | 598 |
| **Total** | **1,227** |

**Farm Bill-Authorized CCC Transfers, FY 2011**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| **Agencies Receiving Transfers** | **FY 2011 Amount** |
|---|---:|
| Agricultural Marketing Service | $66,500 |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service | 55,000 |
| Office of Chief Economist | 1,000 |
| National Institute of Food and Agriculture | 121,000 |
| Departmental Administration | 20,000 |
| Food and Nutrition Service | 20,600 |
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | 3,127,014 |
| Risk Management Agency | 6,000 |
| Rural Development | 159,000 |
| Total | 3,576,114 |

Prompt Payment Act Interest Payments. Total interest paid on late payments during 2011 was $1,193,727, compared to $2,913,311 in 2010. Payments were late because of program documentation delays, high number of payments being processed during payment cycle, misplacement or mishandling of documentation at the local office, and computer system processing delays as reported by State and county offices.

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (FSFL). For 2011, loan obligations totaled $250.0 million.

Sugar Storage Facility Loans. No loans were made in 2011.

## 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 2011, 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 2011, the following loan commitments were made under the CCC Export Sales Guarantee Programs.

| **Activity** | **FY 2011 Loan Commitments (Dollar in Thousands)** |
|---|---:|
| GSM-102, Short-term Guarantees | $4,123,288 |
| Facilities Guarantee Program | 0 |
| **Total** | $4,123,288 |

On July 1, 2005, the guarantee 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 dispute panel decision and are intended to remove any long-term subsidy component of the program, prospectively.

U.S. Agricultural Technical Expertise Provided to Emerging Markets. The Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, as amended, authorizes for each fiscal year through 2012, a program for promoting agricultural exports to emerging markets through the sharing of U.S. agricultural technical expertise. Actual expenditures during 2011 totaled $3.8 million, which included prior year obligations.

Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). The DEIP operates on a bid bonus system similar to the former Export Enhancement Program, with cash bonus payments. No payments were made in 2011, and no bonuses were awarded in 2011.

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT). The 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 release 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. There were no donations in 2011.

## STORAGE ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the Corporation in carrying out its storage program are to help producers finance needed storage facilities on their own farms and to make efficient use of commercial facilities in the storage of CCC-owned commodities.

Commercial Storage. The Corporation has contracts with about 4,000 commercial warehouse operators in over 6,700 locations in the United States for the storage of Government-owned and loan grain and rice, cotton, peanuts and processed commodities. The grain and rice facilities have a total capacity of about 8.6 billion bushels.

The capacities of the warehouses with CCC storage agreements in 2011 were as follows: 8.6 billion bushels of grain and rice; 22.4 million bales of cotton; 2.9 million short tons of peanuts; 13.5 billion pounds of sugar; 2.3 billion pounds of processed (dry); 4.2 million pounds of processed (freezer) and 4.0 million pounds of processed (cooler). In accordance with the Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000, user fees are charged for warehouse examination services of all warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act (USWA). Grain, rice, and cotton warehouses not licensed under the USWA may be assessed storage agreement fees; the collection of these fees is currently suspended.

## 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. 713a-9).

## 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 was increased in 2011 from 2010. CCC's acquisition cost value on September 30, 2011, was $52.8 million, as compared to $47.6 million in 2010.

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 2011 was $980.4 million, and sales proceeds were $486.1 million, including certificate sales proceeds of $12 thousand.

**Commodity Inventories Owned by CCC**
**End of Year, Fiscal Years 1996-2011**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| | Cotton | Dairy | Feed Grains | Soybeans | Wheat | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | $4,725 | 0 | 0 | $48,046 | $52,771 |
| 2010 | 0 | $6,081 | 355 | 0 | $2,046 | 39,144 | 47,626 |
| 2009 | 0 | 184,499 | 3,696 | 0 | 3,534 | 13,478 | 205,207 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 4,597 | 0 | 89 | 6,071 | 10,757 |
| 2007 | $14,392 | 13,864 | 1,957 | $3,316 | 144,136 | 7,321 | 184,986 |
| 2006 | 1,204 | 40,906 | 3,835 | 5,257 | 160,921 | 13,916 | 226,039 |
| 2005 | 633 | 95,197 | 4,724 | 37 | 173,281 | 30,314 | 304,186 |
| 2004 | 680 | 605,544 | 21,793 | 11 | 291,436 | 30,740 | 950,204 |
| 2003 | 27,076 | 1,325,207 | 29,673 | 3,606 | 291,731 | 306,863 | 1,984,156 |
| 2002 | 43,530 | 1,283,648 | 34,868 | 14,105 | 370,042 | 740,360 | 2,486,553 |
| 2001 | 10,400 | 866,800 | 45,500 | 15,700 | 403,700 | 942,807 | 2,284,907 |
| 2000 | 2,300 | 562,200 | 71,600 | 48,400 | 399,600 | 119,600 | 1,203,700 |
| 1999 | 2,600 | 206,400 | 42,300 | 25,100 | 425,700 | 11,200 | 713,300 |
| 1998 | 0 | 128,225 | 21,358 | 11,700 | 369,967 | 0 | 531,250 |
| 1997 | 100 | 23,047 | 7,300 | 0 | 346,334 | 21 | 376,802 |
| 1996 | 61 | 2,306 | 75,411 | 0 | 407,510 | 0 | 485,288 |

The following table shows the value of commodities disposed of during 2011:

**(Dollar in Thousands)**

| Type of Disposition | Cost Value | Proceeds |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Sales for Dollars | -$829 | $16 |
| P.L. 480 (Export) Title I * | 22,986 | 22,986 |
| P.L. 480 (Export) Title II* | 464,635 | 464,635 |
| Domestic Certificate Redemption | 0 | 12 |
| Domestic Donations | 225,306 | 0 |
| Export Donations | 269,407 | 0 |
| Domestic Transfer to other Government Agencies | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic Inventory Adjustments and/or Recoveries | -1,141 | -1,500 |
| Subtotal Domestic Dispositions | 223,336 | -1,472 |
| Subtotal Export Dispositions | 757,028 | 487,621 |
| **Total Dispositions** | $980,364 | $486,149 |

*Proceeds represent the value of commodities charged to P.L. 480 and recorded as sales.

Explanation of 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 nonstorables.

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 by-product 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.

CONSERVATION
Conservation Activities in 2011

| Program | Authorized Acres or Funding Level | (Dollars in Thousands) CCC Net Outlays | Transfer to NRCS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation Reserve Program | 39.2 million acres (rolling maximum) | $1,890,600 | 0 |
| Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program | $23.934 million | 6,058 | 0 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 2.275 million acres (rolling maximum) | -12 | $536,660 |
| Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives | $50 million | 22,687 | 0 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | $1.450 billion | 0 | 900,269 |
| Farmland Protection Program | $150 million | 0 | 166,727 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural Management Assistance Program | $15 million | 0 | 5,949 |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program | $85 million | 0 | 61,408 |
| Conservation Security Program (terminated after September 30, 2008 will become the Conservation Stewardship Program ) | 0 | 0 | 182,468 |
| Grassland Reserve Program | 1.220 million acres | 0 | 74,277 |
| Chesapeake Bay Watershed Program | $43 million | 0 | 58,888 |
| Conservation Stewardship Program | $230 million | 0 | 529,855 |
| Agricultural Water Enhancement Program | $73 million | 0 | 59,229 |
| Healthy Forests Reserve Program | $9.75 million | 0 | 7,256 |
| Conservation Program Technical Assistance | | 0 | 544,028 |
| **Total** | | **$1,919,333** | **$3,127,014** |

(Authorized funding levels are based on the 2008 Farm Bill, P.L. 110-246, enacted June 18, 2008.)

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, 2011, no borrowing authority has been used.

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses. During 2011, the Corporation received $15.1billion for reimbursement of 2010 losses. As of September 30, 2011, unrestored realized losses totaled $9.5 billion. These losses are financed by the Corporation's borrowing authority until reimbursed by appropriation.

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 1997, total CCC funds used under that section in a fiscal year, including agreements for automated data processing or information technology management activities, were limited to the total of such allotments and transfers in 1995. The Section 11 cap was increased in 2001 from $36.2 million to $56.2 million to include Farm Service Agency loan service fees of nearly $20 million based on 1995 collection computations. Obligations in 2011 were $53 million.

| Summary of CCC Activities for 2009 through 2011(millions of dollars) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Item | 2009 Actual | 2010 Actual | 2011 Actual |
| Loan Activity: | | | | |
| | Loans Outstanding, Beginning of Year | $629.5 | $414.0 | $671.3 |
| | Loans Made | 8,290.9 | 7,189.6 | 7,103.3 |
| | Loans Repaid | -5,547.0 | -6,873.4 | -7,434.6 |
| | Loans Repaid – Certificates | -2,797.3 | -46.5 | 0 |
| | Marketing Loans Repaid | -.1 | -1.8 | -1.0 |
| | Collateral Acquired | -46.9 | -2.5 | 0 |
| | Write-offs | -109.7 | -2.3 | -1.0 |
| | Transfers to Accounts Receivable | -5.4 | -5.7 | -3.7 |
| | Loans Outstanding, End of Year | 414.0 | 671.4 | 335.3 |
| Inventory Activity: | | | | |
| | Inventory, Beginning of Year | 10.8 | 205.2 | 47.6 |
| | Commodity Purchases | 1,254.7 | 893.7 | 981.8 |
| | Certificates from Loan Redemption | 2,797.3 | 46.5 | 0 |
| | Collateral Acquired | 46.9 | 2.5 | 0 |
| | Loan Collateral Settlements | 1.9 | .2 | 0 |
| | Processing, Packaging, etc. | 10.2 | 17.3 | 3.0 |
| | Storage and Handling | (8.0) | (3.9) | 2.7 |
| | Transportation | (1.6) | (2.6) | (.9) |
| | Other Transfers (net) | .1 | -12.8 | -.06 |
| | Commodity Cost of Sales | -3,724.6 | -834.5 | -485.7 |
| | Domestic Donations | -88.2 | -202.8 | -225.3 |
| | Export Donations | -103.9 | -67.7 | -195.7 |
| | Inventory, End of Year | 205.2 | 47.6 | 52.8 |
| Direct Cash Payments: | | | | |
| | Production Flexibility Payments a/ | .1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Direct Payments | 5,222.3 | 4,898.1 | 4,745.1 |
| | Counter-Cyclical Payments | 731.1 | 902.6 | 124.1 |
| | Loan Deficiency Payments | 145.5 | 191.6 | 29.8 |
| | Milk Income Loss Payments | 756.9 | 181.5 | .5 |
| | Noninsured Assistance Payments a/ | 62.1 | 98.7 | 71.1 |
| | Conservation Reserve Payments | 1,855.3 | 1,841.4 | 1,891.0 |
| | Other Conservation Payments | 9.8 | 8.3 | 9.0 |
| | Other Payments | 1,037.6 | 1,057.6 | 1,030.4 |
| | Total | 9,820.7 | 9,178.8 | 7,901.0 |
| Commodity Export Activities: | | | | |
| | CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs | | | |
| | (Program Level) | (5,357.0) | (3,090.0) | (3,090.0) |
| | (Net Outlays) | 75.8 | 65.2 | 65.2 |
| | Market Access Program | | | |
| | (Program Level) | (200.0) | (200.00) | (200.00) |
| | (Net Outlays) | 218.6 | 202.3 | 202.3 |
| | Dairy Export Incentive Program | | | |
| | (Program Level) | (18.9) | (2.4) | 0 |
| | (Net Outlays) | 1.0 | 20.1 | 0 |
| Other: | | | | |
| | Realized Loss | 15,079.2 | 15,089.2 | 15,089.2 |
| | Investment in Agricultural Commodities | 619.2 | 719.0 | 388.1 |

a/ Reflects refunds of overpayments or accounting adjustments.
b/ Does not include fee collections.