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REPORT BY THE

Comptroller General

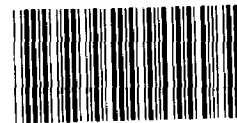
OF THE UNITED STATES

A Mission Budget Structure For The Department Of Agriculture --A Feasibility Study

At the request of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies, GAO explored the technical feasibility and utility of mission budgeting for the Department of Agriculture.

GAO, in developing the mission budgeting model, identified nine missions that encompass the responsibilities or end purposes of USDA. GAO and USDA officials believe that mission budgeting is technically feasible. Additionally, GAO believes that mission budgeting provides a different and potentially beneficial framework for congressional analysis of budget proposals.

The subcommittee may wish to experiment with the *mission budget concept* to better understand it and to determine if its benefits can be achieved in practice for Agriculture's programs.



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PAD-80-08
NOVEMBER 16, 1979



COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

B-114824

The Honorable Thomas F. Eagleton
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Agriculture, Rural Development
and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

SEP 10 3 17

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This report furnishes you the mission budget structure we developed for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in response to your January 15, 1979, request that we explore the feasibility and utility of mission budgeting while retaining the information and visibility now provided by the current appropriation account structure. AGC00042

We reviewed the programs and activities administered by all USDA agencies except the Forest Service, which is not under the jurisdiction of your subcommittee. Additionally, we reviewed agriculture, food, and nutrition programs, and activities of other Federal agencies to identify other programs/activities that are directly related to USDA missions. With the assistance of several entities, including USDA and your subcommittee staff, we then designed the mission structure described in the appendix and detailed in the exhibits.

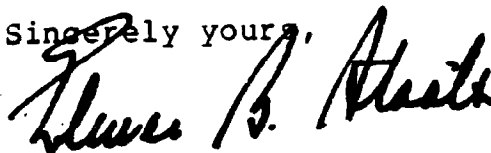
GAO and USDA officials believe that mission budgeting is technically feasible. Additionally, GAO believes that mission budgeting provides a different and potentially beneficial framework for congressional analysis of budget proposals. In developing the mission budget model, we identified nine missions, including administration, that encompass the responsibilities or end purposes of USDA. We then subdivided these nine missions into 15 distinct mission areas, except the mission category of administration, thereby further defining the purposes of USDA. For each mission area we set forth one or more mission needs. Finally, the model displays more than 200 programs/activities by mission need, mission area and mission including their level of dollar resources by each category. We classified each USDA program/activity by the one mission which best defined its end purpose, to avoid duplication and maintain simplicity for this analysis.

USDA officials supported us in this effort and we gave them an opportunity to comment informally on the report. However, they expressed concern about the need to develop acceptable definitions for their missions and the additional reporting requirements that would result from this approach to the budget. We informed USDA that this report was only to determine the feasibility and utility of mission budgeting. The implementation of a final mission budget structure for the Department will require further discussion between the subcommittee and agency officials to seek a common understanding on the process and approach to be used for (1) clarifying agency missions, (2) delineating missions content and program groupings, and (3) reaching agreement on final format and reporting requirements.

The subcommittee may wish to experiment with the mission budget concept to better understand it and to determine its benefits. If the anticipated benefits can be achieved, the Congress may then consider incorporating the structure in the budget process and reducing or eliminating other budget reporting requirements.

We trust that this report will be useful in the subcommittee's consideration of mission budgeting. As agreed with your staff, we will make copies of this report available to the general public.

Sincerely yours,



Comptroller General
of the United States

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
ASCS	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation
CED	Community and Economic Development Division
DOD	Department of Defense
ESCS	Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service
FAP	Foreign Assistance Programs
FAS	Foreign Agricultural Service
FCIC	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
FGIS	Federal Grain Inspection Service
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FANI	Food, Agriculture, and Nutrition Inventory
FSQS	Food Safety and Quality Service
GAO	General Accounting Office
MBS	Mission Budget Structure
OICD	Office of International Cooperation and Development
OGSM	Office of the General Sales Manager
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PAD	Program Analysis Division
PSAD	Procurement and Systems Acquisition Division
REA	Rural Electrification Administration

ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SEA	Science and Education Administration
SEA/AR	Science and Education Administration/ Agricultural Research
SEA/CR	Science and Education Administration/ Cooperative Research
SEA/ES	Science and Education Administration/ Extension Service
USDA	Department of Agriculture
WFAOSB	World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board
WIC	Women, Infants, and Children

GLOSSARY

Mission	A basic end purpose of an agency.
Mission area	Any subordinate purpose, sub-mission, part, or segment of an agency's mission expressed in end-purpose terms.
Mission need	A deficiency in or a better way of achieving the desired level of mission performance expressed in end-purpose terms.
Program	Generally defined as an organized set of activities directed toward a common purpose, objective, or goal undertaken or proposed by an agency in order to carry out responsibilities assigned to it. In practice, however, the term "program" has many usages and thus does not have a well-defined standardized meaning in the legislative process. "Program" has been used as a description for agency missions, "program," activities, services, projects, and processes.

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A MISSION BUDGET STRUCTURE FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE--A FEASIBILITY STUDY

INTRODUCTION

On January 15, 1979, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies requested GAO to develop a mission budgeting structure for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to explore the feasibility and utility of mission budgeting while retaining the information and visibility now provided by the current appropriation account structure. This request was partly an outgrowth of our previously issued report, Mission Budgeting: Discussion and Illustration of the Concept in Research and Development Programs (PSAD-77-124, July 27, 1977). Additionally, the mission concept is now an established part of the budget process due to the requirement in section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, as amended by section 601 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that the President's Budget contain a presentation in terms of national needs, agency missions and basic programs. The objective of this assignment was to build on these efforts to determine the feasibility of creating and implementing a formal mission budget structure for USDA.

Appropriations Subcommittee's concerns

The primary concern of the Appropriations Subcommittee was to identify, document, and demonstrate a budgeting tool that would enhance the budget and appropriations process. Specifically, the subcommittee indicated its interest in pursuing some of the potential benefits of mission budgeting mentioned in our July 1977 report which were to:

- Improve the budget process,
- Strengthen congressional policy review and oversight,
- Increase the accountability for end results achieved by Federal agencies,
- Identify interrelated Federal programs and activities, and
- Identify potential areas for Federal agency reorganization and program change.

USDA's reaction to this request

Officials in USDA's Office of Budget, Planning, and Evaluation expressed belief in the feasibility of developing

a mission budgeting structure for the Department's programs and activities. Specifically, the officials indicated that this request was consistent with its past and present efforts to display the agency's budget along mission lines. For example, during the late 1960's and early 1970's, USDA developed a mission/program structure for the more than 300 programs and activities it had defined. These programs and activities were grouped into one of 11 mission categories. Since then, the Department has redefined its mission categories. For the fiscal year 1980 budget, the Department arrayed its programs and activities into one of four mission categories. The four mission categories were:

- Agriculture and Nutrition
- Rural Development
- Natural Resources
- Administration

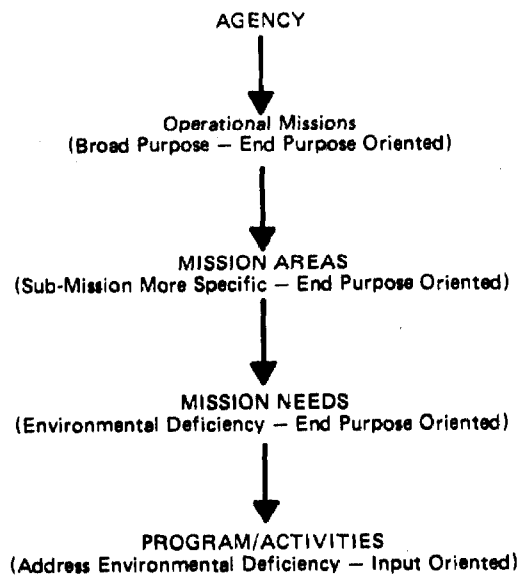
Although these four mission categories are much broader than the 11 missions used previously, and therefore perhaps not as definitive, USDA recognizes the value of displaying its budget along mission lines. Additionally, USDA indicated that it currently has the ability to report its budget along mission lines, depending of course on the mission categories identified and their associated definitions.

Department officials raised two primary concerns about developing a mission structure for USDA. The first was developing acceptable definitions of USDA's missions. From the officials' perspective, USDA's perceived missions change with each new administration. Therefore, the development of a mission structure is not a technical problem or issue but one that revolves around application, consensus, and to some degree the political environment. As a result, these officials believe the development of a mission structure is technically feasible, but obtaining a consensus of involved parties as to the definition of a mission and what should be included in a given mission are the real, practical issues. Secondly, USDA officials expressed some concern about the possibility of an additional reporting requirement during a period when there is already a heavy reporting workload. Specifically, one question raised was: "assuming an agreed-upon mission structure could be developed, would its associated reporting requirements be added to existing reporting requirements or would they replace some existing requirements?"

The mission budgeting model

Mission budgeting is a budgeting concept in which the focus is upon the end purpose. Accordingly, a mission budget assembles and groups various programs and activities by their end purposes. This budgeting technique assists in organizing like programs/activities and provides a closer look at why there is a need to spend money and how it will be spent. Figure I is a graphic display of the model.

**FIGURE I
THE MISSION BUDGETING MODEL**



Missions at the highest level in the budget structure represent basic end purpose responsibilities assigned to an agency. Descending levels (mission area, mission need, and program/activities) give an increasingly closer look at the mission purpose and the need to spend the money. At the lowest levels are the individual programs/activities, which are the means decided upon to satisfy the mission need.

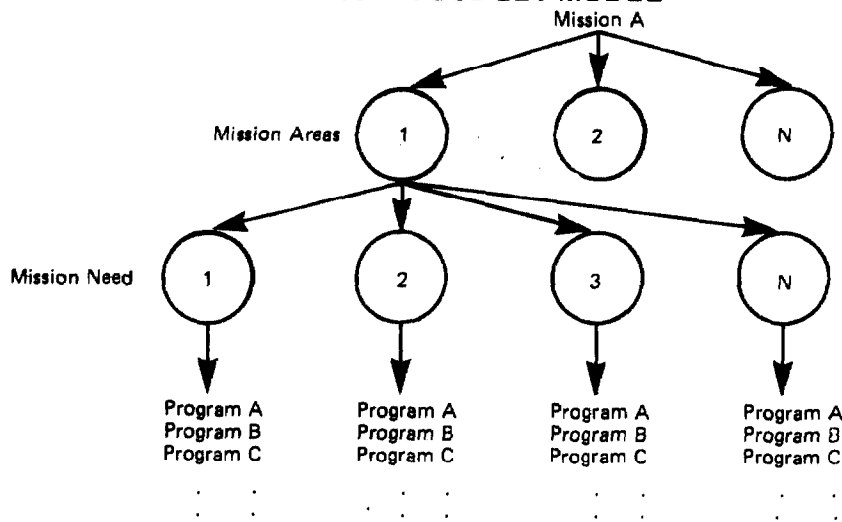
Table I presents a more detailed view of the model and the relationship of its component parts. As may be noted, the mission model contains four basic elements (mission, mission area, mission need, and program/activity).

**TABLE I
THE MISSION BUDGETING MODEL
AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF ITS COMPONENT PARTS**

Mission	Mission Area	Mission Need	Program/Activity
Mission A	Area 1-xxx	Need 1-xxx	Program A Program B Program C • •
		Need 2-xxx	Program A Program B • •
Mission B	Area 1-xxx	Need 1-xxx	Program A Program B • •
		Need n-xxx	Program A • •
Mission N	Area n-xxx	Need 1-n	Program A Program A-N

This structure can also be viewed as a tree diagram as depicted in figure II.

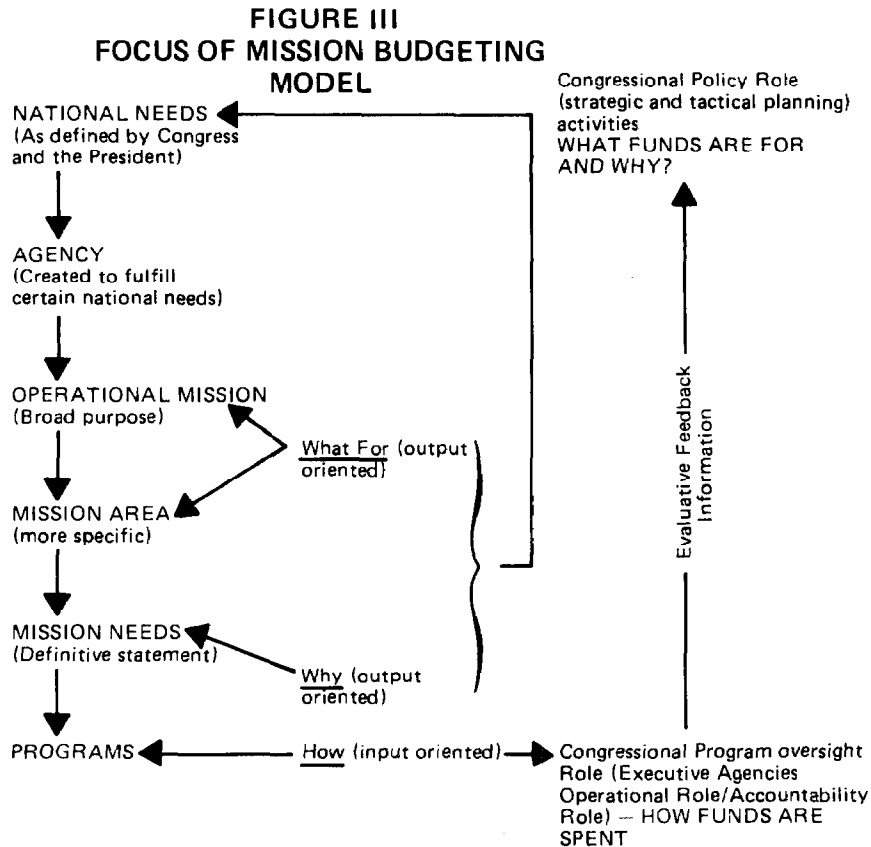
**FIGURE II
TREE DIAGRAM OF THE
MISSION BUDGET MODEL**



As shown in table I and figure II, an agency may be charged with several missions, any one mission may consist of one or more mission areas, a given mission area may address one or more mission needs, and one or more programs/activities may address a specific mission need.

Focus of mission budgeting

A mission budget initially directs congressional attention to an agency's basic responsibilities by displaying them in the budget structure in end purpose terms (output) and by connecting these mission responsibilities to agency programs/activities. The budget does so by forcing attention on strategic and tactical planning issues and activities before funding operational activities. In other words, the initial focus is upon what funds are for, why they are needed and then upon how the funds are to be spent (operational planning). Figure III depicts this relationship.



This kind of budget structure directs congressional review to policy matters such as:

1. Clarifying agency missions and deciding their relevancy to current national policy and needs.
2. Assessing agency roles and responsibilities for the missions and approaches for carrying them out.
3. Raising or lowering mission funding (not program funding) on the basis of:

- Resources required for missions proportional to their relative needs,
- The agency's current ability to perform the missions, and
- Priority needs of each mission.

4. Assessing the interrelationship of similar programs.

In contrast, the function/subfunction budget structure displays budget resources by the end purposes (national needs) of the entire Federal Government. But this aggregated level of presentation used in the President's Budget and the congressional budget resolutions does not include an agency mission level structure. The appropriation accounts structure has evolved over time and at this point does not represent any one level or conceptual approach to budget presentation. The mission concept focuses on the agency level and consistently directs the focus of Congressional budget review and decisionmaking on an agency's basic responsibilities displayed in end purpose terms (outputs).

Past efforts

Over the years, a number of efforts have been undertaken to improve the Federal budget process, most of them aimed at providing more visibility to the policy issues associated with end purposes and avoiding the flood of detailed, input-oriented data. These reforms included the Program Planning and Budgeting System and Management by Objectives. Although they were only partially successful, each effort represented a step forward. Zero-base budgeting is the latest in this series of efforts. ^{1/} Mission budgeting is another logical step in this evolutionary process of shifting the budget emphasis from that of detailed inputs (means) to policy-level outputs (end purposes).

The importance of the mission budgeting approach to the Federal appropriations and budgetary processes is highlighted, in part, by five fairly recent events:

1. Procurement Commission - A bipartisan congressional Procurement Commission, with members from Government and business, developed 149 integrated recommendations

^{1/} For further discussion of zero-base budgeting see our report entitled "Streamlining Zero-Base Budgeting Will Benefit Decisionmaking" (PAD 79-45, September 25, 1979)

requiring congressional and executive branch action. A number of the issues raised by the Commission addressed the inadequacies of the existing budget process. Specifically, the Commission said that: (1) traditional budgetary information overburdens the Congress with detailed reviews of technical projects that obscure the overall pattern; (2) there are too many projects for the Congress to review; and (3) many projects are not related to needs and do not show the purpose for which the activity is being undertaken. As a means of correcting these deficiencies, the Commission recommended a mission (end purpose) approach to budgeting.

2. Section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 - Section 601 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 amended section 201 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, by adding subsection (i) which states: "The Budget transmitted pursuant to subsection (a) for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, shall contain a presentation of budget authority, proposed budget authority, outlays, proposed outlays, and descriptive information in terms of (1) a detailed structure of national needs which shall be used to reference all agency missions and programs; (2) agency missions; and (3) basic programs. To the extent practicable, each agency shall furnish information in support of its budget requests in accordance with its assigned missions in terms of Federal functions and subfunctions, including mission responsibilities of component organizations, and shall relate its programs to agency missions." Part V of the President's Budget follows this approach.
3. Our report on mission budgeting for research and development - our report on mission budgeting for research and development, referred to on page 1, described how the process might work and set forth sample structures for the research and development portions of three Federal agencies. Additionally, the report compared the traditional budgeting approach to the mission approach and identified areas of potential improvements in the budget process by employing a mission budgeting approach. We recommended to the Congress that it experiment with this approach in carrying out its budgeting functions.
4. Mission budgeting in DOD - The Department of Defense (DOD) is currently experimenting with the mission approach for research, development, and acquisition.

In doing so, DOD has developed and refined a fairly comprehensive mission and mission area structure for research, development, and acquisition projects and activities. DOD arrays these projects and activities by five mission categories. These mission categories are further divided into 25 mission areas with several subordinate mission area categories. Additionally, the mission structure includes statements of definition for each of the mission areas and subordinate mission area categories.

In implementing this structure, the Under Secretary of Defense has requested that the Secretaries of Military Departments, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, Assistant Secretaries of Defense, and Directors of Defense Agencies use this structure as the basis for preparing, justifying, and reviewing research, development, and system acquisition programs for the calendar year 1979 budget review cycle. After the budget submission, the Under Secretary intends to conduct his review and make recommendations and decisions on the basis of this mission-oriented structure.

5. OMB's mission-oriented research and development supplemental budget submission

In recognition of the requirements of section 601 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for a display of national needs, agency missions, and basic programs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has developed a mission-oriented research and development special analysis of the President's Budget. This analysis is transmitted annually, in mid-May, to the House and Senate Budget and Appropriations Committees. This supplemental budget displays current and budget year outlays by: (1) science and technology base research compared to mission-oriented research by agency, (2) mission-oriented research by national needs by mission; and (3) mission-oriented research by agency by mission.

All of these events address the budget process from a policy standpoint, that is, from an output perspective rather than an input perspective.

SCOPE AND APPROACH

We used a participatory approach to develop a mission budget structure for the USDA. Several Federal organizations

participated directly in developing and reviewing the structure for programs and activities of USDA. Participating organizations reviewed successive drafts of the structure until all organizations were basically satisfied. The following organizations were directly involved:

<u>GAO</u>	<u>Executive Agency</u>	<u>Congressional Committees</u>
Program Analysis Division (PAD)	Department of Agriculture	Senate Appropria- tions Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies
Community and Eco- nomic Development Division (CED)		
International Division (ID)		Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry

We focused on programs/activities conducted by USDA with the exception of the Forest Service which is not under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittee requesting this study.

We also performed a cursory review of other Federal agencies' programs/activities as they related to the USDA's missions in an effort to identify and describe those that, at least in part, support the missions defined for USDA. In reviewing the programs/activities of other Federal agencies, we made no attempt to devise mission categories for those agencies nor did we revise the mission categories of USDA as a result of the review.

Initially, we researched organizational structure, agency functional statements, and laws authorizing the programs/activities to develop the mission structure. Subsequently, we developed the mission structure and its components for USDA's programs/activities. As we completed draft structures for USDA's programs/activities, we forwarded them to each organization identified for its review and comments. Each was requested to review the model in its entire context but to direct special attention to those areas in which it possessed special USDA program and legal expertise. Upon receipt of participants' comments, we revised the mission structure

where appropriate. As we received and incorporated each set of comments, a revised draft mission structure was developed and forwarded to participants for additional comments. This task was repeated until participants had no further substantive comments. The result is the prototype mission structure for USDA discussed in the next section.

MISSION BUDGET STRUCTURE FOR USDA

Working with several entities as described, we developed a model of how USDA's budget could be structured along mission lines. The USDA agencies and offices we reviewed to construct the model are listed in the table below.

Table II
USDA Agencies and Offices Reviewed in the Construction
of USDA's Mission Structure

Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)	Foreign Assistance Programs (FAP)
Animal and Plant Health Inspec- tion Service (APHIS)	Office of International Co- operation and Development (OICD)
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)	Office of the General Counsel (OGC)
Departmental Administration (DA)	Office of the General Sales Manager (OGSM)
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service (ESCS)	Office of the Inspector General (OIG)
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)	Office of the Secretary (OS)
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC)	Rural Electrification Admin- istration (REA)
Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS)	Science and Education Admin- istration (SEA)
Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)	Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

Table II (Cont'd)
USDA Agencies and Offices Reviewed in the Construction
of USDA's Mission Structure

Food Safety and Quality
 Service (FSQS)

World Food and Agricultural
 Outlook and Situation
 Board (WFAOSB)

In conducting its business, USDA supports either directly or indirectly several national needs. We identified nine missions as encompassing USDA's responsibilities or end purposes. These missions are divided into 15 mission areas, thereby further defining the USDA's purposes. Each mission area is further defined by mission needs showing why the mission area should be addressed; i.e., to correct a deficiency or to achieve a better method of performance. The model groups USDA's 200 or more programs/activities by mission need, mission area, and mission. Each program/activity is grouped according to its primary mission only. Exhibit A, page 26, contains the detailed structure.

Mission statements for USDA

The nine mission statements identified for USDA in table III, are divided into 15 distinct mission areas which are subordinate purposes of the missions. The mission areas, their definitions, and their relationships to USDA's missions are also shown.

Table III
Relationship between USDA's
Missions and Mission Areas

<u>Missions</u>	<u>Mission Areas</u>
<p>A. <u>Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices</u>--promote continuing production efficiency to assure that farmers have the opportunity to earn incomes that are comparable with returns elsewhere in the economy, and thereby assure supplies of agricultural products which are adequate to meet both domestic and international needs at reasonable prices to consumers and to permit a positive balance of trade levels.</p>	<p>1. <u>Production/Commodity Control</u>--maintain national aggregate net farm incomes at levels sufficient to insure investments in agriculture; 2. <u>Subsidize</u>--provide financial assistance to farmers and producers in an effort to bring market returns up to announced levels and also provide them financial aid in conducting daily operations;</p>

Table III (Cont'd)
Relationship between USDA's
Missions and Mission Areas

<u>Missions</u>	<u>Mission Areas</u>
	<p>3. <u>Disaster Relief</u>--compensate farmers if they incur losses from unavoidable causes;</p> <p>4. <u>Disease Prevention</u>--reduce or avoid crop and livestock production losses; and</p> <p>5. <u>Research</u>--conduct and promote research and/or educational programs.</p>
B. <u>Food and Nutrition</u> --encourage and assist children and poor people to obtain nutritionally adequate diets and thereby provide expanded markets for U.S. farm products.	<p>1. <u>Food and Nutrition Assistance</u>--make food assistance available to people who need it; and</p> <p>2. <u>Research</u>--conduct and promote research and/or educational programs.</p>
C. <u>Food Safety, Quality, and Availability</u> --assure the consumer that agricultural products are safe, wholesome, properly labeled, and of good quality; and promote the orderly marketing and effective distribution of farm products.	<p>1. <u>Food Safety</u>--assure the consumer that agricultural commodities are wholesome, unadulterated and properly labeled;</p> <p>2. <u>Food Quality and Availability</u>--establish and maintain a nationally uniform grading system; also promote an orderly system of marketing and distribution to encourage production; and</p> <p>3. <u>Research</u>--conduct and promote research and/or educational programs.</p>
D. <u>Develop and Expand Exports</u> --expand exports to achieve a higher share of world export markets for U.S. agricultural products.	<p>1. <u>Trade Promotion</u>--negotiate significant adjustments to permit major liberalization in world trade and stimulate demand for U.S. agricultural products in international markets;</p>

Table III (Cont'd)
Relationship between USDA's
Missions and Mission Areas

<u>Missions</u>	<u>Mission Areas</u>
	<p>2. <u>Trade Reliability</u>--assure foreign purchasers that U.S. agricultural products meet certain standards of quality and that weights of grain shipments are accurate; and</p> <p>3. <u>Research</u>--conduct and promote research and/or educational programs.</p>
E. <u>Rural Development</u> --promote community facility development and provide housing assistance in rural areas for the most needy and others where private credit markets are not adequate.	<p>1. <u>Public Utilities</u>--assure that rural communities have access to reliable electric and telephone services;</p> <p>2. <u>Housing/Land Development</u>--assure that the rural disadvantaged receive an equitable share of Federal financial assistance and program services; and</p> <p>3. <u>Research</u>--conduct and promote research and/or educational programs.</p>
F. <u>Conservation</u> --enhance the physical environment and improve agriculture through efficient and timely use, development, and protection of natural resources, consistent with national priorities and environmental constraints.	<p>1. <u>Land/Water Use</u>--develop criteria and procedures for contributing to local, State and national land and water use and planning; and</p> <p>2. <u>Research</u>--conduct and promote research and/or educational programs.</p>
G. <u>Information Dissemination</u> --acquire, preserve, interpret, and disseminate an exhaustive collection of reliable information in all phases of the agricultural and allied sciences.	<p>1. <u>Library and Information Service</u>--provide information to the agricultural communities.</p>

Table III (Cont'd)
Relationship between USDA's
Missions and Mission Areas

<u>Missions</u>	<u>Mission Areas</u>
H. <u>Overall Research</u> --directly or indirectly apply to all or several of the previously stated national needs and missions.	1. <u>Agriculture Research and Related Services</u>
I. <u>Administration</u> --provide overall guidance, direction, and administrative support for departmental programs.	Not applicable

Programs/activities of USDA

Exhibit B, page 38, lists the more than 200 programs/activities conducted by USDA. For each program/activity identified, the following data elements are presented:

- Program/Activity Common Name
- USDA Operating Agency
- FY 1980 Budget and/or Loan Authority

In developing the mission budgeting structure, each program was grouped according to its primary function. This was determined by reviewing the purpose and intent of the authorizing legislation. Many programs have secondary and even tertiary purposes, but only the primary purpose was used in order to avoid duplication and maintain simplicity in the model.

MISSIONS SUPPORTED BY USDA AGENCIES

Many of USDA's agencies support more than one departmental mission. Programs and activities of USDA's operating agencies, except the Forest Service, were arrayed by mission to learn how the structure might help identify resource concentration and distribution. The current budgeting approach, because it presents the budget by function/subfunction/agency/bureau and not along mission lines, does not readily reveal which agencies are involved in the major end purposes of the Department.

Analysis of USDA's resource
concentration by mission category

Table IV shows the missions supported by USDA's agencies and the FY 1980 level of dollar resources requested in the President's Budget for each mission. Of the 17 agencies and offices which directly administer the Department's programs, 11 agencies (AMS, APHIS, ASCS, CCC/OGSM, ESCS, FAS, FGIS, FmHA, FSQS, SCS and SEA) support two or more missions. The remaining six agencies (FAP, FCIC, FNS, OICD, REA and WFAOSB) support only one mission.

Further, as can be seen from table IV, about 90 percent of USDA's dollars are concentrated in missions A (Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices), B (Food and Nutrition), and E (Rural Development). The dollars given include both budget authority and loan authority and were prepared by USDA's Office of Budget, Planning, and Evaluation.

Again, because of the way the current budgeting information is presented, it is not readily discernible which budget resources support agency missions. The current budgeting approach shows the dollars by function/subfunction/agency/bureau and not where the dollars are that address primary missions. As seen from table IV, any one mission may be addressed by parts of several departmental agencies; therefore, it is often difficult to determine what dollars are being used for work within missions using the current budgeting approach.

Table IV
Concentration of USDA
Resources by Mission

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Bureaus with programs in mission</u>	<u>Budget request (\$ in millions)</u>	<u>Percentage of total \$</u>
A. Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices	APHIS, ASCS, CCC, FCIC, FmHA, FSQS, SCS, and SEA	9,547	24.7
B. Food and Nutrition	FNS and SEA	11,023	28.5
C. Food Safety, Quality, and Availability	AMS, ASCS, FGIS, FSQS, and SEA	498	1.3
D. Develop and Expand Exports	AMS, APHIS, CCC/OGSM, FAP, FAS, FGIS, OICD, and SEA	2,503	6.5
E. Rural Development	FmHA, REA, and SEA	13,908	35.9
F. Conservation	ASCS, ESCS, FmHA, SCS, and SEA	861	2.2
G. Information Dissemina- tion	AMS, ESCS, FAS, SCS, SEA, and WFAOSB	123	0.3
H. Overall Research	SEA	<u>241</u>	<u>0.6</u>
	Total	<u>38,704</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Analysis of similar program groupings

Several agencies within USDA administer programs/activities which not only address the same mission but also may be directed toward the same target group or program recipients. The mission structure facilitates the identification and comparison of these programs/activities.

For example, under mission A, Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices, mission area 3, Disaster Relief, shown in exhibit A, one will find emergency disaster loan programs administered by FmHA and feed grain, wheat, rice and cotton disaster payment programs administered by ASCS. The former makes emergency loans available where property damage and/or severe production losses have occurred as a direct result of a natural disaster. The latter, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, provides disaster payments to producers who are prevented from planting feed grains, wheat, cotton, or rice because of a natural disaster or condition beyond the control of the producer or who, because of such disaster or condition, harvest less than a specified quantity. These relief programs administered by two separate agencies may benefit the same target group; that is, farmers who suffer production losses due to natural disasters.

Also under mission A, one will find several animal and plant disease and pest control programs administered by APHIS listed under mission area 4, Disease Prevention, and animal, crop, and plant production and protection programs administered by SEA under mission area 5, Research. For example, the goals of the animal and plant disease and pest control programs are to keep diseases, pests, insects, etc. from entering this country. APHIS conducts cooperative programs with States to prevent the spread of or to eradicate animal and plant diseases and pests. Under the animal, crop, and plant production and protection programs SEA conducts research to improve production and to develop methods for controlling diseases, parasites, pests, etc. Therefore, there may be work being done in the same area by both agencies. Although duplication is not specifically shown because of the multitude of possible diseases and pests, the potential for duplication and the need for review of both programs together is highlighted. Through such review the Congress can better direct the programs to mutually reinforce the mission.

Shown under mission G, Information Dissemination, are three programs which are directed at providing data about international agricultural trade, as follows:

- Commodity Analysis and Services: Administered by FAS, this program links the Attache's and the Department's analytical/informational and marketing development planning/services functions to give U.S. farm and trade groups ready access to information on changes in world agricultural supply conditions by commodity. The program identifies and strives to reduce foreign trade barriers to U.S. agricultural exports by examining foreign trade policies and assessing their impact on market access for U.S. farm products.
- World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation: Administered by WFAOSB, this program provides a single focal point for the Nation's economic intelligence related to domestic and international food and agriculture; improves the consistency, objectivity, and reliability of outlook and situation material being disseminated; and integrates and coordinates USDA domestic and international economic information assistance.
- Foreign Demand, Supply, Trade, and Development: Administered by ESCS, this program provides information to help improve USDA and private industry decisions on U.S. and world agricultural trade. Specific research areas include U.S. trade policies and programs; estimates and forecasts of U.S. agricultural trade; and factors such as weather, prices, and foreign financial and monetary conditions. The program also provides continuing analysis of economic policy developments in foreign nations; long-range projections for the supply of and demand for U.S. agricultural products in foreign nations; and analysis of special issues such as commodity reserves, price stabilization, monetary adjustments, tariffs, trade barriers, and transportation costs.

From these descriptions, it would appear that three separate agencies within USDA disseminate an abundance of information on the condition of current and future international trade and the barriers to U.S. agriculture exports. By grouping programs according to missions, work being performed in similar areas but by different agencies is more easily identified than with the current budgeting approach. This would reduce the amount of research or review necessary to identify programs that should be reviewed together to make sure they mutually reinforce the mission and are not duplicative.

Decisionmaking, policy formulation, program evaluation and control are becoming more difficult and complex; it is

especially difficult to identify the relevant information in the vast quantity of data available. Decisionmakers need information that is timely, reliable, and in a usable format so that more time can be spent on analysis and debate, and less on research of facts and data. With the high level of interest by the Congress and other decisionmakers in oversight and program evaluation, good tools are necessary to carry out these tasks. Mission budgeting is a tool that will help decisionmakers to see what programs and agencies are involved in supporting missions. Thus, they will be able to better determine where more resources are needed, where sufficient work is already being done, where there is potential duplication that could be reduced or eliminated, or where programs can be made more mutually reinforcing.

USDA'S MISSION STRUCTURE COMPARED TO THE TRADITIONAL FUNCTION/SUBFUNCTION BUDGET APPROACH

Within the budget community, it is fairly well recognized and accepted that no one structure has been developed that will adequately address the multitude of budget issues of a diverse community with varying budgetary and program information needs. Accordingly, the application of a specific budget structure should be a function, in part, of the user (decisionmaker) needs and the associated unique requirements. With respect to the subject at hand, the mission structure may reveal a different budget picture than does the function/subfunction structure, since the structures differ in their focus in displaying budget resources by end purpose. The mission budget structure we used focuses upon budget resources by the end purposes of the administering agency. In contrast, the function/subfunction classification structure groups budget resources by the end purposes (national needs) of the Federal Government.

Function/subfunction and mission budget approaches compared

The Federal budget is displayed by a functional classification system. This classification structure is one of the principal methods used to classify budget spending and related data. The functional structure chosen for the budget is the classification deemed most useful for the specific purpose of budgetary presentation. This functional presentation is used to meet the national needs requirements of section 501(i) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Therefore, dollar resources are classified by budget function/subfunction so

that budget authority and outlays of budget and off-budget Federal entities, loan guarantees, and tax expenditures can all be grouped in terms of the national needs addressed. As presented in the President's Budget, this classification system summarizes budgetary data in terms of what the Government generally intends to accomplish in implementing its programs.

Each agency submits its budget request, giving consideration to the planning targets and policy guidance received from OMB, by appropriation or fund accounts. Appropriation accounts, the basic unit of budget classification, are categorized by the single function which best defines their purpose. Functional classification assignments of programs, which are mutually exclusive, are made without regard to agency or organization. There are a total of 13 functions and 70 subfunctions in the Federal budget. USDA's program/activity responsibilities (excluding the Forest Service) are presented under 12 of these subfunctions (exhibit C, page 53).

The function/subfunction structure groups budgetary resources, regardless of which agency carries out the function, by the common end purposes (national needs) of the Federal Government. Therefore, budget resources for a particular function would represent national resources requested to address fairly broad end purposes (national needs). Generally, more than one Federal agency supports a given functional area, and each agency supporting the function would have its underlying individual missions. Currently, the missions of most agencies are defined at a more detailed level than are the functions. Therefore, the grouping of budgetary resources by functions and subfunctions represents aggregations of missions.

On the other hand, a mission budget structure provides the framework that will facilitate grouping various programs and activities by the end purposes of the administering agency. Unlike the functional structure, the mission budget structure is conceived as a decisionmaking structure, not simply a means of displaying decisions made in another context.

We continued our comparison at the subfunctional level. As mentioned earlier, subfunctions were developed to present the budget in a little more detail, but still not necessarily by any specific agency missions. When budget resources classified under one subfunction do relate to only one mission, and that one mission depicts the total resources for that one subfunction, the presentation of the budget basically remains the same. The mission approach therefore would not supply

the user with any information different from the function/subfunction approach. However, where one subfunction crosses several missions, budget resources would be recast in a somewhat different manner. For example, in table V, budget resources for subfunction 351 (Farm Income Stabilization) would now be spread among four missions as opposed to one subfunction.

Exhibit D, page 54, presents a detailed display of USDA programs in subfunctions 351 and 604 (Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements) by mission. The mission presentation informs the user that dollars within subfunction 351 not only relate to USDA's farm income stabilization responsibilities but also support international efforts, rural development, and conservation. Additionally, the mission presentation of subfunction 604 reveals that USDA addresses that subfunction through its farm income stabilization, food and nutrition, and rural development efforts.

The following examples further illustrate the difference in budget resource allocations yielded by the two approaches.

- We defined mission A as "Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices." Subfunction 351 is defined as "Farm Income Stabilization." Although the two approaches appear to have parallel definitions, they differ substantially in the amount of budget resources. To ascertain the level of USDA resources supporting mission A, one must look beyond programs and activities listed under subfunction 351. At a minimum, a review of programs under subfunctions 301, 352, 453, 554, and 604 (see table V) must also be included. Fiscal year 1980 budget resources for subfunction 351 within USDA are \$3,559 million. In contrast, 1980 budget resources for mission A are \$9,546.5 million as reported by USDA.
- Mission B, Food and Nutrition, relates closely to USDA's portion of subfunction 604 (Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements). In this instance, to ascertain the level of resources applied to USDA's mission of food and nutrition, one must also review program activities from subfunction 352. Here, the amount of dollars budgeted is only slightly different. Fiscal year 1980 USDA budget authority for subfunction 604 is \$11,077 million. The 1980 USDA budget authority for mission B is \$11,023 million.

Table V
Display of Subfunctions by Missions

Subfunctions	missions								
	Stabilize & Protect Farm Incomes	Food & Nutrition	Food Safety, Quality & Availability	Develop & Expand Exports	Rural Development	Conservation	Information Dissemination	General Research	Administration
151: Foreign economic & financial assistance				X					
271: Energy supply					X				
301: Water resources	X					X	X		
302: Conservation & land management						X			
304: Pollution control and abatement						X			
351: Farm income stabilization	X			X	X	X			
352: Agricultural research & services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
371: Mortgage credit and thrift insurance					X				
452: Area & regional development					X				
453: Disaster relief & insurance	X								
554: Consumer & occupational health & safety	X		X						
604: Public assistance & other income supplements	X	X			X				

What is the implication from a national perspective in reviewing the budget with a function/subfunction approach versus a mission approach?

To determine the level of total national resources allocated for agriculture requires a review of all agriculture-related programs regardless of the agencies administering the programs. In an effort to address this issue, we used the Food, Agriculture, and Nutrition Inventory (FANI) ^{2/} as our source of information to identify and cursorily review other Federal agencies' programs/activities which are similar in nature to those of USDA. Exhibit F, page 61, shows the relationship of the other 27 agencies' programs to the USDA mission structure by mission and mission area. We found that approximately 55 percent (111 out of 200) of the programs identified in the FANI for the other 27 agencies directly supported the missions we developed for USDA.

In making this comparison, we were able to identify by mission and mission area the level of additional budget resources allocated to other agencies which, when combined with USDA resources, would reflect the total national picture for that mission and mission area. The following examples demonstrate this point.

--Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices:

The agriculture-related programs which supported mission A crossed several budget subfunctional areas. For example, subfunction 351 (Farm Income Stabilization) was among the subfunctions which supported this mission, but it did not encompass all the programs within this mission. We discovered that programs under this mission were also budgeted under subfunctions 302, 376, 452, and 453.

--Food and Nutrition: The same was true in reviewing the programs which supported mission B (Food and Nutrition). One needs to go beyond subfunction 604 (Public Assistance and Other Income Supplements) to ascertain the level of other Federal agencies' budget resources supporting this mission. In addition to subfunction 604, one must review programs/activities budgeted under subfunctions 051 (Department of Defense Military); 501 (Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education); 506 (Social Services);

^{2/} Exhibit E, page 59, highlights the content and agencies involved in the development of a pilot, Government-wide food, agriculture, and nutrition inventory.

551 (Health Care Services); 552 (Health Research); 553 (Education and Training of Health Care Work Force); 703 (Hospital and Medical Care for Veterans); and 753 (Federal Correctional Activities).

Therefore, in addressing the question of total national resources allocated for missions A and B, one must review budget resources from the following sets of subfunctions: 301, 302, 351, 352, 376, 452, 453, 554, 604; and 051, 352, 501, 506, 551-553, 604, 703, 753 for "Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices" and "Food and Nutrition" respectively.

OBSERVATIONS AND MATTERS
FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE
SUBCOMMITTEE

This report has demonstrated that developing a mission budget structure for USDA is technically feasible and has certain advantages to the Subcommittee in terms of oversight, policy formulation, program evaluation, and decisionmaking.

USDA officials have indicated that the Department currently has the ability to report its budget along mission lines, depending of course on the specific mission categories identified and their associated definitions. Also, because of their familiarity with constant changes in programs, USDA personnel should be able to maintain a current mission budget structure without employing a substantial amount of time and effort.

Mission budgeting provides a framework for congressional analysis of budget proposals that differs from the current budget approach and in some ways is more useful. The principal aspect of mission budgeting is defining missions in terms of an agency's basic end purpose. This focuses attention on output rather than input and directs attention to how well an agency is meeting its responsibilities.

By grouping programs and activities by missions or end purposes, mission budgeting facilitates identification of like programs. This focuses congressional attention on the interrelationships among programs and activities. Mission budgeting can also focus attention on strategic planning activities before funding operations. The initial focus of mission budgeting is upon what funds are for and why they are needed (strategic planning). The focus is then shifted to how the funds are to be spent (operational planning). Of course, achieving these benefits in practice depends upon the quality of the data used and analysis performed by the agencies in preparing their mission budgeting reports.

What remains to be done

The mission budgeting model developed for this report is just that--a model. A final approved mission structure for USDA must be agreed upon between the Congress and USDA. Once a final mission structure has been developed for USDA, programs/activities in the food, agriculture, and nutrition area conducted by other Federal agencies can then be related directly to the USDA mission structure. Also, to make the inventory more useful, USDA could then integrate operation of the FANI and the mission budgeting structure.

Matters for consideration of the subcommittee

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee may wish to experiment with the mission budgeting concept for the fiscal year 1981 budget cycle to better understand the concept and to determine if the perceived benefits can be achieved in actual practice for USDA missions and programs. If the benefits can be achieved, the Subcommittee may wish to consider incorporating the structure in the budget process and reducing or eliminating other existing budget reporting requirements for USDA. In this regard, we support the Appropriations Committee's statement in its report on the 1980 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill that USDA "* * * prepare a special one-time analysis, in addition to the normal agency explanatory notes, that displays its budget request for fiscal year 1981 in accordance with [the Committee's] mission budgeting format."

AGENCY COMMENTS

USDA officials who reviewed the draft report generally concurred in its conclusions. They indicated the mission budgeting concept is consistent with the Department's efforts to display USDA programs along mission lines. The officials also stated that to report USDA's 1981 budget request by the mission budgeting format requires an agreement satisfying the needs of the Senate Appropriations Committee, House Appropriations Committee, and USDA.

USDA's Mission Structure

NATIONAL NEED

- I. Assure sufficient agricultural production to meet domestic and international needs.*
 - II. Provide an adequate return to farmers based on the cost of production.*
 - III. Dampen fluctuations in food prices.*
 - IV. Provide relief to areas that suffer from natural disasters.*
-

- A. Mission: Stabilize and protect farm incomes and prices—Promote continuing production efficiency to assure that farmers have the opportunity to earn incomes that are comparable with returns elsewhere in the economy, and thereby assure supplies of agricultural products which are adequate to meet both domestic and international needs at reasonable prices to consumers and to permit a positive balance of trade levels:
1. Mission area: Production/commodity control—Maintain national aggregate net farm incomes at levels sufficient to insure investments in agriculture:
 - a. Mission need: Insure availability of loans, at reasonable interest rates, to individuals for farm ownership and operations:
 - 001—Farm Ownership Loan Program (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1923.
 - 002—Farm Operating Loan Program (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1941.
 - 003—Grazing association loans (FmHA) Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.
 - b. Mission need: Control market prices and prevent commodity surpluses by aligning production with demand:
 - 004—Set-Aside and Diversion Programs (CCC), Pub. L. 83-690; Pub. L. 81-439; 7 U.S.C. 1741-1745, 1441-1445b.
 - 005—Grazing and Hay Program (CCC), Pub. L. 81-439; 7 U.S.C. 1445d.
 2. Mission area: Subsidize—Provide financial assistance to farmers and producers in an effort to bring market returns up to announced levels and also provide them financial aid in conducting daily operations:
 - a. Mission need: Guarantee the farmer a selling price for his commodity:
 - 006—Loans, Purchases, and Payment Price Support Programs (CCC), Pub. L. 81-439; 7 U.S.C. 1441-1447.
 - 007—Section 32—Commodity Program payments (FSQS), Pub. L. 74-320; 7 U.S.C. 612c.
 - 008—Commodity purchases services (FSQS), Pub. L. 74-320; 7 U.S.C. 612c.
 - 009—Wool and Mohair Incentive Payment Program (CCC), Pub. L. 83-690; 7 U.S.C. 1782.
 - b. Mission need: Provide storage facilities for harvested crops and grain reserves:
 - 010—Farm storage facility loans (CCC).
 - 011—Producer storage for food and feed grain reserves (CCC), Pub. L. 81-439; 7 U.S.C. 1445e.
 3. Mission: Disaster relief—Compensate farmers if they incur losses from unavoidable causes:
 - a. Mission need: Improve economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance:
 - 012—Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIC), Pub. L. 75-430; 7 U.S.C. 1501-1520.

- A. Mission: Stabilize and protect farm incomes and prices—Promote continuing production efficiency to assure that farmers have the opportunity to earn incomes that are comparable with returns elsewhere in the economy, and thereby assure supplies of agricultural products which are adequate to meet both domestic and international needs at reasonable prices to consumers and to permit a positive balance of trade levels—Continued
3. Mission: Disaster relief—Compensate farmers if they incur losses from avoidable causes—Continued
- b. Mission need: Provide emergency assistance in times of natural disasters:
- 013—Emergency watershed protection (SCS), Pub. L. 95-334; 16 U.S.C. 2203-2205.
 - 014—Emergency livestock loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 93-357; 7 U.S.C. 1961.
 - 015—Emergency Conservation Program (ASCS), Pub. L. 95-334; 16 U.S.C. 2201-2203.
 - 016—Emergency Disaster Loan Program (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1961.
 - 017—Dairy and beekeeper indemnity payment (ASCS), Pub. L. 90-484; Pub. L. 91-524; 7 U.S.C. 450j-1; 7 U.S.C. 135b note.
 - 018—Emergency feed (CCC), Pub. L. 95-113; 7 U.S.C. 2267.
 - 019—Economic emergency loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 95-334; 7 U.S.C. 1961.
 - 020—Feed grain, wheat, rice and cotton disaster payments (CCC), Pub. L. 81-439; 7 U.S.C. 1441-1445b.
4. Mission area: Disease prevention—Reduce or avoid crop and livestock production losses:
- a. Mission need: Protect animal and plant resources from diseases and pests:

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS (APHIS)

- 021—Agricultural quarantine inspection.
- 022—Animal welfare.
- 023—Bio-control.
- 024—Boll weevil eradication.
- 025—Brucellosis eradication.
- 026—Cattle fever tick.
- 027—Cattle scabies eradication.
- 028—Citrus black fly.
- 029—Diagnostic assistance to States.
- 030—Emergency programs.
- 031—Foot and mouth disease, Darien Gap.
- 032—Golden nematode.
- 033—Grasshopper and mormon cricket.
- 034—Gypsy moth.
- 035—Horse protection.
- 036—Imported fire ant.
- 037—Interstate inspection.
- 038—Japanese beetle.
- 039—Mediterranean fruit fly.
- 040—Mexican fruit fly.
- 041—Miscellaneous animal diseases.
- 042—Miscellaneous Plant Protection Program.
- 043—National poultry improvement plan.
- 044—Pest detection.
- 045—Pesticide impact assessment.
- 046—Pink bollworm.

- A. Mission: Stabilize and protect farm incomes and prices—Promote continuing production efficiency to assure that farmers have the opportunity to earn incomes that are comparable with returns elsewhere in the economy, and thereby assure supplies of agricultural products which are adequate to meet both domestic and international needs at reasonable prices to consumers and to permit a positive balance of trade levels—Continued
4. Mission area: Disease prevention—Reduce or avoid crop and livestock production losses—Continued
- a. Mission need: Protect animal and plant resources from diseases and pests—Continued
- 047—Poultry diseases.
 - 048—Pseudorabies.
 - 049—Range caterpillar.
 - 050—Screwworm.
 - 051—Swine disease surveillance.
 - 052—Tri-fly.
 - 053—Tuberculosis eradication.
 - 054—Veterinary biologics.
 - 055—Witchweed.
 - 056—Miscellaneous (repayment to CCC and contingency fund).
- b. Mission need: Feed migratory water fowl to prevent them from eating crops:
- 057—Grain for migratory waterfowl and birds (CCC), Pub. L. 84-654; 7 U.S.C. 442-444.
5. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs:
- a. Mission need: Improve the nationwide effectiveness of agricultural production through improved technology:
- 058—Animal production and protection (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.
 - 059—Crop and plant production and protection (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.
 - 060—Competitive research grants (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 89-106; 7 U.S.C. 450(b).
 - 061—Crop resources—Hatch Act (SEA/CR), 7 U.S.C. 361b.
 - 062—Animal resources—Hatch Act (SEA/CR), 7 U.S.C. 361b.
 - 063—Competitive trade adjustment and price and income policy—Hatch Act (SEA/CR), 7 U.S.C. 361b.
 - 064—Grants for Agriculture Research Competitive Research Grant Programs (SEA/CR), Pub. L. 89-106; 7 U.S.C. 450(b).
 - 065—Animal health and disease (SEA/CR), Pub. L. 95-113; 7 U.S.C. 3196.
 - 066—Pest management—Section 3(d) Smith-Lever Act (SEA/CR), Pub. L. 63-95; 7 U.S.C. 341.
 - 067—Pesticide impact assessment—Section 3(d) Smith-Lever Act (SEA/ES), Pub. L. 63-95; 7 U.S.C. 341.
 - 068—Pilot research funding for industrial and hydrocarbons (CCC), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 2669.

 NATIONAL NEED

V. *Improve health through nutrition and food safety.*

VI. *Administer food and nutrition programs efficiently, while preserving the dignity and independence of the beneficiaries.*

B. Mission: Food and nutrition—Encourage and assist children and poor people to obtain nutritionally adequate diets and thereby provide expanded markets for U.S. farm products:

1. Mission area: Food and nutrition assistance—Make food assistance available to people who need it:

a. Mission need: Give poor people targeted resources to assist them in obtaining adequate diets.

069—Food Stamp Program (FNS), Pub. L. 88-525; 7 U.S.C. 2013.

070—Food Donation Program (commodities in lieu of food stamps) (FNS), Pub. L. 93-351; 42 U.S.C. 3045f.

b. Mission need: Provide elderly people assistance in obtaining adequate diets:

071—Food Donation Program (Elderly Feeding Program) (FNS).

c. Mission need: Correct identified nutritional deficiencies of pregnant and nursing women, infants, and young children from low-income families:

072—Special supplemental food programs (WIC) (FNS), Pub. L. 89-642; 42 U.S.C. 1786.

073—Commodity Supplemental Food Program (FNS), Pub. L. 74-320; 7 U.S.C. 612c.

d. Mission need: Help in developing children's nutritional health, particularly those from low-income families:

074—National School Lunch Program (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1751-1760.

075—Special assistance (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1751-1760.

076—School Breakfast Program (FNS), Pub. L. 89-642; 42 U.S.C. 1773.

077—Summer Food Service Program (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1761.

078—Child Care Food Program (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1766.

079—Special Milk Program (FNS), Pub. L. 89-642; 42 U.S.C. 1772.

080—Equipment Assistance Program (FNS), Pub. L. 89-642; 42 U.S.C. 1774.

081—Commodity Procurement Program (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1755.

e. Mission need: Mission need—Assure food stuff distribution to needed areas:

082—Food Donation Program (Food Distribution Program) (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396; 42 U.S.C. 1762a.

2. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs:

a. Mission need: Increase the educational level of individuals in obtaining a positive change in food habits, thereby improving their nutritional status:

083—Research on Human Nutrition (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.

084—Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (SEA/ES), Pub. L. 63-95; 7 U.S.C. 341-349.

B. Mission: Food and nutrition—Encourage and assist children and poor people to obtain nutritionally adequate diets and thereby provide expanded markets for U.S. farm products—Continued

2. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs—Continued

a. Mission need: Increase the educational level of individuals in obtaining a positive change in food habits, thereby improving their nutritional status—Continued

085—Nutritional training and surveys (FNS), Pub. L. 79-396, section 6(a)(3).

086—Nutrition education demonstration projects (FNS), Pub. L. 89-642, section 18.

087—Nutrition Education and Training Program (FNS), Pub. L. 89-642, section 19.

088—WIC Nutritional Education Program (FNS), Pub. L. 95-627.

NATIONAL NEED

V. Improve health through nutrition and safety.

VII. Improve the efficiency and reliability of domestic agricultural marketing systems.

C. Mission: Food safety, quality and availability—Assure the consumer that agricultural products are safe, wholesome, properly labeled, and of good quality; and promote the orderly marketing and effective distribution of farm products:

1. Mission area: Food safety—Assure the consumer that agricultural commodities are wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled:

a. Mission need: Protect the consumer from unwholesome, adulterated, and mislabeled products:

089—Meat inspection (FSQS), Pub. L. 59-242; 21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

090—Poultry inspection (FSQS), Pub. L. 85-172; 21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.

091—Egg products inspection (FSQS), Pub. L. 91-597; 21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.

092—Humane slaughtering (FSQS), Pub. L. 85-765; 7 U.S.C. 1901-1906.

093—Enforcement of marketing laws (FSQS), Pub. L. 87-718; 7 U.S.C. 450.

2. Mission area: Food quality and availability—Establish and maintain a nationally uniform grading system; also promote an orderly system of marketing and distribution to encourage production:

a. Mission need: Insure the product meets certain standards of quality through uniform grading:

094—Grain inspection and weighing services (for domestic transaction) (FGIS), Pub. L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.

095—Inspection administration and supervision (FGIS), Pub. L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 79 et seq.

096—Regulatory activities/Naval stores and tobacco (AMS), Pub. L. 67-478; 7 U.S.C. 5-7.

097—Regulatory activities/Federal seed (AMS), Pub. L. 76-354; 7 U.S.C. 1562, 1571.

098—Voluntary Commodity Inspection and Grading Program (FSQS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622.

099—Compliance activities (FGIS), Pub. L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 84.

100—Inspection, grading, classifying, and standardizing (AMS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622.

- C. Mission: Food safety, quality and availability—Assure the consumer that agricultural products are safe, wholesome, properly labeled, and of good quality; and promote the orderly marketing and effective distribution of farm products—Continued**
- 2. Mission area: Food quality and availability—Establish and maintain a nationally uniform grading system; also promote an orderly system of marketing and distribution to encourage production—Continued**
- a. Mission need: Insure the product meets certain standards of quality through uniform grading—Continued**
- 101—Standardization (FGIS), Pub. L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 78.
 102—Weighing administration and supervision (FGIS), Pub. L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 79a.
- b. Mission need: Maintain fair competitive practice in the agricultural market sector and protect the farmer from discriminatory practices:**
- 103—Market supervision and assistance (AMS), Pub. L. 67-146; Pub. L. 90-288; 7 U.S.C. 292, 2303.
 104—Administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act (AMS), Pub. L. 67-51; 7 U.S.C. 191 et seq.
 105—Licensing dealers and handling complaints re: Perishable agricultural commodities (AMS), Pub. L. 71-325; 7 U.S.C. 499a-499s.
 106—Regulatory activities/plant variety protection (AMS), Pub. L. 91-577; 7 U.S.C. 2402.
 107—Regulatory activities/Warehouse examination (AMS), Pub. L. 64-190, part C; 7 U.S.C. 243-270.
 108—Regulatory activities/Transportation services and facilities (AMS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622.
 109—Marketing agreements and orders (AMS), Pub. L. 79-137; 7 U.S.C. 6086
 110—Federal-State marketing improvement (AMS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1623.
- 3. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs:**
- a. Mission need: Improve the nationwide effectiveness of food safety, quality, and availability through improved technology:**
- 111—Consumer services research (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622(f).
 112—Research to improve human health and safety (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622(c).
 113—Research and technical assistance for cooperatives (ESCS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.
 114—Food and nutrition (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.
 115—Regulatory activities/Research and promotion (AMS), Pub. L. 89-502; Pub. L. 91-403; Pub. L. 93-428; Pub. L. 94-294; 7 U.S.C. 2110, 1292 note, 2706, 2906.
 116—Post-Harvest Program (SEA).

NATIONAL NEED

VIII. Improve the efficiency and reliability of export agricultural marketing systems and capture a fair share of growth in export markets.

IX. Support the long-term development of poor countries with particular emphases on reducing widespread poverty and malnutrition.

- D. Mission: Develop and expand exports—Expand exports to achieve a higher share of world export markets for U.S. agricultural products:
1. Mission area: Trade promotion—Negotiate significant adjustments to permit major liberalization in world trade and stimulate demand for U.S. agricultural products in international markets:
 - a. Mission need: Develop international trade policy and agreements which reduce barriers to international trade of U.S. agricultural products:
 - 117—Export Fruit Act Program (AMS), Pub. L. 73-79; Pub. L. 86-687; 7 U.S.C. 581-588, 591-598.
 - 118—Supply and foreign purchase of food source (CCC), Pub. L. 78-151; 15 U.S.C. 713 a-9.
 - 119—Direct program administration activities (CCC/OGSM).
 - 120—Section 32: Export programs (FSQS), Pub. L. 74-320; 7 U.S.C. 612c.
 - b. Mission need: Promote new and expanded markets for U.S. commodities:
 - 121—Foreign Market Development Program (FAS), Pub. L. 83-690, section 104(b)(1).
 - 122—Attache Service (FAS), Pub. L. 83-690; 7 U.S.C. 1762.
 - c. Mission need: Provide credit, when needed, to stimulate international trade:
 - 123—Noncredit risk assurance (CCC), Pub. L. 80-806.
 - 124—Export credit sales (CCC/OGSM), Pub. L. 80-806; Pub. L. 89-808.
 - 125—Intermediate credit sales (CCC/OGSM), Pub. L. 80-806; Pub. L. 95-501.
 - 126—Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency and dollars on credit (FAP), title I, Pub. L. 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1701-1710.
 - d. Mission need: Provide famine or emergency relief to friendly nations, Federal agencies, and/or relief agencies:
 - 127—Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (FAP), title II, Pub. L. 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721-1725.
 - e. Mission need: Coordinate USDA's international scientific and technical exchange activities:
 - 128—International agricultural cooperation and development (OICD), Pub. L. 95-113; 7 U.S.C. 3291.
 2. Mission area: Trade reliability—Assure foreign purchasers that U.S. agricultural products meet certain standards of quality and that weights of grain shipments are accurate:
 - a. Mission need: Assure the quality and quantity of U.S. agricultural commodities through U.S. official standards and a national inspection and weighing system:
 - 129—Inspection and weighing services (FGIS), Pub. L. 64-190; 7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.
 - 130—Import-export inspection (APHIS).

D. Mission: Develop and expand exports—Expand exports to achieve a higher share of world export markets for U.S. agricultural products—Continued

3. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs:

a. Mission need: Improve effectiveness of agricultural exports through improved technology:

131—Research on expanding agriculture exports (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622(e).

132—Marketing development research (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1704(b).

NATIONAL NEED

- X. *Promote the development, maintenance, or redevelopment of economically and socially viable neighborhoods in urban, suburban, and rural areas.*
- XI. *Insure that an adequate supply of mortgage credit is available nationally.*
- XII. *Target credit to urban and rural areas and prospective borrowers not well served by private credit markets.*
- XIII. *Provide oversight of and assistance to business to encourage the development of jobs and a sound economy.*
- XIV. *Develop a partnership among Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector to assist in the stabilization and revitalization of economically depressed and declining areas.*

E. Mission: Rural development—Promote community facility development and provide housing assistance in rural areas for the most needy and others where private credit markets are not adequate:

1. Mission area: Public utilities—Assure that rural communities have access to reliable electric and telephone services:

a. Mission need: Improve and extend utility services to rural areas:

133—Rural electrification loans (REA), Pub. L. 74-605; 7 U.S.C. 935, 936.

134—Rural telephone loans (REA), Pub. L. 74-605; 7 U.S.C. 935, 936.

135—Rural Telephone Bank (REA), Pub. L. 74-605; 7 U.S.C. 948.

136—Water and waste disposal grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1926.

137—Water and waste disposal loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1926.

2. Mission area: Housing/land development—Assure that the rural disadvantaged receive an equitable share of Federal financial assistance and program services:

a. Mission need: Administer programs providing grants in rural areas.

138—Supervisory and technical assistance grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 81-171; 42 U.S.C. 1490e.

139—Very low income housing repair grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 81-171.

140—Mutual and self-help housing grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 81-171; 42 U.S.C. 1490c.

141—Farm labor housing grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 81-171; 42 U.S.C. 1486.

E. Mission: Rural development—Promote community facility development and provide housing assistance in rural areas for the most needy and others where private credit markets are not adequate—Continued.

2. Mission area: Housing/land development—Assure that the rural disadvantaged receive an equitable share of Federal financial assistance and program services—Continued

b. Mission need: Provide opportunity for rural housing ownership, rental, and repair through supplemental financial assistance when credit is not otherwise available:

142—Rural moderate-income housing loans (FmHA), section 502 of Pub. L. 81-171.

143—Low-income housing loans (FmHA), section 502 of Pub. L. 81-171.

144—Rental Assistance Program (FmHA).

145—Subsidized rental housing loans (FmHA), section 515 of Pub. L. 81-171.

146—Unsubsidized rental housing loans (FmHA), section 515 of Pub. L. 81-171.

147—Guarantee above moderate-income, single-family housing loans (FmHA), section 502 of Pub. L. 81-171.

148—Very low income housing repair loans (FmHA), section 504 of Pub. L. 81-171.

149—Home Ownership Assistance Program (FmHA).

150—Self-help housing site loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 81-171; 42 U.S.C. 1490c.

151—Rural housing site loans (FmHA), section 524 of Pub. L. 81-171.

152—Farm labor housing loans (FmHA).

c. Mission need: Improve rural community development through supplemental financial assistance:

153—Rural development grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1932.

154—Rural development planning grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1926(a)(11).

155—Rural community facility loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 87-128; 7 U.S.C. 1932.

156—Rural community fire protection grants (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 2654.

157—Business and industrial loans (FmHA).

158—Community Services Loan Fund (FmHA).

159—Recreation loans to individuals (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.

3. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs:

a. Mission need: Improve the nationwide effectiveness of rural community development through improved technology and education:

160—Rural development research (SEA/CR), Pub. L. 94-259; 7 U.S.C. 2661-2662.

161—Payments to District of Columbia (SEA/ES), D.C. Public Post-Secondary Education Reorganization Act, Pub. L. 93-471; 7 U.S.C. 361a.

162—Home Economics Program (SEA/ES), Pub. L. 63-95; 7 U.S.C. 342.

163—4-H Youth Program (SEA/ES), Pub. L. 63-95; 7 U.S.C. 342.

 NATIONAL NEED

- XV. Provide for the conservation and development of non-Federal lands, water, timber, and other natural resources.*
- XVI. Protect the public health and welfare by assuring a clean environment with special emphasis on air and water quality and the control of particularly injurious pesticides, hazardous wastes, and toxic substances.*
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F. Mission: Conservation—Enhance the physical environment and improve agriculture through efficient and timely use, development, and protection of natural resources, consistent with national priorities and environmental constraints:

1. Mission area: Land/water use—Develop criteria and procedures for contributing to local, State, and National land and water use and planning:

a. Mission need: Encourage land and water conservation efforts:

- 164—Agricultural Conservation Program (ASCS), Pub. L. 74-76; 16 U.S.C. 590g to q-1.
- 165—Rural Abandoned Mine Program (SCS), title IV of Pub. L. 95-87.
- 166—Watershed planning (SCS), Pub. L. 83-566; 16 U.S.C. 1001-1008.
- 167—Watershed and flood prevention operations (SCS), Pub. L. 83-566; 16 U.S.C. 1001-1008.
- 168—Watershed protection and flood prevention loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.
- 169—Resource conservation and development (SCS), Pub. L. 74-46.
- 170—Resource conservation and development loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.
- 171—Conservation technical assistance (SCS), Pub. L. 74-46.
- 172—Indian tribe land acquisition loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.
- 173—Soil and water loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.
- 174—Irrigation and drainage association loans (FmHA), Pub. L. 92-419; 7 U.S.C. 1988.
- 175—Great Plains Conservation Program (SCS), Pub. L. 74-46; Pub. L. 84-1021.
- 176—Rural Clean Water Program (SCS), Pub. L. 91-559; 16 U.S.C. 1301-1311.
- 177—Water bank (ASCS), Pub. L. 91-559; 16 U.S.C. 1301-1311.
- 178—Forestry incentives (ASCS), Pub. L. 95-313; 16 U.S.C. 2103.

b. Mission need: Collect data essential for effective planning to conserve land and water resources:

- 179—Resource appraisal and program development (SCS).
- 180—River basin surveys and investigations (SCS), Pub. L. 83-566; 16 U.S.C. 1006-1009.
- 181—Soil surveys (SCS).
- 182—Inventory and monitoring (SCS).
- 183—Snow surveys and water forecasting (SCS).
- 184—Natural resources conservation and management (SCS).
- 185—Environmental quality (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.

F. Mission: Conservation—Enhance the physical environment through efficient and timely use, development, and protection of natural resources, consistent with social priorities and environmental constraints—Continued

2. Mission area: Research—Conduct and promote research and/or educational programs:

a. Mission need: Improve the nationwide effectiveness of conservation through improved technology:

- 186—Research on conservation and use of land and water resources (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.
- 187—Research on watershed development (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.
- 188—Nonpoint source pollution (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 95-217; 33 U.S.C. 1288.
- 189—Energy Program (SEA/ES), 7 U.S.C. 341.
- 190—Operation of plant materials center (SCS).
- 191—Research on natural resources (SEA/CR), Hatch Act.
- 192—Cooperative forestry research (SEA/CR), Pub. L. 87-788; 16 U.S.C. 582a to 582a-7.
- 193—Forestry research (SEA/CR), Hatch Act; 7 U.S.C. 361b.

G. Mission: Information dissemination:

1. Mission area: Library and information service:

a. Mission need: Help meet the broad-based information needs of the agricultural communities (farmers, producers, handlers, consumers, scientists, and other users):

- 194—Technical information systems, Pub. L. 78-425; 7 U.S.C. 2201-2204.
- 195—Crop and livestock estimates (ESCS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.
- 196—Agricultural and food policy (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733, 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.
- 197—Food and fiber industry structure and performance research (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.
- 198—Foreign demand, supply trade, and development (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733, 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.
- 199—Commodity analysis and service (FAS), 7 U.S.C. 1761, 2201, and 2202.
- 200—Rural development (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.
- 201—Market news service (AMS), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622.
- 202—World food and agricultural outlook and situation (WFAOSB), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1622g.
- 203—Penalty mail (SEA/CR), Hatch Act, 7 U.S.C. 361f.
- 204—Translation and dissemination of scientific publications program (SEA/AR), section 104(b)(3), 7 U.S.C. 1704(b)(1), (3).
- 205—Supply, demand, and price analysis and forecasting (ESCS), Pub. L. 69-450; Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 451-457, 1621-1627.

H. Mission: Overall research—The following research programs indirectly apply to all or several of the previously stated national needs and missions:

1. Mission area: Agriculture research and related services:

a. Mission need: General research activities to improve the nationwide effectiveness of agricultural production and all related activities through improved technology and facilities:

206—Construction of facilities (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.

207—Repair and maintenance of facilities and equipment (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.

208—Contingency research fund (SEA/AR), Pub. L. 79-733; 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627.

209—Payments to 1890 colleges and Tuskegee Institute (SEA/CR and ES), Pub. L. 95-113; 7 U.S.C. 3221-3222.

210—Grants for agricultural research/special research grants (SEA/CR), Pub. L. 89-106; 7 U.S.C. 450i(c).

211—People, communities, and institutions (SEA/CR), Hatch Act (12b); 7 U.S.C. 361;(b).

212—Cooperative extension work (SEA/ES), Smith-Lever Act, sections 3(b) and 3(c); 7 U.S.C. 341.

213—Aid to land grant colleges (SEA/ES), Bankhead-Jones Act, Pub. L. 63-95; 7 U.S.C. 1000 et seq.

214—Competitive education grants (1890's and Tuskegee) (SEA/ES), Pub. L. 95-113; 7 U.S.C. 3221-3222.

I. Mission: Administration—Provide overall guidance, direction, and administrative support for departmental programs:

215—Office of the Secretary.

216—Departmental administration.

217—Office of the Inspector General.

218—Office of the General Counsel.

219—Food program administration.

220—FNS State administrative expenses.

221—ASCS salaries and expenses.

222—REA salaries and expenses.

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
001	Farm Ownership Loan Program (FmHA)	\$ 800.0	008	Commodity Purchases Services (FSQS)	\$ 2.7
002	Farm Operating Loan Program (FmHA)	700.0	009	Wool and Mohair Incentive Payment Program (CCC)	42.6
003	Grazing Association Loans (FmHA)	4.8	010	Farm Storage Facility Loans (CCC)	300.0
004	Set Aside and Diversion Programs (CCC)	0	011	Producer Storage for Food and Feed Grain Reserves (CCC)	325.6
005	Grazing and Hay Program (CCC)	0	012	Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIC)	12.0
006	Loans, Purchases, and Payment Price Support Programs (CCC)	4,621.6	013	Emergency Watershed Protection (SCS)	10.0
007	Section 32 - Commodity Program Payments (FSQS)	298.0	014	Emergency Livestock Loans (FmHA)	0

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
015	Emergency Conservation Program (ASCS)	\$ 20.0	022	Animal Welfare	\$ 3.6
016	Emergency Disaster Loan Program (FmHA)	578.0	023	Bio-Control	2.4
017	Dairy and Beekeeper Indemnity Payment (ASCS)	0.4	024	Boll Weevil Eradication	2.8
018	Emergency Feed (CCC)	65.0	025	Brucellosis Eradication	65.2
019	Economic Emergency Loans (FmHA)	750.0	026	Cattle Fever Tick	3.7
020	Feed Grain, Wheat, Rice and Cotton Disaster Payments (CCC)	485.9	027	Cattle Scabies Eradication	4.3
	PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS (APHIS):		028	Citrus Blackfly	5.2
021	Agricultural Quarantine Inspection	37.5	029	Diagnostic Assistance to States	1.5
			030	Emergency Programs	2.0
			031	Foot and Mouth Disease, Darien Gap	2.1
			032	Golden Nematode	1.3
			033	Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket	1.4

EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
034	Gypsy Moth	\$ 3.2	046	Pink Bollworm	\$ 3.3
035	Horse Protection	0.3	047	Poultry Diseases	0
036	Imported Fire Ant	0	048	Pseudorabies	0.5
037	Interstate Inspection	4.1	049	Range Caterpillar	0
038	Japanese Beetle	0.1	050	Screwworm	35.4
039	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	5.3	051	Swine Disease Surveillance	2.3
040	Mexican Fruit Fly	0.6	052	Tri-Fly	0
041	Miscellaneous Animal Disease	2.8	053	Tuberculosis Eradication	5.0
042	Miscellaneous Plant Protection Program	0.8	054	Veterinary Biologics	6.8
043	National Poultry Improvement Plan	0.2	055	Witchweed	4.4
044	Pest Detection	2.8	056	Miscellaneous (Repayment to CCC and Contingency Fund)	5.0
045	Pesticide Impact Assessment	0			

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
057	Grain for Migratory Waterfowl and Birds (CCC)	\$ 0	064	Grants for Agriculture Research-Competitive Research Grant Programs (SEA/CR)	\$ 30.0
058	Animal Production and Protection (SEA/AR)	67.8	065	Animal Health and Disease (SEA/CR)	0
059	Crop and Plant Production and Protection (SEA/AR)	128.9	066	Pest Management-Section 3(d) Smith-Lever Act (SEA/CR)	6.4
060	Competitive Research Grants (SEA/AR)	0	067	Pesticide Impact Assessment Section 3(d) Smith-Lever Act (SEA/CR)	1.7
061	Crop Resources - Hatch Act (SEA/CR)	41.2	068	Pilot Research Funding for Industrial and Hydro-carbons (CCC)	0
062	Animal Resources - Hatch Act (SEA/CR)	29.6	069	Food Stamp Program (FNS)	6,926.5
063	Competitive Trade Adjustment and Price and Income Policy - Hatch Act (SEA/CR)	8.4			

EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
070	Food Donation Program (Commodities in lieu of Food stamps)(FNS)	\$ 39.7	077	Summer Food Service Program (FNS)	\$ 135.8
071	Food Donation Program (Elderly Feeding Program) (FNS)	50.5	078	Child Care Food Program (FNS)	213.8
072	Special supplemental food programs (WIC) (FNS)	725.1	079	Special Milk Program (FNS)	32.0
073	Commodity Supplemental Food Program (FNS)	21.5	080	Equipment Assistance Program (FNS)	20.0
074	National School Lunch Program (FNS)	734.7	081	Commodity Procurement Program (FNS)	387.2
075	Special Assistance (FNS)	1,388.4	082	Food Donation Program (Food Distribution Program) (FNS)	0.1
076	School Breakfast Program (FNS)	224.8	083	Research on Human Nutrition (SEA/AR)	25.7

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EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
084	Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (SEA/ES)	\$ 50.6	091	Egg Products Inspection (FSQS)	\$ 7.0
085	Nutritional Training and Surveys (FNS)	1.7	092	Humane Slaughtering (FSQS)	0.1
086	Nutrition Education Demonstration Projects (FNS)	0	093	Enforcement of Marketing Laws (FSQS)	2.0
087	Nutrition Education and Training Program (FNS)	20.0	094	Grain Inspection and Weighing Services (for domestic transaction) (FGIS)	32.9
088	WIC Nutritional Education Program (FNS)	24.9	095	Inspection Administration and Supervision (FGIS)	12.2
089	Meat Inspection (FSQS)	182.9	096	Regulatory Activities/ Naval Stores and Tobacco (AMS)	0.02
090	Poultry Inspection (FSQS)	81.0			

EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
097	Regulatory Activities/ Federal Seed (AMS)	\$ 1.4	104	Administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act (AMS)	\$ 8.3
098	Voluntary Commodity Inspection and Grading Program (FSQS)	58.0	105	Licensing dealers and handling complaints re: perishable agricultural commodities (AMS)	1.6
099	Compliance Activities (FGIS)	2.3	106	Regulatory Activities/ Plant variety protec- tion (AMS)	0.4
100	Inspection, Grading Classifying and Stan- dardizing (AMS)	18.7	107	Regulatory Activities/ Warehouse Examination (AMS)	3.0
101	Standardization (FGIS)	2.7	108	Regulatory Activities/ Transportation services and facilities (AMS)	0.5
102	Weighing Administration and Supervision (FGIS)	6.2	109	Marketing Agreements and Orders (AMS)	4.9
103	Market Supervision and Assistance (AMS)	0.8			

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
110	Federal-State Marketing Improvement (AMS)	\$ 0	117	Export Fruit Act Program (AMS)	\$ 0.03
111	Consumer Services Research (SEA/AR)	0.6	118	Supply and foreign purchase of food source (CCC)	.0
112	Research to Improve Human Health and Safety (SEA/AR)	18.9	119	Direct Program Administrative Activities (CCC/OGSM)	4.6
113	Research and Technical Assistance for Cooperatives (ESCS)	4.3	120	Section 32 - Export Program (FSQS)	.0
114	Food and Nutrition (ESCS)	1.6	121	Foreign Market Development Program (FAS)	21.9
115	Regulatory Activities/ Research and Promotion (AMS)	0.1	122	Attache Service (FAS)	16.5
116	Post-Harvest Program (SEA)	45.5	123	Non-Credit Risk Assurance (CCC)	250.0

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
124	Export Credit Sales (CCC/OGSM)	\$ 725.0	130	Import-Export Inspection (APHIS)	\$ 4.9
125	Intermediate Credit Sales (CCC/OGSM)	75.0	131	Research on Expanding Agriculture Exports (SEA/AR)	2.8
126	Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency and dollars on credit (FAP)	843.0	132	Marketing Development Research (SFA/AR)	.0
127	Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (FAP)	556.0	133	Rural Electrification Loans (REA)	5,735.0
128	International Agricultural Cooperation and Development (OICP)	3.0	134	Rural Telephone Loans (REA)	395.0
129	Inspection and Weighing Services (FGIS)	Note a	135	Rural Telephone Bank (REA)	185.0
			136	Water and Waste Disposal Grants (FmHA)	265.0

a/ Dollars are included in the amount shown for program #094.

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
137	Water and Waste Disposal Loans (FmHA)	\$ 700.0	144	Rental Assistance Program (FmHA)	\$ 393.0
138	Supervisory and Technical Assistance Grants (FmHA)	1.2	145	Subsidized Rental Housing Loans (FmHA)	820.0
139	Very Low Income Housing Repair Grants (FmHA)	24.0	146	Unsubsidized Rental Housing Loans (FmHA)	48.0
140	Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants (FmHA)	5.0	147	Guarantee above moderate income single family housing loans (FmHA)	500.0
141	Farm Labor Housing Grants (FmHA)	25.0	148	Very low income housing repair loans (FmHA)	24.0
142	Rural moderate income housing loans (FmHA)	500.0	149	Home Ownership Assistance Program (FmHA)	985.0
143	Low income housing loans (FmHA)	2,007.0	150	Self-Help Housing Site Loans (FmHA)	1.0

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
151	Rural Housing Site Loans (FmHA)	\$ 1.0	158	Community Services Loan Fund (FmHA)	\$.0
152	Farm Labor Housing Loans (FmHA)	30.0	159	Recreation Loans to Individuals (FmHA)	2.4
153	Rural Development Grants (FmHA)	10.0	160	Rural Development Research (SEA/CR)	.0
154	Rural Development Planning Grants (FmHA)	.0	161	Payments to District of Columbia (SEA/ES)	0.9
155	Rural Community Facility Loans (FmHA)	250.0	162	Home Economics Program (SEA/ES)	Note b
156	Rural Community Fire Protection Grants (FmHA)	.0	163	4-H Youth Program (SEA/ES)	Note b
157	Business and Industrial Loans (FmHA)	1,000.0	164	Agricultural Conservation Program (ASCS)	125.0

b/ Dollars are included in the amount shown for program #212.

EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
165	Rural Abandoned Mine Program (SCS)	\$ 10.1	172	Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans (FmHA)	\$ 11.9
166	Watershed Planning (SCS)	6.0	173	Soil and Water Loans (FmHA)	53.1
167	Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (SCS)	184.9	174	Irrigation and Drainage Association Loans (FmHA)	7.4
168	Watershed Protection Flood Prevention Loans (FmHA)	20.0	175	Great Plains Conservation Program (SCS)	8.4
169	Resource Conservation and Development (SCS)	2.9	176	Rural Clean Water Program (SCS)	75.0
170	Resource Conservation and Development Loans (FmHA)	2.4	177	Water Bank (ASCS)	.0
171	Conservation Technical Assistance (SCS)	190.0	178	Forestry Incentives (ASCS)	10.0

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
179	Resource Appraisal and Program Development (SCS)	\$ 4.3	186	Research on Conservation and Use of Land and Water Resources (SEA/AR)	\$ 30.8
180	River Basin Surveys and Investigations (SCS)	15.8	187	Research on Watershed Development (SEA/AR)	6.8
181	Soil Surveys (SCS)	40.5	188	Non-Point Source Pollution (SEA/AR)	8.3
182	Inventory and Monitoring (SCS)	13.2	189	Energy Program (SEA/ES)	0.3
183	Snow Surveys and Water Forecasting (SCS)	3.2	190	Operation of Plant Materials Center (SCS)	2.7
184	Natural Resources Conservation and Management (SCS)	2.2	191	Research on Natural Resources (SEA/CR) Hatch Act	11.6
185	Environmental Quality (ESCS)	2.8	192	Cooperative Forestry Research (SEA/CR)	9.5

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EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
193	Forestry Research (SFA/CR) Hatch Act	\$ 2.1	200	Rural Development (ESCS)	\$ 4.8
194	Technical Information Systems (SEA)	7.8	201	Market News Service (AMS)	12.8
195	Crop and Livestock Estimates (ESCS)	47.5	202	World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation (WFAOSB)	1.0
196	Agricultural and Food Policy (ESCS)	1.8	203	Penalty Mail (SEA/CR) Hatch Act	0.5
197	Food and Fiber Industry Structure and Performance Research (ESCS)	10.5	204	Translation and Dissemination of Scientific Publications Program (SEA/AR)	7.5
198	Foreign Demand, Supply Trade, and Development (ESCS)	4.4	205	Supply, Demand and Price Analysis and Forecasting (ESCS)	8.0
199	Commodity Analysis and Service (FAS)	16.5	206	Construction of Facilities (SEA/AR)	.0

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EXHIBIT B

EXHIBIT B

USDA Program/Activity Table

EXHIBIT B

MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)	MBS control no.	Program/Activity	FY-80 dollars (millions)
207	Repair and Maintenance of Facilities and Equipment (SEA/AR)	\$ 8.2	214	Competitive Education Grants (1890's and Tuskegee) (SEA/ES)	1.3
208	Contingency Research Fund (SEA/AR)	1.0		ADMINISTRATION:	
209	Payments to 1890 Colleges and Tuskegee Institute (SEA/CR & ES)	26.5	215	Office of the Secretary	4.5
210	Grants for Agricultural Research/Special Research Grants (SEA/CR)	11.6	216	Departmental Administration	20.9
211	People, Communities, and Institutions (SEA/CR)	12.7	217	Office of the Inspector General	11.3
212	Cooperative Extension Work (SFA/ES)	179.8	218	Office of the General Counsel	34.2
213	Aid to Land Grant Colleges (SEA/ES)	.0	219	Food Program Administration	84.4
			220	FNS State Administration Expenses	34.9
			221	ASCS Salaries and Expenses	190.6
			222	REA Salaries and Expenses	26.0

EXHIBIT B

DISPLAY OF USDA AGENCIES' PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES BY SUBFUNCTION

Agencies	151 Foreign Economic & Financial Assistance	271 Energy Supply	301 Water Resources	302 Conservation & Land Management	304 Pollution Control & Abatement	351 Farm Income Stabilization	352 Agricultural Research & Services	371 Mortgage Credit & Thrift Insurance	452 Area & Regional Development	453 Disaster Relief & Insurance	554 Consumer & Occupational Health & Safety	604 Public Assistance & Other Income Supplements
Agricultural Marketing Service						X	X					
Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service				X		X				X		
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service							X					
Commodity Credit Corporation						X						
Departmental Administration							X					
Economics, Statistics & Cooperatives Service							X					
Farmers Home Administration						X		X	X		X	X
Federal Crop Insurance						X						
Federal Grain Inspection Service							X					
Food & Nutrition Service												X
Food Safety & Quality Service							X				X	X
Foreign Agricultural Service							X					
Foreign Assistance Programs	X					X						
Office of International Cooperation Development	X						X					
Office of the General Counsel							X					
Office of the Inspector General							X					
Office of the Secretary							X					
Rural Electrification Administration		X							X			
Science & Education Administration							X					
Soil Conservation Service			X	X	X							
World Food & Agricultural Outlook & Situation Board							X					

X Includes off-budget accounts

EXHIBIT C

EXHIBIT C

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USDA'S PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES BY SUBFUNCTION
Subfunction 351: Farm Income Stabilization (USDA Only)

Program/Agency	Missions								
	Stabilize & Protect Farm Incomes & Prices	Food & Nutrition	Food Safety, Quality & Availability	Develop & Expand Exports	Rural Development	Conservation	Information Dissemination	General Research	Administration
001-- Farm Ownership Loan Program (FmHA)	X								
002-- Farm Operating Loan Program (FmHA)	X								
003-- Grazing association loans (FmHA)	X								
004-- Set Aside and Diversion Programs (CCC)	X								
005-- Grazing and Hay Programs (CCC)	X								
006-- Loans, Purchases and Payment Price Support Programs (CCC)	X								
009-- Wool & Mohair Incentive Payment Program (CCC)	X								
010-- Farm storage facility loans (CCC)	X								
011-- Producer storage for food and feed grain reserves (CCC)	X								
012-- Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIC)	X								
014-- Emergency livestock loans (FmHA)	X								
016-- Emergency Disaster Loan Program (FmHA)	X								

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USDA'S PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES BY SUBFUNCTION
Subfunction 351: Farm Income Stabilization (Continued)

Program/Agency	Missions								
	Stabilize & Protect Farm Incomes & Prices	Food & Nutrition	Food Safety, Quality & Availability	Develop & Expand Exports	Rural Development	Conservation	Information Dissemination	General Research	Administration
017-- Dairy and beekeeper indemnity payment (ASCS)	X								
018-- Emergency feed (CCC)	X								
020-- Feed grain, wheat, rice and cotton disaster payment (CCC)	X								
057-- Grain for migratory water fowl and birds (CCC)	X								
068-- Pilot research funding for industrial and hydrocarbons (CCC)	X								
118-- Supply and foreign purchase of food sources (CCC)				X					
123-- Noncredit risk assurance (CCC)				X					
124-- Export credit sales (CCC/OGSM)				X					
125-- Intermediate credit sales (CCC/OGSM)				X					
126-- Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency and dollars on credit (FAP)				X					
127-- Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (FAP)				X					
159-- Recreation loans to individuals (FmHA)					X				

USDA'S PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES BY SUBFUNCTION

Subfunction 351: Farm Income Stabilization (Continued)

← Missions →

Program/Agency	Stabilize & Protect Farm Incomes & Prices	Food & Nutrition	Food Safety, Quality & Availability	Develop & Expand Exports	Rural Development	Conservation	Information Dissemination	General Research	Administration
168- Watershed protection and flood prevention (FmHA)						X			
170- Resource conservation and development loans (FmHA)						X			
172- Indian tribe land acquisition loans (FmHA)						X			
173- Soil and water loans to individuals (FmHA)						X			
174- Irrigation and drainage association loans (FmHA)						X			

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USDA'S PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES BY SUBFUNCTION
Subfunction 004: Public Assistance And Other Income Supplements (USDA Only)

Program/Agency	Missions								
	Stabilize & Protect Farm Incomes & Prices	Food & Nutrition	Food Safety, Quality & Availability	Develop & Expand Exports	Rural Development	Conservation	Information Dissemination	General Research	Administration
007- Section 32 - Commodity Program payments (FSOS)	X								
069- Food Stamp Program (FNS)		X							
070- Food Donations (commodities in lieu of food stamps) (FNS)		X							
071- Food Donations Program (Elderly Feeding Program) (FNS)		X							
072- Special supplemental food programs (WIC) (FNS)		X							
073- Commodity Supplemental Food Program (FNS)		X							
074- National School Lunch program (FNS)		X							
075- Special Assistance (FNS)		X							
076- School Breakfast Program (FNS)		X							
077- Summer Food Service Program (FNS)		X							
078- Child Care Food Program (FNS)		X							
079- Special Milk Program (FNS)		X							

USDA'S PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES BY SUBFUNCTION
Subfunction 004: Public Assistance And Other Income Supplements (Continued)

← Missions →

Program/Agency	Stabilize & Protect Farm Incomes & Prices	Food & Nutrition	Food Safety, Quality & Availability	Develop & Expand Exports	Rural Development	Conservation	Information Dissemination	General Research	Administration
080- Equipment Assistance Program (FNS)		X							
081- Commodity Procurement Program (FNS)		X							
082- Food Donation Program (Food Distribution Program) (FNS)		X							
139- Very low income housing repair grants (FmHA)					X				
140- Mutual and self-help housing grants (FmHA)					X				
141- Farm labor housing grants (FmHA)					X				

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A Pilot, Government-Wide
Food Program Inventory

The Food, Agriculture, and Nutrition Inventory (FANI) is a composite of programs in the Federal government which deal directly or indirectly with the food, agriculture and nutrition areas. This inventory was developed by GAO in cooperation with USDA and OMB. It was developed in an effort to:

1. Demonstrate the feasibility and usefulness of such an inventory;
2. Develop a data collection instrument that can be applied to future inventories throughout the Federal Government regardless of the issues, i.e., housing, health, energy, transportation, etc.;
3. Devise a cost effective method of data collection from a multiplicity of Federal agencies; and
4. Begin an analysis of food, agriculture, and nutrition programs.

FANI depicts 359 programs operated by 28 Federal agencies. For each program, the inventory identifies the following characteristics:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Program Title | 10. Congressional Committees Jurisdiction |
| 2. Administering Body | 11. Related Programs |
| 3. Program ID Code | 12. Program Reports |
| 4. Statutory Authority | 13. Agency Contact |
| 5. Financial Data | 14. Date Form Completed |
| 6. Authorization | 15. Staff Member Completing Form |
| 7. Program Description | 16. Sources of Information |
| 8. Program Descriptors | |
| 9. Program Description Codes | |

The 28 agencies operating the 359 programs are as follows:

Agency for International Development	Department of Treasury
Central Intelligence Agency	Environmental Protection Agency
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	Export-Import Bank
Community Services Administration	Farm Credit Administration
Department of Agriculture	Federal Maritime Commission
Department of Commerce	Federal Trade Commission
Department of Defense- Military	International Development Assistance
Department of Energy	Interstate Commerce Commission
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	National Science Foundation
Department of Interior	Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Department of Justice	Small Business Administration
Department of Labor	Tennessee Valley Authority
Department of State	Veterans' Administration
Department of Transportation	Water Resources Council

List of Federal Programs, Other Than USDA,
in GAO's Food, Agriculture, and Nutrition
Inventory with a Direct Match to Mission Structure
- by Missions and Mission Areas -

- A. Stabilize and Protect Farm Incomes and Prices
1. Production/Commodity Control
 - Agricultural Development of Indian Lands
 - Regulation and Supervision of the Cooperative Farm
 - Regular Business Loans
 - Economic Opportunity Loans for Small Businesses
 2. Subsidize
 - Range Management
 3. Disaster Relief
 - Consumer Protection Loans
 - Product Disaster Loans
 - Physical Disaster Loans
 4. Disease Prevention
 5. Research
 - Waste Heat Utilization - Crop Drying
 - National Fertilizer Development
- B. Food and Nutrition
1. Food and Nutrition Assistance
 - Army Food Service Program
 - Navy Food Service Program
 - Military Personnel, Marine Corps-Subsistence
 - Air Force Food Service Program
 - Division of Hospitals and Clinics-Dietary Service
 - Maternal, Child Health, and Crippled Children
Nutrition Service
 - Payment to Hawaii for Persons with Hansens Disease
 - Headstart-Follow Through
 - Headstart-Nutrition
 - Administration on Aging-Nutrition Services
 - Grants to States for Social Services-Nutrition
 - Feeding Program in Indian Residential and Day
School
 - Food and Farm Services
 - Veterans' Administration Dietetic Service
 - Community Food and Nutrition

2. Research
 - Department of Defense Nutrition Program
 - DOD Research, Development, Testing and Engineering
 - Indian Health Service-Health Management Development Program
 - Nutritional Status Surveillance System
 - Nutrition and Health Education
 - NIH Program in Biomedical and Behavioral Nutrition and Research Training
 - Alcohol Research Grants and Contracts Related to Nutrition
 - Mental Health Research Grants and Contracts Related to Nutrition
 - Mental Health-Individual National Research Service Awards to Nutrition
 - Special Projects-School of Public Health and Graduate Programs in Health
 - National Center for Health Status-Hanes-Nutrition Only

C. Food Safety, Quality and Availability

1. Food Safety
 - Fair Packaging and Labeling Act
 - Food Safety and Food Additives
 - Food Safety-Food Services
 - Food Safety-Mycotoxins and Other National Poisons
 - Food Safety-Interstate Travel
 - Food Safety-Food Sanitation Control
 - Food Safety-Chemical Contaminants
 - Food Economics
 - Food Safety-Nutrition
 - Animal Drugs and Feeds-Animal Feed Safety
 - Animal Drugs and Feeds-Drug Safety and Efficiency
 - Animal Drugs and Feeds-Residues in Animal Derived Foods
 - Pesticide Programs-Abatement and Control
 - Pesticides-Quality Assurance
 - Radioactivity-Quality Assurance (Milk and Diet Programs)
2. Food Quality and Availability
 - Inspection and Grading of Fisheries Products
 - Increasing Use of Resources
 - Aquaculture Research and Development
 - Food and Nutrition Advertising
 - Food Program-Federal Trade Commission
3. Research
 - Animal Drugs and Feeds-Bio-research Monitoring

D. Develop and Expand Exports

1. Trade Promotion
 - Soviet Grain
 - Tropical Product Division, Office of International Commodities
 - Office of Food Policy and Programs
 - Direct Credits and Financial Guarantees
 - Exporter Credits, Guarantees and Insurance
2. Trade Reliability
3. Research

E. Rural Development

1. Public Utilities
 - Construction Grants for Waste Water Treatment Work
 - Agriculture Conservation
2. Housing/Land Development
 - Minority Business Enterprise Coordination, Management and Technical Assistance
 - Indian Reservation Road Construction
3. Research

F. Conservation

1. Land/Water Use
 - Electromagnetic Properties of Materials
 - Soil, Water, and Air Management
 - Making Land Available for Food Production-Desert Land Entries
 - Water Resource Development-General Investigations
 - Water Resource Projects-Construction and Rehabilitation
 - Small Reclamation Projects Act-Loan
 - Federal Water Resource Projects-Operation and Maintenance
 - Water Resources-Matching Grants
 - Water Resources Investigations
 - Comprehensive (Level B and Special) Studies
 - River Basin Commissions
 - Water Resource Planning-Grants to States
2. Research
 - Sugar Processing Energy Efficiency
 - Preservation of Fresh Solid Foods by Gas Exchange
 - Citrus Processing Energy Efficiency

2. Research (Continued)
 - Energy Efficient Irrigation Systems
 - Crop Drying Systems
 - Fertilizer Process Energy Conservation
 - Energy Efficient Meat Processing Systems
 - Energy Integrated Farm Systems
 - Food Processing Efficiency Systems
 - Dairy and Milk Processing Energy Conservation
 - Solar Technology-Thermal Power System Small Power Appliances
 - Geothermal Program-Process Heat
 - Solar Energy for Agriculture and Industry Process Heat
 - Industrial Pollution Control-Food Processing
 - Agricultural Non-point Source Program
 - Waste Heat Utilization-Greenhouse Environment Control
 - Waste Heat Utilization-Bio-Recycle of Nutrients from Livestock Waste
 - Waste Heat Utilization-Environment Control for Livestock Facilities

G. Information Dissemination

1. Library and Information Services
 - Current Industrial Reports
 - Canned Food Survey
 - Census of Agriculture
 - Collection and Publication of Foreign Commerce and Trade Status
 - 1977 Census of Retail Trade and 1977 Census of Wholesale Trade
 - Industry Analysis
 - Agriculture Weather Service
 - Climate Change
 - Consumer Price Index (CPI)-Producer Price Index
 - Living Conditions Studies-CPI Food
 - Industry Wage Surveys-Food and Related Studies
 - Food and Agriculture Organization
 - Food and Population Branch
 - Food Distribution Channels

H. Overall Research

1. Agriculture Research and Related Services
 - Aid to Land-Grant Colleges - Permanent Appropriations

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