



2014 Farm Bill Highlights

Farm Safety Net

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The 2008 Farm Bill continued direct payments—a system that paid producers regardless of whether they incurred losses.
- Disaster assistance programs expired in fiscal year 2011. Since then, producers impacted by disease or adverse weather conditions have not received financial assistance for losses incurred.

2014 Farm Bill

- Eliminates direct payments and continues crop insurance.
- Producers will choose between the Price Loss Coverage and Agricultural Risk Coverage. Establishes the Dairy Margin Protection program.
- Restores livestock disaster assistance for losses dating back to 2011, and establishes a permanent livestock disaster program.

Rural Development

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- USDA programs support investments in the rural economy through grants, loans and loan guarantees with an emphasis on essential infrastructure, small business development, job creation, and growth.

2014 Farm Bill

- Continues USDA Rural Development programs. Provides \$15 million to support rural business development and growth through the Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program.
- Provides \$150 million for water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Reserves 10% of certain programs for regional, long-term investments to better promote economic development through regional planning and leveraging of resources.

Trade and Foreign Agriculture

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- USDA expands markets for U.S. agricultural goods through the Foreign Market Development Program and Market Access Program. Local and Regional Procurement (LRP) authorized as a pilot to provide international development assistance and expedite food aid.

2014 Farm Bill

- Continues authorization for \$200 million annually for international market development.
- Authorizes up to \$80 million for LRP and makes the program permanent.
- Provides more flexibility for USAID to use cash assistance in administering the Food for Peace program.
- Increases flexibility for assistance in emergency situations.

Research

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- USDA advances scientific knowledge related to agriculture through research, extension, and education. Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) funded at \$40 million annually.

2014 Farm Bill

- Endows \$200 million for a foundation for agricultural research.
- Doubles the funding for SCRI to \$80 million annually

Conservation

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The 2008 Farm Bill built on past farm bills, providing further conservation opportunities for farms and ranchers.

2014 Farm Bill

- Consolidates conservation programs for flexibility, accountability and adaptability at the local level.
- Links basic conservation practices to crop insurance premium subsidy for highly erodible lands and wetlands.
- Builds upon previous successful partnerships and encourages agricultural producers and partners to design conservation projects that focus on and address regional priorities.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The 2008 Farm Bill established new energy programs, including the Biorefinery Assistance Program, the Biobased Marketing Program and the Biomass Crop Assistance Program.

2014 Farm Bill

- Reauthorizes and provides \$880 million for energy programs established in the 2008 Farm Bill.
- Expands Biorefinery Assistance Program to include biobased product and renewable chemical manufacturing.
- Expands Biopreferred program to include forestry products.

Forestry

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The Forest Service (FS) was granted Stewardship Contracting Authority through FY14.
- Good Neighbor Authority allowed State Foresters in CO and UT to conduct restoration services on National Forest System Lands. Expanded to include all states in FY14, through FY18.

2014 Farm Bill

- Makes Stewardship Contracting Authority permanent, allowing FS to conduct restoration work and stimulate job growth.
- Makes the Good Neighbor Authority permanent and available nationwide.

Nutrition

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's food assistance safety net, helping families put food on the table.
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) supports food banks and food pantries.

2014 Farm Bill

- Maintains SNAP eligibility for millions of low-income families.
- Provides \$200 million for job training and \$100 million to increase fruit and vegetable purchases.
- Provides \$250 million in additional funding for TEFAP.
- Authorizes \$125 million for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative to make nutritious food more accessible.

Next Generation Farmers and Ranchers

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The 2008 Farm Bill established the Beginning Farmers and Ranchers Development Program with \$75 million for FY 2009 to FY 2012.

2014 Farm Bill

- Provides \$100 million for the Beginning Farmers and Ranchers Development Program.
- Increases access to capital and supports crop insurance and risk management tools, including reducing crop insurance premiums during the first 5 years of farming.

Local and Regional Food Systems

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- The Farmers Market Promotion Program (FMPP) funded at \$10 million annually.

2014 Farm Bill

- Renames FMPP to "Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Program" and provides \$30 million annually.
- Continues to reserve funds in the Business & Industry Loan Program for locally- and regionally- focused businesses.
- Advances growth of local and regional food systems with \$65 million for Value Added Product Market Development Grants.

Specialty Crops and Organics

Before the 2014 Farm Bill

- Funded the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program (SCBG) at \$52 million annually to promote fruit and vegetable production.
- The 2008 Farm Bill provided \$55 million to strengthen the nation's infrastructure for pest detection and threat mitigation, and to safeguard nursery production.

2014 Farm Bill

- Provides \$72.5 million annually for SCBG.
- Provides new resources for organic farmers, including funding the Organic Cost Share program at \$11.5 million annually.
- Increases funding for pest and disease management and disaster prevention to \$62.5 million per year, and \$75 million in FY 2018 and beyond.