

The 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79): Summary and Side-by-Side

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Summary

Congress periodically establishes agricultural and food policy in a multi-year, omnibus farm bill. The 2008 farm bill governed policy for farm commodity support, horticulture, livestock, conservation, nutrition assistance, trade and international food aid, agricultural research, farm credit, rural development, bioenergy, and forestry. It originally expired in 2012, but the 112th Congress did not complete action and instead extended the law for one year (P.L. 112-240), leaving consideration of a new farm bill to the 113th Congress.

After nearly three years of deliberations, Congress completed action on a new omnibus farm bill when conferees reported a conference agreement on January 27, 2014 (the Agricultural Act of 2014, H.R. 2642/H.Rept. 113-333); the full House and Senate approved the conference agreement on January 29 and February 4, respectively. The President signed the measure into law on February 7 (P.L. 113-79).

Within P.L. 113-79 are provisions that reshape the structure of farm commodity support, expand crop insurance coverage, consolidate conservation programs, reauthorize and revise nutrition assistance, and extend authority to appropriate funds for many U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs through FY2018, among many other provisions.

The new 2014 farm bill restructures farm support for traditional program crops by eliminating direct payments, the counter-cyclical price (CCP) program, and the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program. Much of the savings associated with the elimination of these farm programs would be used to offset the costs of revising the remaining programs, adding permanent disaster assistance, and enhancing crop insurance.

P.L. 113-79 also reauthorizes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps) through FY2018. The new measure restricts how a household's receipt of Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) benefits can affect SNAP benefits, accounting for most of the nutrition budget savings. Not adopted were House provisions to restrict categorical eligibility and change several time limit and work requirements.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projected that if the mandatory programs of the 2008 farm bill were to continue, they would cost \$973 billion over the next 10 years (FY2014-FY2023), which served as a baseline budget for deliberations on the 2014 farm bill. The enacted 2014 farm bill is projected to spend \$956 billion over the next 10 years, of which \$756 billion is for nutrition assistance and \$200 billion is for the agriculture portion. Compared to the baseline, the 2014 farm bill reduces projected spending and the deficit by \$16.6 billion (-1.7%) over 10 years. This projected 10-year savings is closer to the Senate-passed bill level of \$17.8 billion than the projected House-passed savings of \$51.8 billion.

Not included in the final conference agreement were a number of controversial miscellaneous provisions such as a House provision that would have prohibited states from imposing production or manufacturing standards on agricultural products from other states, and a House provision that would have repealed livestock and poultry marketing and competition rules proposed by USDA.

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Introduction

For nearly three years, Congress considered an omnibus farm bill to establish the direction of agriculture and food policy for the next several years. Many provisions of the previous farm bill (the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, P.L. 110-246) expired in 2012, but were extended for an additional year in the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240, the fiscal cliff bill). The 112th Congress began work on a new farm bill but did not complete action before the conclusion of the Congress, requiring new bills to be introduced in the 113th Congress. The House and Senate Agriculture Committees marked up their respective bills in May 2013 and floor action was completed in the summer months. A conference agreement was reached in late January 2014; it was approved by both chambers within eight days and was signed into law (P.L. 113-79) by the President on February 7, 2014.

The Senate Agriculture Committee reported its version of the 2013 omnibus farm bill on May 14, 2013 (S. 954, the Agriculture Reform, Food and Jobs Act of 2013), by a vote of 15-5. Floor action began during the week of May 20, 2013, and concluded on June 10, 2013, when the full Senate approved the measure by a vote of 66-27. While the bill was being debated in the Senate, approximately nine amendments were adopted and six were rejected. Attempts to modify the sugar program, further limit SNAP spending, eliminate crop insurance subsidies for tobacco, and require the labeling of genetically engineered foods were all defeated. More than 200 other amendments were offered to the Senate bill, but were not considered, when an agreement could not be reached on consolidating the amendments and limiting floor debate.

Action on a 2013/2014 Farm Bill

Committee		Initial Floor Action		Conference Agreement			Public Law
House	Senate	House	Senate	Report	House	Senate	
5/15/2013 H.R. 1947 Vote of 36-10 H.Rept. 113- 92 ^a	5/14/2013 S. 954 Vote of 15-5 S.Rept. 113- 88	6/20/2013 H.R. 1947 Fails: Vote of 195-234 7/11/2013 H.R. 2642 Vote of 216-208 9/19/2013 H.R. 3102 Vote of 217-210 9/28/2013 H.Res. 361 combines H.R. 2642 and H.R. 3102	6/10/2013 S. 954 Vote of 66-27	1/27/14 H.Rept. 113- 333	1/29/14 Vote of 251-166	2/4/14 Vote of 68-32	2/7/14 P.L. 113-79

Source: CRS.

- a. After H.R. 1947 was reported by the House Agriculture Committee on 5/15/2013, the bill was amended by the House Judiciary Committee on 6/10/2013 with respect to rulemaking procedures. See H.Rept. 113-92, Part 2 for its report.

On May 15, 2013, the House Agriculture Committee completed markup of its version of the bill (H.R. 1947, the Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013) and approved the revised measure by a 36-10 vote. The bill was subsequently referred to the House Judiciary Committee, which revised the bill to ensure that certain dairy programs were subject to standard rulemaking procedures. Floor action on the House bill was conducted during the week of June 17, 2013, when numerous amendments were adopted to the committee bill. However, the amended bill was defeated by a vote of 195-234 on June 20.

Three weeks later, the full House debated a variation of the defeated bill that dropped all of the nutrition title but included all of the earlier adopted floor amendments to the other titles. This revised bill (H.R. 2642) was approved by the House by a 216-208 vote on July 11. In order to initiate conference committee negotiations with the House, the Senate on July 18 substituted the text of H.R. 2642 with the text of S. 954. On September 19, the House passed a stand-alone nutrition bill (H.R. 3102) by a vote of 217-210.¹ The House adopted a resolution (H.Res. 361) on September 28 that combined the texts of H.R. 2642 and H.R. 3102 into one bill (H.R. 2642) for purposes of resolving differences with the Senate.

A conference agreement reconciling the differences between the two measures was reported as the Agricultural Act of 2014 (H.Rept. 113-333) on January 27, 2014. Within eight days, both chambers approved the conference agreement, the House on January 29 by a vote of 251-166 and the Senate on February 4 by a vote of 68-32. The President signed it into law (P.L. 113-79) on February 7, 2014.

Within the various titles of the enacted 2014 farm bill are provisions that reshape the structure of farm commodity support, expand crop insurance coverage, consolidate conservation programs, reauthorize and revise nutrition assistance, and extend authority to appropriate funds for many U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) discretionary programs through FY2018.

This report begins with a brief overview of the estimated budgetary impact of the 2014 farm bill, followed by a summary comparison of the major provisions of each title. A side-by-side section comprehensively compares all of the provisions in P.L. 113-79 to Senate and House versions of the farm bill—including S. 954 as passed by the Senate (also referred to as the Senate amendment to H.R. 2642) and the House-passed version of H.R. 2642 (which includes the provisions of H.R. 3102 as a new Title IV to H.R. 2642)—as well as to relevant provisions in then-current law.

The “Prior Law/Policy” column of the side-by-side tables reflects the provisions of the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246) as amended by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240), which extended most of the 2008 farm bill provisions for an additional year, as well as other relevant statutes that are revised by the 2014 farm bill.

¹ In most ways, H.R. 3102 resembles the nutrition title of H.R. 1947, as amended on the floor, but it differs in five major ways that are explained in the Title IV summary of this report.

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Budgetary Impact²

The budgetary impact of the 2014 farm bill is measured relative to what the prior farm bill would have spent had it been continued. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projected that the mandatory programs of the 2008 farm bill would have cost \$973 billion if continued for the next 10 years (FY2014-FY2023).³ This “baseline” already had been reduced by \$6.4 billion to reflect the effects of sequestration over the 10-year baseline.⁴

Compared to this post-sequestration baseline, the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) reduces projected spending and the deficit by \$16.6 billion (-1.7%) over 10 years.⁵ (The 5-year reduction through FY2018 is \$5.4 billion from a 5-year baseline of \$494 billion.)

P.L. 113-79 saves less than either the House-passed or Senate-passed proposals. The House-passed combination of H.R. 2642 and H.R. 3102 together would have reduced spending by \$51.9 billion (-5.3%) over 10 years.⁶ The Senate-passed farm bill proposal (S. 954) would have reduced spending by \$17.9 billion (-1.8%) over 10 years.⁷

If the baseline had not already been reduced by sequestration, the enacted 2014 farm bill could have been credited for reducing spending by \$23 billion over 10 years. Similarly, the savings from each of the House and Senate proposals could have been \$6.4 billion greater. But sequestration had already been factored into the baseline, so the official score of P.L. 113-79 remains as savings of \$16.6 billion over 10 years.

The net reduction is composed of some titles receiving more funding than in the past, while other titles provide offsets, some of which contributes to deficit reduction. The titles for farm commodity subsidies, nutrition, and conservation provide budgetary savings. The titles for crop insurance, research, bioenergy, horticulture, rural development, trade, forestry, and miscellaneous items receive additional funding.

The final 2014 farm bill is projected to spend \$956 billion over the next 10 years, of which \$756 billion is for nutrition assistance and \$200 billion is for the agriculture portion. (The 5-year total is \$489 billion, with \$391 billion for nutrition and \$98 billion for the agriculture portion). Within the agriculture portion, crop insurance outlays are projected to be \$90 billion over the next 10 years, \$58 billion for conservation, and \$44 billion for farm commodity programs (Title I). The trade title is projected to spend \$3.6 billion over the next 10 years, horticulture \$1.7 billion, research \$1.3 billion, and bioenergy \$1.1 billion. **Figure 1** illustrates the budgetary impacts of changes to each title in each bill. The **Table** contains the data in tabular form and includes an estimate of the projected outlays. More details on the farm bill budget are available in CRS Report R42484, *Budget Issues Shaping a Farm Bill in 2013*.

² This section was written by Jim Monke, Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

³ The May 14, 2013, CBO baseline for the Commodity Credit Corporation is available at <http://cbo.gov/publication/44202>, and for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program at <http://cbo.gov/publication/44211>.

⁴ The effect of sequestration on the baseline and scores is explained in the initial CBO estimates of the farm bill drafts; see p. 2 and Table 4 of the CBO score of the Senate bill at <http://cbo.gov/publication/44175>, May 13, 2013.

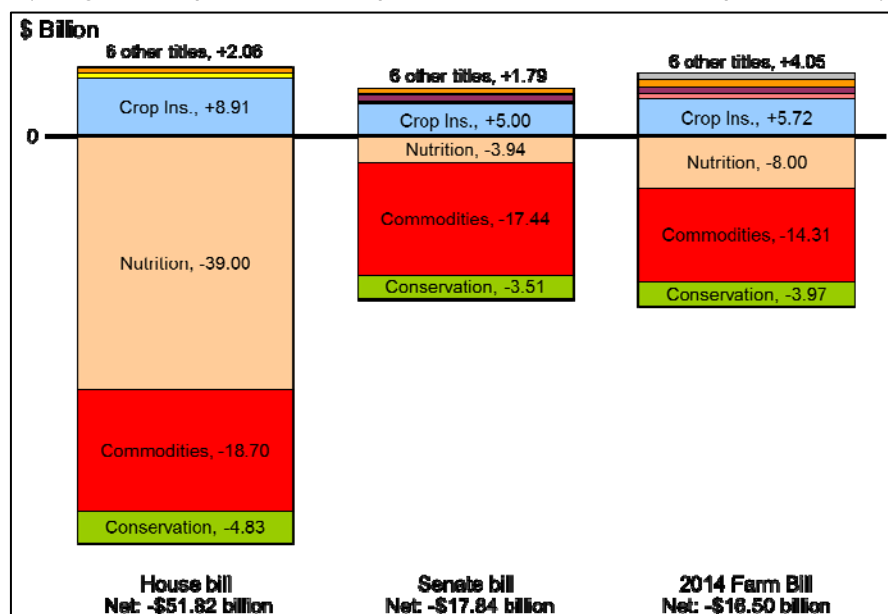
⁵ CBO cost estimate of the conference agreement on H.R. 2642 (<http://www.cbo.gov/publication/45049>, Jan. 28, 2014).

⁶ CBO cost estimates of H.R. 2642 as introduced (<http://cbo.gov/publication/44414>, July 11, 2013), and H.R. 3102 as introduced (<http://cbo.gov/publication/44583>, Sept. 16, 2013).

⁷ CBO cost estimate of S. 954 as reported (<http://cbo.gov/publication/44248>, May 17, 2013).

Figure I. Budget Scores of the 2014 Farm Bill

(change in outlays relative to 10-year baseline FY2014-FY2023, by farm bill title)

Source: CRS, using CBO cost estimates available at <http://www.cbo.gov/publication/45049>.**Budget for the 2014 Farm Bill: Baseline, Scores, and Projected Outlays, by Title**

(outlays in millions of dollars, 10-year total FY2014-FY2023)

2014 Farm Bill Titles	CBO baseline (May 2013)	CBO Score (change to baseline)			Projected Outlays (Baseline + Score)		
		House bill H.R. 2642	Senate bill S. 954	Conference agreement	House bill H.R. 2642	Senate bill S. 954	Conference agreement
Commodities	58,765	-18,701	-17,442	-14,307	40,064	41,323	44,458
Conservation	61,567	-4,827	-3,511	-3,967	56,740	58,056	57,600
Trade	3,435	+150	+150	+139	3,585	3,585	3,574
Nutrition	764,432	-38,999	-3,944	-8,000	725,433	760,488	756,432
Credit	-2,240	+0	+0	+0	-2,240	-2,240	-2,240
Rural Development	13	+96	+228	+228	109	241	241
Research	111	+760	+781	+1,145	871	892	1,256
Forestry	3	+5	+10	+10	8	13	13
Energy	243	+0	+880	+879	243	1,123	1,122
Horticulture	1,061	+619	+304	+694	1,680	1,365	1,755
Crop Insurance	84,105	+8,914	+4,999	+5,722	93,019	89,104	89,827
Miscellaneous (incl. NAP)	1,410	+161	-294	+953	1,571	1,116	2,363
Total, Direct Spending	972,905	-51,822	-17,840	-16,504	921,083	955,066	956,401
Change in Revenue		+64	+54	+104			
Net Impact on the Deficit		-51,886	-17,894	-16,608			

Source: CRS, using the CBO baseline and cost estimates (<http://www.cbo.gov/publication/45049>).

Title-by-Title Summaries of the Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)

Farm Bill Title I, Commodities⁸

Under the enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79), farm support for traditional program crops is restructured by eliminating direct payments,⁹ the counter-cyclical price (CCP) program, and the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program. Since 1996, direct payments have been made to producers and landowners based on historical production of corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton, rice, peanuts, and other “covered” crops. Direct payments lost political support in recent years because recipients did not need to suffer a loss in order to receive a payment.

Approximately three-fourths of the 10-year, \$47 billion in savings associated with the elimination of current farm programs was used to offset the costs of revising farm programs in Title I, adding permanent disaster assistance in Title I, and enhancing crop insurance in Title XI. P.L. 113-79 provides farm programs (described below) for covered crops, except cotton, which has a new crop insurance policy (see “Farm Bill Title XI, Crop Insurance”). Under P.L. 113-79, authority is continued for marketing assistance loans, which provide additional low-price protection at “loan rates” specified in previous law (with an adjustment made to the cotton loan rate). As in previous farm bills as well as in the 2013 Senate farm bill, the enacted 2014 farm bill suspends permanent price support authority under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949 until program authority expires in 2018. In contrast, the House bill would have repealed permanent law and made permanent the commodity support programs authorized in H.R. 2642.

P.L. 113-79 borrows conceptually from current farm programs in order to enhance price or revenue protection for producers. Producers may choose between the following two programs linked to a decline in either price or revenue (price times yield).

- ***It retains a counter-cyclical price program, called Price Loss Coverage or PLC,*** which makes a farm payment when farm price for a covered crop declines below its “reference price” set in statute (and the House bill). To better protect producers in a market downturn, the reference prices are higher than the parameters in the 2008 farm bill (called “target prices”). The Senate farm bill would have provided slightly lower levels of fixed reference prices for rice and peanuts, and significantly lower levels for other crops by using a market-based reference price calculated as 55% of a rolling five-year average (excluding the high and low years).¹⁰

⁸ The Commodities summary and side-by-side were written by Dennis A. Shields (farm commodity support and disaster programs), Randy Schnepf (dairy), Remy Jurenas (sugar), and Jim Monke (payment limits), all Specialists in Agricultural Policy.

⁹ Cotton producers will receive direct payment assistance in crop years 2014 and 2015 as they transition to the STAX insurance product (see Title XI, Crop Insurance).

¹⁰ The 2012 Senate-passed farm bill (S. 3240) did not provide for a counter-cyclical price program, and an amendment to eliminate it for crops other than rice and peanuts failed during committee mark-up of S. 954.

As a major point of contention throughout the farm bill debate, P.L. 113-79 continues current policy by making payments on 85% of *historical plantings* (or “base acres”), a provision designed to minimize the program’s effect on planting decisions. Base acres can be updated with plantings from 2009-2012. In contrast, the House bill would have made payments based on 85% of *planted acreage* to better align payments with producer risk, but critics contended that such a provision could lead to production distortions and trade disputes.

- ***It retains a revenue-based program, called Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC),*** which is designed to cover a portion of a farmer’s out-of-pocket loss (referred to as “shallow loss”) when crop revenues decline. Farmers may select ARC as an alternative to PLC. Like the PLC program, ARC payments are made on 85% of base acres. (This is in contrast to both the House and Senate bills, which would have made revenue program payments on planted acreage.) Payments are triggered when actual crop revenue drops below 86% of historical or “benchmark” revenue (compared with 88% in the Senate bill and 85% in the House bill). Farmers can select coverage at either the county or individual farm level.¹¹

These farm programs are separate from a producer’s decision to purchase crop insurance. However, farmers selecting the Price Loss Coverage (but not ARC) are also eligible to purchase an additional subsidized crop insurance policy to protect against “shallow losses” called the Supplemental Coverage Option (see Title XI, Crop Insurance below).

Five disaster programs were established in the 2008 farm bill for weather-induced losses in FY2008-FY2011. P.L. 113-79 retroactively reauthorizes and funds four programs covering livestock and tree assistance, beginning FY2012 and continuing without an expiration date, as provided in the House bill (the Senate bill had authorized the programs for only FY2012-FY2018). The crop disaster program from the 2008 farm bill (i.e., Supplemental Revenue Assistance, or SURE) was not reauthorized, but elements of it are folded into the new ARC by allowing producers to protect against farm-level revenue losses. In the Miscellaneous Title (XII), P.L. 113-79 adopted the Senate bill provision to provide disaster benefits to tree fruit producers who suffered crop losses in 2012, and additional coverage levels are authorized under the Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP).

Farm commodity programs have certain limits that cap payments (in the 2008 farm bill, \$40,000 per person for direct payments, plus \$65,000 for counter-cyclical and ACRE payments; limits may be doubled with a spouse). There is also an eligibility requirement based on adjusted gross income (AGI, in the 2008 farm bill a maximum of \$500,000 per person for nonfarm income and \$750,000 for farm income). The enacted 2014 farm bill sets a \$125,000 per person cap on the total of PLC, ARC, marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments. This approach differs from the House and Senate bills, which had separate \$50,000 and \$75,000 limits for the new counter-cyclical and marketing loan programs, respectively. Although the total limit in P.L. 113-79 is the same as in the two bills, some argue that this may allow larger payments from an individual program when payments from another program are small. P.L. 113-79 applies the \$125,000 limit to the total from all covered commodities except peanuts, with a separate \$125,000 limit for peanuts—similar to 2008 farm bill law and the Senate proposal. Also

¹¹ Under ARC, the revenue guarantee is set at 86% of historical revenue (i.e., the producer absorbs the first 14% of the shortfall) at either the county or farm level (to cover more localized losses). The government then pays for the next 10% of the loss. Any remaining losses are backstopped by crop insurance if purchased by the producer.

regarding eligibility, P.L. 113-79 instructs USDA to write regulations that define “significant contribution of active personal management” to more clearly and objectively implement existing law. This differs from both the Senate and House bills, which would have deleted “actively personal management” and effectively required personal labor in the farming operation. For AGI limits, the enacted 2014 farm bill changes the AGI limit to a single, total AGI limit of \$900,000. The AGI limit was \$750,000 in the Senate bill and \$950,000 in the House bill. P.L. 113-79 does not cap total farm program spending, unlike the House bill’s cap of \$16.96 billion for FY2014-FY2020 for combined payments under Price Loss Coverage and Revenue Loss Coverage.

For dairy policy, P.L. 113-79 makes significant changes, including as in both bills the elimination of the dairy product price support program, the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) program, and export subsidies. These are replaced by a new program, which makes payments to participating dairy producers when the national margin (average farm price of milk minus an average feed cost ration) falls below a producer-selected margin ranging from \$4.00 per hundredweight (cwt.) to \$8.00/cwt. No premium is charged for the minimum \$4.00/cwt. margin protection; however, premiums are charged for coverage at higher margins—the premium schedule differentiates for annual milk production of 4 million or fewer pounds and for production greater than 4 million pounds. The final law removed a provision in S. 954 that would have subjected participating producers to a separate program to reduce incentives to produce milk when margins are low—the House bill had specifically excluded this provision. In addition, the final bill adopted a provision from the House bill that requires USDA to adhere to standard rulemaking procedures and to determine the market impacts of the new program during the rulemaking process. Separately, federal milk marketing orders have permanent statutory authority and continue intact. However, the Senate bill only included two additional provisions: one that would have required USDA to use a specified pre-hearing procedure to consider alternative formulas for Class III milk product pricing, and a second that would have required USDA to analyze and report on the potential effects of replacing end-product pricing with alternative pricing procedures. P.L. 113-79 is silent on this matter.

The objective and structure of the sugar program are left unchanged from prior law in P.L. 113-79.

Farm Bill Title II, Conservation¹²

Prior to enactment of the 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79), the agricultural conservation portfolio included over 20 conservation programs. The Conservation title of P.L. 113-79 reduces and consolidates the number of conservation programs, while also reducing mandatory funding over the 10-year baseline by close to \$4 billion.

Many of the larger existing conservation programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), are reauthorized, while smaller and similar conservation programs are “rolled” into them. In response to reduced demand and as a budget saving measure, the largest conservation program, CRP, is reauthorized with a reduced acreage enrollment cap using a step-down approach from the current 32 million acres to 24 million by FY2018. CRP also is amended to include the enrollment of grassland acres similar to the Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP),

¹² This section was written by Megan Stubbs, Specialist in Agricultural Conservation and Natural Resources Policy.

which is repealed. EQIP, a program that assists producers applying conservation measures on land in production, is reauthorized in the 2014 farm bill with a 5% funding carve-out for wildlife habitat practices (similar to the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, WHIP, which is repealed). Funding for EQIP is reduced by a total of almost \$500 million over 10 years, halfway between the Senate's proposed reduction of \$1 billion and the House bill's proposal of none. CSP, another working lands program, is reauthorized at a reduced enrollment level of 10 million acres annually, down from 12.769 million acres annually under current law.

As in the House- and Senate-passed bills, P.L. 113-79 creates two new conservation programs—the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) and the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)—out of several of the existing programs. Conservation easement programs, including the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Farmland Protection Program (FPP), and GRP, are repealed and consolidated to create ACEP. ACEP retains most of the program provisions in the current easement programs by establishing two types of easements: wetland reserve easements (similar to WRP) that protect and restore wetlands, and agricultural land easements (similar to FPP and GRP) that prevent non-agricultural uses on productive farm or grasslands. The Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP), Chesapeake Bay Watershed program, Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI), and Great Lakes Basin program are repealed (as in both the House and Senate bills) and consolidated into the new RCPP. RCPP will use partnership agreements with state and local governments, Indian tribes, farmer cooperatives, and other conservation organizations to leverage federal funding and further conservation on a regional or watershed scale.

The most contentious provision in Title II was the Senate-passed bill's inclusion of the federally funded portion of crop insurance premiums to the list of program benefits that could be lost if a producer is found to produce an agricultural commodity on highly erodible land without implementing an approved conservation plan or qualifying exemption, or converts a wetland to crop production. This prerequisite, referred to as conservation compliance, has existed since the 1985 farm bill and previously affected most USDA farm program benefits, but has excluded crop insurance since 1996. The House-passed bill offered no comparable provision; however, P.L. 113-79 includes the majority of the Senate-passed provision, with some changes.

Farm Bill Title III, Trade¹³

Title III of the enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) deals with statutes concerning U.S. international food aid and agricultural export programs. P.L. 113-79 reauthorizes all of the international food aid programs, including the largest, Food for Peace Title II (emergency and nonemergency food aid). In addition, P.L. 113-79 amends current food aid law to place greater emphasis on improving the quality of food aid products (i.e., enhancing their nutritional quality) and ensuring that sales of agricultural commodity donations do not disrupt local markets. In this regard, an annual report to Congress is required to address how funds are allocated to and used by eligible organizations as well as the rate of return on aid funds—defined as the sum of the proceeds from monetization of food aid commodities relative to the total cost of procuring and shipping the commodities to the recipient country's local market. Special attention is to be given when the rate of return is below 70%.

¹³ The Trade summary and side-by-side were written by Randy Schnepf (international food aid) and Remy Jurenas (agricultural export programs), both CRS Specialists in Agricultural Policy, and was originally written by Charles E. Hanrahan, Senior Specialist in Agricultural Policy (retired).

The enacted 2014 farm bill repeals the specified, annual dollar amounts for nonemergency food aid (i.e., the “safe box”) required in current law. Instead, it provides that not less than 20%, nor more than 30% of funds be made available to carry out nonemergency food aid programs, subject to the requirement that a minimum of \$350 million be provided for nonemergency food aid each fiscal year. P.L. 113-79 creates a new local and regional purchase program in place of the expired local and regional procurement (LRP) pilot program of the 2008 farm bill and raises the authorized appropriations for LRP to \$60 million annually for FY2014 through FY2018.

P.L. 113-79 reauthorizes funding for the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee program and three other agricultural export market promotion programs through FY2018. The value of U.S. agricultural exports that can benefit from export credit guarantees will remain at \$5.5 billion annually. To address differences that have arisen over how the United States might comply with the WTO cotton case won by Brazil, the final law grants flexibility to the Secretary of Agriculture to make changes to the credit guarantee program to meet the terms agreed upon by both countries. This program is also amended in three ways to address in part Brazil’s criticism of how it is administered. P.L. 113-79 also reauthorizes CCC funding of \$200 million annually for the Market Access Program (MAP), which finances promotional activities for both generic and branded U.S. agricultural products, and CCC funding of \$34.5 million annually for the Foreign Market Development Program (FMDP), a generic commodity promotion program.

The enacted 2014 farm bill also requires the Secretary, in consultation with the House and Senate Agriculture Committees and House and Senate Appropriations Committees, to propose a plan to reorganize the international trade functions of USDA, to report to the congressional committees on the plan 180 days after the farm bill’s enactment, and to implement the reorganization plan not later than one year after the report is submitted. It directs the Secretary to include in the plan the establishment of the position of an Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs within USDA, who will be responsible for serving as a multi-agency coordinator of sanitary and phytosanitary matters and addressing agricultural non-tariff trade barriers.

Farm Bill Title IV, Nutrition¹⁴

The Nutrition title in the enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) reconciles the House-passed bill (H.R. 2642, as combined with H.R. 3102, Nutrition Reform and Work Opportunity Act) and the Senate-passed bill (S. 954). The final law reauthorizes SNAP and related programs for five years; CBO estimates that the Nutrition title in P.L. 113-79 will reduce spending by \$8.0 billion over 10 years (FY2014-FY2023). The SNAP provisions alone are estimated to reduce spending by slightly more than \$8.6 billion over 10 years. Certain other Nutrition provisions are estimated to increase spending, which together result in the total estimated reduction of \$8.0 billion.

Farm bill conferees were faced with significant differences in the SNAP provisions in the Senate- and House-passed bills. Over the 10-year budget window (FY2014-FY2023), CBO estimated that the Senate’s Nutrition title would have reduced spending by approximately \$4 billion and the House’s Nutrition title would have reduced spending by approximately \$39 billion. The House

¹⁴ The Nutrition summary and side-by-side were written by Randy Alison Aussenberg, Analyst in Nutrition Assistance Policy.

bill would have reauthorized SNAP and related programs for three years, while the Senate would have reauthorized the programs for five years.¹⁵

Although the Nutrition title of the enacted 2014 farm bill contains a number of provisions that change aspects of SNAP and related nutrition programs, conferees largely retained the provisions in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 and other nutrition program authorizing statutes. For example, *most* eligibility and benefit calculation rules in SNAP do not change under P.L. 113-79. While various changes in the Nutrition title are estimated to reduce or increase spending on the nutrition programs, most provisions are estimated to have little or no budgetary impact.

The budgetary impact of the Nutrition title in P.L. 113-79 (as compared to the Senate and House bills) is largely the result of changes to SNAP eligibility and benefit calculation rules. In particular, it is the result of the final law excluding two House SNAP provisions that were estimated to make the bill's greatest reductions in SNAP spending (ending broad-based categorical eligibility and ending the availability of labor-market based waivers from the time limit for certain able-bodied adults). Major issues that have potential to impact households' eligibility and benefit amounts include the following.

- P.L. 113-79 amends how Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) payments are treated in the calculation of SNAP benefits. Both the Senate and House had included such changes, with the House version of this change estimated to affect a greater share of participants. The final agreement, for the most part, includes the House version. According to information from June 2012, this change to benefit calculation is expected to reduce household benefit amounts in approximately 17 states.¹⁶
- The House and Senate had both proposed to disqualify certain ex-offenders from receiving SNAP benefits. P.L. 113-79 modifies that policy by requiring the disqualification of only such offenders as are not complying with the terms of their sentence.
- P.L. 113-79 includes policies related to the SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) program, including a pilot project authority and related funding (\$200 million over FY2014 and FY2015) for states to implement and USDA to evaluate a variety of work programs for SNAP participants. The agreement includes the House bill's provisions that would expand reporting measures for all E&T programs. P.L. 113-79 does not include the House's expansion of the time limit for able-bodied adults without dependents or the House's work-related policies that may incentivize states to reduce their caseloads.

¹⁵ Throughout the farm bill formulation, some policymakers expressed interest in separating the nutrition programs from the omnibus farm bill. The House-passed bill's provision to make the authorization of nutrition programs out of sync with the rest of the farm bill programs were a step in that direction.

¹⁶ While virtually all SNAP states consider LIHEAP in their benefit calculation, according to a June 2012 survey by USDA-FNS, approximately 16 states have leveraged nominal (as little as 10 cents) LIHEAP payments into an increase in households' SNAP benefits that is larger than the initial LIHEAP payment. This practice is sometimes referred to as "Heat and Eat." The 16 so-called "heat and eat" states are California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. A 17th state, New Hampshire, does not distribute nominal LIHEAP payments but does allow an application for LIHEAP to qualify the household for the Standard Utility Allowance (which can result in a higher SNAP benefit).

- P.L. 113-79 does not include any changes to broad-based categorical eligibility. The House bill would have eliminated broad-based categorical eligibility, which would have impacted the eligibility of SNAP participants in 43 states.
- P.L. 113-79 does not include the House provision to give states the option to administer drug testing as part of their eligibility determination processes.

Since SNAP provides benefits redeemable for SNAP-eligible foods at SNAP-eligible retailers, much of SNAP law pertains to retailer authorization and benefit issuance and redemption. P.L. 113-79 includes the retailer and redemption provisions that had been included in both the House and Senate bills. This includes requiring stores to stock more fresh foods, requiring retailers to pay for their electronic benefit transfer (EBT) machines, and providing additional funding for combatting trafficking (the sale of SNAP benefits). P.L. 113-79 also includes \$100 million in mandatory funding (over 10 years) for Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive grants, a program similar to that in the Senate bill, which will support organizations that offer bonus incentives for SNAP purchases of fruits and vegetables.

The enacted 2014 farm bill increases funding for the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), the program that provides USDA foods and federal support to emergency feeding organizations (e.g., food banks and food pantries). Taking into account CBO's estimates of inflation, it is estimated to provide an additional \$205 million over 10 years, \$125 million of which is provided in the first 5 years. (The Senate bill would have increased funding by \$54 million over 10 years, and the House would have increased funding by \$333 million over 10 years.)

P.L. 113-79 includes many other changes to SNAP and related program policy. These changes include amendments to the nutrition programs operated by tribes and territories, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), and the distribution of USDA foods to schools. The 2010 child nutrition reauthorization (Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, P.L. 111-296) has already reauthorized WIC and the child nutrition programs through FY2015, but P.L. 113-79 includes related policies, such as farm-to-school efforts.

Farm Bill Title V, Credit¹⁷

The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (also known as the ConAct) is the permanent statute that authorizes USDA agricultural credit and rural development programs. USDA serves as a lender of last resort by providing direct and guaranteed loans to farmers and ranchers who are denied direct credit by commercial lenders but have the wherewithal to repay the loan.

The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) makes relatively small policy changes to USDA's credit programs. It gives USDA discretion to recognize alternative legal entities to qualify for farm loans and allow alternatives to meet a three-year farming experience requirement. It increases the maximum size of down-payment loans, and eliminates term limits on guaranteed operating loans (by removing a maximum number of years that an individual can remain eligible). It increases the percentage of a conservation loan that can be guaranteed, adds another lending priority for beginning farmers, and facilitates loans for the purchase of highly fractionated land in Indian reservations, among other changes.

¹⁷ The Credit summary and side-by-side were written by Jim Monke, Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

The Senate bill would have updated and modernized the ConAct's statutory language and reorganized the various programs into separate subtitles (Subtitle A for farm loans; Subtitle B for rural development; Subtitle C for general provisions). The House bill, like the final law, did not reorganize the ConAct.

For the Farm Credit Act, which governs the Farm Credit System, P.L. 113-79 adopts a Senate provision that instructs the system's regulator (the Farm Credit Administration) to improve the disclosure of compensation packages for senior officers in the Farm Credit System.

Farm Bill Title VI, Rural Development¹⁸

Like the Credit title discussed above, the Rural Development title in the Senate-passed 2013 farm bill (S. 954) proposed a restructuring of the ConAct, which provides permanent authority for USDA to carry out many of the rural loan and grant programs in its portfolio. The Senate provision would have consolidated various programs, established criteria for which rural communities receive priority in making loan and grant awards, and modified the definitions of "rural" and "rural area." This proposed reorganization of the ConAct was not included in the enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79), although one aspect of the proposed restructuring was retained: the consolidation of two rural business programs into a single business development platform, which was authorized with annual appropriations of \$65 million through FY2018. P.L. 113-79 increases the mandatory spending authorization of the Value-Added Agricultural Product Grants to \$63 million and retains the program's \$40 million in annual discretionary appropriations. P.L. 113-79 also adopted the Senate provision providing \$150 million in mandatory spending for pending rural development loans and grants and the Senate provision to fund the Microentrepreneur Assistance Program at \$3 million annually in mandatory spending and \$40 million in discretionary appropriations.

P.L. 113-79 adopted the House provision to amend the water and waste water direct and guaranteed loan program to encourage financing by private or cooperative lenders to the maximum extent possible. Conferees also adopted the House provision that provides up to 5% of the Community Facilities appropriation for technical assistance to help smaller communities develop their applications to the program, and to use loan guarantees to the maximum extent possible. P.L. 113-79 also adopted the House provisions directing the Secretary of Agriculture to begin collecting data on the economic effects of the projects that USDA Rural Development funds, and directing the Secretary to develop simplified applications for funding.

The enacted 2014 farm bill also retains the definition of "rural" and "rural area" under current law for purposes of program eligibility. The Senate bill had proposed modifications to the 2008 farm bill permitting communities that might otherwise be ineligible for USDA Rural Development funding to petition USDA to designate their communities as "rural in character," thereby making them eligible for program support. While the provision under current law is retained, the modifications to the provision were not adopted by the conferees. P.L. 113-79 does amend the definition of rural area in the 1949 Housing Act so that areas deemed rural between 2000 and 2010 would retain that designation until USDA receives data from the 2020 decennial census. That provision also raises the population threshold for eligibility from 25,000 to 35,000.

¹⁸ The Rural Development summary and side-by-side were written by Tadlock Cowan, Analyst in Natural Resources and Rural Development.

P.L. 113-79 adopts the Senate provision authorizing USDA to prioritize otherwise eligible applications that support multijurisdictional strategic economic and community development. The provision reserves 20% of a fiscal year's appropriation for community facilities, water and waste water projects, and rural business development for such strategic development projects. Also adopted is the Senate provision authorizing a new Rural Energy Savings Program, which will provide 0% interest rate loans to eligible borrowers to implement energy efficiency measures.

Included in P.L. 113-79 (as in both bills) is reauthorization of funding for programs under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, including the Access to Broadband Telecommunications Services in Rural Areas Program and the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program. It largely adopts the Senate provisions authorizing access to broadband telecommunications service to rural areas, including authorized appropriations of \$10 million annually FY2014-FY2018 for a new Rural Gigabit Network Pilot program for “ultra-high speed” broadband connectivity. Conferees did not adopt the Senate provision that would have authorized a new grant program for rural broadband in addition to the existing loan program.

P.L. 113-79 adopts the Senate provision reauthorizing the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority at its current authorized appropriation of \$30 million annually, rather than the House measure that authorized \$2 million in appropriations. As in both bills, it also reauthorizes the three regional authorities established in the 2008 farm bill.

Farm Bill Title VII, Research¹⁹

USDA is authorized under various laws to conduct agricultural research at the federal level, and to provide support for cooperative research, extension, and post-secondary agricultural education programs in the states. The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) reauthorizes funding for these activities through FY2018, subject to annual appropriations, and amends authority so that only competitive grants can be awarded under certain programs.

Mandatory spending for the research title is increased by \$1.145 billion over 10 years compared with projected baseline spending. Funding is increased for the Specialty Crop Research Initiative (\$745 million over 10 years) and the Organic Agricultural Research and Extension Initiative (\$100 million). Also, mandatory funding is continued for the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (\$100 million).

As in the Senate-passed version of the bill, P.L. 113-79 provides mandatory funding of \$200 million to establish the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research, a nonprofit corporation designed to supplement USDA's basic and applied research activities. It will solicit and accept private donations to award grants for collaborative public/private partnerships with scientists at USDA and in academia, nonprofits, and the private sector.

Farm Bill Title VIII, Forestry²⁰

General forestry legislation is within the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Committees, and past farm bills have included provisions addressing forestry assistance, especially on private lands.

¹⁹ The Research summary and side-by-side were written by Dennis A. Shields, Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

²⁰ The Forestry summary and side-by-side were written by Katie Hoover, Analyst in Natural Resources Policy.

The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) generally repeals, reauthorizes, and modifies existing programs and provisions under two main authorities: the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (CFAA), as amended, and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA), as amended.

Many federal forestry assistance programs are permanently authorized, and thus do not require reauthorization in the farm bill. However, P.L. 113-79 does reauthorize several forestry assistance programs through FY2018. It also repeals programs that have expired or have never received appropriations. Both the House- and Senate-passed bills included similar reauthorizations and repeals.

P.L. 113-79 also includes provisions that address the management of the National Forest System. For example, it permanently reauthorizes stewardship contracting and extends the good neighbor authority nationwide. Both the House and the Senate bills included similar provisions, although the House bill would have reauthorized stewardship contracting only through FY2018. P.L. 113-79 also adopts a Senate provision authorizing the designation of treatment areas within the National Forest System that are of deteriorating forest health due to insect or disease infestation, and allowing for expedited project planning within those designated areas. However, it does not include House provisions requiring the designation of critical areas within the National Forest System and authorizing expedited project planning for projects up to 10,000 acres. P.L. 113-79 does include provisions from the House bill to modify the existing public notice, comment, and appeals process for land and resource management plans.

Farm Bill Title IX, Energy²¹

USDA renewable energy programs have been used to incentivize research, development, and adoption of renewable energy projects, including solar, wind, and anaerobic digesters. However, the primary focus of USDA renewable energy programs has been to promote U.S. biofuels production and use. Cornstarch-based ethanol dominates the U.S. biofuels industry. The 2008 farm bill attempted to refocus U.S. biofuels policy initiatives in favor of non-corn feedstocks, especially the development of the cellulosic biofuels industry. The most critical programs to this end are the Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels, which pays producers for production of eligible advanced biofuels; the Biorefinery Assistance Program, which assists in the development of new and emerging technologies for advanced biofuels; the Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP), which assists farmers in developing nontraditional crops for use as feedstocks for the eventual production of cellulosic biofuels; and the Renewable Energy for America Program (REAP), which has funded a variety of biofuels-related projects, including the installation of blender pumps to help circumvent the emerging “blend wall” that could potentially circumscribe domestic ethanol consumption near current levels of about 13 billion gallons.

All of the major farm bill energy programs expired at the end of FY2013 and lacked baseline funding going forward. The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) extends most of the renewable energy provisions of the 2008 farm bill, with the exception of the Rural Energy Self-Sufficiency Initiative, the Forest Biomass for Energy Program, the Biofuels Infrastructure Study, and the Renewable Fertilizer Study, which are either omitted or explicitly repealed. In addition, P.L. 113-79 adds a new reporting requirement on energy use and efficiency at USDA facilities.

²¹ The Energy summary and side-by-side were written by Randy Schnepf, Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

Over the five-year reauthorization period (FY2014-FY2018), P.L. 113-79 contains a total of \$694 million in new mandatory funding and authorizes \$765 million to be appropriated for the various farm bill renewable energy programs. This contrasts with the House- and Senate-passed farm bills. The Senate bill (S. 954) contained a total of \$880 million in new mandatory funding and authorized \$1.140 billion to be appropriated for the various farm bill renewable energy programs. The House bill (H.R. 2642) contained no mandatory funding for these programs and authorized \$1.405 billion over the five years, subject to annual appropriations. In addition, the House bill eliminated all support for the collection, harvest, storage, and transportation (CHST) component of BCAP, severely limiting its potential effectiveness as an incentive to produce cellulosic feedstocks. BCAP funding for CHST is retained in P.L. 113-79.

Farm Bill Title X, Horticulture²²

The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) adopts many of the horticulture provisions in the Senate- (S. 954) and House-passed (H.R. 2642) farm bills. The final bill reauthorizes many of the existing farm bill provisions supporting farming operations in the specialty crop and certified organic sectors. Many Title X provisions fall into the categories of marketing and promotion; organic certification; data and information collection; pest and disease control; food safety and quality standards; and local foods. CBO estimates a total increase in mandatory spending of \$338 million (FY2014-FY2018) for Title X in P.L. 113-79. However, provisions affecting the specialty crop and certified organic sectors are not limited to the Horticulture title, but are contained within several other titles of the new law. These include programs in the research, nutrition, and trade titles, among others. CBO's cost estimate for specialty crop provisions in Title X does not include cost estimates for provisions in other titles. CBO estimates research programs benefitting specialty crop and organic producers, for example, will require a \$418 million increase in mandatory spending (FY2014-FY2018).

P.L. 113-79 adopts nearly all the programs reauthorized in both the House and Senate bills, and in some cases provides for increased funding for several key programs benefitting specialty crop producers. These include the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program, plant pest and disease programs, USDA's Market News for specialty crops, the Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI), and the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (Snack Program) and Section 32 purchases for fruits and vegetables under the Nutrition title. The final law also reauthorized most programs benefitting certified organic agriculture producers, including continued support for USDA's National Organic Program (NOP) and development of crop insurance mechanisms for organic producers, Organic Production and Market Data Initiatives (ODI), and research programs such as the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI) and the Organic Transitions Program (ORG) under the Integrated Research, Education, and Extension Competitive Grants Program. Both bills would give USDA authority to consider an application for a research and promotion order (or "checkoff" program) for the organic sector. Reauthorization of each of these provisions was in both the House and Senate bills. One exception is that the House bill would have repealed the National Organic Certification Cost Share Program (NOCCSP), which was not part of the Senate bill, but was included in the final law.

Programs in other farm bill titles benefitting specialty crop and certified organic producers include the Value-Added Producer Grant Program, Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops

²² The Horticulture summary and side-by-side were written by Renée Johnson, Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

(TASC), the Market Access Program (MAP), and most conservation programs (including assistance specifically for organic producers), among other programs, within the crop insurance, credit, and miscellaneous titles. Horticulture and other titles in P.L. 113-79, which were for the most part included in both the House- and Senate-passed bills, also include provisions that expand opportunities for local food systems and also beginning farmers and ranchers. Other provisions supporting local food producers are within the research, nutrition, and rural development titles, among others.

The House-passed bill included other provisions that were not in the Senate bill. These provisions would have provided exemptions from certain regulatory requirements under some laws, such as the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act. P.L. 113-79 included aspects of some of these provisions, albeit in modified form, but did not adopt the provisions as proposed by the House bill.

Farm Bill Title XI, Crop Insurance²³

The crop insurance title enhances the existing federal crop insurance program, which is permanently authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act. Crop insurance is designed generally to cover losses from natural disasters, while Title I programs (“farm programs”) make payments to farmers of program crops when prices fall below statutory minimums or when crop revenue is low relative to recent levels.

The federal crop insurance program makes available subsidized crop insurance to producers who purchase a policy to protect against losses in yield, crop revenue, or whole farm revenue. More than 100 crops are insurable. The enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) increases funding for crop insurance relative to baseline levels by an additional \$5.7 billion over 10 years.

Most of the funding increase stems from two new insurance products, one for cotton and one for other crops. With cotton not covered by the counter-cyclical price or revenue programs established in Title I, a new crop insurance policy called Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) is made available for cotton producers. The STAX policy indemnifies losses in county revenue of greater than 10% of expected revenue but not more than the deductible level (e.g., 25%) selected by the producer for the underlying individual policy (or not more than 30% if used as stand-alone policy). Similarly, for other crops, P.L. 113-79 (as in both the House- and Senate-passed bills) makes available an additional policy (i.e., not stand-alone) called Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO), based on expected county yields or revenue, to cover part of the deductible under the producer’s underlying policy (referred to as a farmer’s out-of-pocket loss or “shallow loss”). The farmer subsidy as a share of the policy premium is set at 80% for STAX and 65% for SCO.

Additional crop insurance changes in both bills, and adopted by the conferees, are designed to expand or improve crop insurance for other commodities, including specialty crops. Provisions revise the value of crop insurance for organic crops to reflect prices of organic (not conventional) crops. USDA is required to conduct more research on whole farm revenue insurance with higher coverage levels than currently available. Studies or policies are also required on insuring (1) specialty crop producers for food safety and contamination-related losses, (2) swine producers for a catastrophic disease event, (3) producers of catfish against reduction in the margin between

²³ The Crop Insurance summary and side-by-side were written by Dennis A. Shields, Specialist in Agricultural Policy.

the market prices and production costs, (4) commercial poultry production against business disruptions caused by integrator bankruptcy, (5) poultry producers for a catastrophic event, (6) producers of biomass sorghum or sweet sorghum grown as feedstock for renewable energy, and (7) alfalfa producers. A peanut revenue insurance product and rice margin insurance also are mandated. Another provision provides funding for private-sector index weather insurance, which insures against specific weather events and not actual loss.

For conservation purposes, a provision in Title XI reduces crop insurance subsidies and noninsured crop disaster assistance for the first four years of planting on native sod acreage in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In Title II, crop insurance premium subsidies are available only if producers are in compliance with wetland conservation requirements and conservation requirements for highly erodible land, as originally adopted by the Senate.

A controversial item not included in P.L. 113-79 was the reduction of premium subsidies for high income farmers, a provision that was included in the Senate bill but not the House bill. In the 2012 farm bill passed by the Senate in the 112th Congress, an amendment was adopted during floor debate to reduce crop insurance premium subsidies by 15 percentage points for producers with average adjusted gross income greater than \$750,000. In 2013, the Senate Agriculture Committee-reported version of S. 954 did not include the provision, but an amendment to S. 954 requiring the subsidy reduction was adopted on the Senate floor in June 2013 by a vote of 59-33.

Farm Bill Title XII, Miscellaneous²⁴

The Miscellaneous title of the enacted 2014 farm bill (P.L. 113-79) contains four sections: livestock; socially disadvantaged and limited-resource producers; other miscellaneous, and a fourth section added by the conferees on oilheat efficiency, research, and jobs training.

Animal health-related provisions in the livestock section of P.L. 113-79 include provisions that renew the trichinae certification and aquatic animal health programs that were established in the 2008 farm bill; establish an animal health laboratory network; and require USDA to continue to administer the avian influenza surveillance program through the National Poultry Improvement Plan. The section also includes a Sense of Congress statement on the priority of feral swine eradication.

P.L. 113-79 establishes a competitive production and marketing grant program for the sheep industry through the National Sheep Industry Improvement Center. Another provision confirms the transfer of catfish inspection authority to USDA from FDA (originally in the 2008 farm bill) and directs USDA to finalize the rules on catfish inspection, and for USDA and FDA to execute a memorandum of understanding to improve interagency cooperation on inspection. Lastly, USDA

²⁴ The Miscellaneous summary and side-by-side were written by Joel L. Greene, Analyst in Agricultural Policy (animal agriculture). Other contributors to the Title XII side-by-side are Tadlock Cowan, Analyst in Natural Resources and Rural Development (socially disadvantaged farmers); Jim Monke, Specialist in Agricultural Policy (USDA data collection); Dennis A. Shields, Specialist in Agricultural Policy (Noninsured Assistance Program); Renee Johnson, Specialist in Agricultural Policy (FSMA); Claudia Copeland, Specialist in Resources and Environmental Policy (EPA); Harold F. Upton, Analyst in Natural Resources Policy (ocean and fisheries policy); Jonathan L. Ramseur, Specialist in Environmental Policy (spill prevention); Nicole T. Carter, Specialist in Natural Resources Policy (water resources); Lynne Corn, Specialist in Natural Resources Policy (Payment in Lieu of Taxes); and Anthony Andrews, Specialist in Energy Policy (oilheat).

is to conduct an economic analysis of its country-of-origin labeling (COOL) rule (78 *Federal Register* 31367, May 24, 2013) within 6 months of the enactment of the farm bill. Some livestock industry groups pushed for a provision to repeal or modify the COOL law, but such a provision was not included in the final law.

P.L. 113-79 extends authority for outreach and technical assistance programs for socially disadvantaged farmer and ranchers, and adds military veteran farmers and ranchers as a qualifying group. The final law creates a research center to develop policy recommendations for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, reauthorizes funding for the USDA Office of Advocacy and Outreach for socially disadvantaged and veteran farmers and ranchers, and includes a provision to increase transparency by automatically providing receipts for service or denial of service.

Provisions in the other miscellaneous section of Title XII preserve farm bill benefits for participants in the High Plains Water Study, make available higher coverage levels under the Noninsured Crop Assistance Programs, prohibit attendance at animal-fighting events and exempt small dealers and exhibitors from license requirements under the Animal Welfare act. P.L. 113-79 also includes grants to promote the U.S. maple syrup industry, and grants for technological training for farm workers. It also creates a military veterans agricultural liaison within USDA to advocate for and to provide information to veterans, and establishes an Office of Tribal Relations to coordinate USDA activities with Native American tribes.

The final Miscellaneous title contains two provisions related to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The first establishes a standing agriculture-related subcommittee under the EPA's Science Advisory Board to provide advice on matters of significant impact on agricultural entities. The second provides National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit exemptions for certain silviculture activities. A provision amending the EPA's spill prevention, control, and countermeasure rule was excluded; as well as a provision prohibiting EPA from disclosing producer information

The section also includes provisions to establish a Pima Cotton Trust Fund and an Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund for users of pima cotton and wool, and funding for wool research and promotion. The Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund provision from the Senate bill was moved to the research title.

P.L. 113-79 adds a provision not found in either the House or Senate bills to provide mandatory funding in 2014 for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, which provides payments to local governments based on the presence of non-taxable federal lands. Also, the fourth section of the miscellaneous title includes new provisions on oilheat efficiency, renewable fuels research, and jobs training.

Sixteen provisions that were in either the House or Senate bill are not included in P.L. 113-79. One particularly controversial issue that was deleted in conference was the interstate commerce provision originally in the House bill that would have prohibited states from imposing production or manufacturing standards on agricultural products from other states. Of interest to the livestock and poultry industry, provisions repealing marketing and competition rules proposed by USDA (the GIPSA rule) were excluded. Some of the other provisions not included were flood protection for the Missouri River basin and the Wallkill River and Black Dirt region; prohibitions on closing Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices with high workloads; a prohibition on FSA employees keeping GSA-leased cars overnight; and provisions on the restoration of the Chesapeake Bay also were excluded from the final law.

A Side-by Side Comparison of the Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79) with the Senate-Passed (S. 954) and House-Passed (H.R. 2642) Bills and Prior Law

Title I. Commodities

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Direct Payments			
Direct payments (DPs) are available to producers on farms with base acres (historical plantings) of covered commodities (wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, and other oilseeds). [7 U.S.C. 8713] Covers 2008-2013 crop years. Direct payment rates are fixed in statute [7 U.S.C. 7913(b)] and do not vary based on market price. Payment amount = direct payment rate, times 85% of base acres [7 U.S.C. 7911], times direct payment yield [7 U.S.C. 7912]. (Exception: payment acreage is 83.3% of base acres for crop years 2009-2011.) Direct payments for peanuts authorized separately. [7 U.S.C. 8753]	Repeals direct payments. [Sec. 1101]	Identical to the Senate bill, except payments for upland cotton continue for crop years 2014 and 2015 with payment acres equal to 70% of base acres in 2014 and 60% in 2015. [Sec. 1101]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1101] Transition payments are made available for upland cotton for the 2014 crop year (and for 2015 if STAX is not yet available – see Title XI). Payment equals program yield (divided by the national yield of 597 pounds per acre) times transition assistance rate times payment acres. Transition rate is based on cotton price decline between June 2013 and December 2013. Payment acres in 2014 equal 60% of 2013 cotton base acres and 36.5% in 2015. [Sec. 1119]
Base acre definition: The number of base acres of a covered commodity on a farm established under the 2002 farm bill, subject to adjustment. [7 U.S.C. 7911] Same for peanuts [7 U.S.C. 7952]	The number of base acres of a covered commodity (including peanuts but excluding cotton) established under the 2008 farm bill, as in effect the date of enactment of this act, subject to adjustment. The Secretary shall maintain a record of farms with upland cotton	The sum of base acres includes cotton, and total is calculated as of September 30, 2013. [Sec. 1104]	Similar to the House bill by allowing retention of base acres, including generic base acres (defined as the number of base acres for cotton in effect under the 2008 farm bill as of September 30, 2013, subject to adjustment.) Base acres may be updated (reallocated) to reflect plantings

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	base acres in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this act. Base acres for peanuts may be updated using 2009-2012 plantings. [Sec. 1105]		during 2009-2012. [Sec. 1111]
Price-Based Payments			
Counter-cyclical payments (CCPs) are available for same commodities as for direct payments plus pulse crops. [7 U.S.C. 8714] Covers 2008-2013 crop years. Payment rate is difference between target price in statute (see below) and national average market price (or loan rate, if higher), minus the direct payment rate. Counter-cyclical payments for peanuts authorized separately. [7 U.S.C. 8754(a)(1)-(3)]	Repeals counter-cyclical payments. [Sec. 1102] Establishes program for adverse market payments (AMP) for crop years 2014-2018 for the same crops as those covered by CCPs (except upland cotton). Payment rate is the difference between the reference price and the 12-month national average market price (or loan rate, if higher). Covered commodities are wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, long grain rice, medium grain rice, pulse crops (dry peas, lentils, small chickpeas, and large chickpeas), soybeans, other oilseeds, and peanuts. Cotton is not covered under AMP but is eligible for the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX) for producers of upland cotton (see Title XI). USDA is required to consider popcorn as a covered commodity. [Sections 1104-1107]	Repeals counter-cyclical payments. [Sec. 1102] Establishes Price Loss Coverage (PLC) for producers of commodities covered by CCPs except upland cotton. Covers 2014 crop year and each succeeding crop year. Payment rate is difference between reference price and national midseason market price (or loan rate, if higher). USDA shall submit to Congress an annual report that evaluates the impact of PLC (and RLC below) on plantings, production, prices, and program costs. [Sec. 1104-1107]	Repeals counter-cyclical payments, as in both bills. [Sec. 1102] Establishes Price Loss Coverage (PLC) as in House bill, with the exception that PLC covers crop years 2014-18, payments are made on base acres, a national 12-month price is used instead of a midseason price, and no annual report is required. [Sec. 1116]
Target prices for 2013: Wheat, bu., \$4.17 Corn, bu., \$2.63 Grain sorghum, bu., \$2.63 Barley, bu., \$2.63	Reference prices: Long grain rice, cwt., \$13.30 Medium grain rice, cwt., \$13.30 Peanuts, ton, \$523.77 All other covered commodities: 55% times the average national marketing year	Reference prices: Wheat, bu., \$5.50 Corn, bu., \$3.70 Grain sorghum, bu., \$3.95 Barley, bu., \$4.95	Identical to the House bill except as noted below. [Sec. 1111]

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Oats, bu., \$1.79 Upland cotton, lb., \$0.7125 Long grain rice, cwt., \$10.50 Medium grain rice, cwt., \$10.50 Soybeans, bu., \$6.00 Other oilseeds, cwt., \$12.68 Dry peas, cwt., \$8.32 Lentils, cwt., \$12.81 Small chickpeas, cwt., \$10.36 Large chickpeas, cwt., \$12.81 Peanuts, ton, \$495 Payment amount = Payment rate times 85% of base acres times counter-cyclical program yield for the farm (generally based on 1998-2001 data). [7 U.S.C. 7912]	average price for the most recent 5 crop years, excluding each of the crop years with the highest and lowest prices. Payment amount = Payment rate times 85% of base acres planted to crop times existing counter-cyclical program yield (for rice and peanuts, yields may be updated with 2009-2012 data).	Oats, bu., \$2.40 Upland cotton, none (covered by STAX program Title XI) Long grain rice, cwt., \$14.00 Medium grain rice, cwt., \$14.00 —(for rice, price is increased 15% for temperate japonica rice) Soybeans, bu., \$8.40 Other oilseeds, cwt., \$20.15 Dry peas, cwt., \$11.00 Lentils, cwt., \$19.97 Small chickpeas, cwt., \$19.04 Large chickpeas, cwt., \$21.54 Peanuts, ton, \$535 Payment amount = Payment rate times 85% of total acres planted to crop (and 30% of acres of “prevented plantings”) times existing counter-cyclical program yield (or updated yields equal to 90% of 2008-2012 average yield per planted acre). Payment acres cannot exceed farm base acres.	Payment amount = Payment rate times 85% of base acres for each covered commodity times existing counter-cyclical program yield (or updated yields equal to 90% of 2008-2012 average yield per planted acre). Within certain limits, payments can be made on cotton base acres (now called “generic base acres”) when the acreage is planted to a covered commodity. [Sections 1112-1116]
Revenue-Based Payments			
For covered commodities and peanuts, Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) payments are available to producers as an alternative to CCPs. Revenue	Repeals Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program. [Sec. 1103] Establishes Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) program for crop years 2014-18	Repeals Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program. [Sec. 1103] Establishes Revenue Loss Coverage (RLC) as an alternative to PLC for 2014	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1103] Same as Senate bill except as noted below. ARC may be selected as an alternative to

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payment based on a two-part trigger: (1) if actual state revenue is less than a guaranteed state level for the commodity, and (2) if actual farm revenue is less than a farm ACRE benchmark for the commodity. Payment amount equals the product of (1) the lesser of (a) the ACRE program guarantee minus actual state revenue or (b) 25% of the ACRE program guarantee, times (2) 83.3% (for crop years 2009-2011) or 85% (2012-2013) of the acreage planted of the covered commodity (not to exceed base acres of the commodity), times (3) the 5-year Olympic average farm yield divided by the 5-year Olympic average state yield (Olympic average drops lowest and highest year). For producers who participate in ACRE, loan rates under the marketing assistance loan program are reduced 30% and direct payments are reduced by 20%. [7 U.S.C. 8715]	for the same crops as covered by AMP, and payment is made <u>in addition to AMP</u>. For ARC, producers select either farm or county option. The election is a one-time, irrevocable decision applicable to all acres under the operational control of the producers. [Sections 1104, 1105, 1108, 1110] Payments made when actual crop revenue (actual yield times higher of national farm price or reference price) drops below 88% of the benchmark revenue (see below). Per-acre payment rate equals the difference between per-acre guarantee (88% times benchmark revenue) and actual revenue. Maximum payment rate is 10% of benchmark revenue per acre. For benchmark revenue, farmer can elect either a farm option or county option: —(1) Farm level: 5-year farm yield times 5-year average national price (averages exclude highest and lowest years). Payment equals difference between the per-acre guarantee and actual per-acre revenue times 65% of eligible planted acres (and 45% of prevented-planted acreage), or	crop year and each succeeding crop year for the same crops as those under PLC. Farmers make a one-time, irrevocable election on a commodity-by-commodity and farm-by-farm basis to receive RLC payment instead of PLC. The program is similar to ARC but provides for only a county revenue guarantee (i.e., no farm-level option). [Sections 1104–1107] Revenue loss trigger (guarantee) is based on 85% of historical revenue (compared with 88% in S. 954). Actual county revenue is actual county yield times the higher of the midseason price or the loan rate. No farm option available,	PLC (i.e., not in combination with) on a commodity-by-commodity basis for each farm (except when producers select farm-level ARC, then PLC is not an option for any commodity). [Sections 1115 and 1117] Guarantee is 86% of the benchmark revenue. Payment is made on 65% of base acres (not planted acreage). Individual (farm level) ARC guarantee and payment calculation are based on total revenue for all crops.

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	—(2) County level: 5-year county yield times 5-year average national price (averages exclude highest and lowest years). Payment equals the difference between the per-acre guarantee and actual per-acre revenue times 80% of eligible planted acres (and 45% of prevented plantings). No comparable provision. Separate guarantees are to be calculated for irrigated and nonirrigated crops and differentiated by class of sunflower seeds, barley (using malting prices), and wheat. Eligible program acres cannot exceed average total acres planted (or prevented from being planted) to covered commodities and upland cotton on the farm during 2009-2012. Payment is made on or after October 1 following the completion of the marketing year. In combination with AMP/ARC, producers may purchase an additional insurance policy called Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) under Title XI (crop insurance).	Payment is made on 85% of planted acres and 30% of prevented planted acres. For all crops, reference prices (see PLC) are used as minimum prices in the revenue guarantee. Separate guarantees are to be calculated for irrigated and nonirrigated crops. Payment acres capped at total farm base acres. Same as Senate bill. Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) is not available in combination with RLC but may be purchased with PLC. The total amount of PLC and RLC payments during FY2014-2020 shall not exceed \$16,956.5 million. If necessary, individual producer payments will be reduced to avoid exceeding program cap. [Sec. 1107(e)]	Payment is made on 85% of base acres (not planted acreage). Same as the House bill. Same as the House bill. The reallocation of base acres cannot result in the total number of base acres (including generic base) for a farm exceeding the number of base acres in effect on the farm as of Sept. 30, 2013. Same as the House and Senate bills. Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) is not available in combination with ARC but may be purchased with PLC. No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.		

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Nonrecourse Marketing Loans and Other Recourse Loans			
Nonrecourse marketing loans are available for any amount of a loan commodity (see list below) produced in crop years 2008-2013. [7 U.S.C. 8731] Nonrecourse marketing loans for peanuts are authorized separately. [7 U.S.C. 8757] For peanuts, nonrecourse marketing loans available in crop years 2008-2013. May be obtained through marketing cooperative or association approved by USDA. Storage to be provided on a non-discriminatory basis and under any additional requirements. Payment of peanut storage costs authorized for 2008-2013 crops. [7 U.S.C. 8757(a)(4)-(7)]	Generally continues prior law to cover 2014-2018 crop years for all loan commodities (including peanuts). [Sec. 1201]	Identical to the Senate bill except applies to 2014 crop and each succeeding annual crop. [Sec. 1201]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1201]
Loan commodities and loan rates: Wheat, per bushel (bu.), \$2.94 (\$2.75 in 2008, 2009) Corn, bu., \$1.95 Grain sorghum, bu., \$1.95 Barley, bu., \$1.85 Oats, bu., \$1.33 Upland cotton, lb., \$0.52 Extra-long staple (ELS) cotton, lb., \$0.7977 Long grain rice, hundredweight (cwt.), \$6.50 Medium grain rice, cwt., \$6.50 Soybeans, bu., \$5.00 Other oilseeds, cwt., \$10.09 (\$9.30 in 2008, 2009)	Loan commodities same as current law. [Sec. 1201] For 2014-2018 crop years, loan rates same as prior law except for upland cotton. The loan rate for upland cotton is changed from \$0.52 per lb. to the simple average of the adjusted prevailing world price for the two immediately preceding marketing years, but not less than \$0.45 per pound or more than \$0.52 per pound. [Sec. 1202]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1201] For 2014 and each succeeding crop year, same as the Senate bill except the lower bound for the upland cotton loan rate is \$0.47 per pound. [Sec. 1202]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sections 1201 and 1202]

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Dry peas, cwt., \$5.40 (\$6.22 in 2008) Lentils, cwt., \$11.28 (\$11.72 in 2008) Small chickpeas, cwt., \$7.43 Large chickpeas, cwt., \$11.28 (not applicable in 2008) Graded wool, lb., \$1.15 (\$1.00 in 2008, 2009) Nongraded wool, lb., \$0.40 Mohair, lb., \$4.20 Honey, lb., \$0.69 (\$0.60 in 2008, 2009) [7 U.S.C. 8732 (a)(b)(c)] Peanuts, ton, \$355 [7 U.S.C. 8757(b)] Establishes a single loan rate in each county for each kind of “other oilseeds” [7 U.S.C. 8732(d)] Term of loans: 9 months after the day the loan is made; no extensions. [7 U.S.C. 8733] Same term for peanuts. [7 U.S.C. 8757(c)] Loan repayment: Loans may be repaid at the lesser of (1) the loan rate plus interest, (2) a rate based on average market prices during the preceding 30-day period, or (3) a rate determined by USDA that will minimize forfeitures, accumulation of stocks, storage costs, market impediments, and discrepancies in benefits across states and counties. Excludes upland cotton, rice, ELS cotton, confectionery and each other kind of sunflower seed (other than oil sunflower seed). [7 U.S.C. 8734(a)] Provides USDA authority	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1203] Same as prior law. [Sec. 1204]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1203] Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1204]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1203] Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1204]

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to temporarily, and on a short-term basis only, adjust the repayment rates in the event of a severe disruption to marketing, transportation or related infrastructure. [7 U.S.C. 8734(h)] Similar provisions for peanuts. [7 U.S.C. 8757(d)] For upland cotton, long grain rice, and medium grain rice, repayment may be at the lesser of the loan rate plus interest, or the prevailing world price for the commodity adjusted to U.S. quality and location. [7 U.S.C. 8734(b)] For ELS cotton, repayment must be at the loan rate plus interest. [7 U.S.C. 8734(c)] For confectionery and other kinds of sunflower seeds (other than oil sunflower seed), loans must be repaid at the lesser of (1) the loan rate plus interest, or (2) the repayment rate for oil sunflower seed. [7 U.S.C. 8734(f)]			
For 2008-2011 crop years, USDA provides cotton storage payments at the same rates as provided for the 2006 crop, but reduced by 10%. Beginning with 2012 crop year, the rates are reduced by 20%. [7 U.S.C. 8734(g)]	Payments reauthorized for 2014-2018 crop years with 20% rate reduction. [Sec. 1204]	Payments reauthorized for 2014 crop year and each succeeding crop year; rate reduction is 10%. [Sec. 1204]	Same as the Senate bill except rate reduction is 10%. [Sec. 1204]
Loan deficiency payments (LDP) are available to producers who agree to forego marketing loans. LDP computed by multiplying the payment	For 2014-2018 crop years, same as prior law. [Sec. 1205]	For 2014 and each succeeding crop year, same as the Senate bill. [Sec. 1205]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1205]

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rate (the amount that the loan rate exceeds the rate at which a marketing loan may be repaid) for the commodity times the quantity of the commodity produced. Loan deficiency payments available for unshorn pelts or hay and silage, even though they are not eligible for marketing loans. ELS cotton is not eligible. Payment rates determined using the rate in effect as of the date that producers request payment (producers do not need to lose beneficial interest). [7 U.S.C. 8735] Same provision for peanuts. [7 U.S.C. 8757(e)]			
Payments in lieu of LDP for grazed acreage of wheat, barley, oats, or triticale. [7 U.S.C. 8736]	For 2014-2018 crop years, same as prior law, except payment is based on yield used for Agriculture Risk Coverage. [Sec. 1206]	For 2014 and each succeeding crop year, same as the Senate bill, except payment is based on yield used for Price Loss Coverage. [Sec. 1206]	Identical to the Senate bill except yield can be based on PLC if applicable or as determined by the Secretary. [Sec. 1206]
Special marketing loan provisions for upland cotton impose a special import quota on upland cotton through July 31, 2013, when price of U.S. cotton, delivered to a definable and significant international market, exceeds the prevailing world market price for 4 weeks. [7 U.S.C. 8737(a)] Limited global import quota is imposed on upland cotton when U.S. prices average 130% of the previous 3-year average of U.S. prices [7 U.S.C. 8737(b)]	Provisions not extended.	Provisions extended without an expiration date beginning August 1, 2014. [Sec. 1207]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1207]

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Economic adjustment assistance to users of upland cotton provides assistance to domestic users of upland cotton for uses of all cotton regardless of origin to acquire, construct, install, modernize, develop, convert, or expand land, plant, buildings, equipment, facilities, or machinery. Rate was 4¢/lb. between August 1, 2008, and July 31, 2012, and declined to 3¢/lb. effective beginning August 1, 2012. [7 U.S.C. 8737(c)]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1207]	Same as Senate bill except assistance begins August 1, 2013. [Sec. 1207]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1207]
Special competitiveness program for ELS cotton provides payments to domestic users and exporters whenever the world market price for the lowest priced ELS cotton is below the prevailing U.S. price for a competing growth of ELS cotton for a 4-week period; and the lowest priced competing growth of ELS cotton is less than 134% of the loan rate for ELS cotton. Effective through July 31, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 8738]	Same as prior law during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act through July 31, 2019. [Sec. 1208]	Same as the Senate bill except program continues without an expiration date. [Sec. 1208]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1208]
Recourse loans for high moisture feed grains and seed cotton are available for farms that normally harvest corn or sorghum in a high moisture condition at rates set by the USDA. For recourse loans for seed cotton, repayment is at loan rate plus interest. [7 U.S.C. 8739]	For 2014-2018 crop years, same as prior law. [Sec. 1209]	For 2014 and each succeeding crop year, same as the Senate bill. [Sec. 1209]	Same as the Senate bill except payment yield for feed grains is the lower of the PLC yield or actual yield. [Sec. 1209]
Adjustments of loan rates are authorized for any commodity (other	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1210]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill except removes certain mandatory provisions to	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1210]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
than cotton) based on differences in grade, type, quality, location, and other factors. Allows county loan rates as low as 95% of the U.S. average, if it does not increase outlays; prohibits adjustments that would increase the national average loan rate. For cotton, loan rates may be adjusted for differences in quality factors. [7 U.S.C. 8740]; [7 U.S.C. 8758] for peanuts.		quality adjustments. [Sec. 1210]	
Conservation Compliance/Producer Agreement			
Eligibility for direct payments, counter-cyclical payments, or average crop revenue election payments requires producers to comply with conservation, wetland, and planting flexibility requirements; use base acres for agricultural or conserving use, and not for nonagricultural commercial, industrial, or residential use; control noxious weeds and maintain sound agricultural practices. Producers must submit annual acreage reports for all cropland on the farm. [7 U.S.C. 8716 (a)] Same provision for peanuts. [7 U.S.C. 8755(a)] Under Title II (Conservation) of the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246), benefits under the marketing loan program are subject to conservation compliance for highly erodible land [16 U.S.C. 3811(a)(1)(A)] and for Swampbuster [16 U.S.C. 3812(a)(1)].	Same as prior law, with application to the new Adverse Market Payment (AMP) and Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programs [Sec. 1109] and continued compliance requirement to receive benefits under the marketing assistance loan program. [Sec. 1201] To receive ARC payments, producer must annually report data on production in addition to acreage. The Secretary is to use data reported by the producer for crop insurance requirements to meet obligations for program payments without additional submissions to USDA. Acreage receiving payments are used for an agricultural or conserving use, and not for a nonagricultural commercial, industrial, or residential use. [Sec. 1109]	Same as Senate bill, with application to Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Revenue Loss Coverage (RLC). House bill excludes requirement for production reports and use of crop insurance data. [Sec. 1108]	Similar to the Senate bill, with application to Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC). Excludes provision for use of crop insurance data. [Sec. 1118]

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	See also Title II - Conservation , whereby in order to receive crop insurance premium subsidies, a producer must be in compliance with highly erodible land conservation requirements and wetland requirements. [Sec. 2609]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill with modification. See Title II - Conservation. [Sec. 2611]
Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance (Funding expired on 9/30/11)			
Beginning in 2008, five new disaster programs were authorized and funded for disasters occurring on or before 9/30/11. [7 U.S.C. 1531] Program funding derived from a transfer of 3.08% of annual customs receipts to the newly created Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund. [19 U.S.C. 2497(a)] Under P.L. 112-240, all but SURE (below) reauthorized (but not funded) for FY2012 and FY2013.	SURE is not reauthorized. Other four programs are reauthorized retroactively with mandatory funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation for FY2012 through FY2018. [Sec. 1501]	Same as Senate bill, except programs are authorized and funded without an expiration date. [Sec. 1501]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1501]
The five programs: (1) Supplemental Revenue Assistance (SURE) Payments for crops (not just farm program crops); compensates producers for a portion of losses that are not eligible for an indemnity payment under a crop insurance policy; (2) Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), which compensated ranchers at a rate of 75% of market value for livestock mortality caused by a disaster; (3) Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) for grazing losses due to qualifying drought conditions (as determined by the U.S. Drought Monitor report) or fire on rangeland	LIP payment rate is reduced from 75% to 65% of the market value of livestock. For LFP, payment is triggered by eligible forage losses, which may be determined by either (1) drought conditions as measured by the U.S. Drought Monitor report, or (2) low precipitation (at least 50% below normal level in a county during a calendar year). The monthly payment rate is equal to 50% of estimated feed costs. Coverage continues for losses due to fire on public rangeland. LFP is to serve as the sole source of livestock forage assistance, combining the livestock forage assistance functions of ELAP and the noninsured crop disaster assistance	LIP payment rate remains at 75%. For LFP, retains program language in 2008 farm bill. In certain cases, farm payment amount is increased compared with program established in 2008 farm bill. For example, an eligible livestock producer that owns or leases grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated as having at least a D3 (extreme drought) intensity in any area of the county at any time during the normal grazing period for the county is eligible to receive assistance equal to 3 monthly payments compared with 2 monthly payments under the 2008 farm bill.	

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managed by a federal agency, with monthly payments equal to 60% of estimated feed costs; (4) Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Catfish (ELAP), which provided up to \$50 million annually to compensate producers for disaster losses not covered under other disaster programs; and (5) Tree Assistance Program (TAP), which provided payments to eligible orchardists and nursery growers to cover 70% of the cost of replanting trees or nursery stock and 50% of the cost of pruning/removal following a natural disaster. Maximum payments set at \$100,000 per person per year for first four programs combined. TAP has a separate limit of \$100,000.	program (NAP). Producers may also receive assistance for eligible forage losses that occur due to weather-related conditions other than drought or fire. Maximum funding for ELAP is \$15 million annually. TAP payment rate for replanting is reduced from 70% to 65%. Retains the combined \$100,000 per person payment limit for LIP, LFP, and ELAP. Retains the separate limit of \$100,000 for TAP.	Maximum funding for ELAP is \$20 million annually. Same as Senate bill. Combined payment limit of \$125,000 per person for LIP, LFP, and ELAP. Separate limit of \$125,000 for TAP.	
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Establishes a National Drought Council within USDA to develop a comprehensive National Drought Policy Action Plan for delineating and integrating responsibilities among federal agencies for drought preparedness, mitigation, research, risk management, training, and emergency relief. [Sec. 1502]	No comparable provision.
Sugar Program			
Price Support and Supply Management			
Requires USDA to the maximum extent practicable to operate the sugar nonrecourse loan program at no net cost by avoiding loan forfeitures to the CCC (i.e., no	Continues all features of the current program and maintains loan rates (18.75¢/lb. for raw cane sugar; 24.09¢/lb. for refined beet sugar) through the 2018 crop year. [Sec. 1301] Continues the	Same as the Senate bill except program authority continues without an expiration date. [Sec. 1301] Continues the feedstock flexibility program through the 2018 crop year. [See Sec. 9009 in Title	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sections 1301 and 9009]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
outlays recorded). [7 U.S.C. 7272 (f), 7 U.S.C. 1359bb (b)(1), 7 U.S.C. 1359cc (b)] USDA is directed to maintain market prices above loan rates by (1) limiting amount of sugar that processors of sugar beets and sugarcane sell to the U.S. market under marketing allotments, (2) restricting imports under a quota (see below), and (3) operating the feedstock flexibility program for bioenergy producers (i.e., sugar-to-ethanol program) under specified conditions. . [7 U.S.C. 1359aa et seq., 7 U.S.C. 8110] Increases in stages raw cane sugar loan rate from 18.0¢/lb. in FY2009 to 18.75¢/lb. in FY2012, and refined beet sugar loan rate from 22.9¢/lb. in FY2009 to 24.09¢/lb. in FY2012. Continues other provisions found in prior law. [7 U.S.C. 7272 (a, b, c, d, e, g, h, i)] Limits amount of sugar for food that processors can sell each year (equal to a national “overall allotment quantity” (OAQ) divided between sugarcane and sugar beet sectors, and then allocated to individual processors). Requires USDA each year to set the OAQ at not less than 85% of estimated U.S. human consumption. [7 U.S.C. 1359aa-1359jj, 1359ll]	feedstock flexibility program (i.e., sugar-to-ethanol program) through the 2018 crop year. [See Sec. 9008 in Title IX - Energy]	IX- Energy]	

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Import Quotas			
For each marketing year, requires USDA by October 1 to set the initial sugar import quota at 1.256 mill. short tons – the minimum spelled out in a U.S. multilateral trade commitment to other World Trade Organization member countries. Stipulates that this quota can only be raised before the midpoint of the year (April 1) in case of an emergency sugar shortage caused by a weather disaster, war, or a similar event determined by the Secretary, and specifies the steps that must be followed to increase imports in the event of such a shortage. For each marketing year, grants USDA discretionary authority to increase the sugar quota beginning on April 1. <i>[7 U.S.C. 1359 kk]</i>	Same as prior law.	Same as prior law.	Same as prior law.
Dairy Programs			
Repeal or Reauthorization of Dairy Programs			
Dairy Product Price Support Program. Mandates the direct support of cheese, nonfat dry milk, and butter at specified prices for five years (through December 31, 2012). Specifies minimum purchase prices of: block cheese, \$1.13/lb.; barrel cheese, \$1.10/lb.; butter, \$1.05/lb.; and nonfat dry milk, \$0.80/lb (same levels previously used to support the farm price of milk at \$9.90 per hundred lbs. or hundredweight	Repealed. <i>[Sec. 1471(a)]</i>	Identical to the Senate bill. <i>[Sec. 1411(a)]</i>	Identical to the House and Senate bills. <i>[Sec. 1421]</i>

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
(cwt.)) Allows USDA sale of acquired products when market prices rise to 110% of purchase price. Allows reduction of mandated purchase prices when USDA acquisitions exceed specified levels. Expires on December 31, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 8771]			
Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program. MILC is a counter-cyclical payment program. When the monthly farm price of fluid milk falls below \$16.94/cwt., all dairy farmers are paid an amount equal to 45% of the difference between \$16.94 and the lower market price. Payments per farm are limited to 2.985 million lbs. of annual production. For the month of September 2013, the payment factor and the payment quantity are 34% and 2.4 million pounds, respectively. The \$16.94/cwt. threshold price must be adjusted upward whenever feed costs are above \$7.35/cwt. Beginning on September 1, 2013, the Nat'l. Avg. Dairy Feed Ration Cost trigger rises from \$7.35/cwt. to \$9.50/cwt. MILC program expires September 30, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 8773]	Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program. Extended temporarily through June 30, 2014, using the 45% rate rather than reverting to the 34% rate for calculating the payment rate. Effective July 1, 2014, MILC is repealed. [Sec. 1471(b)]	Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program. Repealed. [Sec. 1411(b)]	Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program. Extended temporarily, MILC is repealed effective the earlier of: the date the new Margin Protection Program (MPP, see below) is operational or September 1, 2014. During the MILC extension period the payment rate shall be increased by 45% of the percentage by which the national average dairy feed ration cost exceeds \$7.35/cwt. [Sec. 1422]
Dairy Export Incentive Program. Provides cash bonus payments to U.S. dairy exporters, subject to World Trade Organization obligations to limit export subsidies. Intended to counter foreign (mostly	Repealed. [Sec. 1472]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1412]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1423]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
EU) dairy subsidies. Expires September 30, 2013. [15 U.S.C. 713a-14]			
Dairy Forward Pricing Program. Authorizes a dairy forward pricing program. Prices paid by milk handlers under the contracts are deemed to satisfy the minimum price requirements of federal milk marketing orders. Applies only to milk purchased for manufactured products (Classes II, III, and IV), and excludes milk purchased for fluid consumption (Class I). Expires on September 30, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 8772]	Extended through FY2018. Allows for new contracts until September 30, 2018, but no contract can extend beyond September 30, 2021. [Sec. 1473]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1413]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1424]
Dairy Indemnity Program. Authorizes payments to dairy farmers when a public regulatory agency directs removal of their raw milk from the market because of contamination by pesticides, nuclear radiation or fallout, or toxic substances and other chemical residues. Expires December 31, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 4501]	Extended through FY2018. [Sec. 1474]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1414]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1425]
Dairy Promotion and Research Program. The Dairy Producer Stabilization Act of 1983 authorized a generic dairy product promotion, research, and nutrition education program, funded by a mandatory \$0.15/cwt assessment on milk produced/marketed in the 48 contiguous states. Importers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and	Extended through FY2018. [Sec. 1475]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1415]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1426]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Puerto Rico must also pay an assessment rate of \$0.075/cwt. on imported products. Authorizes USDA to issue regulations on time and method of importer payments. Expires September 30, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 4504] Federal Milk Marketing Orders. Federal milk marketing order rules issued by USDA place requirements on the first buyers or handlers of milk, including paying at least minimum prices for the milk depending on its end use. Permanent federal authority to regulate the handling of milk was first provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and subsequently revised by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. FMMOs are established under permanent authority and do not need periodic reauthorization. [7 U.S.C. 601 et seq] Inclusion of California as Separate Federal Marketing Order. Upon the petition and approval of California dairy producers in the manner provided in section 608c of this title, the Secretary shall designate the State of California as a separate Federal milk marketing order (FMMO). The order covering California shall have the right to reblend and distribute order receipts to recognize quota value. USDA was required to announce any	Requires USDA to use a specified pre-hearing procedure to consider alternative formulas for Class III milk product pricing. [Sec. 1462] Requires USDA to analyze (and report to Congress) the effects of replacing the use of end-product price formulas with other pricing alternatives. [Sec. 1481] No comparable provision.	No comparable provision. No comparable provision. Inclusion of Additional Order. Adds a provision to remove the expiration date for USDA to act upon a petition from California dairy producers for designation as a separate FMMO. [Sec. 1402(c)]	No comparable provision. No comparable provision. Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1410(d)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
such proposed amendment to FMMOs by April 4, 1998, and to implement such amendment by April 4, 1999. [7 U.S.C. 7253(a)(2)] Federal Milk Marketing Order Review Commission. As established by the 2008 farm bill [Sec. 1509] , the FMMO Review Commission is mandated to conduct a comprehensive review and evaluation of (1) FMMO system, and (2) non-FMMO systems.	Provides an option for funding from sources other than annual appropriations. [Sec. 1476]	Repealed. [Sec. 1416]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1427]
Dairy Market Transparency			
Dairy Product Mandatory Reporting. Dairy Market Enhancement Act of 2000 requires manufacturers to report to USDA the price, quantity, and moisture content of dairy products sold. The 2008 farm bill (Sec. 1510) authorizes USDA to establish an electronic reporting system (subject to available funds), after which increased frequency in mandatory reporting of dairy product sales would be required. Provides for quarterly audits of submitted information and comparison with related dairy market statistics. [7 U.S.C. 1637b]	Requirements are added that specify a reporting periodicity that is more frequent than once per month. [Sec. 1461]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Definitions			
No comparable provision.	Actual Dairy Production Margin: difference between all-milk price and average feed cost. [Sec. 1401(1)]	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1511(a)(1) of the enacted 2008 farm bill. [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1401(1)]
No comparable provision.	All-Milk Price: the national average	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec.	Identical to the House and Senate bills.

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	price received, per cwt. of milk, by dairy operations. [Sec. 1401(2)]	1511(a)(2). [Sec. 1401]	[Sec. 1401(2)]
No comparable provision.	Consecutive 2-Month Period: the six 2-month periods of Jan.-Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-June, July-Aug., Sep.-Oct., and Nov.-Dec. [Sec. 1401(6)]	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1511(a)(4). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1401(4)]
No comparable provision.	Average Feed Cost: the average price paid for feed used by a dairy operation to produce a cwt. of milk, as determined by the formula— $1.0728 \times (\text{corn price per bu.}) + 0.00735 \times (\text{soybean meal price per ton}) + 0.0137 \times (\text{alfalfa hay price per ton})$. [Sec. 1401(4)]	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1511(a)(3). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1401(3)]
No comparable provision.	Dairy Operation. An individual or entity that shares in the pooling of resources and a common ownership structure, the risk of producing milk, and contributes land, labor, management, equipment, or capital to the dairy operations. [1401(7)]	Dairy Producer. Similar to the Senate bill, but excludes the pooling of resources and common ownership criteria. Amended Sec. 1511(a)(3). [Sec. 1401]	Dairy Operation. Similar to the House bill, but replaces the term Dairy Producer with Dairy Operation. [1401(5)]
No comparable provision.	Calculation of Average Feed Costs: Corn and alfalfa hay prices are monthly prices received as reported by USDA in <i>Agricultural Prices</i> . The soybean meal price is the monthly price for central Illinois as reported by USDA in <i>Market News</i> . [Sec. 1402(a)]	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1511(b)(1). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1402(a)]
No comparable provision.	Calculation of Actual Dairy Production Margin for the Production Margin Protection Program: the margin is calculated for each 2-month period as the difference between the 2-month average all-milk price and the 2-month average feed cost. [Sec. 1402b(1)]	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1511(b)(2). [Sec. 1401]	Similar to the House and Senate bills [Sec. 1402(b)(1)] , but with the addition of a specification on the timing of the calculation—to be made as soon as practicable using the full-month price of the applicable reference month. [Sec. 1402(b)(2)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Calculation of Actual Dairy Production Margin for the Dairy Market Stabilization Program: the margin is calculated for each individual month as the difference between the preceding month's average all-milk price and the preceding month's average feed cost. [Sec. 1402b(2)]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Margin Protection Program (MPP) for Dairy Producers			
No comparable provision.	Dairy Production Margin Protection Program (DPMPP). Establishes a dairy production margin protection program within 120 days after the effective date. DPMPP has two components: basic margin protection (BMP) and supplemental margin protection (SMP). [Sec. 1411]	Dairy Production Margin Insurance Program (DPMIP). Establishes a dairy production margin insurance program but is silent on timing. DPMIP includes a single margin insurance program. Amended Sec. 1511(c) of the enacted 2008 farm bill. [Sec. 1401]	Margin Protection Program (MPP) for Dairy Producers. Establishes a margin protection program for dairy producers. MPP includes a single margin protection program. [Sec. 1403]
No comparable provision.	Effective Date: This subtitle shall take effect on October 1, 2013. [Sec. 1491]	Program Start Date: USDA shall conduct the margin insurance program beginning on October 1, 2013. Amended Sec. 1511(i). [Sec. 1401]	Program Start Date: USDA shall establish the margin protection program no later than September 1, 2014. [Sec. 1403]
No comparable provision.	Duration: The margin protection program ends on December 31, 2018. [Sec. 1451]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1409]
No comparable provision.	Eligibility for DPMPP. All dairy producers are eligible to participate. [Sec. 1412(a)]	Identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1511(d)(1). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 1404(a)]
No comparable provision.	Treatment of Multi-Producer Dairy Operations. If a dairy operation consists of more than one dairy producer, all of the dairy producers shall be treated as a single dairy producer for purposes of participation in the margin protection program, payment of related	Similar to the Senate bill, but with the exclusion of participation in the dairy stabilization program. Amended Sec. 1511(d)(3). [Sec. 1401]	Treatment of Multi-Producer Dairy Operations. If a dairy operation consists of more than one dairy producer, all of the dairy producers shall be treated as a single dairy producer for purposes of participation in the margin protection program. [Sec. 1404(b)(2)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	fees and premiums, and participation in the dairy stabilization program. [Sec. 1412(b)(2)]		
No comparable provision.	Treatment of Producers with Multiple Dairy Operations. If a dairy producer operates 2 or more dairy operations, each dairy operation shall separately register to DPMPP and only those operations so registered shall be covered by the margin protection and dairy stabilization program. [Sec. 1412(b)(3)]	Similar to the Senate bill, but with the exclusion of participation in the dairy stabilization program. Amended Sec. 1511(d)(3). [Sec. 1401]	Treatment of Multi-Producer Dairy Operations. If a dairy operation consists of more than one dairy producer, all of the dairy producers shall be treated as a single dairy producer for purposes of participation in the margin protection program. [Sec. 1404(b)(3)]
No comparable provision.	Timing for Registration: Existing producers must make an election within 15 months after initiation of sign-up period, whereas new dairy producers must make an election during the one-year period after their first milk is marketed commercially. [Sec. 1412(c)]	Timing for Registration: Existing dairy producers must make an election within one year of enactment, and annually thereafter. New dairy producers must make an election during the 180-day period after their first milk is marketed commercially. Amended Sec. 1511(d)(3). [Sec. 1401]	Timing for Registration: USDA shall specify the manner and form by which a participating dairy operation may register to participate in the margin program. [Sec. 1404(1)]
No comparable provision.	Transition from MILC to DPMPP: A dairy operation may elect to remain in MILC during temporary extension through June 30, 2014, or to participate in DPMPP, but not both. Producers that elect MILC may at any time make a permanent transfer to DPMPP. [Sec. 1412(d)]	No comparable provision. Since MILC is repealed immediately in the House bill, there is no possibility of remaining in MILC; a producer either elects to participate in DPMIP or not.	Transition from MILC to MPP: A dairy operation may elect to remain in MILC temporarily through August 31, 2014, or to participate in MPP, but not both. MILC is repealed effective the earlier of: the date MPP is operational or September 1, 2014. During the MILC extension period the payment rate shall be increased by 45% of the percentage by which the national average dairy feed ration cost exceeds \$7.35/cwt. [Sec. 1422]
No comparable provision.	Participation in DPMPP and LGM: A dairy operation may participate in either DPMPP or the Livestock Gross Margin	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1404(d)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	(LGM) for Dairy Program, but not both [Sec. 1412(f)] No comparable provision.	Retroactive participation: During the period between the effective date and the initiation of program sign-up, a dairy producer may give notice of intent to participate in DPMIP and may then receive margin insurance retroactive to the effective date, provided he subsequently signs up for DPMIP. USDA is required to publish notice of retroactive margin insurance within 30 days of the effective date. Amended Sec. 1511(c)(4). [Sec. 1401]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	Annual administration fee. An annual administration fee is required for participation in DPMPP as follows: \$100 if (milk production) < 1 million (M) lbs.; \$250 if 1M lbs. to 5M lbs.; \$350 if > 5M lbs. and < 10M lbs.; \$1,000 if > 10M lbs. and < 40M lbs.; and \$2,500 if > 40M lbs. This provision also details deposit and use of the fees and conditions for denial of program benefits. [Sec. 1412(e)]	No comparable provision.	Annual administration fee. An annual administration fee of \$100 is required for participation in MPP. [Sec. 1404(c)(2)]
No comparable provision.	Margin Insurance. Dairy producers are offered an initial choice of BMP and an annual election of SMP as described below. Basic Margin Protection (BMP). BMP provides margin protection at a \$4.00/cwt. level. At sign up, dairy producers make a one-time choice of participating in BMP for the life of the farm bill. Under BMP, a payment is made to participating dairy operations	Margin Insurance. Dairy producers are offered the annual choice of purchasing margin insurance with coverage levels ranging in \$0.50/cwt. increments from a minimum of \$4.00/cwt. to a maximum of \$8.00/cwt. A participating producer shall elect a coverage percentage equal to not more than 80%, nor less than 25% of the Production History of the dairy operation.	Margin Protection Program. Similar to the House bill but referred to as margin protection rather than margin insurance. In addition, coverage percentage is expanded to not more than 90%, nor less than 25% of the Production History of the dairy operation. [Sec. 1406(a)]

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No comparable provision.	whenever the 2-month average actual dairy production margin (for a defined consecutive 2-month period) is less than \$4.00/cwt. [Sec. 1414] Supplemental Margin Protection (SMP). A dairy operation participating in BMP may annually purchase additional margin insurance beyond the basic \$4.00/cwt. in increments of \$0.50/cwt. up to maximum margin coverage of \$8.00/cwt. A participating dairy operation also must elect a percentage of SMP coverage equal to not more than 90%, nor less than 25% of the Annual Production History of the dairy operation. An SMP payment is triggered whenever the average actual dairy production margin for a 2-month period is less than the SMP Coverage Level selected by the dairy operation. An SMP payment, if warranted by market conditions, is in addition to the BMP payment. [Sec. 1415] Production History. Separate production histories are used for the BMP and SMP programs as follows. Basic Production History. Under basic margin protection (BMP), the highest annual milk marketings of the dairy operation during any one of the 3 preceding calendar years prior to registration. Special provisions are made for new dairy operations. Once established, the basic production history does not change over succeeding years. [Sec. 1413(a)]	Amended Sec. 1511(f). [Sec. 1401] Production History. The highest annual milk marketings of the dairy operation during any one of the 3 calendar years preceding registration. As long as a producer remains registered, the production history shall be updated annually using the same formula. Special provisions are made for new dairy operations. Amended Sec. 1511(e). [Sec. 1401]	Production History. At the initial registration, the production history is equal to the highest annual milk marketings of the dairy operation during any one of the 3 calendar years 2011, 2012, or 2013. In subsequent years, USDA shall adjust the production history to reflect any increase in the national average milk production. Special provisions are made for new dairy operations. [Sec. 1405(a)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	Annual Production History. Under supplemental margin protection, the annual production history is the actual milk marketings of the dairy operation during the preceding calendar year. [Sec. 1413(b)] Special provisions are made for new dairy operations, and for transfer or movement of production history. [Sec. 1413(d-e)]		
No comparable provision.	Margin Insurance Payment Rate. The BMP payment rate equals the amount that the margin is below \$4.00/cwt. (up to a value of \$4.00) and is paid on the lesser of: (80% of the Basic Production History)/6 or the actual quantity of milk marketed during the 2-month period. [Sec. 1414] The SMP payment rate per cwt. is equal to the difference between the selected SPMP coverage level and the greater of either \$4.00 or the average margin for the 2-month period. The total payment equals the SPMP payment rate x the selected coverage % x the lesser of: (SMP production history)/6 or the actual milk marketings during the 2-month period. [Sec. 1415(g)]	Margin Insurance Payment Rate. A payment is made to participating dairy operations whenever the 2-month average actual dairy production margin is less than the coverage level threshold selected by the producer. The margin insurance payment rate equals the amount that the margin is below the selected margin coverage level threshold. The total payment equals the payment rate x the selected coverage % x the lesser of: (production history)/6 or the actual milk marketings during the 2-month period. Amended Sec. 1511(f). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1406(c)]
No comparable provision.	Producer Premiums. In addition to the annual administration fee for BMP, an annual premium for SMP must be paid equal to the product of the selected coverage %, the annual production history, and the SMP premium rate per cwt. of milk. [Sec. 1415d(1)]	Producer Premiums. Margin insurance is free at a \$4.00/cwt. coverage on the first 4 million lbs. Otherwise premium rates are nearly identical to the Senate bill—the most notable exception is at the \$7.00/cwt. coverage plus slightly higher rates in general on milk marketings above	Producer Premiums. An annual premium must be paid equal to the product of the selected coverage %, the annual production history, and the premium rate per cwt. of milk. [Sec. 1407(a)] The premium rate schedule varies

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	The SMP premium rate schedule varies based on scale of operations and the selected coverage %. For the first 4 million lbs. of milk marketings the premium per cwt. is \$0.01 for \$4.50 margin coverage; \$0.02 for \$5.00; \$0.035 for \$5.50; \$0.045 for \$6.00; \$0.09 for \$6.50; \$0.40 for \$7.00; \$0.60 for \$7.50; and \$0.95 for \$8.00. In excess of 4 million lbs. the premium per cwt. is: \$0.02 for \$4.50 margin coverage; \$0.04 for \$5.00; \$0.10 for \$5.50; \$0.15 for \$6.00; \$0.29 for \$6.50; \$0.62 for \$7.00; \$0.83 for \$7.50; and \$1.06 for \$8.00. [Sec. 1415d(2-3)]	4 million lbs. For the first 4 million lbs. of milk marketings the premium per cwt. is \$0.00 for \$4.00 margin coverage; \$0.01 for \$4.50; \$0.020 for \$5.00; \$0.035 for \$5.50; \$0.045 for \$6.00; \$0.09 for \$6.50; \$0.18 for \$7.00; \$0.60 for \$7.50; and \$0.95 for \$8.00. In excess of 4 million lbs. the premium per cwt. is: \$0.03 for \$4.00; \$0.045 for \$4.50; \$0.066 for \$5.00; \$0.11 for \$5.50; \$0.185 for \$6.00; \$0.29 for \$6.50; \$0.38 for \$7.00; \$0.83 for \$7.50; and \$1.06 for \$8.00. Amended Sec. 1511(f). [Sec. 1401]	based on scale of operations and the selected coverage %. For the first 4 million lbs. of milk marketings the premium per cwt. is \$0.00 for \$4.00 margin coverage; \$0.01 for \$4.50; \$0.025 for \$5.00; \$0.040 for \$5.50; \$0.055 for \$6.00; \$0.09 for \$6.50; \$0.217 for \$7.00; \$0.30 for \$7.50; and \$0.475 for \$8.00. For calendar 2014 and 2015, all of the preceding premiums (except the \$8.00/cwt. coverage level) are reduced by 25%. [Sec. 1407(b)] In excess of 4 million lbs. the premium per cwt. is: \$0.00 for \$4.00; \$0.020 for \$4.50; \$0.040 for \$5.00; \$0.10 for \$5.50; \$0.155 for \$6.00; \$0.29 for \$6.50; \$0.83 for \$7.00; \$1.06 for \$7.50; and \$1.36 for \$8.00. [Sec. 1407(c)]
No comparable provision.	Time for Premium Payments. USDA is instructed to provide more than one method of payment and to use a method that “maximizes dairy operation payment flexibility and program integrity.” [Sec. 1415d(4)]	Time for Premium Payments. Dairy producers choose between a single annual payment of 100% of the premium made by January 15 of the calendar year, or semi-annual payments of 50% each of the premium value made by January 15 and June 15 of the calendar year. Amended Sec. 1511(f)(4)(D). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1407(d)]
No comparable provision.	The SMP premium is pro-rated for new dairy producers and maybe waived in the case of death, retirement, permanent dissolution, or other circumstances as judged by USDA. [1415(e)]	The premium is pro-rated for new dairy producers and may be waived in the case of death, retirement, permanent dissolution, or other circumstances as judged by USDA. Amended Sec. 1511(f)(4)(D). [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1407(c)]
No comparable provision.	Rules are established for failure of a producer to pay the BPMP administrative fee or SPMP premium. [Sec. 1416]	Participating producers are legally obligated to pay the applicable premium, but the House bill is silent on any	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1408]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
		enforcement mechanism. Amended Sec. 1511(f)(5) [Sec. 1401]	
Dairy Market Stabilization Program (DMSP)			
No comparable provision.	Dairy Market Stabilization Program (DMSP). Establishes a new program applicable for the purpose of balancing the supply of milk with demand (via reduced payments on milk marketings) when operating margins are low or negative. Participation in DMSP is mandatory for all dairy producers that participate in the DPMPP . The milk marketing volume used for determining dairy payment reductions under the DMSP is formula-based comparing shares of actual milk marketings with the producer's Stabilization Program Base . At signup in the DPMPP , participating dairy producers elect the calculation method of the Stabilization Program Base for their dairy operation as either—(A) the average volume of monthly milk marketings during the 3 preceding months, or (B) the volume of monthly milk marketings for the same month in the preceding year. [Sec. 1431] The market stabilization program ends on December 31, 2018. [Sec. 1451]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	DMSP Implementation Threshold. When either (a) the actual dairy production margin is \$6.00/cwt. or less for each of the 2 preceding months, or (b) actual dairy production margin is \$4.00/cwt. or less for the preceding one month, then reduced payments on milk marketings under the DMSP are in effect	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	beginning the first day of the month immediately following the threshold trigger as announced by USDA. [Sec. 1432] However, no payment reduction is made if the dairy operation's milk marketings are $\leq$ the applicable percentage of the Stabilization Program Base as described in (A)-(C) of the following provision. [Sec. 1434] Calculation of DMSP Payment Reductions. During any month in which the milk payment reductions are in effect, each handler shall reduce milk payments to each participating dairy producer from whom the handler receives milk according to the formula: (A) Reduction Requirement 1: if the actual dairy production margin per cwt. is $< \\$6.00$, but $> \\$5.00$ for 2 consecutive months, then payment reductions are based on the greater of: (a) 98% of the Stabilization Program Base, or (b) 94% of the actual milk marketings for the month; (B) Reduction Requirement 2: if the actual dairy production margin per cwt. is $< \\$5.00$, but $> \\$4.00$ for 2 consecutive months, then payment reductions are based on the greater of: (a) 97% of the Stabilization Program Base, or (b) 93% of the actual milk marketings for the month; (C) Reduction Requirement 3: if the actual dairy production margin per cwt. is $< \\$4.00$ for any one month, then payment reductions are based on the greater of: (a) 96% of the Stabilization Program Base,	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	or (b) 92% of the actual milk marketings for the month. Once the DMSP has been initiated, the largest level of payment reduction required under (A)-(C) shall be continued monthly until the stabilization program is suspended. [Sec. 1434]		
No comparable provision.	Producer Milk Marketing Information. Requires USDA to establish, by regulation, a process to collect from participating dairy producers and handlers such information as necessary for each month during which DMSP is in effect. [Sec. 1433]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	Use of Funds from Payment Reductions under DMSP. The funds obtained from reduced payments to dairy producers for their milk marketings shall be remitted to USDA where they shall be used to purchase dairy products for donation to food banks and other programs with an end goal of expanding consumption and building demand for dairy products. USDA shall submit a report at the end of each year to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees concerning the funds received, expenditures, and the impact of the DMSP. [Sec. 1435]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	Suspension Thresholds of DMSP Payment Reductions. DMSP is suspended under any of the following market conditions: (1) the actual dairy production margin is > \$6.00/cwt. for 2 consecutive months;	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	(2) the actual dairy production margin is $\leq$ \$6.00/cwt. (but $>$ \$5.00/cwt.) for 2 consecutive months, but during that same period either (A) the U.S. price for cheddar cheese is $\geq$ the world price for cheddar cheese, or (B) the U.S. price for nonfat dry milk (NFDm) is $\geq$ the world price for NFDm; (3) the actual dairy production margin is $\leq$ \$5.00/cwt. (but $>$ \$4.00/cwt.) for 2 consecutive months, but during that same period either (A) the U.S. price for cheddar cheese is $>$ 105% of the world price for cheddar cheese, or (B) the U.S. price for NFDm is $>$ 105% of the world price for NFDm; or (4) the actual dairy production margin is $\leq$ \$4.00/cwt. for 2 consecutive months, but during that same period either (A) the U.S. price for cheddar cheese is $>$ 107% of the world price for cheddar cheese, or (B) the U.S. price for NFDm is $>$ 107% of the world price for NFDm. Once DMSP has been suspended, it may not be resumed until at least 2 months have passed (starting on the 1st day of the following month), and the conditions of Sec. 1432 are met again. [Sec. 1436(b)]		
No comparable provision.	Enforcement. Provisions for enforcing DMSP are specified. [Sec. 1437]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	Audit Requirements. Provisions for auditing participating dairy operations and for ensuring handler compliance in the DMSP are specified. [Sec. 1438]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Study and Report on DMSP. Mandates that the Office of the Chief Economist, USDA, undertake a study of the impact of the DMSP on both the dairy product value chain and the competitiveness of the U.S. dairy industry in international markets. Study results to be submitted as a report to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees by December 1, 2017. [Sec. 1439]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Standard rulemaking procedures generally require federal agencies to issue notices and take comments on proposed rules. [5 U.S.C. 553(b)]	No comparable provision.	Special Rulemaking Requirements. As reported by the House Agriculture Committee, the DPMPP and DMSP would have been exempt from standard rulemaking procedures. The House Judiciary Committee reported the bill with an amendment that deletes the exemption. Instead, the Secretary is required to promulgate interim rules (rules issued without prior notice and comment) for the stabilization program within nine months of enactment. The Secretary is authorized (but not required) to issue interim rules for the margin protection program. Final rules shall be published for both programs within 21 months of enactment. In issuing the interim and final rules for the dairy stabilization program, the Secretary is required to include an assessment of the impact of the two new programs on dairy markets, as specified. [Sec. 1402]	No comparable provision.
Dairy Product Donation Program			
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Establishment of a Dairy Product Donation Program (DPDP). No less than 120 days after the dairy margin

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	program is operational, USDA shall establish and administer a DPDP to: (1) address low dairy margins, and (2) provide nutrition assistance to low-income groups. [Sec. 1431(a)] DPDP Program Trigger. USDA shall announce and undertake DPDP activities whenever the actual dairy production margin is \$4.00/cwt. or less for each of the immediately preceding 2 months. [Sec. 1431(b)]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	DPDP Program Activities. When DPDP has been triggered, USDA shall immediately purchase dairy products, at prevailing market prices, until such time as one of the termination conditions is met. [Sec. 1431(c)] The funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be available to USDA to implement and administer the DPDP. [Sec. 1431(g)] DPDP Program Termination. USDA shall cease DPDP activities whenever any one of the following conditions occurs: (1) USDA has made DPDP purchases for three consecutive months, even if the margin < \$4.00/cwt.; (2) the margin > \$4.00/cwt. for the preceding month; (3) when \$3.00/cwt. < margin < \$4.00/cwt. for the preceding month and either the U.S. cheddar cheese price > 105% of world price, or the U.S. non-fat
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
			dry milk price > 105% of world price; or (4) the margin $\leq$ \$3.00/cwt. for the preceding month and either the U.S. cheddar cheese price > 107% of world price, or the U.S. non-fat dry milk price > 107% of world price. For this section, USDA shall determine the domestic and international prices of cheddar cheese and non-fat skim milk powder. [Sec. 1431(d)] Distribution of DPDP Purchases. USDA shall distribute, but not store, the dairy products purchased under DPDP so as to encourage domestic consumption by diverting them to persons in low-income groups as determined by USDA. USDA shall use public and private nonprofit organizations for distribution of DPDP dairy products. [Sec. 1431(e)] Any organization receiving dairy products under the DPDP may not sell the products back to commercial markets. [Sec. 1431(f)] DPDP Duration. The DPDP shall end on December 31, 2018. [Sec. 1431(h)]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	
No comparable provision. Rulemaking Requirements. Standard rulemaking procedures generally require federal agencies to issue notices and take comments on proposed rules. [5 U.S.C. 553(b)]	No comparable provision. USDA is required to promulgate regulations to address administrative and enforcement issues in carrying out the dairy production margin protection, supplemental production margin protection, and market stabilization programs. [Sec. 1452(a)]	No comparable provision. Special Rulemaking Requirements. As reported by the House Agriculture Committee, the DPMIP and DMSP would have been exempt from standard rulemaking procedures. The House Judiciary Committee reported the bill with an amendment that deletes the exemption. Instead, the Secretary is required to promulgate interim rules	USDA is required to promulgate regulations to address administrative and enforcement issues in carrying out the margin protection program. [Sec. 1410(a)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
		(issued without prior notice and comment) for the stabilization program within nine months of enactment. The Secretary is authorized (but not required) to issue interim rules for the margin protection program. Final rules shall be published for both programs within 21 months of enactment. In issuing the interim and final rules for the dairy stabilization program, the Secretary is required to include an assessment of the impact of the two new programs on dairy markets, as specified. [Sec. 1402]	
No comparable provision.	Reconstitution of Dairy Operation. USDA is required to promulgate regulations to address administrative and enforcement issues and prohibit reconstitution of a dairy operation for the purpose of the dairy producer participating in and receiving payments under the dairy margin program—basic or supplemental, or the dairy stabilization program. [Sec. 1452(b)(1)]	No comparable provision.	Reconstitution of Dairy Operation. USDA is required to promulgate regulations to address administrative and enforcement issues and prohibit reconstitution of a dairy operation for the purpose of the dairy producer receiving margin protection payments. [Sec. 1410(b)]
No comparable provision.	Administrative Appeals. USDA is required to promulgate regulations to provide for administrative appeals of USDA decisions that are adverse to participants of the dairy production margin protection, supplemental production margin protection, and market stabilization programs. [Sec. 1452(b)(3)]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill, but only with respect to the margin protection program. [Sec. 1410(c)]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Administrative Provisions			
Payment Limitations			
Establishes the maximum amount of payments per year to a person or legal entity for the sum of all covered commodities, except peanuts. Peanuts have a separate but equal payment limitation. —Direct payments: \$40,000 —Direct payments under ACRE: \$40,000 minus the reduction required for an ACRE participant. —Counter-cyclical payments: \$65,000 —ACRE payments: \$65,000 plus the reduction in the limit from the direct payment limit. —Marketing loan gains/LDP: no limit. [7 U.S.C. 1308 (a)-(d)] Payments are attributed to a person by accounting for the direct and indirect ownership in any legal entity. Payments made directly to a person are combined with the person's pro rata share of payments from a legal entity. Payments to a legal entity cannot exceed the limits above, and are attributed to persons. Attribution of payments to legal entities is traced to four levels of ownership. If a payment has not been allocated to an individual after four levels of ownership, the payment to the first-level entity is reduced on a pro-rata basis. [7 U.S.C. 1308 (e)-(h)]	Establishes a limit on Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and adverse market payments, and reinstates limits on marketing loan gains and LDPs. —ARC and adverse market payments for the sum of all covered commodities except peanuts: \$50,000 —ARC and adverse market payments for peanuts: \$50,000 —Marketing loan gains/LDP for sum of all commodities except peanuts: \$75,000 —Marketing loan gains/LDP for peanuts: \$75,000 [Sec. 1603] Continues other payment limit provisions such as direct attribution, with the exception of the definition of active personal management (see below).	Establishes a limit on all Title I payments, including Price Loss Coverage and Revenue Loss Coverage payments, marketing loan gains and LDPs, and direct payments made to upland cotton for 2014 and 2015. Combines all covered commodities under one limit. —All Title I payments for the sum of all covered commodities, including peanuts, \$125,000, of which: —PLC and RLC payments: \$50,000 —Marketing loan gains and LDP: \$75,000. [Sec. 1603] Similar to Senate bill, with additional clarification for doubling the limits for spouses, and definitions of legal entities [Sec. 1603].	Adopts the House provision, with modification. Keeps Senate approach of separate limits for peanuts. Eliminates separate limits on various programs, and applies a single limit to the total from programs. Reinstates limits on marketing loan gains and LDP, but not forfeiture. — PLC, ARC, marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments, for the sum of all covered commodities except peanuts: \$125,000. — PLC, ARC, marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments, for peanuts: \$125,000 [Sec. 1603] Continues other payment limit provisions such as direct attribution. Addresses active personal management (see below).

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
To be eligible for payments, persons must be “actively engaged” in farming. Actively engaged, in general, is defined as making a significant contribution of (i) capital, equipment or land, and (ii) personal labor or active personal management. Also, profits are to be commensurate with the level of contributions, and contributions must be at risk. Legal entities can be actively engaged if members collectively contribute personal labor or active personal management. Special classes allow landowners to be considered actively engaged if they receive income based on the farm’s operating results, without providing labor or management. Spouses are considered actively engaged if the other spouse meets the qualification, allowing payment limits to be doubled. [7 U.S.C. 1308-1]	Deletes “active personal management” from the definition of actively engaged in farming (7 U.S.C. 1308-1(b)(2)). Effectively requires personal labor in the farming operation to be considered actively engaged. Members of legal entities collectively would need to make a significant contribution of personal labor. Adds a special class of “farm managers” that may be considered actively engaged by providing management but not personal labor. However the Secretary would take into account the size and complexity of the operation and whether such management requirements are normally needed by similar operations. A farm manager must be the only person to qualify an operation, may qualify only one operation, and must manage an operation that doesn’t share resources with another that collectively receives more than the payment limitations. Separately, clarifies that for the special class of landowner, a “landowner share-rents the land at a rate that is usual and customary” and that government payments are commensurate. [Sec. 1604]	Same as Senate bill, with minor clarification differences. [Sec. 1603A]	Does not change the existing statute regarding requirements to be actively engaged in farming; that is, it continues to allow active personal management. However, it instructs the Secretary of Agriculture to write new regulations that define “significant contribution of active personal management” (to more clearly and objectively implement 7 U.S.C 1308-1(b)(2), recognizing past difficulties). Specifically allows for different limits for varying types of farming operations, based on considerations of size, nature, and management requirements of different farming types, changes in the nature of active personal management due to advancements in farming practices, and the impact of this regulation on the long-term viability of farming operations. Regulations shall not apply to entities made solely of family members. Conferees intend for regional differences and a range of activities performed to be considered. Regulations are to be promulgated within six months of enactment, and may apply beginning with the 2015 crop year. [Sec. 1604]
Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Limitation			
Prohibits farm commodity program benefits to an individual or entity if adjusted gross income exceeds certain thresholds. For this purpose, AGI is divided into two parts: farm AGI and non-farm AGI. Uses a 3-year average when comparing to the limit.	Eliminates the distinction between non-farm AGI and farm AGI, and establishes a limit on total AGI. Uses a 3-year average when comparing to the limit. Applies AGI limits through 2018. For most individuals, this tightens the limit. For some individuals with non-farm AGI between \$500,000 and \$750,000, it may restore	Eliminates the distinction between non-farm AGI and farm AGI, and establishes a limit on total AGI. Uses a 3-year average when comparing to the limit. Repeals expiration date of applicability. For some individuals, this tightens the limit if they use most of the former \$500,000 and \$750,000 limits. For other individuals, it	Adopts the House provision, with modification, that eliminates the distinction on types of AGI, establishes a limit on total AGI, and repeals the expiration date of applicability.

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
—\$500,000 limit on non-farm AGI to qualify for and receive any farm commodity program benefits, Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) program, noninsured crop assistance (NAP), or disaster payments. —\$750,000 limit on farm AGI to qualify for and receive direct payments, but counter-cyclical, ACRE and marketing loan benefits may continue if farm AGI exceeds \$750,000. [7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(b)(1)] For FY2012 only, a separate, additional \$1 million AGI limit applies to direct payments [P.L. 112-55, Sec. 745] For conservation programs, \$1 million limit on non-farm AGI, unless more than 66.66% of AGI is farm AGI. Provides USDA discretion to waive the limit for “environmentally sensitive land of special significance.” [7 U.S.C. 1308-3a(b)(2)]	program eligibility if farm AGI is low. —\$750,000 limit on total AGI to qualify for and receive ARC and adverse market payments, marketing loan gains or loan deficiency payments, supplemental agricultural disaster assistance, and noninsured crop assistance. [Sec. 1605] Eliminates the USDA waiver authority for “environmentally sensitive land of special significance.” Continues \$1 million limit on non-farm AGI, and the exception, for conservation programs. [Sec. 2610]	may restore program eligibility if AGI is concentrated to either the farm or non-farm component (e.g., non-farm AGI between \$500,000 and \$950,000 and low farm AGI). —\$950,000 limit on total AGI to qualify for and receive PLC and RLC payments, marketing loan gains or loan deficiency payments, supplemental agricultural disaster assistance, noninsured crop assistance, and conservation programs. [Sec. 1604] Eliminates the separate AGI limit for conservation programs, including the exception for 2/3 of AGI being farm AGI, and—like the Senate bill—the USDA waiver authority for “environmentally sensitive land of special significance.” Applies the same \$950,000 total AGI limit to the conservation programs as for the farm commodity programs. [Sec. 1604(a)]	—\$900,000 limit on total AGI to qualify for and receive PLC or ARC payments, marketing loan gains or loan deficiency payments, supplemental agricultural disaster assistance, noninsured crop assistance, and (beginning in FY2015) conservation program payments. [Sec. 1605] Adopts the House provision that applies the same AGI limit above to conservation programs.
Other Administrative Provisions			
Authorizes use of funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1601]	Similar to the Senate bill; separate provision specifies promulgating	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1601]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Corporation (CCC) to carry out Title I. Determinations by USDA shall be final. Allows promulgation of regulations, and adjusting expenditures if they will exceed allowable support levels under the Uruguay Round Agreements. [7 U.S.C. 8781]		regulations no later than 21 months after date of enactment. [Sec. 1601]	
Suspends the permanent price support authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949 for the 2008-13 crops (covered commodities, peanuts, and sugar), and for milk through December 31, 2013. [7 U.S.C. 8782]	Same as prior law, except applies to 2014-2018 crop years, and milk through December 31, 2018. [Sec. 1602]	Repeals permanent price support authority under Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949. [Sec. 1602] Establishes new “permanent law.” For 2014 and each succeeding crop year, authority continues without an expiration date for Price Loss Coverage and Revenue Loss Coverage [Sections 1104-1107] , and Nonrecourse Marketing Loans. [Sec. 1201] The Dairy Producer Margin Insurance Program is authorized without an expiration date. [Sec. 1401]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1602]
Provides payments to “geographically disadvantaged farmers” in insular areas, Alaska, and Hawaii for transporting a commodity or input more than 30 miles. Reimbursement based on federal salary differentials defined elsewhere, with maximum of 25% transportation cost. Authorizes \$15 million of discretionary appropriations annually for FY2009-13. [7 U.S.C. 8792]	Reauthorizes through FY2018. [Sec. 1606]	Reauthorizes program without an expiration date. [Sec. 1605]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 1606]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Exempts producers from liability for certain deficiencies in collateral to secure any nonrecourse loan. [7 U.S.C. 7284]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1607]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1606]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1607]
Requires regulations that describe the circumstances allowing payments to a deceased person to settle an estate, and to stop payments for those ineligible. Requires USDA to reconcile tax ID numbers with IRS data twice a year to determine living status. [7 U.S.C. 7284]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1608]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1607]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1608]
Any person who receives an adverse program decision from USDA's Farm Service Agency, Risk Management Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, or the three USDA Rural Development agencies may file an appeal with the National Appeals Division (NAD), an independent office that reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture. Its mission is to provide fair and timely hearings and appeals to USDA program participants. [7 U.S.C. 6992]	Adds authorization for the Assistant Secretary of Administration to administer law and regulations that relate to competitive and excepted service position in NAD. [Sec. 1609]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1610]
No comparable provision.	Makes technical corrections. [Sec. 1610]	Makes technical corrections. [Sec. 1608]	Makes technical corrections. [Sec. 1609]
Requires that assignment of payments must be done in accordance with USDA regulations. [7 U.S.C. 8784]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1611]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1609]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1611]
Requires tracking of program benefits under Commodity and Conservation titles that are made directly or	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1612]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1610]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1612]

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
indirectly to individuals and entities. [7 U.S.C. 8785]			
Requires that, if USDA approves a program document containing signatures of applicants, it shall not subsequently determine it to be inadequate or invalid unless the person signing the document knowingly and willfully falsified the evidence of signature authority or a signature. [7 U.S.C. 8790]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1613]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 1611]	Same as prior law. [Sec. 1613]
Provides \$50 million of mandatory funds from the CCC to implement Title I. [7 U.S.C. 8793]	Provides \$97 million of mandatory funds from the CCC to implement Title I. USDA is to reduce administrative burdens on participants, improve information coordination among agencies, and take advantage of new technologies to deliver programs to producers. [Sec. 1614]	The Secretary shall make available \$100 million to implement Title I. Also directs USDA to maintain base acres and payment yields for covered commodities (and upland cotton), with separate bases acres for long grain and medium grain rice. [Sec. 1612]	Similar to the House bill. Adds an emphasis on implementing the Acreage Crop Reporting and Streamlining Initiative. [Sec. 1614]
USDA may not disclose information about an agricultural operation, farming or conservation practice, or land that was provided by the producer or landowner in order to qualify for a USDA program. See Miscellaneous title for more information. [7 U.S.C. 8791; also known as Section 1619 of the 2008 farm bill]	Adds language to clarify and strengthen the conditions necessary to release data about farms to state and local government agencies. [See Miscellaneous title, Sec. 12202]	Prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture, USDA employee, contractor, or officer or employee of another federal agency from disclosing information provided by a producer or owner of agricultural land concerning the operation, farming or conservation practices, or the land itself in order to participate in USDA or other federal programs. Specifies certain exceptions; disclosures must be reported to House and Senate Agriculture Committees. [Sec. 1613]	No comparable provision.
Pending changes to the U.S. cotton program in the 2014 farm bill, and as part of an agreement to suspend trade retaliation by Brazil due to the World Trade Organization cotton	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Upon resolution of the trade dispute, the disbursed funds may be used for research conducted collaboratively between Brazil and USDA research agencies or with a college, university, or research foundation

Prior Law/Policy— Commodities Title	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
case, the United States negotiated a “Framework Agreement” on June 17, 2010. Among several provisions, the agreement required annual payments of \$147.3 million from the United States (via the Commodity Credit Corporation, CCC) to Brazil in order to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for Brazil’s cotton sector, but had explicitly excluded research.			located in the United States. [Sec. 1615]

Title II. Conservation

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)			
Sec. 1231(a-b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (FSA) (P.L. 99-198, or the 1985 farm bill), as amended, authorizes the CRP through FY2013. CRP provides annual rental payments to producers to replace crops on highly erodible and environmentally sensitive land with long-term resource conserving plantings. [16 U.S.C. 3831(a-b)]	Extends authorization through FY2018. Adds grasslands to list of eligible lands, which is consistent with the consolidation of Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) rental agreements under CRP (also see Sec. 2004 below). Amends eligible land definition for land not enrolled in CRP. [Sec. 2001(a-b)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2001(a-b)]	Similar to the House bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2001(a-b)]
Sec. 1231(c) of the FSA, as amended, determines the planting status of certain land. [16 U.S.C. 3831(c)]	Deletes language allowing land enrolled in the Water Bank Program and cropland expiring in CY2000-CY2002 to be enrolled. [Sec. 2001(c)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2001(c)]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 2001(c)]
Sec. 1231(d) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes the maximum acreage enrollment levels; the program is currently authorized through FY2013 to enroll up to 32 million acres. [16 U.S.C. 3831(d)]	Reduces enrollment to 30 million acres in FY2014; 27.5 million acres in FY2015; 26.5 million acres in FY2016; and 25.5 million acres in FY2017; and 25 million in FY2018. Also caps grassland enrollment at 1.5 million acres between FY2014-FY2018. Gives expiring CRP acres priority enrollment for grassland contracts; at least one grassland sign-up must be offered each year. [Sec. 2001(d)]	Reduces enrollment to 27.5 million acres in FY2014; 26 million acres in FY2015; 25 million acres in FY2016; 24 million acres in both FY2017 and FY2018. Also caps grassland enrollment at 2 million acres between FY2014-FY2018. Gives expiring CRP acres priority enrollment for grassland contracts. Grassland sign-up is continuous with one or more ranking periods. [Sec. 2001(d)]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2001(d)]
Sec. 1231(e) of the FSA, as amended, defines the duration of contracts. [16 U.S.C. 3831(e)]	Amends language for land devoted to hardwood trees, shelterbelts, windbreaks, or wildlife corridors to allow flexible contract lengths beyond the current 10-15 years. [Sec. 2001(e)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2001(e)]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2001(e)]

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Sec. 1231(f) of the FSA, as amended, lists priority areas as the Chesapeake Bay Region, the Great Lakes Region, and Long Island Sound. [16 U.S.C. 3831f]	Deletes watershed-specific language, but retains the use of conservation priority areas as determined by USDA. [Sec. 2001(f)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2001(f)]	Identical to Senate and House bills. [Sec. 2001(f)]
Sec. 1231B(a-f) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes a pilot program for up to 1 million acres of wetland and buffer acreage in CRP. [16 U.S.C. 3831b]	Renames the pilot program “Farmable Wetlands Program.” Reauthorizes the program through FY2018, and clarifies language related to constructed wetlands receiving water from agricultural drainage. [Sec. 2002]	Similar to the Senate bill, but reduces acreage limitation from 1 million acres to 750,000 acres. [Sec. 2002]	Similar to Senate bill, except adopts House bill’s reduced acreage limitation of 750,000 acres. [Sec. 2002]
Sec. 1232(a)(8) of the FSA, as amended, establishes approved use of harvesting, grazing, and wind turbine use on CRP acres. [16 U.S.C. 3832(a)(8)]	Deletes language related to harvesting, grazing, and wind turbine use on CRP acres. Adds similar language under Sec. 2004 (see below). [Sec. 2003(a)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2003(a)]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2003(a)]
Sec. 1232(b & d) of the FSA, as amended, requires a conservation plan on all CRP acres and reduces rental payment for certain authorized uses. [16 U.S.C. 3832(b & d)]	Amends conservation plan language by removing possible base acre retirement. Deletes rental payment reduction requirement for certain authorized activities. Rental payment reduction language is added under Sec. 2004 (see below). [Sec. 2003(b-c)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2003(b-c)]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2003(b-c)]
Sec. 1233 of the FSA, as amended, specifies the duty of USDA to make cost-share payments and rental payments. [16 U.S.C. 3833]	Deletes the current section and adds new section that specifies the duties of USDA as: making cost-share and rental payments; allowing for emergency harvesting, grazing, and other use of forage without a reduction in rental rate; allowing livestock grazing for a beginning farmer or rancher without a reduction in rental rate; certain permitted activities (harvesting, grazing, and wind turbines) in exchange for not less than a 25% reduction in rental rates. All permitted	Similar to the Senate bill, but does not include the Senate provision allowing beginning farmers or ranchers to graze livestock without a reduction in rental rate. Includes a different frequency (not more than once every three years) for identifying periods in which managed haying and other commercial uses may occur in exchange for a reduction in rental rate. Does not include the Senate provision that requires a reduced rental payment for landowners electing to install	Similar to Senate bill. Clarifies that certain permitted activities are subject to restrictions for nesting birds that are economically significant, in decline, or conserved by law. Includes the Senate provision that requires reduced rental payments for landowners electing to install land improvement practices up to one year before the CRP acres expires, but requires the reduction be equal to the economic value of the activity. [Sec. 2004]

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	activities must be consistent with an approved conservation plan. Allows grazing, harvesting, and fire suppression on enrolled grasslands. In exchange for a reduced rental rate, a landowner may install land improvement practices up to one year before the CRP acres expire. This land may not reenroll in CRP for five years. [Sec. 2004]	land improvement practices up to one year before the CRP acres expire. [Sec. 2004]	
Sec. 1234 of the FSA, as amended, establishes a framework for calculating annual rental payments. [16 U.S.C. 3834]	Allows incentive payments for tree and shrub maintenance (thinning activities). Amends rental payment calculation to include grassland contracts for not more than 75% of the grazing value. Dryland cash rental rates may also be used as a factor for determining annual rental rates. Deletes language allowing for in-kind commodities as a form of CRP payment. [Sec. 2005] Sec. 2601(a) includes a limit of \$10 million for thinning activities between FY2014-FY2018.	Similar to the Senate bill, but does not include incentive payments for thinning activities. Also does not include the language allowing USDA to consider dryland cash rental rate when determining annual rental rates. [Sec. 2005] Sec. 2601(a) does not include a limit for thinning activities.	Similar to the Senate bill. Adds the requirement that incentive payments be limited to no more than 150% of the cost of thinning or other practices conducted. Adds the requirement that NASS conduct a rental rate survey no less than once a year. Adopts the House bill's payment schedule language, which does not include reference to the CCC as the payment funding source. [Sec. 2005] Retains the Senate bill's Sec. 2601(a) language limiting thinning activities.
Sec. 1235(f) of the FSA, as amended, facilitates the transfer of CRP acres from a retiring owner to a beginning/socially-disadvantaged producer to return land to production, and allows new owner to begin land improvements or start organic certification process one year before CRP contract expires. [16 U.S.C. 3835(f)]	Simplifies language and provides conforming amendments to the CRP transition option. Adds “rancher” and “veteran farmer or rancher” as eligible individuals in addition to a farmer. The Secretary shall not consider an owner or operator in violation of terms and conditions of a CRP contract if (1) during the year prior to contract expiration the land is enrolled in the CSP; and (2) the activity required under CSP pursuant to the enrollment is consistent with this subsection. Authorizes the Secretary to terminate or modify a contract if eligible land subject to the contract is transferred into the ACEP. [Sec. 2006] Sec.	Amends the early termination provisions to allow producers with a CRP contract in place for five or more years to terminate the contract in FY2014. Expands the list of land that may not be subject to early termination. Provides conforming amendments, similar to the Senate bill, to the CRP transition option. Adds a provision allowing landowners to enroll in CSP (see program description beginning with Sec. 2101) and conduct activities required under CSP in the final year of the CRP contract without violating the terms of the contract. Also allows USDA to terminate or modify a CRP contract if land is enrolled in ACEP	Similar to the House bill. Adds land enrolled in CREP to the list of land ineligible for early termination, and updates the early termination year to FY2015. Adopts the Senate bill's inclusion of “veteran farmer or rancher” as eligible individuals for the CRP transition option. [Sec. 2006] Includes and reduces the Senate bill's limit on the CRP transition option to \$33 million between FY2014-FY2018 in Sec. 2601(a) .

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	2601(a) includes a \$50 million limit for the CRP transition option between FY2014-FY2018.	(see program description beginning with Sec. 2301) Changes effective date of termination to the date that the request is approved by the Secretary. [Sec. 2006]	
Sec. 1235A of the FSA, as amended, allows land enrolled in CRP before enactment of the 1990 farm bill (P.L. 101-624, November 28, 1990) to convert vegetative cover to hardwood trees or restored wetlands [16 U.S.C. 3835a]	Repeals a provision added in the 1990 farm bill that allows land to be converted from vegetative cover to hardwood trees or restored wetlands. [Sec. 2007]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2007]	Identical in Senate and House bills [Sec. 2007]
No comparable provision.	Provides transition language for existing CRP contracts. Reductions in CRP acres (Sec. 2003) take effect upon enactment. All other amendments take effect on October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2008]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2008]	Similar to House bill. Removes language regarding the effective date of a reduction in CRP acreage and changes all references to “October 1, 2013” as the effective date to the “date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014.” [Sec. 2008]
Sec. 1241(a)(1) of the FSA, as amended, limits payments for thinning activities to \$100 million between FY2009-FY2013 and payments for the transition assistance (see Sec. 1235(f) above) to \$25 million for FY2009-2013. [16 U.S.C. 3841(a)(1)]	Reduces limit for thinning activities (see Sec. 2005) to \$10 million between FY2013-FY2018 and increases limit for transition assistance (see Sec. 2006) to \$50 million between FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 2601(a)]	Does not include a limit for thinning activities (see Sec. 2005). Extends the \$25 million limit for transition assistance to FY2014-FY2018 (see Sec. 2006). [Sec. 2601(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill. Reduces limit for incentive activities (see Sec. 2005) to \$10 million between FY2014-FY2018 and increases limit for transition assistance (see Sec. 2006) to \$33 million between FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 2601(a)]
Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)			
Sec. 1238D of the FSA, as amended, defines program terms for CSP. CSP provides financial and technical assistance to promote the conservation and improvement of soil, water, air, energy, plant and animal life, and other conservation purposes on tribal and private working lands. [16 U.S.C. 3838d]	Deletes definition of ‘conservation measurement tools’ and moves the definition of ‘eligible land’ from Sec. 1238E(b) of the FSA, as amended to the definition section. Adds pastureland as defined eligible lands. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill except that it further defines eligible land to include land used or capable of being used for production of livestock and pastureland. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Identical to House bill. [Sec. 2101(a)]

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Sec. 1238E of the FSA, as amended, establishes the CSP program for FY2009-FY2014. Eligible land includes private agricultural land, tribal agricultural land (that has been planted to crops four of preceding six years), and nonindustrial private forest land. [16 U.S.C. 3838e]	Reauthorizes the program through FY2018. Moves definition of ‘eligible land’ to the definition section (1238D of the FSA, as amended) and removes nonindustrial private forest land limit of not more than 10% of total annual acres. Permits CSP enrollment of land under a CRP contract provided the CRP contract is scheduled to expire at the end of the year in which the land is enrolled in CSP; and CRP payments for the land cease prior to the date of the first CSP payment. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Similar to the Senate and House bills. Changes the date for eligible converted cropland from “October 1, 2013” to the “date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014.” [Sec. 2101(a)]
Sec. 1238F of the FSA, as amended, establishes contract requirements for addressing at least one resource concern upon application and meeting or exceeding the threshold for at least one priority resource concern by the end of the contract. Establishes a ranking criteria of applications, contract provisions, contract renewal, and contract terminations. [16 U.S.C. 3838f]	Increases the entry requirement to address two resource concerns upon applying and meeting or exceeding the threshold for at least one additional priority resource concern. Adds expiring CRP acres transitioning to production as a consideration for ranking applications. Requires contract renewal participants to agree to, at a minimum, meet or exceed the stewardship threshold for at least two additional priority resource concerns. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. Includes the requirement that contract renewal participants must meet the threshold for two “additional” priority resources concerns OR exceed the threshold for two “existing” priority resource concerns. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2101(a)]
Sec. 1238G of the FSA, as amended, outlines the duties of USDA, including offering continuous enrollment with at least one ranking period per year, identifying between 3-5 priority resource concerns, and developing a conservation measurement tool. Limits acreage enrollment to 12,769,000 acres for each fiscal year 2008 through 2017. Requires a national average rate of \$18 per acre	Increases the number of priority resource concerns identified by USDA to not less than five. Removes references to a conservation measurement tool. Reduces the number of enrollable acres to 10,348,000 acres for each fiscal year 2014 through 2022. Adjusts the payment limit aggregate to \$200,000 for all CSP contracts between FY2014 and FY2018. Provides additional payment direction and requires a prorated performance over the	Similar to the Senate bill with a reduced level of enrollable acres—8.695 million acres—for each year FY2014-FY2021. [Sec. 2101(a)]	Similar to the House bill. Changes the acreage enrollment limitation to begin on the “date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014” and end on September 20, 2022. Lowers the annual acreage enrollment limit to 10,000,000. [Sec. 2101(a)]

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(to include all costs). Payments may be based on the costs incurred, income forgone, and expected environmental benefits. In general, payments are made at the beginning of each fiscal year and are limited to a total of \$200,000 for all CSP contracts during any five year period. [16 U.S.C. 3838g] No comparable provision.	life of the contract to create equal payments each fiscal year. Removes data collection requirements. [Sec. 2101(a)] Provides transition language for existing CSP contracts. Amendments to CSP take effect on October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2101(b-c)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2101(b-c)]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. Removes language stating that amendments take effect October 1, 2013 and changes the transition language to take effect on the “date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014.” [Sec. 2101(b-c)]
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)			
Sec. 1240 of the FSA, as amended, authorizes EQIP, stating its purpose as promoting production and environmental quality as compatible goals, and optimizing environmental benefits by assisting producers: (1) with compliance with national regulatory requirements; (2) to avoid the need for regulation; (3) to install and maintain conservation practices; (4) to make cost-effective changes to current production systems, and (5) to reduce administrative burdens by consolidating planning and regulatory compliance. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa]	Removes the 5th purpose area that requires the reduction of administrative burdens on the producer through consolidating conservation planning and streamlining regulatory compliance processes. Adds wildlife habitat improvement and development practices to the 3rd purpose area. [Sec. 2201]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2201]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2201]

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Sec. 1240A of the FSA, as amended, defines six terms: eligible land, National Organic Program, organic system plan, payment, practice, and program. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-1]	Incorporates the definition of the National Organic Program into the definition of an organic system plan. [Sec. 2202]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2202]
Sec. 1240B(a-b) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes EQIP through FY2014. Contracts are 1-10 years in length. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-2(a-b)]	Reauthorizes EQIP through FY2018. Removes the minimum one-year contract length requirement. [Sec. 2203(1-2)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2202(1-2)]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 2202(1-2)]
Sec. 1240B(d) of the FSA, as amended, limits EQIP payments to not more than 75% of the cost (up to 90% for limited resource, socially disadvantaged farm or rancher, or a beginning farmer or rancher) and not more than 100% of income forgone. Greater significance is provided for determining income forgone payments for specific management practices. Advance payments for certain producers are limited to 30% of the cost-share rate. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-2(d)]	Revises the list of practices afforded greater significance when determining income forgone. Adds veteran farmer or rancher to the list of certain producers eligible for cost-share rates up to 90% and advanced payments. Requires advanced payments not used within 90 days to be returned. [Sec. 2203(3)]	Does not include the Senate bill's list of practices. Adds veteran farmer or rancher to the list of certain producers eligible for higher cost-share rates. Increases the limit for advanced payments to certain producers to 50% [Sec. 2202(3)]	Similar to the Senate bill, except removes one practice from the list of practices afforded greater significance when determining income forgone, and retains the House bill's higher limit for advanced payments to certain producers (50%). [Sec. 2203(3)]
Sec. 1240B(f) of the FSA, as amended, requires that 60% of EQIP payments go to practices related to livestock production requirement between FY2008-FY2013. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-2(f)]	Extends through FY2018 the requirement that 60% of payments be for livestock production. A minimum of 5% of funds go to payments benefiting wildlife habitat (see Sec. 2203(5)). [Sec. 2203(4)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill, except proved that 7% of funds go to payments benefiting wildlife habitat. [Sec. 2202(4)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2203(4)]
Sec. 1240N of the FSA, as amended, authorizes the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), providing cost-sharing to landowners who improve habitat. Authorized to receive mandatory funding of \$85	Adds a new provision under EQIP specifically for wildlife habitat incentive practices. Language is similar to the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, which is repealed in Sec. 2707 . Requires the Secretary to consult with State	Similar to the Senate bill. The Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program is also repealed in Sec. 2707 and funding for the new wildlife provision is provided in Sec. 2202(4) above. Does not include the State Technical Committee consultation	Similar to the Senate bill. Does not include waiver authority. [Sec. 2203(5)]

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million annually through FY2013. [16 U.S.C. 3839bb-1]	Technical Committees once a year when determining eligible practices. Also allows waivers for making payments to States or local units of government. [Sec. 2203(5)] Funding for the provision is provided in Sec. 2203(4) .	requirement. [Sec. 2202(6)]	
No comparable provision	No comparable provision	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into an alternative funding arrangement with an eligible irrigation association. [Sec. 2202(5)]	No comparable provision
Sec. 1240C(b) of the FSA, as amended, identifies priorities to program applications. Gives higher priority for producers using cost-effective conservation practices to achieve environmental benefits. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-3(b)]	Changes “environmental benefits” to “conservation benefits.” [Sec. 2204]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2203]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 2204]
Sec. 1240D(2) of the FSA, as amended, states that in exchange for EQIP payments, producers will not conduct any practices on the farm, ranch, or forest land that could defeat the purpose of the program. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-4(2)]	Changes “farm, ranch, or forest” land to “enrolled” land. [Sec. 2205]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2204]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 2205]
Sec. 1240G of the FSA, as amended, limits EQIP participant’s payments to \$300,000 for any six-year period. This may be waived to up to \$450,000 for any six-year period if the contract is of environmental significance. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-7]	Limits EQIP payments for the period of authorization (FY2014-FY2018) rather than a rolling six-year period. [Sec. 2206]	Raises the EQIP payment limit to an aggregate of \$450,000 between FY2014-FY2018 and eliminates the waiver authority for contracts of environmental significance. [Sec. 2205]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2206]
Sec. 1240H of the FSA, as amended, authorizes Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG), a competitive grant program within EQIP. Grants are	Reauthorizes the air quality funding carve-out of \$37.5 million of EQIP annually through FY2018. Adds a reporting requirement that no later than Dec. 31,	Eliminates the air quality funding carve-out of \$37.5 million annually. Adds research and demonstration activities, and new technology pilot testing as eligible	Includes the air quality funding carve-out from the Senate bill but at a reduced level of \$25 million annually through FY2014. Includes the addition of research and

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provided, on a matching basis, to implement innovative conservation practices. Provides \$37.5 million of EQIP funds annually (FY2009-FY2013) to address air quality concerns. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-8]	2014, and every 2 years thereafter, a report must be submitted to Congress regarding CIG funding, project results, and technology transfer efforts. [Sec. 2207]	projects. Adds a reporting requirement identical to Senate bill. [Sec. 2206]	demonstration activities, and new technology pilot testing as eligible projects from the House bill. Retains the reporting requirement that was included in both bills. [Sec. 2207]
No comparable provision.	Provides transition language for existing EQIP contracts. Amendments to EQIP take effect on October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2208]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2207]	Identical in Senate and House bills. Removes language stating that amendments take effect October 1, 2013 and changes the transition language to take effect on the “date of enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014.” [Sec. 2208]
Sec. 1241(a)(6) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes mandatory EQIP funding, rising from \$1.2 billion in FY2008 to \$1.75 billion in FY2014. [16 U.S.C. 3841(a)(6)]	Authorizes mandatory EQIP funding: \$1.5 billion (FY2014); \$1.6 billion (FY2015); and \$1.65 billion (each FY2016-FY2018). Amended Sec. 1241(a)(5). [Sec. 2601(a)]	Authorizes mandatory EQIP funding of \$1.75 billion for each fiscal years 2014 through 2018. Amended Sec. 1241(a)(5) [Sec. 2601(a)]	Authorizes mandatory EQIP funding: \$1.35 billion (FY2014); \$1.6 billion (FY2015); \$1.65 billion (FY2016-FY2017); and \$1.75 billion (FY2018). Amended Sec. 1241(a)(5). [Sec. 2601(a)]
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)			
No directly comparable provision. Similar to the establishment and purposes section of the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP, Sec. 1237(a)), the Farmland Protection Program (FPP, Sec. 1238I(a)&(b)), and the Grassland Reserve Program (GRP, Sec. 1238N(a)) of the FSA, as amended. [16 U.S.C. 3837(a); 3838i(a)&(b); 3838n(a)]	Establishes the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP). Combines the purposes of WRP, FPP, and GRP. Amended Sec. 1265 [Sec. 2301(a)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. Amended Sec. 1265 [Sec. 2301(a)]	Similar to the Senate and House bills. Amended Sec. 1265 [Sec. 2301(a)]
No directly comparable provision. Similar to definitions found in Sec. 1237 (WRP) and Sec. 1238H (FPP) of the FSA, as amended. [16 U.S.C. 3837 & 3838h]	Defines agricultural land easements, eligible entity, eligible land, program and wetland reserve easement. Divides the easement program into two types—agricultural land easements, which include components of FPP and GRP and	Similar to the Senate bill with differences, including: the definition of agricultural land does not include the Senate language related to promoting agricultural viability; and the House bill contains wetland easements that may include cropland or	Similar to Senate and House bills. Adopts the House bill’s definition of agricultural land easements-and easement that protects the natural resources and the agriculture nature of the land, while maintaining production. The definition of

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No directly comparable provision. Similar to Sec. 1238I (FPP) of the FSA, as amended. Provides for the purchase of conservation easements by limiting the land's nonagricultural uses. The federal cost may not exceed 50% of the appraised market value of the easement and entities must contribute a minimum of 25% of the acquisition purchase price. Prohibits bidding down. Requires USDA to include a contingent right of enforcement in the terms of the easement, and that a conservation plan be required for any easements that include highly erodible cropland. Establishes a certification process for USDA to enter into agreements with eligible entities to use FPP cost-share assistance to purchase easements. To become certified, entities must have the authority and resources to enforce easements, policies in place that are consistent with the purposes of the program, and clear procedures to protect the integrity of the program. Agreements with certified	wetlands easements, which include components of WVRP. Amended Sec. 1265A. [Sec. 2301(a)] Retains much of the FPP easement requirements for cost-share assistance, agreements with eligible entities, certification of eligible entities, including review and recertification requirements. Allows for grazing as a protected agricultural use, similar to GRP easements. Requires appraisals based on uniform standards of professional appraisal practice or any other industry-approved standard. Requires eligible entities to provide contributions equivalent to the federal share or at least 50% of the federal share if the entity includes contributions from the private landowner. Allows up to 75% federal cost-share for grasslands of special environmental significance. Authorizes the Secretary to waive any portion of the eligible entity cash contribution requirement for projects of special significance, subject to an increase of private landowner donation equal to the amount of the waiver if donation is voluntary. Establishes an evaluation and ranking criteria for applications. Amended Sec. 1265B [Sec. 2301(a)]	grassland that has prior flooding from a closed basin lake or pothole if the state or other entity is willing to provide a 50% cost-share of the easement. Amended Sec. 1265A [Sec. 2301(a)] Similar to the Senate bill with minor differences. Amended Sec. 1265B [Sec. 2301(a)]	eligible entity and program is identical in both bills. The eligible land definition closely resembles the House bill, except it adds land located in an area historically dominated by grassland, forbs, or shrubs that could provide wildlife habitat of ecological significance. Adopts the Senate bill's use of wetland 'reserve' easements but the definition is identical in both bills. Amended Sec. 1265A [Sec. 2301(a)] Similar to the House bill, except retains the waiver of the cash contribution requirement for projects of special significance from the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1265B [Sec. 2301(a)].

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entities are a minimum of five years with a review and recertification required every three years. Agreements with non-certified entities are 3-5 years in length. [16 U.S.C. 3838i(c)-(h)] No directly comparable provision. Similar to Sec. 1237-1237F (WRP) of the FSA, as amended. WRP enrolls lands through the use of permanent easements, 30-year easements, restoration cost-share agreements, or any combination thereof. Eligible lands under WRP include: farmed wetland or converted wetland, together with adjacent land, except wetlands converted before December 23, 1985; cropland or grassland that was used for agricultural production prior to flooding from the natural overflow of a closed basin lake or pothole; and possibly farmed wetlands enrolled in CRP that are likely to return to production upon contract expiration. Ineligible lands include CRP acres containing timber stands or CRP pasture established to trees. USDA is required to determine the value of easements and contracts by providing the lowest amount of compensation based on a comparison of the fair market value of the land, a geographic cap, or an offer made by the landowner. Easements with values less than \$500,000 must be paid out over 1-30 years; easements with values greater than \$500,000 are to be paid	Retains much of the WRP easement requirements for land eligibility, easement terms, compatible uses, easement compensation, violation procedures, duties of USDA and the owner, cost-share, restoration, and technical assistance requirements, and modification and termination procedures. Reauthorizes WREP-like program referred to as the wetland enhancement option. No longer allows for stand-alone cost-share restoration agreements, only 30-year easements, permanent easements (or maximum duration allowed under law), and 30-year contracts for Indian Tribes, which may include restoration assistance. Reduces the land ownership requirement to the preceding 12-month period. Requires the establishment of an evaluation and ranking criteria that maximizes the benefit of federal investment. Retains priority for easements based on the value of protecting and enhancing habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife, but removes consideration for costs and future agricultural and food needs. Makes the reserved grazing rights pilot program permanent. Compensation provisions are similar to WRP, but adds a requirement that 30-year contract (Tribes only) and	Identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. Reduces the land ownership requirement to the preceding 24-month period and does not require that the Secretary retain enforcement powers. Amended Sec. 1265C [Sec. 2301(a)]	Similar to the House bill, except retains the Senate bill's requirement that the Secretary not delegate easement enforcement. Amended Sec. 1265C [Sec. 2301(a)]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
out over 5-30 years. Authorized to conduct a Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program (WREP) for agreements with states similar to CREP. Priority is given to easements based on the value of protecting and enhancing habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife, while taking into consideration costs and future agricultural and food needs. Eligible land cannot have changed ownership in the previous 7-year period unless the new ownership was by will, succession, foreclosure, or USDA is assured the land was not acquired for the purpose of enrolling in WRP. [16 U.S.C. 3837-3837f]	30-year easement compensation be between 50% and 75% of a permanent easement's compensation. Payment schedules are changed for easements with values less than \$500,000 to be paid out not more than ten years and easements with values greater than \$500,000 to be paid out over 5-10 years. Easement administration may be delegated, however, the monitoring and enforcement responsibilities may not. Amended Sec. 1265C [Sec. 2301(a)]		
No comparable provision.	Outlines administrative requirements for ACEP using elements of WRP, FPP, and GRP. Provides priority for expiring CRP acres to enter into (1) agricultural land easements if they are grasslands that would benefit from long-term easements, or (2) wetland easements if they are wetlands with the highest functions and value that could return to production after leaving the CRP. Amended Sec. 1265D. [Sec. 2301(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill, except the House bill allocates funding to no less than 40% annual for agricultural land easement for FY2014-FY2017 and 50% in FY2018. Amended Sec. 1265D [Sec. 2301(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill. Does not contain the House bill's funding allocation requirement. Moves compliance requirements from the Senate and House bill Sec. 2301(b). Amended Sec. 1265D [Sec. 2301(a)]
No comparable provision.	Requires ACEP participants to meet highly erodible land and wetlands conservation (collectively known as conservation compliance) requirements (see 16 U.S.C. 3811 et seq. under Sec. 2609(a-b) for a description). Provides technical amendments for other sections. Excludes shelterbelts, windbreak, and wet and saturated soils from the 25% county	Similar to the Senate bill, including the conservation compliance requirement. Also amends acreage limitations to include the repealed WRP acres in the 25% county acreage cap in addition to CRP and the new wetland easements under ACEP. [Sec. 2301(b-d)]	Moves conservation compliance requirements into previous section. Includes identical technical amendments for other sections. Retains Senate bill's exclusion of shelterbelts, windbreaks, and wet and saturated soils from the 25% county acreage cap. Also includes the House bill's amendment to the county acreage cap. Makes the effective date the

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No directly comparable provision. Sec. 1241(a)(2) and (a)(5) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes mandatory funding to enroll WRP & GRP acres respectively. Sec. 1241(a)(4) authorizes mandatory FPP funding, rising from \$97 million in FY2008 to \$200 million in FY2014. [16 U.S.C. 3841(a)(2); (a)(4); (a)(5)]	acreage cap. Amendments take effect on October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2301(b-d)] Authorizes mandatory ACEP funding: \$450 million (FY2014), \$475 million (FY2015); \$500 million (FY2016); \$525 million (FY2017); and \$250 million (FY2018). Amended Sec. 1241(a)(2). [Sec. 2601(a)]	Authorizes mandatory ACEP funding: \$425 million (FY2014); \$450 million (FY2015); \$475 million (FY2016); \$500 million (FY2017); and \$200 million (FY2018) Amended Sec. 1241(a)(2). [Sec. 2601(a)]	same as the date of enactment of the Agriculture Act of 2014. [Sec. 2301(b)] Authorizes mandatory ACEP funding: \$400 million (FY2014); \$425 million (FY2015); \$450 million (FY2016); \$500 million (FY2017); and \$250 million (FY2018) Amended Sec. 1241(a)(2). [Sec. 2601(a)]
Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP)			
No directly comparable provision. Includes elements of the establishment and purposes section of the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP, Sec. 1240I)), the Chesapeake Bay Watershed program (Sec. 1240Q), the Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI, Sec. 1243) and the Great Lakes basin program for soil erosion and sediment control (Sec. 1240P) of the FSA, as amended. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-9; 3839bb-4; 3843; 3839bb-3]	Establishes the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). Combines the purposes of AWEP, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed program, CCPI, and the Great Lakes basin program to further conservation, restoration, and sustainability on a regional or watershed scale, and encourage partners to cooperate with producers in meeting or avoiding regulatory requirements and implementing projects. Amended Sec. 1271 [Sec. 2401]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. Amended Sec. 1271 [Sec. 2401]	Similar to the Senate and House bills. Amended Sec. 1271 [Sec. 2401]
No directly comparable provision. Includes elements of previously mentioned programs.	Defines covered programs as ACEP, EQIP, CSP & HFRP. Eligible activities include those that address water quality and quantity concerns, drought mitigation, flood prevention, water retention, habitat conservation, erosion, forest restoration, and others determined by USDA. Eligible partners include state or local governments, Indian tribes, farmer	Similar to the Senate bill with differences, including: the definition of eligible activities does not include forest restoration, but adds air quality improvement; adds a definition of eligible land (cropland, grassland, rangeland, pastureland, nonindustrial private forest land, and land incidental to agricultural production; and adds water district,	Definitions are as follows: “covered programs” - identical to both bills; “eligible activities” - similar to the Senate bill, but includes air quality activities from the House version; “eligible land” - similar to the House bill; “eligible partner” – similar to the House bill, except includes municipal water or wastewater treatment entities from the Senate bill; “partnership

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	cooperatives, institutes of higher education, municipal water or waste treatment entity, and other nongovernmental entity or organizations with a history of working with producers on conservation projects. Amended Sec. 1271A [Sec. 2401(a)]	irrigation district, rural water district or association to the list of eligible partners, but does not include a municipal water or wastewater treatment entity. Amended Sec. 1271A [Sec. 2401(a)]	agreement” – similar to the House bill; “program” – identical to both bills. Amended Sec. 1271A [Sec. 2401]
No directly comparable provision. Includes elements of previously mentioned programs, primarily AWEP and CCPI.	Authorizes competitive partnership agreements for a period not to exceed five years with a possible one-year extension. Describes the duties of partners as defining the scope of projects, conducting outreach, acting on behalf of producers to apply for assistance, leveraging financial and technical assistance, conducting assessments, and reporting results. Provides application process, content, criteria, and priority. Amended Sec. 1271B [Sec. 2401(a)]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. Gives the Secretary flexibility when using priority criteria and does not include water quality or quantity innovation as a priority. Amended Sec. 1271B [Sec. 2401(a)]	Identical to the House bill. Amended Sec. 1271B [Sec. 2401]
No directly comparable provision. Includes elements of previously mentioned programs, primarily AWEP and CCPI.	Directs USDA to enter into contracts to provide technical and financial assistance to producers participating in projects with eligible partners, or producers within a project area or critical conservation area not working through an eligible partner. Program rules, requirements, and payments are to be consistent with the covered programs (ACEP, EQIP, & CSP). Provides the Secretary the authority to adjust the rules of a covered program, including operational guidance and requirements in order to simplify the application and evaluation process. Prohibits the adjustment of statutory requirements for a covered program, including appeals, payment limits, conservation compliance, and prior	Similar to the Senate bill. Does not include the prohibition on prior irrigation history or the use of alternative funding arrangements. Includes payments for conversion to dryland farming but not for nutrient management. Amended Sec. 1271C [Sec. 2401(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill, except there is no minimum number of alternative funding arrangements required. Amended Sec. 1271C [Sec. 2401]

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irrigation history. Authorizes between 10 and 20 alternative funding arrangements with multi-state water agencies or authorities. 5-year payments may be made for conversion to dryland farming and nutrient management. AGI limits may be waived to fulfill the objectives of the program. Amended Sec. 1271C [Sec. 2401(a)] No directly comparable provision. Sec. 1240I(j) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes mandatory AWEP funds of \$73 million in FY2009 and FY2010, \$74 million in FY2011, and \$60 million each fiscal year thereafter. Sec. 1240Q(h) authorizes Chesapeake Bay Watershed program funds of \$23 million in FY2009, \$43 million in FY2010, \$72 million in FY2011, & \$50 million in FY2012. Sec. 1243(i) authorizes CCPI to use 6% of covered program for a state (90%) and national (10%) competition. Sec. 1240P(d) authorizes appropriations of \$5 million annually for the Great Lakes basin program. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-9(j); 3838bb-4(h); 3843(i); 3839bb-3(d)] No comparable provision.	Authorizes mandatory RCPP funding of \$110 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, to remain available until expended. Retains the CCPI use of 8% of covered program funds and acres, but amends the CCPI allocation to: 25% for a state competition, 40% for a national competition, and 35% for critical conservation areas (new category). Retains the AWEP and CCPI restriction on paying no administrative expenses of eligible partners. Amended Sec. 1271D [Sec. 2401(a)] Requires USDA to make information on selected projects publically available. Requires a report to Congress on December 31, 2014 (and every 2 years thereafter) on the status of projects funded. Amended Sec. 1271E [Sec. 2401(a)]	Authorizes mandatory RCPP funding of \$100 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, to remain available until expended. Similar to the Senate bill except the House bill uses 6% of covered program funds and acres, and amends the allocation to include 25% for a state competition, 50% for a national competition, and 25% for critical conservation areas. Amended Sec. 1271D [Sec. 2401(a)] Nearly identical to the Senate bill with fewer reporting requirements. Amended Sec. 1271E [Sec. 2401(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill. Authorizes \$100 million annually for FY2014-FY2018 to remain available until expended. Annually reserves 7% of covered program funds until April 1st, after which time uncommitted funds are returned to the covered program. Fund allocation and limitations on administrative expenses is identical to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1271D [Sec. 2401] Similar to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1271E [Sec. 2401]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Requires USDA to use 35% of the funds and acres available for RCPP (see amended Sec. 1271D above) for partnership agreements within no more than six critical conservation areas that expire after 5 years, subject to redesignation. Areas are selected based on: multi-state areas with significant agricultural production; existing agreement or plan in place; water quality concerns; water quantity concerns; vital habitat for migrating wildlife; or subject to regulatory requirements. Amended Sec. 1271F [Sec. 2401(a)]	Similar to the Senate bill limits the number of critical conservation areas to 8 and they do not expire. Also allows use of authorities granted under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention program. Amended Sec. 1271F [Sec. 2401(a)]	Similar to the House bill, but includes expiration language similar to the Senate bill. Amended Sec. 1271F [Sec. 2401]
No comparable provision.	Amendments take effect on October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2401(b)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2401(b)]	No comparable provision.
Other Conservation Programs			
Sec. 1240M(e) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes the Conservation of Private Grazing Land Program . Authorizes appropriations of \$60 million annually through FY2013. [16 U.S.C. 3839bb(e)]	Reduces and extends authorization of appropriations to \$30 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 2501]	Extends authorization of appropriations at \$60 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 2501]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2501]
Sec. 1240O(b) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program . Authorizes appropriations of \$20 million annually through FY2013. [16 U.S.C. 3839bb-2(b)]	Reduces and extends authorization of appropriations to \$15 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 2502]	Extends annual authorization of appropriations (\$20 million) through FY2018 and authorizes a one-time \$5 million in mandatory funding to remain available until expended. [Sec. 2502]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2502]
Sec. 1240R of the FSA, as amended authorizes state grants through a Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program to encourage land-owners to provide	Reduces and extends authorization of \$40 million in mandatory funding for the period of FY2014-FY2018. Requires USDA to submit a report to Congress no later than two years after enactment on	Similar to the Senate bill, but reduces and extends authorization for \$30 million of mandatory funding for the period of FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 2503]	Similar to the Senate bill, except removes the effective date of October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2503]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
public access for wildlife-dependent recreation. Sets application contents and award priorities providing \$50 million in mandatory funds for the period FY2009-2013. [16 U.S.C. 3839bb-5]	the effectiveness of the program. Amendments are effective Oct. 1, 2013. [Sec. 2503]		
Sec. 1252 of FSA, as amended, authorizes an Agriculture Conservation Experienced Service Program (ACES) , such that USDA can enter into agreements with organizations to provide technical assistance (excludes administrative tasks) using qualified individuals 55 years or older. Funding from CRP, GRP, WRP, and CSP may not be used to carry out the ACES program. [16 U.S.C. 3851]	Allows funding for each conservation program in the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended, except CRP, to be used to carry out the ACES program. Amendments are effective Oct. 1, 2013. [Sec. 2504]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2504]	Only CRP funding may not be used to carry out the ACES program. [Sec. 2504]
Sec. 14(h)(2)(E) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 106-472), as amended, authorizes up to \$85 million annually in discretionary funding for the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program for FY2008-FY2013 and \$100 million in mandatory funding for FY2009 to remain available until expended. [16 U.S.C. 1012(h)(2)(E)]	Extends authorization of appropriations through FY2018. Does not authorize any new mandatory funding. [Sec. 2505]	Extends authorization of appropriations through FY2018 and authorizes \$250 million in mandatory funding for FY2014 to remain available until expended. [Sec. 2505]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 2505]
Sec. 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-334), as amended, authorizes the Secretary to assist sponsors, landowners, and operators in implementing emergency recovery measures for runoff retardation and erosion prevention to relieve imminent hazards to life and	Authorizes the Secretary to modify and terminate floodplain easements provided the current landowner agrees, and the modification or termination addresses a compelling public need for which there is no practical alternative, and is in the public interest. [Sec. 2506]	Requires that the Secretary give priority to “projects that address runoff retardation and soil erosion preventive measures needed to mitigate risks and remediate effects of catastrophic wildfires on land that is the source of drinking water for landowners and land users.” [Sec. 2507]	Identical to the Senate bill. Does not adopt the House provisions. [Sec. 2506]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
property created by a natural disaster. This may include the purchase of floodplain easements. [16 U.S.C. 2203]			
Sec. 2507 of the Food, Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171, 2002 farm bill), as amended, authorizes USDA to transfer \$175 million of CCC funds to the Bureau of Reclamation to provide water for at-risk desert terminal lakes . [43 U.S.C. 2211]	Deletes current section and replaces with new section that adds definitions for eligible land, program, and terminal lake. Also adds a new voluntary land purchase grant program with authorization to receive \$25 million through appropriations to remain available until expended. Retains provisions for voluntary water purchases for desert terminal lakes, including the transfer of \$150 million of CCC funds to the Bureau of Reclamation. [Sec. 2507]	No comparable provision.	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2507]
Sec. 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, authorizes the Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) program. AMA provides financial and technical to producers in 16 specified states for conservation practices, risk mitigation, and market diversification. Provides \$15 million in annual mandatory funding in FY2008 through FY2014, and \$10 million each fiscal year thereafter. Requires 50% to NRCS, 40% to RMA, and 10% to AMS. [7 U.S.C. 1524(b)]	Eliminates the list of eligible states, redefines eligible activities, applies a payment limit of \$50,000, and authorizes \$23 million for FY2014-FY2018. Amendments made to AMA are further discussed in the Crop Insurance title (XI) [Sec. 11029]	Removes tree plantings and soil erosion control from the list of approved practices. Permanently authorizes \$10 million in annual mandatory funding with 30% to NRCS (conservation), 10% to AMS (organic certification), and 60% to RMA (risk management). [Sec. 2506]	No comparable provision.
The Secretary is authorized and directed to develop in cooperation with and participation by the public through conservation districts, state and national organizations and agencies, and other appropriate	Adds Indian tribes as being eligible to cooperate with and participate in the soil and water conservation program. [Sec. 2509]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2508]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
means, a national soil and water conservation program to be used as a guide in carrying out the activities of the Secretary which assist landowners and land users, at their request, in furthering soil and water conservation on the private and non-federal lands of the nation. [16 U.S.C. 2005]			
Funding and Administration			
Sec. 1241(a) of the FSA, as amended, authorizes mandatory funding through FY2012 (and FY2014 for CSP, EQIP, FPP, and WHIP) to carry out various conservation programs. [16 U.S.C. 3841] Note: Authorized funding levels for various programs are provided in individual program sections above.	Reauthorizes through FY2018 with funding specified for ACEP and EQIP. Includes payment limits for specific CRP provisions. Provides \$50 million to facilitate transfer of land subject to CRP contracts from retired or retiring owner/operators to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers for FY2014 through FY2018, to the maximum extent practicable. Provides \$450 million for ACEP in FY2014; \$475 million for FY2015; \$500 for FY2016, \$525 million in FY2017, and \$250 million in FY2018. EQIP is provided \$1.5 billion for FY2014, \$1.6 billion for FY2015, and \$1.65 billion for each year FY2016-FY2018. [Sec. 2601(a)] Note: Authorized funding levels for various programs are provided in individual program sections above.	Similar to Senate bill with different funding levels specified for EQIP and ACEP. Provides \$25 million in FY2014-FY2018 to facilitate transfer of land from retired or retiring owner/operators to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in FY2014 through FY2018 to the maximum extent practicable. Provides \$425 million for ACEP in FY2014; \$450 million for FY2015; \$475 for FY2016, \$500 million in FY2017, and \$200 million in FY2018. EQIP is provided \$1.75 billion annually for FY2014 -FY2018. [Sec. 2601(a)] Note: Authorized funding levels for various programs are provided in individual program sections above.	Similar to the Senate bill. Authorizes mandatory funding (including technical assistance) through FY2018 at the following levels: CRP – such sums as necessary for the program, \$10 million total limit for thinning activities and \$33 million total limit for to facilitate transfer of land from retired or retiring owner/operators to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. ACEP - \$400 million (FY2014), \$425 million (FY2015), \$450 million (FY2016), \$500 million (FY2017), and \$250 million (FY2018). CSP – such sums as necessary for the program. EQIP - \$1.35 billion (FY2014), \$1.6 billion (FY2015), \$1.65 billion (FY2016-17), and \$1.75 billion (FY2018). [Sec. 2601(a)] Note: Authorized funding levels for various programs are provided in individual program sections above.

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Allows mandatory funding made available for CRP, ACEP, CSP, & EQIP to remain available until expended. Any funds from a previous fiscal year made available through modifications, cancellations, terminations and other related administrative actions may be reobligated in a different fiscal year, but it will reduce the program's funding by an equal amount in the fiscal year the reobligation occurs. [Sec. 2601(b)]	Similar to the Senate bill, except strikes the regional equity provision. [Sec. 2601(b)]	Allows mandatory funding made available for CRP, ACEP, CSP, & EQIP to remain available until expended. Does not include Senate bill language allowing previous year funds from administrative actions to be made available in a different fiscal year at the expense of that year's funding. Removal of the regional equity provision is in Sec. 2603 , described below. [Sec. 2601(b)]
Sec. 1241(c) of the FSA, as amended, allows CCC funds for conservation programs to also be used for technical assistance. [16 U.S.C. 3841(b)]	Allows CCC (mandatory) funds for conservation programs to also be used for technical assistance, with the exception of CRP which is at the discretion of the Secretary. Requires the Secretary to give priority to producers who request technical assistance to comply with highly erodible land conservation (sodbuster) and wetland conservation (swampbuster) for the first time because of the changes made under Sec. 2609 (ties crop insurance subsidies to compliance requirements, discussed further below). Requires a report to Congress in 270 days after enactment on the impact conservation compliance has on specialty crop growers. Requires a report to Congress by December 31, 2013 (and each subsequent year), detailing the amount of technical assistance requested and apportioned for each conservation program. Requires an annual report to Congress on November 1 st each year describing how conservation compliance conservation is being addressed in a timely manner, total	Similar to the Senate bill. Does not include the technical assistance exception for CRP. Also does not include the priority for producers complying with the changes to conservation compliance and subsequent reports to Congress since the bill does not include a similar compliance provision. [Sec. 2602]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2602]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	requests completed, incomplete determinations on record, and requests older than a year. [Sec. 2602]		
Sec. 1241(d) of the FSA, as amended, requires that each state receives an aggregated minimum of \$15 million annually from certain mandatory conservation programs in order to promote regional equity. [16 U.S.C. 3841(d)]	Eliminates the \$15 million annual requirement and allows states in the first quarter of the fiscal year to establish that they can use a total of 0.6% of certain conservation funds. If established, those states may receive 0.6% of funds. [Sec. 2603]	Eliminates the regional equity. [Sec. 2601(b)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2603]
Sec. 1241(g) of the FSA, as amended, establishes an annual set-aside in EQIP and CSP from FY2009-FY2013; 5% to beginning farmers or ranchers and 5% to socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers. [16 U.S.C. 3841(g)]	Reauthorizes the EQIP and CSP set-aside through FY2018. Provides preference for veteran farmers or ranchers eligible under the provision. [Sec. 2604]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2603]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2604]
Sec. 1241(h) of the FSA, as amended, establishes reporting requirements for program enrollments and assistance under WRP, FPP, GRP, EQIP, AWEP, CSP, and adjusted gross income waivers. [16 U.S.C. 3841(h)]	Amends reporting requirements to reflect the repeal of WRP, FPP, GRP, and AWEP and the addition of ACEP and RCPP. Adds reporting requirements for CSP payments and waivers granted to grasslands under ACEP. [Sec. 2605]	Similar to the Senate bill except the House bill does not include reporting requirements for CSP payments and waivers granted to grasslands under ACEP. [Sec. 2604]	Similar to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2605]
Sec. 1242(h) of the FSA, as amended, requires that USDA review the conservation practices standards in effect on the date of enactment of the 2008 farm bill. [16 U.S.C. 3842(h)]	No comparable provision	Replaces the 2008 farm bill title with the Federal Agriculture Reform and Risk Management Act of 2013, which in effect requires USDA to review the conservation practice standards in effect on the date of enactment of this bill. [Sec. 2605]	No comparable provision.
Sec. 1244 of the FSA, as amended, outlines administrative requirements for conservation programs including incentives for certain farmers or ranchers, privacy information, conservation plans, acreage	Adds veteran farmers and ranchers to the list of eligible persons authorized to receive incentives. Makes conforming amendments to reflect the new ACEP program. Encourages streamlining and technology use to enhance efficiency and	Similar to the Senate bill, but does not include flexible funding arrangements for Indian Tribes. [Sec. 2606] Changes to the term 'federally recognized Native American Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations' to 'Indian Tribes' were	Similar to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2606]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
limitations, and applications, among others. [16 U.S.C. 3844]	effectiveness. Clarifies that conservation payments are in addition to and not included in any payment limit caps. Allows for flexible funding arrangements for Indian Tribes and includes EQIP and CSP as applicable programs. [Sec. 2606]	made under EQIP only. [Sec. 2202(5)]	
Sec. 1261(b) of the FSA, as amended, requires USDA to develop standard committee operating procedures for State Technical Committees. [16 U.S.C. 3861(b)]	Amends provision to allow USDA to review and update standards as necessary. [Sec. 2608]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2607]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 2607]
Sec. 2904 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, (P.L. 110-246, 2008 farm bill) requires USDA, in consultation with CCC, to issue rules and regulations implementing Title II provisions within 90 days. Waives certain rulemaking requirements.	Amends and adds the 2008 farm bill regulations provision to a new Sec. 1246 of the FSA. Allows interim final rules to be effective upon issuance and waives certain rulemaking requirements. [Sec. 2607]	Similar to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2608]	Similar to both the Senate and House bills, except does not include the waiver of rulemaking notice. [Sec. 2608]
Sec. 1222 of the FSA, as amended allows the Secretary to exempt persons from ineligibility under wetland compliance (swampbuster) if certain factors exist, including: there is a minimal effect, the values, functions, and acreage is mitigated, conversion occurred after December 23, 1985 but before November 28, 1990 and are mitigated, or the action is authorized by a section 404 permit (33 U.S.C. 1344). [16 U.S.C. 3822]	Requires a study 180 days after enactment to assess the use of wetland mitigation, determine impacts on wildlife habitat, and provide recommendations for improving wetland mitigation procedures. Requires a report to Congress two years after the date of enactment that includes the study, recommendations, and publish the findings publically. [Sec. 2508]	Eliminates the requirement to provide equivalent functions and values when more acreage is needed in wetland conversion mitigation to no more than 1-for-1 acreage basis. [Sec. 2609]	Adopts neither the Senate nor the House bills. Adds language that amends Sec. 1222(k) of the FSA, authorizing the Secretary to expand and make permanent the wetland mitigation banking pilot program. Provides \$10 million mandatory funding to remain available until expended. Allows access to existing mitigation banks. [Sec. 2609]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Requires a report to Congress 90 days after enactment reviewing the activities under CRP, EQIP, WHIP, and the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Initiative that apply to the lesser prairie-chicken. [Sec. 2610]	Similar to the House bill, except adds the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances for Oil and Gas, and the Western Association of Fish

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Sec. 1211 et seq. of the FSA, as amended, requires that in exchange for certain USDA program benefits, a producer agrees to maintain a minimum level of conservation on highly erodible land. Highly erodible land can be considered eligible for program benefits if the land user agrees to cultivate the land using an approved conservation plan or qualifies for an exemption. Examples of affected benefit include commodity support programs (e.g., Title I farm bill programs), conservation programs, disaster payments, and operating loans. [16 U.S.C. 3811 et seq.]	Adds the federally funded portion of crop insurance premiums to the list of program benefits that could be lost if a producer is found to produce an agricultural commodity on certain converted wetlands or highly erodible land without an approved conservation plan or qualifying exemption. A person found in violation during a crop year shall be ineligible for crop insurance payment. This applies to reinsurance years subsequent to the date of the final determination of a violation and does not apply to the existing reinsurance year or any reinsurance year prior to the date of the final determination. A person subject to compliance for the first time because of these amendments is given 5 reinsurance years to develop and comply with an approved conservation plan to remain eligible for payments. A person who would have been determined in violation had they continued participation in programs requiring compliance after enactment of this bill and are still in violation must be granted 2 reinsurance years to develop and comply with an approved conservation plan. [Sec. 2609(a)]	No comparable provision.	and Wildlife Agencies Lesser Prairie-Chicken Range-Wide Conservation Plan to the list of activities to review. [Sec. 2610] Similar to the Senate bill, Adds a provision restating that violations resulting in ineligibility for crop insurance subsidy payments applies to reinsurance years subsequent to the date of the final determination of a violation (including all appeals) and does not apply to the existing reinsurance year or any reinsurance year prior to the date of the final determination. Adds a new provision requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to coordinate the certification process to avoid duplication or unnecessary paperwork. [Sec. 2611(a)]
Sec. 1221 et seq. of the FSA, as amended, requires that in exchange for certain USDA program benefits, a producer agrees not to convert	Adds the federally funded portion of crop insurance premiums to the list of program benefits that could be lost if a producer is found to have converted a wetland to	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2611(b)]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
wetlands to crop production. The provision, known as Swampbuster, affects producers who plant a program crop on a wetland converted after December 23, 1985, or who convert wetlands, making agricultural commodity production possible, after November 28, 1990. Examples of affected benefit include commodity support programs (e.g., Title I farm bill programs), conservation programs, disaster payments, and operating loans. [16 U.S.C. 3812 et seq.]	crop production. Persons in violation who meet select criteria have a varying amount of time (1-2 reinsurance years) to initiate a conservation plan to remedy a violation and remain eligible. Requires an annual report on ineligibility determinations. All persons applying for the federally funded portion of crop insurance in the first full reinsurance year after enactment must certify their compliance with the wetlands compliance provision. The Secretary must evaluate the certifications in a timely manner. A person found in violation is only declared ineligible following final determination and may not be retroactive. The timing of a violation effects eligibility. Only USDA is responsible for the enforcement of compliance [Sec. 2609(b)]		
Repeal of Superseded Program Authorities and Transitional Provisions			
Sec. 1230 of the FSA, as amended authorizes and establishes the comprehensive conservation enhancement program between FY1996-FY2002. [16 U.S.C. 3830]	Repeals the comprehensive conservation enhancement program. [Sec. 2701]	Similar to the Senate bill. Includes a change to a chapter heading [Sec. 2701]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2701]
Sec. 1231A of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the emergency forestry conservation reserve program within CRP for areas suffering damage during the CY2005 hurricanes. [16 U.S.C. 3831a]	Repeals the emergency forestry conservation reserve program with transition provisions for current contracts to receive CRP funding until expiration. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2702]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2702]	Similar to both the Senate and the House bills, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2702]
Sec. 1237-1237F of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). [16 U.S.C. 3837-3837f]	Repeals WRP with transition provisions for current contracts and easements to receive CCC funding until expiration. ACEP funding may also be used. Effective	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of	Similar to the Senate bill, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2703]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2703]	ACEP funding. [Sec. 2703]	
Sec. 1238H-1238J of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Farmland Protection Program (FPP) and the Farm Viability Program. [16 U.S.C. 3838h-3838j]	Repeals FPP with transition provisions for current agreements and easements to receive CCC funding until expiration. ACEP funding may also be used once prior year funding is exhausted. Also repeals the Farm Viability Program. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2704]	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of ACEP funding. [Sec. 2704]	Similar to the Senate bill, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2704]
Sec. 1238N-1238P of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP). [16 U.S.C. 3838n-3838p]	Repeals GRP with transition provisions for current contracts, agreements, and easements to receive CCC funding until expiration. ACEP funding may also be used. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2705]	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of ACEP funding. [Sec. 2705]	Similar to the Senate bill, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2705]
Sec. 1240I of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP) within EQIP. [16 U.S.C. 3839aa-9]	Repeals AWEP with transition provisions for current contracts and agreements to receive CCC funding until expiration. RCPP funding may also be used once prior year funding is exhausted. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2706]	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of RCPP funding. [Sec. 2706]	Similar to the Senate bill, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2706]
Sec. 1240N of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). [16 U.S.C. 3839bb-1]	Repeals WHIP with transition provisions for current contracts to receive CCC funding until expiration. EQIP funding may also be used once prior year funding is exhausted. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2707]	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of EQIP funding. [Sec. 2707]	Similar to the Senate bill, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2707]
Sec. 1240P of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. [16 U.S.C. 3839bb-3] .	Repeals the Great Lakes basin program effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2708]	Identical to Senate bill. [Sec. 2708]	Similar to the Senate and House bills, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2708]
Sec. 1240Q of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Chesapeake Bay Watershed program.	Repeals the Chesapeake Bay Watershed program with transition provisions for current contracts, agreements, and	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before	Similar to the Senate bill, but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2709]

Prior Law/Policy—Conservation	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
[16 U.S.C. 3839bb-4]	easements entered into under the program to receive CCC funding until expiration. RCPP funding may also be used. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2709]	October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of RCPP funding. [Sec. 2709]	
Sec. 1243 of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Cooperative Conservation Partnership Initiative (CCPI). [16 U.S.C. 3843]	Repeals CCPI with transition provisions for current contracts and agreements to receive CCC funding until expiration. RCPP funding may also be used once prior year funding is exhausted. Effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 2710]	Similar to the Senate bill but does not allow the use of prior year CCC funding for contracts entered into before October 1, 2012. Does allow the use of RCPP funding. [Sec. 2710]	Similar to the Senate bill but changes dates to enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014. [Sec. 2710]
Sec. 1239-1239D of the FSA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the environmental easement program between CY1991-CY1995. [16 U.S.C. 3839-3839d]	Repeals the environmental easement program. [Sec. 2011]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 2711]	Identical to the Senate and House bill. [Sec. 2711]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Adds a new section to address the multiple effective dates within Title II. Grants the Secretary 270 days after enactment to continue using existing regulations to implement new and amended programs in the absence of new regulations. [Sec. 2712]
No comparable provision.	Provides technical amendments and spelling corrections. [Sec. 2012]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill with minor differences. [Sec. 2712]	Similar to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 2713]

Title III.Trade

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Food for Peace Act (All section references in this subsection are to this act.)			
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	General Authority. Amends Sec. 201 of the Food for Peace Act to clarify that Title II emergency and nonemergency assistance is to be implemented by the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Adds building resilience to mitigate food crises and reduce need for emergency aid as program objectives of title II. [Sec. 3001]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 3001]
Section 202(e)(1) Support for Eligible Organizations. Provides that of the funds made available for Title II emergency and nonemergency food assistance in each fiscal year, the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) shall make available to eligible organizations (private voluntary organizations, cooperatives and intergovernmental organizations) not less than 7.5% nor more than 13% to assist them in establishing new programs, meeting specific administrative, management, personnel and internal transportation and distribution costs for carrying out programs, and improving and implementing methodologies for food aid programs, including monitoring, and evaluation. [7 U.S.C. 1722(e)(1)]	Amends Section 202(e)(1) to increase the funds made available to eligible organizations for program, administrative and distribution activities to not less than 13% nor more than 15% of funds available for Title II emergency and nonemergency assistance. [Sec. 3001]	Reduces funds available to eligible organizations to not less than 7.5% nor more than 11% for program, administrative, and distribution activities. [Sec. 3002]	Expands funds available to eligible organizations to not less than 7.5% nor more than 20% for program, administrative, and distribution activities. In addition, it revises the list of purposes for which the cash assistance may be used. [Sec. 3002]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Food Aid Quality. Section 202(h)(1) provides that the Administrator of USAID shall use the funds made available each fiscal year from 2009 and subsequent fiscal years to carry out Title II to assess the types and quality of agricultural commodities and products donated as food aid; adjust products and formulations (including the potential introduction of new fortificants and products) as necessary to cost-effectively meet nutrient needs of target populations; and to test prototypes. Authorizes not more than \$4.5 million of funds made available for fiscal years 2009 through 2011 to carry out this section. [7 U.S.C. 1722 (h)]	Replaces and expands Section 202(h)(1) to require that the Administrator use funds available to carry out Title II to assess types and quality of agricultural commodities donated as food aid; adjust products and formulation, as necessary to meet nutrient needs of target populations; test prototypes; adopt new specifications or improve existing specifications for micronutrient food aid products, based on latest development in food and nutrition science; develop new program guidance for eligible organizations to facilitate improved matching of products to purposes; develop improved guidance on how to address nutritional efficiencies among long-term recipients of food aid; and evaluate the performance and cost-effectiveness of new/modified food products and program approaches to meet nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. Extends authority to fund this section for fiscal years 2014 through FY2018. [Sec. 3002]	Requires the Administrator in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) to establish a mechanism to assure food aid quality. Inserts new language requiring evaluation of agricultural commodities and products in different program settings and for particular recipient groups; establish and implement protocols for quality assurance of food products; and periodically update program guidelines on recommended use of agricultural commodities and food products in food aid programs; requires that the Administrator consult with the Secretary in carrying out food quality activities. Reduces funding for food aid quality activities from \$4.5 million for fiscal years 2009 through 2011 to not more than \$1 million for fiscal years 2014 through 2018. [Sec. 3003]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3003]
Minimum Levels of Assistance. Requires the provision annually of a minimum of 2.5 million metric tons (mmt) of commodities under Title II, of which 1.875 mmt are designated for nonemergency programs under Title II. Both requirements may be waived, under certain conditions, by the USAID Administrator [7 U.S.C. 1724]	Extends current minimum levels of assistance through FY2018. [Section 3003]	Same as the Senate bill. [Sec. 3004]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 3004]
Food Aid Consultative Group. Establishes the Food Aid Consultative	Reauthorizes FACG through December 31, 2018. [Sec. 3004]	Reauthorizes the FACG through 2018. Adds representatives from the U.S.	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 3005]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Group (FACG) composed of the Administrator of USAID, the Secretary of Agriculture, representatives of eligible organizations, and indigenous nongovernmental organizations in recipient countries, U.S. producer groups, and representatives of the maritime transport sector who review overall program effectiveness. [7 U.S.C. 1725] Administration. Sec. 207(f). Provides for program oversight, monitoring, and evaluation, and requires that systems be established to accomplish these tasks. Requires an implementation report be prepared, to be reviewed by GAO, along with annual reporting. Authorizes appropriations up to \$22 million of Title II funds be made available annually (FY2008-13). Requires procedures be developed for providing commodities overseas in a timely manner and according to delivery schedules. Authorizes use of up to \$8 million of Title II funds to be used for the Famine Early Warning System Network. Authorizes \$2.5 million (of the \$22 million) to upgrade information technology systems in FY2009 to enhance monitoring of Title II non-emergency programs. [7 U.S.C. 1726a]	Amends Sec. 207(f) to authorize activities under this section during the period FY2014 through FY2018. Removes requirements that GAO undertake a study of USAID’s oversight of nonemergency food aid programs. [Sec. 3005]	agricultural processing sector to the list of members of the FACG. Amends Section 205(d) to require the Administrator to consult with the FACG 45 days in advance of the issuance of implementation regulations, handbooks, and guidelines. Requires that the Administrator seek input and consult with the FACG on matters relating to food aid quality. [Sec. 3005] Requires the Administrator to promptly issue guidance with respect to changes in operation or implementation of the Title II program. Requires that not less than 270 days after enactment of the farm bill, the Administrator must issue all regulations and revisions to agency guidance necessary to implement amendments made to Title II by the 2013 farm bill., Provides funding for program oversight, monitoring and evaluation of up to \$10 million for each fiscal year through FY2018 of which not more than \$500,000 of those funds in each FY may be used for maintenance of information technology systems. (Reduced from \$22 million for each fiscal year 2010 to 2012.) Requires the Administrator to report, within 270 days after the date of enactment, to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the	Nearly identical to the House bill with one exception. Authorizes \$17 million per year for program oversight, monitoring, and evaluation through FY2018. [Sec. 3006]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
		implementation of regulations and guidance; plus surveys, monitoring, reporting and audits of programs conducted by the eligible organization and by intergovernmental organizations such as the WFP. [Sec. 3006]	
Assistance for Stockpiling and Rapid Transportation, Delivery, and Distribution of Shelf-Stable Prepackaged Foods. Authorizes grants for this assistance of \$8 million each FY2008-2013. [7 U.S.C. 1726b(f)]	Reauthorizes this provision through FY2018. [Sec. 3006]	Same as the Senate bill. [Sec. 3007]	Reauthorizes this provision through FY2018 and increases funding for grants for this assistance to \$10 million for each fiscal year of FY2014-2018. [Sec. 3007]
No comparable provision.	Limitation on Total Volume of Commodities Monetized. Amends Section 403 General Provisions of the Food for Peace Act [7 U.S.C. 1733] to require that the rate of return for a commodity monetized (sold in recipient countries) be at least 70%. The “rate of return” is defined as equal to the proportion that the proceeds the implementing partners generate through monetization bears to the cost to the federal government to procure and ship the commodities to a recipient country for monetization. The USAID Administrator may waive this requirement but report the reasons for granting the waiver and other information to House and Senate Agriculture Committees, House Foreign Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations, and House and Senate Appropriations Committees. [Sec. 3007]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Impact on Local Farmers and Economy. Section 403(b) of the Food for Peace Act is amended to require the	Impact on Local Farmers and Economy and Report on Use of Funds. Section 403(b) of the Food for

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Use of Commodity Credit Corporation. Sec. 406 of the Food for Peace Act permits the Commodity Credit Corporation to	Revises Sec. 406 of the Food for Peace Act to permit use of funds available under the Food for Peace Act to pay costs of up to 20% of activities conducted in recipient	Secretary or the Administrator as appropriate to seek information as part of the proposal and submission process from implementing partners on the potential benefits to the local economy of sales of agricultural commodities within the recipient country. Amends Sec. 403(e) to require that monetized commodities be sold at “fair market value” rather than at “reasonable prices.” Requires the Secretary and Administrator to coordinate assessments and the development of approaches to be used by implementing organizations for determining the fair market value. Requires Administrator to submit to Congress 180 days after enactment and annually thereafter a report specifying amount of funds (for administrative costs, indirect cost recovery, internal transportation storage and handling and associated distribution costs) provided to each eligible organization that receives assistance under the act and describing how funds were used by eligible organizations. [Sec. 3008]	Peace Act is amended to require the Secretary or the Administrator as appropriate to seek information as part of the proposal and submission process from implementing partners on the potential benefits to the local economy of sales of agricultural commodities within the recipient country. Requires Administrator to submit to Congress 180 days after enactment and annually thereafter a report specifying: (1) the amount of funds (for administrative costs, indirect cost recovery, internal transportation storage and handling and associated distribution costs) provided to each eligible organization that receives assistance under the act; (2) how funds were used by eligible organizations; (3) the actual rate of return for each commodity made available under the Act including determining factors, marketing and transport costs, and (4) for each instance in which the rate of return for a commodity sold or monetized in recipient countries was less than 70%. The “rate of return” is defined as equal to the proportion that the proceeds the implementing partners generate through monetization bears to the cost to the federal government to procure and ship the commodities to a recipient country for monetization. [Sec. 3008]
		No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
pay for costs associated with commodities made available, including cost of acquisition, costs of packaging, enrichment, preservation or fortification; costs of processing, transportation, and handling up to the time of delivery to U.S. ports; freight charges from U.S. ports (or designated Canadian transshipment ports) to ports of entry abroad; and costs of ocean transport. [7 U.S.C. 1736]	countries by nonprofit voluntary organizations, cooperative, or intergovernmental organizations. [Sec. 3008]		
Procurement, Transportation, and Storage of Agricultural Commodities for Prepositioning in the United States and Foreign Countries. Sec. 407 authorizes the use of available funds to procure, transport and store agricultural commodities for prepositioning in the U.S. and abroad. Authorizes USAID to use Title II funds to procure transport, and store commodities for prepositioning. Authorizes to be appropriated up to \$10 million in each of FY2008 through FY2013 for these purposes. [7 U.S.C. 1736(c)(4)]	Extends authority for prepositioning until 2018. Authorizes from \$15 million for each of FY2014-FY2018 be made available for prepositioning. [Sec. 3009]	Extends authority for prepositioning through 2018 and authorizes \$15 million for each of FY2014-FY2018 for such purposes, also authorizes the Administrator to establish additional prepositioning sites in foreign countries based on the results of assessments of need, technology, feasibility, and cost. [Sec. 3009]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 3009]
Annual Report Regarding Agricultural Trade Programs and Activities. Sec. 407(f). Requires the Secretary and the Administrator to report to the appropriate committees on the programs and activities carried out under the act. Also requires the Administrator to report annually on	No comparable provision.	Amends Sec. 407(f) of the Food for Peace Act regarding food aid programs and activities to include information on the actual beneficiaries of the programs and by specifying the report to include the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. [Sec. 3010]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 3010]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
the programs, commodities, provided, and transportation and administrative costs incurred.			
Expiration Date. Provides that no agreement under the Food for Peace Act shall be entered into after December 31, 2013.	Extends authority to enter into agreements to December 31, 2018. [Sec. 3010]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3011]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 3011]
Authorization of Appropriations. Authorizes to be appropriated \$2.5 billion for FY2008 and each fiscal year thereafter to carry out the emergency and nonemergency food assistance programs under title II.	No comparable provision.	Amends Sec. 412 of the Food for Peace Act by reducing the authorization for appropriations from \$2.5 billion to \$2 billion per year for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 3012(a)]	No comparable provision. As a result, funding would continue at an annual rate of \$2.5 billion per fiscal year.
Minimum Level of Nonemergency Food Assistance. Sec. 412(e) specifies that of the funds available for programs under the act, not less than \$375 million (FY2009), \$400 million (FY2010), \$425 million (FY2011), and \$450 million (FY2012 and FY2013) shall be expended for nonemergency food aid. This “safe box” requirement can be waived only if the President determines that an extraordinary food emergency exists, that resources from the Bill Emerson Trust (see below) have been exhausted, and the President has submitted a request for additional appropriations to Congress equal to the amount needed to reach the required spending level for nonemergency food aid and the amount exhausted under the Emerson Trust. [7 U.S.C. 1736f]	Repeals Section 412(e) and requires that of funds made available under the Food for Peace Act, not less than 20% nor more than 30% shall be expended for nonemergency food aid under Title II. Further, the amount made available to carry out nonemergency food aid programs under Title II shall not be less than \$275 million for any fiscal year. [Sec. 3011]	Requires \$400 million each year FY2014 through FY2018 for nonemergency assistance (down from \$450 million in FY2012 under the 2008 farm bill). Does not alter “safe box” waiver requirements. [Sec. 3012]	Similar to the Senate bill, except the amount made available to carry out nonemergency food aid programs under Title II shall not be less than \$350 million for any fiscal year. [Sec. 3012]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Micronutrient Fortification Programs. Section 415 of the Food for Peace Act establishes a micronutrient fortification program for food aid provided to recipient countries through FY2013 [7 U.S.C. 1736g-2]	Extends Micronutrient Fortification Programs through FY2018 and deletes reference to report entitled “Micronutrient Compliance Review of Fortified Public Law 480 Commodities. [Sec. 3013]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 3013]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 3013]
John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program. Authorizes voluntary technical assistance to raise farm production/incomes in developing and middle income countries, emerging markets, and in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean Basin. Program is funded at the greater of not less than \$10 million or 0.5% of funds available under the act, through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 1737]	Extends program through FY2018 and provides for annual funding of not less than the greater of \$10 million or 0.6% of the amounts made available for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2018 to carry out the Farmer-to-Farmer program. [Sec. 3014]	Extends program through FY2018 and provides that not less than the greater of \$15 million or 0.5% of funds available under the act shall be used to carry out the Farmer-to-Farmer program. [Sec. 3014]	Extends program through FY2018 and provides that not less than the greater of \$15 million or 0.6% of funds available under the act shall be used to carry out the Farmer-to-Farmer program. Adds requirement for a GAO report to review the program and provide recommendations to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the program. [Sec. 3014]
No comparable provision.	Prohibition on Assistance for North Korea. No Title II funds can be used to provide assistance to North Korea. The President can waive this funding prohibition if the President determines and certifies to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States. [Sec. 3015]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	Coordination of Foreign Assistance Programs Report. Strikes the language in the Food For Peace Act requiring a report on improved procurement planning. [Sec. 3012]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3015]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Other Food Aid Programs			
Food for Progress Act of 1985. The Food for Progress Act provides commodities to support countries that have made commitments to expand free enterprise in their agricultural economies. Authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 1736o]	Extends program through 2018. Permits use of funds available under the Food for Peace Act to pay costs of up to 20% of activities conducted in recipient countries by nonprofit voluntary organizations, cooperative, or intergovernmental organizations. Requires that the rate of return for a commodity monetized (sold in recipient countries) be at least 70%. The “rate of return” is defined as equal to the proportion that the proceeds the implementing partners generate through monetization bears to the cost to the federal government to procure and ship the commodities to a recipient country for monetization. [Sec. 3201]	Extends program through 2018 and strikes the reference to the completed project in Malawi. [Sec. 3201]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 3201]
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. Establishes a reserve of commodities and cash to meet emergency food needs in developing countries when there are unanticipated needs or when U.S. domestic supplies are short. The Trust can be held as a combination of cash and commodities. The commodities in the Trust may be exchanged for funds available under Title II or the McGovern-Dole Program, or for sale in the market. The funds in the Trust can be invested in low-risk short-term securities or instruments. [7 U.S.C. 1736f-1 note]	Extends authority to replenish stocks to maintain the Trust until September 30, 2018. [Sec. 3202]	Same as the Senate bill. [Sec. 3202]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 3202]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. Makes available U.S. agricultural commodities, financial and technical assistance to carry out food for education and child nutrition programs in foreign countries. Authorizes such sums as may be necessary during FY2008-2013. [7 U.S.C. 1736o-1]	Authorizes such sums as necessary to carry out the McGovern-Dole program for each of FY 2014 through FY2018. [Sec. 3204]	Same as the Senate bill. [Sec. 3204]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 3204]
Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement Pilot Projects. Establishes a pilot program for local and regional purchase of commodities for famine prevention to be conducted by USDA with \$60 million in CCC funding (FY2009-2012). [7 U.S.C. 1726c]	Establishes a local and regional procurement program with appropriations of \$60 million authorized for each of FY2014 through FY2018. Preference in carrying out this program may be given to eligible organizations that have, or are working toward, projects under the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. Requires an annual report to Congress on the program's implementation time frame, costs, and impact on local and regional producers, markets, and consumers. [Sec. 3207]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill but with the authorization of appropriations of \$80 million for each fiscal year of FY2014-2018. [Sec. 3207]
No comparable provision	Donald Payne Horn of Africa Food Resilience Program. Establishes a pilot program to effectively integrate all U.S.-funded emergency and long-term development activities that aim to improve food security in the Horn of Africa. Authorizes \$10 million to carry out pilot project, subject to appropriations. Requires USAID Administrator to report to appropriate	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	committees of Congress on the outcomes of the project. [Sec. 3208]		
Trade Program Provisions			
Export Credit Guarantee Program. Authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to guarantee the credit made available to finance commercial export sales of agricultural commodities. The CCC is required to make available the lesser of \$5.5 billion annually of guarantees or the sum of guarantees supported by \$40 million in budget authority plus the amount of guarantees that the CCC can make available from unobligated prior fiscal year balances. [7 U.S.C. 56419(b)]	Amends 7 U.S.C. 5641(b) by striking the section and replacing it with the requirement that the Commodity Credit Corporation make available for each year FY2014 through FY2018 credit guarantees in an amount equal to not more than \$4.5 billion. [Sec. 3101]	Reauthorizes the Export Credit Guarantee Program through FY2018. [Sec. 3101]	Similar to House bill – reauthorizes credit guarantee program level at \$5.5 billion annually through FY2018. Amends authority to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to implement the program to meet such terms as agreed upon between the United States and Brazil in the WTO cotton case (only after consulting with the Agriculture Committees). Reduces maximum loan guarantee term from three to two years. Repeals requirement that the Secretary maximize the amount of credit guarantees made available each year and the provision that restricts Secretary’s ability to adjust program fees. [Sec. 3101]
Market Access Program. The Market Access Program (MAP) provides for CCC funding of export market development for U.S. agricultural commodities (generic and branded) by eligible trade organizations. Authorizes CCC funding of \$200 million annually, Provides also for market development for products that are organically-produced. [7 U.S.C. 5623]	Reauthorizes MAP at current mandatory funding levels of \$200 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 3102]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3102]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. Reauthorizes MAP at \$200 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 3102]
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program. The Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMDP)	Reauthorizes at current mandatory funding levels of \$34.5 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 3103]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3103]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. Reauthorizes funding for FMDP at \$34.5 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 3103]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
authorizes USDA to establish and carry out a program to maintain and develop foreign markets for bulk or generic U.S. agricultural commodities and products. [7 U.S.C. 5721] Promotion of Agricultural Exports to Emerging Markets. The Emerging Markets Program (EMP) promotes U.S. agricultural exports in emerging markets. Authorizes direct credits or export credit guarantees of not less than \$1 billion each fiscal year 2008 through 2013 for exports to emerging markets. Requires export credit guarantees be made available to establish or improve facilities and services for U.S. products. In addition, authorizes up to \$10 million each fiscal year 2008 through 2013 of 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, technical assistance can include feasibility studies, market research, industry sector assessments, specialized training, and business workshops. [7 U.S.C. 5622 note] Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops). Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) authorizes USDA to address barriers prohibiting or threatening exports of U.S. specialty crops.	Extends EMP through FY2018. [Sec. 3203] Reauthorizes TASC at current mandatory funding levels of \$9 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 3205]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3203] Reauthorizes TASC as in the Senate bill. In addition, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study of the U.S. market for Atlantic Spiny Dogfish. [Sec. 3205]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 3203] Similar to the House bill. [Sec. 3205]

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Authorizes mandatory CCC funds reaching \$9 million annually (FY2011-FY2013). [7 U.S.C. 5680]			
Global Crop Diversity Trust. Requires USAID Administrator to contribute to the Global Crop Diversity Trust for germ plasm conservation (up to \$60 million over 5 years) provided that the U.S. contribution not exceed one-fourth of the total of funds contributed to the Trust from all sources. [22 U.S.C. 2220a note]	Reauthorizes U.S. contribution to the Global Crop Diversity Fund for FY2013-FY2018. [Sec. 3206]	Reauthorizes U.S. contribution to the Global Crop Diversity Fund at \$50 million for the period FY2014 through FY2018. [Sec. 3206]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3206]
No comparable provision.	Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs. Requires the Secretary, in consultation with the House and Senate Agriculture Committees and House and Senate Appropriations Committees to propose a plan for reorganization of the trade functions of USDA, including the establishment of an Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs. The Secretary is required to report on the plan 180 days after the farm bill's enactment, and within one year of submission of the report, the Secretary shall implement the reorganization plan including establishment of the Under Secretary position. [Sec. 3209]	Under Secretary of Agriculture for Foreign Agricultural Services. Authorizes the Secretary to establish the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Foreign Agricultural Services. [Sec. 3207]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 3208]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision	Department of Agriculture Certificates of Origin. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to seek to ensure that USDA certificates of origin are accepted by any country with which the	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Trade	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
		United States has entered into a Free Trade Agreement providing preferential duty treatment. [Sec. 3208]	

Title IV. Nutrition

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Authorization and Appropriations			
Authorizes appropriations for SNAP and related programs through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 2027(a), P.L. 112-240]	Reauthorizes appropriations for SNAP and related programs through FY2018. [Sec. 4014]	Reauthorizes appropriations for SNAP and related programs through FY2016. [Sec. 4024]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4024]
SNAP Eligibility: Categorical Eligibility			
Broad-based Categorical Eligibility. States may opt to implement broad-based categorical eligibility. Under broad-based categorical eligibility, a SNAP applicant that receives Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), state-funded general assistance cash benefits, or any TANF-funded benefit, may be deemed eligible for SNAP benefits. By regulation, the TANF-funded benefit must be for households at or below 200% of the federal poverty line. [7 U.S.C. 2014(a), 7 C.F.R. 273.2(j)]	No comparable provision.	Ends “broad-based categorical eligibility,” and limits categorical eligibility to SNAP applicants that receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and state-funded general assistance cash benefits. [Sec. 4005]	No comparable provision.
SNAP Eligibility: Work and Work-related Rules			
Employment and Training (E&T) Funding. The federal government funds SNAP E&T in 4 ways: (1) \$90 million in mandatory funds that are allocated and reallocated to states based on a formula, (2) \$20 million in mandatory funding allocated to states that pledge to provide E&T to all able-bodied adults without dependents	Provides \$90 million in mandatory funds in FY2014, FY2015, FY2016, and FY2017. Reduces mandatory funding to \$80 million for FY2018 and each fiscal year thereafter. [Sec. 4013]	Reduces the \$90 million to \$79 million for each year of authorization. [Sec. 4020] Repeals the \$20 million in mandatory funds for states that pledge to serve all ABAWDs. Caps matching funds at \$277 million annually and makes eligible for the matching funds only those states that opt into running the Section 4039 pilot. [Sec. 4039 (discussed further below)]	Similar to the Senate bill except that it includes additional specifications for USDA’s reallocation of E&T funding. [Sec. 4022]

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(ABAWDs), (3) open-ended matching funds for states' administrative costs for E&T, and (4) open-ended matching funds for states' reimbursement of E&T participants' dependent care and transportation costs. [7 U.S.C. 2025(h)] Administration, Evaluation of Work Requirements and Work Programs. Able-bodied, non-elderly SNAP applicants that are not working are required to register for work opportunities. States have the option to require SNAP participants to participate in an E&T activity. Each state is required to submit an E&T plan to USDA. State E&T programs' available activities vary. Program requirements, uptake of these funds, and activities designed vary by state. [7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4), 7 U.S.C. 2025(h)]	No comparable provision.	Establishes additional monitoring, performance measures, and reporting requirements for SNAP E&T. [Sec. 4021] See also Sec. 4022 below. Authorizes pilot projects to identify best practices for E&T programs “to raise the number of work registrants who obtain unsubsidized employment, increase their earned income, and reduce their reliance on public assistance.” Provides \$10 million in mandatory funding for each of FY2014, FY2015, and FY2016. USDA is to report to Congress on the pilot projects by the end of FY2017. [Sec. 4023] Requires USDA to authorize all interested and eligible states to participate in a work-related requirement pilot. This pilot would require states to require all participants except for children, elderly, disabled, or parents with children under 1 year old to work or take part in job training for a minimum of 20 hours a week. Participating pilot states must evaluate their pilots and can claim half of any SNAP savings that the evaluations estimate. Participating states may not utilize ABAWD waivers or exemptions and are limited to spending federal funding at FY2012 levels. Includes certain	Includes requirements that are similar to House's monitoring provision except that it includes additional specifics for USDA's oversight. [Sec. 4022] Incorporating some aspects of the House bill, requires USDA to conduct pilot projects to test work and job readiness strategies for SNAP participants. USDA is to select up to 10 pilot projects and provide grants to the states that run them. Projects are to represent a diversity of states, target different subpopulations, include mandatory and voluntary participation models, run for no more than three years, and meet other specified criteria. USDA is to conduct an independent longitudinal evaluation of the projects' impact on employment and earnings outcomes for SNAP participants. Provides mandatory funding of \$10 million in FY2014 and \$190 million in FY2015; funding is available until end of FY2018. Project funding is not conditioned on caseload reductions and while pilot may test features comparable to TANF programs, regular SNAP work rules regarding maximum hours of participation and limits to sanctions still apply. [Sec. 4022]

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Time limits for ABAWDs. ABAWDs that do not meet specified work requirements are limited to receive 3 months of SNAP benefits in a 36-month period. States are permitted to exempt a portion of the population from this time limit, based on the number of ABAWDs who received benefits prior to the enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law. A state may—based on data on the availability of jobs—request or apply for a waiver from this provision for the entire state or parts of the state. [7 U.S.C. 2015(o)]	No comparable provision.	expansions of states’ disqualification authority. Provides \$1 million each year for FY2014-FY2017 for program evaluations. [Sec. 4039] Repeals the authority to grant waivers for a geographic area based on the area’s availability of jobs. Changes the calculation of the number of ABAWDs that states may exempt from the time limit rules. [Sec. 4009]	No comparable provision.
SNAP Eligibility: Other Disqualifications			
Student Eligibility. In most cases, college students ages 18-49 (attending higher education courses half-time or more) are ineligible for SNAP. A student enrolled in an institution of higher education more than half-time is eligible for SNAP benefits only if the individual meets one or more of the following qualifications: (1) under 18 years old, or age 50 or older; (2) disabled; (3) employed at least 20 hours/week or participates in a work-study program during the school year; (4) a parent (in some circumstances); (5) receiving	Adds the requirement that those students enrolled in post-secondary institutions as a requirement of participation in “SNAP Employment and Training” must be enrolled in certain employment-oriented training to qualify for SNAP; specifically, this includes certain career and technical education, remedial courses, basic adult education, literacy, or English as a second language. [Sec. 4004]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4008]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 4007]

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Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance benefits; OR (6) enrolled in school because of participation in certain programs. One program enrollment exception is a “SNAP Employment and Training” program. [7 U.S.C. 2015(e)]			
Lottery and Gambling Winnings. No comparable provision. Authorizing statute establishes income and asset thresholds for SNAP eligibility, including that lump-sum, non-recurring payments are to be counted as resources (assets) not income. [7 U.S.C. 2014]	Creates explicit ineligibility for households that receive “substantial lottery or gambling winnings” (as determined by USDA) until the household meets the SNAP resources (assets) and income eligibility limits. State SNAP agencies are to establish agreements with the state gaming agency in order to make determinations of winnings. [Sec. 4005]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4010]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 4009]
Eligibility Disqualifications for Ex-offenders. Under SNAP current law, added by the 1996 welfare reform law, states have the option to disqualify individuals with drug-related convictions, opt out of the ban entirely, or modify the ban. As of August 2012, 12 states or territories implemented a lifetime drug-related felon disqualification. [Section 115 of P.L. 104-193] P.L. 104-193 also disqualified “fleeing felons.” [7 U.S.C. 2015(k)]	Bars individuals convicted of specified federal crimes (including murder, rape, and certain crimes against children) and state offenses determined by the Attorney General to be substantially similar, from receiving SNAP. Still allows the disqualified ex-offender’s household members to apply for and potentially receive benefits. Requires the state agency to collect, in writing, information on SNAP applicants’ convictions. [Sec. 4020]	Similar to the Senate bill but also specifies that restrictions will only apply to individuals with convictions after the date of enactment. [Sec. 4037]	Similar to the House bill except only disqualifies an individual who is not in compliance with the terms of his or her sentence or who is a “fleeing felon.” [Sec. 4008]
Applicant drug-testing. For the most part, USDA and SNAP law does not allow states to use drug testing in determining eligibility for SNAP. There are exceptions related to the drug-related felon disqualification	No comparable provision.	Allows states to enact legislation authorizing drug testing for SNAP applicants. Such state policies are to be implemented at full cost to the state. [Sec. 4036]	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
state option and TANF comparable disqualification policies. [7 U.S.C. 2014(b); Section 115 of P.L. 104-193]			
SNAP: Benefit Calculation			
Standard Utility Allowances. A SNAP household can use a Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) payment (regardless of the amount of that payment) to document that the household has incurred heating and cooling costs. This documentation triggers a standard utility allowance (SUA), a figure that enters into the SNAP benefit calculation equation. Unless the household is already receiving the maximum SNAP benefit, a household's monthly benefit can increase if the SUA calculation results in an excess shelter deduction. [7 U.S.C. 2014(e)(6)(C)] According to a June 2012 survey, 16 states (including DC) distribute nominal LIHEAP payments to SNAP recipients, and a 17th grants SUAs based on LIHEAP application. [see CRS Report R42158]	Only LIHEAP payments above \$10 would confer this potential advantage. Payments of \$10 or less would no longer entitle a household to earn a "standard utility allowance" (SUA) during the benefit calculation process. If a household received below \$10 in LIHEAP assistance, households would have to present alternate documentation of utility costs in order to have utilities factored into calculating their excess shelter deduction. [Sec. 4003]	Only LIHEAP payments above \$20 would confer this potential advantage. Payments of \$20 or less would no longer entitle a household to earn a "standard utility allowance" (SUA) during the benefit calculation process. If a household received below \$20 in LIHEAP assistance, households would have to present alternate documentation of utility costs in order to have utilities factored into calculating their excess shelter deduction. [Sec. 4007]	Similar to the House bill except effective date is 30 days after enactment. States have option to delay implementation for as long as five months. [Sec. 4006]
Excess Medical Expense Deduction. Households that include an elderly or disabled member may have excess medical expenses, as defined and calculated by statute, deducted from the household's gross income. It has been reported that some agencies are including medical	No comparable provision.	Requires USDA to promulgate regulations to ensure that medical marijuana is not treated as a medical expense in the calculation of the excess medical expenses deduction. [Sec. 4006]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4005]

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marijuana expenses in this calculation. FNS issued a policy memorandum on July 10, 2012 clarifying that this is against SNAP law. [7 U.S.C. 2014(e)(5)]			
SNAP: Authorized Retailers and Benefit Redemption Issues			
Governmental or nonprofit grocery delivery services. Nonprofit grocery delivery services for the elderly and disabled are not defined as a “retail food store” that can accept SNAP benefits. Such establishments must negotiate waivers with USDA in order to accept SNAP benefits. Under various authorities and waivers other retailers may conduct deliveries to SNAP participants, but fees may not be paid with SNAP benefits. [7 U.S.C. 2012(k), (p)]	Adds to the definition of retail food store any “public or private nonprofit food purchasing and delivery service” that serves the elderly and disabled. Substantially similar policy to H.R. 3102. [Sec. 4001]	Adds “governmental and non-profit food purchasing and delivery service[s]” that serve the elderly and disabled to the definition of a retail food store, emphasizing that delivery fees are not to be paid with SNAP. Requires USDA regulations to include certain protections and limitations. [Sec. 4003]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4003]
Retail Food Store Definition. SNAP benefits can be accepted only by authorized retailers. Among other application requirements, USDA authorization of a retailer is based on the retailer’s inventory and sales. SNAP law defines a retail food store, and includes within that definition an establishment that either (1) offers, on a continuous basis, a variety of foods in each of four staple food categories [defined in 7 U.S.C. 2012(r)(1)], including perishable foods in at least two of the categories, or (2) has over 50% of its sales in staple foods. Authority exists	Amends retail food store definition so that perishable foods must be provided in at least three of the staple food categories. [Sec. 4006(a)] Gives USDA the authority to consider whether the applicant store “is located in an area with significantly limited access to food” as well as the store’s “depth of stock, variety of staple food items, and the sale of [ineligible items listed in Food and Nutrition Act].” The bill also adds and strengthens requirements about the adequacy of the store’s EBT service. [Sec. 4006(c), (d)]	Amends retail food store definition so that perishable foods must be provided in at least three of the staple food categories (identical to Senate bill). [Sec. 4002(a)] Like the Senate bill, gives USDA the authority to consider whether the applicant store “is located in an area with significantly limited access to food” and adds and strengthens requirements about the adequacy of the store’s EBT service. Does not include USDA authority to consider the store’s “depth of stock, variety of staple food items, and the sale of [ineligible items listed in Food and Nutrition Act].” [Sec. 4002 (c), (d)]	Similar to the House and Senate bills except that in addition to perishable foods in three categories, retail food stores must also offer at least seven foods in each of the four staple food categories. [Sec. 4002(a)] Similar to the House bill’s Sec. 4002(c)-(d) except that it includes certain specifications about retail food store’s Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) auditability. [Sec. 4002(c)-(g)]

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to consider the nature and extent of the food business conducted. [7 U.S.C. 2012(p)(1), 2018]			
EBT Machinery, Manual Vouchers. An electronic benefit transfer (EBT) point-of-sale machine can be provided by the state agency to the retailer at no cost to the retailer (many retailers choose to purchase credit card machines that also accept EBT). Although SNAP has transitioned to being fully EBT, and paper coupons (“food stamps”) are no longer offered, authority exists to accept manual SNAP vouchers. Some small retailers use these rather than acquiring an EBT machine. No statutory requirements regarding unique terminal identification numbers for EBT machines. [7 U.S.C. 2016(f), 2018(h)(3)]	Shifts the costs of EBT machinery to retailer (with exemptions for certain retailers, such as farmers’ markets). Bars states from issuing manual SNAP vouchers or allowing retailers to accept manual vouchers unless USDA makes such a determination that circumstances or categories of retailers warrant use of manual vouchers. Requires EBT service providers to provide for and maintain “unique terminal identification number information.” [Sec. 4006(b)]	Similar to the Senate bill except in the “unique terminal identification number information” provision, (i) includes further specifications for USDA’s rulemaking including “the Secretary shall consider existing commercial practices for other point-of-sale debit transactions” and that proposed regulations must be issued “not earlier than 2 years after the date of enactment,” (ii) requires retailers to maintain “unique business identification” in addition to “terminal identification number” Also, specifies that the exemption to cost-sharing may apply to, not only farmers’ markets, but other “direct-to-consumer” markets. [Sec. 4002(b)]	Nearly identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4002(b)]
Replacement of Cards. Permits state agencies to collect a fee for replacement of an EBT card by reducing the monthly allotment of the participating household. [7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(8)]	Adds additional measures regarding “purposeful loss of cards.” USDA may require a state agency to decline a request for a replacement card unless the household provides an explanation for the loss of the card. The USDA requirements must include protections for vulnerable individuals (homeless, disabled, victims of crimes). USDA is to assure certain procedures occur and that procedures are consistent with participants’ existing due process protections. [Sec. 4007]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4011]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4010]
Technology Modernization. No explicit provisions regarding non-wired EBT machinery for redemption	Requires, depending on results of a demonstration project, that USDA authorize retailers with EBT mobile	Mobile technologies provision is similar to the Senate bill except the language appears to limit the authority to a USDA	Similar to the Senate bill except that the deadlines for demonstration project completion and report to Congress are

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
or online SNAP transactions are included in the authorizing statute. From FY2012 appropriations, USDA is using \$4 million to expand EBT point of sale devices at farmers markets. A number of regulations would need to be rewritten or waived to allow redemption via the internet. [7 U.S.C. 2016(h), P.L. 112-55]	technologies, if retailers meet certain requirements. Authorizes and requires the demonstration project and report to be completed by July 1, 2015, and USDA to authorize wireless retailers beginning January 1, 2016, unless USDA reports to congressional committees of jurisdiction that it determines authorization should not be implemented. Mobile technologies are defined as “electronic means other than wired point of sale devices.” A similar statutory provision is included for USDA to authorize retailers to accept benefits online, contingent upon results of a demonstration project and a report to Congress. [Sec. 4008]	pilot/demonstration on mobile technologies and does not create the authority to continue the redemptions after the end of pilot. The House bill’s provision does not set a date for the mobile technologies report to Congress. [Sec. 4012] With respect to authorizing retailers to accept benefits online, the House bill has no provision comparable to the Senate bill.	later. [Sec. 4011]
No comparable provision.	Community-Supported Agriculture. Makes SNAP benefits redeemable for shares of Community-Supported Agriculture (CSA). In a CSA, a farmer or community garden grows food for a group of local residents—members, shareholders, or subscribers—who pledge support to a farm at the beginning of each year by agreeing to cover the farm’s expected costs and risks. In return, the members receive shares of the farm’s production during the growing season. [Sec. 4009]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4013]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4012]

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Restaurant Meals Program. States may choose to operate a restaurant meals program, allowing homeless, disabled, or elderly households to redeem SNAP benefits at restaurants that offer concessional prices. States contract with restaurants, and USDA authorizes them as SNAP retailers. [7 U.S.C. 2012(k)(3),(4),(9)]	Creates added responsibilities for state agencies, private establishments, and USDA before restaurants may participate in a restaurant meals program. For restaurants that have contracted with the state to accept SNAP benefits before this provision is enacted, the restaurant may continue to accept SNAP without meeting the additional requirements for no more than 180 days. [Sec. 4010]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4014]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 4014]
Trafficking. Authorizes civil penalties and SNAP disqualification penalties for retailers that engage in SNAP trafficking (the sale of SNAP benefits for money or ineligible items). USDA enforces the penalties through a variety of activities and funds from the SNAP account. USDA obligated approximately \$8 million of SNAP's appropriated funding for retailer integrity and trafficking in FY2010, FY2011, and FY2012. [7 U.S.C. 2021(b)(3)]	Provides USDA \$5 million in FY2014 in dedicated mandatory funding to track and prevent SNAP trafficking. Also authorizes \$12 million subject to appropriations for each year FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 4018]	Similar to the Senate bill except that the House bill provides USDA (not less than) \$5 million in FY2014 (and each fiscal year thereafter) in dedicated mandatory funding to track and prevent SNAP trafficking. [Sec. 4029]	Provides USDA \$15 million in mandatory funding in FY2014; funding is available until expended (no-year). Also authorizes \$5 million subject to appropriations for each year FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 4029]
Bottle Deposits and Trafficking. Under prior law, if SNAP is used to buy a bottle of non-alcoholic beverage, SNAP benefits will pay for a bottle deposit in a state where such deposits are in effect, and then the SNAP participant may return the bottle for the cash deposit in return. The 2008 farm bill added a provision barring SNAP recipients from intentionally destroying food (e.g., pouring out liquid) in order to claim the bottle deposit. [7 U.S.C.	No comparable provision.	Amends SNAP law, so that benefits cannot be used to pay for container deposits. Recipients would have to supplement their SNAP purchases of such bottles with their own cash to pay for bottle deposits. [Sec. 4001]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4001]

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
2016(p)]. USDA has included this practice in the definition of trafficking [7 C.F.R. 271.2].			
Expunging benefits. States must expunge from participants’ EBT cards benefits that have not been accessed after a 12-month period. [7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(12)]	No comparable provision.	Requires unused benefits to be expunged after 60 days. [Sec. 4038]	No comparable provision.
Retailer Trafficking Investigation and Enforcement Pilot Projects. States enforce beneficiary trafficking and other fraudulent activities, while the federal government has jurisdiction over SNAP retailer trafficking and other fraud. [7 U.S.C. 2021, 7 C.F.R. 278.7]	No comparable provision.	Allows pilot project opportunities for states to run retailer fraud investigation. Additional federal funding is not provided. Requires that at least one pilot program be conducted in a large urban area that administers its own SNAP program. [Sec. 4017]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4017]
SNAP: Other Funding, Policies			
Verification of Immigration Status. Under current law and regulation, states must verify noncitizens’ immigration status, but do not have to use the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services’ Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. [7 U.S.C. 2020(p); 42 U.S.C. 1320b–7]	No comparable provision.	Requires all SNAP agencies to verify immigration status using the SAVE system. [Sec. 4015]	Nearly identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4015]
National Directory of New Hires Wage Verification. States have the option to use a national child support enforcement-related database, the National Directory of New Hires, to verify and track employment and income data for SNAP purposes. [Section 453(j)(10) of the Social Security Act., 42 U.S.C. 653(j)(10)]	No comparable provision.	Requires all states to data-match with the National Directory of New Hires for eligibility and benefit calculation purposes. [Sec. 4040]	Similar to the House bill except that data matching requirement is limited to the time of SNAP certification. [Sec. 4013]

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Quality Control. SNAP's Quality Control (QC) system measures the accuracy of the eligibility and benefits calculation in SNAP. Consistently low performing states are subject to financial penalties. The statute gives the Secretary authority to waive penalties. [7 U.S.C. 2025(c)] The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 temporarily changed the definition of the quality control error threshold by raising it from \$25 to \$50 (meaning that SNAP errors lower than \$50 would not "count" as errors in the quality control system). USDA made the \$50 threshold permanent in regulation in November 2011. [7 U.S.C. 2025(c); P.L. 111-5; 7 CFR 275.12(f)(2)]	Strikes the Secretary's authority to waive QC penalties. Makes no changes to the error threshold. [Sec. 4011]	Sets \$25 as the threshold level for reporting SNAP errors in the quality control system for FY2013. In subsequent years, adjusts for inflation based on the growth of the cost of the thrifty food plan. [Sec. 4031]	Similar to the Senate and House bills except that it sets error threshold at \$37. [Sec. 4019, 4020]
Performance Bonus Awards. State agencies are currently eligible for, in total, \$48 million per year in performance awards. These grant awards are provided to states for performance accomplishments in payment accuracy, program access, application timeliness, and best negative (improper denial) error rate. There is currently no requirement that these performance awards be reinvested in SNAP. [7 U.S.C. 2025(d)]	Requires states to reinvest bonus payments into the state's SNAP program. [Sec. 4012]	Repeals the SNAP performance bonus awards. [Sec. 4019]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4021]
Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program. Formerly SNAP Nutrition Education	Adds promoting physical activity as an allowable use of the funding. [Sec. 4017]	Adds the same provision as the Senate bill. Also reduces funding for FY2014 and then	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4028]

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or “SNAP-Ed,” this program provides formula grant funding for states to provide programs for SNAP (and other domestic food assistance program) participants as well as other low-income households. With these funds, “[s]tate agencies may implement a nutrition education and obesity prevention program for eligible individuals that promotes healthy food choices consistent with the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans.” [7 U.S.C. 2036a(b)] Annual State Verification. States are required to match Social Security data to assure that deceased individuals are not receiving SNAP benefits. Households are prohibited from receiving benefits in multiple states simultaneously. There is a database of individuals that have been disqualified from SNAP. [7 U.S.C. 2015(j), 2020(r)] Outreach. While federal matching funds are provided for states’ SNAP administrative costs, those matching funds are not available for certain recruitment activities (defined in regulation). USDA may use appropriated funds for SNAP outreach activities including advertisements. Since 2004, the USDA has partnered with Mexico to provide information about the nutrition assistance programs for eligible new Americans at Mexican consulates in the United States. [7	No comparable provision. No comparable provision.	adjusts for inflation in subsequent years; CBO estimated these changes will reduce funding for the program by \$146 million over five years and \$308 million over 10 years. [Sec. 4028] Requires states to submit annual reports demonstrating that the agency has not provided benefits to deceased individuals or to households simultaneously receiving benefits in another state or to an individual that was disqualified from receiving benefits. Penalty for noncompliance is a 50% reduction in federal share of administrative costs. [Sec. 4033] Specifies that the federal administrative cost-sharing is not available for state “recruitment activities designed to persuade an individual to apply for program benefits or that promote the program via television, radio, or billboard advertisements.” Restricts appropriated funds from being used for recruitment activities designed to persuade an individual to apply; certain media advertisements (advertisement restriction does not apply to disaster assistance); and agreements with foreign governments designed to promote the program. Bans	Similar to the House bill except that the agency reports on benefits provided to <i>permanently</i> disqualified individuals. [Sec. 4032] Nearly identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4018, 4211]

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
U.S.C. 2025(a), 7 U.S.C. 2027(a), 7 CFR 272.5]		entities from compensating individuals for conducting SNAP outreach, if compensation is based on the number of individuals recruited for program. [Sec. 4018] Seeks to terminate the existing nutrition assistance agreement between USDA and the Mexican government. [Sec. 4034]	
Section 17 of the Food and Nutrition Act gives USDA SNAP (and other programs authorized by the act) research and evaluation authorities but does not explicitly require cooperation of related institutions. [7 U.S.C. 2026]	No comparable provision.	Mandates cooperation of “states, state agencies, local agencies, institutions, facilities such as data consortiums, and contractors” participating in Food and Nutrition Act programs in USDA evaluations and studies. [Sec. 4022]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4023]
Data Exchange Standardization. In recent years, authorizing laws of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant and Unemployment Insurance have been amended to include data exchange standards. [P.L. 112-96, Secs. 2105, 4003]	No comparable provision.	Adds these data exchange standards for SNAP to the Food and Nutrition Act. [Sec. 4016]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4016]
Programs in Lieu of SNAP			
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Authorizing statute for FDPIR contains discretionary authority for a “Traditionally and Locally-grown Food Fund.” These funds are for USDA purchase of traditional and locally-grown foods to be distributed to FDPIR households. Authority to appropriate \$5 million annually to this fund for FY2008-FY2013. [7	Requires USDA to study the feasibility of a demonstration project for Tribes to administer nutrition assistance programs in lieu of states. Extends FDPIR’s appropriations authority for “Traditionally and Locally-grown Food Fund” through FY2018. Allows Tribes to substitute local, tribal foods for up to 5% of their FDPIR entitlement commodities. [Sec. 4002][See also Section 4101]	Extends FDPIR’s appropriations authority for “Traditionally and Locally-grown Food Fund” through FY2016. [Sec. 4004] Like the Senate bill, requires USDA to study the feasibility of a demonstration project for Tribes to administer nutrition assistance programs in lieu of states. [Sec. 4041]	Includes the Senate bill’s reauthorization (through FY2018) of the “Traditionally and Locally-grown Food Fund,” but strikes the 5% set-aside provision. Includes the House and Senate bills’ authorization of a feasibility study and provides \$1million in mandatory funding in FY2014, available until expended. [Sec. 4004]

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U.S.C. 2013(b)(6); 7 U.S.C. 612c note(a)-(b), P.L. 93-86]]			
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. While Guam and the Virgin Islands participate in SNAP, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) do not. Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and CNMI, instead receive a nutrition assistance block grant in lieu of SNAP. [7 U.S.C. 2028; P.L. 96-597]	No comparable provision.	Authorizes and provides \$1 million in FY2013 and FY2014 for a study to gauge CNMI's capacity to administer a SNAP pilot. Authorizes and provides administrative and technical assistance funds to support pilot based on study results (\$13.5 million in FY2015, \$8.5 million in each of FY2016 and FY2017. [Sec. 4032]	Similar to the House bill except that it provides mandatory funding on a different schedule (\$13.5 million in FY2016, \$8.5 million in each of FY2017 and FY2018) and if feasibility study determines that CNMI cannot administer a SNAP pilot, the funding is available for CNMI's existing nutrition assistance block grant. [Sec. 4031]
Puerto Rico. As part of Puerto Rico's administration of Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) block grant funds (see above), program recipients receive 25% of their benefits as cash. Current law does not bar this flexibility.	No comparable provision.	Bars Puerto Rico from using the NAP federal funds to distribute cash benefits. [Sec. 4025]	Provides \$1 million in FY2014 funds for USDA (together with HHS) to study aspects of Puerto Rico's 25% cash practice. USDA is required to report to Congress on the study and (from FY2017 through FY2021) to phase out Puerto Rico's 25% cash practice. Exceptions for certain vulnerable populations are permitted. [Sec. 4025]
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)			
For FY2009, mandates \$250 million in TEFAP commodity purchases. For FY2010-FY2013, mandates \$250 million is to be adjusted for food-price inflation each year. This funding is available only in the year that it is provided. [7 U.S.C. 7511a(d), P.L. 112-240]	Increases funding by \$54 million over 10 years. Entitlement commodity funding increases are in the first four years of the budget window: +\$22 million for FY2014, +\$18 million for FY2015, +\$10 million for FY2016, +\$4 million for FY2017. Inflation adjustment between years remains in place. Makes annual commodity entitlement funding available for a two-year period. [Sec. 4016]	Increases funding by \$209 million over five years and \$333 million over 10 years (according to CBO). Makes annual commodity entitlement funding available for a two-year period. [Sec. 4027(a)] Requires USDA to devise a plan for increasing the purchasing of and modifying the labeling of Kosher and Halal foods for food banks. [Sec. 4054]	Increases entitlement commodity funding by \$125 million over five years and \$205 million over 10 years (according to CBO). Makes annual commodity entitlement funding available for a two-year period. [Sec. 4027(a)] Identical to the House bill on Kosher and Halal purchases. [Sec. 4207]
Authorizes appropriations (\$15 million a year through FY2013) for TEFAP "infrastructure grants."	Extends discretionary authority through FY2018. [Sec. 4016]	Extends discretionary authority through FY2016. [Sec. 4027(b)]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4207(b)]

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Grants are to be made to emergency feeding organizations (emphasizing those serving mostly rural communities) for projects that improve storage, distribution, and other capacity building. [7 U.S.C. 7511a(d), P.L. 112-240]			
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)			
Authority to purchase and distribute CSFP and FDIPIR foods expires at the end of FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 612c note(a)-(b), P.L. 93-86, P.L. 112-240]	Reauthorizes through FY2018. [Sec. 4101]	Reauthorizes through FY2016. [Sec. 4042]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4102]
Income-eligible pregnant and post-partum women, infants, children, and the elderly (defined as 60 years or older) are eligible to participate in CSFP. [7 U.S.C. 612c note(g), P.L. 93-86] (According to FY2011 USDA-FNS data, 97% of CSFP participants were elderly.)	Only income-eligible elderly would be eligible for CSFP. Enrolled women, infants, and children (who are disqualified by this new provision) would be allowed to participate until their certification period expires. [Sec. 4102]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4043]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4102]
Food Distribution for Child Nutrition Programs			
Through the end of FY2013, USDA is authorized to enter into reprocessing agreements with private companies in order to process commodity foods for donation and distribution to nutrition programs. [7 U.S.C. 1431e(2)(A), P.L. 112-240] USDA, through a pilot project, is currently contracting with processors to provide processed foods to schools.	Reauthorizes through FY2018. [Sec. 4103] Explicitly authorizes USDA to contract with a processor and retain title to those foods during processing. [Sec. 4104]	Identical to Senate bill, except reauthorizes through FY2016. [Sec. 4044, 4045]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4103-4104]
In addition to the minimum (\$200 million-a-year) acquisitions required	Establishes that the \$50 million fresh fruit and vegetable acquisition requirement	Establishes that the \$50 million fresh fruit and vegetable acquisition requirement	Years reauthorized are identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4201]

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by the 2002 farm bill, USDA is required to purchase additional fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts for use in domestic nutrition assistance programs using Section 32 funds. The added purchases required are: \$190 million (FY2008), \$193 million (FY2009), \$199 million (FY2010), \$203 million (FY2011), and \$206 million (FY2012 and each year thereafter). Of this money for additional purchases, at least \$50 million annually is required for USDA fresh fruit and vegetable acquisitions for schools. (The Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (“DoD Fresh”) is one of the ways this is accomplished). [7 U.S.C. 612c-4]	remains in effect through FY2018. [Sec. 4201]	remains in effect through FY2016. Includes a pilot grant program that would allow 5 states to use this fresh fruit and vegetable funding for their own local sourcing of produce. [Sec. 4049] [See also Sec. 4050 below]	Requires USDA to carry out a pilot project for up to eight states participating in the National School Lunch Program to have additional flexibility in purchasing fresh fruits and vegetables from multiple suppliers and to allow for geographic preference. [Sec. 4202]
No comparable provision.	Creates a pilot project to purchase pulse crops (dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chick peas) and pulse crop products for schools. This pilot is analogous to the whole grain pilot and also includes an evaluation component [42 U.S.C. 1755a; Sec. 14222(d) of P.L. 110-246]. Authorizes up to \$10 million in discretionary appropriations. [Sec. 4206]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4213]
Farm-to-School Programs. Section 9(d) of the Russell National School Lunch Act encourages schools to use available school lunch funds for local food purchases and to incorporate a local preference [42 U.S.C. 1758(d)]. Schools redeem National School Lunch Program commodity entitlement food	Requires USDA to conduct demonstration projects “to facilitate the purchase of unprocessed and minimally processed locally grown and locally raised agricultural products” for schools that participate in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. [Sec. 4208]	Allows USDA to permit school food authorities with low annual commodity entitlement values to substitute local foods entirely or partially instead of USDA provided foods. Gives USDA discretion to establish cost-neutral farm-to-school demonstration projects. [Sec. 4050] (See also [Sec. 4049] discussed	[See Sec. 4202 above]

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
assistance based on USDA's purchases and offerings [42 U.S.C. 1754] . P.L. 111-296 authorized and provided \$4 million for farm-to-school projects [42 U.S.C. 1769(g)] .		<i>above</i>)	
Other Farm Bill Nutrition Programs and Policies			
Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. Authorizes and provides \$20.6 million annually for the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program through FY2012. [7 U.S.C. 612c-4(b)]	Reauthorizes and continues to provide Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) mandatory funding of \$20.6 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 4202]	Provides CCC mandatory funding of \$20.6 million annually through FY2016. Expands eligibility from "low-income seniors" to "low-income seniors and low-income families who are determined to be at nutritional risk." Requires that at least 50% of the funds be reserved for seniors. Also adds an authorization to appropriate "such sums as are necessary" to the mandatory funding of \$20.6 million per year. [Sec. 4046]	Similar to the Senate bill except that funds are retroactively available to the start of FY2014. [Sec. 4203]
Community Food Projects. Permanently authorizes a grant program for eligible nonprofit organizations, in order to improve community access to food. Grants require 50% in matching funds. Provides \$5 million annually in mandatory funding for this purpose. 2008 farm bill added an authority and \$1 million in mandatory funding for FY2009-FY2011 for a Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development Center. 2002 farm bill added a \$200,000 set-aside for Innovative Programs for Addressing Common Community Problems. [7 U.S.C. 2034]	Amends the definition of Community Food Project, to include many of the entities and areas of expertise that may have been eligible for Hunger-free Community Grants [see Section 4204 below] . Deletes Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development Center and Innovative Programs for Addressing Common Community Problems provisions. Adds the requirement that USDA report to Congress on these Community Food Project grants by September 30, 2014. Funding remains at \$5 million in annual mandatory funds. [Sec. 4015]	Does not make any changes to organizations and purposes eligible for funds. Increases funding for community food projects to a total of \$15 million annually and carves out \$5 million of these funds for projects that would incentivize low-income households' fruit and vegetable purchases. [Sec. 4026]	Similar to the Senate bill except that it includes "gleaners" as eligible grantees in addition to public food program service providers, tribal organizations, and private nonprofit entities. Increases funding by \$4 million to a total of \$9 million in FY2015 and each fiscal year thereafter. [Sec. 4026]

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Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (program that provides fruit and vegetable snacks to school children throughout the day) purchases are limited to fresh fruits and vegetables. Program is permanently authorized and permanently funded. [42 U.S.C. 1769a]	No comparable provision.	Changes the name of the program to “Fruit and Vegetable Program.” Would allow purchase and provision of frozen, canned, dried fruits and vegetables. [Sec. 4048]	Requires USDA to administer a pilot project where at least five states that participate in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program offer frozen, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables. \$5 million in mandatory funding is made available to implement and evaluate the pilot. [Sec. 4214]
Hunger-free Community Grants. Authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary through FY2012 for matching grants (1) to food program service providers and nonprofits for collaborative efforts to assess community hunger problems and to achieve “hunger-free communities” and (2) to emergency feeding organizations for infrastructure development. Any available funding is to be divided equally between these 2 grant initiatives, and the federal matching percentage is limited to 80%. [P.L. 110-246, Sec. 4405] The 2008 farm bill also authorized pilot projects designed to improve the health status of participants, including a mandatory provision of \$20 million for “point of purchase incentive” projects. (USDA has since implemented the <i>Healthy Incentives Pilot</i> in Hampden County, Massachusetts) [7 U.S.C. 2026(k)]	Extends and amends the hunger-free community grants to “incentive grants” for projects that incentivize SNAP participants to buy fruits and vegetables. Limits federal cost share to 50%. Provides \$100 million in mandatory funding over 5 years. Discretionary authority of \$5 million per year. [Sec. 4204]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill except that the incentive grant program is named “ Food Insecurity Nutrition Incentive. ” [Sec. 4208]

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2002 farm bill authorized and 2008 farm bill extended discretionary authority for a “Nutrition Information Awareness Pilot Program.” [7 U.S.C. 1755a]	Repeals this section. [Sec. 4203]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4047]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 4210]
Currently, the Administration administers a Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) by requesting appropriations for several existing statutory authorities in order to provide grants and tax credits to support development of food retailers in underserved communities. Since 2010, the Administration has operated related programs at USDA, Health and Human Services (HHS), and/or Treasury.	Authorizes up to \$125 million to be appropriated for a “Healthy Food Financing Initiative” to remain available until expended. USDA is authorized to approve a community development financial institution as “national fund manager” that would administer these funds by supporting food retail projects that would “expand or preserve access to staple foods” (as defined within this section) and accept SNAP benefits. [Sec. 4205]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4052]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 4206]
The Dietary Guidelines for Americans are jointly published by USDA and the Department of Health and Human Services. The Guidelines provide advice for people 2 years and older about how good dietary habits can promote health and reduce risk for major chronic diseases. Every five years, the two departments charter a committee to review the peer-reviewed, published science on diet and health and develop a report of its recommendations for the next edition of the Guidelines. [7 U.S.C. 5341(a)]	Requires that the Guidelines include specifications for pregnant women and children under the age of 2 years, by no later than the 2020 edition. [Sec. 4207]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 4204]
In recent years, USDA has promulgated regulations for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and	No comparable provision.	Requires USDA to conduct “a review of the economic and public health benefits of white potatoes on low-income families who are determined to be at nutrition	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Children (WIC), National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and School Breakfast Program (SBP) that affect consumption of white potatoes by program participants. Regulations for NSLP and SBP implement the most recent child nutrition reauthorization (P.L. 111-296). [42 U.S.C. 1753(b)(3); 7 C.F.R. parts 210, 225, 246]		risk.” [Sec. 4051]	
No comparable provision in current law. In 1994, USDA convened a tri-agency “Commodity Improvement Council” to discuss the balance of nutrition content of products with support for domestic agriculture. The council was composed of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services; Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agriculture Services; and Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs. The council published a report in 1995.	Requires USDA to establish a multiagency task force to provide guidance to the commodity distribution programs. Task force must be composed of at least 4 members, representing FNS’s Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Farm Service Agency (FSA), and Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). Task force is to report to Congress not later than one year after convening. The section does not include appropriations language. [Sec. 4209]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sen. 4205]
No comparable provision.	Creates a Food and Agriculture Service Learning Program with statutory purposes that include: increasing capacity for food, garden, and nutrition education; complementing the work of the federal farm-to-school grants; coordinating with the related National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) work. USDA is to evaluate the program regularly and report the results to congressional committees of jurisdiction. \$25 million is authorized to be appropriated and is to remain available until expended. 20% of funds set aside for	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill except that the program is structured as a competitive grant program and administered wholly by NIFA. The 20% set-aside is removed. [Sec. 4209]

Prior Law/Policy—Nutrition	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	NIFA for particular purposes. Funding is to “supplement not supplant” current efforts. [Sec. 4210]		
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Service of traditional foods in public facilities. Requires USDA to allow the donation and provision of traditional tribal foods, if the food service provider meets certain conditions. Liability protection for food service program. [Sec. 4035]	Similar to the House bill except that requirements are for USDA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Also adds additional definitions and some additional detail to requirements. Liability protections for United States, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations. [Sec. 4033]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Review of sole-source contracts. Requires USDA to study and issue a report to Congress on the effect of “sole-source contracts” in the nutrition programs. [Sec. 4053]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 4212]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Dairy Product Donation Program. [See Title I. Commodity Programs. Sec. 1431]

Title V. Credit

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (a.k.a. ConAct) [7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.]	Restructures the ConAct by updating language and reorganizing farm and rural development programs into separate titles. Minor changes to some parameters as described below, though most are substantially the same. [Sec. 5001] Note: References cite a renumbering of the ConAct for notable changes in the Senate bill, followed by the section of S. 954.	Does not restructure the ConAct, but makes minor changes as described below. [Title V]	Adopts the House approach. [Title V]
Farm Loans			
Farm Ownership Loans. Authorizes direct and guaranteed loans for farm real estate purchases to eligible producers who do not qualify for credit from other lenders. [7 U.S.C. 1922-1925, 1927, 1934-1936]	Substantially the same, except as noted below. Subtitle A, Chapter 1 of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No restructuring of the ConAct. Changes to specific provisions noted below.	Adopts the House approach.
Allows farm ownership loans for the following types of entities: cooperatives, corporations, partnerships, joint operations, trusts, and limited liability companies. [7 U.S.C. 1922(a)]	Gives USDA discretion to allow alternative legal entities to qualify for farm ownership loans. Section 3101(b)(3) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Similar to the Senate bill, but specifies a 75% ownership requirement in certain instances. [Sec. 5001(a)]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5001(a)]
For direct loans, requires at least three years of farming experience and either be a beginning farmer, not have received prior direct farm ownership loans, or not have received a direct farm ownership loan more than 10 years ago. [7 U.S.C. 1922(b)(1)]	Gives USDA discretion to allow alternatives to meet the three-year experience requirement for direct loans. Section 3101(c)(1) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 5001(b)]	Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 5001(b)]

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Allows conservation loans for the following types of entities: cooperatives, corporations, partnerships, joint operations, trusts, and limited liability companies. [7 U.S.C. 1924(c)(1)]	Gives USDA discretion to allow alternative legal entities to qualify for conservation loans, by reference. Section 3103(c)(2) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Gives USDA discretion to allow alternative legal entities to qualify for conservation loans. [Sec. 5002(a)]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5002(a)]
Maximum conservation loan guarantee is 75% of the principal amount of the loan. [7 U.S.C. 1924 (e)]	No change. Section 3013(e) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Increases maximum conservation loan guarantee to 90%. [Sec. 5002(b)]	Adopts the House provision, except that the maximum guarantee amount is 80%. For socially-disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and for beginning farmers and ranchers, the maximum guarantee is 90%. [Sec. 5002(b)]
Authorizes appropriations for conservation loans through FY2013 [7 U.S.C. 1924(h)]	Reauthorizes appropriations (such sums as necessary) through FY2018. Section 3103(h) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 5002(c)]	Adopts the House provision, except that it authorizes appropriations of \$150 million each year through FY2018. [Sec. 5002(c)]
Authorizes a down-payment loan program within the farm ownership loan program for beginning farmers and socially disadvantaged farmers. Maximum down payment loan size is 45% of \$500,000, among other terms. [7 U.S.C. 1935]	Substantially the same, except increases the maximum down payment loan to 45% of \$667,000. Section 3107(b)(1) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001] .	Increases the maximum down payment loan to 45% of \$667,000 (same as Senate bill). [Sec. 5003]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5005]
For down-payment loans, the interest rate is 4% below the farm ownership loan rate, but not less than 1.5%. [7 U.S.C. 1935(b)(2)]	No comparable provision.	Adds a new priority for direct loans to beginning farmers and ranchers who apply under the down payment loan program or for joint financing arrangements. [Sec. 5304]	Adopts the House provision, except it offers a floating interest rate 2% below the farm ownership loan rate, but not less than 2.5%, for joint financing arrangements (loans that do not exceed 50% of the total loan) to prioritize public-private partnerships. [Sec. 5003]
For mineral rights to be included as part of the collateral securing a loan, the mineral rights must be specifically appraised. [7 U.S.C. 1927(d)]	No change. Section 3105(e) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Eliminates the requirement that mineral rights be specifically appraised. [Sec. 5004]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5004]

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Farm Operating Loans. Authorizes direct and guaranteed loans for purchasing livestock, feed, seed, equipment, supplies, land or water development, reorganization, and certain other purposes to eligible producers who do not qualify at other lenders. [7 U.S.C. 1941-1949]	Substantially the same, except as noted below. Subtitle A, Chapter 2 of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No reorganization of the ConAct. Changes to specific provisions noted below.	Adopts the House approach.
Allows operating loans for the following types of entities: cooperatives, corporations, partnerships, joint operations, trusts, and limited liability companies. [7 U.S.C. 1941(a)]	Gives USDA discretion to allow alternative legal entities to qualify for farm operating loans. Section 3201(b)(3) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Similar to the Senate bill, but specifies a 75% ownership requirement in certain instances. [Sec. 5101]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5101]
Allows farm operating loans to youth for projects for in 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, etc. [7 U.S.C. 1941(b)(1)]	No change.	Eliminates rural residency requirement for youth loans. [Sec. 5102]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5102]
Youth loans are made under the personal liability of the borrower, and have the option of a cosigner. [7 U.S.C. 1941(b)(2)-(3)]	Allows a borrower who defaults on a youth loan to still qualify for federal educational loans. Section 3201(d)(5) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Gives USDA the option to waive personal liability for youth loans if default is due to circumstances beyond the borrower's control. [Sec. 5103]	Merges House and Senate provisions; allows USDA to provide debt forgiveness if default is beyond the borrower's control, stipulates that debt forgiveness not affect other agency's loan programs, and that it not affect eligibility for federal educational loans. [Sec. 5103]
USDA created a microloan program within the existing direct farm operating loan program, using its regulatory prerogative. The program allows a maximum of \$35,000 per loan, with streamlined loan applications, and relaxed/flexible eligibility requirements. [Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 12, pp. 3828-3836, Jan. 17, 2013]	No comparable provision.	Creates a microloan program for direct or guaranteed loans. The maximum microloan is \$35,000, with a total microloan indebtedness of \$70,000 to any borrower. USDA may contract with community-based, state entities or other intermediaries to make or guarantee loans or to provide services. [Sec. 5104]	Adopts the House provision, except that maximum total microloan indebtedness for any borrower is \$50,000. [Sec. 5106]

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Creates a “Pilot Loan Program To Support Healthy Foods for the Hungry.” Individual loans of between \$500 and \$5,000 to gleaners (defined as collecting surplus food that would be discarded or harvesting donated crops). Funded within the farm operating loan program, up to a maximum total of \$500,000. Section 3201(e) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision. Apart from the loan program, conferees note that gleaners are addressed in Title IV – Nutrition, Community Food Projects. [Sec. 4026]
Limits eligibility for direct farm operating loans to 6 years, with a one-time 2-year extension under certain terms at USDA’s discretion. [7 U.S.C. 1941(c)(1)(C)]	Limits eligibility for direct farm operating loans to “10 years, excluding years that the farmer did not receive a direct operating loan.” Section 3201(c)(1)(C) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No change to current law.	No change to current law, but requires an annual report by USDA on the impact of term limits on direct loan borrowers. [Sec. 5104]
Limits eligibility for guaranteed farm operating loans to 15 years [7 U.S.C. 1949(b)] . Note:his limit had been suspended through Dec. 31, 2010 [P.L. 110-246, Sec. 5103] .	Eliminates (omits in reorganization of the ConAct) any term limit on guaranteed farm operating loans.	No change to current law.	Adopts the Senate provision; eliminates term limits on guaranteed farm operating loans. [Sec. 5107]
Allows loans to soil conservation districts that cannot obtain credit elsewhere, up to \$500,000, for the purchase of equipment [7 U.S.C. 1944]	Omits reference to conservation districts.	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
No comparable provision.	Adds local and regional food production to the allowed purposes for farm operating loans. Includes direct-to-consumer/institution/store and value-added activities. Ensures for training of USDA loan officers, outreach, and crop valuation methods for loan purposes. Section 3202(a)(11) and 3202(e) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No comparable provision.	Adopts only the Senate provision to develop valuation methods for purposes of lending to local and regional food producers. [Sec. 5105] Conferees affirm USDA’s authority to lend to such producers, and expect USDA to address the issue in training.

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Emergency Loans. Authorizes direct and guaranteed loans for recovery from natural disasters and quarantines declared by the Secretary or Stafford Act emergencies declared by the President. [7 U.S.C. 1961-1970]	Substantially the same, except as noted below. Subtitle A, Chapter 3 of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No reorganization of the ConAct. Changes to specific provisions noted below.	Adopts the House approach.
Includes equine farmers and ranchers [7 U.S.C. 1961(a)]	Does not mention equine farmers and ranchers in Sec. 3301 or Sec. 3002 (definitions) of the ConAct.	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
No comparable provision.	Adds commercial fishermen to list of eligible borrowers for emergency loans. Section 3301(a) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Allows emergency loans for the following types of entities: cooperatives, corporations, partnerships, joint operations, trusts, and limited liability companies. [7 U.S.C. 1961(a)]	Gives USDA discretion to allow alternative legal entities to qualify for emergency loans. Section 3301(b)(3) of the ConAct. [Sec. 5001]	Similar to the Senate bill, but specifies a 75% ownership requirement in certain instances. [Sec. 5201]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5201]
Requires hazard insurance at the time the loss occurred. Provides an exception for poultry farmers who were unable to obtain insurance. [7 U.S.C. 1961(b)(3)]	Omits any exception for poultry farmers in the hazard insurance requirement. Section 3301(d) of the ConAct [Sec. 5001]	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
Administrative Provisions. Sets other terms, including loan servicing. [7 U.S.C. 1981-2008]	Substantially the same, except as noted below. Subtitle A, Chapter 4 and Subtitle C of the ConAct [Sec. 5001]	No reorganization of the ConAct. Changes to specific provisions noted below.	Adopts the House approach.
Authorizes appropriations of \$5 million each year through FY2013 for a Beginning Farmer Individual Development Account pilot program. [7 U.S.C. 1983b]	Reauthorizes appropriations of \$5 million each year through FY2018. Section 3428 of the ConAct [Sec. 5001]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 5301]	Adopts the Senate provision [Sec. 5301]

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Authorizes USDA to conduct pilot projects of limited scope and duration to evaluate techniques to improve efficiency and effectiveness. [Sec. 5001]	No comparable provision.	Adopts the Senate provision [Sec. 5302]
Defines a qualified beginning farmer or rancher as one with less than 10 years of farming experience, meets participation and other requirements especially if more than one person or entity is involved, and owns a farm that is smaller than 30% of the median acreage size of farms in the county. [7 U.S.C. 1991(a)(11)]	Replaces “median” with “average” in the definition of a qualified beginning farmer’s ownership limitation: “does not exceed 30% of the average county acreage.” This would expand eligibility if the average exceeds the median, such as when small farms outnumber larger farms and a few large farms raise the average. Sec. 3002(26) of the ConAct. [Section 6001]	Similar to the Senate bill (replaces “median” with “average” in the definition of a qualified beginning farmer). [Sec. 5302(b)] Also, gives USDA discretion to allow alternative legal entities to qualify as a beginning farmer or rancher. [Sec. 5302(a)]	Adopts the House provision, with a requirement that all individuals involved in a qualifying entity be beginning farmers or ranchers. [Sec. 5303]
Authorizes specific loan levels for direct and guaranteed farm ownership and farm operating loans through FY2013. Reserves and/or targets funding for certain types of borrowers. [7 U.S.C. 1994]	Reauthorizes the same loan levels through FY2018 and continues the same program targets and reservations. Section 3431 of the ConAct [Sec. 5001]	Reauthorizes the same loan levels, targets, and reservations through FY2018. [Sec. 5303 and Sec. 5305]	Adopts the House provisions. [Sec. 5304 and Sec. 5305]
Credit Programs in Other Laws			
State Agricultural Loan Mediation Programs. Authorizes a matching grant program for states that provide third party mediation for ag credit disputes. Appropriations authorized at \$7.5 million annually through FY2015. [7 U.S.C. 5106]	Reauthorizes appropriations of \$7.5 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 5101]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 5401]	Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 5401]
Loans to Purchasers of Highly Fractionated Land. Authorizes the USDA farm loan program to lend to Indian tribes or tribal corporations to buy highly fractionated land within the reservation. [25 U.S.C. 488]	Allows lending to intermediaries that may create revolving loan funds to relend to purchasers of highly fractionated land. Updates references to other laws, and requires regulatory consultation between USDA and the Department of the Interior. [Sec. 5102]	Similar to the Senate bill by allowing lending to intermediaries that may create revolving loan funds to relend to purchasers of highly fractionated land. The House bill does not contain a provision for updating references or requiring interagency consultation. [Sec. 5501]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 5402]

Prior Law/Policy—Credit	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Requires certain levels of appraisal for land to qualify for highly fractionated land loans. [25 U.S.C. 488]	Simplifies appraisals for purchasers of highly fractionated land by requiring only one appraisal recognized by USDA or the Department of the Interior. [Sec. 5103]	No change.	Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 5403]
No comparable provision. Prior to 1990, however, the Farm Credit Administration (federal regulator of the Farm Credit System) could approve compensation packages of employees and executives of the Farm Credit System, with Board approval. (Formerly 12 U.S.C. 2252(a)(13) before being removed by P.L. 101-624)	Instructs the Farm Credit Administration to review rules to reflect congressional intent that a primary responsibility of boards of directors in the Farm Credit System is to review compensation packages of senior officers, in order to improve compensation disclosure. [Sec. 5104]	No comparable provision.	Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 5404]

Title VI. Rural Development

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (ConAct) Authorizing statute for USDA's rural development programs. [7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.]	Reorganizes the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (ConAct). Consolidates rural development programs, makes technical changes to various programs, eliminates programs, establishes criteria for prioritizing loan and grants, eliminates the definition of "rural" and "rural area" for water assistance and community facilities. Makes technical changes to the Delta Regional Authority and the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority. [Sec. 6001] Note: References below cite the new numbering of the ConAct for provisions notably amended by the Senate bill, followed in bold by the section of S. 954 making the change.	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision. ConAct is not restructured.
Defining Rural Eligibility			
Sec. 343(a)(13)(A) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (ConAct), as amended, defines rural as any area other than a city or town with a population greater than 50,000 and the urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to such a city or town.	Retains Sec. 343 (a) definition of rural as any area other than a city or town with a population greater than 50,000 and the urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to such a city or town.	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
Defines rural and rural area for water and waste water programs as any town, city, or unincorporated area under 10,000 population.	Eliminates the rural definition for water and waste water projects so that the definition above applies. Areas that were eligible for water and waste water funding under the prior definition will remain eligible for funding unless USDA determines that the area is no longer "rural in character."	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
Defines rural and rural area for community facility loan and grant program as any area other than a	Eliminates the rural definition for community facility loan and grants so that	No change to current law.	No change to current law.

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
town or city with a population greater than 20,000. Establishes criteria for determining areas as “rural in character” and makes certain exclusions for rural areas that could be classified as lying within an “urbanized area.” [7 U.S.C. 1991(a)(13)(A)]	the definition above applies. Areas that were eligible for community facility funding under the prior definition will remain eligible for funding unless USDA determines that the area is no longer “rural in character.” Amends criteria for determining areas “rural in character” and establishes priorities in making these determinations. Extends the current exclusion for “urbanized areas” where a single road may cause a rural town to be included within an urbanized area. Section 3002 28(A)(i) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
Definition of Rural Area for Purposes of the Housing Act of 1949. Section 520 of the Housing Act of 1949 defines “rural area” as any area so defined between 1990 and 2000 to remain so classified until receipt of the 2010 decennial census. The provision also caps the eligible rural population threshold at 25,000 residents or less. [7 U.S.C. 1490]	Amends Section 520 of the Housing Act of 1949 to define a “rural area” as any area deemed to be a “rural area” at any time between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2010 to continue to be so classified until receipt of data from the 2020 decennial census. Raises the eligible population threshold of a rural area to a maximum of 35,000 residents. [Sec. 6202]	No comparable provision.	Same as the Senate provision. [Sec. 6208]
Rural Community Programs			
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Programs. Loans and grants to support improvements to rural water systems. Authorizes \$30 million in grants annually FY2009-2013, subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(2)]	Reauthorizes funding to make loans, grants, and loan guarantees for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Programs. Establishes priorities for rural water programs, including a priority for rural communities of 5,500 or fewer permanent residents. Section 3501 (a)-(d)(f) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	Reauthorizes the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Programs. Decreases the current authorization for grants from \$30 million to \$15 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6001] Amends the water and waste water direct and guaranteed loan programs to	Reauthorizes the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Programs. Retains the current authorization of appropriations at \$30 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6001] Same as the House provision. [Sec. 6019]

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	No comparable provision.	encourage financing by private or cooperative lenders to the maximum extent possible; by using loan guarantees where the population exceeds 5,500; by using direct loans where the impact on rate payers would be significant if a loan guarantee were to be used; by requiring projects that require interim financing in excess of \$500,000 initially to seek funding from private or cooperative lenders; and determining if an existing direct loan borrower can refinance with a private or cooperative lender prior to providing a new direct loan. [Sec. 6015]	
Revolving Funds for Financing Water and Waste Water Projects Program. Provides capital to fund revolving loan funds for supporting rural water projects. Authorizes \$30 million annually for 2008-2013, subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(2)(B)]	Reauthorizes funding for Revolving Funds for Financing Water and Wastewater Projects at \$30 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3501(e)(1) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law, including no extension of authorization to appropriate funds to the program.	No mention of the program in the conference agreement. Funding authority expires.
Emergency and Imminent Community Water Assistance Program. Provides assistance to water systems in rural communities of 10,000 or less where there is a threat to potable water supplies. Authorizes funding of \$35 million for each fiscal year FY2008-2013. [7 U.S.C. 1926a(i)(2)]	Reauthorizes funding for Emergency and Imminent Community Water Assistance Program at \$35 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3501(e)(2) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	Reauthorizes funding for Emergency and Imminent Community Water Assistance Program. Decreases current authorization of \$35 million to \$27 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 6008]	Adopts the Senate provision authorizing appropriations of \$35 million for each fiscal year FY2014-2018. [Sec. 6007]
Water and Waste Facility Loans and Grants to Alleviate Health Risks. Provides loan and grant support to rural water systems to	Reauthorizes funding for Water and Waste Facility Loans and Grants to Alleviate Health Risks at \$60 million in loan subsidies, \$60 million in grants, and	No change to current law.	No change to current law [Sec. 6008]

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
improve sanitation and potable water supplies. Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$30 million in loan subsidies, \$30 million in grants, and \$20 million in grants for Tribal groups. [7 U.S.C. 1926c]	\$20 million in grants specifically for Tribal groups annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3501(e)(3)(B) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]		
Grants for Water Systems for Rural and Native Villages in Alaska. Funding for water projects to improve sanitation and potable water in rural Alaska. Authorizes \$30 million annually for FY2008-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1926d]	Reauthorizes funding for the program and specifies eligibility for native villages for Alaska and Hawaii for Water and Waste Facility Loans and Grants to Alleviate Health Risks to include Native Tribes, rural or native villages in Alaska and Hawaii. Section 3501(e)(3)(B) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law, including no extension of authorization to appropriate funds to the program.	Same as the Senate provision. [Sec. 6008]
Solid Waste Management Grants. Provides grant assistance for communities to establish or improve solid waste management facilities. Subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1932(b)]	Reauthorizes funding for Solid Waste Management Grants at \$10 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3501(e)(4) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law.	Same as the Senate provision. [Sec. 6011]
Rural Water and Wastewater Technical Assistance and Training Grants. Provides funding for technical and managerial expertise assistance from third parties (e.g., National Rural Water Association Program) to assist rural communities with various water and waste water issues. Authorizes that between 1% and 3% of total water and waste water appropriation be allocated to these grants annually for FY2008-FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(14)]	Reauthorizes funding for Rural Water and Wastewater Technical Assistance and Training Grants at the current allocation rate of between 1% and 3% of the total water and waste water appropriation annually for FY2014-FY2018. Section 3501(e)(5) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law.	No change to current law.
Rural Water and Waste Water Circuit Rider Program. Provides	Reauthorizes the Rural Water and Waste Water Circuit Rider Program. Authorizes	Reauthorizes the Rural Water and Waste Water Circuit Rider Program. Authorizes	Adopts the House provision providing \$20 million each fiscal year. [Sec. 6003]

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
funding to support technical assistance to water rural water systems. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(22)] Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH) Program. Provides grant assistance to communities under 2,500 to help them prepare an application for a water or waste water loan and grant. Up to 4% of the funds appropriated for water and waste disposal projects and essential community facilities may be used to fund SEARCH grants. Authorizes funding not to exceed \$30 million in any fiscal year. [7 U.S.C. 2009ee] Grants to Nonprofit Organizations to Finance the Construction, Refurbishing, and Servicing of Individually-Owned Household Water Well Systems in Rural Areas for Individuals with Low or Moderate Incomes. Provides funding to third-party organizations with expertise in residential well-water systems. Authorizes \$10 million annually FY2008-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1926(e)] Community Facilities Loan and Grant Program. Provides loan, grant, and loan guarantees for “essential community facilities.” Most funding has supported projects for improved community health and	funding of \$25 million for FY2014 and each year thereafter, subject to annual appropriations. [Sec. 6001] Reauthorizes funding for the SEARCH Program at such sums as necessary for FY2014-FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. Section 3501(e)(6) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001] No comparable provision. Reauthorizes funding for Community Facilities Programs at \$10 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. Establishes new priorities for Community Facilities loans and grants, including	funding of \$20 million for FY2014 and each fiscal year thereafter, subject to annual appropriations. [Sec. 6005] No change to current law. Reauthorizes the Household Water Well Systems Program. Decreases current authorization of appropriations from \$10 million to \$5 million for each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6009] Eliminates the provision in current law that reserves 10% of Community Facility funds for child day care facilities. [Sec. 6003] No comparable provision.	No change to current law. Adopts the House provision reducing the funding to \$5 million for each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6009] Adopts the House provision eliminating the 10% set-aside for child day care facilities. [Sec. 6002] No comparable provision..

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
safety (e.g., health clinics, elder care facilities, fire protection, and emergency responders). Authorizes such sums as necessary annually, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(19)]	prioritization for communities with less than 20,000 in population. Also authorizes a new Technical Assistance for Community Facilities Program as part of the current Community Facilities Program. Provides technical assistance and planning assistance to rural communities in developing essential community facilities. Reauthorizes such sums as necessary for FY2014-FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. Section 3502(a)-(d)(e)(g) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001] No comparable provision.	Reserves at least 3% and no more than 5% of the appropriation for Community Facilities to provide technical assistance for Community Facility projects. [Sec. 6007] Directs the Secretary to use loan guarantees in the Community Facilities program to the maximum extent possible. [Sec. 6004]	Conference substitute adopts the House provision and authorizes up to 5% of the Community Facilities Loan and Grant program for technical assistance to help smaller communities in the development of their applications to the program. [Sec. 6006] Adopts the House provision authorizing the use of loan guarantees for community facilities to the maximum extent possible. [Sec. 6004]
Tribal College and University Essential Community Facilities. Provides grant funding to entities that are tribal colleges to provide the federal share of the cost of developing specific tribal college or university essential community facilities. Authorizes funding of \$10 million each fiscal year FY2008-2013. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(25)(C)]	Reauthorizes funding of \$10 million each fiscal year FY2014-2018.	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$10 million to \$5 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6006]	Adopts the Senate provision providing \$10 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6005]
Health Care Services. Addresses unmet health needs in the Mississippi Delta region through grants awarded to health care services and health care education programs. Authorizes	Reauthorizes the Delta Health Services program and authorization of appropriations. [Sec. 6001]	No comparable provision.	Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 6024]

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
\$3 million appropriations each fiscal year FY2008-2102. [7 U.S.C. 2008u]			
Rural Business and Cooperative Development			
Rural Business Opportunity Grants. Provides grant assistance of up to \$1.5 million to identify business opportunities that will use local rural resources, to train and provide technical assistance to existing or prospective rural entrepreneurs, to establish business support centers, and to support local and regional economic development planning. Authorizes \$15 million annually for FY2008-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(11)]	Eliminates the program, but consolidates its objectives within broad rural business development grants program. Authorizes \$65 million annually for the broader program for FY2014-FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. Section 3601(a) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	Authorizes \$15 million annually for each fiscal year FY2013-FY2017. [Sec. 6002]	Concurs with the Senate provision to eliminate the program, but with several amendments. The amendment strikes Sections 310B(c) and 306(a)(11) in the Con Act and replaces them with the Rural Business Development Grant authority, allocating not more than 10% of amounts appropriated for the purposes previously authorized under the Rural Business Opportunity Grant authority. Combines two existing programs, the Rural Business Opportunity Grants program and the Rural Business Enterprise Grants program, into a single program to be known as the Rural Business Development Grants program, and authorizes \$65 million for each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6012]
Rural Business Enterprise Grants. Provides grant support of up to \$50,000 to public bodies and nonprofit corporations for measures designed to facilitate small and emerging business enterprises, or the creation and expansion of rural distance learning networks, among other eligible activities. Authorizes funding not to exceed \$50 million annually. Subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1932(c)]	Eliminates the program, but consolidates the program's objectives within a broad rural business development grants program. Authorizes \$65 million annually for the broader program (as above) for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3601(a) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law.	Concurs with the Senate provision to eliminate the program, but with several amendments. The amendment strikes Sections 310B(c) and 306(a)(11) in the Con Act and replaces them with the Rural Business Development Grant authority, allocating not more than 10% of amounts appropriated for the purposes previously authorized under the Rural Business Opportunity Grant authority. Combines two existing programs, the Rural Business Opportunity Grants program and the Rural Business Enterprise Grants program, into a single program to be

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grants. Provides grant support to agricultural producers to undertake projects that add value to commodities and thereby increase producer income. Also supports planning and business development for value-added projects. Authorizes \$40 million annually FY2009-2013 subject to annual appropriations, in addition to \$15 million in mandatory spending to remain available until expended. [7 U.S.C. 1621]	Reauthorizes funding for Value-Added Agricultural Producer Grants at \$40 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. Also authorizes \$12.5 million annually in mandatory spending for FY2014-FY2018. Establishes priority for projects in which at least 25% of the project recipients are beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers. Section 3601(b) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001] Amends Section 231(b) of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 to give funding priority to, among other groups, veteran farmers and ranchers (as defined by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990). [Sec. 6207]	Reauthorizes the Value-Added Product Grant Program. Increases authorization of mandatory spending from \$15 million to \$50 million. [Sec. 6202]	known as the Rural Business Development Grants program, and authorizes \$65 million for each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6012] Reauthorizes the program. Provides \$63 million in mandatory spending and reauthorizes \$40 million in annual appropriations through 2018. [Sec. 6203]
Locally or Regionally Produced Agricultural Food Products. Provides funding to increase domestic consumption of locally and regionally produced agricultural products and to provide affordable food products in underserved rural and urban areas. Reserves not less than 5% of the funds of the Business and Industry Loan Guarantee program for support of locally and regionally produced food. Requires an annual report to Congress on the program. [7 U.S.C. 1932(g)(9)(B)(v)(I)]	Reauthorizes the program for FY2014-2018. [Sec. 6001]	Reauthorizes the program for FY2014-2018. Amends the provision so that not more than 7% of the funds of the Business and Industry Loan Guarantee program can be used to fund locally or regionally produced agricultural food products. [Sec. 6012]	Same as the Senate provision. No other changes to current law. [Sec. 6014]

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Agriculture Innovation Center Demonstration Program. Provides grant funding to producers for technical assistance in developing agricultural-based businesses based on value-added production. Authorizes funding of \$6 million annually for FY2008-2013, subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1632(b)(i)]	No comparable provision.	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$6 million to \$1 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6203]	Adopts the House provision reducing appropriations to \$1 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6204]
Rural Cooperative Development Grants. Facilitate the creation of jobs in rural areas through the development of new rural cooperatives, value-added processing, and rural businesses. Authorizes \$50 million annually for FY2008-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1932(e)(5)]	Reauthorizes funding for grants at \$50 million annually for FY2014-FY2018 subject to appropriations. Includes directive to coordinate an interagency working group among federal agencies to support cooperative development. Section 3601(c) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$50 million to \$40 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6011]	Similar to the Senate provision, but authorizes \$40 million in appropriations FY2014-2018, and includes the Senate provisions regarding coordination among agencies. AI[Sec. 6013]
Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (ATTRA). Provides grant support at an agricultural institution (e.g., universities) for information activities to agricultural producers. Authorizes \$5 million annually for FY2008-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1932]	Reauthorizes funding for ATTRA at \$5 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3601(d) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law, including no extension of authorization to appropriate funds to the program.	No change to current law. Reauthorizes ATTRA at \$5 million annually FY2014-2018. Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 6015]
Business and Industry Loan Program. Provides loans for a wide variety of projects to support business development in rural areas and to increase and retain jobs in rural areas. Subject to annual	Reauthorizes funding of \$75 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Raises initial fee to 3% from current authorization of 2%. Reauthorizes a 5% carve-out of guaranteed loan authority for Locally or	Reauthorizes program. Amends Section 310B of the ConAct to permit the Secretary to take a borrower's account receivables as security for Business and Industry loans and to permit working capital to be a loan purpose. Also requires	Adopts the House provision permitting the financing of working capital to be a loan purpose, and encourages USDA to better coordinate with the Small Business Administration on outreach to rural lenders. [Sec. 6010]

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appropriations. (Note: Direct loan program has not been funded since 2002.) [7 U.S.C. 1932(a)(2)(A)] Intermediary Relending Program (IRP). The IRP provides direct loans at 1% interest to intermediaries to finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas of 25,000 population or less. The Rural Business Service loan to an intermediary is used to establish or fund a revolving loan program to provide financial assistance to ultimate recipients for community development projects, establishment of new businesses or expansion of existing businesses. Subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C 1932] Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program. Provides grant support to third-party entities that assist rural entrepreneurs in establishing microenterprises in rural areas. Authorizes \$4 million in mandatory spending for FY2009-FY2011 and \$3 million for FY2012. Also authorizes \$40 million annually in discretionary spending for FY2009-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 1981 et seq.]	Regionally Produced Agricultural Food Products. Section 3601(e) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001] Reauthorizes funding for IRP at \$50 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Section 3601(f)(1) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001] Reauthorizes funding the program at \$40 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Also provides \$3.0 million annually in mandatory spending for FY2014-FY2018. Section 3601(f)(2) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	the Secretary to promulgate regulations within 6 months to implement the changes authorized. [Sec. 6010] Reauthorizes and amends the program. Authorizes \$10 million, subject to appropriations, for each fiscal year FY2014-2018. [Sec. 6013] Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$40 million to \$20 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6018]	Reauthorizes the program and authorizes appropriations of \$25 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. Prohibits the Secretary from making loans under another authority (e.g., the Community Economic Development Act of 1981). [Sec. 6017] Adopts the Senate provision authorizing mandatory spending of \$3 million each fiscal year 2014-2018, and reauthorizes discretionary appropriations at current level of \$40 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6023]

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Rural Business Investment Program. Modeled on the Small Business Administration’s Small Business Investment Companies, the Rural Business Investment Program provides funding to help capitalized Rural Business Companies that, in turn, provide loans to rural businesses. Authorizes \$50 million for the period FY2008-FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 2009cc et seq.]	Reauthorizes funding for the program at \$25 million annually through FY2018, subject to appropriations. Provides authority for USDA to establish capital requirements, establish fees for applicants applying for a license to operate as a rural business investment company, and ensures the majority of capital of each rural business company is invested in rural concerns. Section 3602 of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$50 million to \$20 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6021]	Adopts the House provision decreasing appropriations to \$20 million each fiscal year 2014-2018 [Sec. 6028]
Rural Business Collaborative Investment Program. Provides loan and grant support to rural regions to establish regional competitiveness by fostering collaboration among rural businesses, rural institutions, and entrepreneurs. Establishes multijurisdictional and multisectoral Regional Rural Investment Boards and provides Regional Innovation Grants. Authorizes \$135 million for the period FY2008-FY2013, subject to annual appropriations. Program was never implemented. [7 U.S.C. 2009dd]	Terminates the program.	No change to current law, including no extension of authorization to appropriate funds to the program.	Adopts the House provision. No change to current law. No mention of the program in the conference agreement.
General Rural Development Provisions			
General authority for USDA to award grants and to make and guarantee loans to various entities [7 U.S.C. 1926]	Reauthorizes and contains general provisions for loan and grant authority. Section 3701 of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law.	Adopts House provision. No change to current law. Not mentioned in the conference agreement.
No comparable provision.	Strategic Economic and Community Development. Authorizes USDA to	No comparable provision.	Adopts the Senate provision providing reserve funding for multijurisdictional

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	prioritize otherwise eligible applications that support multijurisdictional strategic economic and community development and establishes criteria for evaluating applications. Reserves 20% of a fiscal year's appropriated funds for rural community facilities, water and waste water projects, and loans and grants under Rural Business and Cooperative Development. Also reserves 15% of the total funds available for these functional categories for strategic economic and community development projects. Section 3703(a) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]		strategic economic development. [Sec. 6025]
Rural Development Loan Procedures. Addresses procedures for approving USDA Rural Development loans and grants. [7 U.S.C. 1983(a)]	No comparable provision.	Simplifies the loan application process. Directs USDA to the maximum extent possible to provide a one-page application and other simplified application procedures. Within two years of enactment, requires USDA to submit a report to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees evaluating the implementation of this provision. [Sec. 6016]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 6020]
Rural Development Insurance Fund. Authorizes a revolving fund for the discharge of the obligations of USDA under contracts guaranteeing or insuring rural development loans. Funds not needed for current operations are deposited in the U.S. Treasury for credit to the fund, or invested in obligations guaranteed by the United States [7 U.S.C. 1929a]	Continues permanent authority for the Rural Development Insurance Fund. Section 3704 of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	No change to current law.	Adopts the House provision; no change to current law. No mention of the program in the conference agreement.
Rural Economic Area Partnership (REAP). The program	Establishes process for USDA to designate new Rural Economic Area	No change to current law.	Adopts the House provision; no change to current law. [Sec. 6016]

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assists communities dealing with geographic and economic isolation, low density population, absence of nearby metropolitan centers, and historic dependence on agribusiness, out-migration, and economic upheaval to develop strategies for revitalization Zones. [7 U.S.C. 1932]	Partnership zones. Section 3705(a) of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]		
National Rural Development Partnership. A state-federal rural economic development coordinating entity operating through State Rural Development Councils and a National Rural Development Coordinating Committee. [7 U.S.C. 2008m]	State Rural Development Partnership. Establishes a federal-state partnership called the State Rural Development Partnership. The Partnership is composed of state rural development councils whose purpose is to build regional capacity in rural communities. The Partnership is designed to maximize public- and private-sector cooperation to minimize regulatory redundancy. The federal government will act as a partner or facilitator to provide states with technical and administrative support necessary to plan and implement rural development strategies tailored to meet local needs. [Sec. 6001]	No comparable provision.	Adopts the House provision; no change to current law. [Sec. 6021]
No comparable provision	No comparable provision	Rural College Coordination Strategy. Instructs the Secretary to develop a coordination strategy for USDA Rural Development programs to serve the specific needs of rural community and technical colleges. [Sec. 6014]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 6018]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Program Metrics. Directs USDA to begin collecting data on the economic activities created through its loan and grant funding. Specifically directs USDA to measure the short and long-term viability	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 6209]

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		of award recipients, and to submit a report to Congress every two years on the actions taken to use the data, the number of jobs created, the value of wages, and other economic data deemed relevant. [Sec. 6204]	
Rural Telecommunications and Electrification: Rural Electrification Act			
Rural Electrification Act of 1936. The act authorizes loans for rural electrification and telecommunications infrastructure development. [9 U.S.C. 901 et seq.]	No comparable provision	Relending for Certain Purposes. Amends the Rural Electrification Act to authorize loans for borrowers relending to ultimate consumers for the purpose of energy efficiency. Loans and grants are also authorized under the Cushion of Credit Payments Program for relending to ultimate consumers for the purpose of energy efficiency. [Sec. 6101]	Adopts the Senate provision; no change to current law. No mention of the program in the conference agreement.
	No comparable provision	Fees for Certain Loan Guarantees. Amends the Rural Electrification Act to require that the Secretary, at the request of a baseload generation loan guarantee borrower, charge an upfront fee equal to the costs of the loan guarantee. A borrower may not use funds from a loan or other debt obligation made or guaranteed by the federal government to pay the fee. [Sec. 6102]	Adopts House provision. [Sec. 6101]
Definition of Rural Area. Defines rural and rural area to mean any area other than a city or town or unincorporated place with a population greater than 20,000 residents, and any area within the service area of an electric, telephone, or telephone bank borrower under	Amends the definition of rural area for programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act to be the same as the definition in Section 3002 (28)(A)(i): any area other than a city or town with a population greater than 50,000 and the urbanized area contiguous and adjacent to	No change to current law.	Adopts the House provision; no change to current law defining rural for programs under the Rural Electrification Act. Not mentioned in conference agreement.

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Section 13(3)the Rural Electrification Act. [7 U.S.C. 913]	such a city or town. [Sec. 6101]		
Rural Electrification Act of 1936. The act authorizes loans for rural electrification and telecommunications infrastructure development. [9 U.S.C. 901 et seq.]	No comparable provision	Rural Utilities Service Contracting Authority. Amends Section 18(c) of the Rural Electrification Act to insert a sentence that states that a contract funded by a borrower that is paid for out of the general funds of the borrower is not a public contract with the meaning of U.S.C. Title 41. [Sec. 6103]	Adopts Senate provision; no change to current law. Not mentioned in conference agreement.
Guarantees for Bonds and Notes Issued for Electrification or Telephone Purposes. Provides for federal guarantees for bonds and notes that finance rural electrification and telephone infrastructure. [7 U.S.C. 940c-1(f)]	Reauthorizes guarantees for bonds and notes issued for electrification or telephone purposes for 2014-2018. [Sec. 6102]	Identical to the Senate provision. [Sec. 6104]	Same as the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 6102]
Expansion of 911 Access. Authorizes expanding the emergency telephone service of 911 in rural areas by using any funds otherwise made available for telephone loans for each of FY2008-FY2013. Section 315(d) of the Rural Electrification Act. [7 U.S.C. 940(e)d]	Reauthorizes expansion of 911 access through FY2018. [Sec. 6103]	Identical to the Senate provision. [Sec. 6105]	Same as the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 6103]
Access to Broadband Telecommunications Services in Rural Area. Provides loan guarantees to establish broadband telecommunications infrastructure in rural areas. Subject to annual appropriations [7 U.S.C. 950bb]	Reauthorizes funding for the program at \$50 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. Amends Section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act to establish a grant component to the Broadband Loan Program. Establishes priorities for communities: (1) without a local service provider, (2) with populations of less than 20,000, (3) with a high proportion of low-income residents,	Reauthorizes the program through FY2018. Gives priority to applications that are not predominantly for business service but where at least 25% of customers in the proposed service territory are commercial interests. Publication of notice of applications shall include the amount and type of support requested and a list of the Census block groups or tracts to be served. The	Adopts the Senate provision with an amendment. The amendment requires USDA to establish at least 2 evaluation periods annually to compare applications to the program and set priorities, among other changes to the program. The amendment also requires USDA to establish a searchable database on the RUS website with information about applicants. Does not authorize a new

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	and (4) experiencing significant out-migration. Also establishes a maximum grant limit of 50% of a project's development costs, but gives USDA the authority to increase the grant amount to 75% for remote communities and those with low-income residents. Also establishes priority to broadband applications that offer service to the greatest proportion of unserved rural households or rural households that do not have broadband service but meet the minimum acceptable levels of service. Priority would be given to communities with populations of 20,000 or less, or those experiencing outmigration, or those that are isolated from population centers, or those that have a high percentage of low-income residents. Also authorizes a pilot program for "ultra-high speed" broadband connectivity. [Sec. 6104]	Secretary is authorized to establish a process where, at the time of an application notice, an incumbent service provider who is providing service to a remote rural area may submit to the Secretary information regarding the service offered in the application's proposed service area, so the Secretary may assess whether the application is an eligible project. The Secretary is also authorized to consider upgrade or replacement cost for construction or acquisition of facilities and equipment in considering the technology needs of customers in the proposed service area. [Sec. 6106]	grant program to accompany the existing loan guarantee program. [Sec. 6104] Also authorizes the Rural Gigabit Network Pilot Program to provide loans and grants for high-speed service to rural areas, and authorizes appropriations of \$10 million for each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6105]
Grants for NOAA Weather Radio Transmitters. Provides grant funding to public and nonprofit entities for the federal share of the cost of acquiring radio transmitter to increase coverage of rural areas by the all hazards weather radio broadcast system of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Authorizes funding of such sums as necessary for FY2008-2013, subject to annual appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 2008p]	No comparable provision.	Authorizes \$1 million each fiscal year 2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 6017]	Adopts the House provision. [Sec. 6022]
Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program. Provides grants to rural hospitals, clinics,	Reauthorizes funding at current level through FY2018. [Sec. 6201]	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$100 million to \$65 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec.	Authorizes appropriations of \$75 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6201]

Prior Law/Policy— Rural Development	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	Amends Section 203 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622) to direct USDA to participate on behalf of the interests of agriculture and rural America in all proceedings pertaining to freight rail policy of the Surface Transportation Board. [Sec. 6206]	No comparable provision.	Adopts the Senate provision. [Sec. 6202]
No comparable provision	No comparable provision.	Certain Federal Action not to be Considered Major. An action by the Secretary that does not involve the provision of federal dollars or a loan guarantee from USDA, including a debt settlement or restructuring, a lien accommodation or subordination, or the restructuring of a business entity by a borrower, in the case of a loan, grant, or loan guaranteed in the USDA Rural Development mission area, shall not be considered a major federal action. [Sec. 6206]	No comparable provision.
Regional Development Authorities			
Delta Regional Authority. The Authority is an 8-state state-federal regional planning and development entity that provides loan and grant support for economic development projects in rural counties in the Mississippi Delta area. Authorizes \$30 million annually for FY2008-2012 subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 2009aa et seq.]	Reauthorizes funding FY2014-FY2018 at the current level of \$30 million annually, subject to annual appropriations. Also makes technical amendments to the operation of the Authority. Sections 3801 through 3814 of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001]	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$30 million to \$12 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6019]	Adopts the Senate provision authorizing funding at \$30 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6026]
Northern Great Plains Regional Authority. Authorizes an economic development commission that develops regional plans and makes	Reauthorizes funding FY2014-FY2018 at the current level of \$30 million annually, subject to annual appropriations. Also makes technical amendments to the	Decreases the current authorization of appropriations from \$30 million to \$2 million each fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 6020]	Adopts the Senate provision reauthorizing current level of funding, but would require an annual audit only if funds are appropriated. [Sec. 6027]

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loans and grants for infrastructure and economic development in five Great Plains States. Authorizes \$30 million annually for FY2008-2012, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 2009bb et seq.] Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development. The 2008 farm bill (Section 14217) established three new regional development authorities: a Northern Border Regional Commission, a Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, and a Southwest Border Regional Commission. These commissions develop a regional development plan and then make infrastructure loans and grants to eligible entities in their respective regions. [40 U.S.C. 15101 et seq.] Authorizes annual appropriations of \$30 million to each of the Commissions. Not more than 10% of appropriated funds to any Commission can be used for administrative expenses. [40 U.S.C. 15751(b)]	authority. Increases the cap on administrative expenses from 5% to 10%. Sections 3821 through 3835 of the ConAct. [Sec. 6001] NOTE: See also Title XII-Miscellaneous, Section 12206, for changes made in the Senate bill to other regional commissions authorized by the 2008 farm bill. Extends the authorization of appropriations through FY2018. Allows the cap on administrative expenses for any Commission to exceed 10% should the Commission receive an annual appropriation of less than \$10 million. This provision is contained in the Miscellaneous title of the Senate bill. [Sec. 12206]	Same as the Senate provision. [Sec. 6208]	Sane as the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 6207]

Title VII. Research, Extension, and Related Matters

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research			
No comparable provision.	Establishes the “Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research,” a new nonprofit corporation designed to supplement USDA’s basic and applied research activities, and provides total mandatory funding of up to \$200 million from the Commodity Credit Corporation. Federal funding is available only to the extent that the foundation secures an equal amount of non-federal matching funds for each dollar of expenditure. The foundation will solicit and accept private donations to award grants or enter into agreements for collaborative public/private partnerships with scientists at USDA and in academia, non-profits, and the private sector. [Sec. 7601]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill except that state governments are added as potential cooperators. [Sec. 7601]
National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (NARETPA), As Amended			
Authorizes the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board. The Board reviews and provides consultation on priorities for research, extension, education, and economics to the Secretary, land-grant colleges and universities, and Congress. [7 U.S.C. 3123]	Extends authority through FY2018 and adds “consult with industry groups” to the Board’s list of duties. [Sec. 7101]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7102]	Similar to both the House and Senate bills; makes technical changes and specifies that priorities are consistent with those elsewhere in NARETPA. [Sec. 7102]
Amended by the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-465) to establish and allow USDA to appoint members to a permanent specialty crops committee responsible for studying the scope	Amends requirements to provide for diversity of the specialty crops represented, and to ensure ongoing consultation with diverse sectors of the specialty crop industry. [Sec. 7102]	Amends requirements to include research on (1) improving quality and taste of processed specialty crops and (2) use of remote sensing in production practices. [Sec. 7103]	Similar to both the House and Senate bills, and adds provisions below. [Sec. 7103]

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and effectiveness of research, extension, and economics programs affecting the specialty crop industry. [7 U.S.C. 3123a]	In Title XII – Miscellaneous: Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund. Establishes a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States that consists of amounts that are authorized to be appropriated as necessary to carry out the section. Authorization of appropriations is for each year FY2014-FY2019. The Secretary may make payments to entities engaged in (1) scientific research on diseases and pests, (2) the dissemination and commercialization of relevant information, techniques, or technology to solve citrus production disease or pest problems, and (3) the Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund Advisory Board, if established. The Citrus Advisory Board would have five members from Florida, three from Arizona or California, and one from Texas. The Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations as necessary, and not more than 5% of the Citrus Trust Fund may be used for the operations of the advisory board. The Secretary shall give strong deference to funding research projects on the proximity of citrus producers and the effects of such diseases as huanglongbing (citrus greening). [Sec. 12212]		Amends the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 [7 U.S.C. 3123a] to establish a citrus disease subcommittee within the specialty crops committee to advise the Secretary on citrus research, propose research and extension agendas and budgets, evaluate ongoing research, establish priorities for grants, and regularly consult and collaborate with USDA and other groups and institutions. [Sec. 7103] Under the Specialty Crop Research Initiative, \$25 million for FY2014-2018 are to be set aside for emergency citrus disease research. [Sec. 7306]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Authorizes a program to defray the school loans of veterinary medical school graduates who agree to serve for limited time periods in underserved areas. Funding subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 3151a]	Authorizes an additional matching competitive grant program with qualified entities to develop, implement, and sustain veterinary services. Authorizes \$10 million per year, subject to annual appropriations. [Sec. 7103]	Nearly Identical to Senate bill. [Sec. 7104]	Identical to House bill. [Sec. 7104]
Authorizes grants/fellowships to land grant colleges and universities for food and agricultural sciences education. Annual appropriations of \$60 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3152]	Reauthorizes at \$40 million per year for FY2014-18, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7104]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7105]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7105]
Authorizes USDA to enter into a wide variety of grants and other collaborative agreements with private and public educational institutions, corporations, and individuals to conduct independent research and public policy analysis on food and agriculture. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3155]	Reauthorizes at \$10 million per year, subject to appropriations. Provides preference to policy research centers that have extensive databases, models, and demonstrated experience in providing Congress with agricultural projections and analysis at the farm, regional, national, and international levels, including information and analysis relating to drought mitigation. [Sec. 7105]	Similar to the Senate bill except removes authority for making non-competitive grants and reauthorizes at \$5 million per year for FY2014-2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7106]	Similar to the House bill (removes authority for non-competitive grants) and the Senate bill (same funding but only for FY2014 through FY2018). Also specifies eligible recipients as a state agricultural experiment station, college or university or other public research institution that has a history of providing unbiased, nonpartisan economic analysis or objective, scientific information to implement drought response programs. [Sec. 7106]
Authorizes USDA to make grants to Alaska Native-serving institutions to assist in carrying out education, applied research, and related community development programs. Annual appropriations of \$10 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3156]	Reauthorizes at \$10 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7106]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7107]
Authorizes USDA to make grants for research on human nutrition intervention and health promotion.	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7107]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7108]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [Sec. 3174]			
Requires USDA to conduct pilot research program to combine medical and agricultural research. Annual appropriations of \$10 million authorized through FY2013. [Sec. 3174]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7108]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7109]
Authorizes USDA to establish a national education program for disseminating results of food and human nutrition research performed or funded by USDA. Annual appropriations of \$90 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3175]	Reauthorizes at \$90 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7107]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7109]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7110]
Authorizes animal health and disease research. Authorizes annual appropriations of \$25 million per year through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3195(a)]	Reauthorizes at \$25 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7108]	Reauthorizes at \$15 million per year for FY2013-2018, subject to appropriations [Sec. 7110]	Similar to the Senate bill, reauthorizing the program at \$25 million per year for FY2014 through FY2018, subject to appropriations. Funding is apportioned between competitive grants and capacity and infrastructure programs. [Sec. 7111]
Authorizes research on national or regional problems in agriculture. [7 U.S.C. 3196]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7111]	No comparable provision.
Authorizes annual appropriations of \$25 million through FY2012 for NARETPA Grants to upgrade agricultural and food sciences facilities at 1890 land grant colleges, including Tuskegee University. [7 U.S.C. 3222b(b)] Annual appropriations of \$8 million authorized through FY2013 for	Reauthorizes at \$25 million per year and \$8 million per year, respectively, through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7109 and Sec. 7110]	Similar to the Senate bill and amends to support tropical agricultural research in insular areas. [Sec. 7112 and Sec. 7113]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7112 and Sec. 7113]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
insular area land-grant institutions. [7 U.S.C. 3222b–2(d)]			
Authorizes grants to Hispanic-serving institutions to strengthen educational capacity. Annual appropriations of \$40 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3241]	Reauthorizes at \$40 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7111]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7115]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7115]
The term "cooperating forestry schools" means those institutions eligible to receive funds under the Act of October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a et seq.), commonly known as the McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962. [7 U.S.C. 3103(5)] The term "Hispanic-serving agricultural colleges and universities" means colleges or universities that qualify as Hispanic-serving institutions and offer degree programs in agriculture-related fields. [7 U.S.C. 3103(10)(A)]	No comparable provision.	Allows institutions to opt out of the respective designations in order to qualify as a Non-Land-Grant College of Agriculture (NLGCA). [Sec. 7101]	Similar to the House bill; adds requirement that the Secretary establish an ongoing process through which public colleges or universities may apply for designation as an NLGCA Institution not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment. [Sec. 7101]
Authorizes national research and training virtual centers. [7 U.S.C. 3222c]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7114]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7114]
Authorizes a competitive grant program to fund research and extension at Hispanic-serving agricultural universities. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized beginning FY2008 and each fiscal year thereafter. [7 U.S.C. 3243(e)(1)]	No comparable provision.	Expands authority to award competitive grants for training of Hispanic agricultural workers and Hispanic youth working in the food and agricultural sciences. [Sec. 7116]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7116]
Authorizes competitive grants for international agricultural science and education programs. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are	Reauthorizes at \$5 million per year for FY2014-2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7112]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7117]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7117]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3292b]			
Authorizes competitive grants for the acquisition of special purpose scientific research equipment. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3310a]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7118]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7118]
Authorizes university agricultural research. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3311]	Reauthorizes through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7113]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7119]	Identical to the House and Senate bill. [Sec. 7119]
Authorizes agricultural extension activities. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3312]	Reauthorizes through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7114]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7120]	Identical to the House and Senate bill. [Sec. 7120]
USDA may retain up to 4% of amounts made available for agricultural research, extension, and teaching assistance programs for the administration of those programs. [7 U.S.C. 3315]	No comparable provision.	The 4% limit does not apply to programs that currently contain a limitation that is less than 4%. To the maximum extent practicable, USDA shall enter into grants and cooperative agreements with former Department of Agriculture agricultural research facilities. USDA may enter into agreements with agricultural research organizations. [Sec. 7121]	From the House bill, retains only the provision for USDA to enter into grants and agreements with former USDA research facilities. [Sec. 7121]
Authorizes research on supplemental and alternative crops. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3319d]	Reauthorizes at \$1 million per year for FY2014-2018, subject to appropriations, and amends so that only competitive grants can be awarded. [Sec. 7115]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7122]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7122]
Authorizes competitive grants to non-land grant colleges of agriculture. Appropriations of such sums as	Reauthorizes through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7116]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7123]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7123]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3319i(b)]			
Authorizes grants for a cooperative research and extension program to encourage the development, management, and production of aquatic food species. Annual appropriations of \$7.5 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3322(b) and U.S.C. 3324]	Reauthorizes at \$5 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations, and amends so that only competitive grants can be awarded. [Sec. 7117]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7124]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7124]
Authorizes rangeland research. Annual appropriations of \$10 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3336(a)]	Reauthorizes at \$2 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7118]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7125]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7125]
Authorizes biosecurity planning/response. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3351(a)]	Reauthorizes at \$20 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7119]	Identical to the Senate bill, except annual funding is \$10 million. [Sec. 7126]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7126]
Authorizes resident instruction & distance education grants for insular area institutions of higher education. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3362(a)]	Reauthorizes at \$2 million per year for through FY2018, subject to appropriations, and amends so that only competitive grants can be awarded. [Sec. 7120]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7127]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7127]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	The recipient of a competitive grant under a covered law that involves applied research or extension and is commodity-specific or state-specific must provide matching funds or in-kind contributions of equal value to the grant. [Sec. 7128]	Similar to the House bill and adds waiver of matching funds requirement for a year with respect to a competitive grant that involves research or extension priorities established by the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board. Agencies of USDA are exempt from the matching requirement. [Sec. 7128]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Provides sense of Congress that consideration of expanding the land grant program should include enhanced funding and additional institutions. [Sec. 7129]	Central State University is designated as a land grant institution. The university becomes eligible for formula funds in FY2016. [Sec. 7129]
Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, As Amended			
Provides for research on best utilization of biological applications. Annual appropriations of \$40 million authorized. [7 U.S.C. 5814]	Reauthorizes at \$40 million per year for FY2014-2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7201]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7201]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7201]
Provides for a research and education program on integrated resource management and integrated crop management. Annual appropriations of \$20 million authorized. [7 U.S.C. 5821]	Reauthorizes at \$20 million per year for FY2014-2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7202]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7202]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7202]
Provides for information on sustainable agriculture. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as necessary. [7 U.S.C. 5831] Education/training for Cooperative Extension Service agents and other professionals is provided. Annual appropriations of \$20 million authorized. [7 U.S.C. 5832]	For FY2014-FY2018, reauthorizes appropriations of such sums as necessary for sustainable agriculture [Sec. 7203] and \$20 million per year for education/training [Sec. 7204] , subject to appropriations.	Identical to the Senate bill except reauthorizes appropriations of \$5 million per year for sustainable agriculture [Sec. 7203] and \$20 million per year for education/training. [Sec. 7204]	Identical to the House bill. [Sections 7203 and 7204]
Provides for a national genetics resources program. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 5844(b)]	Reauthorizes at \$1 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7205]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7205]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7205]
Provides for a national agricultural weather information system. Annual appropriations of \$5 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.]	Reauthorizes at \$1 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7206]	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7206]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7206]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Provides for a rural electronic commerce extension program to expand and enhance electronic commerce practices and technology to be used by small businesses in rural areas. [7 U.S.C. 5923]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7207]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7207]
Provides for a research initiative called the "Agricultural Genome Initiative" to study and map agriculturally significant genes. [7 U.S.C. 5924]	Requires USDA to encourage awards to consortia of eligible entities. [Sec. 7207]	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7208]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7208]
Provides for "high-priority research and extension" areas and initiatives, and other programs. Among other program areas identified in the 2008 farm bill included pollinator protection with specific amounts of authorized appropriations. For other programs, appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 5925]	Retains and/or removes some research areas as a "high-priority" and adds some new areas including a pulse health initiative, forestry products research, and training coordination. Reauthorizes funding levels, subject to annual appropriations, through FY2018 [Sec. 7208]	Retains and/or removes some research areas as a "high-priority" and adds coffee plant health initiative. Reauthorizes pollinator protection research grants, USDA coordination efforts, and a nationwide honey bee pest and pathogen surveillance program. Reauthorizes funding levels, subject to annual appropriations through FY2018. [Sec. 7209]	Retains and/or removes some research areas as a "high-priority" and includes a coffee plant health initiative; corn, soybean meal, cereal grains, and grain byproducts research and extension, pulse crop health initiative, and training coordination for food and agriculture protection. Reauthorizes research on pollinator protection and adds consideration for honey bee health disorders. Reauthorizes funding levels, subject to annual appropriations through FY2018. [Sec. 7209] A forestry and forestry products research and extension initiative is established to develop and disseminate science-based tools that address the needs of the forestry sector. [Sec. 7310]
Provides for research and extension on technologies for animal waste management and related air quality management and odor control. [7 U.S.C. 5925a]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7210]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7210]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Section 7206 of the 2008 farm bill established the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI), providing grants to facilitate the development of organic agriculture production and processing. Provides mandatory CCC funds of \$18 million (FY2009) and \$20 million annually (FY2010-FY2012), and authorizes annual appropriations of \$25 million (FY2009-FY2013). [7 U.S.C. 5925b]	Reauthorizes OREI with some program changes. Reauthorizes CCC funds of \$16 million (FY2014-FY2018) and extends authority for appropriated funding of \$25 million through FY2018. [Sec. 7209]	Reauthorizes OREI and establishes a priority for grant proposals found to be “scientifically meritorious” during grant proposal review. Reauthorizes CCC funds of \$20 million (FY2014-FY2018) and extends authority for appropriated funding of \$25 million through FY2018. [Sec. 7211]	Similar to the House bill, except criteria for “scientifically meritorious” is excluded. [Sec. 7211]
Provides for research and extension to enhance the production of biomass energy crops and the energy efficiency of agricultural operations. [7 U.S.C. 5925e]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7212]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7212]
Authorizes competitive research and extension grants for improving the farm business management knowledge and skills of agricultural producers. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized. [7 U.S.C. 5925f(d)]	Reauthorizes at \$5 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7210]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7213]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7213]
Authorizes regional centers of excellence. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 5925]	Reauthorizes at \$10 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. USDA may prioritize funding. [Sec. 7211]	Similar to the Senate bill but defines the composition of a center, and excludes reference to “regional” as well as specific funding levels. Requires USDA to prioritize funding. [Sec. 7214]	Similar to the House bill. [Sec. 7214]
Authorizes red meat food safety research center. [7 U.S.C. 5929]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7215]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7215]
Authorizes an assistive technology program for farmers with disabilities.	Reauthorizes at \$5 million per year through FY2018, subject to	Identical to the Senate bill except reauthorizes at \$3 million per year for	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7216]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Annual appropriations of \$6 million authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 5933(c)(1)]	appropriations. [Sec. 7212]	FY2013-FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7216]	
Authorizes National Rural Information Center Clearinghouse. Annual appropriations of \$500,000 authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 3125b(e)]	Reauthorizes at \$500,000 per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7213]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7217]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7217]
Agriculture Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA), As Amended			
USDA establishes procedures that provide for scientific peer review of agricultural research grants administered, on a competitive basis, by its National Institute of Food and Agriculture. [7 U.S.C. 7613]	Amends law to emphasize that “relevance” of the underlying research and extension programs to the affected industry shall be considered in evaluating grant applications. [Sec. 7301]	Nearly identical to Senate bill, with minor technical change. [Sec. 7301]	Identical to House bill. [Sec. 7301]
Section 406, as amended, establishes the “Integrated Research, Education, And Extension Competitive Grants Program.” Included is the Organic Transitions Program (ORG), which funds research, extension, and education programs to improve the competitiveness of organic producers and producers transitioning to organic practices. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 7626]	Reauthorizes program and extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. [Sec. 7302]	Nearly identical to Senate bill, with minor technical change. [Sec. 7302]	Nearly identical to the House and Senate bills, with minor technical change. [Sec. 7302]
Provides for a coordinated program of research, extension, and education to improve the competitiveness, viability, and sustainability of small and medium size dairy, livestock, and poultry operations. [7 U.S.C. 7627]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7303]	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Section 408(e) authorizes research on diseases of wheat, triticale, and barley caused by <i>Fusarium graminearum</i> or by <i>Tilletia indica</i> . Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 7628(e)]	Reauthorizes program at \$10 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7303]	Reauthorizes program at \$7.5 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7304]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7303]
Provides for establish a program to conduct research, testing, and evaluation of programs for the control and management of Johne's disease in livestock. [7 U.S.C. 7629]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7305]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7304]
Section 410(d) authorizes grants for youth organizations. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 7630(d)]	Reauthorizes program at \$3 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7304]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7306]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7305]
Section 7311 of the 2008 farm bill amended the AREERA to establish the Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI), providing mandatory CCC funds of \$30 million (FY2008) and \$50 million annually (FY2009-FY2012), plus authorizes \$100 million annually (FY2008-FY2013), subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 7632]	Reauthorizes SCRI and provides mandatory CCC funds of \$25 million (FY2014); \$30 million annually (FY2015-FY2016); \$65 million (FY2017); and \$50 million (FY2018 and each fiscal year thereafter). Requires USDA consult with the specialty crops committee during the peer and merit review process. [Sec. 7305]	Reauthorizes SCRI and mandatory CCC funds of \$25 million (FY2013); \$50 million annually (FY2014-FY2015); \$55 million (FY2016-FY2017); and \$65 million (FY2018 and each fiscal year thereafter). Extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. Requires USDA to award competitive grants based on an initial scientific peer review conducted by a panel of subject matter experts and a USDA review and ranking for merit, relevance, and impact conducted by a panel of specialty crop industry representatives. [Sec. 7307]	Reauthorizes SCRI and mandatory CCC funds of \$80 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds for FY2014 and each fiscal year thereafter. For each fiscal year, \$25 million of funds are to be set aside for emergency citrus disease research. Proposals require scientific peer reviews and a report to Congress on the results of consultations with specialty crops committee established in 7 U.S.C. 3123a and subcommittees, including the citrus disease subcommittee established in [Sec. 7103] of the conference agreement. Extends authority to appropriate funds of \$25 million per fiscal year for 2014-2018. [Sec. 7306]
Sec. 604 of AREERA authorizes the Food Animal Residue Avoidance	Reauthorizes program and extends authority to appropriate funds through	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7308]	Identical to the House and Senate bills.

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Database. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 7642]	FY2018. [Sec. 7306]		[Sec. 7307]
Sec. 612 of AREERA authorizes National Swine Research Center. [P.L. 105-185; 112 Stat. 605]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7309]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7308]
AREERA establishes the Office of Pest Management Policy to coordinate USDA's policies and activities related to pesticides and pest management tools. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as necessary through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 7653]	Reauthorizes appropriations of \$3 million annually (FY2014- FY2018). [Section 7307]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7310]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7309]
	Amends Title VI of AREERA [7 U.S.C. 7651 et seq.] to establish four “Regional Integrated Pest Management Centers” (located in the north central, northeastern, southern, and western regions) to provide research and extension programs, outreach, and response to information needs, among other purposes. [Sec. 7308]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
Requires USDA to conduct a performance evaluation to determine whether federally funded agricultural research, extension, and education programs result in public goods that have national or multistate significance. [7 U.S.C. 7671 et seq.]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7311]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7311]
Authorities in Other Laws			
Provides for development of critical agricultural materials. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are	Reauthorizes at \$2 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7401]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7401]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7401]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 178n]			
1994 institutions (tribally controlled colleges) are defined and funded. For capacity building and research grants, Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 301]	Updates the list of institutions. Makes changes in grant process. Reauthorizes program and extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. [Sec. 7402]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7402]	Same as the Senate bill, except changes to updated list take effect October 1, 2014. [Sec. 7402]
Authorizes funding for costs of agricultural research facilities (experiment stations) under the Research Facilities Act. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 390d(a)]	Extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. [Sec. 7403]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7403]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7403]
Authorizes carbon cycle research. [7 U.S.C. 6711]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7404]	No comparable provision.
The Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) makes competitive grants for fundamental and applied research, and for purchasing research equipment. Authorized funding at \$700 million annually from FY2008 through FY2013, subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 450i]	Reauthorizes at \$700 million per year for AFRI through FY2018. Directs USDA to streamline the competitive grant process for eligible institutions with limited resources. [Sec. 7404]	Similar to the Senate bill. Adds emphasis on plant-based foods that are major sources of nutrients of concern, zoonotic diseases in wildlife reservoirs presenting a potential concern to public health or domestic livestock, data for safe and effective therapeutic applications of animal drugs, conservation practices and technologies designed to address nutrient losses and improve water quality, pest management for minor agricultural use and for use on specialty crops. [Sec. 7405]	Similar to House bill, except research emphasis is eliminated for plant-based foods and added for epizootic diseases in domestic livestock (including deer, elk, and bison). Adds foundations to the list of eligible entities and requires matching contribution by commodity promotion boards. [Sec. 7404]
USDA operates a National Agricultural Library to serve as the primary agricultural information resource of the United States. [7 U.S.C. 3125a]	Reauthorizes through FY2018 the authority to lease property of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center or the Library to any individual or entity. [Sec. 7405]	Similar to the Senate bill, except also requires reports to Congress at specified intervals. [Sec. 7511]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7511]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	For annual funds made available to the National Agricultural Library, the Secretary shall use not more than \$5 million per year to support the dissemination of objective agricultural and food law research and information through partnerships with institutions of higher education. [Sec. 7602]	No comparable provision.	Same as Senate bill, with technical modifications. [Sec. 7603]
The Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-306) authorizes educational and technical aid via state extension agencies and eligible universities and colleges. Authorizes annual appropriations of \$30 million (FY2009-FY2013). [16 U.S.C. 1671-1676]	Reauthorizes at \$30 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7406]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7406]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7405]
Section 10 of the National Aquaculture Act of 1980 establishes USDA as the lead Federal agency for coordinating and disseminating national aquaculture information. Authorizes annual appropriations of \$3 million through FY2013. [16 U.S.C. 2801]	Extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. [Sec. 7407]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7407]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7406]
Authorized through April 4, 2001, the use of remote sensing to anticipate potential food, feed, and fiber shortages, and to provide timely information to assist farmers with planting decisions. [7 U.S.C. 5935]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7408]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7407]
Requires reports on producers and handlers for organic products [7 U.S.C. 5925b note; P.L. 107-171] , genetically modified pest-protected plants [P.L. 107-171; 116 Stat.	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7409]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7408]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
462], and nutrient banking for the purpose of enhancing the health and viability of watersheds in areas with large concentrations of animal producing units [7 U.S.C. 5925a note; P.L. 107-171]. Establishes the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program; provides training, education, outreach/technical assistance initiatives. Provides mandatory CCC funds of \$18 million (FY2009) and \$19 million annually (FY2010-FY2012), plus authorizes \$30 million annually (FY2008-FY2013), subject to appropriations. [7 U.S.C. 3319f] Under Section 8 of P.L. 87-788 (commonly known as the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act), the term “State” includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. [16 U.S.C. 582a-7] Under Section 1431 of P.L. 99-198; 99 Stat. 1556), appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized through FY2013 for the planning, construction, acquisition, alternation, and repair of buildings and other public improvements, including the cost of acquiring or obtaining rights to use land, of or used by the Agricultural Research Service.	Reauthorizes mandatory funding of \$17 million per year for FY2014-FY2018 (to be available until expended) and extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. State grants are to be made on a competitive basis for establishing and improving farm safety at the local level.[Sec. 7408] Adds American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia to the list of included territories. [Sec. 8301] No comparable provision.	Reauthorizes mandatory funding of \$20 million per year for FY2014-FY2018 (to be available until expended) and extends authority to appropriate funds through FY2018. Not less than 5% of funds are to be used to support beginning farmers who are military veterans. Recipients of grants may not use more than 10% of funds for indirect costs. [Sec. 7410] Adds American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to the list of included territories. [Sec. 7411] No comparable provision.	Similar to the House bill, except “farm safety and awareness” is added to the list of program topics. [Sec. 7409] No change to current law. Reauthorizes through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7410]
Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008			
Establishes a communication center to prepare for an agricultural disease	Reauthorizes programs at \$2 million per year through FY2018, subject to	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7501]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7501]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
emergency or threat to agricultural biosecurity. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized for FY2008 through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8912]	appropriations. [Sec. 7501]		
Provides assistance to build local capacity in agricultural biosecurity planning, preparedness, and response. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized for FY2008 through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8913]	Reauthorizes at \$15 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7502]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7502]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7502]
Establishes a competitive grant program to encourage basic and applied research and the development of qualified agricultural countermeasures to respond to an outbreak of plant disease. Annual appropriations of \$50 million are authorized for FY2008 through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8921(b)]	Reauthorizes program at \$15 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7503]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7503]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7503]
Establishes a competitive grant program to promote the development of teaching programs in disciplines closely allied to the food and agriculture system to increase the number of trained individuals with an expertise in agricultural biosecurity. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized for FY2008 through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8922(e)]	Reauthorizes at \$5 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7504]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7504]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7504]
Prohibits the Grazinglands Research Laboratory at El Reno, Oklahoma from being declared excess or surplus Federal property.	Reauthorizes provision through FY2018. [Sec. 7511]	Extends authorization period by 5 years (through FY2018). [Sec. 7512]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7512]

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
In the annual budget process, the President is required to submit to Congress a single budget line item reflecting the total amount requested by the President for funding for research, education, and extension activities of the Research, Education, and Economics mission area of USDA for each fiscal year and for the preceding 5 years. [7 U.S.C. 7614c]	Requires the budget submission to include sufficient information for Congress to thoroughly evaluate and approve future spending plans with regard to extramural competitive grants programs and intramural research spending. New language is added to create transparency and accountability for USDA research programs. [Sec. 7512]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7513]	Same as the Senate bill except also provides for the addition of clarifying information provided by USDA. [Sec. 7513]
Establishes a program of research relating to natural products, including products from plant, marine, and microbial sources. Appropriations of such sums as necessary are authorized for FY2008 through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 5937]	Reauthorizes at \$7 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7513]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7517]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 7515]
Establishes bioenergy research programs through “sun” grants to land grant institutions and five regional centers. The research is to enhance national energy security through the development, distribution, and implementation of biobased energy technologies. Annual appropriations of \$75 million (FY2008-FY2013) are authorized [7 U.S.C. 8114]	Consolidates and amends the Sun Grant Program to expand input from other appropriate federal agencies and replace authority for gasification research with bioproducts research. Makes program competitive by removing designation of certain universities as regional centers. Reauthorizes at \$75 million per year through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 7514]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7518]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 7516]
Authorizes research and education grants to study the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. [7 U.S.C. 3202]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7514]	No comparable provision.
Authorizes competitive grants for a Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network. [7 U.S.C. 5936]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7515]	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Authorizes competitive grants to carry out a seed distribution program to administer and maintain the distribution of vegetable seeds donated by commercial seed companies. [7 U.S.C. 415-1]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7516]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7514]
Requires a study and report on food deserts (area with limited access to affordable food). [P.L. 110-246; 122 Stat. 2039]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7519]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7517]
Authorizes competitive grants for agricultural and rural transportation research and education activities. [Sec. 7 U.S.C. 5938]	No comparable provision.	Repeals current law. [Sec. 7520]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7518]
USDA may negotiate agreements granting concessions at the National Arboretum to nonprofit scientific or educational organizations. [Sec. 20 U.S.C. 196]	No comparable provision.	Net proceeds from the agreements shall be used exclusively for research and educational work for the benefit of the National Arboretum and for the operation of facilities. A non-profit organization that entered into an agreement may recognize donors if that recognition is approved in advance by the Secretary. [Sec. 7601]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 7602]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Requires USDA to submit to Congress a report on the fungus fusarium oxysporum f. sp. vasinfectum race 4 and the impact of such fungus on cotton. [Sec. 7602]	Identical to House bill. [Sec. 7604]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	USDA may authorize a non-federal entity to construct, at no cost and without obligation of the federal government, a facility for use by the Agricultural Research Service on land owned by the agency. Subject to certain conditions, the	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Research	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
		facility may be accepted as a gift if the value does not exceed \$5 million. [Sec. 7603]	
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Miscellaneous technical corrections. [Sec. 7604]	Miscellaneous technical corrections. [Sec. 7605]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Allows an institution of higher education to grow industrial hemp if cultivated for purposes of research and if allowed under the laws of the State in which the institution is located. Establishes a definition for “industrial hemp” to mean “the plant <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. and any part of such plant, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.” [Sec. 7605]	Adopts the House provision with changes, authorizing an institution of higher education or State department of agriculture to grow or cultivate industrial hemp for research purposes if the laws of the State permit its growth and cultivation. [Sec. 7606]

Title VIII. Forestry

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Program Repeal			
Sec. 4 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (CFAA, P.L. 95-313), as amended, authorizes and establishes the Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP) between FY2002-FY2008. The program was not reauthorized in the 2008 farm bill. [16 U.S.C. 2301]	Repeals FLEP, effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 8001]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8001]	Similar to the House and Senate bills except effective date is eliminated. [Sec. 8001]
Sec. 6 of the CFAA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Watershed Forestry Assistance Program (WFAP) between FY2004-FY2008. Funding has never been appropriated. [16 U.S.C. 2301b]	No comparable provision.	Repeals WFAP, effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 8002]	Similar to the House bill except effective date is eliminated. [Sec. 8002]
Sec. 18 of the CFAA, as amended, authorizes and establishes the Cooperative National Forest Products Marketing Program between FY1988-FY1991. Since FY1993, funding is appropriated through the Economic Action Program (EAP), administered by the U.S. Forest Service. [16 U.S.C. 2112]	No comparable provision.	Repeals the Cooperative National Forest Products Marketing Program. [Sec. 8003]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8003]
Sec. 8402 of the 2008 farm bill, as amended, authorizes the Hispanic-serving institution agricultural land national resources leadership program to provide undergraduate forestry scholarships. Funding has never been appropriated.	Repeals the Hispanic-serving institution agricultural land national resources leadership program, effective October 1, 2013. [Sec. 8002]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8004]	Similar to the House and Senate bills except effective date is eliminated. [Sec. 8004]

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
[16 U.S.C. 1649a]			
Sec. 303 of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA, P.L. 108-148), as amended, authorizes and establishes the Tribal watershed forestry assistance program between FY2004-FY2008. Funding has never been appropriated. [16 U.S.C. 6542]	Repeals the Tribal watershed forestry assistance program, effective October, 1, 2013. [Sec. 8003]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8005]	Similar to the House and Senate bills except effective date is eliminated. [Sec. 8005]
Sec. 322 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1993 (P.L. 102-381, also known as the Appeals Reform Act), requires the U.S. Forest Service to provide public notice, comment, and appeals for land and resource management plans and projects developed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 [16 U.S.C. 1612, note]	No comparable provision.	Repeals Sec. 322. [Sec. 8006]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8006]
Sec. 428 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012, requires USDA to implement a pre-decisional objection process for projects implementing land and resource management plans developed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. [16 U.S.C. 6515, note]	No comparable provision.	Prohibits Sec. 428 from applying to any project or activity implementing a land and resource management plan that is categorically excluded from an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). [Sec. 8006]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8006]
Reauthorization of Forestry-Related Programs			
Sec. 2A(f)(1) of the CFAA, as amended, authorizes up to \$10 million in annual appropriations between FY2008-FY2012 to carry	Reauthorizes funding to carry out the state-wide assessment and strategies for forest resources at \$10 million annually through FY2018. [Sec. 8101]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8101]

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
out the state-wide assessment and strategies for forest resources . [16 U.S.C. 2101a(f)(1)]			
Sec. 2A(c) of the CFAA, as amended, directs the coordination of certain specified federal, state, and tribal parties in the development of state-wide assessment and strategies for forest resources . [16 U.S.C. 2101a(c)]	No comparable provision.	Adds military installments, where feasible, to the list of coordinating agencies. [Sec. 8101]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8101]
Sec. 7 of the CFAA, as amended, permanently authorizes such sums as necessary to be appropriated to carry out the Forest Legacy Program (FLP) . FLP was created to protect forests that might soon be cleared for non-forest uses and received average annual appropriations of approximately \$58 million from FY2008-FY2012. [16 U.S.C. 2103c]	No comparable provision.	Eliminates permanent authority to receive annual appropriations of such sums as necessary, and instead authorizes FLP to receive such sums as necessary for FY2013 and \$55 million annually between FY2014 and FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 8102]	No comparable provision
Sec. 7a of the CFAA, as amended, permanently authorizes such sums as necessary to be appropriated to carry out the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation program . The program provides financial assistance to local governments, tribes, and nonprofit organizations for preventing the conversion of forestland to non-forest uses. Appropriations between FY2010-FY2012 for this program were less than \$2 million annually. [16 U.S.C. 2103d]	No comparable provision.	Eliminates permanent authority to receive annual appropriations of such sums as necessary, and instead authorizes the program to receive such sums as necessary for FY2013 and \$1.5 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 8103]	No comparable provision

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Sec. 2371(d)(2) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624, 1990 farm bill), as amended, authorizes appropriations of \$5 million annually through FY2013 to carry out the rural revitalization technologies program . [7 U.S.C. 6601(d)(2)]	Reauthorizes funding to carry out the rural revitalization technologies program at \$5 million annually through FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 8201]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8201]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 8201]
Sec. 2405 of the Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1990 (within the 1990 farm bill), as amended, authorizes such sums as necessary to be appropriated to administer the Office of International Forestry until FY2013. The office received an average annual appropriation of approximately \$7.5 million from FY2008-FY2012. [7 U.S.C. 6704]	Reauthorizes the Office of International Forestry to receive such sums as necessary through FY2018 subject to appropriations. [Sec. 8202]	Similar to Senate bill, except authorizes such sums as necessary for FY2013 and \$6 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 8202]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8202]
Sec. 347 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 105-277), as amended, authorizes the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to enter into stewardship end-result contracting projects (stewardship contracts) to enter into contracts or agreements for services to achieve land management goals. Authority expires September 30, 2013. [16 U.S.C. 2104, note]	Repeals current authority and adds similar provisions to create a new Sec. 603 of the HFRA, as amended. Authorizes stewardship contracts, of 5-10 years, to achieve specified land management goals. Includes accounting, performance, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting requirements. [Sec. 8204]	Reauthorizes current authority to September 30, 2018, gives the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to consider a contract entered under this authority as a contract for the sale of property, and requires fire liability provisions be incorporated into all contracts and agreements entered under this authority. [Sec. 8204]	Similar to the Senate bill except adds a new Sec. 604 of the HFRA, as amended, and includes the fire liability provisions from the House bill. [Sec. 8205]

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Sec. 508 of the HFRA, as amended, authorizes the Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) to receive \$9.75 million of mandatory funding annually through FY2012. [16 U.S.C. 3578] Sec. 502(e)(3) of the HFRA, as amended, authorizes the enrollment of acreage owned by Indian tribes into HFRP through 30-year contracts, 10-year cost-share agreements, or any combination thereof. [16 U.S.C. 6572(e)(3)]	Eliminates mandatory funding authority and replaces with authorization to receive appropriations of \$9.75 million annually through FY2018. Adds a definition of “acreage owned by Indian tribes.” Enrollment options are unchanged. Provides flexibility for funding technical assistance. [Sec. 8205]	Eliminates mandatory funding authority and replaces with authorization to receive appropriations of \$9.75 million annually through FY2018. Provides flexibility for funding technical assistance. Does not include the Senate language related to acreage owned by Indian tribes. [Sec. 8203]	Similar to the Senate bill except appropriations are authorized at \$12 million annually. [Sec. 8203]
National Forest Critical Area Response			
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Note: The National Forest Critical Area Response subtitle is similar to a stand-alone bill introduced in the House (H.R. 1895). [Sec. 8301-7304]	No comparable provision
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Defines critical area, National Forest System, and Secretary. [Sec. 7301]	No comparable provision
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Requires the designation of critical areas with the National Forest system to address deteriorating forest health and future risks to forest health. Requires USDA to use the most recent annual forest health aerial surveys to determine current forest health, and the National Insect and Disease Risk map to determine future risks to forest health. The first critical area must be designated within 60-days of enactment and critical areas will not expire for 10-years. [Sec. 8302]	No comparable provision
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Allows the use of expedited procedures set forth in HFRA (environmental analysis, administrative review, and judicial review), with some modifications, to be used for	No comparable provision

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Sec. 331 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2001 (P.L. 106-291), as amended, authorizes the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Colorado to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with the state of Colorado to provide watershed restoration and protection services on adjacent federal land—referred to as the Good Neighbor Authority. Sec. 337 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-447), as amended, extends the authority to the Forest Service in the state of Utah. Authority expires September 30, 2013.	No comparable provision.	critical areas. Exempts critical areas from the notice and comment and appeals requirements for land and resource management plans and projects. Excludes projects less than 10,000 acres from conducting an EA or an EIS under NEPA, or a special administrative review under Sec. 105 of the HFRA, unless the land is in a National Wilderness Preservation System, federal land where vegetation removal is prohibited, wilderness study area, or inconsistent with the land and resource management plan. [Sec. 8303] Extends the Good Neighbor Authority to any state that contains National Forest System land and authorizes state foresters to provide forest, rangeland, watershed restoration, management, and protection services. Agreements and contracts are exempt from certain timber sale requirements. NEPA decisions may not be delegated through agreements or contracts. Adds commercial harvesting or other mechanical vegetative treatments as an authorized service. [Sec. 8304]	Similar to the House bill except also extends the authority nationwide for public lands managed by BLM, and excludes lands designated as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or lands that otherwise contain vegetative removal restrictions. [Sec. 8206]
No comparable provision.	Requires USDA to designate treatment areas in at least one national forest in each state, if requested by the Governor of the state, where there is declining forest health from insect or disease infestation. Specifies that projects	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill except specifies treatment areas to be at a landscape scale and includes a limited categorical exclusion for projects of less than 3,000 acres. Authorizes the program through

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	conducted in treatment areas are to be conducted under the HFRA hazardous fuels reduction project authority. Authorizes appropriations of \$200 million annually through FY2018. New Sec. 602 of the HFRA [Sec. 8203]		FY2024. [Sec. 8204]
Miscellaneous Forestry Provisions			
Sec. 4 of the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act (P.L. 87-788), as amended, establishes funding requirements for college and university forestry-related research. [16 U.S.C. 582a-3]	Waives the matching requirements for 1890 Institutions for allocations below \$200,000. [Sec. 8301(a)]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision
Sec. 8 of the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act, as amended, defines ‘states’ as including Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. [16 U.S.C. 582a-7]	Adds Federated States of Micronesia, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia to the definition of ‘state.’ [Sec. 8301(b)]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision
Sec. 3(e) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-307), as amended, requires USDA to establish a forest inventory and analysis program for public and private forests and their resources. [16 U.S.C. 1642(e)]	Requires USDA to revise the strategic plan for forest inventory and analysis and report to Congress. [Sec. 8302]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8401]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8301]
Sec. 1252 of FSA, as amended, authorizes an Agriculture Conservation Experienced Service Program (ACES) , such that USDA can enter into agreements with organizations to provide technical assistance (excludes administrative tasks) using qualified individuals 55 years or older. [16 U.S.C. 3851]	No comparable provision.	Authorizes a program similar to the Agricultural Conservation Experienced Services (ACES) program under the conservation title (Title II) to provide technical services for conservation-related programs and authorities on National Forest Service lands. [Sec. 8402]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8302]

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Sec. 3(d)(2) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-307), as amended, sets research and education priorities for the Forest Service. [16 U.S.C. 1642(d)(2)]	No comparable provision.	Adds demonstrating the beneficial characteristics of wood as a green building material as a research and education priority and requires the Secretary to submit an annual report to Congress describing the Forest Service's research on and application of wood as a green building material. [Sec. 8403]	No comparable provision
Sec. 14(g) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 [16 U.S.C. 472a(g)] requires the physical designation or marking of trees or forest products for timber sale harvests.	No comparable provision.	Authorizes the Forest Service to designate harvest material through description (describing specific characteristics of trees for harvest, such as a certain species of tree with a given stump diameter) or prescription (prescribing the desired post-harvest characteristics, such as thinning a stand to a specific basal area factor), in addition to physically designating or marking individual trees for harvest. [Sec. 8404]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8303]
No comparable provision.	Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to serve as an intermediary between States seeking reimbursement of fire funds, subject to terms and conditions. [Sec. 8303]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8405]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 8304]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report to Congress containing an assessment of the raw material needs and ability of the national forests to fulfill those needs of wood-producing facilities located within 100 miles of a national forest, and a comparison of the volume of timber sold and harvested from each national forest to the allowable sale quality indicated in each Forest Plan for the past decade [Sec. 8406]	No comparable provision

Prior Law/Policy—Forestry	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provisions.	No comparable provision.	Requires the Secretary to submit a report to Congress on the status of national forest roads and trails. [Sec. 8407]	No comparable provision
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Authorizes the Forest Service to establish a large airtanker and aerial asset lease program and to enter into mulityear lease contracts for up to five aircraft, subject to appropriations. [Sec. 8408]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8305]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Authorizes the conveyance of a parcel of National Forest System land in the Jefferson National Forest in Wise County, VA. [Sec. 8408]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 8306]
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Authorizes any project conducted within two years in response to a presidential disaster or emergency declaration to be categorically excluded from an environmental assessment or environmental impact assessment. [Sec. 8410]	No comparable provision

Title IX. Energy

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Definitions			
Advanced Biofuel. Fuel derived from renewable biomass other than corn kernel starch. Includes biofuel derived from sugar and starch other than corn kernel starch, renewable biodiesel, biogas produced from organic matter, as well as other fuels (e.g., home heating fuels, and aviation and jet fuels) from cellulosic biomass (including organic waste material). [7 U.S.C. 8101(3)]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]
Biobased Product. A commercial or industrial product—i.e., intermediate, feedstock, or end product (other than food or feed)—composed in whole or in part of biological products including renewable agricultural and forestry materials. [7 U.S.C. 8101(4)]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Similar to current law except for the explicit inclusion of forestry materials that meet biobased content requirements, notwithstanding the market share the product holds, the age of the product, or whether the market for the product is new or emerging. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]
Biofuel. A fuel derived from renewable biomass. [7 U.S.C. 8101(5)]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]
Biomass Conversion Facility. A facility that converts renewable biomass into heat, power, biobased products, or advanced biofuels. [7 U.S.C. 8101(6)]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]
Biorefinery. A facility (including equipment and processes) that converts renewable biomass into	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
biofuels and biobased products, and may produce electricity. [7 U.S.C. 8101(7)]			
No comparable provision.	Forest Product. A product made from materials derived from the practice of forestry or the management of growing timber including pulp, paper, paperboard, pellets, lumber, and wood products, and any recycled products derived from forest materials. [Sec. 9001]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9001]	Identical to the House and Senate bills [Sec. 9001]
Renewable Biomass. Includes- (A) materials, pre-commercial thinnings, or invasive species from National Forest System land and public lands that are: byproducts of designated preventive treatments (removed to reduce hazardous fuels, to reduce or to contain disease or insect infestation, or to restore ecosystem health), not used for higher value products, and harvested in accordance with applicable law and land management plans and requirements for old-growth maintenance, restoration, and management and large-tree retention, or (B) any organic matter available on a recurring basis from non-federal or Indian land including: renewable plant material (including agricultural commodities, plants and trees, and algae) and waste material (including crop residue, vegetative waste, wood waste and residues, animal waste and byproducts, and food and yard waste). [7 U.S.C. 8101(12)]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable definition.	Renewable Chemical. A monomer, polymer, plastic, formulated product, or chemical substance produced from renewable biomass. [Sec. 9001]	No comparable definition.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9001]
Renewable Energy. Energy derived from a wind, solar, renewable biomass, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, or hydroelectric source. [7 U.S.C. 8101(13)]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]	Same as current law. [Sec. 9001]
No comparable definition.	No comparable definition.	Renewable Energy System. A system that produces energy from a renewable source including distribution components necessary to move energy produced by such a system to the initial point of sale, but not any mechanism for dispensing energy at retail (e.g., a blender pump). [Sec. 9001]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 9001]
Authorized Programs			
Biobased Markets Program. Extended by the 2008 farm bill. Requires federal agencies to purchase products with maximum biobased content subject to availability and flexibility and performance standards. Minimum biobased content standards applied to federal contracts on case-by-case basis. Continued voluntary labeling. Authorized mandatory funding of \$1 million for FY2008 and \$2 million annually for FY2009-FY2012; no mandatory funding was authorized for FY2013. Authorized to be appropriated \$2 million annually for FY2009-FY2013 for	Extends the Biobased Markets Program through FY2018 including, in addition to preference for biobased products, establish a targeted biobased-only procurement requirement for federal agencies. Limits reporting on the availability, relative price, performance and environmental and public health benefits of biobased materials subject to the availability of data. Adds reporting requirements of quantities and types of biobased products purchased by procuring federal agencies and a focus on biobased content requirements (explicitly including forest products). Mandates (within 1 year of enactment) designation	Extends current law through FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$2 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. No mandatory funding is authorized. [Sec. 9002]	Similar to the Senate bill but removes the outreach, education, and promotion component and provides that the economic impact study be completed within one year of enactment. [Sec. 9002]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
testing and labeling. [7 U.S.C. 8102] Biorefinery Assistance Program. Established by the 2008 farm bill. Assists in development of new and emerging technologies for advanced biofuels by providing competitive grants (up to 30% of total project costs) and loan guarantees (limited to \$250 million or 80% of project cost) for construction and/or retrofitting of demonstration-scale biorefineries to demonstrate the commercial viability of one or more processes for converting renewable biomass to advanced biofuels. Provided mandatory funding of \$75 million in FY2009 and \$245 million in FY2010, available until expended, for loan guarantees. Authorized to be	of intermediate ingredients or feedstocks and assembled and finished biobased products according to guidelines. Adds auditing and compliance activities to ensure proper use of biobased labeling. Adds an outreach, education, and promotion component (with annual reports) to increase awareness of biobased products. Mandates study (and report) by USDA to assess economic impact of biobased product industry, due 180 days after enactment. Encourages expedited coordination, review and approval (with appropriate technical assistance) of forest-related biobased products. Authorizes mandatory funding of \$3 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$2 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9002] Renamed as the Biorefinery, Renewable Chemical, and Biobased Product Manufacturing Assistance Program. Extends and expands the program to include renewable chemical (as defined above in Sec. 9001) and biobased product manufacturing (defined as development, construction, and retrofitting of technologically new commercial-scale processing and manufacturing equipment and required facilities used to convert renewable chemicals and other biobased outputs into commercial-scale end products). Extends grants and loan guarantee availability to the development and construction of renewable chemical and biobased product manufacturing facilities. Authorized	Extends current law through FY2018 except that the program is limited to loan guarantees (grants are eliminated); demonstration-scale biorefineries are no longer eligible for loan guarantees. Authorizes to be appropriated \$75 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. No mandatory funding is authorized. [Sec. 9003]	Similar to the Senate bill but eliminates grant funding, directs USDA to ensure diversity in types of projects approved, and caps the funds used for loan guarantees to promote biobased product manufacturing at 15% of the total available mandatory funds. In addition, it authorizes mandatory funding of \$100 million for FY2014 and \$50 million each for FY2015-FY2016, plus it authorizes to be appropriated \$75 million for each of FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9003]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
appropriated \$150 million annually for FY2009-13 for grants. [7 U.S.C. 8103]	mandatory funding of \$100 million for FY2014 and \$58 million each for FY2015-FY2016, but not more than \$25 million of FY2014-FY2015 may be used to promote biobased product manufacturing. Authorized to be appropriated \$150 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9003]		
Repowering Assistance Program. Established by the 2008 farm bill. Provides funds to reduce or eliminate the use of fossil fuels for processing or power in biorefineries in existence at enactment. Not more than 5% of funds are available to eligible producers with a refining capacity exceeding 150 million gallons of advanced biofuel per year. Provided mandatory CCC funding of \$35 million for FY2009, available until expended. Authorized to be appropriated \$15 million annually for FY2009-FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8104]	No comparable provision.	Extends current law through FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$10 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. No mandatory funding is authorized. [Sec. 9004]	Similar to the House bill but includes authority for mandatory funding of \$12 million for FY2014, available until expended. [Sec. 9004]
Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels. Established by the 2008 farm bill. Provides payments to producers to support and expand production of advanced biofuels by entering into contracts to pay producers for production of eligible advanced biofuels. Provided mandatory funding of \$55 million (FY2009), \$55 million (FY2010), \$85 million (FY2011), and \$105 million (FY2012), available until expended.	Extends the Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels Program through FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$20 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. No mandatory funding is authorized. [Sec. 9004]	Nearly identical to the Senate bill, except the House authorizes to be appropriated \$50 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9005]	Similar to the House and Senate bills but includes authority for mandatory funding of \$15 million for each of FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9005]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Authorized to be appropriated \$25 million annually (FY2009-13) [7 U.S.C. 8105] Biodiesel Fuel Education Program. Extended by the 2008 farm bill. Awards competitive grants to nonprofit organizations that educate fleet operators and the public on biodiesel benefits. Provided mandatory CCC funding of \$1 million annually (FY2008-FY2012). Authorized to be appropriated \$1 million for FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8106] Rural Energy for America Program (REAP). Established by the 2008 farm bill. Provides financial assistance of grants, guaranteed loans, and combined grants and guaranteed loans for the development and construction of renewable energy systems (RES) and for energy efficiency improvement (EEl) projects (eligible entities include rural small businesses and agricultural producers); grants for conducting energy audits and for conducting renewable energy development assistance (eligible entities include state, tribe, or local governments, land-grant colleges and universities, rural electric cooperatives, and public power entities); and grants for conducting RES feasibility studies (eligible entities include rural small businesses and agricultural producers). Grants are limited to	Extends the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program through FY2018. Authorizes mandatory funding of \$1 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$1 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9005] Extends REAP through FY2018. Grants are limited to the lesser of \$500,000 or 25% of the cost of the RES or EEl activity. Adds a council (as defined in section 1528 of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981) as an eligible entity, and adds “such as for agricultural and associated residential purposes” to clarify the type of renewable energy system that may be purchased. Repeals the use of REAP funds for feasibility studies. Adds a 3-tiered application process with separate application processes for grants and loan guarantees for RES and EEl projects based on the project cost: tier-1 for projects ≤ \$80,000; tier-2 for \$80,000 < projects < \$200,000; and tier-3 for projects > \$200,000. Authorizes mandatory funding of \$68.2 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$20 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9006]	Extends the Biodiesel Fuel Education Program through FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$2 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. No mandatory funding is authorized. [Sec. 9006] Nearly identical to the Senate bill except that the grant ceiling of \$500,000 is not imposed in the House, and it is silent as regards use of funds for feasibility studies. No mandatory funding is authorized—instead, \$45 million is authorized to be appropriated annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9007]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9006] Similar to the Senate bill but strikes the provision clarifying the type of renewable energy system that may be purchased and strikes the \$500,000 cap on grants for renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements. In addition, mandatory funding of \$50 million is authorized for FY2014 and each fiscal year thereafter. [Sec. 9007]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
\$500,000 for RES and \$250,000 for EEI activities up to 25% of the cost of the RES or EEI activity. Loan guarantees are limited to a max of \$25 million and a min of \$5,000 up to 75% of the cost of a funded activity. Provides mandatory funds: \$55 million (FY2009), \$60 million (FY2010), \$70 million (FY2011), and \$70 million (FY2012), available until expended. Authorizes \$25 million annually, subject to appropriations (FY2009-FY2013). [7 U.S.C. 8107] Biomass Research & Development Initiative (BRDI). Created originally under the Biomass Research & Development Act of 2000 [P.L. 106-224], and extended by the 2008 farm bill. Provides competitive funding as grants, contracts, and financial assistance for research, development, and demonstration of technologies and processes leading to commercial production of biofuels and biobased products. Provides for coordination between USDA and DOE work related to biofuels and biobased products research and development programs through the Biomass Research and Development Board. Provides mandatory funding: \$20 million (FY2009), \$28 million (FY2010), \$30 million (FY1022), and \$40 million (FY2012). Authorizes to be appropriated \$35 million annually (FY2009-FY2013). [7 U.S.C. 8108]	Extends BRDI through FY2018. Authorizes mandatory funding of \$26 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$30 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9007]	Extends BRDI through FY2018. No mandatory funding is authorized. Authorizes to be appropriated \$20 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9008]	Extends BRDI through FY2018. Authorizes mandatory funding of \$3 million annually for four fiscal years, FY2014-FY2017. Authorizes to be appropriated \$20 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9007]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Rural Energy Self-Sufficiency Initiative. Established by amended Sec. 9009 [Sec. 9001] of 2008 farm bill. Provides cost-share grants (up to 50%) for rural communities to assess energy systems and make improvements. Authorizes to be appropriated \$5 million annually (FY2009-FY2013); however, no funds were ever appropriated and no rules were ever promulgated. [7 U.S.C. 8109]	No provision. Hence, program funding authority would expire after FY2013.	No provision. Hence, program funding authority would expire after FY2013.	No provision. Hence, program funding authority would expire after FY2013.
Feedstock Flexibility Program. Established by the 2008 farm bill. Authorizes use of CCC funds (such sums as necessary) to purchase sugar (intended for food use but deemed to be in surplus) for resale as a biomass feedstock to produce bioenergy. USDA would implement the program only in those years where purchases are determined to be necessary to ensure that the sugar program operates at no cost to the federal government. [7 U.S.C. 8110]	Extends the Feed Stock Flexibility Program through FY2018. [Sec. 9008]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9009]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 9009]
Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP). Established by the 2008 farm bill. Provides financial assistance to owners and operators of agricultural land and nonindustrial private forest land who wish to establish, produce, and deliver biomass feedstocks under two categories of assistance: (A) establishment and annual payments provided under contract between	Extends BCAP through FY2018. Changes enrolled land eligibility; includes residue from crops receiving Title I payments as eligible material, but extends exclusion to any whole grain from a Title I crop, as well as bagasse and algae. One-time establishment payments are limited to no more than 50% of cost of establishment, not to exceed \$500 per acre (\$750/acre for socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers). CHST matching payments may	Extends BCAP through FY2018. Removes criteria defining eligible materials and exclusions to eligible materials. Removes all support for CHST. No mandatory funding is authorized. Authorizes to be appropriated \$75 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9010]	Similar to the Senate bill but provides that funding for CHST payments are to be available for a 2-year period for an eligible applicant. Also, it provides that funding under the subsection shall be available for technical assistance. In addition, mandatory funding of \$25 million is authorized for each of FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9010]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
USDA and participating producers, including a one-time payment of up to 75% of cost of establishment for perennial crops, and annual payments (rental rates based on a set of criteria) of up to 5 years for non-woody and 15 years for woody perennial biomass crops, and (B) matching payments at a rate of \$1 for each \$1 per ton provided, up to \$45 per ton, for a period of 2 years to help eligible material owners with collection, harvest, storage, and transportation (CHST) of eligible material for use in a qualified biomass conversion facility. Eligible material excludes Title I crops, animal waste and byproducts, food and yard waste, and algae. Provides mandatory CCC funding of such sums as necessary annually for FY2008-FY2012. Authorized to be appropriated \$20 million for FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8111]	not exceed \$20 per dry ton but are available for a 4-year period. Not later than 4 years after enactment, USDA shall submit a report on best practice data and information gathered from participants. Authorizes mandatory funding of \$38.6 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. Not less than 10% or more than 50% of funding may be used for CHST. [Sec. 9009]		
Forest Biomass for Energy Program. Established by the 2008 farm bill. Requires the Forest Service to conduct a competitive research and development program to encourage use of forest biomass for energy. Authorized to be appropriated \$15 million annually (FY2009-FY2013). [7 U.S.C. 8112]	Repeals the Forest Biomass for Energy Program. [Sec. 9010]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9011]
Community Wood Energy Program. Established by the 2008 farm bill. Provides grants of up to \$50,000 for up to 50% of the cost for communities to plan and install wood	Extends the Community Wood Energy Program through FY2018. Defines Biomass Consumer Cooperative. Authorizes grants of up to \$50,000 to be made to establish or expand biomass	Extends the Community Wood Energy Program through FY2018. Authorizes to be appropriated \$2 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9011]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9012]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
energy systems in public buildings. The energy system acquired with grant funds shall not exceed an output of 50,000,000 Btu per hour for heating and 2 megawatts for electric power production. Authorized to be appropriated \$5 million annually (FY2009-FY13). [7 U.S.C. 8113]	consumer cooperatives that will provide consumers with services or discounts relating to the purchase of biomass heating systems or products (including their delivery and storage). Any biomass consumer cooperative that receives a grant must match at least the equivalent of 50% of the funds toward the establishment of expansion of a biomass consumer cooperative. Authorizes to be appropriated \$5 million annually for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 9011]		
Biofuels Infrastructure Study. The 2008 farm bill required USDA to conduct a study (and report) to assess the infrastructure needs for expanding the domestic production, transport, and distribution of biofuels given current and likely future market trends with recommendations for such infrastructure through 2025 based on needs, costs, and other factors. No specific time frame or funding was provided. [Sec. 9002 of P.L. 110-246]	No comparable provision.	Repeals the requirement to conduct the study (and report). [Sec. 9012]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 9013]
Renewable Fertilizer Study. The 2008 farm bill required USDA to conduct a study to assess the current state of knowledge on the potential for the production of fertilizer from renewable energy sources in rural areas. Study was to be completed within one year of receiving an appropriation. Authorized to be appropriated \$1 million for FY2009. [Sec. 9003 of P.L. 110-246]	Requirement to conduct the study is repealed. [Sec. 9012]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 9013]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 9014]

Prior Law/Policy—Energy	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Energy Efficiency Report for USDA Facilities. Within 180 days after enactment, USDA is required to submit a report to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees on energy use and energy efficiency projects at USDA facilities. [Sec. 9014]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 9015]

Title X. Horticulture

(unless otherwise specified)

Prior Law/Policy—Horticulture	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Marketing and Promotion, and Trade			
Block Grants to States. The Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-465), as amended by the 2008 farm bill, authorized block grants to states to support projects in marketing, research, pest management, and food safety, among other purposes. Current mandatory CCC funding is \$55 million annually (FY2010-FY2013). [7 U.S.C. 1621 note]	Reauthorizes program through FY2018. Increases mandatory funding to \$70 million annually (FY2014 through FY2018), which would also raise the minimum grant amount received by each state/territory. Changes additional allocation to be based on both production value and acreage (instead of production value only). Of the funds provided, allows for multistate project grants involving food safety, plant pests and disease, crop-specific projects addressing common issues, and any other area as determined by USDA, with increased funding starting at \$1 million (FY2013) to \$5 million (FY2017). Allows for multistate projects for research. Limits administrative costs to 3% at the federal level and 8% at the state level. [Sec. 10008]	Similar to the Senate bill, but provides higher funding levels: \$72.5 million annually (FY2014-2017) and \$85 million (FY2018). Requires 50% cost-sharing by states for equipment or capital-related research costs. [Sec. 10007]	Specialty crop block grants. Similar to the House and Senate bills, with funding levels as follows: \$72.5 million annually (FY2014-2017) and \$85 million for FY2018 and each fiscal year thereafter. Funding for multistate project grants shall remain available until expended: \$1 million (FY2014); \$2 million (FY2015); \$3 million (FY 2016); \$4 million (FY2017); and \$5 million (FY2018). [Sec. 10010]
Farmers' Market Promotion Program (FMPP). The Farmer-to-Consumer Direct Marketing Act (P.L. 94-463), as amended, originally authorized the FMPP to promote farmers' markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, agri-tourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market opportunities. Authorized annual appropriations for grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations. Current mandatory	Reauthorizes the current grant program, but changes the scope and name of the program to the "Farmer's Market and Local Food Promotion Program." Expands the program to include local and regional food enterprises that process, distribute, aggregate, store, and market locally or regionally produced food products, designating 50% of available funds for this purpose. Increases mandatory funding to \$20 million annually (FY2014 through FY2018), and separately authorizes appropriations of \$20 million each year	Similar to the Senate bill, except that the House bill provides \$30 million annually (FY2014-FY2018) in mandatory funding but limits the appropriations authority to \$10 million annually, and caps administrative expenses at 3% of funding. [Sec. 10003]	Farmers' market and local food promotion program. Similar to the House and Senate bills, with funding levels as follows: \$30 million in mandatory funding annually (FY2014 through FY2018) and authorizes appropriations of \$10 million each year (FY2014-FY2018). Designates 50% each of available funds for respectively: (1) domestic farmers' markets, roadside stands, community-supported agriculture programs, agritourism activities, and other direct producer-to-consumer market

Prior Law/Policy—Horticulture	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
CCC funding is \$10 million annually (FY2011-FY2012). [7 U.S.C. 3005] Note: Among the programs not included in the one-year extension of the 2008 farm bill in the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240).	(FY2014-FY2018). Limits use of funds for administration to 10%. Requires USDA, when awarding grants, to give priority to proposals for projects that benefit underserved communities, mid-sized farm and ranch operations, and build capacity for local/regional food systems. [Sec. 10003] <i>Note: Another related provision is in Title IV (Nutrition, the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program). [Sec. 4202]</i>		opportunities; and (2) local and regional food business enterprises. Also caps administrative expenses at 4% of funding a [Sec. 10003]
Transporting Specialty Crops. Section 10403 of the 2008 farm bill authorized grants to various public and private entities to improve transporting specialty crops to markets. Authorized appropriations of such sums as necessary.	Repeals authorization under section 10403 of the 2008 farm bill. [Sec. 10002]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 10002]	Repeal of grant program to improve movement of specialty crops. Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 10002]
The Export Apple Act provides for the inspection and certification of U.S. apples before entering foreign commerce. [7 U.S.C. 584]	Exempts apples shipped to Canada in bulk bins (i.e., bins with apples weighing more than 100 lbs.) from inspection. [Sec. 10011]	Exempts apples shipped to Canada in bulk bins (i.e., bins with apples weighing more than 100 lbs.) from provisions of the Export Apple Act. Requires USDA to issue regulations to carry out this provision within 60 days of enactment. [Sec. 10010]	Bulk shipments of apples to Canada. Similar to the House bill. [Sec. 10009]
Trade Promotion. See also Title III (Trade) for reauthorization of Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC) [7 U.S.C. 5680] and the Market Access Program (MAP) [7 U.S.C. 5623]	See Title III, Trade. [Sec. 3205] and [Sec. 3102]	See Title III, Trade. [Sec. 3205] and [Sec. 3102]	See Title III, Trade. [Sec. 3205] and [Sec. 3102]
The Commodity Promotion, Research and Information Act of 1996 gives USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) general	No comparable provision.	Requires that USDA lift a stay of regulations related to establishing an industry-funded promotion, research, and information program for fresh-cut	Stay of regulations. Similar to the House bill. [Sec. 10014]

Prior Law/Policy—Horticulture	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
authority to allow for the creation of generic promotion programs at the request of a group of producers. [7 U.S.C. 7411 et seq.]		Christmas trees. [Sec. 10015]	
Organic Certification			
National Organic Program (NOP). The Organic Foods Production Act (OFPA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-624, Title XXI; in 1990 farm bill), as amended by the 2008 farm bill, authorized the NOP to develop and enforce national standards for organically-produced agricultural products. Authorized appropriations were \$11 million in FY2013, plus additional sums as necessary. [7 U.S.C. 6522] Provides for enforcement and penalties for violations of NOP's labeling requirements for certified organic products. [7 U.S.C. 6519] No research and promotion program for organic products currently exists.	Reauthorizes NOP and appropriations of \$15 million annually (FY2014- FY2018). Provides mandatory funding of \$5 million in FY2013 (available until expended) to modernize the NOP database and technology systems. [Sec. 10005(b-c)] Amends OFPA's recordkeeping, investigations, and enforcement provisions. [Sec. 10009] Allows for USDA to develop a process to establish an organic research and promotion program ("check-off" program) for organic products. [Sec. 10012]	Reauthorizes NOP and appropriations of \$11 million annually (FY2014-FY2018). Requires the NOP to modernize its database and technology systems [Sec. 10004(b-c)] Amends OFPA's investigations and enforcement provisions. [Sec. 10005] Allows for USDA to develop an organic research and promotion program ("check-off" program) for organic products, similar to Senate bill. [Sec. 10004(f)]	Organic agriculture. Similar to Senate bill. Reauthorizes NOP and appropriations of \$15 million annually (FY2014-FY2018). Provides mandatory funding of \$5 million in FY2014 (available until expended) to modernize the NOP database and technology systems. [Sec. 10004(b)] Investigations and enforcement of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990. Similar to the House bill. [Sec. 10005] Organic agriculture. Similar to House and Senate bills. Amends the exemption of certified organic products from promotion order assessment under a commodity promotion law to include any agricultural commodity that is certified as "organic" or "100 percent organic" (7 CFR 215) as well as "split operations." [Sec. 10004(d)-(f)]
Financial Assistance. Section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, authorizes the Agricultural Management Assistance	Authorizes \$23 million in mandatory CCC funding annually (FY2014-FY2018) and combines the two programs to include (1) organic certification cost share	Repeals the National Organic Certification Cost-Share program. [Sec. 10004(d)]	Organic agriculture. Reauthorizes the National Organic Certification Cost-Share program. [Sec. 10004(c)] Provides mandatory CCC funds (FY2014-2018) of

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(AMA) program. AMA provides financial and technical to producers in 16 specified states for conservation practices, risk mitigation, and market diversification. Provides \$15 million in annual mandatory funding in FY2008 through FY2014, and \$10 million each fiscal year thereafter. Requires 50% to NRCS, 40% to RMA, and 10% to AMS. [7 U.S.C. 1524(b)] Section 10606 of the 2002 farm bill established the National Organic Certification Cost Share Program (NOCCSP) to help producers and handlers of organic products obtain certification. Provided \$22 million in mandatory funding in FY2008 (available until expended). [7 U.S.C. 6523]	assistance (50% of funds); (2) activities to support risk management education and outreach under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (26% of funds); and (3) agricultural management assistance grants to producers in states with low federal crop insurance participation, for various conservation purposes (24% of funds). See Title XI, Crop Insurance. [Sec. 11034] Per-person payments are limited to \$50,000 in any one year. For NOCCSP, based on the stated formula, total funding over the 5-year period (FY2014-FY2018) would be about \$57.5 million.		\$11.5 million annually, to remain available until expended.
Data and Information Collection			
Market News. Section 10107 of the 2008 farm bill authorized support for the collection and dissemination of market news for specialty crops. Authorized appropriations \$9 million annually (FY2008-FY2013) to remain available until expended. [7 U.S.C. 1622b(b)]	Reauthorizes program at \$9 million subject to annual appropriations through FY2018. [Sec. 10001]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 10001]	Specialty crops market news allocation. Identical to House and Senate bills. [Sec. 10001]
Organic Production and Market Data Initiatives (ODI). Section 7407 of the 2002 farm bill, as amended by the 2008 farm bill, required USDA to keep segregated data on organic production and marketing. Provided \$5 million in	Reauthorizes appropriations of \$5 million through FY2018 (available until expended) and provides for funds to be available “annually thereafter.” Provides an additional \$5 million in mandatory CCC funds (to remain available until expended). Requires coordination of USDA’s data	Reauthorizes appropriations of \$5 million through FY2018 (available until expended). [Sec. 10004(a)]	Organic agriculture. Similar to Senate bill. [Sec. 10004(a)]

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mandatory CCC funding, plus authorized appropriations of \$5 million annually (FY2008-FY2012), both available until expended. Specified that \$3.5 million of available mandatory funds be allocated to AMS. [7 U.S.C. 5925c]	user agencies. [Sec. 10005(a)]		
No comparable provision.	Requires USDA to collect data on the production and marketing of locally or regionally produced agricultural food products; facilitate interagency collaboration and data sharing on programs related to local and regional food systems; and monitor the effectiveness of programs designed to expand or facilitate local food systems. Requires USDA to submit a report to House and Senate agriculture committees, within 1 year after enactment, describing its progress and identifying any additional needs related to developing local and regional food systems. [Sec. 10004]	Similar to Senate provision. [Sec. 10017]	Local food production and program evaluation. Similar to House and Senate bills. [Sec. 10016]
Food Safety/Quality Standards			
Produce Safety Education. Section 10105 of the 2008 farm bill amended the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-185) to implement a program to educate fresh produce industry personnel and consumers on ways to reduce pathogens in fresh produce. Authorized appropriations of \$1 million annually to remain available until expended [7 U.S.C. 7655a(c)]	Reauthorizes to be appropriated \$1 million annually to remain available until expended (FY2013- FY2018). [Sec. 10006]	Reauthorizes program through 2018 at \$1 million annually subject to annual appropriations. Adds “farmworkers” as part of the target audience for the education initiatives and lists “practices that prevent bacterial contamination of food, how to identify source of food contamination, and other means of decreasing food contamination” as part of the safe food handling practices addressed by USDA within the program. [Sec. 10006]	Food safety education initiatives. Identical to Senate bill. [Sec. 10006]

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No comparable provision.	Within 180 days after enactment, requires USDA to submit to the Food and Drug Administration a report that describes an appropriate federal standard for the identity of honey, and shall consider the March 2006 Standard of Identity citizens petition filed with FDA. [Sec. 10010]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 10009]	Report on honey. Identical to House and Senate bills. [Sec. 10012]
Plant Pest/Disease Management			
Pest and Disease Control. Sections 10201 and 10202 of the 2008 farm bill amended the Plant Protection Act (PPA) to authorize an early plant pest detection and surveillance system and threat identification/mitigation, among other activities, and a National Clean Plant Network where the specialty crop industry can obtain pest- and disease-free planting stock. Provided mandatory CCC funds reaching \$50 million in FY2012 (with provisions for annual funding of \$50 million annually thereafter), plus another \$5 million in FY2008 (available until expended). [7 U.S.C. 7721]	Repeals program under Section 10202 of the 2008 farm bill and authorizes a consolidated plant pest and disease management and disaster prevention program, named the “National Clean Plant Network”. Consolidates and increases available mandatory funding levels: \$60 million annually (FY2014-FY2017) and \$65 million for FY2018 and each fiscal year thereafter. [Sec. 10007]	Similar to the Senate bill, except that the House bill provides mandatory funding of \$62.5 million annually (FY2014-FY2017), and \$75 million for FY2018, including \$5 million in appropriated funds for FY2013. Of the available mandatory funds, requires at least \$5 million annually for the Clean Plant Network. [Sec. 10011]	Consolidation of plant pest and disease management and disaster prevention programs. Adopts funding levels in House bill. [Sec. 10007] Prohibits CCC funds used for technical assistance to be considered an allotment or fund transfer from the CCC for the purpose of the limit on expenditures for technical assistance. [Sec. 10017]
See also Title VII (Research) for reauthorization of the Office of Pest Management Policy and other pest management policies [7 U.S.C. 7653]	See Title VII, Research. [Sec. 7307] and [Sec. 7308]	See Title VII, Research. [Sec. 7310]	See Title VII, Research. [Sec. 7306]
Exemptions from Certain Regulatory Requirements			
Biological Opinions. Under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), federal agencies (such as EPA) are required to avoid jeopardy to listed	No comparable provision.	Creates an exception for amending pesticide registrations from ESA requirements for consultation, when a BiOp was issued before a certain date.	Reports to Congress. Similar to the House bill with changes. Authorizes two reports to Congress that describe approaches and actions taken by EPA, U.S.

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species and adverse modification of designated critical habitat in their actions. They consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), which issue Biological Opinions (BiOps) on jeopardy. If a BiOp finds a pesticide, or a specific use of it, would jeopardize a listed species, EPA would violate ESA if it allowed that pesticide or specific use. EPA restricts specific uses through labeling requirements. [16 U.S.C. 1536]		The exception would require BiOps to comply with recommendations by a study to be conducted by the National Academy of Sciences. Explicitly applies to BiOps completed prior to the date of completion of the study yet allows amendment of the pesticide registration only if that BiOp complies with the recommendations of the forthcoming study. [Sec. 10012]	Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Marine Fisheries Service to implement recommendations of the report, “Assessing Risks to Endangered and Threatened Species from Pesticides.” The final report to Congress shall include an evaluation to establish that approaches use the best available science, including reasonable and prudent alternatives within biological opinions that are technologically and economically feasible. [Sec. 10013]
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) [7 U.S.C. 136-136y] and Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) [21 U.S.C. §346a] are among the major statutory authorities governing pesticide regulation. Regarding imported seed, EPA must be notified of the arrival of imported pesticides and devices through the Notice of Arrival form (EPA Form 3540-1) prior to importation. Sulfuryl fluoride is currently registered for the control of insect pests in stored grains, dried fruits, tree nuts, coffee and cocoa beans, and for use in food handling and processing facilities. EPA is re-evaluating the current science on fluoride and is taking steps to begin a	No comparable provision.	Amends FIFRA to eliminate the requirement to notify EPA for seeds, including treated seeds, of the arrival of pesticides and devices (66 FR 37772, published July 19, 2001). [Sec. 10014] Requires EPA, in conjunction with USDA, to submit a report on the potential economic and public health effects of finalizing a proposed order (76 FR 3422, published on January 19, 2011) pertaining to the pesticide sulfuryl fluoride. [Sec. 10016]	Similar to the House bill with changes. Importation of seed. Prohibits the requirement of notifying EPA of the arrival of a plant-incorporated protectant (PIP) contained in a seed. If requested, USDA shall provide EPA with a list of seeds containing PIPs. The amendment does not limit USDA’s other authorities regarding the movement of seeds. [Sec. 10008] Regulation of sulfuryl fluoride. Directs EPA to exclude nonpesticidal sources of fluoride from aggregate exposure assessments required under section 408 of the FFDCA when assessing tolerances associated with residues from the pesticide. [Sec. 10015]

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phased-down withdrawal of the pesticide sulfuryl fluoride.			
Discharge Permits. In October 2011, EPA issued a Pesticide General Permit (PGP) requiring a Clean Water Act (CWA) discharge permit for certain pesticide applications in or near waters of the United States. EPA and states are implementing this permit requirement. Pertains to section 402 of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1342]	No comparable provision.	Use and Discharges of Authorized Pesticides. Amends FIFRA and the CWA to provide that neither EPA nor a state may require a CWA permit for discharge of a pesticide whose use has been authorized pursuant to FIFRA. Defines specified circumstances where a permit would be required (e.g., municipal or industrial treatment works effluent that contains pesticide or pesticide residue). [Sec. 10013]	No comparable provision.
Enforcement of Labor Law Provisions			
The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938 prohibits the shipment in interstate commerce of goods that are produced in violation of the act's minimum wage, overtime, or child labor standards.	No comparable provision.	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to consult with the Secretary of Labor regarding restraints imposed by the Department of Labor on the shipment of agricultural commodities for actual or alleged violations of labor law in order to consider the perishable nature of such commodities, the economic impact on farming operations of imposing such restraints, and the competitiveness of specialty crops through grants to states under Section 101 of the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 [Sec. 10008]	Department of Agriculture consultation regarding enforcement of certain labor law provisions. Similar to House bill. Requires that USDA consult with the Department of Labor within 60 days of enactment and submit a report to Congress that describes the number of instances between FY2008-FY2013 that the Department of Labor has contacted a purchaser of perishable agricultural commodities to notify them of an investigation or pending enforcement action against a producer from whom they purchased perishable agricultural commodities. [Sec. 10011]
Invasive Species			
Federal invasive species actions are governed by multiple statutes; responsible agencies are in the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Homeland Security, Defense,	No comparable provision.	Requires an annual report by the Secretary of Agriculture on each invasive species in the U.S., not limited to agricultural pests. [Sec. 10018]	No comparable provision.

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Interior, State and others. Coordination is through the National Invasive Species Council (NISC) under E.O.13112. USDA's APHIS and NRCS focus on agricultural pests.			
Research (Title VII) – Related Issues			
See also Title VII (Research) for reauthorization of the Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) [7 U.S.C. 7632], the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative (OREI) [7 U.S.C. 5925b], the Organic Transitions Program (ORG) [7 U.S.C. 7626], and certain pest management activities [7 U.S.C. 7653]	See Title VII, Research.	See Title VII, Research.	See Title VII, Research.
Nutrition (Title IV) – Related Issues			
See also Title IV (Nutrition) for reauthorization of Section 32 funding to purchase fruits, vegetables, and certain other specialty food crops [7 U.S.C. 612c-4] and grants to achieve “hunger-free communities”, among others [7 U.S.C. 7517]	See Title IV, Nutrition.	See Title IV, Nutrition.	See Title IV, Nutrition.

Title XI. Crop Insurance

Prior Law/Policy— Crop Insurance	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
New or Revised Insurance Products			
Permanently authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the federal crop insurance program makes available subsidized crop insurance to producers who purchase a policy to protect against individual farm losses in yield, crop revenue, or whole farm revenue. In general, policies offer a guarantee at the individual farm level or area-wide (e.g., county) level. The producer selects coverage level and absorbs the initial loss through the deductible. The insurance guarantee is based on the expected market price (i.e., no statutory minimum prices as in some farm programs).	Retains current program and makes available to crop producers an additional policy called Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) to cover part of the deductible under the producer's underlying policy. SCO is an area-wide (e.g., county) yield or revenue loss policy, whereby an indemnity is paid on area losses not more than the deductible level (e.g., 25%) selected by the producer for the underlying individual policy. On the SCO policy, the farmer incurs a deductible equal to 10% of the producer's expected crop value. If the farmer participates in ARC under Title I, the deductible is 22%. SCO policies are to be made available for all crops if sufficient data are available. Premium subsidized at 65%. Coverage to begin no later than the 2014 crop year. [Sec. 11001] A crop margin coverage option is available as a single policy or in combination with a yield or revenue loss policy. [Sec. 11002]	SCO provision is similar to the Senate bill. Coverage is triggered only if the area loss exceeds 10%, and policy coverage does not exceed the difference between 90% and the coverage level selected by the producer for the underlying policy. Also, acres covered by Revenue Loss Coverage (RLC) or STAX (see below) are not eligible for SCO. [Sec. 11003]	Similar to the House bill. Coverage is triggered by losses greater than 14% (not 10%), and policy coverage cannot exceed the difference between 86% and the coverage level selected by the producer for the underlying policy. Acres covered by Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) or STAX (see below) are not eligible for SCO. Coverage to begin no later than the 2015 crop year. [Sec. 11003] A crop margin coverage option is available as a single policy or in combination with a yield or revenue loss policy. [Sec. 11004]
Crop insurance policies are available for more than 100 crops, including farm program crops such as wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, and rice, as well as many specialty crops, fruit trees, pasture, rangeland, and forage crops. Area-wide policies are available for some but not all program crops. Policies are sold and serviced through private insurance	Beginning with the 2014 crop, the FCIC shall make available to producers of upland cotton the Stacked Income Protection Plan (STAX), which is a revenue-based, area-wide policy that may be purchased as a stand-alone policy or purchased in addition to any other individual or area policy. Indemnifies losses in county revenue of greater than 10% of expected revenue but not more	STAX provision is same as in Senate bill. [Sec. 11016]	Similar to the House and Senate bills except STAX is to begin in crop year 2015. [Sec. 11017]

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companies. The insurance companies' losses are reinsured by USDA, and their administrative and operating costs are reimbursed by the federal government. Crop insurance is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Risk Management Agency (RMA), which operates and manages the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) [7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.]	than the deductible level (e.g., 25%) selected by the producer for the underlying individual policy (or not more than 30% if used as stand-alone policy). Premium subsidy is 80%. For individual producers, indemnities for STAX and other policies cannot overlap. Includes a provision that allows use of recent yields in the guarantee. A factor of not more than 120% is available to increase protection per acre [Sec. 11013]		
	Beginning with the 2014 crop, the FCIC shall make available a revenue crop insurance program for peanuts based on a price equal to the Rotterdam price index for peanuts, as adjusted to reflect the farmer stock price of peanuts in the United States. [Sec. 11014]	By crop year 2014, FCIC is required to make available a revenue policy for peanut producers [Sec. 11010 and Sec. 11017] as in Senate bill and a margin coverage policy for rice producers. [Sec. 11010]	Similar to the House bill; a revenue policy for peanut producers is to become available in crop year 2015 and use the Rotterdam price index or other appropriate prices as determined by the Secretary. [Sections 11010 and 11018]
Requires FCIC to improve coverage for organic crops. [U.S.C. 1522(c)(10)]	By 2015, requires FCIC to offer price elections for all organic crops that reflect prices of organic (not conventional) crops. FCIC must submit an annual report to Congress on crop insurance for organic crops. [Sec. 11027]	Extends 2008 farm bill provision to improve organic crop insurance. [Sec. 11021]	Identical to Senate bill. [Sec. 11023]
FCIC shall not conduct any pilot program that provides insurance protection against a risk if a policy is generally available from private companies. [7 U.S.C. 1523(a)]	FCIC may conduct a pilot program to provide financial assistance for producers of underserved crops and livestock (including specialty crops) to purchase an index-based weather insurance product from a qualified private insurance company. The subsidy shall not exceed 60% of the estimated premium amount. Unlike FCIC policies, the private insurance companies would maintain	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill. FCIC is authorized to conduct and approve two or more pilot programs, with priority given to policies that provide a new kind of coverage for specialty crops and livestock that have no available crop insurance or demonstrate low participation under available coverage. Funding is increased to \$12.5 million per year for FY2015-2018. [Sec. 11026]

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	exclusive rights to rate and manage the policies. Provides mandatory funds of \$10 million per year for FY2014 through FY2018. [Sec. 11030]		
Policy Fees and Premiums			
Catastrophic yield policies (CAT) are available for yield losses greater than 50%. Premium is fully subsidized, and producer pays an administrative fee of \$300 per crop per county. [7 U.S.C. 1508(d)(2)]	To reduce government costs, the CAT premium (fully paid by government) shall be reduced by the percentage equal to the difference between the average loss ratio (premiums divided by indemnities times 100) for the crop and 100%, plus a reasonable reserve. [Sec. 11003]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11004]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11005]
Administrative fee on CAT policy is waived for limited resources farmers. [7 U.S.C. 1508(b)(5)(E)]	Fee is also waived for beginning farmers or ranchers. [Sec. 11032]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11015]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11016]
Premium subsidies for buy-up coverage (above CAT) depend on level of coverage. [7 U.S.C. 1508(e)]	Beginning farmers or ranchers shall receive premium assistance that is 10 percentage points greater than provided to others. Other provisions are also designed to assist beginning farmers and ranchers. [Sec. 11032]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11015]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11016]
No comparable provision.	Establishes an adjusted gross income (AGI) limit on crop insurance subsidies. Beginning with the 2014 reinsurance year (2014 crop year), crop insurance premium subsidies are reduced by 15 percentage points for producers with average AGI greater than \$750,000. Reduction in effect only after USDA, in consultation with the Government Accountability Office, determines that the change does not (1) significantly increase premiums for producers at lower income levels, (2) reduce crop insurance coverage availability, or (3) increase total cost of	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

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FCIC may provide a performance-based premium discount for a producer of an agricultural commodity who has good insurance or production experience relative to other producers in the same area. [7 U.S.C. 1508(d)]	the crop insurance program. [Sec. 11033] No comparable provision.	Repeals provision. [Sec. 11005]	No comparable provision.
Enterprise Units and Coverage			
Crops are insured based on geographic units defined in the insurance policy. The basic unit covers land in one county with the same tenant/landlord. An optional unit is a basic unit divided into smaller units by township section. An enterprise unit covers all land of a single crop in a county for a producer, regardless of tenant/landlord structure. A whole farm unit covers more than one crop. For a policy with an enterprise or whole farm unit paragraph, <u>on a pilot basis</u> , the percentage of the premium paid by the government shall provide the same dollar amount of premium subsidy per acre as for other units, up to 80%. [7 U.S.C. 1508(e)(5)]	The subsidy for enterprise and whole farm units is made permanent (previously a pilot basis). [Sec. 11004] Beginning with the 2014 crop year, separate enterprise units will be available for irrigated and nonirrigated acreages of crops. [Sec. 11005]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11006] Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11007] Also, beginning with the 2015 crop year, a producer who grows a crop on both dry land and irrigated land may elect a different coverage level for each production practice. [Sec. 11014]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11006] Identical to the House and Senate bill. [Sec. 11007] Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 11015]
Data Collection for Yield Guarantees; Yield Adjustments			
FCIC bases policy guarantees on a producer's actual production history (APH) for the crop, or on county yields for area-wide policies. The	Specifically directs FCIC to use county data collected by USDA's Risk Management Agency and/or National Agricultural Statistics Service. If such data	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11008]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11008]

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APH is based on producer yields for the prior 4 to 10 years. [7 U.S.C. 1508(g)(2)]	are not available, it may use other data considered appropriate by the Secretary of Agriculture. [Sec. 11006]		
If, for one or more of the crop years used to establish the producer's actual production history of an agricultural commodity, the producer's recorded or appraised yield of the commodity was less than 60% of the applicable transitional yield (based on 10-year historical county average yield), FCIC shall either exclude any of such recorded or appraised yield or replace each excluded yield with a yield equal to 60% of the applicable transitional yield. Concept is known as a "yield plug." [7 U.S.C. 1508(g)(4)(B)]	Beginning with the 2014 crop year, the yield plug is increased to 65% of the applicable transitional yield. [Sec. 11007]	For all crop years, the yield plug is increased to 70% of the applicable transitional yield. [Sec. 11009]	Yield plug remains unchanged from current law but producers may exclude low farm yields (i.e., actual yield is less than 50% of the 10-year county average) from the actual production history. If actual yields are excluded, the policy premium may be adjusted upward. [Sec. 11009]
Policy Research Development, Review, and Approval			
Under sections 522 and 523 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, FCIC may enter into contracts to carry out research and development for new crop insurance policies (but may not conduct research itself). FCIC shall establish as one of the highest research priorities the development of a pasture, range, and forage program. It shall provide a payment to an applicant for research and development costs. FCIC may approve up to 50% of the projected total research and development costs	Allows FCIC to conduct research and development activities to maintain or improve existing policies or develop new policies. Highest research priorities become policies that increase participation by producers of underserved agricultural commodities, including sweet sorghum, sorghum for biomass, specialty crops, sugarcane, and dedicated energy crops. [Sec. 11028]	Same as Senate bill except crop list adds rice, peanuts, alfalfa, and pennycress, and excludes dedicated energy crops. [Sec. 11020] Authorizes FCIC to enter into partnerships with public and private entities for the purpose of increasing the availability of loss mitigation, financial, and other risk management tools or improving analysis tools and technology regarding compliance. [Sec. 11022]	Similar to the House bill and adds dedicated energy crops from the Senate bill. [Sec. 11022] Provisions for partnerships are similar to House bill, except objectives are added to the Federal Crop Insurance Act to improve analytic tools and technology regarding compliance. [Sec. 11024]

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to be paid in advance to an applicant. [7 U.S.C. 1522]	FCIC shall review any policy developed under section 522(c) or any pilot program developed under section 523 and submit the policy or program to the Board if it finds that the policy or program will likely result in a viable and marketable policy and would provide coverage in a significantly improved form. [Sec. 11008] For cost reimbursement, the 50% limitation may be waived if the intended policy provides coverage for an underserved region or crop. Upon request of the submitter and under certain conditions, an additional 25% advance payment may be made. [Sec. 11018] FCIC is required to contract for studies on the feasibility of insuring (1) specialty crop producers for food safety and contamination-related losses [Sec. 11020], (2) swine producers for a catastrophic disease event [Sec. 11021], (3) producers of fresh-water catfish against reduction in the margin between the market value of catfish and selected production costs (the FCIC Board shall review this policy and approve it under certain conditions) [Sec. 11022], (4) commercial poultry production against business disruptions caused by integrator bankruptcy and poultry producers for a catastrophic event [Sec. 11023], (5) seafood harvesters [Sec. 11023], and producers of biomass sorghum or sweet	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11010] Up to 75% of the projected cost may be paid in advance. [Sec. 11010] Similar to the Senate bill; excludes study on insurance for seafood harvesters. [Sec. 11021]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11010] Similar to the Senate bill, except provisions are excluded that require the intended policy to address a unique need of agricultural producers. Also, requiring submitters to have insufficient resources is dropped from the criteria for receiving the additional 25% advance. [Sec. 11010] Similar to the House bill and includes margin coverage for catfish, biomass and sweet sorghum energy crops insurance policies, a study on swine catastrophic disease program, whole farm diversified risk management insurance plan, a study on poultry catastrophic disease program, poultry business interruption insurance policy, a study of food safety insurance, and alfalfa crop insurance policy. [Sec. 11022]

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	sorghum grown as feedstock for renewable energy [Sec. 11025] , and (6) alfalfa producers. [11026]		
FCIC shall include independent reviews as part of the consideration of any policy or plan or insurance (or modification of such a policy). [7 U.S.C. 1505(e)]	No comparable provision.	Any modification to be made in the terms or conditions of any policy or plan of insurance shall not take effect unless the Secretary publishes the modification in the Federal Register and on the website of FCIC and provides for a subsequent period of public comment not later than 60 days before June 30 during the preceding crop year for fall-planted crops and not later than 60 days before November 30 during the preceding crop year for spring-planted crops. The Secretary may waive this requirement if an emergency situation is declared by the Secretary upon notice to Congress. [Sec. 11025]	No comparable provision.
Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) and AGR-Lite policies insure revenue of the entire farm rather than an individual crop. Both use a producer's five-year historical farm average revenue as reported on the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tax return form (Schedule F or equivalent forms). Coverage levels range from 65% to 80% of historical revenue. [7 U.S.C. 1523]	FCIC is to conduct activities or enter into contracts to develop a whole farm risk management insurance plan (with liability up to \$1.5 million) that pays an indemnity if gross farm revenue is below 85% (compared with 80% currently). Coverage may include value of packing, packaging or other on-farm activities. FCIC may provide diversification-based discounts for producers with diversified operations. FCIC is to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of additional coverage, including an analysis of potential market distortions. [Sec. 11019]	Identical to the Senate bill, except maximum liability is \$1.25 million. [Sec. 11021]	Similar to the Senate bill, except policy shall be available for the 2016 reinsurance year and policies can cover industrial crops. [Sec. 11022]
A private sector entity can propose an insurance plan to be added to the FCIC portfolio of products. A	For private sector submissions, directs FCIC to establish priorities for specific types of submissions. [Section 11009] As	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill; as part of the submission process, the applicant must consult with a specified set of producer

Prior Law/Policy— Crop Insurance	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
process must be established to review and approve products. [7 U.S.C. 1508(h)]	part of the submission process, the applicant must consult with producer groups potentially affected. [Sec. 11010]		groups potentially affected: fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, horticulture, and nursery crops. [Sec. 11011]
FCIC may conduct a pilot program approved by the Board to evaluate whether a proposal or new risk management tool is suitable for the marketplace and addresses the needs of producers. [7 U.S.C. 1523(a)]	Eliminates the requirement that FCIC evaluate pilot programs and submit a report to Congress. [Sec. 11029]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11023]	Identical to the House and Senate bills. [Sec. 11025]
Crop Production on Native Sod and Conservation Compliance			
Subject to a geographic condition below, native sod planted to an insurable crop (over 5 acres) is ineligible for crop insurance and the noninsured crop disaster assistance program for the first 5 years of planting. May apply to virgin prairie converted to cropland only in the Prairie Pothole National Priority Area, if elected by the state. [7 U.S.C. 1508(o)]	Nationwide, for native sod during the first four years of planting, crop insurance premium subsidies are 50 percentage points less than under current schedule and yield guarantees are affected. Also, no benefits are available under NAP or general commodity programs. Requires annual report on the change in cropland areas and the number of acres of native sod converted to cropland in each county and state. [Sec. 11035]	Same as Senate bill, except provision only applies to the Prairie Pothole National Priority Area. [Sec. 11013]	Similar to the House bill except NAP benefits are reduced, not eliminated. Also, provisions apply only in Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska. [Sec. 11014]
	See “Title II: Conservation” for a provision that establishes a prerequisite that a producer must be in compliance with conservation requirements and wetland requirements in order to receive crop insurance premium subsidies. [Sec. 2609]	No comparable provision.	Adopts Senate provision. See “Title II: Conservation.” [Sec. 2611]
Standard Reinsurance Agreement and Risk-Sharing			
The Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA) between FCIC and private companies defines expense reimbursements and risk-sharing by the government, including the terms	Any savings generated from a renegotiated SRA must be used for programs administered by the Risk Management Agency. [Sec. 11011]	Same as Senate bill [Sec. 11012] . Also directs FCIC to make an additional annual expense reimbursement of \$41 million (for reinsurance years 2011 through 2015) to insurance companies selling	Similar to the House bill and adds requirement that a renegotiated SRA is to be budget neutral with respect to underwriting gains and administrative and operating costs. [Sec. 11012]

Prior Law/Policy— Crop Insurance	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
under which the government provides subsidies and reinsurance (i.e., insurance for insurance companies) on eligible crop insurance contracts sold or reinsured by insurance companies. FCIC may renegotiate the SRA once every 5 years. [7 U.S.C. 1508(k)]		policies for crops not eligible for benefit under Title I (i.e., specialty crops). [Sec. 11011]	
Miscellaneous Crop Insurance Provisions			
Under an insurance policy, if an agricultural commodity does not meet established quality standards, actual production (used for determining the indemnity) is reduced accordingly. [7 U.S.C. 1508(m)]	FCIC shall establish procedures to allow insured producers not more than 120 days to settle claims involving corn that is determined to have low test weight. Authority for this provision terminates 5 years after implementation of the provision. [Sec. 11012]	No comparable provision.	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 11012]
Inaccurate information on an insurance application can result in noncompliance, which voids the policy and may disqualify the producer for up to 5 years. [7 U.S.C. 1515(c)]	FCIC shall establish procedures that allow an agent and approved insurance provider to correct information regarding producer name and eligibility information that is provided by a producer for the purpose of obtaining coverage. [Sec. 11015]	Similar provision as in the Senate bill. [Sec. 11018]	Similar to both the House and Senate bills, with additional provisions to ensure that information is consistent with information reported by the producer for other USDA programs. [Sec. 11019]

Prior Law/Policy— Crop Insurance	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
USDA, an approved insurance provider and its employees and contractors, and any other person may not disclose to the public information furnished by a producer. [7 U.S.C. 1502(c)]	No comparable provision.	If authorized by a producer, USDA's Farm Service Agency shall provide to an insurance agent or approved insurance provider any information or maps that may assist the agent or provider insuring the producer. USDA shall annually publish the names of Members of Congress and Cabinet Secretaries (and immediate families) who purchase additional coverage (i.e., not a catastrophic policy), the associated subsidy amount, and the federal portion of indemnities paid in the event of a loss. Also, for each private insurance provider, USDA shall disclose the underwriting gains earned, and the amount paid for administrative and operating expenses and any Federal portion of indemnities and reinsurance. [Sec. 11001]	Includes only the House bill provision on USDA providing information to assist agents or providers.
Adjustments to producer premiums are prohibited as an inducement to purchase crop insurance, with few exceptions. [7 U.S.C. 1508(a)(9)]	No comparable provision.	To deter potential violators, FCIC is required to publish in detail (but without disclosing identities) any violations of the existing prohibition on adjustments to premiums, including sanctions imposed. [Sec. 11002]	Identical to House bill. [Sec. 11002]
All information provided to the public by the agency shall be in plain, understandable language. [5 U.S.C. 601 note relating to regulatory planning and review]	Requires FCIC and RMA to use plain language when issuing regulations and guidance related to plans and policies of crop insurance, and to improve its website for producers seeking information on crop insurance. Requires a report to Congress describing the Department's efforts. [Sec. 11037]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
USDA is to ensure that new hardware and software for administering the program are	USDA shall develop and implement an acreage report streamlining initiative project to allow producers to report	Identical to the Senate bill, except notification date is July 1, 2015. [Sec.	Similar to the House bill except annual funding is reduced to \$14 million FY2014 and \$9 million in FY2015 through FY2018.

Prior Law/Policy— Crop Insurance	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
compatible with that already used by USDA agencies in order to maximize data sharing needed for proper program delivery. [7 U.S.C. 1515(j)] Funding is provided from the insurance fund: \$15 million for each of FY2008 through FY2010 and not more than \$9 million in FY2011. [7 U.S.C. 1515(k)]	acreage and other information directly to USDA. FCIC may use up to \$25 million in FY2014 and \$10 to \$15 million per year for FY2015 through FY2018 from the insurance fund. USDA shall notify Congress on the status of the project no later than July 1, 2013. [Sec. 11016]	11019]	An additional \$5 million per year is available for each of FY2015-2018 if the Acreage Crop Reporting Streamlining Initiative (ACRSI) project is substantially completed by September 30, 2015. [Sec. 11020]
FCIC may use up to \$3.5 million of the insurance fund to pay for costs associated with implementing plans of insurance and for review of policies. [7 U.S.C. 1516(b)(2)]	Adds authority to use up to \$5 million per year of the insurance fund to pay for costs associated with maintaining program integrity and compliance activities. [Sec. 11017]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill except annual funding is increased to \$9 million. [Sec. 11021]
The Secretary shall develop and implement a coordinated plan for the Farm Service Agency to assist FCIC in monitoring the crop insurance program. [7 U.S.C. 1515(d)]	Adds provision requiring the U.S. Government Accountability Office to conduct a study regarding fraudulent claims filed, and benefits provided under the crop insurance program. [Sec. 11038]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.
The Agricultural Management Assistance Program provides financial assistance to producers in 16 specific states to mitigate risk through financial instruments, diversification, or resource conservation practices. Provides \$15 million in annual mandatory funding in FY2008 through FY2014, and \$10 million each fiscal year thereafter. Requires 50% for conservation, 40% for risk management, and 10% for organic certification. [7 U.S.C. 1524] Section 10606 of the 2002 farm bill established a National Organic Certification Cost-Share Program to	Authorizes \$23 million in mandatory CCC funding annually (FY2014-FY2018) and combines the two programs to include (1) organic certification cost share assistance (50% of funds); (2) activities to support risk management education and outreach under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (26% of funds); and (3) agricultural management assistance grants to producers in states with low federal crop insurance participation, for various conservation purposes (24% of funds). Per-person payments are limited to \$50,000 in any one year. [Sec. 11034]	Repeals the National Organic Certification Cost-Share program. [Sec. 10004] Removes tree plantings and soil erosion control from the list of approved practices. Permanently authorizes \$10 million in annual mandatory funding with 30% to NRCS (conservation), 10% to AMS (organic certification), and 60% RMA (risk management). [Sec. 2506 in Title II—Conservation]	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy— Crop Insurance	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
help producers and handlers of organic products obtain certification. Provided \$22 million in mandatory funding in FY2008 (available until expended). [7 U.S.C. 6523] No comparable provision. Noninsured Crop Assistance Program for crops not insurable. The Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP) has permanent authority under Section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, and receives such sums as necessary in mandatory funding. Growers of crops not insurable under the crop insurance program are eligible for NAP. [7 USC 7333]	Provides technical amendments. [Sec. 11036] See “Title XII: Miscellaneous” for a provision that enhances NAP and provides payments for fruit crop losses in 2012. [Sec. 12204]	Provides technical amendments. [Sec. 11024] See “Title XII: Miscellaneous” for a provision that enhances NAP. [Sec. 12306]	Provides technical amendments. [Sec. 11028] Similar to Senate bill. See “Title XII: Miscellaneous”. [Sec. 12305]

Title XII. Miscellaneous

Prior Law/Policy—Miscellaneous	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Livestock			
Trichinae Certification Program. Sec. 11010 of the 2008 farm bill established a voluntary trichinae certification program. [7 U.S.C. §8304 note] The program certifies compliance with best production practices and is designed to enhance swine and pork producers' ability to export fresh pork and pork products. Authorizes appropriation of \$1.5 million for Sec. 11010 and funds as necessary to carry out Sec. 10405 of the Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA) for FY2008 through FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8304(d)(1)]	Amends Sec. 11010 of the 2008 farm bill to establish an alternative trichinae certification process that is based on surveillance or other methods consistent with international standards for categorizing compartments as having negligible risk for trichinae. Within one year of adopting an alternative certification process, the Secretary shall finalize the rule for the process. Reauthorizes current level of \$1.5 million each year through FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. [Sec. 12102]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12103]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 12101]
National Sheep Industry Improvement Center (NSIIC). NSIIC promotes the strategic development of the U.S. sheep and goat industry. It provides financial assistance for the enhancement and marketing of sheep and goat products with an emphasis on infrastructure development. NSIIC is funded through appropriations, as well as receipts from products or services, fees and royalties from licensing, proceeds from sales of assets, loan or equity interest, and donations. [7 U.S.C. 2008(j)]	Sheep Production and Marketing Grant Program. Establishes a competitive grant program through USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service to improve the sheep industry, including infrastructure, business, resource development, or innovative approaches for long-term needs. \$1.5 million in CCC mandatory funds for FY2014 to be used and remain available until expended. Amends the percentage of funds from 3% to 10% that may be used for administration of the NSIIC, and removes the authorization of appropriations. Re-designates the NSIIC from the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act [7 U.S.C. 2008(j)] to	Repeals section 375 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008j) which established the National Sheep Industry Improvement Center. [Sec. 12101]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12102]

Prior Law/Policy—Miscellaneous	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 [7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.]. [Sec. 12104]		
National Aquatic Animal Health Plan. Sec. 11013 of the 2008 farm bill authorized USDA, under Sec. 10411 of the AHPA, [7 U.S.C. 8310] to enter into cooperative agreements for the purpose of detecting, controlling, or eradicating diseases of aquaculture species and promoting species-specific best management practices on a cost-share basis. Secretary may use authorities from AHPA [7 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.] to carry out the plan. Authorizes such sums as necessary to be appropriated in each fiscal year, FY2008-FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 8322]	Extends funding authority for the plan through FY2018. [Sec. 12103]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12104]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 12103]
Country-of-Origin Labeling (COOL). The 2002 and 2008 farm bills established mandatory COOL for fruits and vegetables, red meats, chicken, seafood, peanuts, pecans, macadamia nuts, and ginseng. In response to Canada's and Mexico's World Trade Organization (WTO) challenge of COOL, the WTO found that parts of COOL violate WTO rules. USDA finalized a rule [78 <i>Federal Register</i> 31367] on May 24, 2013 to address the WTO findings. [7 U.S.C. 1638 et seq.]	No comparable provision.	Requires that USDA conduct an economic analysis of USDA's March 12, 2013 proposed COOL rule [78 <i>Federal Register</i> 15645] no later than 180 days after enactment of the farm bill. The analysis shall include, with respect to beef, pork, and chicken, the impact on consumers, producers, and packers of the COOL law and the above proposed rule. [Sec. 12105]	Identical to the House bill with amendments. Amends the provision to conduct an economic analysis of the May 24, 2013 final rule (78 <i>Federal Register</i> 31367) instead of the proposed rule. Also, venison is included as a covered commodity. [Sec. 12104]
Animal Health Protection Act (AHPA). The AHPA was authorized in the 2002 farm bill (P.L. 107-171). It contains provisions to prevent,	National Animal Health Laboratory Network. Amends the AHPA to establish a national animal health laboratory network to enhance the ability	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12106]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 12105]

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detect, control, and eradicate diseases and pests to protect animal health. [7 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.] Section 11016 of the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246) made catfish an amenable species under the Federal Meat Inspection Act [21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.] and subject to inspection by USDA instead of FDA, and amended the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 [7 U.S.C. 1622 et seq.] to establish a voluntary fee based grading program for catfish.	to respond to bioterrorist threats, and to provide capability for standardized (1) test procedures, reference materials and equipment, (2) lab biosafety and biosecurity levels, (3) quality management requirements, (4) interconnected reporting and transmission, and (5) evaluation of emergency preparedness. The network is to develop and enhance national veterinary diagnostic capabilities, with emphasis on surveillance planning, vulnerability analysis and technology development and validation. When practicable, the Secretary shall give priority to facilities of federal, state, and institutions of higher learning. Authorizes appropriations of \$15 million per year for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 12106] No comparable provision.	Repeal of Catfish Inspection and Grading Program at USDA. Repeals the provisions of Section 11016 of the 2008 farm bill. [Sec. 12107]	Food Safety Inspection. Does not include the House repeal provision, but instead confirms Section 11016 of the 2008 farm bill. Defines catfish as “all fish of the order Siluriformes,” a broad definition. Directs that inspections take into account the conditions under which catfish are raised and transported to processing. The final rule on catfish inspection is to be issued not more than 60 days after enactment and implementation is to be no later than one year from enactment. Beginning 30 days after enactment, Congress must be provided a monthly report on the status of implementation. In addition, in order to ensure no duplication of activities, no later than 60 days after enactment, USDA and FDA are to execute a memorandum

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National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPPIP). NPPIP was established in the early 1930s to provide a cooperative industry, state, and federal program for developing new diagnostic technology to improve poultry and poultry products throughout the country. NPPIP is managed through a memorandum of understanding between USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and official state agencies. APHIS publishes NPPIP regulations in 9 C.F.R. 145, 146, and 147.	Requires that USDA continue to administer the avian influenza (AI) surveillance of commercial poultry through the NPPIP, and meet any relevant standards established by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). [Sec. 12107].	Requires that USDA continue to administer the diagnostic surveillance program for H5/H7 low pathogenic avian influenza [9 C.F.R. 146.14] without amending regulations on the governance of the General Conference Committee [9 C.F.R. 147.43] as to physical location of the Committee and the organizational structure within USDA. The Secretary is to maintain funding for NPPIP at the FY2013 level. [Sec. 12108]	of understanding to improve interagency cooperation on food safety and fraud prevention. [Sec. 12106] Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 12107]
No comparable provision.	Feral Swine Eradication Pilot Program. Establishes a pilot program to study the (1) nature and extent of damage caused by feral swine; (2) methods to eradicate or control feral swine; and (3) methods to restore damage caused by feral swine. USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are to coordinate on the program. The program is to be administered on a cost-sharing basis with the federal share not to exceed 75%. The non-federal share may be in-kind contribution. \$2 million per year is authorized to be appropriated for FY2014-2018. [Sec. 12105]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill with an amendment. Replaces the Senate language with Sense of Congress Regarding Feral Swine Eradication language. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize that feral swine are a threat to domestic swine and agriculture, and that feral swine eradication is a high priority to carry out under the authorities of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.). [Sec. 12108]
No comparable provision.	Wildlife Reservoir Zoonotic Disease Initiative. Amends Title IV of the	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.

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Sections 11005 and 11006 of the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246) addressed livestock and poultry marketing practices by amending the Packers and Stockyards Act, and requiring USDA to issue regulations implementing the changes. The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) issued a proposed rule, “Implementation of Regulations Required Under Title XI of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008; Conduct in Violation of the Act” (75 Fed. Reg.	Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998. [7 U.S.C. 7621 et seq.] Establishes an initiative through competitive grants for research and development of surveillance methods, vaccinations, vaccination delivery systems, or diagnostic tests. The targeted diseases are brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis, and other high priority disease initiatives conducted under Sec. 1672 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 [7 U.S.C. 5925]. The research may be conducted by federal agencies, national laboratories, universities, research institutes, and state agricultural experiment stations. The grants are not to exceed 10 years and require matching funds of at least 25% of the federal contribution. \$7 million per year is authorized to be appropriated FY2014-FY2018, and at least 30% of appropriated funds must be spent on bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis. [Sec. 12101] No comparable provision.	Repeal of Certain Regulations Under the Packers and Stockyard Act, 1921. Repeals the definition of additional capital investment [9 C.F.R. 201.2(n)] that was implemented in February 2012, and halts USDA from finalizing or implementing other provisions from the GIPSA rule, or from issuing or adopting similar rules.[Sec. 12102]	No comparable provision.

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35338) in June 2010 and finalized parts of the rule (76 Fed. Reg. 76874) in December 2011. The final regulations address the applicability to live poultry, the suspension of the delivery of birds, additional capital investments, remedying a breach of contract, and arbitration. [7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.]			
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Report on Bovine Tuberculosis in Texas. Requires USDA to submit a report to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees on the incidence of bovine tuberculosis in Texas from January 1, 1997 to December 31, 2013. The report is to be submitted no later than December 31, 2014. [Sec. 12109]	No comparable provision.
The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.] gives FDA authority to regulate the safety and wholesomeness of food, including misbranding/mislabeling.	No comparable provision.	Economic Fraud in Wild and Farm-Raised Seafood. Requires USDA to report on the economic implications for consumers, fishermen, and aquaculturists of fraud and mislabeling of wild and farm-raised seafood no later than 180 days after enactment of the farm bill. The report shall include analysis of imported seafood that is misrepresented as domestic product, country-of-origin labeling, seafood traceability, and inadequate use of technology to address seafood safety and fraud. [Sec. 12110]	No comparable provision.
Socially Disadvantaged Producers and Limited-Resource Producers			
Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers. The program was established by Sec. 2501 of the 1990	Expands program authority to include farmers and ranchers who are veterans. Provides \$10 million per year in mandatory funding for FY2014-FY2018,	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12201]	Identical to the Senate and House bills with amendments. The conference report amends the definition of veteran farmer or rancher to someone who has served in

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farm bill to provide education and outreach to minority and limited-resource farmers and ranchers. The 2008 farm bill created an Office of Small Farms and Beginning Farmers and Ranchers to ensure access to all USDA programs for small, beginning, and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Also requires USDA to document the number, location, and economic contributions of socially disadvantaged and limited-resource farmers and ranchers. Provides the program with \$15 million in mandatory funding for FY2009 and \$20 million annually for FY2010-FY2013. [7 U.S.C. 2279(a)]	and authorizes \$20 million annually, subject to annual appropriations for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 12001]		the armed forces as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101(10) and who 1) has not operated a farm or ranch, or, 2) has operated a farm or ranch for not more than 10 years. [Sec. 12201]
Office of Advocacy and Outreach. The Office of Advocacy and Outreach as authorized in the 2008 farm bill carries out the Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers, and also oversees the Minority Farmer Advisory Committee and carries out the functions of the Office of Outreach and Diversity previously handled by the Office of Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights. Such sums as necessary are authorized to be appropriated for each year FY2009-FY2012. [7 U.S.C. 6934(f)(3)]	For the Office of Advocacy and Outreach, authorizes such sums as necessary for FY2009 through FY2013, and \$2 million annually for FY2014-FY2018, subject to annual appropriations. [Sec. 12003]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12202]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 12202]
No comparable provision.	Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Policy Research Center. Amends Sec. 2501 of the 1990 farm bill (see above) to establish the “Socially	Nearly identical to the Senate bill. Includes Tuskegee University as an eligible grant recipient. [Sec. 12203]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 12203]

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Transparency and Accountability for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers. Ensures compilation and public disclosure of data to assess and hold USDA accountable for the nondiscriminatory participation of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in programs of the Department. [7 U.S.C. 2279-1(e)]	Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Policy Research Center” to develop policy recommendations for socially and disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Center through a competitive grant to an eligible 1890 Institution (defined in 7 U.S.C. 7601). [Sec. 12002] No comparable provision.	Receipt for Service or Denial of Service from Certain Department of Agriculture Agencies. Amends current law to require that USDA provide a receipt for service or denial of service without requiring a request for a receipt. [Sec. 12204]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 12204]
Other Miscellaneous Provisions			
Grants to Improve Supply, Stability, Safety, and Training of Agricultural Labor Force. Provides grants to train farm workers in new technologies and workers with specialized skills for higher value crops. Authorized funds to be appropriated as necessary for FY2008-FY2012. [7 U.S.C. 2008q-1(d)]	Extends the grant program with \$10 million per year authorized to be appropriated for FY2014-FY2018. [Sec. 12203]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12301]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 12301]
High Plains Water Study. Section 2901 of the 2008 farm bill (P.L. 110-246) requires that agricultural producers who participate in a one-time study of the Ogallala aquifer recharge potential in the High Plains	No comparable provision.	Extends provisions so that participants will not be denied program benefits under the 2013 farm bill. [Sec. 12302]	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 12302]

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of Texas not be denied program benefits available under the 2008 farm bill. The studies inform state and local water conservation investments and policies to help manage the Ogallala aquifer.			
No comparable provision.	Office of Tribal Relations. Amends Title III of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 3125a note) to establish an Office of Tribal Relations within the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Office of Tribal Relations will coordinate the Department's activities with Native American tribes. [Sec. 12207]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12303]	Identical to the Senate and House bills. [Sec. 12303]
No comparable provision.	Military Veterans Agricultural Liaison. Amends Subtitle A of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 [7 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.] by establishing in USDA a position of Military Veterans Agricultural Liaison to provide information to returning veterans on beginning farmer training, agricultural vocational and rehabilitation programs. Liaison would provide information on availability and eligibility for participation, serve as a resource, and advocate on behalf of veterans within USDA. To carry out this provision, the liaison may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with research centers of the Agricultural Research Service, institutes of higher education, and nonprofit organizations to conduct research on small farms, develop educational materials, and conduct	Similar to Senate bill, except it does not include a section on contracts and cooperative agreements. [Sec. 12304]	Identical to the Senate bill. [Sec. 12304]

Prior Law/Policy—Miscellaneous	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
	workshops, training, mentoring activities, and provide internships. [Sec. 12201]		
Noninsured Crop Assistance Program. The Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP) has permanent authority under Section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, and receives such sums as necessary in mandatory funding. Growers of crops not insurable under the crop insurance program are eligible for NAP. A payment is made to an eligible producer whose actual production is less than 50% of the established (historical) yield for the crop. The payment rate is 55% of the average market price. Producers pay a fee of \$250 per crop per county, or \$750 per producer per county, not to exceed \$1,875 per producer. [7 USC 7333]	Reauthorizes through FY2018, and makes available additional coverage for NAP at 50% to 65% of established yield and 100% of average market price. Premium for additional coverage is 5.25% times the product of the selected coverage level and value of production (acreage times yield times average market price). The premium for additional coverage is reduced by 50% for limited resource, beginning, and socially disadvantaged farmers. For producers with fruit crop losses in 2012, payments associated with additional coverage are made retroactively (minus premium fees) in counties declared a disaster due to freeze or frost. Eliminates NAP for crops/grasses used for grazing (to reduce overlap with livestock disaster programs in Title I—Commodity Programs), ferns, and tropical fish. Increases base NAP fee to \$260 per crop per county, or \$780 per producer per county, not to exceed \$1,950 per producer. [Sec. 12204]	Similar to the Senate bill except as indicated below. [Sec. 12306] No comparable provision. No comparable provision. No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill except as indicated below. Additional coverage is available for crop years 2015-2018. [Sec. 12305] Identical to Senate bill. Crops and grasses for grazing are eligible for catastrophic coverage but not for additional coverage. No comparable provision.
The total amount of payments received per person for any crop year may not exceed \$100,000. [7 USC 7333(i)(2)]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Payment limit is increased to \$125,000. [Sec. 12305(a)(2)]
Noninsured Crop Assistance Program. See description above.	Bioenergy Coverage in Noninsured Crop Assistance Program. Amends the 1996 farm bill (7 U.S.C. 7333) to add	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill; specifically adds sweet sorghum and biomass sorghum. [Sec. 12305(a)(1)(B)(ii)]

Prior Law/Policy—Miscellaneous	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
No comparable provision. The Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 [5 U.S.C. 801 et seq.] requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to convene small business advocacy review panels when the agencies are developing proposed rules. Science Advisory Board. Establishes an advisory board to provide scientific advice to the EPA administrator and Congress. [42 U.S.C. 4365]	crops grown for feedstock for renewable biofuel, renewable electricity, or biobased products. [Sec. 12205] Acer Access and Development Program. Authorizes grants to state and tribal governments to promote the domestic maple syrup industry. The grants are to promote research and education, resource sustainability, and marketing, and to encourage owners of private lands with species of trees in the genus <i>Acer</i> to initiate or expand maple sugaring activities. The provision defines maple sugaring as the collection of sap from any species of trees in the genus <i>Acer</i> for the purpose of boiling to produce food. USDA is to promulgate regulations to carry out the provision; \$20 million per year is authorized to be appropriated for FY2014 and FY2015. [Sec. 12208] No comparable provision.	Nearly identical to the Senate bill, except that the House authorizes appropriations of \$20 million each year for the program through FY2018. [Sec. 12309] Regulatory Review by the Secretary of Agriculture. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convene a review panel to analyze guidance, policy, memorandum, regulation, or statement of general applicability and future effect that is planned or proposed by EPA, which may have a significant impact on a substantial number of agricultural entities. USDA must solicit information from the EPA administrator, use the Office of Chief Economist to produce an economic impact statement, and identify individuals who are representative of those who might be impacted. Within 60 days of convening a review panel, the Secretary must provide EPA comments, and publish	Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 12306] Science Advisory Board. Amends the House bill to establish a standing agriculture-related committee within EPA to provide scientific and technical advice to the EPA's science advisory board on matters that have a significant impact on agriculture and aquaculture enterprises and related industries. The EPA administrator is to annually report to Congress on the activities of the standing agriculture-related committee. [Sec. 12307]

Prior Law/Policy—Miscellaneous	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Animal Fighting Venture Prohibition. The Animal Welfare Act prohibits and provides penalties for sponsoring or exhibiting an animal in an animal fighting venture. [7 U.S.C 2156] Penalties are prescribed and enforced by 18 U.S.C. 49. No comparable provision.	Amends the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit knowingly attending an animal fighting venture or causing a minor to attend such a venture. Confirms that penalties for violations are prescribed and enforced under 18 U.S.C. 49. Sets the penalty for each violation for attending an animal fighting venture at a fine and/or not more than one year in prison; penalty for causing a minor to attend set at a fine and/or not more than three years in prison. [Sec. 12209] No comparable provision.	comments in the Federal Register for public comment. [Sec. 12310] Similar to the Senate bill in that it prohibits knowingly attending or causing a minor to attend an animal fighting venture, but does not include penalty provisions. [Sec. 12311] Produce Represented as Grown in the United States When It Is Not In Fact Grown in the United States. Requires the USDA to provide technical assistance to the U.S. Customs and Border Protection for identifying produce claimed to be grown in the United States, but not. Requires USDA to submit to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees a report on produce represented as grown in the United States. [Sec. 12316]	Similar to the Senate and House bills with amendments. Includes a provision to exempt any dealer or exhibitor from licensing requirements under the Animal Welfare Act if the Secretary of Agriculture determines the business to be de minimus. Amends the age for minors from 18 to 16. Retains Senate penalty provisions. [Sec. 12308] Identical to the House bill. [Sec. 12309]
Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande. This treaty between the United States and Mexico was signed in February 1944 and regulates the use of water on the border.	No comparable provision.	Report on Water Sharing. The Secretary of State is required to submit to Congress a report on Mexico's Rio Grande water deliveries to the United States, and the benefits to the United States of cooperation with Mexico on reservoir conservation in Colorado River Basin. The report is to be submitted within 120 days of the enactment of the farm bill, and then annually. [Sec. 12320]	Similar to the House bill. Amends it to strike the report on the benefits to the United States. [Sec. 12310]

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FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA). FSMA expanded or modified FDA authorities for food safety, especially under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.] FSMA expanded FDA's authority to conduct a mandatory recall of contaminated food products; enhanced surveillance systems to investigate foodborne illness outbreaks; established new preventive controls and food safety plans at some food processing facilities and farms; enhanced FDA's traceability capacity within the nation's food distribution channels; increased inspection frequencies of high-risk food facilities (both domestic and foreign facilities); and expanded FDA's authority and oversight capabilities of foreign companies that supply food imports to the United States. [21 U.S.C. 2201 et seq.]	No comparable provision.	Scientific and Economic Analysis of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act. Requires that the Secretary of Health and Human Services publish an analysis before enforcing any regulations under the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA, P.L. 111-353). The analysis will examine the regulatory effects for a range of business sizes and differences in regional production, processing, and marketing, among other effects, as well as an economic impact analysis of the regulation focusing on a variety business sizes, and small and mid-sized value added food processors. Requires also that FDA issue a plan to “systematically evaluate the regulations by surveying farmers and processors.” Requires that FDA submit a report to the House and Senate agriculture committees within one year after FDA promulgates the final rule. [Sec. 12321]	Similar to the House bill, but with changes. Requires that FDA, when publishing its final rule “Standards for the Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding of Produce for Human Consumption” (78 Federal Register 3504), include an analysis of the scientific information used to promulgate the final rule, as well as an economic impact analysis of the economic impact of the rule. Removes the requirement to survey farmers and processors. Requires that the U.S. Comptroller General submit a report to certain House and Senate congressional committees, as well as an updated report to the committees within one year of the final rule being promulgated. [Sec. 12311]
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). Provides payments to local governments based on the presence of non-taxable federal lands. [31 U.S.C. 6906]	No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Amends 31 U.S.C. 6906 by extending mandatory spending through FY2014. [Sec. 12312]
Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act. The Clean Water Act governs the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waterways. [33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.] Section 1342, the National	No comparable provision.	Silvicultural Activities. Amends Section 1342(l) to add an exemption for silviculture activities (nursery operation, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage,	Similar to the House bill with amendments. Clarifies that NPDES exemptions apply to permits but not to other Clean Water Act (CWA) or other federal permitting requirements. Also, provides that any non-permitting programs or other limitations on specified

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Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) governs discharge permits.		and road use, construction, and maintenance) from NPDES permit requirements. Does not exempt silvicultural activity resulting in discharge of dredged or filled material that is regulated under the Clean Water Act. [Sec. 12323]	silviculture activities are excluded from citizen enforcement actions under the CWA. [Sec. 12313]
Cotton Trust Fund. Section 407 of the Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-432; 120 Stat. 3060) established a Cotton Trust Fund to bolster the competitiveness of U.S.-based cotton shirt manufacturers. Tariff revenue from imports of certain products that entered under chapter 52 (Cotton) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule funded this Trust Fund. Funding was used to provide duty refunds to domestic manufacturers that continue to make shirts in the United States, cotton growers, and yarn suppliers. This authority expired September 30, 2008.	Pima Cotton Trust Fund. Establishes a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States that consists of amounts that are authorized to be appropriated as necessary to carry out the section. Authorization of appropriations is for each year FY2014-FY2019. The Secretary may make payments to nationally recognized associations that promote pima cotton use, yarn spinners who produced ring spun cotton from January 1, 1998 to December 21, 2003, and manufacturers who cut and sew cotton shirts and used imported cotton fabric from January 1, 1998 through July 1, 2003. Payments to spinners and manufacturers are based on a production ratio and must be certified through affidavit. [Sec. 12210]	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill with an amendment to the funding mechanism. The Secretary shall transfer \$16 million each calendar year, 2014-2018, from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the trust fund. The funds remain available until expended. [Sec. 12314]
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund. Section 4002(c) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-429; 118 Stat. 2602-2604) authorized the Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund. This Trust Fund is funded by the U.S. Treasury from duties imposed on articles imported under chapter 51 (Wool) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS).	Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund. Establishes a complementary trust fund in the Treasury of the United States that consists of amounts that are authorized to be appropriated as necessary to carry out the section. Authorization of appropriations is for each year FY2014-FY2019. The Secretary may make payments to eligible manufacturers under paragraphs (3) and (6) of section 4002(c)	No comparable provision.	Similar to the Senate bill with an amendment to the funding mechanism. The Secretary shall transfer the amount necessary to make required payments not to exceed \$30 million each calendar year, 2014-2019, from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the trust fund. The funds remain available until expended. [Sec. 12315]

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The Trust Fund pays out limited refunds to importers of worsted wool fabrics, wool yarn, wool fiber and wool top. Refunds are based on a formula that calculates each company's share of the relevant wool market in 1999, 2000, and 2001. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency is responsible for distributing the refunds to eligible wool manufacturers. Separately, this Trust Fund is used to provide grants, administered by the International Trade Administration, to manufacturers of worsted wool fabrics (HTS 9902.51.11 and 9902.51.12). Section 325 of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-343) extended this Trust Fund through April 15, 2015. [7 U.S.C. 7101 note] Wool Research, Development, and Promotion Trust Fund. The trust fund was established in the Trade and Development Act of 2000 to improve the quality of wool, disseminate information about wool, and develop and promote the wool market. [7 U.S.C. 7101 note] Authorizes the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board. The Board reviews and provides consultation on priorities for research, extension, education, and economics to the Secretary, land-	of the Wool Suit and Textile Trade Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-429), as amended. Payments are to be made to eligible manufacturers for 2010-2013 no later than 30 days after funds are transferred to the trust fund. For 2014-2019, payments are to be made no later than April 15 of the year of payment, [Sec. 12211] No comparable provision. Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund. Establishes a trust fund in the Treasury of the United States that consists of amounts that are authorized to be appropriated as necessary to carry out the section. Authorization of appropriations is for each year FY2014-FY2019. The Secretary	No comparable provision. No comparable provision.	Wool Research and Promotion. Uses \$2.25 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for Trust Fund grants for fiscal years 2015-2019. The Secretary is authorized to use unexpended funds in the Trust Fund as of December 31, 2014. [Sec. 12316] Similar to the Senate bill. Moves the provisions to Research, Extension, and Related Matters, Title VII. Specialty Crop Committee. Amends the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 [7 U.S.C. 3123a] to establish a citrus disease subcommittee within the specialty crops

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grant colleges and universities, and Congress. Amended by the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-465) to establish and allow USDA to appoint members to a permanent specialty crops committee responsible for studying the scope and effectiveness of research, extension, and economics programs affecting the specialty crop industry. [7 U.S.C. 3123] Regional Economic and Infrastructure Development. The 2008 farm bill (Section 14217) established three new regional development authorities: a Northern Border Regional Commission, a Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, and a Southwest Border Regional Commission. These commissions develop a regional development plan and then make infrastructure loans and grants to eligible entities in their respective regions. [40 U.S.C. 15101 et seq.] Authorizes annual appropriations of \$30 million to each of the	may make payments to entities engaged in (1) scientific research on diseases and pests, (2) the dissemination and commercialization of relevant information, techniques, or technology to solve citrus production disease or pest problems, and (3) the Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund Advisory Board, if established. The Citrus Advisory Board would have five members from Florida, three from Arizona or California, and one from Texas. The Secretary may prescribe rules and regulations as necessary, and not more than 5% of the Citrus Trust Fund may be used for the operations of the advisory board. The Secretary shall give strong deference to funding research projects on the proximity of citrus producers and the effects of such diseases as huanglongbing (citrus greening). [Sec. 12212] Extends the authorization of appropriations through FY2018. Allows the cap on administrative expenses for any Commission to exceed 10% should the Commission receive an annual appropriation of less than \$10 million. [Sec. 12206]	Identical to Senate bill. House provisions are in the Rural Development title. [Sec. 6208].	committee to advise the Secretary on citrus research, propose research and extension agendas and budgets, evaluate ongoing research, establish priorities for grants, and regularly consult and collaborate with USDA and other groups and institutions. [Sec. 7103] Specialty Crop Research Initiative. The specialty crops committee review and consult on research proposals and report results to Congress. The Secretary will provide \$80 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds for FY2014 and each fiscal year thereafter. \$25 million of funds for FY2014-2018 are to be set aside for emergency citrus disease research. Also, authorizes to be appropriated \$25 million per fiscal year 2014-2018. [Sec. 7103] Identical to the Senate and House bills. Provisions are in the Rural Development title. [Sec. 6207]

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Commissions. Not more than 10% of appropriated funds to any Commission can be used for administrative expenses. [40 U.S.C. 15751(b)] Information Gathering. USDA may not disclose information about an agricultural operation, farming or conservation practice, or land that was provided by the producer or landowner in order to qualify for a USDA program, or the geospatial information maintained by USDA about the agricultural land or operations mentioned above. Exceptions are provided for the limited release of data to federal, state, local or tribal agencies working in cooperation with USDA when providing technical or financial assistance for the above land or when responding to pest and disease threats. However, USDA must determine that the data will not be subsequently disclosed. The prohibition on data disclosure does not affect the release of payment information that is otherwise authorized or data that are released in an aggregate, personally unidentifiable form. [7 U.S.C. 8791; also known as Section 1619 of the 2008 farm bill]	Adds language to clarify and strengthen the conditions necessary to release data about farms to state and local government agencies. Such state and other government agencies would need to prove that the data are “required for implementing” the state program. Moreover, the data may only be used by the state agency, political subdivision, or local agency; and the data would be protected from subsequent disclosure by the state or agency. [Sec. 12202]	Adds a separate, new provision that prohibits data disclosure. Similar to the current law provision, but does not appear to allow data sharing with other agencies to provide technical assistance, for example. Disclosure is allowed if information is required to be publically available by Federal law, is disclosed to the Attorney General for compliance and law enforcement, or if the producer has lawfully disclosed or consents to the disclosure. Requires prompt notification of disclosure to the Agriculture committees. House provisions are in Title I. [Sec. 1613]	No comparable provision.

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No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Prohibition on Keeping GSA Leased Cars Overnight. Upon enactment, a federal employee of a state office of USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) in the field and non-federal employees of FSA county and area committees are prohibited from keeping leased vehicles overnight unless the employee assigned the vehicle is on overnight, approved travel status with a per diem. [Sec. 12305]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Ensuring High Standards for Agency Use of Scientific Information. By January 1, 2014 federal agencies are required to establish guidelines to ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of scientific information used by the agencies. Policy decisions that are issued without guidelines after January 1, 2014 shall be deemed not in accordance with the law, with the exception of policy decisions necessary to protect imminent threat to health or safety. [Sec. 12307]	No comparable provision.
Prohibition on closure or relocation of county offices for the Farm Service Agency. Section 14212 of the 2008 farm bill sets limits and requires notifications for closing or relocating Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices. [7 U.S.C. 6932a]	No comparable provision.	Prohibits USDA from closing or relocating a county or field office of the FSA if the office has a high workload compared with other offices in the state. Requires USDA to conduct an evaluation of the workload of all FSA offices open on January 1, 2012. The evaluations are to be completed 18 months after enactment. [Sec. 12308]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Prohibition Against Interference by State and Local Governments with Production or Manufacture of Items in Other States. Prohibits any state or	No comparable provision.

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		local government from setting standards or conditions on the production or manufacture of agricultural products, and then using such standards to prevent interstate sales of the agricultural products. Agriculture products are defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1626) [Sec. 12312]	
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Increased Protection for Agricultural Interests in the Missouri River Basin. In response to 2011 floods, this provision directs USDA to take steps to increase flood protection for agricultural producers in the Missouri River basin, specifically to recalculate the space within the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System allocated to flood control storage, and to increase the channel capacity between the reservoirs and below Gavins Point. [Sec. 12313]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Increased Protection for Agricultural Interests in the Black Dirt Region. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to take action to promote immediate increased flood protection for farmers, producers, and other agricultural interests around the Wallkill River and the Black Dirt region. [Sec. 12314]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Protection of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators. USDA, in consultations with the Department of Interior and EPA, will take measures to improve federal coordination in addressing the documented decline of managed and native pollinators and promote the long-term viability of honey bee, wild bees and	No comparable provision.

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		other beneficial insects in agriculture. Requires USDA to establish a federal task force on bee health and commercial beekeeping to coordinate and assess efforts to mitigate pollinator losses, and the task force is to submit a report to Congress within 180 days of enactment of the farm bill. Also, USDA may conduct a study to consider relocating and modernizing pollinator research labs. [Sec. 12315]	
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Urban Agriculture Coordination. USDA is required to compile a list of programs for which urban farmers can apply for assistance or participation, adjust programs to enable urban farmers to increase participation, and streamline the process for urban farmer participation. [Sec. 12317]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Sense of Congress on Increased Business Opportunities for Black Farmers, Women, Minorities, and Small Business. Expresses the sense of Congress that the federal government should increase the number of federal contracts awarded to businesses owned by minorities, black farmers, women, and small businesses. [Sec. 12318]	No comparable provision.
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Sense of Congress Regarding Agriculture Security Programs. Expresses the sense of Congress that nutrients and chemicals play an important role in agricultural production. USDA should coordinate with the Department	No comparable provision.

Prior Law/Policy—Miscellaneous	Senate-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (S. 954)	House-Passed 2013 Farm Bill (H.R. 2642, including text of H.R. 3102)	Enacted 2014 Farm Bill (P.L. 113-79)
Procedures for Gathering Comments. Governs the procedures that an agency must follow in the initial regulatory flexibility analysis of the rulemaking process. [5 U.S.C. 609(b)]	No comparable provision.	of Homeland Security to develop regulations and procedures to handle these agricultural chemicals. [Sec. 12319] Improved Department of Agriculture Consideration of Economic Impact of Regulations on Small Business. Requires that USDA complete the procedures consistent with 5 U.S.C. 609(b) when it promulgates any rule that will have a significant economic impact on small entities. [Sec. 12322]	No comparable provision.
Pursuant to the Clean Water Act of 1972 [33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(1)], EPA promulgated Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulations for non-transportation-related facilities in 1973. Affected facilities must prepare and implement, but not submit, SPCC plans. The requirements apply to non- transportation-related facilities that drill, produce, store, process, refine, transfer, distribute, use, or consume oil or oil products; and that could reasonably be expected to discharge oil to U.S. navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. Facilities, including farms, are subject to the rule if they meet at least one of the following thresholds: an aboveground aggregate oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or completely buried oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons. Facilities must count all containers greater than 55 gallons. A Professional Engineer (PE) must certify a facility's plan. As of	No comparable provision.	Applicability of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule. Amends the volume threshold that would require a Professional Engineer to certify a SPCC plan to farms with individual aboveground storage tanks larger than 10,000 gallons, aggregate aboveground storage of greater than 42,000 gallons, or a history of spills. Farms with aggregate aboveground storage of more than 10,000 gallons, but less than 42,000 gallons, and no spill history may self-certify. Farms with less than 10,000 gallons and no spill history are exempt from all SPCC requirements. For calculating aboveground storage capacity, containers on separate parcels of less than 1,320 gallons and containers approved by FDA for livestock feed are exempt. [Sec. 12324]	No comparable provision.

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2008 EPA rulemaking, facilities with aggregate storage of 10,000 gallons or less aggregate can self-certify their plans.			
No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Agricultural Producer Information Disclosure. Prohibits EPA from publicly disclosing names, telephone numbers, email addresses, physical addresses, GPS coordinates, or other identifying information of any owner, operator, or employee of an agricultural or livestock operation. The prohibition does not apply when (1) information is in a statistical or aggregated form at the county or higher level; (2) the producer consents; or (3) a state agency has the authority to collect data. EPA is prohibited from requiring information disclosure for the purposes of the approval of a permit, practice, or program administered by the agency. [Sec. 12325]	No comparable provision.
On July 19, 2010, the President issued Executive Order (EO) 13547, Stewardship of the Ocean, Our Coasts, and the Great Lakes. The EO 13547 adopted the recommendations of the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force to enhance national stewardship of oceans, coasts, and the Great Lakes. The order created a 27-member National Ocean Council, including a representative from USDA.	No comparable provision.	Report on Ocean Policy. Requires that the Inspector General of USDA submit to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees within 90 days after enactment of the farm bill a report on the activities and resources expended on Executive Order 13547 since July 19, 2010. The report is to include any budget requests for FY2014 for the implementation of the executive order. [Sec. 12326]	No comparable provision.

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No comparable provision.	No comparable provision.	Sunsetting of Programs. Sunsets all discretionary programs in the farm bill upon the expiration of the 5-year authorization period. [Sec. 12327]	No comparable provision.
Chesapeake Bay Accountability and Recovery			
Federal, state and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the general public are engaged in efforts to restore the natural resources and water quality of the Chesapeake Bay.	No comparable provision.	Requires the Office of Management and Budget to prepare an interagency cross-cut budget on federal activities and state activities, to the extent possible, for restoration of the Chesapeake Bay and report to Congress. Directs EPA to develop a plan to provide technical and financial assistance to Chesapeake Bay states to employ adaptive management in carrying restoration activities in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Requires appointment of an independent evaluator to review restoration activities and report to Congress. [Secs. 12401-12405]	No comparable provision.
Oilheat Efficiency, Renewable Fuel Research and Jobs Training			
National Oilheat Research Alliance Act of 2000 (NORA). Established an oilheat industry alliance to develop projects for the research, development, and demonstration of clean and efficient oilheat utilization equipment; and to operate programs that enhanced consumer and employee training. [42 U.S.C. 6201 note; P.L. 106-469]	No comparable provision. Provisions in stand-alone bill, S. 913, in the 113 th Congress.	No comparable provision. Provisions in stand-alone bill, H.R. 1985, in the 113 th Congress.	Oilheat Efficiency, Renewable Fuel Research and Jobs Training. Extends NORA for 18 years from the date of initial authorization (February 2001). Amends the Act to include renewable fuel research, and biennial budgets. Also amends assessment rates and sets parameters for assessments. [Secs. 12401-12410]

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