The Process and Path Forward for Passing a Bipartisan Farm Bill

Wednesday, April 26, 2023

Materials will be available at: www.eesi.org/042623farmbill
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Commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Justice
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- Legislative side-by-side-by-sides

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Briefing Series: Farm Bill in Focus

Every Other Wednesday

The Process and Path Forward for Passing a Bipartisan Farm Bill | April 26, 2:00-3:30 PM

Climate, Energy, and Economic Win-Wins in the Farm Bill | May 10, 1:30-3:00 PM EDT

Unlocking Rural Economies: Farm Bill Investments in Rural America | May 24, 2:00-3:30 PM EDT

The Future of Forestry in the Farm Bill | June 07, 2:00-3:30 PM EDT

Conservation Practices from Farms to Forests and Wetlands | June 21, 2:00-3:30 PM EDT
What is the Farm Bill?

- Farm bills have been enacted about every 5 years since 1933
- The farm bill is an act that changes many agricultural laws
- Breadth of the farm bill
  - Titles used to be commodities (e.g., corn, wheat, cotton, dairy, etc.)
  - Titles were incorporated for what used to be stand-alone laws (e.g., for Credit, Research, Rural Development)
  - Titles may be added for new issues (e.g., Energy and Horticulture)
- Jurisdiction of Agriculture Committees in Congress
Breadth of the Farm Bill

Titles in the 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334)

I Commodity – Payments for major crops
II Conservation – Farmland stewardship
III Trade – Export promotion, international food aid
IV Nutrition – Food assistance
V Credit – Direct and guaranteed farm loans
VI Rural Development – Rural businesses and utilities
VII Research, Extension, & Related Matters – Academic knowledge
VIII Forestry – Manage nonfederal and federal forests
IX Energy – Renewable energy systems
X Horticulture – Specialty crops, organic, local foods
XI Crop Insurance – Subsidized risk management
XII Miscellaneous – Including livestock and poultry

Source: CRS In Focus 12047, Farm Bill Primer: What is the Farm Bill?
Why the Farm Bill Now?

• The 2018 farm bill begins expiring on September 30, 2023
  • Some programs can continue under appropriations
  • Some programs would cease or not have new funding
  • An extension may work for some programs but not all

• Farm commodity programs expire with 2023 “crop year”
  • First consequence: Dairy, on January 1, 2024
  • Farm bill’s suspension of “permanent law” expires
  • Revert to outdated laws still in statute from 1940s
  • Would set subsidies on 1910-1914 “parity prices,” re-impose supply controls
  • Would be expensive to government and to consumers

Source: CRS Report R45341, Expiration of the 2014 Farm Bill, updated for 2023 dates
Farm Bill Process

- Farm bills, like any legislation, generate disagreement
- Historically bipartisan, less about party, more often regional or commodity-based constituencies
- Breadth builds coalitions, including urban, rural, industry, social, nature, research, rural development, health, etc.
Farm Bill Process: How a Bill Becomes a Law

- House and Senate develop farm bill versions separately
- “Four Corners” -- House and Senate Agriculture Committee Chairs and Ranking Members
  - Listening sessions and public input
  - Subcommittee and committee hearings with witnesses
  - Committee markup, vote to report a committee bill
  - Floor consideration, amendments, vote on a chamber bill
  - Conference committee appointed to reconcile differences between House and Senate bills; USDA may provide technical assistance
  - House and Senate vote on the conference agreement
- President signs bill, bill becomes law
- USDA implements the new, updated law
Farm Bill Process: Legislative Timelines Vary

Before 1996  Enacted in the year the bills were introduced.

2008 farm bill  Took 13 months. Short-term extensions. Overcame two vetoes.


2018 farm bill  Took 8 months. Initially failed to pass in the House. Enacted during the lame duck session.

Source: CRS Report R45210, Farm Bills: Major Legislative Actions
Farm Bill Timelines: 2007-2018

Source: CRS Report R45210, Farm Bills: Major Legislative Actions
Farm Bill Process: Budget Considerations

- Congressional organization for managing spending
  - Authorizing committees and Appropriations committees
  - Mandatory spending and Discretionary spending

- For farm bill programs with...
  - Discretionary spending:
    o Farm Bill provides an “Authorization for appropriation”
    o Budget enforcement is via annual budget resolution and subsequent appropriation
    o Funding, if any, comes in fiscal year appropriations bills
  - Mandatory spending
    o Farm bill provides both authorization for the program and funding
    o Budget enforcement is during the farm bill using Congressional Budget Office (CBO) “baseline” and “scores” of bills
Farm Bill Process: Budget Enforcement for Mandatory Spending

- **Baseline** = Projection at a point in time of what future spending would be assuming current law continues
  - *Baseline* is the **benchmark** against which to measure the **score**
- **Score** = Expected **change** in a bill compared to the baseline
  - Positive scores increase spending
  - Negative scores decrease spending
- CBO provides 1-year, 5-year, and 10-year projections of baselines and scores

- **PayGo** requires that a bill does not add to the deficit. It is a budget constraint to keep the total score of a bill from exceeding the baseline.
- **CutGo** is more restrictive than PayGo. It doesn’t allow revenue (tax) provisions to offset spending

- The annual budget resolution determines whether a farm bill is (1) held budget neutral, (2) can increase the spending, or (3) must decrease spending

Source: CRS Report R46240, *Introduction to the Federal Budget Process*
Farm Bill Process: An Example of Baseline and Scores

- Program 1 expires in 2023. Its baseline is the expected outlays assuming current law continues. The baseline is available to reauthorize the program for a new farm bill that would cover 2024-2028.

- A bill proposes to reauthorize and change Program 1 to expand eligibility and reduce benefits.
- The bill also creates and funds a new program, but does not provide baseline beyond 2028.
- This example increases spending and would not meet PayGo.

**Baseline Example ($ millions)**

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<th>Year</th>
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**Score Example of H.R. XYZ ($ millions)**

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**Source:** CRS, based on experience from CRS Report R45425, *Budget Issues That Shaped the 2018 Farm Bill*
Funding Availability for Farm Bill Titles (Baseline, $ billions)
$1,426 billion for 10 years FY2024-FY2033

Nutrition, $1,205
Crop Insurance, $97
Conservation, $57
Commodities, $57
Trade, $4.8
Horticulture, $2.1
Research, $1.3
Misc., $0.8
Energy, $0.5

Source: CRS In Focus IF12233, Farm Bill Primer: Budget Dynamics, based on the February 2023 CBO Baseline, and amounts indicated in law

Includes farm bill programs only. Excludes supplemental spending and P.L. 117-169, often referred to as the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).

Size of pie, and shares, may change on economic expectations outside of farm bill legislative action.
• Nutrition title is now about 85% (76% in 2018)
• Agriculture programs (blue-grey-navy-green) were:
  $203 billion in 2018
  $218 billion in 2021
  $221 billion in 2023
The IRA added funding to four Conservation title programs.

- Not farm bill funding
- Not permanent
- Budget authority is added until FY2026
- Outlays are allowed until FY2031
- May be able to be used as an offset in the farm bill.

Source: CRS In Focus IF12233, *Farm Bill Primer: Budget Dynamics*, based on the February 2023 CBO Baseline

Notes: Funding shown is projected outlays
The Political Strength of a Farm Bill Is In Its Coalition

→ 2023 Marks 90 Years ←

Farm

Direct assistance to a subset of farmers built on traditional regional farm coalition (corn, cotton & wheat); includes crop insurance.

Food

Direct assistance to low-income households for the purchase of food.

Conservation

Direct assistance to farmers for adopting, maintaining and improving natural resource conservation practices or efforts.
New Deal.

Post WWI farm depression; traditional farm coalition had been unsuccessful in the 1920’s

Great Depression (1929) & New Deal (1933): crisis and unrest; farm assistance succeeds as part of first New Deal.

Dust Bowl & Soil Conservation & Domestic Allotment Act of 1936.
Surplus

Post-war technological revolution & failing acreage controls

Politics

Eisenhower & Midwest vs. Southern Congressional Democrats & cotton

Soil Bank

Acreage controls thru conservation (incl. conservation reserve); opposition & termination.
Breakdown & defeat on House floor (1962); Food Stamp Act of 1964, paired vote with cotton/wheat.

Nixon, Butz & Soviet grain deal; price spike, inflation & consumer reaction.

1973 combined new farm policy (target prices) and food stamps.
Farm economic crisis & erosion crisis with 70's expansion.

Reagan (& Stockman) budget battles & attacks on farm bill.

Long environmental fight for conservation succeeds: Conservation Reserve Program & compliance.

1985 Food Security Act is base text for conservation.
1996  Free trade (NAFTA & WTO) and crop prices spike.

Republicans retake House after 40 years; budget battles & farm bill struggles (1995 reconciliation & shutdown).

Final bill ‘decoupled’ farm payments from planted acres & market prices; annual fixed contract payments.

After 1997 (Asian financial crisis) prices fall; Congress authorizes ad hoc payments.
**Modern Era**

- **2002 Farm Bill**: extra $80b in baseline; return of target prices; Conservation Security Program.
- **2005 & 2007 Renewable Fuels Standard; 2008 Farm Bill status quo**
- **2008 Great Recession**
- **2011 Debt Ceiling & super committee**
- **2013**: first defeat on House floor since 1962 (SNAP work requirements).
- **2014 Farm Bill eliminates direct payments.**
- **2018 Farm Bill status quo; after second defeat on House floor (SNAP).**
Marketing Year Average Prices (USDA-NASS)

$/Bushel
$/Pound
Cotton
The 2018 Farm Bill: An Unusual Experience
Comparing Farm Bill Payments to Supplemental/Ad Hoc Payments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Subtotal - farm Bill</th>
<th>Subtotal – Supp &amp; Ad Hoc</th>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>2022f</td>
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</table>
All of the conservation program spending in the IRA is for “1 or more agricultural conservation practices or enhancements that the Secretary determines directly improve soil carbon, reduce nitrogen losses, or reduce, capture, avoid, or sequester carbon dioxide, methane, or nitrous oxide emissions, associated with agricultural production”
Thank you!

Jonathan Coppess
University of Illinois
jwcoppes@Illinois.edu
Shaping a farm bill: Historical context and issue expansion

Nadine Lehrer, Chatham University, Pittsburgh PA
EESI briefing: The process and path forward for passing a bipartisan farm bill
April 26, 2023, 2-3:30pm
Farm bills are negotiated within a context, and that context matters:

- 1933 Great Depression
- 1973 “fencerow to fencerow”
- 1985 conservation focus
- 1996 trade context
Policy change – key points

- Most policy change is incremental, with occasional bursts of change
  - Punctuated equilibrium (Baumgartner & Jones 1993)

- Situational context is part of what shapes opportunities for policy change/stability
  - Policy windows (Kingdon 2003)
Historical/situational context

- Commodity prices
- Trade interests
- Regional dynamics
- Party control
- Political dynamics
- Current events
- Public mood
- National crises
2005-2007 Trade and the farm bill

Agrinews 2005, 2006, 2007; Minneapolis Star Tribune 2005
2006-2008: Ethanol and the farm bill

[Biofuels are] important for our national security... good for the economy and the environment. For rural America, it is the greatest opportunity for new markets, new investment, new jobs and wealth creation in our lifetimes.

Boyden Gray, USTR, 2006

My sense is the biofuels revolution that has hit this country is the most profound change in agriculture in 200 years.

Tom Dorr, USDA, 2006
Factors favoring biofuels provisions in 2008

- Suspension of WTO negotiations
  July 2006
- Congressional elections,
  November 2006
- Rising gas prices, increased
  interest in ethanol
- Associated budget impacts
  (higher corn prices = lower
  countercyclical payments)
- Political, public mood
Situational context: “energy independence”
Issue expansion (and stakeholder growth)

- 1950s
  - Trade programs
  - From managing to absorbing supply
- 1970s
  - Nutrition programs
  - Rural/urban alliance
- 1980s
  - Conservation programs
  - Commodity/environment synergy
- 1990s
  - Sustainable agriculture
  - Working lands programs
- 2000s
  - Energy provisions
  - Specialty crops programs
Conservation / sustainable agriculture

- 1933 Soil Erosion Service (now NRCS)
- 1956 Soil Bank (first CRP)
- 1981 first farm bill Conservation Title
- 1985 Conservation Reserve Program
- 1985 Low Input Sustainable Agriculture (now SARE)
- 1990 Wetlands Reserve Program, other set-aside programs
- 1996 Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
- 2002 Conservation Security (now Stewardship) Program
- Proliferation of conservation programs, 2010s consolidation of programs
Programs in conservation, sustainable agriculture, beginning farmer, healthy and local/regional food systems, organics, rural development, etc.

- Agricultural Conservation Easement Program
- Conservation Innovation Grants
- Conservation Loans
- Conservation Reserve Program and subprograms
- Conservation Stewardship Program
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program
- Regional Conservation Partnership Program
- Community Food Projects
- Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program
- Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program
- Farm to School Grants
- WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program
- Healthy Food Financing Initiative
- Value-Added Producer Grants
- Specialty Crop Block Grants
- Organic Certification Cost Share Program
- EQIP Organic Initiative
- Organic Crop Insurance
- Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiatives
- Organic Transition Program
- CRP Transition Incentives Program
- Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program
- Direct and Guaranteed Farm Loans, Down Payment Loans, Direct Contract Guarantees, Microloans
- Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers
- Whole Farm Revenue Protection for Diversified Farms
- Sustainable Agricultural Systems Research Program
- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative
- Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education
- Specialty Crop Research Initiative

Farm bill renewable energy programs

- Biobased markets program
- Biorefinery, renewable chemical, and biobased product manufacturing assistance program
- Bioenergy program for advanced biofuels
- Biodiesel fuel education program
- Rural energy for America program (REAP)
- Rural energy savings program
- Biomass research and development initiative
- Feedstock flexibility program for bioenergy producers
- Biomass crop assistance program
- Community wood energy and wood innovation programs
- Sun grant program
- Carbon utilization and biogas education program

Renewable energy and biofuels

- **Farm bill energy titles**
  - 2002 first farm bill Energy Title
  - Programs reauthorized and expanded in 2008, 2014, 2018
  - Shift from mandatory to discretionary funding

- **Agricultural-related energy bills**
  - Energy Security Act of 1980

- **Renewable Fuels Standard**
  - Energy Policy Act 2005

- **Tax incentives for biofuels**
  - Volumetric Ethanol Excise Tax Credit (expired 2011)
  - Biodiesel Tax Credit in American Jobs Creation Act of 2004
  - Inflation Reduction Act 2022

2023 farm bill

- Situational context matters
  - This includes Congressional dynamics – partisanship, bipartisanship
  - This includes regional dynamics around farm bill commodity programs
  - Also, stakeholder positions, IRA, current events, public mood, etc.

- History and trajectory of issue expansion is part of this situational context
  - Sustainable agriculture
  - Renewable energy

Thank you!!
Nadine Lehrer, nlehrer@chatham.edu
Farm Bill Reauthorization

Bill Contents and Key Players

Sakeenah Shabazz, Policy Director
Berkeley Food Institute (BFI)

April 2023
What’s *in* the Farm Bill?

I. Commodities
   II. Conservation
   III. Trade
   IV. Nutrition
   V. Credit
   VI. Rural Development
   VII. Research, Extension, and Related Matters
   VIII. Forestry
   IX. Energy
   X. Horticulture
   XI. Crop Insurance
   XII. Miscellaneous
What’s *in* the Farm Bill? (continued)

I. **Table of Contents/Title** (authorizing language, public law, date passed, etc.)
II. **Title** (primary policy area)
III. **Subtitles** (references back to older public law)
IV. **Parts** (indicates divisions w/in a subtitle)
V. **Sections** (purpose of programs, agency responsible, definitions, amendments, program administration, etc.)
Public Law 115–334
115th Congress

An Act

To provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

TITLE I—COMMODITIES

Subtitle A—Commodity Policy

Sec. 1101. Definition of effective reference price.
Sec. 1102. Base acres.
Sec. 1103. Payment yields.
Sec. 1104. Payment acres.
Sec. 1105. Producer election.
Sec. 1106. Price loss coverage.
Sec. 1107. Agriculture risk coverage.
Sec. 1108. Repeal of transition assistance for producers of upland cotton.

Subtitle B—Marketing Loans

Sec. 1201. Extensions.
Sec. 1202. Loan rates for nonrecourse marketing assistance loans.
Sec. 1203. Economic adjustment assistance for textile mills.
Sec. 1204. Special competitive provisions for extra long staple cotton.
Sec. 1205. Availability of recourse loans.

Subtitle C—Sugar

Sec. 1301. Sugar policy.

Subtitle D—Dairy Margin Coverage and Other Dairy Related Provisions

Sec. 1401. Dairy margin coverage.
Sec. 1402. Reauthorizations.
Sec. 1403. Class I skim milk price.
Sec. 1404. Dairy product donation.
Example: Miscellaneous Title (Title XII)

Subtitle A. Livestock
Subtitle B. Agriculture and Food Defense
Subtitle C. Historically Underserved Producers
Subtitle D. Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994
Subtitle E. Other Miscellaneous Provisions
What’s not in the Farm Bill?

Farmer and Farmer worker labor (Dept. of Labor)

Public Land Grazing (Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Land Management)

Water Access and Rights (Dept. of Interior)

Food Safety (primarily Food and Drug Administration)

Schools Meals (USDA FNS) (*Child Nutrition Reauthorization, Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010*)

Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (USDA FNS) (*Child Nutrition Reauthorization / Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010*)

Air Quality (Environmental Protection Agency)
Key players in the reauthorization process

- Senate Agriculture Committee
- US Dept. of Agriculture
- White House
- Key Marker Bill Leads
- Interest Groups
- Chairs and Ranking Members
- House Agriculture Committee
- US Department of Agriculture

2023 Farm Bill Reauthorization
Deep Dive into Interest Groups

Trade Associations
Anti-Hunger and Nutrition
Public Health
Conservation and Environment
Racial Justice
Biofuels
Native/Tribal Interests
Rural and Economic Development

Universities / Land-Grant Institutions
Banks and Insurance providers
Farmer Nonprofits
Think tanks
Supply chain interests
Example of Bipartisan/Bicameral Marker Bill

Strengthening Local Processing Act (SPLA) (Intro’d 2021 and 2023)

- Livestock and poultry supply chain issues
- Strengthens local food systems
- Support for small meat and poultry processors

Support from:

- Senator John Thune (R-SD)
- Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH)
- Representative Chellie Pingree (D-ME)
- Representative Jim Baird (R-IN)
Staying Connected

Congressional Briefing Next Tuesday

● May 2nd, **9:30am - 12pm**, Russell Senate Office Building Rm **385**
● Berkeley Food Institute, Federation of Southern Cooperatives/Land Assistance Fund, and American University
● **Panelists:**
  ○ Carla Moore, Federation of Southern Cooperatives / Land Assistance
  ○ April Love, SDFR Policy Research Center, Alcorn State University
  ○ David Howard, National Young Farmers Coalition
  ○ 1-2 more panelists
  ○ Moderated by Nina F. Ichikawa, Berkeley Food Institute

sakeenah_shabazz@berkeley.edu

@UCBerkeleyFood / @PolicyLocs

Thank you!
Farm Bill in Focus
The Process and Path Forward for Passing a Bipartisan Farm Bill

Dr. Bart Fischer
Co-Director & AgriLife Assistant Professor
Agricultural & Food Policy Center (AFPC)

Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI)
Virtual
April 26, 2023
Estimated Federal Outlays (FY2023-2032)
CBO May 2022 Baseline Outlook (in billions)

Social Security $17,288 (22.5%)
Medicare $14,287 (18.6%)
Medicaid $6,437 (8.4%)
SNAP $1,104 (1.44%)
Farm Safety Net $151 (0.20%)
Conservation $59 (0.08%)
Other Mandatory $9,147 (11.9%)
Other Discretionary $11,158 (14.6%)
Defense $8,969 (11.7%)
Net Interest $8,075 (10.5%)
Mandatory Spending (63.2%)
Discretionary Spending (26.2%)
Net Interest (10.5%)

NOTE: total outlays from FY2023 to FY2032—$76.7 trillion—excludes offsetting receipts of $4.37 trillion.
Federal Debt Held by the Public
1962-2022

Billions of Dollars

$0 $2,500 $5,000 $7,500 $10,000 $12,500 $15,000 $17,500 $20,000 $22,500 $25,000 $27,500 $30,000

$10,128 (2011) >2X $24,257 (2022)
# Farm Bill Projected Outlays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>April 2018</th>
<th>February 2023</th>
<th>Change ($)</th>
<th>Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCC Price Support &amp; Related Activities 1/</td>
<td>64,305</td>
<td>71,806</td>
<td>+7,501</td>
<td>+11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation 2/</td>
<td>59,689</td>
<td>72,610</td>
<td>+12,921</td>
<td>+21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP 3/</td>
<td>663,828</td>
<td>1,205,440</td>
<td>+541,612</td>
<td>+81.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Insurance</td>
<td>78,037</td>
<td>96,974</td>
<td>+18,937</td>
<td>+24.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>865,859</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,446,830</strong></td>
<td><strong>+580,971</strong></td>
<td><strong>+67.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ This includes an estimated $10 billion in “Other Administrative CCC Spending” which accounts for CBO’s estimate of the amount that the Secretary may spend from the CCC using his/her discretionary authority.

2/ The total for the February 2023 update includes $15.1 billion in estimated outlays for conservation spending authorized in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022.

Commodity Title Outlays
2002 vs 2018

Supplemental & Ad Hoc Disaster Assistance, including the Market Facilitation Program (FY19-23):
$93.3 billion
Select Programs Without 10 Years of Funding in the 2018 Farm Bill

- Sec. 1706, Implementation
- Sec. 2405, Grassroots Source Water Protection Program
- Sec. 2406, Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Pilot
- Sec. 2408, Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot
- Sec. 4014, Evaluation of Child Support Enforcement Cooperation
- Sec. 7115, Scholarships for Students at 1890 Institutions
- Sec. 7212, Urban, Indoor, and Other Emerging Agricultural Production
- Sec. 7603, Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research
- Sec. 7115, Scholarships for Students at 1890 Institutions
- Sec. 2408, Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot
- Sec. 2406, Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive
- Sec. 2405, Grassroots Source Water Protection Program
- Sec. 1706, Implementation
- Sec. 12605, Emergency Citrus Trust Fund
- Sec. 12604, Wool Research and Promotion
- Sec. 12603, Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund
- Sec. 12602, Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund
- Sec. 12102, Sheep Production and Marketing Grants
- Sec. 10109, Multiple Crop and Pesticide Use Survey
- Sec. 10105, National Organic Certification Cost Share
- Sec. 10104, Organic Certification/Trade Tracking and Data Collection
- Sec. 10103, Organic Production and Market Data Initiatives
- Sec. 9005, Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels
- Sec. 9003, Biorefinery Assistance
- Sec. 9002, Biobased Market Program
- Sec. 7603, Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research
- Sec. 7212, Urban, Indoor, and Other Emerging Agricultural Production
- Sec. 7115, Scholarships for Students at 1890 Institutions
- Sec. 4014, Evaluation of Child Support Enforcement Cooperation
- Sec. 2408, Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot
- Sec. 2406, Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive
- Sec. 2405, Grassroots Source Water Protection Program
- Sec. 1706, Implementation

Dollars in Millions
Inflation Reduction Act Baseline?
Conservation Programs

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022: What's in it for Agricultural Producers?

Budget Authority

Outlays

Dollars in Millions

2022  2023  2024  2025  2026  2027  2028  2029  2030  2031

2018 Farm Bill  Inflation Reduction Act

Dollars in Millions

2022  2023  2024  2025  2026  2027  2028  2029  2030  2031

2018 Farm Bill  Inflation Reduction Act
Senate: **Dems win**

**FULL SENATE RESULTS**

The **Democrats** held onto **Georgia**, meaning they protected every blue seat on the ballot this year - and then flipped **Pennsylvania** to expand the majority.

Field: **Scott Bland**, Politics editor

House: **GOP wins**

**FULL HOUSE RESULTS**

**Republicans** have seized control of the House, but their smaller-than-expected margin means the chamber will be **firmly up for grabs again** in two years.

Field: **Steve Shepard**, Politics editor

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EESI Farm Bill Resources

• Congressional briefings
• Articles and podcasts
• *Climate Change Solutions* newsletter special editions
• Farm Bill hearing tracker
• Legislative side-by-side-by-sides

All resources available at: [www.eesi.org/2023-farm-bill](http://www.eesi.org/2023-farm-bill)
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www.eesi.org/survey

Materials will be available at:
www.eesi.org/042623farmbill

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Wednesday, April 26, 2023