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# AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2003

## HEARINGS

BEFORE A

## SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

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NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Young, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Obey, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

HENRY E. MOORE, MARTIN P. DELGADO, MAUREEN HOLOHAN, and JOANNE L. PERDUE, *Staff Assistants*

## PART 6

## FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE PROGRAMS AND FOOD SAFETY PROGRAMS


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# AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2003

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 2002.

## FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

### WITNESSES

**J.B. PENN, UNDER SECRETARY, FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES**
**JAMES R. LITTLE, ADMINISTRATOR, FARM SERVICE AGENCY**
**ROSS J. DAVIDSON, JR., ADMINISTRATOR, RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY**
**ELLEN TERPSTRA, ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE**
**MARY CHAMBLISS, ACTING GENERAL SALES MANAGER**
**STEPHEN B. DEWHURST, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

### INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. BONILLA. The Subcommittee will come to order. We have with us today Dr. J.B. Penn, the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, and along with him an all-star cast: Mr. James Little, the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency; Mr. Ross Davidson, the Administrator of the Risk Management Agency; Ms. Ellen Terpstra, the Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service; Ms. Mary Chambliss, the Department's Acting General Sales Manager, and of course, Mr. Steve Dewhurst. We are always delighted to see you, Steve.

We have read your statement, Dr. Penn, and it will be included in the record in its entirety. Before we begin hearing your testimony this morning, I am delighted to yield to my colleague, Ms. Kaptur, for any opening remarks that she may have.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

I just welcome Dr. Penn and all of your associates here today. I have been waiting for this particular group of experts from USDA, and we look forward to your testimony this morning. Thank you for your service.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

We also have, for your information, 11 Appropriation Subcommittee hearings going on simultaneously this morning, so we will have Members coming in and out throughout the morning. They are very interested in hearing what you have to say and will have some questions for you. If you will just understand and bear

with the logistics we are dealing with this morning, we would appreciate that.

And at this time we would be delighted to hear your opening remarks.

## OPENING STATEMENT

Dr. PENN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am very pleased to be here this morning with you and the Members of this Committee to talk about the 2003 program and budget proposals for the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services mission area in the Department.

As you indicated, I am surrounded by an all-star cast, and I am very pleased to have members of that cast with me this morning. On my right is Ms. Ellen Terpstra, who is in her second week as the Administrator of the Foreign Ag Service. And on my left is Mr. Ross Davidson, who is in his second week as the Administrator of the Risk Management Agency. Mr. Jim Little, also on my left, the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, has been around a lot longer than that. And also, as you indicated, we have Steve Dewhurst, who is no stranger to this Committee. And we have a lot of institutional memory and expertise with Mary Chambliss, who has graciously consented to be the Department's Acting General Sales Manager until that position is permanently filled. And behind me are lots of other experts, as you indicated. So I think among us we should be able to provide the information that you require.

I would like to take just a couple of minutes. I will be very brief and make some introductory remarks about the program and budget proposals that we have presented to you.

I would note that the programs and services of the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services mission area are at the heart of the Department of Agriculture's efforts to assist American agriculture to respond to the challenges of the 21st century. We provide a wide range of services among the three agencies here—price and income supports, farm credit assistance, risk management tools, conservation assistance, trade expansion, and trade and export promotion programs. So we provide the foundation for much of the economic safety net for America's farmers and ranchers.

And the proposals that we have included in the 2003 budget fully support all of these activities. First of all, the development of sound domestic policies is covered in the additional $73.5 billion in mandatory funding over the 2002–2011 period that is included for new farm legislatoin. The budget fully funds our risk management and crop insurance activities. It supports our export expansion goals by providing a program level of over $6 billion for the Department's international activities. And it provides continued delivery of a large and complex set of farm and related assistance programs, while trying to improve the management and delivery of those programs.

The mission area that I look after comprises three large agencies. I want to just very briefly mention those one by one. The first of course is the Farm Service Agency. That is our front-line agency for delivering farm service. That is our presence in the countryside for dealing directly with farmers, and the budget places a priority

on enhancing the ability of the Farm Service Agency to provide better service more efficiently to America's farmers and ranchers.

The 2003 program levels for FSA salaries and expenses support a ceiling of about 5,800 Federal staff years and 11,250 non-Federal county staff years. That is unchanged from the current level of 2002.

Now, there will of course be workload implications from the new farm bill for FSA. At the time the budget was developed, what those workload implications would be was unclear, so we have not included any proposal for increased resources for implementing the new farm bill.

It is anticipated that most of the programs that FSA will administer will be governed by the new farm bill. There are lots of changes that potentially could occur as a result of the farm bill, such as updating crop bases and program yields, which is a major task that has not been done since 1985. There could also be implementation of new and expanded programs, new conservation programs, perhaps new payment limit requirements, lots of programs that are going to substantially change the workload nature of FSA, but once we know more clearly what the final provisions of the farm bill are going to be, then we will assess the resource requirements and we will make those known.

The Administration continues the practice of previous Administrations in trying to develop a much more efficient delivery of services by our Farm Service Agency. As you know, the resources in that agency have been declining pretty substantially over time as the nature of the farm programs has changed. A lot of that has been due to the introduction of new technology, new computer systems, and re-engineered business processes.

We also have a couple of other obligations such as the Freedom to E-File Act, and some management initiatives involving the service centers that are laid on top of the requirements in the new farm bill.

Very quickly, the 2003 budget supports about $4 billion in farm loans, about a quarter of which would be direct loans and the rest are guarantees. A substantial portion of the direct loans are reserved for assistance to beginning and limited-resource and socially-disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. So overall there is a modest increase for the Farm Service Agency without taking into account the new farm bill.

Let me turn quickly to the Risk Management Agency. The Federal crop insurance program, and now revenue insurance and livestock insurance, provides one of the strongest safety net programs available to America's farmers and ranchers. In 2001 the insurance program covered nearly $37 billion in liability and covered the production on 211 million acres. That is 5 million acres more than in the previous year. And we have seen a very significant shift in the business over the past 2 years. Instead of more producers electing crop insurance, we have seen those that have it buy up to higher levels of coverage as a result of the increased premium subsidies.

The 2003 budget requests an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary as mandatory spending for all costs associated with the program, except of course, for Federal salaries and expenses, and the level of funding that is proposed we think is necessary for

that purpose. The budget also includes a proposal to cap the amount of underwriting gains the insurance companies may receive. That proposal is based on the fact that since 1994, the insurance companies have received over $2 billion in underwriting gains, while the Federal Government has paid about $1 billion in excess losses.

Now, let me turn very briefly to the Foreign Agricultural Service and the international area. As is well known, I think, to this Committee, our farmers have the capacity to produce far, far more food and fiber than we can ever consume in the domestic market. The application of new technology each year makes that capacity grow faster than demand, so if we are to have a profitable farm sector, we have to have increased access to foreign markets. We have to have access to markets and the customers in those markets, so we are pursuing a very aggressive strategy to try to make sure that our farmers do get access to those markets.

Multilateral trade negotiations, the so-called Doha Round, regional trade initiatives, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, the Central America Free Trade Area, and bilateral free trade agreements, such as with Chile and Singapore, all represent activities on the trade expansion front.

In addition to that, in FAS we try to monitor and enforce the existing agreements to make sure that people live up to the requirements that they have entered into, and in our budget proposals, we have tried to make sure that we have adequate resources for market promotion and development programs.

The budget includes an expansion of about $10 million. That is largely for new technology, for new hardware and software, which is so desperately needed by that agency. It also includes an increase in the Cochran Fellowship Program, which has been an outstanding program over the past several years, and some minor increases elsewhere.

One last point I would note is that the Administration has undertaken a review of the international food assistance activities in order to reform and rationalize their implementation and strengthen the effectiveness of those programs, and the results of that review are reflected in the 2003 budget and program proposals. The P.L. 480 Food Assistance Program has a total program level of $1.34 billion, which would provide about 3.7 million metric tons. That reflects a substantial increase in the donations under Title II, and the reduction in 416(b).

Overall, Mr. Chairman, to conclude, let me just quickly summarize and say that we believe that this is a good budget. It does not reflect any marked departure in policy direction. It attempts to provide resources to those areas where they are most needed for the most immediate problems in the three agencies.

So with that, I would conclude, and along with my colleagues, would be happy to try to respond to any questions that you might have.

[The information follows:]

**Statement by J.B. Penn**
**Under Secretary for**
**Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services**
**United States Department of Agriculture**
**Before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture,**
**Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration,**
**and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you today to present the 2003 budget and program proposals for the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services (FFAS) mission area of the Department of Agriculture (USDA). With me this morning are the Administrators of the three agencies within our mission area: James Little, Administrator of the Farm Service Agency; Ross Davidson, Jr., Administrator of the Risk Management Agency; and Ellen Terpstra, Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service. I am also accompanied by Mary Chambliss, the Department's Acting General Sales Manager, and Stephen Dewhurst, the Department's budget officer.

Statements by each of the Administrators providing details on the agencies' budget and program proposals for 2003 have already been submitted to the Committee. My statement will summarize those proposals, after which we will be pleased to respond to your questions.

Mr. Chairman, last year, the Department released a report on food and agricultural policy for the 21st century -- *Food and Agricultural Policy: Taking Stock for the New Century.* The report assesses the current state of the American food and agricultural system and identifies the challenges and needs it will face in the new century. Based on those findings, the report sets forth a set of goals and principles that we believe should guide the development of policy, programs, and institutions that will affect the growth and vitality of the food and agricultural sector in the new century.

The programs and services of the FFAS mission area are at the heart of the Department's efforts to assist American agriculture respond to the challenges of the new century. Through the wide range of services provided by our agencies – price and income supports, farm credit assistance, risk management tools, conservation assistance, and trade expansion and export promotion programs – we provide the foundation for a broad-based safety net for our farmers and ranchers.

The 2003 budget proposals we are discussing today fully support these activities and ensure our continued efforts on behalf of America's agricultural producers. In particular, the budget supports the development of sound policies for the domestic commodity and income support, conservation, trade, and related programs in the new Farm Bill by providing an additional $73.5 billion in mandatory funding over the 2002-2011 period. It fully funds our risk management and crop insurance activities. It supports the Administration's export expansion goals by providing a program level of over $6 billion for the Department's international activities and programs. Also, it provides for the continued delivery of a large and complex set of farm and related assistance programs, while improving management and the delivery of those programs.

**Farm Service Agency**

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is our frontline agency for delivering farm assistance and is the agency the majority of farmers and ranchers interact with most frequently. Producers come to FSA to participate in farm programs, including programs involving flexibility contract or other direct payments, commodity marketing assistance loans, loan deficiency payments, farm ownership and operating loans, disaster assistance, and conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Because FSA will play a lead role in implementing provisions of the new Farm Bill, the budget places a priority on enhancing the ability of FSA to provide better service to our producers more efficiently.

**Farm Program Delivery**

Current conditions in the farm economy and the substantial level of assistance in new programs to be implemented will continue to reinforce the need to improve customer service efficiency in FSA and the other county-based conservation and rural development agencies. The substantial workload that FSA has faced over the past 3 or 4 years is expected to continue through 2003, as new Farm Bill programs are implemented.

The proposed 2003 program level for FSA salaries and expenses of $1.3 billion will support a ceiling of about 5,800 Federal staff years and 11,250 non-Federal county staff years, unchanged from the 2001 levels and the current estimates for 2002. At the time the budget was developed, the workload implications of the new Farm Bill were unclear. We will continue to assess the provisions of the Bill as it is developed to estimate the workload implications.

The Administration also places high priority on management initiatives and investments in technology to deliver improved, more efficient services to rural customers by continuing to streamline and modernize the field offices and Service Centers. Although we have established a high number of consolidated Service Centers and have made major strides in replacing separate-agency, aging information technology systems with the Common Computing Environment and re-engineered business processes, additional steps are needed to realize the full benefits.

A key component in these efforts is the Geographic Information System (GIS) which will replace normal hard-copy paper maps and data files with an integrated digital system. The GIS will enable producers and the Service Center agencies to electronically share and process vital information on farm records, soils, and aerial photography in ways that can dramatically improve efficiency. The President's budget proposes $28 million for this GIS effort as part of the $56 million in appropriated funds under the Office of the Chief Information Officer for FSA's component of the Common Computing Environment. The Rural Development mission area and

the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will provide additional funding, as necessary, to support the modernization plan and Service Center initiative.

FSA also will work on modernizing its farm credit program servicing activities, and we will review Service Center office processes and structure to explore additional ways to provide services at lower cost.

The 2003 budget was prepared before the precise nature of a new Farm Bill was known, but it is anticipated that most of the programs FSA would be required to deliver in 2003 will be governed by the new legislation. FSA has been preparing for the challenges that a new bill could bring and is evaluating the administrative and workload issues of programmatic changes such as updating crop bases and other challenges looming for 2002, 2003, and beyond, along with opportunities for increased administrative efficiencies and streamlining.

**Commodity Credit Corporation**

Disaster and commodity price and income support programs administered by FSA are financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). CCC also is the source of funding for a number of conservation programs administered by USDA, and it funds many of the export programs administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service. CCC borrows funds directly from the Treasury to finance those programs.

Changes over the last decade in commodity, disaster, and conservation programs have dramatically changed the level, mission, and variability of CCC outlays. CCC net outlays increased from $10 billion in 1998 to a record of $32 billion in 2000, and were $22.1 billion in 2001.

CCC net outlays for 2003 are currently estimated at $11.6 billion, down approximately $5.8 billion from the 2002 estimated level of $17.4 billion. These are current law baseline

estimates and do not include a continuation of emergency assistance provided in supplemental appropriations acts in recent years. They also do not include program changes and new spending likely to be authorized in the Farm Bill. The budget does support increased spending for the Farm Bill at levels consistent with the 2002 Congressional Budget Resolution and, when this is taken into account, CCC net outlays in 2002 and 2003 will likely remain closer to the 2001 level.

The 2002 Agriculture Appropriations Act authorizes CCC to replenish its borrowing authority as needed from the Treasury, up to the amount of realized losses at the end of the preceding fiscal year. It is projected that, in 2002, CCC will draw about $22 billion under that authority for 2001 losses. The appropriation to reimburse CCC for net realized losses that Congress provided for 2002 was a current, indefinite appropriation. This provided CCC with the flexibility to request funds as needed from the Treasury, up to the actual losses recorded for the most recent year. Without this current, indefinite appropriation, CCC would have been unable to replenish fully its borrowing authority at the beginning of 2002, and timely assistance to producers could have been jeopardized due to insufficient borrowing authority.

**Conservation Programs**

Conservation program outlays will account for an estimated 10 percent of CCC expenditures in 2002. The 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act authorized direct CCC funding for the CRP administered by FSA and several conservation programs administered by NRCS. It also authorized CRP through 2002 and set enrollment in the program at 36.4 million acres. The new Farm Bill is expected to substantially increase conservation program levels, including those funded by CCC.

At the end of 2003, about 34.9 million acres are projected to be enrolled in CRP. In 2001, no general signup was held but a 1-year extension was offered on expiring contracts. Also, 20,000 acres were enrolled in the Farmable Wetlands Pilot Project. A 1-year extension of CRP contracts has been announced for 2002 as well. About 600,000 acres are expected to be enrolled

under the continuous, non-competitive CRP sign-up in 2002. In addition, about 200,000 acres are expected in the Farmable Wetlands Pilot Project. For 2003, new Farm Bill provisions will be in effect but, for purposes of the budget presentation, continuation of existing CRP authorities is assumed, which would allow for general, as well as continuous, CRP sign-ups to continue.

**Emergency Conservation Program**

In order to ensure timely emergency assistance to restore farmland damaged by natural disaster, the 2003 budget requests about $49 million, reflecting the 10-year average, in appropriated funding for the Emergency Conservation Program. This will avoid the delay commonly faced in providing assistance when no advance funding is provided.

**Farm Loan Programs**

FSA plays an important role in the safety net available to our Nation's agricultural producers by providing a variety of direct loans and loan guarantees to farm families who would otherwise be unable to obtain the credit they need to continue their farming operations. By law, a substantial portion of the direct loan funds are reserved each year for assistance to beginning, limited resource, and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. For 2003, 70 percent of direct farm ownership loans are reserved for beginning farmers and about 35 percent are made at a reduced interest rate to limited resource borrowers, who may also be beginning farmers.

The 2003 budget includes funding for about $700 million in direct loans and $3 billion in guarantees. Although these levels are down slightly from 2002 totals, they do not reflect any change in policy. The reductions are due primarily to technical re-estimates of subsidy rates for the direct loan programs that have made those programs more expensive to operate. However, we believe the proposed loan levels will be sufficient to meet demand in 2003.

The 2003 budget also maintains funding of $100 million for the Boll Weevil Eradication program and $2 million for the Indian Land Acquisition program, the same levels that were provided in 2002. For emergency disaster loans, carryover funding from 2002 is expected to provide sufficient credit in 2003 to producers whose farming operations have been damaged by natural disasters.

**Risk Management Agency**

The Federal crop insurance program represents one of the strongest safety net programs available to our Nation's agricultural producers. It reflects the principles set forth in the Department's report on food and agriculture in the 21st century by providing a safety net that is compatible with international trade commitments, creates products and services that are market driven, harnesses the strengths of both the public and private sectors, and reflects the diversity of the agricultural sector.

In 2001, the crop insurance program provided nearly $37 billion in protection on over 211 million acres, which is about 5 million acres more than were insured in 2000. However, the crop insurance program has seen a significant shift in business over the past two years -- producers have chosen to buy-up to higher levels of coverage as a result of increased premium subsidies provided in the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA). Although total acres insured have not increased dramatically, there has been a major shift in coverage. For example, participation at coverage levels of 75 percent or more has increased by more than 50 percent. The number of policies and acres and levels of liability and premiums all increased more than 40 percent for coverage levels of 70 percent and higher.

The 2003 budget requests an appropriation of "such sums as necessary" as mandatory spending for all costs associated with the program, except for Federal salaries and expenses. This level of funding will provide the necessary resources to meet program expenses at whatever

level of coverage producers choose to purchase and can accommodate the effects on participation that might result from Farm Bill and other changes.

Our current projection of mandatory funding needs for the program reflects a modest decrease, from $2.9 billion in 2002 to $2.8 billion in 2003. This projection is based on USDA's latest estimates of planted acreage and expected market prices for the major agricultural crops, and assumes that producer participation remains essentially the same as it was in 2001.

The 2003 budget includes a proposal to cap the amount of underwriting gains the insurance companies may receive at 12.5 percent of their retained premium. This proposal is expected to reduce program costs by about $115 million annually. Since 1994, insurance companies have received over $2 billion in underwriting gains while the Federal government has paid about $1 billion in excess losses. As a group, the companies have not experienced a loss since the devastating Midwestern floods of 1993, when they posted a combined loss of $82 million. In the last 8 years, they have recovered that loss nearly 25 times over.

For salaries and expenses of the Risk Management Agency, $76 million in discretionary spending is proposed, an increase of $1.3 million above the 2002 level of $74.7 million.

**Foreign Agricultural Service**

Lowering trade barriers and opening new markets overseas are among the Administration's highest priorities for American agriculture. The basis for that commitment is established in our report on food and agricultural policy for the 21st century. As the report makes clear, trade is critical to the long-term health and prosperity of the American agricultural sector.

More than 96 percent of the world's population lives outside the United States, so it stands to reason that is where most future growth in global food consumption will occur. With agricultural production in this country far exceeding our needs and growing at a pace faster than

the domestic market can absorb, it is vitally important that our farmers and ranchers have access to growing overseas markets.

The report on food and agricultural policy emphasizes that enhancing the competitiveness of U.S. agriculture in the world marketplace must be one of the primary objectives of our farm policy. It also sets forth a trade agenda for the 21st century and lays out a number of strategies for achieving that objective. One of the most important of those strategies is continuing the liberalization of global agricultural trade. America's farmers and ranchers stand to gain a great deal from further trade reform through increased access to markets overseas and a reduction in unfair competition in those markets.

The new round of multilateral trade negotiations is at the center of our trade liberalization efforts. Those negotiations received an important boost by the negotiating framework agreed to in Doha, Qatar last November. With that agreement as a foundation, the United States can now pursue our ambitious agenda for agricultural reform negotiations, including substantial reductions in tariffs and increased market access, elimination of export subsidies, reform of state trading enterprises, and tighter rules on trade-distorting domestic support. Doha was also important as both China and Taiwan were approved formally for accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which furthers our pursuit of open markets and opens a wide range of new marketing opportunities for our producers and exporters.

We also are pursuing trade liberalization through both regional and bilateral negotiations. These include negotiations to establish a Free Trade Area of the Americas that will encompass virtually all of the Western Hemisphere, as well as bilateral negotiations aimed at establishing free trade agreements with Chile and Singapore. Another important element of our trade agenda is monitoring and enforcement of existing trade agreements. We are working diligently to ensure that our trading partners comply fully with the terms of those agreements and do not institute technical barriers to trade that run counter to their spirit.

Another strategy laid out in the report on 21st century agriculture is ensuring we have the proper tools needed to pursue our export expansion objectives in an increasingly competitive environment. At USDA, having the appropriate tools means having effective export promotion and market development programs, as well as the necessary infrastructure to implement them.

Our budget proposals for the Department's international programs and activities for 2003 are designed to ensure that we have the necessary resources to achieve our export expansion objectives, using the statutory authorities presently available to us. We recognize that, in the case of the export activities funded through mandatory spending, the pending Farm Bill may change the level of funding that will be available for both this year and 2003. Indeed, a portion of the additional funding for the Farm Bill included in the budget estimates is available for these programs.

**FAS Salaries and Expenses**

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) is the Department's lead agency in implementing most of our international activities and plays an absolutely crucial role in our trade expansion efforts. For 2003, the budget provides $140 million for FAS, an increase of $9.4 million above the 2002 level. Included in the FAS request is much-needed funding to support an electronic-Government initiative that will upgrade the agency's information technology (IT) resources and capabilities, and modernize its business practices and operations. Over the last year, FAS has faced a series of computer-related crises that have threatened to cripple agency operations and communications. This is a particularly serious problem for an agency that has offices situated throughout the world and must work closely on a daily basis with many different agencies, such as the State Department and Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. FAS' modernization plans have been reviewed and approved by both the Department's Chief Information Officer and the Office of Management and Budget, and have been found to be consistent with USDA's long-term goals and strategies for business process and IT reform.

The budget also provides funding to develop a plan to establish a standardized information system for all U.S. foreign food aid programs that will be accessible via the Internet to administering agencies, vendors, and grantees. The system will facilitate the distribution of information on U.S. food aid activities and operations, as well as improve program administration and execution.

The FAS proposals also include increased funding of $1 million for the Cochran Fellowship Program. This is a highly successful program that has provided training and helped to establish positive linkages with many agricultural officials throughout the world. The additional funding will expand programming in a number of important areas, including biotechnology, food safety, WTO accession requirements, and the quality and marketing of U.S. high value agricultural products.

**Export Promotion and Market Development Programs**

Another key to having the proper trade expansion tools is to ensure adequate funding for the Department's export promotion and market development programs, which our budget proposals are designed to do. For the CCC export credit guarantee programs, the largest of our export programs, the budget includes a program level of $4.2 billion. This is an increase of $300 million above the projected 2002 level, reflecting continued very strong growth in the supplier credit guarantee program.

For the Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program, Market Access Program, and Quality Samples Program, the budget includes total funding of $120 million, unchanged from this year's level. Both the House and Senate versions of the Farm Bill provide increased funding for both the Cooperator Program and MAP for both 2002 and 2003. As noted earlier, a portion of the additional funding for the Farm Bill included in the budget could be allocated to these activities.

The budget also includes an estimated program level of $478 million for the Export Enhancement Program, the maximum level allowed under our WTO export subsidy reduction commitments, and $63 million for the Dairy Export Incentive Program, a slight increase over the current estimate for 2002.

**Foreign Food Assistance**

As the Committee is aware, the Administration has undertaken a review of U.S. foreign food assistance activities in order to reform and rationalize their implementation and to strengthen their effectiveness. Among the results of that review is the decision to reduce the number of programs through which assistance is provided and to redefine roles in order to eliminate overlap. As a result, USDA will continue to carry out government-to-government programs, while the Agency for International Development (AID) will assume responsibility for programs carried out in cooperation with private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and the World Food Program. Another outcome is the decision to provide a more secure and predictable foundation for our overseas food aid activities by reducing their reliance on the year-to-year availability of surplus commodities. At the same time, these activities will largely be funded through discretionary sources, subject to Congressional review and approval, and with reduced reliance on mandatory CCC funding.

The results of the Administration's review are reflected in the 2003 budget and program proposals for U.S. foreign food aid activities. For P.L. 480 food assistance, a total program level of $1.34 billion is provided, which is expected to support total commodity shipments of 3.7 million metric tons.

This includes a program level of $160 million for Title I credit sales, which is expected to support approximately 700,000 metric tons of commodity assistance. For Title II donations, the budget provides a program level of $1.18 billion, an increase of $335 million above the 2002

enacted level. The proposed program level for Title II is expected to support 3 million metric tons of commodity assistance.

Consistent with the results of the food aid review, donations of commodities under section 416(b) authority that rely on the purchase of surplus commodities by CCC will not be continued in 2003. However, commodities that are acquired by CCC in the normal course of its domestic support operations will be available for donation through government-to-government agreements. Current CCC baseline estimates project a limited supply of surplus nonfat dry milk that could be made available for donation under section 416(b) authority in 2003.

Finally, the 2003 budget proposes a change in the funding mechanism for meeting the costs of U.S. cargo preference requirements under the foreign food assistance programs. The Administration is proposing no change in the current requirement that 75 percent of all U.S. food aid commodities be shipped on U.S. flag vessels when they are available at fair and reasonable rates. However, the budget does propose to eliminate the current arrangement under which the Maritime Administration reimburses the P.L. 480 programs or, in the case of section 416(b) and Food for Progress donations, CCC for one-third of the costs of complying with cargo preference requirements. This change will eliminate a duplicative financing system, reduce record-keeping, and lower administrative costs. It will also enhance programming objectives by eliminating uncertainty near the end of the fiscal year regarding the timing and receipt of reimbursement payments.

The 2003 budget includes $45 million in the P.L. 480 budget request to offset the elimination of Maritime Administration reimbursements, and a legislative proposal to implement the proposed change in financing will be transmitted to Congress in the near future.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. The agency administrators and I would now be pleased to answer any questions you and Members of the Committee might have.

USDA

# Biographical Sketch

**J. B. Penn**
Under Secretary, Farm & Foreign Agricultural Services

Dr. J.B. Penn was sworn in as under secretary for farm and foreign agricultural services by Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman on May 25, 2001.

Before his appointment to USDA, Penn was Senior Vice President and Manager of Sparks Companies, Inc.'s Washington office. Prior to joining Sparks, he was President of Economic Perspectives, Inc. from 1981 to 1988.

Penn's government experience includes service as Deputy Administrator for Economics of the USDA's Economics and Statistics Service and as Senior Staff Economist for the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

A widely respected agricultural economist, Penn has also served on numerous missions and task forces, including two to Poland led by Nobel Laureate Norman E. Borlaug. He also was a member of Presidential Agricultural Task Forces sent to Honduras in 1982 and Ecuador in 1984, as well as a similar Mission to Guatemala in 1987.

Penn received his BS in Agriculture from Arkansas State University in 1965. In 1967 he earned a MS in Agricultural Economics from Louisiana State University. He earned a PhD in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University in 1973.

Penn is a member of several professional organizations including the American Agricultural Economics Association; Bennett Agricultural Roundtable; Council on Food, Agriculture, and Resource Economics; and the Farm Foundation. In 1988 he became a founding member of the Foundation for the Development of Polish Agriculture.

Penn has authored or co-authored numerous journal articles, technical reports, research monographs, book chapters and popular reports. He co-authored *Agricultural and Food Policy (fourth edition)*, which is widely used in U.S. universities. He has been a frequent speaker before industry groups and associations. He also has received numerous awards, the most recent being Distinguished Alumnus from the College of Agriculture at Purdue University.

May 25, 2001

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**
Statement of James R. Little, Administrator
Before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development,
and Related Agencies

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the fiscal year (FY) 2003 budget for the Farm Service Agency (FSA).

The President's Budget for FSA and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) provides for spending increases of $73.5 billion over the baseline estimates for the FY 2002–2011 period, consistent with the tenets of the congressional Budget Resolution for those fiscal years. About $69 billion of this increase covers CCC-funded activities, including farm commodity and income support, conservation, and export and related programs. Although a year-by-year distribution of this increase cannot be accurately determined until a new farm bill is enacted, "placeholder" estimates are reflected in the Budget for both FY 2002 and 2003. In contrast, our Salaries and Expenses budget does not reflect an increase, despite the fact that our administrative requirements are expected to increase significantly as we implement and administer the new bill. For planning purposes we are working diligently to forecast the workload impacts and related costs of the potential scenarios contained in the House- and Senate-passed bills. Once program provisions become clarified by a conference agreement, we will be able to provide definitive estimates of both start-up and ongoing administrative costs of the new act.

FSA will be impacted significantly by the commodity and conservation provisions of the new act. We are already engaged in preparing ourselves so we can hit the ground running and provide for prompt and efficient program delivery once the President signs the bill into law. For example, we are already examining a range of administrative and programmatic issues, including how we will update crop bases. We are also engaged in a number of other initiatives designed to improve the overall operation of the agency and better serve our customers no matter what the final shape of the new farm bill. I'd like to highlight a few of these areas.

**Technology**

Over the last several years the Department has made considerable progress in its ongoing effort to collocate agencies into one-stop Service Centers throughout the country. To realize the full benefit of the new office structure, improved information management, data sharing between the Service Center agencies, and retooling our processes are essential. Through collaboration and cooperation with our sister agencies – the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Rural Development mission area, and the Risk Management Agency – we have made significant progress toward achieving this goal. Some examples include:

- FSA, on behalf of the county-based agencies, recently released software to State and county offices to implement the State and County Information Management System (SCIMS). This software, which merges legacy name and address data into the SCIMS intranet database, is an important first step in information sharing among Service Center agencies. It will eliminate the need for each agency to maintain its own customer identification system and will lead us toward an integrated, almost seamless, automated environment servicing all Service Center agencies. This is one of the critical elements toward putting the "E" in eGovernment.

- FSA is working closely with the other county-based agencies to enable agricultural producers to access and file electronically all forms and selected records by June 20, 2002, in compliance with the mandates set forth in the Freedom to E-File Act. Through collaboration with the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the infrastructure has been put in place and a process is being developed to ensure that all major program benefits can be delivered electronically. This capability, coupled with other streamlining efforts and improvements, will further improve FSA's service delivery and customer satisfaction.

- Another key component of technology improvement is the Geographic Information System (GIS), which offers the potential to transform the way the Service Centers do business by replacing manual, hard-copy processes with an integrated digital system.

When fully operational, GIS will provide a seamless database encompassing aerial photography, soil information, customer information, and farm records, and will enable us to eliminate the printing and storage of paper maps. Service Center agencies have been collaboratively investing in and implementing GIS and have begun the early phases of implementation. The system is now at a critical juncture in providing digital geospatial data and the tools to make practical use of the information collected. FSA's budgetary component includes $27.8 million under the Department's Common Computing Environment account to accelerate progress on the GIS to help comply with the mandates of the Freedom to E-File Act and Government Paperwork Elimination Act. In addition, the President's Management Initiatives direct the Department to explore the use of CCC funding of private sector support for these initiatives. We will be working with the Department to determine how best to leverage our resources to achieve this mandate. Also, FSA is involved with the government-wide Quicksilver initiative called Geospatial One-Stop. The Department of Interior is the lead agency on this initiative, which will significantly enhance the implementation of eGovernment by making geospatial data more accessible and usable. The Geospatial One-Stop builds upon existing capabilities to accelerate the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, technology, policies, and standards that support "one-stop" access to the Federal government's spatial data assets.

**Program Integrity**

Under the provisions of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA), FSA is partnering with the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to enhance program integrity and compliance for RMA insurance products. While RMA is the lead for this effort, FSA has been working closely with RMA and during FY 2001 trained approximately 2,500 local FSA personnel to assist RMA in obtaining evidence of program abuse and fraud. In addition, through the alliance established between FSA and RMA and in collaboration with insurance providers, more than $15 million in improper insurance claim payments were recovered in FY 2001. Efforts are also under way to

reconcile data collected by our two agencies to ensure data consistency and compliance under provisions of ARPA.

**Program Outreach**

FSA is committed to reaching out to producer populations that have been under-served by our programs. Toward this end, the Secretary recently signed a cooperative agreement with the National Tribal Development Association to implement the National FSA American Indian Credit Outreach Initiative. As a 4-year pilot program in Montana, this program has doubled the number of Montana Indians accessing FSA farm loans and, through pre-loan education and counseling, has achieved a delinquency rate that is half the national average. In order to replicate this success nationwide, the expanded cooperative agreement outlines a 3-year phased approach to ensure orderly and cost-effective expansion of the initiative to all Federally recognized Indian tribes in the contiguous 48 States. We plan to bolster other outreach efforts, as well, to ensure that all under-served populations are served in all parts of the nation.

**Recruitment**

To improve the diversity of our workforce, particularly in the field, FSA is taking a number of actions to improve recruitment efforts of minorities, especially Hispanics. These efforts are designed to remove barriers that often limit minorities' access to employment in FSA. We have established Regional Recruitment Teams that coordinate broad regional and agency-wide recruitment efforts to more effectively target minority applicants, particularly in the States and counties where most of our vacancies exist and/or our diversity is not representative of the local civilian population. These teams participate in recruitment fairs, conferences, and trade shows to pool a region's vacancies so that we have multiple occupations and vacancies to discuss with potential applicants. FSA is also increasing its mentoring programs with schools and organizations, particularly schools with large minority populations, where we sponsor career planning workshops. In addition, we are adopting an on-line application system that will make it easier to apply for agency vacancies.

## BUDGET REQUESTS

Turning now to the specifics of the 2003 Budget, I would like to highlight our proposals for the commodity and conservation programs funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC); the farm loan programs of the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund; our other appropriated programs; and administrative support.

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Domestic farm commodity price and income support programs are administered by FSA and financed through CCC, a government corporation for which FSA provides operating personnel. Commodity support operations, handled primarily through loans, payment programs, and some limited purchase programs, currently include corn, barley, oats, grain sorghum, wheat and wheat products, soybeans, minor oilseed crops, cotton (upland and extra long staple), rice, tobacco, milk and milk products, peanuts, and sugar.

CCC is also the source of funding for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) administered by FSA, as well as many of the conservation programs administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. In addition, CCC funds many of the export programs administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service. When authorized by the Secretary or through legislation, CCC also finances various disaster assistance programs.

### Program Outlays

The 2003 budget estimates largely reflect supply and demand assumptions for the 2002 crop, based on October 2001 data. CCC net expenditures for FY 2003 are estimated at $11.6 billion, down $5.8 billion from a level of $17.4 billion in FY 2002, and continuing the downward trend from CCC's record high of $32.3 billion in FY 2000.

The net decrease in projected FY 2003 CCC expenditures primarily reflects the expiration of $10 billion in 2001 emergency and market loss assistance authorized by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act, the 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, and two FY 2001 supplemental appropriations. In FY 2002, about $260 million in carryover market loss assistance payments have already been made. However, no such assistance payments are reflected in the Budget for FY 2003. Other components include decreases of about $2.3 billion in loan deficiency payments and nearly $313 million in Section 416 ocean transportation, partially offset by increases of $20 million in production flexibility contract payments and $43 million in non-insured crop assistance payments.

**Reimbursement for Realized Losses**

The FY 2002 Appropriations Act authorizes CCC to replenish its borrowing authority as needed from Treasury, up to the amount of realized losses recorded in CCC's financial statements at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Under this authority, we are projecting that in FY 2002 CCC will draw approximately $22.1 billion for FY 2001 losses.

**Conservation Reserve Program**

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), administered by FSA, is USDA's largest conservation/environmental program. It is designed to cost-effectively assist farm owners and operators in conserving and improving soil, water, air, and wildlife resources. This assistance is accomplished through the conversion of highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage from the production of agricultural commodities to a long-term resource-conserving cover. CRP participants enter into contracts for periods of 10 to 15 years in exchange for annual rental payments, along with cost-share and technical assistance for installing approved conservation practices. The authorizing legislation currently allows enrollment of up to 36.4 million acres. The program is administered through general signups, normally held annually through a competitive bid process, and an ongoing continuous signup for selected high-impact practices such as riparian buffers and filter strips.

In FY 2001, no general CRP signup was held, but a 1-year extension was offered for contracts expiring during the fiscal year. In addition, about 20,000 acres were enrolled in the Farmable Wetlands Pilot Project. For FY 2002, again, no general signup is expected due to the uncertainty of a new farm bill and its pending implementation date. However, a 1-year extension opportunity was announced in January for the 1.7 million acres under contracts expiring this fiscal year. About 600,000 new acres are expected to be enrolled under continuous signup, including acres under the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), and about 200,000 acres are anticipated under the Farmable Wetlands Pilot Project. The FY 2003 Budget assumes a general signup of about 1.8 million acres as well as enrollment of another 800,000 acres under continuous signup and the CREP.

In FY 2002, CCC will pay approximately $1.68 billion for rental costs and about $120 million for sharing the cost of establishing permanent cover on the enrolled acreage. The bulk of the rental payments, covering acres enrolled in regular signups, was issued early in the fiscal year. For FY 2003, the budget projects CCC costs of approximately $1.86 billion, consisting of $1.73 billion for rental payments on previously enrolled and extended acres, and $126 million for cost-share assistance.

## FARM LOAN PROGRAMS

The loan programs funded through the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund provide a variety of loans and loan guarantees to farm families that would otherwise be unable to obtain the credit they need to continue their farming operations.

The FY 2003 Budget proposes a total program level of about $3.8 billion, a decrease of $89 million from FY 2002. Of this total, $3 billion is requested for guaranteed loans, offered in cooperation with private lenders, to serve a larger proportion of borrowers through these programs.

For direct farm ownership loans we are requesting a loan level of $100 million, a decrease of $47 million from the FY 2002 appropriated level. The proposed program level would enable FSA to extend credit to about 1,000 small and beginning farmers to purchase or maintain a family farm. In accordance with legislative authorities, FSA has established annual county-by-county participation targets for members of socially disadvantaged groups, based on demographic data. Also, 70 percent of direct farm ownership loans are reserved for beginning farmers and about 35 percent are made at a reduced interest rate to limited resource borrowers, who may also be beginning farmers. For direct farm operating loans we are requesting a program level of $600 million, $11 million under the FY 2002 appropriated level, to provide nearly 14,500 loans to family farmers.

For guaranteed farm ownership loans in FY 2003, we are requesting a loan level of $1 billion, the same as FY 2002. This program level will provide approximately 4,500 farmers the opportunity to acquire their own farm or to preserve an existing one. One critical use of guaranteed farm ownership loans is to allow real estate equity to be used to restructure short-term debt into more favorable long-term rates. For guaranteed farm operating loans we propose an FY 2003 program level of $2 billion, a decrease of $6 million from 2002. This level will enable about 16,500 producers to finance their farming operations. This program enables private lenders to extend credit to farm customers who otherwise would not qualify for commercial loans and ultimately be forced to seek direct loans from FSA.

In addition, our budget proposes to continue the current program levels of $2 million for Indian tribal land acquisition loans and $100 million for boll weevil eradication loans. For emergency disaster loans, carryover funding from 2002 is expected to provide sufficient credit to producers whose farming operations have been damaged by natural disasters.

## OTHER APPROPRIATED PROGRAMS

**State Mediation Grants**

State Mediation Grants assist States in developing programs to deal with disputes involving a variety of agricultural issues – distressed farm loans, wetland determinations, conservation compliance, pesticides, and others. Operated primarily by State universities or departments of agriculture, the program provides neutral mediators to assist producers, primarily small farmers, in resolving disputes before they culminate in litigation or bankruptcy.

States with certified mediation programs may request grants of up to 70 percent of the cost of operating their programs. The FY 2003 Budget requests $4 million, an increase of $507 thousand, to extend the program to 32 States. So far in FY 2002, 28 States have received mediation grants.

**Emergency Conservation Program**

To restore farmland damaged by natural disasters and return it to productive agricultural use, the FY 2003 Budget requests $48.7 million for the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP). As of March 1, $11.5 million has been allocated in FY 2002 to share the cost of repairing damage caused by drought, floods, tornadoes, and other disasters across the country. With more than half of this fiscal year remaining and the hurricane season still ahead, most, if not all, of the available funding is likely to be allocated by the end of the year. An FY 2003 appropriation would ensure timely emergency assistance to producers.

**Dairy Indemnity Program**

The Dairy Indemnity Program (DIP) compensates dairy farmers and manufacturers who, through no fault of their own, suffer income losses on milk or milk products removed from commercial markets due to residues of certain chemicals or other toxic substances. Payees are required to reimburse the Government if they recover their losses through other sources, such as litigation. The FY 2003 appropriation request of $100 thousand, together with unobligated

carryover funds expected to be available at the end of FY 2002, would cover a higher than normal – but not catastrophic – level of claims. While the usage of this program has been low in recent years, DIP is a potentially important element in the financial safety net for dairy producers in the event of a serious contamination incident.

**ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT**

The costs of administering all FSA programs are funded by a consolidated Salaries and Expenses account. The account is comprised of direct appropriations, transfers from program loan accounts under credit reform procedures, user fees, and advances and reimbursements from various sources.

The FY 2003 Budget requests $1.34 billion from appropriated sources, including credit reform transfers covering subsidies. Included in the request is $86 million to cover GSA rental payments; the accruing cost of retirement for current employees covered by the Civil Service Retirement System; and the accruing cost of post-retirement health benefits for current employees. These items were previously funded outside of FSA's appropriations on either a departmentwide or a governmentwide basis. The Explanatory Notes provided to the Committee show comparable levels for these items in FY 2001 and 2002.

The Salaries and Expenses budget reflects a net increase of $49 million in FY 2003, primarily for pay-related costs, including the cost of maintaining permanent county office staff-years that were supported in 2002 with funds carried forward from 2001.

As I mentioned previously, with divergent versions of the farm bill pending at the time of the budget's development, our estimates do not provide for any costs specifically associated with implementing or administering the new legislation. In the absence of farm bill workload assumptions, the Budget shows straightlined employment levels of 5,806 Federal and 11,251 non-Federal county staff-years, which reflect the workload of recent years when significant

supplemental assistance has been provided. However, new program requirements under the new farm bill are likely to call for significant resources to implement and administer. Once the new program provisions are in place, we will provide updated estimates of FY 2003 staffing requirements and related costs.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I will be happy to answer your questions and those of the other Subcommittee Members.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

# Biography

**James R. Little**
Administrator
Farm Service Agency
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250-0501

James R. Little is the Administrator of USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). As Administrator, Mr. Little is responsible for the administration of farm commodity and conservation programs, farm loan programs, and certain disaster and Federal crop insurance programs. Many FSA programs are financed and carried out through the facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), a wholly-owned Government corporation with a $30 billion line of credit with the US Treasury. Mr. Little also serves as the Executive Vice President of CCC. Previously, Mr. Little served as Treasurer and Controller of CCC. Prior to his most recent appointment, Mr. Little was FSA's Acting Administrator.

Mr. Little has spent his entire professional career with USDA. Prior to serving in his current position, he was Associate Chief Financial Officer for Financial Operations. In this capacity, he provided oversight to USDA's overall financial operations, with an emphasis on ensuring that USDA's mission agencies complied with United States Government accounting standards and regulations involving assets valued at nearly $120 billion. Mr. Little is a Certified Government Financial Manager.

Mr. Little began his professional career with USDA at the grass roots level serving as a staff accountant with the former Rural Electrification Administration, now a part of the Rural Development mission area. He worked his way up through the ranks, holding leadership positions in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, now the Risk Management Agency, and the former Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, now FSA. With more than 31 years of total Federal service, Mr. Little has extensive financial, management, and program experience, particularly with USDA's county-based agencies.

Mr. Little, a native of Charlotte, North Carolina, has a Bachelor of Science degree from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Virginia. He and his wife Bonnie are the parents of one daughter.

## RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY/ FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

**Statement of Ross J. Davidson, Jr., Administrator before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to testify in support of the President's fiscal year (FY) 2003 budget for the Risk Management Agency (RMA). RMA is in its second year of delivering an innovative $8.2 billion risk management reform package under the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA). Title I of that law contained a five-year initiative to strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers by providing greater access to more affordable risk management tools, better protection from production and income loss, and improved efficiency and integrity of the Federal crop insurance program.

RMA is implementing ARPA in a timely and farmer-friendly way, contracting for and reviewing new products, promoting risk management strategies, and reinsuring nearly 1.3 million policies on over 211 million acres. In 2001 alone, RMA provided hard hit farmers approximately $36.7 billion of protection and paid them over $2.4 billion in losses.

The crop insurance program has seen a significant shift in business over the past two years - - producers have chosen to buy-up to higher levels of coverage as a result of increased premium subsidies provided in ARPA. While total acres insured did not increase dramatically, total acres

coverage levels jumped more than 50 percent to levels of 75 percent and higher. The number of policies, acres, liability, and premium all increased more than 40 percent for coverage levels of 70 percent and higher.

Our current projection for 2003 shows a modest decrease in participation. This projection is based on USDA's latest estimates of planted acreage and expected market prices for the major agricultural crops, and assumes that producer participation remains essentially the same as it was in 2001. It is difficult to project how the program may grow as it expands to include new crops, more innovative policy options, and changes in the willingness of producers to participate in the program. However, there are already many new products and policy options that are being considered for approval by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Board of Directors. In addition, we have numerous activities underway to encourage participation, especially in underserved areas. In all likelihood this means that the program will continue to grow well into the future.

Today, I would like to focus on and highlight our recent progress in helping producers manage their agricultural risk. I will also address areas of concerns and their solutions, and discuss a legislative proposal that targets reinsured company profits.

## RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Livestock Insurance Plans** - - On November 15, 2001, the FCIC Board of Directors approved two livestock pilot programs - Livestock Gross Margin (LGM) and Livestock Risk

Protection (LRP) - as authorized by ARPA. The pilot programs, which will begin in 2002, will protect Iowa swine producers from lower hog prices. Until ARPA, federally-backed insurance plans providing livestock protection were prohibited by law. If successful, these types of livestock insurance programs will provide livestock producers with risk management tools for reducing their price risks. Livestock products represent about one-half of the total farm cash receipts.

The LRP sales are scheduled to begin in April 2002. The LGM insurance product is scheduled for sale in July 2002 for the August 1, 2002- January 31, 2003 insurance period. Both products will be available from private insurance agents. The length of the pilot programs will be determined by farmer participation and the financial performance of the programs.

**Education and Outreach** - - RMA has implemented several initiatives to increase awareness and service to small and limited resource farmers and ranchers and other under served groups and areas. In 2001, RMA hosted the first national outreach conference titled: *Survival Strategies for Small and Limited Resource Farmers and Ranchers.* Over 300 professionals representing 45 states, 22 universities, and three foreign countries convened at this conference to share ideas and develop strategies to benefit the underserved communities. In addition, RMA entered into several cooperative agreements with community-based organizations and universities to address the specific needs of underserved communities.

RMA now has partnership agreements with 12 State departments of agriculture to provide customized risk management educational opportunities to producers in their states. RMA supplements these activities with additional risk management training in high schools, community colleges, and other forums.

Educational activities also targeted Future Farmers of America (FFA), youth, and included production of publications, CD's, and an interactive simulation-based educational experience via the Internet. In total, 838 educational and outreach activities were conducted by RMA attracting more than 35,000 participants.

Because many producers in underserved States grow crops or raise commodities that may not currently be insurable, RMA announced a cost-share initiative in 11 targeted States to encourage use of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) insurance product. Under the program, RMA shared in 50 percent of a producer's AGR premium cost. In addition, RMA paid the entire administrative fee for all eligible policies.

About $2 million annually is earmarked to provide risk management educational opportunities to specialty crop producers using many of the same avenues used in addressing underserved States. As a result, in 2001, more than 130 partnerships were formed to reach specialty crop growers. An additional $5 million was provided to the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) for a competitive grants program to promote risk management educational opportunities.

- **Program Compliance and Integrity** - - ARPA provided $23 million over 5 years to enhance program integrity and compliance. In FY 2001, RMA spent approximately $2.25 million providing 2,500 FSA county office personnel 28 hours of classroom training. This basic training enabled local FSA personnel to assist RMA in obtaining useful evidence of program abuse and fraud.

  By working proactively with insurance providers and FSA, the alliance prevented more than $15 million in improper claims payments in 2001 - - more than double RMA's average annual recovery. In addition, the alliance allowed RMA, through criminal, civil and administrative actions, to recover about $29 million - - approximately four times RMA's average recovery rate.

  At the same time the training initiative was launched, RMA began a project to apply research and technology to crop insurance data. This process, known as data mining, identifies potential problems and targets reviews that will determine whether fraud, waste, or abuse exist. A combination of the initial data mining efforts and the new alliance enabled RMA to increase the number of cases reviewed from an average of about 200 cases per year in 2000 to 700 cases per year in 2001 and the number of policies reviewed from about 2,000 in 2000 to 10,000 in 2001.

- **Research and Development** - - During FY 2001, nearly 30 contracts and partnership agreements, worth almost $19 million, were awarded to further program goals for expansion

of new and improvement of existing crop programs and risk management strategies. Examples include contracts/agreements awarded to: review RMA's rating methodologies; review quality loss adjustment procedures to reflect local quality; evaluate the impact of the Federal crop insurance program on planted cotton acreage; and conduct feasibility studies on items such as multi-year coverage, wild salmon, and pasture and rangeland pilot programs.

In addition, the FCIC Board of Directors considered 15 private product submissions, and authorized three new risk management products - - the two livestock programs mentioned earlier, and the Nutrient Best Management Practices Pilot.

- **Dairy Options Pilot Program** - - The Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP) was expanded to include 300 counties. DOPP is an innovative cost-sharing program for dairy producers that encourages the use of milk price risk management tools. Program expansion, higher milk prices, and extensive outreach resulted in a dramatic increase in participation. During Round III in 2001, producers purchased a total of 2,788 put options. By comparison, a total of 1,847 put options were purchased collectively in Round I in 1999 and Round II in 2000. An interactive distance learning program for DOPP is available for eligible producers over the Internet.

## OBSTACLES / SOLUTIONS

To address concerns expressed about the "slow" implementation of many sections of ARPA, RMA has done the following:

- **Initiated the ARPA Tracking System - -** Implementing the first year of ARPA was very difficult due, in part, to changes in program development requirements. The Act requires research and development of new risk management programs through partnerships and contracts. Initially, the Agency was not fully prepared to take on such a tremendous task. Also, since RMA does not have contract authority, it relied heavily on other government sources. Knowing the exact status of so many documents and tracing such large amounts of funds required RMA to develop the ARPA Tracking System. The tracking system records the various stages of contract development and approval, resulting in a more organized and productive process.

- **Set quarterly funding goals - -** In an effort to expend ARPA funds more efficiently and effectively, RMA has established quarterly obligation goals. RMA intends to have at least 80 percent of all FY 2002 ARPA money either obligated or committed by the end of the June, 2002. This will eliminate the unnecessary flood of activity at year end that sometimes leads to poor use of resources.

- **Expanded the training effort - -** In order to give RMA employees the knowledge and skills necessary to properly implement ARPA, a comprehensive training program was established to provide a series of contracting courses. RMA employees who would be responsible for administering contracts and developing cooperative agreements and partnerships received between 100 and 200 hours of classroom training on topics such as project management, negotiating skills, basic contracting and contract administration, task order writing, preparing performance based statements of work, and source selection.

  For years, RMA employees have received very little program training. For FY 2002, a comprehensive needs assessment was completed, identifying program, contracting, and leadership skills needed to improve job performance. Based on this needs assessment, priorities were established, and approximately $500,000 has been set aside for this training. The total budget for RMA group and individual training is $1.2 million in FY 2002.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING (A&O) EXPENSES

Discretionary account expenses are estimated to increase by $1.3 million from the FY 2002 appropriated level of $74.8 million to $76.1 million for FY 2003. This net increase includes an additional $1.4 million for pay costs, which includes $531,000 for annualization of the FY 2002 payraise and $901,000 for the anticipated FY 2003 pay raise; an increase of $3.3 million for a government-wide proposal regarding employee pension and annuitant health benefits; a $2.1 million

increase which represents a transfer from the Department's central rent account for rental payments to the General Services Administration (GSA); and a decrease of $5.5 million for one-time costs and activities relating to ARPA implementation that would occur in FY 2002 only.

## FCIC FUND

The FY 2003 budget proposes that "such sums as may be necessary" be appropriated to the FCIC Fund. This would ensure that the program is fully funded to meet producers needs and not tied to a specific level of participation. Nonetheless, an estimate has been made of the funding needs for a projected level of participation. As discussed earlier, this estimate is based on USDA's latest projections of planted acreage and expected market prices, and shows a modest decline in overall funding needs, from $2.9 billion in FY 2002 to $2.8 billion in FY 2003.

This estimate includes: (1) the premium subsidy the Government provides, which is 100 percent for catastrophic coverage and ranges from 38 to 67 percent for buy-up coverage, (2) the reimbursement of delivery expenses incurred by private insurance companies, which is limited to 24.5 percent of premium for buy-up coverage, and (3) the Government's portion of the difference between indemnities and premium income, which reflects any underwriting gains or losses received by the companies, as well as any excess losses paid by the Government.

The FY 2003 budget estimate also reflects a proposal to cap underwriting gains received by the private insurance companies that deliver the crop insurance program to 12.5 percent of retained

premium. Over the past decade the crop insurance program has nearly quadrupled in size, in large part, because of the generous government subsidies. The private insurance companies have benefitted form the growth in business, much of which has been due to producers shifting to higher levels of coverage rather than an increase in the number of producers who participate in the program. Since 1994, they have received about $2 billion in underwriting gains, at the same time, the government has paid out nearly $1 billion in excess losses. This proposal, to limit underwriting gains, is expected to save about $115.1 million annually.

The FY 2003 budget assumes $68 million to fund ARPA initiatives. The $68 million includes funds for: improving program compliance and integrity ($3.5 million), research and development ($35 million), pilot programs for livestock and wild salmon ($16 million), education and risk management assistance ($10 million), and policy consideration and implementation ($3.5 million).

## CONCLUSION

Congress first authorized Federal crop insurance in the 1930s along with other initiatives to help agriculture recover from the combined effects of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. FCIC was created in 1938 to carry out the program and, initially, was started as an experiment. Crop insurance activities were mostly limited to major crops in the main producing areas.

Within the past decade, covered acres have increased from 80 million to over 200 million, from one insurance product to dozens, from a few crops to approximately 120. The program has nearly

quadrupled in size. In 2000 and 2001, insurers quickly and efficiently paid out in excess of $5.1 billion to cover losses of farmers.

RMA has also dramatically changed the way in which we bring new products to market, conduct outreach, and provide oversight. ARPA has improved the program's ability to be a broad and effective means for producers to manage their production risk.

RMA has responded deliberately and methodically to this challenge, and we have implemented the new provisions in a timely and farmer-friendly way. We are committed to providing producers with effective crop insurance coverage at an affordable price. Additionally, RMA will target excessive profits while still providing an incentive for reinsured companies to participate in the program . Crop Insurance is one of the tools of a farm safety net that can best help farmers deal with the changing nature of agriculture in the 21st century.

We appreciate your on-going support as we continue to transform our Agency and our programs to better serve the risk management needs of the American farmer.

**ROSS J. DAVIDSON, JR.**
Administrator, Risk Management Agency

Ross J. Davidson, Jr., was named Administrator of USDA's Risk Management Agency by Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman on February 6, 2002.

The Administrator of RMA leads the agency that provides risk management protection to America's farmers through a sound crop insurance program and other risk management tools. RMA's administrator also serves as Manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

Most recently, Davidson was vice president-industry affairs and vice president-corporate finance for United Services Automobile Association (USAA) from 1988 - 2001. Prior to joining USAA, Davidson worked for Tesoro Petroleum Corporation as its Assistant Treasurer.

Davidson has more than 25 years of experience in enterprise risk management, corporate finance, treasury, investment and related public policy matters in insurance and energy. He has published articles in professional journals and has been a frequent advisor, commentator and innovator on natural disaster and risk management public policy.

Davidson received a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Brigham Young University in 1974, and a Master's degree in Business Administration there in 1976.

Davidson has been a member of several professional organizations including the American Risk and Insurance Association, Financial Executives International, and the Association of Finance Professionals. He is a past president of the BYU Marriott School of Management Alumni Board and is on the steering committee of the Marriott School of Management Insurance and Financial Services Institute. He also served on the Managing Catastrophe Risks Advisory Board of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

**Statement of Ellen Terpstra, Administrator**
**Foreign Agricultural Service**
**U.S. Department of Agriculture**
**Before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture,**
**Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies**
**Washington, D.C.**

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to review the work of the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and to present the President's budget request for FAS programs for fiscal year (FY) 2003.

The FAS mission remains constant: we are committed to expanding export opportunities for U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products, and to helping alleviate world hunger and food insecurity. Given today's management challenges, these goals must be accomplished through better public/private sector collaboration, strategic planning, greater use of technology, and resource management.

U.S. agricultural exports rebounded to $52.8 billion in FY 2001, an increase of $2 billion over 2000. FAS expects this trend to continue in FY 2002, with agricultural exports forecast to reach $54.5 billion. Two-thirds of the increase forecast for 2002 is expected in Asia, despite slower economic growth there. Export prospects for 2002 are improved over the previous year for several commodities including corn, wheat, and horticultural products.

**FAS Program Activities**

To support our goal of expanding export opportunities for U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products, we continue to use our long-standing export programs vigorously. For example, the export credit guarantee programs facilitated sales of more than $3.2 billion in U.S.

agricultural products last year. The GSM-102 program helped U.S. exporters register sales of nearly $770 million in the Caribbean, Central and South American regions, a doubling in sales from the previous year. The GSM-103 program helped U.S. exporters sell over $14 million worth of wheat to Jordan and over $21 million worth of wheat to Tunisia. U.S. exporters continue to discover the benefits of the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program. We issued nearly $226 million in credit guarantees under this program in 2001.

With the aid of the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP), U.S. exporters sold more than 58,000 tons of dairy products in FY 2001. The Commodity Credit Corporation awarded about $8 million in bonuses to help U.S. dairy exporters meet prevailing world prices and develop foreign markets, primarily in Asia and Latin America. As in recent years, market conditions did not warrant large-scale use of the Export Enhancement Program. However, sales of frozen poultry where facilitated by bonuses of nearly $7 million which supported more than 11,000 tons of exported product.

FAS continues to stress the importance of market development. In 2001, we allocated $90 million to 65 U.S. trade organizations, State regional groups, and cooperatives for export promotion activities under the Market Access Program (MAP), and approved marketing plans totaling $33.5 million for 24 trade organizations under the Foreign Market Development (FMD) program.

FAS introduced 854 Cochran Fellows from 82 countries to U.S. products and policies in 2001 -- the largest number of participants in the program's history. These Fellows met with U.S. agribusiness; attended trade shows, policy and food safety seminars; and received technical training related to market development. The Cochran Fellowship Program provides USDA with a unique opportunity to educate foreign governments and private sectors not only about U.S.

products, but also about U.S. regulations and policies on critical issues such as food safety and biotechnology.

On the trade policy front, USDA works to open, expand, and maintain markets for U.S. agriculture. FAS was a key player in the successful launch of negotiations in November 2001 to further liberalize global agricultural trade under the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Doha Development Agenda includes an ambitious agenda and schedule for agricultural trade reform that will be critical if we are to achieve our goals of opening markets, eliminating export subsidies, and reducing trade-distorting domestic support around the world.

We also worked bilaterally to create and maintain market opportunities for U.S. exporters. FAS worked to defend U.S. corn growers against charges of dumping and subsidization brought by a Canadian corn growers association. We worked with Brazilian officials to lift barriers to U.S. wheat exports. We closely monitored access for U.S. beef to ensure that South Korea fully complied with the WTO ruling that allowed full access for beef imports to that market. FAS worked with the American Crop Protection Association and the U.S. fresh fruit industry to meet import requirements on Taiwan, maintaining a $200-million market for U.S. fruit.

To support both our export mission and our food security mission, we have used food aid to move commodities from the United States to needy people around the world. We also collaborated with a diverse group of U.S. institutions in research partnerships with 51 countries. These research and exchange activities promoted the safe and appropriate development and application of products from biotechnology, as well as other areas such as food safety, improved nutritive value of crops, environmental sustainability, and pest and disease resistance of crops and livestock.

In FY 2001, FAS programmed more than 4.4 million metric tons in food aid to help feed millions of hungry people in more than 70 countries around the world. Under the authority of section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (Section 416), the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) donated approximately $650 million worth of commodities in FY 2001. We used 480,000 tons of those commodities as part of our pilot Global Food for Education (GFE) Initiative, a program to provide school feeding and pre-school nutrition projects in developing countries.

Concessional sales under P.L. 480, Title I, totaled over 750,000 metric tons valued at an estimated $105 million to seven countries. Another 450,000 tons of various U.S. commodities were donated to about 18 countries under the Food for Progress program, with Title I-funded Food for Progress donations accounting for over two-thirds of this tonnage.

In addition to our food aid activities, FAS continues to serve as the coordinator for the U.S. Government's food security committee. Last November, at the Food and Agriculture Organization's conference, USDA affirmed the U.S. commitment to assist in ending world hunger. Secretary Veneman also urged countries to support the development of products from biotechnology to help feed the world's growing population.

**Priorities for 2002 and 2003**

Faced with continued growth in our agricultural productivity, a strong U.S. dollar and continued aggressive spending on market promotion by our competitors, we must redouble our efforts to improve the outlook for U.S. agricultural exports. For this year, we plan to continue to:

- Pinpoint constraints to exports of U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products;
- Work to remove trade barriers and trade-distorting practices;

- Represent U.S. agricultural interests by strongly advocating U.S. policies in the international community;
- Help producers, processors, and exporters to strengthen their export knowledge and skills;
- Ensure that the U.S. farm, forest and fishery sectors have timely and complete intelligence about emerging market opportunities;
- Inform foreign buyers about the superior quality and reliable quantities of agricultural products offered by U.S. producers, and educate them about how to locate U.S. products;
- Use our export credit guarantee programs to reach new customers for U.S. agriculture;
- Use USDA export assistance programs such as the Foreign Market Development Program and the Market Access Program effectively to pursue export opportunities; and
- Work with emerging markets and developing countries to promote economic development to help meet the international commitment to reduce hunger.

I would like to discuss our top priorities for FYs 2002 and 2003. Last September, Secretary Veneman released a report that identifies critical needs for U.S. agricultural policy for the new century. The report, titled "Food and Agricultural Policy: Taking Stock for the New Century," states, "Enhancing the competitiveness of U.S. food and agriculture in the global marketplace should be one of the primary objectives of our farm policy." To achieve this goal, we will focus on several strategies.

**Continuing the liberalization of trade in agriculture**

At the top of our list is moving forward in the multilateral trade negotiations on agriculture under the WTO. With the launch of the Doha Agenda last November, the United States has taken a leading role in the WTO negotiations underway in Geneva.

The Doha declaration is an important step forward for U.S. agriculture, calling for the new negotiations to be concluded by January 1, 2005. The comprehensive negotiations over the next three years will be centered on expanding market access, reducing export subsidies, and reducing trade-distorting domestic support. The WTO multilateral negotiations are the best place to address needed reforms in world agricultural trade because it is only in the WTO that we have broad disciplines on market access, subsidies, and technical measures. The mandate also guards against creating new loopholes in the rules that could be used to disguise trade-distorting measures.

Trade capacity building is also a high priority. If we are to achieve success in the negotiating process, we must engage the developing world in the creation and implementation of appropriate trading rules and guidelines. This will take time, but it will be worth the investment. These countries represent our future growth markets. If we are to realize our goal of liberalizing trade through multinational bodies such as the WTO, we must address the concerns of developing countries, which make up the majority of WTO members. Without the support of developing countries, there will be no new multilateral round.

We also will continue to work with the countries that would like to join the WTO. Although increasing the number of members in the WTO is a high priority, we will continue to insist that these accessions be made on commercially viable terms that provide trade and investment opportunities for U.S. agriculture. And when membership in the WTO is achieved, we must continue to monitor aggressively those countries' compliance with their commitments. We must ensure that acceding countries implement trade policies and regulations that are fully consistent with WTO rules and obligations.

For example, after many years of negotiations, China and Taiwan joined the WTO in December and January, respectively. As part of the WTO membership process, both countries reached agreements with the United States that, when fully implemented, will bring great benefits to our farmers and ranchers. However, in order to realize these gains, we must be vigilant to ensure that China and Taiwan live up to their WTO commitments and maintain open markets. We are expanding our staff resources to monitor this compliance. A priority of FAS this year will be the negotiating of a WTO accession agreement with Russia.

Another important area of work for FAS is the negotiation to establish the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). The FTAA is intended to be a comprehensive free trade agreement between the 34 democracies in the Western Hemisphere. Negotiations began in 1998 and are expected to conclude by 2005. By concluding the FTAA, the U.S. will gain liberalized access to a region of 675 million people with a combined consumer buying power of $1.5 trillion (excluding our NAFTA partners).

We also are actively participating in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. We expect APEC to serve a key role in promoting continued trade liberalization within the region and in the WTO, and we will be working through the APEC food system to realize this goal. Just last month, USDA organized a meeting for high-level government officials of the 21-member economies of APEC to discuss biotech issues. The meeting was an opportunity for officials to discuss recent breakthroughs in biotech research, consumer awareness of biotech issues, capacity building for developing countries in biotechnology, and issues being addressed by international organizations such as Codex Alimentarius

Another priority is how we deal with the issues surrounding products produced through biotechnology. The increasing number of countries around the world that are issuing regulations

relating to products of biotechnology present a particular challenge, both for our infrastructure and for our food and agricultural exports. I could go on at length to describe our efforts at USDA to try to stay on top of the issue and to ensure that government actions on labeling and product approval in China, the European Union, and elsewhere, do not lead to trade restrictive policies that reduce market access for U.S. commodities.

This issue will continue to be a dominant one for U.S. agriculture in the immediate years ahead, whether in the WTO or in our bilateral relationships with customer and competitor nations alike. That is why we have said that, when it comes to biotechnology, our focus will be on making sure that biotech approval regimes, wherever they exist, are transparent, timely, predictable, and science-based.

**Ensuring we have the proper tools**

We also continue to work on improving the way we carry out our market development programs. When FAS implemented its Unified Export Strategy (UES), our goal was to streamline the planning and application process for exporters who apply to participate in our market development programs. The UES encourages our strategic partners to formulate market-specific strategies for developing or expanding export markets. This approach facilitates a more effective use of FAS' full arsenal of market development programs.

This effort grew out of our strategic planning process that integrates all the marketing, credit, and trade policy tools that we have available to maximize the market for agricultural products. This process lets us review the competition and all FAS-sponsored efforts in a given market to determine whether we have the optimal mix of programs and funding, given that market's potential as a buyer of U.S. agricultural products. It also allows us to step back and review our efforts regionally as well as globally.

Let me give you a few examples of how exporters can increase their effectiveness by combining programs. The American Sheep Industry Association (ASI) used the Quality Samples Program (QSP), the FMD program, and its own industry funds to develop a market for U.S. wool in Italy. The Association used the QSP to send U.S. wool samples to potential buyers in Italy, and followed up with an FMD-funded trade mission. Prior to these efforts, U.S. wool was relatively unknown in Italy, and sales to that market were irregular and small. Italy is one of the world's most important markets for wool, and ASI's strategy and use of market development programs allowed the organization to make significant sales to major buyers in that market.

U.S. Wheat Associates used a similar combination of programs to help introduce U.S. wheat to millers in Burma. Through a combination of QSP and FMD, U.S. Wheat provided technical assistance to show the millers how U.S. wheat compares to wheat from Australia. As a result of the efforts, several mills, which had never before bought U.S. wheat, purchased 16 containers of dark northern spring wheat and five containers of soft white wheat, with plans for additional purchases.

We will continue to encourage U.S. exporters to develop and refine their marketing strategies, look to new market opportunities, and fully use all the FAS tools at their disposal.

**Focusing Our Marketing Strategy**

To help exporters in this effort, FAS continues to refine its own global marketing strategy to target those markets that offer the most growth opportunity. We must protect our hard-won gains in mature markets, and at the same time, set aggressive but achievable growth targets in those markets that offer the most potential.

Our global marketing strategy is also instrumental in our ongoing review of our overseas office locations and staffing. We must fully utilize our staffing in FAS overseas offices to ensure

that we are positioned to take advantage of the market opportunities created by our market access initiatives as well as new opportunities offered by emerging growth markets.

**Budget Request**

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the support provided by the Committee in the FY 2002 appropriation for FAS. The increased funding enabled FAS to substantially bolster our overseas market intelligence capabilities and maintain an increased overseas presence in Ukraine and Balkans. In addition to funding FY 2002 pay cost increases, FAS was able to add new staff to enhance our technical trade resolution capabilities.

Mr. Chairman, our FY 2003 budget proposes a funding level of $139.8 million for FAS and 985 staff years. This represents an increase of $9.4 million over FY 2002, with staffing levels unchanged. Although previous budgets addressed resource requirements arising from growing workload demand, the FY 2003 budget primarily focuses on funding for much-needed improvements in the agency's infrastructure to ensure effective implementation of our programs. Key to infrastructure improvement is the FAS electronic government (e-Gov) initiative.

The budget includes an increase of $6 million to support a comprehensive e-Gov initiative designed to modernize FAS business practices and operations and, thereby, ensure compliance with statutory requirements for electronic business transactions and record keeping. The Administration, Congress, and Department have mandated transition to an e-Gov model of operation, incorporating high-speed communication with customers, real-time collaboration across Federal agencies and with private-sector partners, and heavier reliance on automated processes for knowledge management. The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) requires all Federal agencies to provide individuals or entities the option to submit information or transact business electronically, and to maintain records electronically, when practicable, by

October 2003. These two requirements have created a requirement for continual improvement in use of electronic technologies in serving FAS' clientele. To become and remain e-Gov and GPEA compliant will require ongoing investments in three primary categories: bandwidth, modification of business practices, and software and hardware as follows:

**A. Expansion of telecommunications bandwidth.**

FAS operates in 93 cities overseas, almost all of which are connected to Washington electronically via government-operated telecommunications lines operated by the Department of State (DOS) Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS). The current average bandwidth of 12.2 kilobit per second (kbps) was specified in a 1995 agreement with DOS and was intended for the low-bandwidth demands of electronic mail of the pre-Internet era.

Recognizing the profound impact this narrow bandwidth has on work performance in the new, Internet-oriented work environment, DOS is upgrading worldwide DTS to a minimum of 64 kbps by the end of 2002. This upgrade, while essential and unavoidable, is costly. At current rates, FAS use of the DTS at the new minimum line speed would increase annual costs by approximately $3.0 million.

As a less costly alternative to the DTS, FAS proposes to lease bandwidth from commercial providers of telecommunications bandwidth where it is available, reliable, feasible, and secure. Certain high-risk posts (e.g., Russia and China) as well as posts with no private Internet providers (e.g., Burma and Syria) will continue to be served solely by the DTS. This approach will result in a cost for minimum 64 kbps Internet access and Washington-to-field telecommunications of approximately $2.049 million per year.

**B. Support for recurring hardware and software upgrades and replacement.**

The FAS e-Gov initiative includes $2.0 million to establish a recurring replacement cycle

for mission-critical hardware and software. Chronic under-funding of hardware and software for the past several years has resulted in postponement of routine replacement of basic infrastructure. The bill for this neglect has come due. The requested funding addresses a number of problems, any of which could cripple the Agency including:

- Elimination of single point of failure in the FAS computer network.
- Replacement of backup of files and databases currently operating on obsolete technology.
- Replacement of several Internet web servers, large database servers, and our main communications (e-mail) server that are operating at full capacity and will be at the end of their useful life cycles in 2003.

This initiative also upgrades and modernizes FAS' remote sensing imagery and geographic information systems analysis capability, its economic analysis capability, its ability to communicate these findings, and its ability to enable the remote sensing unit to participate effectively in e-government.

**C. e-Gov related process re-engineering, training, and software development**

Many of the customer-oriented business processes, including application for dairy import licenses, administration of export credit guarantees, and reporting of export sales, use business processes last updated in the 1970s and in some cases dating back to the 1950s. These functions are now performed using office automation and database management software and hardware that cannot meet the requirements of e-Gov or the GPEA.

This initiative provides for moving the Agency to a knowledge management footing, in which information collected and analyzed by Agency staff is indexed and clustered, and thereby made retrievable with minimal effort by program managers and senior policy makers. Current

paper-based systems must be analyzed and re-engineered, however, as merely converting an old business process from paper to electronic documents would serve only to automate existing gross inefficiencies. The funding requested for re-engineering business processes will fund outside analysis of what the Agency should improve and provide a roadmap for concrete action. Funding for procuring commercial, off-the-shelf software and for software development will be used to implement the re-engineered processes.

The FAS e-Gov initiative includes $2.0 million for process re-engineering projects with the objective of moving manual processes to on-line, web-enabled system. Examples include:

- paper-based food aid program development procedures;
- paper-based ocean transportation and commodity shipment systems; and
- paper-based import license application and registration system.

Moving to an e-Gov environment affords FAS and the public it serves an opportunity to realize a highly efficient and cost-effective interaction. The successful transition is dependent not only on realization of needed funding in FY 2003, but also on sustained funding levels in future years.

The budget also proposes an increase of $250,000 to develop a plan to establish a standardized information system for all U.S. foreign food aid programs that will be accessible via the Internet to administering agencies, vendors, and grantees. The system will facilitate the distribution of information on U.S. food aid activities and operations, as well as improve program administration and execution. FAS will work to develop this system with the Farm Service Agency, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Maritime Administration.

Our FY 2003 request includes an increase of $1.0 million for the Cochran Fellowship Program and a total appropriated level of $5.0 million. This increase will support 150 additional participants in the program and help to achieve the agency's goal of providing training to 1,000 participants annually. The additional programming will focus on several important topics, including biotechnology, food safety, World Trade Organization (WTO) accession requirements, and the quality and marketing of U.S. high value agricultural products.

The budget includes $2.086 million to fund projected pay cost increases in FY 2003. Absorption of these costs in FY 2003 would primarily come from reductions in agency personnel levels and would have a devastating effect on FAS efforts to address declining levels in the U.S. share of world agricultural exports.

For FY 2003, the budget proposes a total of $4.4 million to cover the costs of items previously paid from central accounts within USDA or on a government-wide basis, including GSA rental payments and civil service retirement and retiree health benefits. The 2003 Explanatory Notes provided to the Committee include information on the comparable levels for these items in FYs 2001 and 2002.

**Export Programs**

Mr. Chairman, the export promotion, food assistance, and foreign market development progr administered by FAS are key to expanding global market opportunities for U.S. agricultural produce

**Export Credit Guarantee Programs.** The budget includes a projected overall program level of $4.2 billion for export credit guarantees in FY 2002. As in previous years, the budget estimates reflect actual levels of sales expected to be registered under the programs rather than authorized program levels. Of the total program level, $3.4 billion will be made available under the GSM-102 program and $57 million will be made available under the GSM-103 program. For

supplier credit guarantees, the budget includes an estimated program level of $750 million, an increase of $299 million from the FY 2002 current estimate. This increase reflects rapid growth in the level of sales registrations in FY 2001 and the expectation of strong program growth in FYs 2002 and 2003. For facility financing guarantees, the budget includes an estimated program level of $60 million, unchanged from the current estimate.

**Foreign Market Development.** The FY 2003 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) program and budget estimates include $27.5 million for the Foreign Market Development (Cooperator) Program, unchanged from last year. The CCC estimates also include $2.5 million in funding from CCC for the Quality Samples Program. Under this program, samples of U.S. agricultural products are provided to foreign importers in order to promote a better understanding and appreciation of their high quality. The Quality Samples Program is carried out through commodity organizations and agricultural trade associations.

**Market Access Program (MAP).** The CCC estimates provide funding for MAP in FY 2003 at $90.0 million, unchanged from FY 2002.

**Export Enhancement Program (EEP).** World supply and demand conditions have limited EEP programming in recent years; however, the FY 2003 budget does include a program level of $478.0 million for the EEP, the maximum level permitted under the export subsidy reduction commitments of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture.

**Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP).** The budget assumes a DEIP program level of $63 million for FY 2003, slightly above the FY 2002 estimate of $61 million.

The Uruguay Round subsidy reduction commitments for dairy products are now fully phased in. For those products announced under annual DEIP allocations, the CCC baseline assumes programming at the Uruguay Round maximum quantity limits. The estimated program

level for DEIP is an estimate of the level of subsidy funding needed to facilitate export sales at the quantity limits. The program level may increase or decrease from the projected level depending upon the relationship between U.S. and world market prices during the course of the programming year.

Foreign Food Assistance

The Administration recently completed a management review of all U.S. foreign food assistance activities in order to rationalize and reform their administration and to strengthen their effectiveness. The results of the Administration's review are reflected in the 2003 budget and program proposals.

**P.L. 480.** For FY 2003, the budget includes a total program level for all titles of P.L. 480 food assistance activities of $1.34 billion, which is expected to provide approximately 3.7 million metric tons of commodity assistance. For Title I, the budget provides for a program level of $160 million, which will support approximately 700,000 metric tons of commodity assistance.

For Title II donations, the budget provides a program level of $1.18 billion, an increase of $335 million above the FY 2002 enacted level and $146 million above the current estimate for 2002, which has been increased as a result of funding provided through emergency supplemental appropriations and funding carried over from prior years. The proposed Title II program level is expected to support 3.0 million metric tons of commodity donations. As in recent budget submissions, no specific level of funding is requested for Title III grants; however, current authorities provide that up to 15 percent of the funds of any title of P.L. 480 may be transferred to carry out any other title.

In accordance with the results of the Administration's food aid review, Food for Progress programming in 2003 will be limited to government-to-government programs funded through

P.L. 480 Title I. CCC-funded Food for Progress programs that traditionally have been carried out through private voluntary organizations and cooperatives will not be funded as those types of programs will be the exclusive responsibility of USAID.

Donations of commodities under section 416(b) authority that rely on the purchase of surplus commodities by CCC will not be continued in 2003. However, commodities that are acquired by CCC in the normal course of its domestic support operations will be available for donation through government-to-government agreements. For 2003, current CCC baseline estimates project the availability of a limited supply of surplus nonfat dry milk that could be made available for programming under section 416(b) authority.

The 2003 budget includes $45 million in the P.L. 480 budget request to offset the proposed elimination of Maritime Administration reimbursements This increase is associated with a proposed change in the financing mechanism for the costs of meeting U.S. cargo preference requirements under the foreign food assistance programs. The budget proposes to eliminate Maritime Administration reimbursements and fund the full costs of cargo preference through the food aid programs themselves. This will eliminate a duplicative financing system and reduce record keeping, although the Maritime Administration will continue to assist FAS and USAID in ensuring compliance with cargo preference requirements.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be glad to answer any questions.

**Biographical Sketch of A. Ellen Terpstra**
Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service

A. Ellen Terpstra was sworn in as Administrator for the Foreign Agricultural Service on March 1, 2002. She oversees various programs that foster exports of American agricultural, fish, and forest products. FAS works on international trade agreements and negotiations; coordinates USDA's role in international food aid programs; reports on international agricultural production and trade; administers export assistance programs; and provides linkages to worldwide resources and technologies that can benefit U.S. agriculture.

Before her appointment to USDA, Terpstra was president and chief executive officer of the USA Rice Federation from 1998 to 2002. Before joining the Rice Federation, she was president of the U.S. Apple Association for seven years.

Terpstra's government experience has focused on international food and trade policy. She served as trade negotiator and policy coordinator for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and an agricultural policy analyst with the Congressional Research Service. She also has been a consultant to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, Italy, and has served on several national agricultural advisory committees.

Terpstra received her bachelor of science degree from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.

FARM BILL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you very much, Dr. Penn. You touched on this briefly in your remarks, and you and I have talked about this one-on-one. Can you give the Subcommittee an idea if and when the farm bill is passed, what kind of figure you are looking at for these additional administrative costs? These costs are going to suddenly fall not just on your back, but on our back as well, to try to figure out how to pay for them.

Dr. PENN. Well, as I indicated, we have been watching the farm bill process very closely. The House completed its version last October, so immediately thereafter Mr. Little and his colleagues began a very careful assessment of what might be involved in implementing that bill, and on the Senate side the same thing, once we saw exactly what that bill might be. And as I indicated in my remarks, there are some pretty substantial departures from the existing law in that bill. Again, the updating of acreage bases and yields is very time consuming, involves a lot of interaction with farmers, a lot of time spent in trying to make sure that farmers know what their options are.

Also there are several new programs contemplated, like conservation programs which we haven't had before, which would be entirely new start-up programs.

So we have tried to monitor all of that. We have tried to make some assessments of what the resource requirements are, but we really can't do that with any definitiveness until we know what the new farm bill is going to be. So at the point in time where we think we have got a pretty good handle on that, then we will try to polish up the numbers that we have. Then of course we will meet within the Administration and with OMB.

Mr. BONILLA. Just so the Subcommittee can have a rough idea, we are talking of a figure in excess of $100 million, are we not?

Dr. PENN. Yes, we are. I don't want to, of course, be pinned down.

Mr. BONILLA. We are not asking for an exact number, but we would like to get an idea.

Dr. PENN. We are talking something on the order of more than 2,500 staff years and something more than $100 million in order to implement this bill in a timely fashion.

CAP ON UNDERWRITING GAINS

Mr. BONILLA. I want to now switch to crop insurance. The budget request proposes language to establish a cap of 12½ percent on underwriting gains. You touched on this in your opening remarks. It has come to our attention that the Risk Management Agency issued Bulletin No. MGR–01–031 dated December 20th of last year, stating, and I quote: "FCIC is not canceling the 1998 Standard Reinsurance Agreement effective for the 2003 reinsurance year. Therefore, it will remain in effect for the 2003 reinsurance year." End of quote.

Doesn't this constitute a contract that would preclude the proposed limitation? If you will note that question, I have a couple of others that go along with it and you can answer them all at one time. Why does the proposed language ask us to legislate that "ap-

plication of this paragraph shall not constitute the renegotiation of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement"? Normally the "appendix" to the President's budget request is not the place to go to find prose like this. This year, the proposal to cap underwriting gains is described as providing, and I quote, "some constraints on windfall profits." Why are gains beyond 12.5 percent considered windfall profits? Has any consideration been given to returning to the days when the crop insurance program was delivered by USDA employees?

I asked you two or three things at one time, but go ahead.

Dr. PENN. Well, let me respond in general as best I can. First of all, the Standard Reinsurance Agreement was last entered into in 1998 and this is an agreement that is applicable for five years. The Department only has one opportunity in the course of that five years to renegotiate it with the companies. There are some very ticklish legal issues that get involved in terms of what constitutes a major change in the Standard Reinsurance Agreement.

Of course we have spent a lot of time with our lawyers, and the lawyers indicate that a change of the type that we are proposing would not affect the Standard Reinsurance Agreement, but I think to be on the safe side, lawyers always like to have it in black and white, so that, I think, is the reason for the addition of the new language.

Let me just say in a more general sense, Mr. Chairman, that the Agricultural Risk Protection Act is a new concept. The law was enacted in 2000 and we are still learning a lot about that. Previously, the Crop Insurance Corporation at USDA developed the insurance products, marketed the products, was the regulator, provided oversight to the program, and it was operated much as a farm program.

But this is a new type of program in which the products are developed by the private sector, the products are delivered by the private sector, and the Risk Management Agency is the reinsurer and the regulator at the same time. So we have a new concept here. It is truly a public/private partnership, and we are trying very much to work with the insurance companies, and trying to work with our own staff to be able to deliver this product in a way that the Congress intended. There are stresses and strains as we are trying to do this.

Finally, we have examined the financial aspects of this very carefully, and it is our number one concern that the interest of American farmers be looked after in all of this insurance business. We think that the insurance companies are on a solid enough footing, that the financial requirements to participate in these programs are solid enough, that these underwriting gains can be capped at 12½ percent and the program not be materially affected.

As I indicated, the loss experience of the past few years has been very favorable, and the underwriting gains to the companies have been fairly considerable. Of course, the Federal Government takes any excess losses, and we have paid out about a billion dollars since 1998 in losses, while the underwriting gains have been something on the order of $2 billion.

So that is a long answer, but you did have several questions involved there.

Mr. BONILLA. I appreciate that, and just one final observation before I yield to Ms. Kaptur. One of the fun things to watch this time around is the big difference between OMB and CBO numbers. OMB scored this language as saving $115 million in both budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2003. CBO scores it as saving $62 million in budget authority and nothing in outlays. Obviously, you have to live with OMB and we have to live with CBO. This is, to the best of our recollection, the largest difference that we have ever seen in scoring something like this.

Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Under Secretary Penn, this is your first formal appearance before our Subcommittee.

Dr. PENN. Yes, it is.

Ms. KAPTUR. And we welcome someone of your incredible background to service in the Government of the United States. I take it, is this the first time you have served in a major position at the U.S. Department of Agriculture?

Dr. PENN. It is the first time I have had a political appointment, yes. I was in a career position there many, many years ago.

ROLE OF USDA IN DETERMINING FOOD AID POLICY

Ms. KAPTUR. I wanted to say that you appear before us at a time when Enduring Freedom captures a lot of our attention, simply because of the magnitude of the challenge, and therefore my first question to you relates to how you view your own position. You have a really vast background in economic analysis, and in working with many of the major commodity groups and brokers in our country. But as I look at your budget submission to us, and I think about Enduring Freedom in particular, I am concerned about the lack of emphasis on programs like Global Food for Education. In fact there is no funding proposed for that, and yet we as a Nation are confronting, regardless of how many Taliban we kill, madrasas all over Central Asia that are turning out future Taliban or mindsets, as we sit here today. So the lack of funding for Global Food for Education is a concern of mine.

I won't have time in this round to ask you questions about P.L. 480 and Section 416. You have essentially recommended the elimination of Section 416. And what I view as a substantial cut in international food programs, a de-emphasis on using private voluntary organizations who are essential to civic life in these places that we are engaged with now that really have no governance and it is going to be a long time before we get there.

My fundamental question to you is, do you view the role of the Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services as largely a cash register that merely moves product around the world, or do you view the U.S. Department of Agriculture having some role to play in the fashioning of policy for this country to help us meet this enormous challenge for which Americans are now dying on the ground?

Dr. PENN. Well, thank you for that question, and I think that is a very fair question. I think anyone who knows me and knows much about my background would certainly understand that I don't view the Department of Agriculture as a cash register. I take very seriously my responsibility that we are dealing with the tax-

payer dollars. President Bush, in a letter to all the new political appointees said, "Remember the money we're spending belongs to the taxpayer, so make sure that every single dollar is spent wisely." And I take that very seriously, and I try to do that.

GLOBAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION INITIATIVE

I personally try to influence policy to the extent I can to see that every dollar is spent in furthering some overall objective of this Nation and certainly of the Department of Agriculture and the farm sector. I understand about your concern about the Taliban and the Global Food for Education Initiative. I think that is a very good program and I think we need programs like that that go to the village level, if you will, that try to show what America is all about, that try to transfer our values to people in these impoverished areas. You know the history of that program far better than I. It is a pilot program and we are in the second year. We are waiting for our own evaluation of the program. We have the people and the procedures in place to evaluate that. We have had some anecdotal reports, and they have been very positive. I mean it is really heartwarming when you hear reports about how villages in Uganda have mobilized to support the schools, how the enrollment of girls especially in school programs has increased, how everybody has taken on a new objective, a new meaning in trying to operate these programs.

So we are going to look at this very carefully, and as you know, the farm bill is going to address the future of this program as well, so we are waiting to see how it gets resolved in that legislation.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank you for those comments, Mr. Secretary, and I would just say to you that I don't think that the Department of Agriculture has measured up as a participant on the front lines in this war. I looked at all the testimony that has come before us, and it isn't only yours. But the parts of the world in which we are engaged, subsistence living is the norm. We have the ability but we don't have the will nor the vision to use food to build peace and to educate children in a different way than they are currently being educated. And if you look at the madrasas, and the chief lure in Pakistan and ultimately in Afghanistan, when we get things settled down over there, the schools are the key to the future. And the Department of Agriculture can't be a back bencher in this. And it can't diminish the role of private voluntary organizations which we are going to need and have to form in order to have some kind of stability over there. It is not going to be easy to do.

What troubles me, as I look at your budget, just the perspective and the way things are presented, I don't view the Department of Agriculture as being a part of the solution in this war, and yet I think you should be right at the front lines. From a policy perspective, you are not there. And yet we have the food here. It was interesting to me how they dropped the food. We talked to Secretary Powell about doing that, and he responded very favorably, and that is sort of an emergency approach. But as we look toward the future, I would just urge you to reconsider the budget that you have offered us and place the Department of Agriculture on the front lines where it needs to be. Right now you don't take us there with the omission of key programs that I view as critical to the future.

You have the knowledge, maybe not in your part of USDA, but surely in the cooperative research area and our extension system. You have the commodities, you have those. In terms of the long-term development that has to be done over there, I see in your background quite extensive experience in Latin America and in Poland.

This challenge in this region goes to the heart of agriculture and subsistence, whether it is removing the hashish fields and the opium fields in Afghanistan and finding farmers an alternative form of support. I have been very disappointed as I have watched the Administration come up here and present their various requests to us, as if this wasn't even going on.

So that is my first round of questions and I appreciate your appearance today.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur. I would like to add a note related to your comments. I was delighted to work with you in trying to make sure that this country does get the appropriate amount of recognition for some of the food we are distributing in Afghanistan. After you and I signed the letter asking that we have our products marked as U.S.A. products—if you will look at the photo up over my shoulder in the corner—we have proof that they are now trying to mark our donations on a regular basis. We are playing a larger role in Afghanistan above and beyond what our military is doing. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Emerson.

FSA PROGRAM APPEALS

Mrs. EMERSON. Thanks, Mr. Chairman, Secretary.

Time and time again, a producer may be wronged or may be wronged inadvertently by a county FSA office. I don't know which one of you wants to answer this question. Anyway, when the country board of appeals overrules the local office decision, and in many cases the State upholds the Board's ruling, the national office—let me just wait till a couple bells go here.

[Pause.]

Mrs. EMERSON. The national office is required to make the final decision, and they will deny the appeal. I can't tell you how frustrating this is and it happens at an alarming rate, and has happened in my district in Southeast and Southern Missouri.

Do you all have statistics on what frequency FSA or NAD rule in favor of the farmer during an appeal like that?

Dr. PENN. I am going to ask Mr. Little to respond to that.

Mrs. EMERSON. Okay.

Mr. LITTLE. I don't believe we have statistics that would actually go back and say State by State what the appeal process has led to. The National Appeals Division reports to the Secretary. On occasion when the State overrides a decision that was made within the county committee, it does come to Washington. We normally review it in house and then if we disagree with the decision, we will appeal it to the National Appeals Division.

On a case-by-case basis we can go back and check. As a matter of fact, on a couple State issues, I have gone back and asked what the statistics are. From a nationwide perspective, I don't think we have a statistic, but we could gather it, I believe.

Mrs. EMERSON. Well, I am curious because I believe there was an article last year that was written stating 85 percent of the cases are overridden by the Secretary and at the farmer's expense. So if a journalist or a researcher was able to catalog those statistics, then I suspect you all could too. Therefore, I would like to know this information, as it is a huge problem and I wonder if you could also provide for me the criteria used in making those decisions as to who is correct in a particular instance.

Mr. LITTLE. We can provide that for the record.

REPORTING FARM RECONSTITUTIONS

Mrs. EMERSON. I have a couple of other quick questions. This is an FSA-related question. Mr. Little, can you tell me what benefit the 30-day time limit on reconstitutions has for FSA offices? I have spoken to two separate county executive directors in my district, both of whom see absolutely no benefit in having a 30-day time limit. It has become a thorn in the side of many of my farmers, many of those in Arkansas and Mississippi, all along the Mississippi Delta. So what is the benefit of this 30-day limit?

Mr. LITTLE. The benefit is trying to bring the reconstitution or the change in farm ownership to closure. It was put into place so we would have a time specific by which we knew that we would get the information.

Mrs. EMERSON. What happens when our farmers don't know anything about this or aren't told about this, and suddenly find themselves in violation, which has happened on many occasions? Do you send letters? Are the FSA county folks supposed to tell people? I can't tell you how many cases we have had where people have no clue and then are fined, obviously, as a result of that.

Mr. LITTLE. I appreciate your concern because since I have been Administrator and as Acting Administrator, this has been a time-consuming effort on my part and Dr. Penn's part as well. The producers are supposed to be advised of the 30-day rule. It is in regulation, although I understand that farmers don't always read what the regulations say, but they are supposed to be advised when they sign up what their responsibilities are when they do reconstitute their farms. This is an issue that we are looking at to see if we can improve it.

Mrs. EMERSON. Because if you think about it from a common sense perspective, if a farmer doesn't know this 30-day limits exists and he or she gets penalized for having done a reconstitution it is the Department's fault——

Mr. LITTLE. They are supposed to be advised by letter, but it is an issue that we are taking a look at to see if we can improve the process.

Mrs. EMERSON. Okay. So you will get back to me?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes, ma'am.

[The information follows:]

## FARM SERVICE AGENCY APPEAL AND RELIEF PROCESSES

The questions raised touch on the two options by which FSA program participants may challenge adverse determinations: the appeals process and requests for relief.

### APPEALS

Process. The appeals process enables participants to contest FSA's application of rules to their individual circumstances. It does not permit them to challenge statutory or regulatory provisions or FSA's generally applicable interpretations of those provisions.

There are two different appeals processes: one through FSA and another through the Department of Agriculture's National Appeals Division (NAD), which is under the office of the Secretary. Regulations at 7 CFR Part 780 govern FSA's internal appeal process, and regulations at 7 CFR Part 11 apply to NAD appeals.

Under FSA's informal appeals process, a participant who is not satisfied with a program decision has the right to at least one informal hearing with an FSA official or committee in order to explain why he or she believes the decision was incorrect. The appeal route is determined according to the source of the adverse decision.

- In the few instances when an FSA county committee employee makes an adverse program decision, the participant must appeal to the county committee before exercising additional appeal rights.
- When an FSA farm loan officer or manager makes the adverse program determination, the participant has the right to request reconsideration and have an informal hearing with a farm loan officer or manager.
- When an FSA county committee renders an adverse program determination, the participant may either:
  - request reconsideration (unless the county committee's decision resulted from a county committee employee determination) or
  - appeal to the FSA State committee. If the participant elects to have the county committee reconsider its decision, he or she still has the right to appeal the reconsideration determination to the State committee.

  In either case the participant will have an informal hearing with the appropriate committee.
- In the few cases when an FSA State committees that makes an initial adverse program determination, the participant has the right to reconsideration and an informal hearing with the State committee.

FSA also offers participants the right to mediation as part of its informal appeals process.

In addition, participants may appeal to NAD if an adverse program determination is made by an FSA farm loan officer or manager, an FSA county or State committee, or an FSA official in the National office. While hearings with NAD are generally more structured

than those with FSA officials and committees, they are still considered informal in that the Federal Rules of Evidence do not apply. After a NAD hearing officer issues a determination, either the participant or FSA may request a NAD Director's review. The NAD Director conducts a record review and issues a determination that upholds, reverses, or modifies the hearing officer's decision. The NAD Director may also remand the case to a NAD hearing officer. The NAD Director's determination is administratively final and is binding on both participants and FSA.

Statistics. FSA estimates that it makes approximately 275,000 adverse decisions each year. Recent statistics show that of 11,244 cases reconsidered or appealed to the county level, FSA reversed its decision in whole or in part or extended some type of relief in 6,624 (59 percent) of them and denied 4,620 (41 percent) of them. Of the 1,086 cases reconsidered or appealed to the State level, FSA reversed its decision in whole or in part or extended relief in 544 (50 percent) of them and denied 542 (50 percent) of them.

Statistics on NAD appeals are available in the NAD annual report for fiscal year 2001. We are providing the Committee a copy of this report.

There are some points to consider when reviewing appeals statistics. FSA employees and committees are well versed in program requirements and are very conscientious. They are also usually aligned with the same interests as participants and are reluctant to make or uphold adverse determinations unless program requirements mandate doing so.

In most appeals, participants start at the lowest level of the process. Therefore, incorrect determinations are usually corrected within FSA at those lower levels. Consequently, it should be expected that the percentage of decisions favorable to the participants would decrease at each higher level of review. This explains why participants do not appeal most adverse determinations.

NAD hearing officers are not as familiar with program requirements as FSA employees and committees. Therefore, when they reverse an FSA decision, they are more likely to be incorrect than when they uphold one. FSA has observed that a disproportionately small number of NAD hearing officers account for an inordinately large number of NAD determinations that FSA erred. FSA only requests NAD Director's reviews in about one-half to two-thirds of cases -- only those that truly merit reversal, for example, when NAD hearing officers seriously err in applying laws, regulations or FSA's generally applicable interpretations of laws and regulations. As a result, FSA should be expected to have a fairly high success rate in NAD Director's reviews.

Participants, on the other hand, should not be expected to be as successful with NAD Director's reviews. Participants and their attorneys/representatives are generally less knowledgeable about FSA program requirements than FSA employees and committees. Consequently, participants are more likely to appeal and to request a NAD Director's review even when FSA's determination and/or the NAD hearing officer's decision is correct.

**RELIEF**

There are occasions when FSA county and State committees recommend, based on the circumstances of a particular case, that FSA's Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs grant relief to a participant who failed to meet or did not comply with program requirements. If the Deputy Administrator denies relief, the participant has the right to appeal the decision to NAD.

FSA is not aware of a magazine article indicating that 85 percent of relief requests are disapproved. FSA does not maintain statistics for relief requests.

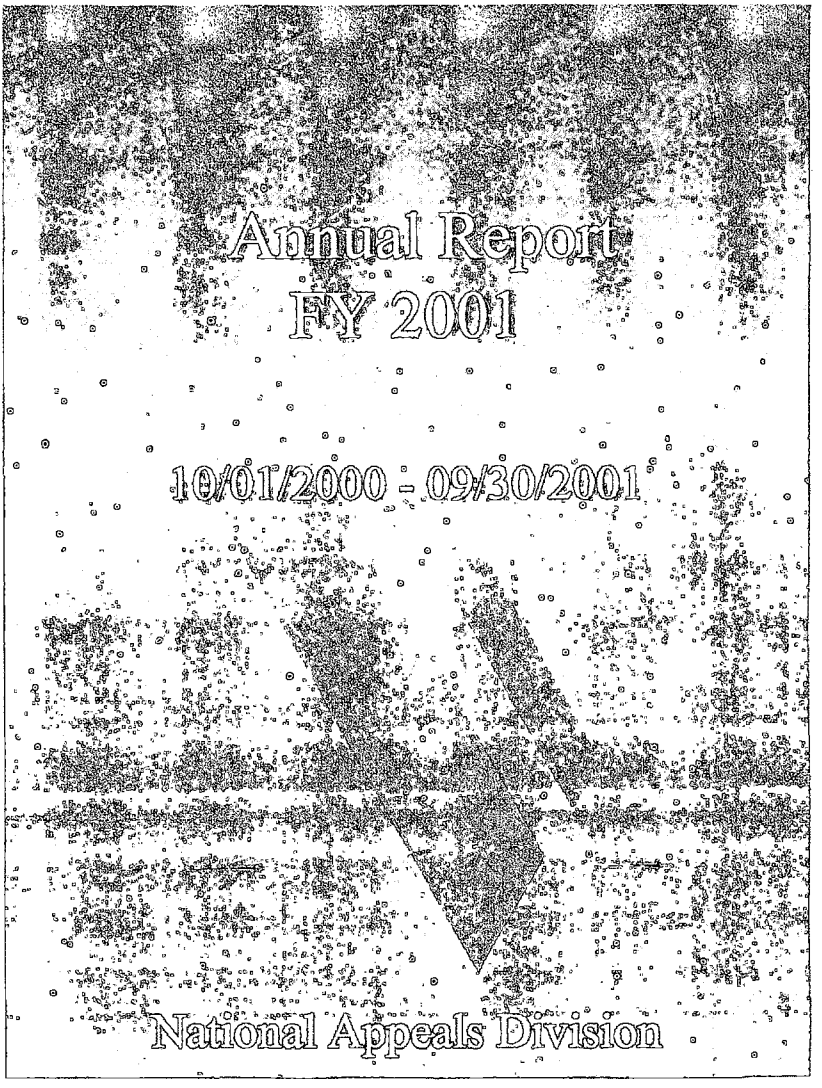
Equitable Relief. Provisions at 7 U.S.C. 1339a are known as the misaction/misinformation statute. The statute provides that in the interest of equitable treatment, the Secretary may consider participants to have met the program requirements if they tried in good faith to comply but could not or did not comply due to action or advice by a USDA employee. FSA's legal counsel has opined on numerous occasions that the misaction/misinformation provision is very limited in scope. In essence, to grant relief is to say that the statutes and regulations usually applicable to the case do not apply, and that FSA should excuse a participant's errors.

The authority cannot be used when participants or USDA employees know that the advice or action is inconsistent with a law or regulation. All participants and USDA employees are charged with knowledge of the law. If a statute or regulation provided the public with the requisite knowledge that the advice or action by USDA was erroneous, then participants cannot be excused from the normal program requirements.

A provision at 7 U.S.C. 6998(d) grants authority to the NAD Director to extend equitable relief during Director's reviews. The NAD Director is bound by the same constraints as FSA.

Programmatic Relief. Many individual program regulations authorize discretionary programmatic relief. For example, "[t]he Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, FSA, may authorize State and county committees to waive or modify deadlines and other program requirements in cases where lateness or failure to meet such other requirements does not affect adversely the operation of the program" (7 CFR 1421.2). Such authority permits programmatic relief to be exercised by the program policymakers and is distinct from equitable relief under the misaction/misinformation statute. Similarly, debt settlement or collection agreements are not grants of equitable relief, but are features of programmatic authority. For the Commodity Credit Corporation authority for settling claims and collecting debts is entrusted to the board of directors.

Programmatic relief authority is quite broad; however, it does not permit waiver of statutory requirements and deadlines. For example, if the law sets a deadline for filing an application, FSA cannot accept an application after the specified date.


Annual Report
FY 2001
10/01/2000 - 09/30/2001
National Appeals Division

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**BACKGROUND**

The National Appeals Division (NAD) was established pursuant to the USDA Reorganization Act of 1994 as an independent organization within the Office of the Secretary. NAD conducts hearings on appeals of adverse decisions brought by participants in programs of specified USDA agencies: Rural Development (RD), Farm Service Agency (FSA), Risk Management Agency (RMA), and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The law places the burden upon an appellant to prove that an agency's decision was erroneous. USDA rules preclude appeals which challenge statutes or USDA regulations. By law, NAD does not implement its decisions, nor does it have enforcement authority. Under USDA rules, hearing officers and the Director shall ensure that their decisions are consistent with the laws and regulations of the agency, and with the generally applicable interpretations of such laws and regulations.

**PROCESS**

- Appealability Determinations:

When an agency determines that its decision is not appealable, a participant may request the Director, NAD, review the determination within 30 days of receipt of the agency determination. The Director determines whether the decision is adverse to the individual participant and thus appealable or is a matter of general applicability and thus not subject to appeal.

- Requests of Appeals:

A participant must request a NAD appeal within 30 days of receiving an agency adverse decision, within 30 days of receiving the Director's determination that an agency decision is appealable, within 30 days after an agency has failed to act within timeframes specified by agency regulations, or otherwise within 30 days after the participant reasonably should have known of the agency's failure to act.

- Hearings:

An appellant has the right to a hearing within 45 days of NAD receiving a request for such, and a hearing officer shall issue a determination not later than 30 days after a hearing or on the closing date of the hearing record. An appellant may waive his rights to these deadlines. In cases where an appellant requests a record review, the determination is issued 45 days after receipt of a request for record review. Upon the request of the hearing officer, the Director may establish an earlier or later deadline for issuance of a determination.

- Director Reviews:

The Director, NAD, conducts reviews of hearing officer determinations requested by appellants and heads of agencies. USDA rules provide for a substantial evidence review, and the Director may uphold, reverse, or modify a hearing officer's determination. Further, the Director may remand all or part of a determination if the record is inadequate or on the basis of new evidence. In cases where the Director determines that NAD has no jurisdiction over the matter under appeal, the Director will vacate the hearing officer's determination.

In cases in which an appellant requests a Director review of a hearing officer determination, the Director's determination shall be issued not later than 30 business days thereafter. In cases where the head of an agency requests a Director review of a hearing officer determination, the Director's determination shall be issued not later than 10 business days thereafter. These deadlines may be unrealistic because of caseload complexities of a particular appeal, or the need to give opposing parties an opportunity to respond to a request for Director review. Hastily rendered determinations that fail to develop an adequate decision for judicial review do not benefit either USDA or appellants. Therefore, USDA recognizes that it may be necessary for the Director to extend the period for issuance of a determination in individual cases.

- Reconsiderations:

Finally, the Director may reconsider his determination under specified USDA rules, on request of a party to the review.

NAD Report
10/1/2000 – 09/30/2001

# DIRECTOR
# APPEALABILITY DETERMINATIONS

## Appealability Reviews Requested 10/1/2000 – 09/30/2001

| | |
|---|---|
| Eastern Region | 289 |
| Southern Region | 110 |
| Western Region | 369 |
| **TOTAL** | **768** |

## Determinations*

| Region | TOTAL | Appealable | Not Appealable |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern | 289 | 135 | 154 |
| Southern | 116 | 48 | 68 |
| Western | 367 | 135 | 232 |
| **TOTAL** | **772** | **318** | **454** |

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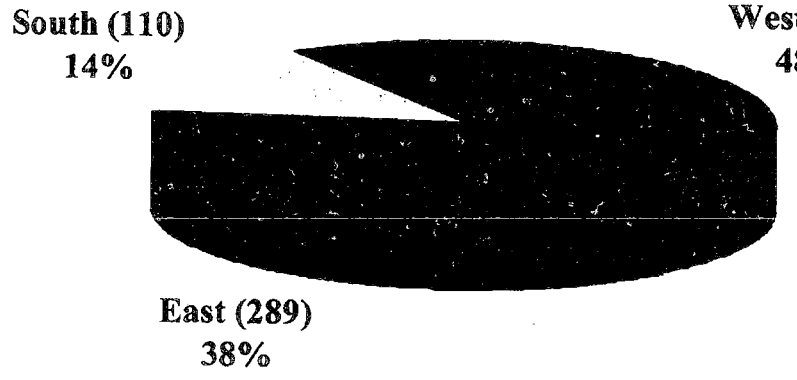
To obtain an appeal hearing a participant must request such hearing not later than 30 days after receipt of notice of the Director's determination that a decision is appealable.

*Determinations include cases pending at beginning of period.

# Appealability Requests




10/01/2000 - 09/30/2001

NAD Report
10/01/2000- 09/30/2001

# APPEAL HEARINGS

## Hearings Held 10/1/2000 – 09/30/2001

| TOTAL | 2140 |
|---|---|

## Determinations Issued

| AGENCY | TOTAL | Agency not in Error | % | Agency In Error | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSA | 1010 | 733 | 72.6% | 277 | 27.4% |
| RD *** | 711 | 607 | 85.4% | 104 | 14.6% |
| RMA | 14 | 13 | 92.9% | 1 | 7.1% |
| NRCS | 3 | 3 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| **TOTAL** | **1738*** | **1356** | **78.0%** | **382** | **22.0%** |

Hearings Held - Proceedings which permit a participant the opportunity to show why an agency's decision is in error.

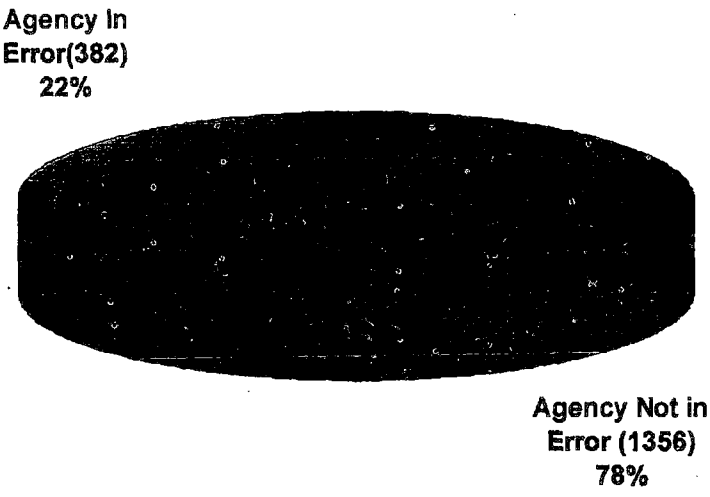
* Certain program decisions by NRCS are often the basis for adverse decisions by FSA. Therefore, the number of cases involving NRCS is significantly more than reported.

** The difference between 2140 hearings held and 1738 determinations issued are those cases for which a hearing was held but on which a decision was not yet issued at the end of the reporting period.

*** The RD (Rural Development) mission area includes cases arising from program decisions of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, the Rural Housing Services and the Rural Utilities Services.

*Note: Due to an internal software error, previous data on issued determinations was understated. Corrected total shown for FY 2001.

# Hearing Officer Determinations Issued (1738)




10/01/2000 - 09/30/2001

National Appeals Division
10/01/2000-09/30/2001

# Appeal Hearings
## By Region
## 10/01/2000 – 09/30/2001

### Hearings Held During This Period

| East | South | West |
|---|---|---|
| 944 | 605 | 591 |

### Decisions Rendered

| | EAST | | SOUTH | | WEST | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agency | Error | No Error | Error | No Error | Error | No Error |
| FSA | 127 | 225 | 46 | 203 | 104 | 305 |
| RMA | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| RD | 29 | 239 | 46 | 241 | 29 | 127 |
| NRCS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| **TOTAL*** | **156** | **470** | **92** | **446** | **134** | **440** |

*Note: Due to an internal software error, previous data on issued determinations was understated. Corrected totals shown for FY 2001.

NAD Report
10/1/2000 09/30/2001

## DIRECTOR REVIEWS
## OF HEARING OFFICER DETERMINATIONS

### Requests For Director Review

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FSA | 521 | 72.3% |
| RD | 194 | 26.9% |
| RMA | 4 | .6% |
| NRCS | 2 | .2% |
| **TOTAL** | **721*** | **100%** |

### Determinations

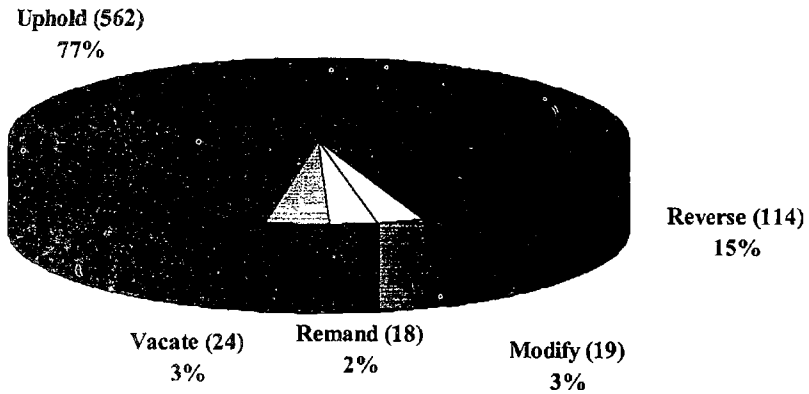
| TOTAL | UPHOLD | % | REVERSE | % | VACATE | % | MODIFY | % | REMAND | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 737 * | 562 | 76.3% | 114 | 15.5% | 24 | 3.3% | 19 | 2.5% | 18 | 2.4% |

Vacate: Hearing Officer's decision rescinded.

Remand: Hearing Officer's decision sent back for a new hearing.

- The difference between 721 requests and 737 rulings are rulings on requests which were outstanding at the end of the last reporting period.

# Director Reviews
# Rulings (737)




10/01/2000 - 09/30/2001

# DIRECTOR REVIEWS

OF HEARING OFFICER DETERMINATIONS

## Requests For Director Review

| | Agency | Appellant | Both |
|---|---|---|---|
| FSA | 106 | 338 | 77 |
| RD** | 10 | 184 | 0 |
| RMA | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 116 | 528 | 77 |

## Review Determinations

| | Agency | | | | | Appellant | | | | | Both | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vacate |
| FSA | 57 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 318 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 44 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| RD | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 186 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 64 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 512 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 44 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

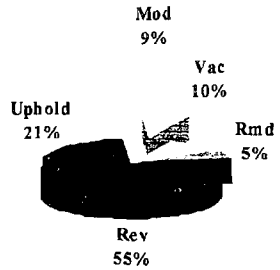
Vacate: Hearing Officer's decision rescinded.
Remand: Hearing Officer's decision sent back for a new hearing.

The difference between 721 review requests and 737 determinations issued are rulings on requests which were outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

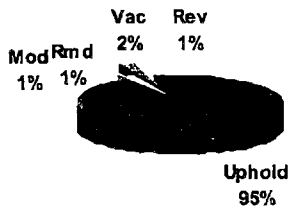
** The RD (Rural Development) mission area includes cases arising from program decisions of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, the Rural Housing Services and the Rural Utilities Services.

# Review Rulings By Requestor

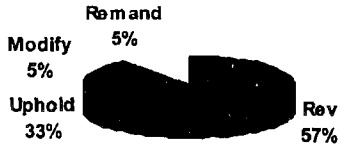
## Agency Requested




## Appellant Requested

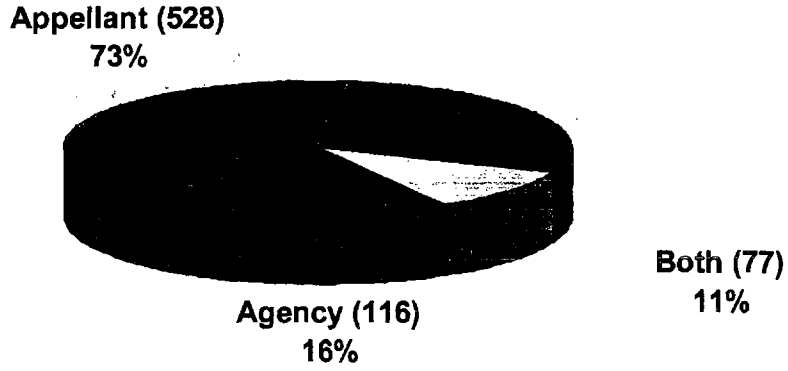



## Both Requested




10/01/2000 - 09/30/2001

# Director Review Determinations Requested (721)




10/01/2000 - 09/30/2001

National Appeals Division

Reviews
Caseload Report By Region
10/01/2000 – 09/30/2001

Review Requests
During this Period

| | EAST | | | SOUTH | | | WEST | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agency | Appellant | Both | Agency | Appellant | Both | Agency | Appellant | Both |
| FSA | 43 | 98 | 66 | 27 | 99 | 7 | 36 | 141 | 4 |
| RMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| RD | 2 | 74 | 0 | 4 | 76 | 0 | 4 | 34 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 45 | 173 | 66 | 31 | 176 | 7 | 40 | 179 | 4 |

Review Decisions Rendered

EASTERN REGION

| | Agency | | | | | Appellant | | | | | Both | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Modify | Rmd |
| FSA | 19 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 36 | 25 | 1 | 4 |
| RMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RD | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 178 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 36 | 25 | 1 | 4 |

**Review Decisions Rendered**

**SOUTHERN REGION**

| | Agency | | | | | Appellant | | | | | Both | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Reverse | Uphold | Modify |
| FSA | 13 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 84 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| RMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RD | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 166 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 |

**Review Decisions Rendered**

**WESTERN REGION**

| | Agency | | | | | Appellant | | | | | Both | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Rmd | Vac | Rev | Uphold | Mod | Vacate |
| FSA | 25 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 132 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| RMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RD | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 168 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

NAD Report
10/1/2000 - 09/30/2001

## RECONSIDERATIONS OF DIRECTOR DETERMINATIONS

50 Requests Received, 0 Met Criteria

### Reconsiderations-Rulings

| AGENCY | TOTALS | UPHELD | REVERSED | MODIFIED | PENDING |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FSA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| RMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RD * | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **1** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** |

* The RD (Rural Development) mission area includes cases arising from program decisions of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, the Rural Housing Services and the Rural Utilities Services.

2002-CROP LOAN RATES

Mrs. EMERSON. Okay, I appreciate that.

And then one question just real quick for you, Dr. Penn. You know, the Secretary has announced that, or did announce I think on the 4th of January, she intended to let the farm bill process run its course before announcing loan rates for the 2002 crop year. Now, if the conferees aren't able to complete the work sooner rather than later, at what point do you think the Secretary would make a loan rate announcement?

Dr. PENN. Well, I think you are exactly right in what you say. We are watching the process very carefully, and at some point I think it will become clear that the conference can't complete a bill in time for it to be applicable to the 2002 crops. So at that point in time then of course we would need to announce the loan rate for 2002. The loan rates for 2003 and subsequent years would be addressed in the farm bill.

Mrs. EMERSON. I understand that, but aren't we creeping up pretty close?

Dr. PENN. Well, I think we have made some announcements with respect to the price elections for crop insurance, and we have a July 1 deadline there for giving producers the option to choose the new rate or the loan rates that we published in January. But it is very difficult to predict when the conference might conclude. You know, every day there is some new development, and so we are watching it very closely. We do understand the urgency, and we will try to make the announcement at the earliest possible time.

Mrs. EMERSON. Well, I would be grateful. I know that there are many of us who are very concerned that the Department might reduce the soybean loan rate to $4.92. I don't suppose I could get you to clarify any kind of position on this, could I?

Dr. PENN. I understand your position very well. Thank you. [Laughter.]

Mrs. EMERSON. Thanks, Dr. Penn.

Dr. PENN. Thank you.

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Emerson.

Mr. Boyd.

FSA SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And, Dr. Penn, welcome to the Committee, and your background is an impressive one and I know you bring a lot of expertise along with the members of your team.

I want to follow up on a question that the Chairman asked relative to the budget and the lack of funding for any implementation of a new farm bill in 2003. It appears to me that the salaries and expenses of FSA increased by about 4 percent, maybe $48 or $50 million in the budget, and there are some assumptions of cost savings by about 3 percent, maybe $34 million, but there is no detail or justification on those cost savings. Can you elaborate or maybe have Mr. Little elaborate about your plan about how to do that? That appears to be a net gain of somewhere of $80 million. Am I reading that right?

Dr. PENN. Let's ask Mr. Little to elaborate then.

Mr. LITTLE. The net increase is $49 million. The majority of the increase, as shown in our explanatory notes, is for payroll and benefits. There is also an increase to cover the Administration proposal that the agencies have to cover accruing employee pension and annuitant health benefits. We are taking some savings in travel and other operating costs. We are identifying some reductions as we speak, and how those reductions are going to be taken into account. I don't believe we have any specifics at this time, but we do anticipate savings.

Mr. BOYD. So I understand then that the $34 million figure or about 3 percent is a goal that you are trying to identify how you are going to reach it. Is that what your answer is?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes, sir.

LEGISLATION FOR 2002 CROP

Mr. BOYD. To follow up on Ms. Emerson's line of questioning about the date for the 2002 crop as it relates to the farm bill and whether we will implement the farm bill with this crop. And that is a rather simple implementation or change on some commodities. But there are others that we are making significant changes in. I will give you one, is the peanut crop. And everybody has agreed that those reforms or changes are going to have to be made. It seems to me that the deadline for whether we get in on this crop or next year's crop would be different there than it would be the others. Would you address that and give me—I mean our guys are just a few days away from planting, and when you have a drastic change in a program like that, their planting intentions were—quite honestly, they are having difficulties with their bankers right now. I mean I get calls every day. Would you mind addressing this or maybe just give me a commitment that we will leave it like it is in 2002 and your recommendation would be to implement with 2003?

Dr. PENN. Well, let me just comment generally, Congressman Boyd. This is an extremely complex situation, as you can understand. And some people forget, but we are implementing the last year of the FAIR Act right now while we are talking about a new farm bill that might also apply to this year. So starting on October 1 last year, Mr. Little and his colleagues starting making the last of the $4 billion in production flexibility contract payments, and so we have got one farm bill process under way at the same time now we are looking at implementing a new one and it for the same crop year that we are in.

As I said before, if we have to get involved in updating acreage bases for instance or updating program yields or implementing new programs where we have to collect a lot of information and write new software, that is going to require a crash effort on our part to continue to implement and to take account of the payments that we have already made under the current law at the same time we are trying to overlay the second law.

With respect to the peanut program, that is a special case. As you indicated, that's a very substantial change in a program. It would move that program from one that involves quotas to one that basically becomes like the grains and oilseeds, or the marketing

loan program. So the difficulty is not so much in our implementing that program, because the loan rates and LDPs and all of that would be paid on the crop that is yet to be planted and yet to be harvested, so that would not cause us so much difficulty. The difficulty is caused to the people who are planning for what to do in the current year, and that is an uncertainty that we cannot remove just by saying one thing or another. I mean it really does depend upon the Conference Committee and whether they are going to reform the program this year or not.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, and I appreciate your difficulty in trying to implement the last year of a very bad program that this Congress did in 1996, and replace it with hopefully something better, but who knows.

But you would concede that in any event that the date for implementation in this crop year is nearing us?

Dr. PENN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOYD. Very quickly.

Dr. PENN. Yes, I would.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have other questions, but I would like to defer to the second round.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you very much, Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Goode, before I yield to you, I would like to point out that we are hearing from a witness today, Mr. Little, the Administrator of FSA, a person who will not have to strain to understand anything you are saying this morning. [Laughter.]

He spent a little time down in your territory, and also had a nice time at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he concentrated on developing a good ear for local accents. So, you may proceed with the utmost confidence this morning, Mr. Goode. [Laughter.]

FSA STAFFING

Mr. GOODE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I hope Mr. Little can answer this question, and I hope it will be a favorable or at least not an unfavorable answer.

The FSA staff in Virginia and the other States, as I read your statement, you don't anticipate any changes in that, any reductions?

Mr. LITTLE. No. The 2003 budget proposal has straight lined the 2002 levels, and they are the same as 2001. But as Dr. Penn mentioned in the introductory remarks, these do not reflect any increases that we might need when the farm bill is established. So once we know what the farm bill requires, hopefully we would be able to provide additional staffing.

FOREIGN AID

Mr. GOODE. Thank you.

Dr. Penn, I would like to make an observation about aid to foreign countries. Many in my area certainly don't mind, in support, getting U.S. produced and U.S. made food to foreign nations, but many are highly upset with the billions—and this doesn't come under the Department of Agriculture budget—but the billions that go out under the foreign appropriations section of the budget to foreign countries. And I just want you to keep that in mind, that there is a flip side to the coin on that. We are glad to feed them,

but don't build them up too much so a new religious fanatic can't come in and take it over and use it against us. So you keep that thought in mind, I would appreciate it.

Dr. PENN. I will do that.

Mr. GOODE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Goode. Regarding the comment you just made about some of the feedback you get in your district, we want to emphasize that that is the same message that a lot of us are receiving as well when we go home. This is not by any means an overwhelmingly supported issue that we are talking about here today.

Mr. Hinchey.

SPECIALTY CROPS

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Penn, welcome, and very nice to see you, and ladies and gentlemen, you as well.

I would like to talk a little bit about the specialty crop situation. We have done some work on apples recently here in the committee. Last year's appropriations bill included a provision for $75 million in apple market loss assistance to growers to compensate for the low prices in the 2000 crop. Can you give me any idea when growers can expect these payments to be made?

Dr. PENN. Well, I was just handed a piece of paper that——

Mr. HINCHEY. I saw that, and it was very well done. [Laughter.]

Dr. PENN. The paper indicates that signup will be completed in the spring, and payments will be made after the final regulation is published in the Federal Register. I would ask Mr. Little to verify this, but I think that means that the payments will probably not be arriving until late summer or early fall, given the time it takes to put notices in the Federal Register and go through all of that process.

Mr. LITTLE. Yes, that is correct. We are looking at a four-week signup in April, and then making payments as soon as the regs are published, so it should be early to late summer.

Mr. HINCHEY. Well, of course, we wish it would be sooner than that because the need is there presently. Two years ago we appropriated $38 million for quality losses for both apples and potatoes, and even though the signup period for this program closed—I don't know exactly when it was but it was some time ago—I understand that the payments still have not been made. Any word on when these funds might be released?

Dr. PENN. Well, that is a little bit of an embarrassment. I would like to say, Congressman, it occurred before my watch started.

Mr. HINCHEY. Yes, sir, I know that.

Dr. PENN. You can only get away with that so long.

Mr. HINCHEY. Well, it is working so far. [Laughter.]

Dr. PENN. Well, I will have to be back next year, and I want to make sure we don't have any more embarrassments like this, but that was a very popular program. It was funded at $38 million, and it was way over-subscribed. It has taken some considerable amount of time I understand to sort out exactly how to allocate those monies. Mr. Little has some definitive word here, I think.

Mr. LITTLE. Yes. The signup did end in November, 2001. And since the program is limited to $38 million and we had people apply for more than that, we are now establishing a factor, so we do expect the payments to go out very soon.

Mr. HINCHEY. Would you recommend that we increase the amount in the future since this is a program that demonstrates a substantial need which is obviously not being fulfilled?

Mr. LITTLE. I will be honest, Congressman, I have not seen the actual dollar value of the claims that came in, so I really can't say whether or not we would need additional funding, and I don't know what the factor is going to be, to be honest.

Mr. HINCHEY. Would you mind sending that information over to us so that we could take a look at it?

Mr. LITTLE. Certainly.

Mr. HINCHEY. I would just be curious, actually more than curious, to know what the numbers were of the people who signed up, and so that we can try to judge need and interest out there.

Mr. LITTLE. Okay.

[The information follows:]

APPLE AND POTATO QUALITY LOSS PROGRAM

Claims for apple and potato quality loss assistance exceeded $129 million. Because program funding was limited to $38 million, farmers will be paid about 27.8 percent of their qualifying losses. Payments are expected to be issued beginning March 22, 2002.

Mr. HINCHEY. I know that in one way or another we are all interested in free trade and fair trade, but the trade agreements under negotiation are going to be tough for people to accept unless they contain environmental standards, give due consideration of labor conditions, and contain real enforcement mechanisms. So while we see the benefits of free trade, we want very much for it to be fair. And those of us who represent agricultural interests on this Committee, and I guess all of us do in one way or another, are concerned about the dumping of products, frankly, that occurs from countries in Central and particularly South America.

So I am wondering what your attitude is, Dr. Penn, with regard to environmental standards, labor standards, and enforcement mechanisms in trade agreements so that we can do whatever we can to prevent the dumping of these agricultural commodities on the American market.

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Dr. PENN. Well, there are a lot of issues wrapped up in your comment, but I think you are asking about my philosophy, and I certainly am pro trade. I am firmly convinced, as an analyst, that the long-term health of U.S. agriculture lies in foreign markets. I am firmly committed to that. If we can't utilize the resources to provide products to these markets, and the rate of return for agriculture farm incomes, all of these things are not going to be at acceptable levels.

But having said that, I think that one of the best ways to gain access to these markets is through these multilateral trade agreements. I think if you bring everybody to the table, you introduce disciplines, rules that everybody has to live by, and then countries

decide whether or not they think they can live by these rules. Once they agree that they do, then I am a strong believer that the rules ought to be enforced, and that we ought to make sure that everybody meets their obligations. And we are doing that.

For example, China is one of the newest members of the World Trade Organization, just admitted late last year, and it is a very complex society, a very big society. But it has agreed to do certain things under the WTO. We have established a group within USDA, a China Monitoring and Compliance Group, so we are going to watch every single thing that the Chinese do. We are going to try to make sure that they live up to the agreements that they have signed. We don't think dumping is an appropriate thing, of course, and wherever we find infractions, we are going to try to get them corrected.

So I think these agreements are good things, but I think people have to honor them, they have to live up to what they have agreed to.

Mr. HINCHEY. Well, thank you. I appreciate that, and I hope that we can carry through on that.

FSA STAFFING

I just wanted to ask one question about the FSA, following up on Mr. Goode's question to Mr. Little.

In New York, the State FSA office has lost 32 positions over the past five years, while the work of the office has grown exponentially. Is there any examination going on within the Department of this situation, so that we might anticipate the Administration requesting additional funds for FSA staffing? The need is growing rapidly. But the number of positions has dropped and the work is just not getting done because there are not enough people to do it.

Mr. LITTLE. Well, Mr. Congressman, we are looking at overall staffing, current staffing, and how to redistribute what we do have to the States that appear to have more workload than some other States do, to do some reallocation with existing staff years. And then in conjunction with whatever comes out of the farm bill, for the additional staffing that we are going to require, we would be doing another reallocation amongst the 2,700 county offices that we have. So, yes, we are analyzing it.

Mr. HINCHEY. I appreciate that, but what you are saying to me is that you are not going to anticipate any additional positions, what you are going to try to do is try to juggle what you have got to see if you can meet needs that aren't being fulfilled in some States and take it away from some others?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HINCHEY. I don't know, frankly, if that is going to do the trick. But I would like to hear from you, if you don't mind, with regard to how those States—New York is one—where the need is great and not being met. What can we do to try to meet that need?

Mr. LITTLE. Well, the Administration has several management initiatives ongoing right now that we are required to implement between now and 2003, including looking at our current office structure amongst the service center agencies and the Department as a whole. We are looking at administrative streamlining, cross-training between the agencies, administrative convergence for the IT

arena, improving our debt servicing for the farm loan programs. We are looking at a lot of new initiatives, additional IT, and improving our IT infrastructure to try to give our employees the tools to better do their business. Along with the redistribution of the staffing, we believe that we can work within the staffing that we do have, except for the additional workload that is going to be generated by the farm bill.

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Hinchey.

As you have heard from the bells, we have a vote pending. I am going to yield to Mr. Boyd for a couple of minutes if you want to ask your additional questions. Then Mr. Kingston is going to come back, take the chair, and he will ask questions. Then Ms. Kaptur will begin the second round.

Mr. Boyd, you go ahead and go as long as you like, before we have to go vote.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Penn, I just jotted down, paraphrased what you said I think a moment ago, the future health of U.S. agriculture depends on foreign markets. And that is not an exact quote, but paraphrasing. I would also submit to you that unless we can keep domestic agriculture healthy, then we won't have to worry about foreign markets, and I guess that is the thing that many of us fear in this, looking at the current state, profitability of the agricultural industry as a whole, where it appears that about two-thirds of the bottom line of U.S. agriculture now is coming directly out of the Treasury of the Federal Government, and I guess that is the struggle that many of us deal with daily on how do we mold a policy that works? So I just wanted to throw that out for your consideration.

CCC FUNDING FOR EMERGENCY PEST CONTROL

I wanted to mention to you another issue. We have a little industry in Florida called the citrus industry, that is about $9 billion, and it is under an extreme attack, has been for the last 5 or 6 years or so by a little pest called canker that was brought in through the Miami Airport, slipped through the APHIS inspection system, and now this country has spent State and Federal dollars, probably $300 or $400 million fighting that in addition to the losses suffered by the industry itself.

The CCC, part of your operation, has a critical part in that, and you have lowered the outlay budget estimate for CCC in the coming year, which is in direct conflict with what is happening over the last 4 or 5 years out of that budget, out of that account. How do you justify that, and what is going to happen? Does that mean that we are going to stop funding the emergencies like citrus canker?

Dr. PENN. Congressman, I don't think so. I don't think that is the intent at all. The CCC, as you know, is very complex and has lots of different rules and regulations as to how the money can be used, so I am going to ask Mr. Dewhurst if he would respond to that question.

Mr. DEWHURST. Let me just say there is plenty of money in the CCC to meet the emergency needs under our emergency authorities. The actual outlay estimate, you are correct, is down in fiscal 2003. That is a reflection of the current baseline. It assumes the

extension of the current '96 farm bill, and it has some economics built into it that show some favorable prices in some commodities. But that is a flexible number, it is just an estimate. It is not a constraint. And the money we have requested in this budget to reimburse the CCC for its losses is very sufficient to make sure it can meet all of its needs including those emergency needs that are of concern to you.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you very much. Those are comforting words, to know that we will have what we need to meet these estimates, but I do want to make you aware, this has been discussed significantly with the APHIS folks, that the request for the $162 million set aside to fund the current ongoing existing emergencies like citrus canker, like plum pox, like the other that we are dealing with around the Nation, was not viewed very favorably by this Committee, that plan. And so we just want to make sure that if we have additional outbreaks of citrus canker in the State, our growers want to know that the Government is standing with them in helping fight this pest which slipped in through the Government checkpoint.

Dr. PENN. Well, I think you can be assured of that.

Mr. BOYD. I have the show by myself? [Laughter.]

Well, I hate to leave. You know, I got it by myself. I would like—this is——

[Laughter.]

Mr. BOYD. We might do some interesting work here now that they are all gone.

I think though in the interest of what is best for everybody concerned, including this Member who needs to probably get down there and vote, we are going to stand in a brief recess until Mr. Kingston returns. Thank you.

[Recess.]

Mr. KINGSTON [presiding]. Everybody is coming back from a very difficult vote on the journal. Subcommittee Members will be back here in a few minutes. So many members right now have three or four committee meetings at once, that we are kind of gunning and running—nothing new about that.

Dr. Penn, I wanted to ask you a few questions. A huge issue in the State of Georgia has to do with the Russian boycott of American poultry. As you know, it is a propped up, trumped up kind of issue. They have done this before, but now it seems to be a little bit more serious. I realize it is more with the U.S. Trade Representative than with your office. I wish your office was the sole broker on it. Then I think you could come to a peace real quickly on it, but could you tell us a little bit about that.

RUSSIAN BAN ON U.S. POULTRY

Dr. PENN. Yes, I can, and I think you make a very good point. This is a very big market for U.S. poultry products, something approaching $700 million, and we agree with you that there is absolutely no merit in the claims by the Russians about the quality and safety of our products.

We are making every effort, on multiple fronts, to try to get this ban lifted immediately. The Office of the Special Trade Representative, as you indicated, is working through their channels with their

counterparts in the Russian Government, Secretary Evans at Commerce is working through his channels, and Secretary Veneman is doing the same thing. In fact, I was just with her earlier this morning, when we were trying to talk to the Russian Minister of Agriculture. We were unsuccessful in reaching him.

I think Secretary Veneman is going to call the Russian ambassador to the U.S. later today, to once again say that we think there is no merit in this ban and that we think it should be lifted immediately and that there is a lot that is riding on this. I mean, the Russians want to join the WTO, for instance. The Russians want to improve relations with us, and this is not the way to win friends and influence people. So we are trying to do everything that we can. We are working very closely with the USA Poultry and Egg Export Council and other people in the broiler industry. So we are trying to make an all-out effort to get this ban removed immediately.

Mr. KINGSTON. What can we, as Members of Congress, do about it? Our constituents are truly concerned, and it is affecting them economically, affecting jobs and so forth. Is there more that we can be doing? I know we have got the first team in there, and we know you guys are on the front line, but how can we help you in this?

Dr. PENN. Well, I think everything is being done in an organized fashion that can be done right at the moment, but it certainly helps when the foreign government involved knows that the members of our legislature are very keenly aware. We just had another problem with the Japanese, as you well know, involving poultry, and it was very helpful that several Members of Congress weighed in directly with their counterparts. So I think to the extent that you can make known that you are watching this issue, that it is a serious issue and that our efforts are coordinated from the U.S. Government side, I think that is all very helpful.

Mr. KINGSTON. Are there any letters that you need? Would that help you if we circulated some letters?

Dr. PENN. I do not think so right at this time. As you know, this is, as you said, a trumped up charge, and we are trying to be as responsive to the Russians as we can in providing evidence on sanitary and phytosanitary aspects of trade, but we do not want this to become bogged down and to get sidetracked into a lot of technical discussions because we do not think it merits that.

So right at the moment we are trying to keep this at a policy level and trying to exert the maximum pressure that we can, but thanks very much, and if we find a way that you can be helpful, we will certainly be in touch.

Mr. KINGSTON. Keep up the good work. We are behind you.

The other question I wanted to ask gets back to one that Chairman Bonilla and Mr. Goode had asked about the foreign ag assistance. I think that we certainly have to be engaged in food assistance programs, and I think it has a stabilizing positive effect on marginal Governments. One of the issues that this Committee and Chairman Bonilla led on last year, was making sure that when we are giving food aid to a country like Afghanistan, that the label on the food shows, "Made in the U.S.A." That label will foster a little more peace and understanding between the two countries. You

know, in a crude sense, we want to get doggone credit for it, but there is a real national security reason to do that as well.

How is that going in terms of labeling, and were you involved in that? I apologize for not knowing off the top of my head.

LABELING OF U.S. FOOD ASSISTANCE PACKAGING

Dr. PENN. No, that was a little before my time, but I do know about it, and I think as the photograph on the wall there indicates, that the bags in which food aid is provided now, especially to Afghanistan, are clearly labeled, with "U.S.A." on one side, and the American flag very prominent on the other side of the bag. Then, where possible, in the recipient country's language, it indicates that it is a product of the United States.

So we are trying to make very clear that we fully identify all of our food aid as being from the U.S.A.

Mr. KINGSTON. I also support the role of NGOs in world affairs. However, sometimes NGOs are quick to get our money and then quick to pretend like they deserve it. Not all of them do that, and I am not indicting NGOs, but are NGOs cooperative in saying, "Yes, as a matter fact, this was from the Yanks"?

Dr. PENN. Well, I have no knowledge to the contrary. As far as I know, the NGOs and the PVOs that have been involved in this have been very cooperative. I have no knowledge otherwise.

Mr. KINGSTON. I am going to have a few more questions, but let me yield the floor to Mrs. Emerson.

RICE TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, thank you. My next question goes to Ms. Terpstra. Congratulations on your new position. I know that you have only been there a short time, but I know you have familiarity with this issue.

In last year's ag appropriations bill, I sponsored an amendment that requires FAS to withhold MAP and FMD funds to participating rice trade associations, unless and until those organizations get into an international activity agreement. The purpose of that language was to promote fairness and prevent the duplication of efforts under those programs. In fact, I offered that amendment after FAS did a great job working with those organizations to make sure that for the first time the activity agreement to fund those organizations was in place for the beginning of the fiscal year.

Now I guess I am confused and would like perhaps some clarification from you about precisely why the Administration's budget proposes to strike from the law this requirement that has already proven its success.

Ms. TERPSTRA. Thank you very much for the question and the opportunity to address this.

I believe that our concern is more with the issue of precedence, in terms of having restrictions on program administration. We think the Department has shown that it is able to work with the various commodity groups involved to quickly resolve the differences and would seek the opportunity to continue to do that without the restriction.

Mrs. EMERSON. Can you assure me that would, in fact, occur without necessitating report language or something like that?

Ms. TERPSTRA. I do not know if I can assure you.

Dr. PENN. We will certainly do our best. I mean, we will make a good-faith effort, of course.

Mrs. EMERSON. Because, in fact, it does penalize some of our smaller rice producers, and I hope that you all, and I think that you do understand the great concern that I have about this issue and would hope that you would be able to enter into good faith continuation of that agreement.

Ms. TERPSTRA. Yes.

RICE TO UZBEKISTAN

Mrs. EMERSON. Let me ask you another question, Madam Administrator. Yesterday it was announced that an agreement with the Government of Uzbekistan had been approved, under which we would supply about $20 million worth of rice under Title I of the P.L. 480 program. I am very excited about this and congratulate you on that initiative, having met with representatives of the Uzbeki Government, who want to purchase U.S. rice from my constituents and who hope to sell it to them.

Can you tell me whether the purchase authorization, under this agreement, will continue the policy established by USDA last year and endorsed by this Committee to allow the Uzbekis the free choice to purchase U.S. rice in the form of their choice, whether it is rough, brown, milled, et cetera?

Ms. TERPSTRA. Would you like to take that one?

Ms. CHAMBLISS. Sure, I would be happy to.

Congresswoman, yes, we will follow our standard policy. As you are quite aware, we work with the governments, in this case, the Government of Uzbekistan, to seek to determine what kind of rice they are interested in purchasing. We will issue the purchase authorization—we will do it very shortly in about a week or so—so that they can buy the kind of rice that they wish to buy. They are customers of ours.

2002-CROP ASSISTANCE

Mrs. EMERSON. Excellent. Thank you very much.

And perhaps to you, Dr. Penn, one final question. We have talked around this, and I wanted to see if there was perhaps a definitive answer, if the farm bill does not become law in time to implement it for the 2002 crop year, does the Administration intend to provide a supplemental assistance package for farmers as you all have in the last 3 years?

Dr. PENN. Well, I think it has been the Congress that has initiated the supplementals in the last 4 years, since 1998, but I think it is a general understanding among Members of Congress, certainly, the Agricultural Committees and the Administration, that should the farm bill not be applicable to the 2002 crop, that there would be funds available for some kind of supplemental. The budget contains, as you know, $73.5 billion for the 10-year period, and there is a specified amount for fiscal year 2002.

Mrs. EMERSON. How do you think a supplemental would impact the overall budget for ag?

Dr. PENN. Well, it is included. I mean, there is——

Mrs. EMERSON. So, within that $73.5 billion, included is some sort of money for supplemental?

Dr. PENN. Well, there is money included for farm program spending for fiscal year 2002 to 2011, and we would think that if the farm bill is not applicable to 2002, that some of that money could be used for a supplemental.

Mrs. EMERSON. Do you have any idea of how much would be available?

Dr. PENN. No, I think our indication has been that the $73.5 billion would be available for the farm bill, and I do not think that we have talked about the amount for a supplemental.

Mrs. EMERSON. Thank you.

Mr. KINGSTON. Dr. Penn, if the gentlewoman would yield, I also know one of the practical problems right now is that allocation will go to the Ag Committee, not necessarily to us, in terms of who makes the spending decision, and so that is something we will have to deal with as well.

Mrs. EMERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Penn.

Mr. KINGSTON. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Under Secretary, I want to keep pursuing my own inquiry into how intimately the USDA is involved in policy making for the Administration at the very highest levels, and I am going to try to do this with some specific questions.

OPIUM PRODUCTION IN AFGHANISTAN

I would like to ask you if the U.S. Department of Agriculture participates in the Administration's discussions on how to address the opium production problem in Afghanistan. Do you participate in those discussions?

Dr. PENN. Let me ask Mary Chambliss if she knows specifically about that issue.

Ms. CHAMBLISS. I do not know specifically about Afghanistan. I certainly am aware of similar discussions dealing with opium-type crops in past years, where often Agriculture's expertise, particularly through our International Cooperation and Development program area, has been sought to assist in developing alternative crops. I think we are probably most involved in the discussions when it comes down to how to carry out some of the policy goals.

We may also, depending upon the country and the circumstances, have been involved at more senior-level policy discussions, but I think not extensively. Mostly our role would be helping to carry out the policies, and I am confident we will be involved as this plays out with Afghanistan, as we have been with other countries.

Ms. KAPTUR. This is why I am trying to get the Secretary's attention, to say you should be more than a down-chain player here. You should be an up-front player, and I will give you an example because of your extensive international work.

When the United States and Syria worked to remove the hashish fields in Lebanon, there was never a policy to replace those fields with other crops. We helped to cause many, many areas of the country to be thrown into even more dire poverty than they were already, and those became the breeding grounds for the Hezbollah. One of my perspectives, after having served for many years, is the

Department of the Agriculture does not make its weight felt in a world in which over half of the people live at subsistence levels and where agriculture is absolutely critical to the future. It is true in the Balkans, it was true in Lebanon, it is true in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and too often USDA is a downstream player, and she should be right up at the head of the queue.

I wanted to also ask you, do you participate in any Administration discussions that are ongoing on how to counteract the enormous and ongoing power of the madrassas in breeding new terrorists?

USDA ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Dr. PENN. Let me address your question in a general sense. I think I understand what your concern is. I would point out that, as you well know, there are several agencies of the U.S. Government that have some expertise in agriculture or have some objectives that are very closely related. Of course, we are talking about the U.S. Agency for International Development, both in terms of its responsibility for humanitarian assistance and for economic development.

As you know, USAID, for many years, in the minds of many in this field, neglected agriculture, paid very little attention to development of the agricultural sector, and a lot of us I think who had some experience in economic development thought that that was not appropriate because of the importance, as you are suggesting, that agriculture and rural life have in many of the least-developed countries.

So there is an overall activity, within the U.S. Government, to promote economic development. Now USAID has elevated agriculture once again. We do have discussions with that agency. We have made them aware of the expertise that we have. We have an entity in the Foreign Agricultural Service, the International Cooperation and Development group, in which they source a lot of people, and through various interdepartmental arrangements, we provide agricultural expertise to USAID.

So, in that regard, we are very involved. We should be more involved, I agree with you. At my level we are helping the Administrator of USAID to make him more aware, and Secretary Veneman is doing the same. On these other issues, there are interagency committees, and our people are involved all of the time in all of these discussions.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Secretary, let me just say we are going to provide billions of dollars, enormous sums of money, to try to deal with this Enduring Freedom problem, and it will be continuing. And I am really pleased to see Mr. Natsios taking more of an interest in agriculture publications and so forth. But from your work around the world and from my work around the world, we know what happens with AID in agriculture. I would strongly urge you to build in the incredible capabilities of our extension system, and our farmers, and our educators around this country who will never give up on a place, and they are not just in there for a 2-year contract. We can link to communities across this country and really help to build a better future. I fundamentally believe only agriculture can do that because AID is not connected to this country.

They have these huge consulting groups that operate in places far flung, and they do important things, but they do not connect back here. They have their own sort of network. It is almost like the Foreign Legion. They are almost like a Foreign Legion, and they go and never come back home again.

Our extension service, regardless of whether it is raspberry production or whether it is wells or whatever the issue might be, whether it is feeding children in schools so that they can learn, we have the experience through USDA and your enormous connections through the farm service agencies and our extension systems and universities across this country. I would just urge you, in the strongest possible terms I can, including additions to your budget, where appropriate, to get that connection with AID, so that you can deliver because you have the people who can deliver, and to connect in those private voluntary groups that exist in our country who can really make a difference.

My time has expired, and I look for the next round of questions. Thank you.

Mr. BONILLA [presiding]. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

Mr. Latham has joined us, and I will now yield to Mr. Latham.

IMPACT OF STEEL TARIFF DECISION ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome.

I guess to start off I would just like to get your impression of the ruling the Administration recently made, with respect to tariffs on steel, and the impact you believe this could have on our agricultural exports, as far as new tariffs levied in other countries; is there any feeling that you have at this time?

Dr. PENN. Well, that is a very good question.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you.

Dr. PENN. We have been very concerned in the agriculture sector about the possibility of spillover from not only the steel case, but the so-called FSC or Foreign Service Corporation case with the European Union. We are in a very interconnected, very interdependent world, and whatever happens in one other sector of the economy can very quickly spill over into agriculture.

We are in the process of analyzing the likely economic impact that could possibly come from the steel decision. We are hopeful that it will be nonexistent or at least very, very minimal. There has been some discussion that the Russian chicken ban that we were just discussing a little earlier might be in some way connected to the steel case, but I personally discount that pretty considerably. I think the Russians have their own agenda with respect to poultry and are pursuing something else, but it is a concern, and it is an interconnected world, and we will be analyzing what we think the impacts might be. And when we get that analysis done, I would be very pleased to share it with you, if you would like.

IMPACT OF SANCTIONS ON TRADE

Mr. LATHAM. That brings up another area. What type of impact, in your opinion, do U.S. sanctions against other countries have on our agriculture exports? In other words, do you believe that our normal agriculture trade is impeded in any way?

Dr. PENN. I think it is very clear, and the evidence is very clear that the imposition of sanctions does interfere with normal trade flows. The question, of course, becomes at what point are there other overriding objectives that involve the national security or the national interests that are more important than continuing trade with one particular sector of the economy. Agriculture, of course, being very export oriented, being very dependent upon foreign markets, gets buffeted about quite a lot in sanctions, and I think that leads to discussions of trying to find ways to protect our producers, when the broader national security interest is sometimes being served by these sanctions.

Mr. LATHAM. I am not going to make this long, but I would like to get your impression, on the excise tax Mexico has on high-fructose corn syrup. We have been trying to build a facility in my district for the last five year and the Mexican situation has been the hang-up. I think as soon as that issue is resolved and adequate supplies of fructose can be shipped to Mexico, the facility will be built. It is probably a $70- or $80-million facility with a lot of good jobs. I just wondered where we are on that situation.

MEXICAN TAX ON CORN SYRUP

Dr. PENN. The most recent development is that the Mexicans have now removed the excise tax that they had placed on high-fructose corn syrup being used in soft-drink products. We were adamant, the Office of the Special Trade Representative was adamant, in saying to the Mexicans that discussions could not continue on resolving the overall sweetener and sugar problem until that excise tax was removed. Well, they have now done so, and they have been——

Mr. LATHAM. Is that permanent?

Dr. PENN. No, until September the 20th. So it does provide a window, a negotiating window here, in which we can see if we can try to resolve this issue. As you know, this issue is very complex. It has a long history. It involves NAFTA, the side letters, and it is going to take some concerted effort to resolve, but I think it is in both of our interests to try to resolve this as quickly as we can.

Mr. LATHAM. Good. You do not have any idea of how it will be resolved or timing or——

Dr. PENN. No, but I do know that it is a high priority for USTR. I know that they are trying to clear the slate of as many of these lingering trade irritants as they can, and last year they had some success with bananas and some other things, so they would like to quickly resolve this one, as well as beef hormones with the EU and some others.

So I do think they are going to be paying a considerable amount of attention to it, and I think the industry, the high-fructose industry, the sugar industry, and people who are trading and investing in general hope that it gets resolved fairly quickly.

Mr. LATHAM. So do I.

I can see I am out of time, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Latham.

Mr. Boyd.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ARPA STATUS

Dr. Penn, I want to talk about the crop insurance program. I know in 2001, the IG reviewed the operations of RMA and the FSA in implementing the disaster programs in 1999. That was not a very favorable report. You know we got a new law since then, but that report on the 1999 year showed that we continued to hand out millions of dollars to folks who probably were overpaid insurance benefits.

Do you have any information about whether, at this point in time, whether our new law is working any better, the incentives we put in place to police ourselves, are they working and can we expect a better report in the future?

Dr. PENN. Well, that is a very interesting point that you bring up, and I think you said the critical thing when you said we have a new law. The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, as I indicated before, is really trying to put risk management on an insurance basis to try to develop some actuarial soundness in this program. We are trying to implement it and operate it in a way that protects the integrity of the insurance program, the actuarial soundness of the program, to the extent that we can.

It is not just another farm program. It now is a different program. As I said earlier in my remarks, it involves not only a Government agency, but now we have some 18 or 19 insurance companies involved. These are private-sector companies that are operating in our system for a profit, and we have to operate in a much different manner than we probably have operated in the past. So we are increasing compliance efforts.

The ARPA law itself had some direct mandates about increased compliance efforts, and we are trying to carry those out. We are trying to make sure that we can protect the integrity of this program and that we do not have cases, as you suggested before, where we have gross mismanagement or overpayments or other missteps in the program.

Mr. BOYD. When will we be far enough along in the implementation of the new law to get an independent review by the IG or someone so that we will have sort of a baseline to measure against how we are doing against how we were doing before?

Dr. PENN. I think we are nearing the point of having enough experience now. I think we are getting close after having gone through the first year and the bumps, and then going through the second year and having worked out some of those.

Mr. BOYD. Would that review come automatically or does the Department have to call for one or how does that work?

Dr. PENN. I do not know. I will have to find that out.

Mr. BOYD. Okay. That would be good information for us to have.

[The information follows:]

RMA has recently been contacted by the Office of the Inspector General regarding plans to conduct an audit survey to assess implementation of changes resulting from the passage of ARPA.

SUPPORT FOR BEGINNING FARMERS

Mr. BOYD. One other question. I noticed in a 2001 GAO report that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of farm-

ers in this country under the age of 35 in the last decade or so. In reviewing your budget, you continued to shift away from direct loans and to guarantee loans. Many of us believed, you know, I agree with you that is a good policy, but could you talk to us briefly about that philosophy and how it affects the young people, attracting young people into the industry and what is the long-term effect of that.

Dr. PENN. There are two parts to that, and I am going to ask Mr. Little to respond to the farm loan programs. I would just respond on the RMA side that I think you make a good point there. We are constantly trying to look at the profile of who the customer is, the policy holder, and we are trying to identify the underserved areas. We are trying to identify the young and beginning farmers. We are constantly working with outreach efforts to try to talk about risk management, to try to teach people about how these tools can be used to their advantage. So I know on the risk management side that there is an active program underway and that young and beginning farmers and disadvantaged farmers are especially targeted.

In terms of the much bigger loan programs, let me ask Mr. Little to respond, if I could.

Mr. LITTLE. As Dr. Penn mentioned, in the direct loan programs, we are targeting towards the beginning farmers and the socially disadvantaged farmers. As a matter of fact, in 2001, we provided $706 million of our loans to beginning farmers, so it is an initiative where we are really trying to get to that group of people.

We are doing a lot of outreach trying to get the word out about our programs, not only to beginning farmers, but to other disadvantaged elements of the society, and we are making good progress on it.

Mr. BOYD. As one Member, I just want to encourage you, as you shape your policy, to continue to direct it at the young farmers. Those of us who have done it for a long time, if we cannot do it without the help of Government agencies and lending, then maybe our time has passed, but it is almost impossible at home for a young person to get into it unless he inherits it or has some other advantage like that. So I would like to continue to encourage you to shape your policy in that direction.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Boyd.

If I could, Ms. Kaptur, I think Mr. Latham has just a couple of remaining questions, and then I will yield to you to finish out your questions.

Mr. Latham.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and Ms. Kaptur.

REACTION TO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION REPORT

Recently, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which consisted of officials from the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and nongovernmental organizations joined together in drafting a document entitled, "Principles for the Risk Analysis of Foods Derived from Biotechnology." This document suggests that efforts should be made to improve the capability of regulatory authorities, particularly in developing countries, to assess and manage the safety of GM foods as a result of

European protectionism, and in an effort to stem the tide of biotech through questionable arguments not grounded in scientific principles.

This comes at a time when our U.S. Trade Representative, Mr. Zoellick, is weighing a World Trade Organization challenge to European countries' unwillingness to accept U.S. biotech products. Apparently, also, Dr. Henry Miller, from Stanford University, said that "the Codex has purposefully ignored scientific principles and the basic axiom that the degree of regulatory scrutiny should be proportionate to the risk, and as a result," he said, "a country that wished to block trade in gene-spliced foods for any reason can defend against challenges of unfair trade practices simply by demonstrating this referring to Codex."

Apparently, last year in our appropriation bill, the other body put an additional $500,000 into the Commission; unfortunately, it helped them make their case against us.

I just wondered what your reaction to that report is and how we can work together with USTR to make sure those markets stay open.

Dr. PENN. Well, I have got several reactions, and you raised some pretty critical points.

First of all, with respect to biotechnology, we at the Department are convinced of the scientific soundness of biotechnology. We are very supportive. We think it is probably the greatest technology for agriculture ever, beyond any that we have ever seen before, and that we have only seen the tip of the iceberg.

Now, having said that, there is a matter of consumer acceptance, and there is a matter of getting this technology fully rolled out and of trying to do that in a way that does not interfere with trade.

Now we have argued, and others before us have argued, that we should employ a sound science base in trying to determine the sanitary and phytosanitary provisions that govern trade. Once you move away from a sound science base, then everything becomes arbitrary. So we are adamant in insisting upon that.

We have tried to develop international bodies, where there can be agreement on this sound science basis. The Organization of International Epizootics for animals, governing livestock diseases and things of that nature, is one. There is an International Plant Protection Convention, which governs diseases and tests on plants that are internationally recognized.

And we think that Codex, in a similar sense, should be an international technical body, not a political body, not a negotiating body. Mr. Tom Billy, as you know, from the United States, is the chairman of Codex for this year and next year, and he is of the same mind, of course, and is very actively trying to make sure that Codex adheres to the technical aspects and not the political aspects.

So we are trying, where we can, to keep the trade policy and the trade negotiating aspects over in the WTO and to try to keep the international scientific standards over in other bodies that are more suited for that. So, to the extent that we can bring that about, then maybe we can get the developing countries, our other trading partners, everybody, to use sound science and international conventions in setting the standards for these products.

We certainly hope that is the case for biotechnology because it is such an important new technology.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY STAFFING

Mr. LATHAM. I appreciate that.

A couple of quick questions on the Farm Service Agency. I have heard from some of the local county office employees about the lack of funding out in the country, and while we have built up a lot of bureaucracy here in Washington. Outside of Washington where the people are, where the rubber hits the road and there is real contact with farmers, we have really shorted those folks. It seems that a lot of work is done by temporary people in new jobs that they have to assume all of the time, with continual new training all of the time. Certainly, I would encourage emphasis on putting money out in the country, rather than having more bureaucracy here.

E–LDP PROCESS

I would also like to have you comment on a proposal about the e–LDPs and how that is basically going to bypass the local office and if there is going to be any scrutiny of these LDPs.

Mr. LITTLE. On the electronic Loan Deficiency Payment process, which is currently being tested, we hope to deploy that within the next month or two. It is not going to bypass the county office. The producer will have to come in before he can get access to the electronic process. He will have to actually sign up for the process and indicate to the county office, this is my yield for this particular crop, this is what I expect to initiate LDP payments for. We will basically be giving him a drawing account for his maximum LDP benefits.

He will get a password to log into the system, and then once he actually starts marketing the commodity, he will be able to get online at home and start drawing down on individual LDPs.

The information that is processed in our Kansas City office will be certified by the producer. Clearly, you are correct that they in Kansas City will not know exactly whether the information is valid or not, but they will know the maximum the county office has set for them to draw upon. So, based on the certification that the producer is actually indicating on line, the Kansas City system will start drawing down on the account. The information is transmitted back to the county office. The county office has access to it. It will become a part of the producer's local record. So the process is not cutting the county office out.

With respect to knowing exactly whether or not it is an accurate payment, we believe that we have controls in place that are going to ensure it. If the producer has a problem, he is not going to be going back to Kansas City to correct it. He is going to be going to the county office. Since the county office will have the information there, they will be able to take care of any issues on it.

Mr. LATHAM. I think a major concern is that the county offices are going to clean up the mess after it happens, and there are no controls. I am all for technology, but I can see real problems out there.

Mr. LITTLE. We realize there will be maybe some bumps in the road as we first start this out, but we really believe down the road

we are going to be accountable for it. We believe it is going to free time up in the county offices. Once a producer has signed up, it will save him from having to fax his LDP request in or come into the county office to actually process it. It is going to free time up from the county offices' perspective, it is going to free time up for the producer. And we really believe that we will have controls in place so that the time required for clean-up is going to be minimal. That is the way we are looking at it.

Mr. LATHAM. But you are not expecting the people in Kansas City then to really look at anything other than rubber stamp.

Mr. LITTLE. I believe that they will be looking at what the maximum is that they can draw down, and making sure what the commodity that they say they are going to be drawing the LDP upon is going to be. There will be areas that they will be checking.

Mr. LATHAM. You can have a computer do that, once the light goes off. I have got concerns about it.

Again, I want to emphasize that I want to see people out in the country actually interact with and help the people. That is where our safeguards are in the system.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Latham.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you.

Mr. BONILLA. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, I go back to one of my basic themes this morning, and that is whether there is a foreign policy consciousness at the USDA, as opposed to only a foreign sales consciousness.

Dr. Penn, you have incredible background it appears with Dr. Balog in Poland, where farmland was never collectivized. But as we move east into Russia, and Ukraine, and some of the other countries, surely the situation was different. There is no memory of the private market. And as I look at USDA's activities in that part of the world over the last decade, I want to make a part of the record the fact that of USDA assistance into that part of the world in the form of food commodities, for example, either through our 416 program or PL 480, there is 45-times more emphasis on Russia than on Ukraine.

Now, from a foreign policy standpoint, I do not think that is a very wise posture to be in. I think there should be equity. I think there should be an evenhandedness, and surely, in terms of conversion of the former collective farms, the experience is pitiful. Now the World Bank and others are engaged in land-titling reform, but without the technical assistance to help people function in a market economy, it will not happen.

I just wanted to point this out and to ask if you might consider writing the Committee or us a letter, where you might sketch out the perspective of USDA toward the former collectivized countries and what USDA might do over the next few years in regard to the conversion of those collectivized areas, what we can do to help move them toward a market economy, perhaps it is signing agreements with AID, but again I know the expertise is not there, and then also in the assistance that has been given to strengthen the NGO sector which is absent.

I tried to get seeds into Russia, into villages, during this period where production has been reduced by about 80 percent and cannot

do it. There are no networks to deliver it that one can really trust, so I would just ask for your help there. I would also ask for your help on our own continent. This past weekend again there were uprisings in Chiapas, and we, through APHIS, there is a screwworm facility down there to eliminate screwworm on the continent, as you know. Through the Clinton administration and now through the Bush administration, there is not much vision in terms of how we might use agriculture to help stabilize a really very tender and difficult situation there. But in my own mind, without question, agriculture is at the basis of a better future for the people there.

So, if you have any suggestions of how we might better use our resources in the Chiapas area, how we could broaden what is being done at the screwworm facility, which is a very specific function, but at least it has placement and has continuity. The facility is not owned by us, but by the Mexican Government. We rent space in it or something like that. It just seems to me that in the area of tropical fruit production or technical assistance, we could be doing something to contribute to a safer and better world.

If you have any comments on either of those, either the former Soviet Union or Chiapas, I would welcome them.

AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dr. PENN. Let me say just very briefly, as you indicate, I have had a lot of experience in what we used to call Eastern Europe and also have experience in Russia and Ukraine, and I accept your comments. I would be happy to prepare a letter in which I lay out some views because, for an economist, the situation was absolutely fascinating to see how Poland developed so quickly and why Russia and Ukraine have not developed, and we are now more than 10 years past liberation. So, anyway, I would be pleased to do that.

In terms of Mexico, let me just say that there is a new initiative that is being led by President Fox and President Bush called Partnership for Prosperity. Two weeks ago, Mexican counterparts to USDA came, and we spent a couple of days discussing how we might encourage investment, how we might encourage trade, and how we might encourage development that would bring new technology and bring new opportunities for the most remote regions of Mexico, including Chiapas. So there is some attention being given to that.

I think the problems that they face in those regions and how those problems spill over to the United States, in terms of out migration, and border crossings and things of that nature, are well recognized. So, to the extent that you can create economic development in the Chiapas and other regions, then you help solve a lot of problems. There are some efforts under way in that regard.

Ms. KAPTUR. If I am not mistaken, that facility, our screwworm facility, employs the largest number of people in that region. It is not the prettiest work in the world, but at least it is work, and it is income. If we have any positive presence, maybe we could build on that. That is why I would ask you to comment on how we might use that or some other initiative that might help contribute toward a better future for the people there, and frankly a better future for ourselves as well.

Mr. Chairman, I have other questions, but I do not want to not allow others to ask theirs.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

Mr. Nethercutt.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome. I am sorry to have missed your testimony. I had conflicting hearings this morning, but I appreciate your being here.

USE OF EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM FUNDS

Let me ask about the question of EEP, Export Enhancement Program funds. We have had EEP in the budget and appropriated for years. If I am not mistaken, it is $478 million in the fiscal year 2003 budget request. These funds are rarely used. We used a bit for a barley account 3 or 4 years ago. What is your take on EEP? Are we ever going to use it? Why are we keeping it in the budget if it is not going to be used to help our farmers? What is your philosophy and what is your intention with respect to EEP funds and the utility of them?

Dr. PENN. Well, let me make a couple of observations, Mr. Nethercutt.

First of all, you know the history of how we came to have the Export Enhancement Program. I mean, it was one of the major tools that the U.S. Government used to bring the Europeans to the table in the Uruguay Round agreement, when it became pretty clear that we had a war between the treasuries of the two countries and that basically we were not doing either one any good, but we were just spending the taxpayers' dollars.

So, after having successfully concluded the Uruguay Round and having put some discipline on export subsidies, I think it became the position of the Governments at the time to not use the Export Enhancement Program funds, that they had served one major purpose.

But a second, and perhaps even more important, point is that the economists tell us that it would not do any good to spend that money. It was largely used for wheat, and given the fundamentals of the wheat market today, we could probably subsidize a lot of exports, but it would only benefit the end user. It probably wouldn't benefit the American farmer very much. We are already pretty competitive in the wheat markets and probably the only effect would be to drive down the price for all of our wheat crop, not just for the marginal amount that gets exported.

So I think the fact that the trade situation has stabilized, and that we are into a new round of negotiations where the elimination of export subsidies is on the table, is one reason for not using the EEP. The second reason is just the efficacy of the program. I think there are some legitimate questions as to whether it would be of any benefit to American farmers, especially wheat farmers.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. I think you have some wheat farmers in my district who grow, and sell, and export soft white wheat who may disagree with you. Assuming that what you say is the position of the Administration, why are we budgeting $478 million? Why not spend that money on some other account that would be better for production agriculture?

Dr. PENN. Well, I cannot answer that precisely, but I think part of the reason is that it is an arrow to have in the quiver. I mean, if the European Union started misbehaving, for instance, we could always very quickly utilize the funding that we have. I think it is a threat.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. So your assumption is they have not been misbehaving in the last year that you have been in the Administration and the prior years? I know Secretary Glickman did not want to ever use it. My sense is it is there as a tool, we ought to use it as a tool, and in the proper conditions.

Dr. PENN. I think, as I said, when we concluded the Uruguay Round agreement in 1994 and started implementing it in 1995, then there were limits placed on the amount of subsidies that could be used, and then they have to be reduced, and they have been reduced every year for the past 6 years.

And so in 2001, we had fully implemented the Uruguay Round agreement, and now we have the new Doha Round which is to try to build upon that, and it is the intent of the U.S. to try to bring about the complete elimination of export subsidies. As you rightfully indicate, the European Union uses export subsidies far more than anybody else in the world.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Right, I understand. Well, maybe we better have further discussion on this one.

Dr. PENN. Okay.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Let me ask a second question, if I may. Administrator Terpstra, maybe this is the one for you. I have talked to Secretary Veneman here in this hearing, a prior hearing in this room, with respect to our competitive nature with other nations who use a single-desk system in the marketing of their commodities. My perception is we get the short end of that stick because it takes us so long to deal with State, and with Treasury and Ag in securing a sale and issuing a credit so that we can capture a market. Pakistan, in particular, sticks out in my mind. I think we have lost several hundred million dollars' worth of sales to other competing countries, because we have been slow to pull the trigger, so to speak, and I am frustrated by that.

I think the testimony we have taken here is, we have got to work better on that, and we are trying our best to have some seamlessness between the agencies. But, again, respectfully I refer to the State Department. I noticed in the newspaper this morning, the Washington Post, that Mr. Reich as under secretary made a rather negative comment about ag sales to Cuba. I know he has a secondary motivation to make those comments. And some of my colleagues may disagree with me on this issue, but I happen to think it is a market that is available to our farmers to take that money from this Communist dictator, and in turn give him, I should say the country, the people of Cuba, our American products that are superior to those that are grown in China and Vietnam.

So I am going to get beyond this in a little while and deal with it later, with respect to Mr. Reich's exclamations, but it seems to me we are missing the boat if we have State Department, Treasury Department, and Ag Department not coordinating and communicating well, and one agency frustrating the decision making that needs to be done to capture a market to help our farmers. I know

you have worked in the rice industry and the apple industry. Well, they are going to buy a thousand metric tons of apples from my State, and 20,000 metric tons of peas. That means a lot to our farmers.

So having vented here a little bit, maybe you could give me your impression or the Committee your impression about the feasibility of really doing something substantive to have this seamless policy occur and capture sales and markets abroad, which is your job.

CAPTURING OVERSEAS SALES

Dr. PENN. Do you want to answer that?

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Or anybody, not just you, I mean, whoever wants to answer it.

Dr. PENN. Congressman, let me say that Administrator Terpstra is in her ninth day on the job, and so we want to save her for a later date.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. I am sorry. Forgive me. Forgive me. Does anybody else care to comment?

Dr. PENN. Just give her a little grace period, and then she will be all yours, but today we will protect her. [Laughter.]

Mr. NETHERCUTT. I am respectful in my questioning, but I just think it is a big problem, and we need to try to capture markets.

Dr. PENN. Let me ask you, help me understand what you mean in the first part of the question about the lack of coordination among the departments in capturing markets.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. The single-desk mentality of the Canadians and the Australians for sure, they virtually sit next to each other, and they say, "Let us cut through all of the bureaucracy, and let us go get this sale. And if Pakistan tenders, let us go get it, and we will grant the credits, and we will counter whatever needs to be done by others, and we will get the sale." That is what I mean.

And it seems to us by the time you make the decision to secure a sale and issue the credit, you have got to get State to approve, and then you have got to get Treasury to approve, and by then, too late, lost the sale.

Dr. PENN. The export credit programs. I did not understand the reference at the beginning there.

Well, I am going to ask Mary Chambliss, you know, she has been here a long time, and I would just say we will try to do better next year, but I will let her answer. [Laughter.]

I will let her respond.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. I do not want you to wait until next year. We will follow up after the hearing, but go ahead.

Ms. CHAMBLISS. Thank you, Congressman.

Maybe I can shed just a little bit of light because you have mentioned a complex of issues, I think, the State trading versus the situation in Pakistan. I am familiar with the situation that occurred in Pakistan when the Australians got the wheat business. I think that is what you are referring to, right?

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Yes.

EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Ms. CHAMBLISS. We do have the export credit guarantees, our GSM program. Just for the record, we do not seek interagency ap-

proval on the GSM programs. We, in the Department, are responsible. We do seek information from other agencies, particularly Treasury, on the financial situation of a country because we are incurring risk on behalf of the American taxpayers, so it is part of a process, but we do that early in the year, and we announce lines.

We shared your disappointment. We made some special efforts in the GSM program with Pakistan at that point in time to extend the length of time of the guarantee. We did a number of things that we sincerely hoped would assure that that purchase came to the United States. At the end of the day, the Pakistani financial analysis believed that they got a better deal with the Australians. What all of the components of the deal were, I do not know, but we certainly did have the program out there to respond quickly. I think we generally can with the GSM program. So just so you know it does not go through an interagency process.

In countering our colleagues in the State Trading Enterprise—STE arena, obviously, as Secretary Penn has noted, one of our objectives in the next Doha Round is discipline on STEs, is transparency of what is happening. I think that is what we need as much as anything to understand how to counter that, so we are going to continue to work on that aspect.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Thank you.

Thank you for your forbearance, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Nethercutt.

Mr. Nethercutt should wear a badge of honor for always advocating opening more markets for our producers in this country. I think there is not a year that goes by or a week that goes by that he is not pushing very hard for that.

I believe Ms. Kaptur has a couple of remaining questions, and I will yield to her at this time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Penn, I will look forward to hearing from you on which of your accounts would be the most important to augment to make USDA's impact in the foreign policy arena more significant. I have also asked, if you could, to please give us your perspective on Russia and Ukraine and the Department's approach in those two countries over the next few years.

I have asked you on the Chiapas situation for comments. I forgot to also request, though I mentioned it, Lebanon, and your recommendations on what we do to try to replace the fields that have been burned, the hashish fields, and what actions we might take or how we organize ourselves to address that situation, which has been lingering for a very, very long time.

## BIOFUEL

I wanted to shift gears, if I might, on the domestic front. My own view is that one of the reasons that we have this situation that we are dealing with in Central Asia and the Middle East is for too long oil and petroleum imports have been an excuse for our foreign policy. That is my own perspective, others may disagree, but I have some numbers to support that. In the past year, I think we had about a $60-billion trade deficit in petroleum which continues to be a large and growing share of our overall international trade deficit.

I have been as strong an advocate as I know how for the development of biofuels. I am not the only person supporting this. Senator Lugar has been a real leader in our country in this regard. In fact, his article I commend to you that was written in Foreign Policy magazine, 1999, along with former CIA Director James Woolsey, called, "The New Petroleum." I put it in the Congressional Record again last Tuesday evening. But it talks about the absolutely critical need for us to move more quickly in the biofuels arena.

I would like to ask you, in the testimony that you have presented today and as you look at the future in terms of what you had jurisdiction over, what in your submission today deals with a new fuels future for America based in agriculture. I would also like to ask you to comment or any of your associates on the $150 million that was put in the Commodity Credit Corporation account for ethanol and biofuels over the last year or so and how that has been used.

Dr. PENN. Let me just respond to the last point first.

As you noted, there has been a 2-year program funded from CCC for $150 million each year to encourage additional production of biofuels and at the same time to utilize the products of American agriculture. The first year of that program has been completed, and it did result in additional fuel production and the utilization of agricultural products.

The second year is just under way. I think that the allocations were just made, Jim, and the proposals accepted——

Mr. LITTLE. Last week.

Dr. PENN [continuing]. Last week. So I am pretty timely here. The second year of that program is being unfolded. I think the only change from the first year is that the rendering industry was included for participation in the second year. So that program is well under way.

Now the scene shifts to the farm bill, and as you know, there has been lots and lots of discussion about an energy title in the farm bill, about biofuels, renewable fuels, and at USDA we have been very involved in the energy area. We have been very actively involved, especially through the Office of the Chief Economist, and so we have had a lot of input with the Agriculture Committees as these discussions have taken place.

We have tried to look at what might be some novel and unique ideas and some cost-efficient ways to do exactly what you are suggesting, to encourage greater development of renewable fuels as a new market for agriculture. I mean, we have had the food market for a long time, and here is an industrial product market that could be expanded.

So there is a lot of activity in that area, and I think at this point the objective is accepted. The idea is to find programs that are workable, that are cost-effective ways to use the taxpayers' money.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would urge you, though I have been unsuccessful myself in this regard, to engage in some discussions with the Department of Interior and the Strategic Petroleum Reserve administrators over there. Because we must spend—I do not remember the number any more—it is over $175 million a year just for maintenance of storage of our reserves.

I have proposed amendments several years in the Appropriations Committee to swap some of the oil in the reserve and use the pro-

ceeds to purchase biofuels. If we had done that 3 years ago we would have doubled ethanol and biodiesel production in this country. The excuse we are given by Interior is, "Well, you know, first of all, it is not our mandate," but the other one is, "Well, we cannot store it. There are problems with ethanol. There are problems with biodiesel." We all know there are problems everywhere, but the point is we are frozen in the petroleum age, we cannot get out of it, and USDA has to help lead us out of it.

And if there is any way you could even spend some time over there and talk to some of those folks, even encourage them to use soy diesel in some of the vehicles that they power, and by the way our Forest Service does not do a very good job of that. We asked them that question when they were up here the other day, and they are one of the biggest buyers of vehicles in this country. They are not even ethanol and biofuels conscious. It is a part of the Department of Agriculture, so I cannot even imagine what part of Interior is thinking, but I just wanted to encourage you along these lines.

Could you be a little more specific to tell me, of the purchases that were made, what really happens? What really happens when CCC expends those dollars?

Dr. PENN. I am going to ask Mr. Little to provide you with the details.

Mr. LITTLE. Companies which produce biodiesel fuel enter into an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation where, if they are going to increase production of biodiesel from eligible commodities, we will reimburse them for part of their increased purchase of eligible commodities. So, in 2001, we were able to increase the use of eligible commodities. We increased the production of biodiesel fuel by 6.4 million gallons by purchasing 4.6 million bushels of soybeans.

Dr. PENN. We basically subsidize the price of the feedstock. So we make it cheaper to buy the feedstock, whether it be corn or soybeans or whatever, so that they can produce additional product. This has to be new production, not what they were doing last year, but an expanded amount, and we make it feasible for them to do that.

Ms. KAPTUR. So you are saying, if you have an ethanol plant in Minnesota or Indiana, that you somehow make it cheaper for them to buy their feedstock that goes into the process?

Dr. PENN. That is exactly right, if they are going to expand their capacity, if they are going to expand output, so that we get new output. We do not want to just subsidize the output that they are already doing, but we want to encourage them, as you suggested, to produce more.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I take it you want to ask some questions or turn it over to Mr. Nethercutt.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Nethercutt has a remaining question or two as well.

Did you have additional questions?

Ms. KAPTUR. I do, but I am happy to yield to him.

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Nethercutt.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Little, I want to commend to you Jim Fitzgerald, who is doing a great job out in our part of the country with FSA and the good committee. He is a fine good and really is committed to the Agency. He wants to do a good job, and so you have got a good man out there.

RISK MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

I would say, Mr. Davidson, it seems to me that the risk management education for farmers is a good thing and that maybe the best way to implement is through the extension system. I think the extension system can do a good job in helping our farmers with their risk management. Would you agree with that? Does that make sense to you?

Mr. DAVIDSON. I think you are correct. It is something that is in place right now. There is a relationship.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Right.

Mr. DAVIDSON. There is a trust, and to the extent that that can be a good delivery system, we would like to use it. We have done quite a bit in expanding the education system over the last little while, as prior legislation has encouraged us, and you have provided us funds to do, and I am pleased to say that we have spent those funds wisely.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Are you encouraged by the progress that has been made in risk management for farmers in the education part of it?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Well, I think education is the foundation of risk management. If the farmers are not aware of ways in which they can deal with the many risks that are presented to them, we can help them out.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. No, my question is are you satisfied with the progress that has been made so far?

Mr. DAVIDSON. No, I do not think we ever should be satisfied.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. So you think there is more we can do?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Do you have some plans for this year?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Yes, I will provide the plans for the record.

[The information follows:]

RMA is planning to establish educational partnerships for crop insurance and risk management education programs this year, enlisting the assistance of State agriculture departments, universities, and other public and private agricultural organizations. The first program will reach U.S. producers of speciality crops and underserved commodities with broad risk management training, and the second will reach agricultural producers in 15 underserved States with a program focused on crop insurance education and information.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. One final question or comment.

Ms. Chambliss, I appreciate your comments about the whole trade situation. I think the fact that in light of the legal embargo that was imposed on Pakistan 4 years ago that the Congress turned around and lifted in the aftermath of their testing perhaps can be credited in some part with the cooperation that our country has received from Pakistan in our latest war effort.

So my point to you is, and to all of you, is I think agriculture is a national security issue. And relationships, and trade relationships, and capturing markets, and granting credit, all of that has

a benefit to our national security because we do not know what we are going to need downstream.

I will also, Dr. Penn, I noticed the comments that you made in Australia, with respect to the relationship between Australia and the United States, and the relative assistance that our farmers receive versus the Australians. Frankly, I think the Australians, as you indicated, have a pretty good deal. They are getting a benefit as it relates to dealing with markets around the world, and we have to be a very tough competitor, and that is why I think vehicles like EEP may be necessary and other tactics that we might have to encourage sales and prevail over the competitive nature of the world markets. So I appreciate your thinking through that as you do your job well.

Dr. PENN. Thank you.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you all.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Nethercutt.

Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SYMPOSIUM ON BIOFUELS

I wanted to invite Dr. Penn and any of your associates to a conference, actually a symposium, that Congressman Nick Smith of Michigan and I are hosting at the Ohio-Michigan border on the subject of biofuels. We are looking for which individuals from USDA we could invite who could present a complete picture of what USDA is doing in the area of building a new energy future for America. We were not quite sure who to put on that invitation list, but we are exceedingly interested in the topic.

Obviously, Mr. Smith serves on the authorizing committee as the chairman of the Research Subcommittee. I sit over here, and we have a region vitally interested in this question. As I listened to your comments about the CCC, for example, and its role in biofuels, yesterday we had the transit authorities of our State in our offices, and my own local transit authority is saying to me, "Marcy, we will make biofuels, in order to help contribute to a new future for America, 20 percent of the volume we purchase annually. What do we buy, and where do we buy it, and are our engines properly suited? Will the Cummins engine work with soy diesel?"

I said, "Do not ask me." But those are the questions, and we want to get that specific, and we want to aggregate demand. We want to help to build this industry in our region. We want your help in how to do it. So, if there is any way you can think about who at USDA might be the best persons to work with us, we would be most grateful.

I wanted to turn, if I might, just for a second to a continuing concern of mine which the Secretary has been sensitive to, and that is if you look at the overall budget of USDA, two-thirds of it is in nutrition programs and a third of it in production agriculture programs. It has been a continuing cause of mine to get the nutrition side of USDA to talk to the production side of USDA, and it is very hard to do.

SENIOR FARMERS MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM

Example: Yesterday I was out in my community at a major announcement of our Senior Farmers Market Nutrition program for this summer, and we had all of the farmers, potato growers, and apple growers, and vegetable producers. I was asked questions like, "Well, can we sell cider, if we sell apples? Can we sell honey?"

I said, "I do not think so, but I have got to go back to Washington and check." And this Senior Farmers Market Nutrition program is so popular with specialty crop producers. These are not necessarily row crop producers, but they are the farmers that live in our area. What is very interesting about them is they do not get any subsidies from the Government because they are specialty crop producers, but they are the ones that provided the food to our food banks. They donate their commodities, and there is no Federal program—if there is one, let me know—where they get credit or a payment for donating food to the food banks. The food chains, for the most part, do not. When we put out a plea across our community to help feed the hungry, the farmers come forward.

And so when I see the very same people who donated to our food banks being the ones that benefit from the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition program or the WIC Farmers Market program, I know I have hit a home run.

And so, Mr. Secretary, my explanation this morning is, A, to inform you of how those programs impact, but they are so terribly small. The Senior Farmers Market Nutrition program, according to legislation we passed last year, asked the Commodity Credit Corporation to expend approximately $15 million, and then we appropriated an additional $10-, For a total of $25 million. It is really nothing across the country, and I have letters here from Congresswoman Clayton that I am going to submit for the record.

[The information follows:]

EVA M. CLAYTON
1ST DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA

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AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, OVERSIGHT, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
RANKING MEMBER:
GENERAL FARM COMMODITIES, RESOURCE CONSERVATION, AND CREDIT

BUDGET

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
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March 13, 2002

Congressman Henry Bonilla
Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture
2362 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur
Ranking Democrat
Appropriations Subcomittee on Agiculture
2362 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Bonilla and Ranking Member Kaptur:

I am writing to you today to urge you to pursue the release of $15 million in discretionary Commodity Credit Corporation authority for the purpose of funding the Senior Farmers Market Program. I am aware that the Secretary of Agriculture has, in the past, used discretionary authority for this purpose and I am hopeful that you can work with Secretary Veneman to do the same for FY 2003.

The Senior Farmers Market Program is an important example of the critical link between our nation's agricultural producers and needy Americans struggling to put food on the table. The Senior Farmers Market Program provides low-income senior citizens, among the most vulnerable of Americans, with nutritionally valuable fruits and vegetables. In so doing, it also provides farmers, especially producers of specialty crops who have traditionally benefited little from USDA assistance, with another valuable market, and thus, one more way to ensure their livelihoods.

The Senior Farmers Market Program has proven itself to be a valuable and popular program in the few short years of its existence. The Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture has already recognized this by directing, in the FY 2002 Agriculture Appropriations conference report, the Department of Agriculture to pursue past policy by once again releasing discretionary funding for the Senior Farmers Market Program.

I appreciate your past leadership on this issue and urge you to continue to work with the Department of Agriculture to ensure the continuation of the Senior Farmers Market Program. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance in this regard.

Sincerely,

Eva M. Clayton

Eva M. Clayton
Member of Congress

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I have information from other States where we cannot expand these programs.

Mr. Little knows the trouble that our farmers are in, in every single region of this country. These programs put real dollars into their pocket. They deal directly with consumers. They need to be expanded. We need to find a way to do that. We can feed the people in our community who do not have enough money to purchase good fruits and vegetables, and we need to find direct income sources for our farmers. There are not better programs that I have found anywhere.

My question to you is why does the Department appear to be hesitant in expending funds out of CCC to expand the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition program this year and for next year?

Dr. PENN. Well, let me say that is an unusual program in that its genesis is on the food assistance side of the Department, not on the farm or commodity side of the Department, as you suggest. So the responsibility for the program is in another mission area, but like you I have heard only good things about the program. Virtually everybody who talks about it says good things.

The State Commissioners of Agriculture met a couple of weeks ago, as you know, and I saw several of them, and almost to the person they mentioned what a great program it was in their area.

We do have under consideration at the current time some supplementary funding, funding that would augment the amount that has been appropriated. That is in the decision process within the Department, but as you know, we have to make recommendations to OMB and go through the interagency process to get all of the approvals for that. We are in the process of doing that at the current time.

Ms. KAPTUR. I believe, Mr. Secretary, that that is under your jurisdiction. I might be incorrect in my understanding, but——

Dr. PENN. Well, let us ask Mr. Dewhurst, who seems to know all of these arcane matters here.

Mr. DEWHURST. The CCC funds that help support that program, of course, come out of this jurisdiction, but the overall management of the program is charged to the Food and Nutrition Service. So it is a mixed responsibility.

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, all right, then I think it is important, and I will place on the record, nine programs that were not funded: Connecticut, Florida, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Grand Traverse Indian Nations in Michigan and now Wisconsin, along with States like my own only having the program operating in one region because the squeaky wheel gets the oil.

But the point is, and I think the fact that it is interjurisdictional within the Department is a very important issue because this gets back to my question of the Nutrition side of Ag being able to talk to the Production side of Ag, and the Farm Service Agency can do a whole lot to help to cause these discussions to occur at the local level.

I wanted to mention, also, other programs like the School Breakfast and Lunch programs, our Temporary Emergency Assistance Feeding programs. When the Department bids on those programs or sends money to the States, believe me they do not talk to the

farmers. The farmers never get plugged into the equation, maybe one or two places in America, but for the most part, farmers are not encouraged, through the mechanisms at USDA, to use in my State the hundreds of millions of dollars that come down over a 5-year period to provide even apples, apples into a school lunch program.

I know this is not under your jurisdiction only, but it is a huge problem, and it is a source of income to our farmers. Yesterday, I had apple people come up to me, Ohio apple people, and talking about why was it so difficult? And I said, "You know why it is so difficult? Because when the money comes down from Washington, it goes to the Ohio State Department of Education." They know nothing about agriculture. So it is not even in their mission. Their mission is feeding children, but how do you make the connection?

One farmer said to me, "Well, Marcy, you know, I got some money years ago under the TEFAP program. I provided some commodities. Whatever happened to that program?"

I said, "Well, it still exists. You mean, they have not been in touch with you?"

There is something missing in the juncture between your side of Ag and the other side of Ag, and I am just highlighting it since you are all new, and you can really do something about it, and you have new energy and new vision.

And it needs to get right down into that county office. They have got to see this as an opportunity and they have to bid on it. In some cases, it will work; in some cases, they do not have processing capabilities for some of the foods that are required. But I am telling you we are missing the boat because the bulk of the money that goes out is in the nutrition programs. They have got to meet your producers, and that is not happening, for the most part.

That is it for me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

I want to thank all of you who have appeared before us today and for your patience and willingness to answer all of our questions.

Steve, thank you for always sitting there. Sometimes we do not ask much of you, but you are always there when we need you, and we appreciate that very much.

Mr. DEWHURST. Thank you.

Mr. BONILLA. You help us in our process as we put our bill together, and we will be interacting with you beyond today's hearing. I appreciate your cooperation and look forward to putting together a good bill this year, in a bipartisan way, that will help producers and all of the beneficiaries of our programs through this bill.

Thank you very much.

Dr. PENN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. The subcommittee stands adjourned.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. BONILLA

SETTLEMENT OF DISCRIMINATION LAWSUITS

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe the impacts of the Pigford consent decree on agency resources, including any unexpected financial obligations, employee resource adjustments and impacts in program delivery for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Response: The following table reflects FY 2001 and FY 2002 estimated FSA administrative costs for consent decree activities related to the Pigford vs. USDA lawsuit. For FY 2001 and FY 2002, the staff year costs associated with consent decree activities have not been out-of-pocket costs since the work performed used existing agency field level employees at both the Headquarters and the field offices. Although not at the levels seen in FY 2000, this has necessarily diverted agency staff from their normal duties of loan making, loan servicing, and completing other ongoing FSA workload. Additional administrative costs to the agency include travel and per diem for FSA employees assembling and documenting claims at Headquarters, and associated overtime costs. In addition to these FSA employee-related costs, the agency has funded contractor costs for adjudication, litigation support, and independent monitoring, amounting to approximately $19.5 million for FY 2001 and $14.5 million for FY 2002. These unbudgeted costs were partially offset by $15.4 million in FY 2001 provided in Title VIII of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387.

For FY 2003, we anticipate that the need to use FSA personnel will diminish greatly for the Pigford consent decree, but that contractor costs, particularly for the independent monitoring and litigation support, will continue through FY 2003.

Consent Decree Administrative Costs
(Dollars in Millions)

| | FY 2001 | FY 2002 |
|---|---|---|
| Staff Year Costs | $3.2 | $4.7 |
| Travel and Per Diem | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Overtime | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Contracts and Agreements | 19.5 | 14.5 |
| TOTAL | $28.6 | $25.4 |
| Staff Years | 53 | 73 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a summary of the claims received, processed and paid including numbers and settlement amounts. What is the average payment made to date?

Response: Individuals have two distinctly different routes they can take to settle their claims that we refer to as Tracks A and B. On Track A, the decisions on the claims are made by the adjudicator. Claimants who prevail on this track receive $50,000 cash, debt relief on loans identified by the adjudicator, and priority consideration for 5 years for one operating loan, one farm ownership loan, and one inventory property. On Track B, decisions are made by an arbitrator after an oral hearing lasting no more than 8 hours, during which both the class member and USDA can present evidence. There is no limit as to how much a claimant who prevails on this track can receive.

As of February 28, 2002, 21,358 Track A claims have been received. All of these claims have been forwarded to the adjudicator for a decision. The adjudicator has decided 21,319 of these cases, with 60.3 percent of the decisions being in favor of the claimant. In terms of payments made under Track A, 12,315 checks have been paid that total $615,750,000.

USDA is currently awaiting information on the status of an additional 88,041 late-filed claims. All late-filed claims are reviewed by the arbitrator to determine if the reason for filing late is valid. Based upon the arbitrator's previous reviews of late files, USDA anticipates that fewer than 4 percent of the late-filed claims will be accepted. If that holds true, USDA will see approximately 3,521 additional claims. However, of the 96 percent that are rejected, USDA anticipates 90 to 95 percent will submit requests for adjudicator reconsideration.

As of February 28, 2002, 188 Track B claims have been received. Previously, there were 198 Track B claims; however 10 decided to withdraw and pursue the Track A option. We do not know the number of claims presented to the arbitrator as these cases are handled by the Department of Justice. Approximately 58 cash awards have been made totaling $10,233,300, with an average payment of $176,436.

Mr. Bonilla: How long does it take to process claims since the decree was issued?

Response: The law firm of Poorman-Douglas certifies individuals as members of the class and forwards class claims to USDA. From the date USDA receives a copy of the claim from Poorman-Douglas, USDA has 60 days to review the claim and provide all information in USDA records concerning the claimant's allegations to the adjudicator. The Consent Decree ordered the adjudicator to decide the case within 30 days of receiving the material required to be submitted by the class member, along with any material submitted by USDA. USDA then reviews the adjudicators's decision to ensure that no clear errors have been made; this review takes approximately one week. Upon notification from USDA that it has reviewed the claim, the Department of Justice wires funds to the facilitator to pay $50,000 for each prevailing claim. Between June of 1999 and March of 2001 the average time for USDA to complete its review on approximately 19,500 claims and forward the claimants' files to the adjudicator was approximately 39 days. During the same time frame, the approximate average time for the adjudicator to make a decision on the claims was 131 days. Average days do not include approximately 2,000 claims on which USDA requested an extension during the Christmas holiday in 1999.

In addition to the adjudicator making decisions, the April 4, 2000, court order identified an independent monitor and clearly outlined the monitor's duties. One of the primary duties is to review petitions that are submitted by the claimants and/or USDA. Once a decision has been made on the claim, both USDA and the claimants have 120 days to request a review by the monitor if they feel a clear and manifest error has occurred in the adjudication of the claim.

As of March 27, 2002, USDA has responded to 2,192 petitions submitted by the claimants and has submitted another 611 petitions to the monitor for consideration. There were approximately 4,530 petitions initially submitted to the monitor. Of that, there are approximately 1,000 *pro se* petitions that will be submitted. The court orders did not place a time limit on the reexamination directed by the monitor. As of March 27, 2002, the number of petitions that have been reviewed by the monitor is 537. Of that, the monitor has directed reexamination on 291. The adjudicator has made a decision on 26 of the 291 that have been referred. USDA has not received the decisions made by the adjudicator.

ADP EXPENDITURES

Mr. Bonilla: Are you planning to make CCC ADP related expenditures in fiscal year 2002 or 2003? Please describe.

Response: Section 161 of the 1996 Farm Bill (1996 Act) significantly limits the use of CCC funds for operating expenses. CCC no longer has authority to purchase personal property, except within authorized limitations. CCC spending for equipment or services relating to automated data processing (ADP), information technologies or related items (including telecommunications equipment and computer hardware and software, but excluding reimbursable agreements), was limited by the 1996 Act to $170 million in FY 1996, and $275 million for fiscal years 1997 through 2002, unless additional amounts were provided in advance in appropriation acts. Subsequent legislation further reduced the cap to $188 million. The balance at the end of FY 2002 was $2.036 million, most of which was obligated for maintenance and operations services in FY 2001. The remaining balance of the ADP cap is $89,518, all of which will be obligated in FY 2002.

EQUIPMENT PURCHASES

Mr. Bonilla: Provide a table showing the amount of CCC funds used for equipment purchases and other ADP related costs for the last ten years, including estimates for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EQUIPMENT (REGULAR & ADP) AND OTHER ADP RELATED COSTS FUNDED BY CCC
FY 1988-2001 ACTUALS AND FY 2002 AND FY 2003 ESTIMATES
(full dollars)

| | FY 1988 ACTUAL | FY 1989 ACTUAL | FY 1990 ACTUAL | FY 1991 ACTUAL | FY 1992 ACTUAL | FY 1993 ACTUAL | FY 1994 ACTUAL | FY 1995 ACTUAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Equipment - CCC | 4,659,002 | 7,716,614 | 10,238,835 | 5,934,364 | 15,348,665 | 6,208,352 | 5,429,364 | 13,716,592 |
| ADP Equipment - CCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,543,782 | 45,917,735 |
| Total CCC Equipment | 4,659,002 | 7,716,614 | 10,238,835 | 5,934,364 | 15,348,665 | 6,208,352 | 16,973,146 | 59,634,327 |
| Info Share Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 643,759 |
| TOTAL EQUIPMENT - CCC | 4,659,002 | 7,716,614 | 10,238,835 | 5,934,364 | 15,348,665 | 6,208,352 | 16,973,146 | 60,278,086 |
| II. OTHER ADP RELATED COSTS: | | | | | | | | |
| Space/Site Prep./Utilities | 113,667 | 119,939 | 126,162 | 129,807 | 109,913 | 109,361 | 0 | 0 |
| Supplies/Transportation | 294,208 | 431,048 | 501,000 | 665,263 | 439657 | 1,085,131 | 1,198,131 | 1,844,226 |
| Commercial Services | 24,260,430 | 27,884,344 | 23,072,000 | 21,521,796 | 26,472,158 | 27,858,848 | 28,839,608 | 29,436,803 |
| Inter/Intra Agency Services | 2,769,726 | 2,548,402 | 2,499,000 | 1,287,718 | 743,170 | 933,159 | 9,628,048 | 2,241,000 |
| Subtotal | 27,456,033 | 30,983,733 | 26,188,162 | 23,604,584 | 27,764,898 | 29,986,519 | 34,662,787 | 33,523,829 |
| INFO SHARE - OTHER COSTS | | | | | | | | |
| Legacy System | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fast Track | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 959403 |
| Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 959,403 |
| TOTAL OTHER COSTS | 27,456,033 | 30,983,733 | 26,188,162 | 23,604,584 | 27,764,898 | 29,986,519 | 34,662,787 | 34,483,232 |
| GRAND TOTAL, CCC | 32,117,035 | 38,700,347 | 36,436,997 | 30,538,948 | 43,113,563 | 36,194,871 | 53,635,933 | 94,761,318 |

| | FY 1996 ACTUAL | FY 1997 ACTUAL | FY 1998 ACTUAL | FY 1999 ACTUAL | FY 2000 ACTUAL | FY 2001 ACTUAL | FY 2002 ESTIMATE | FY 2003 ESTIMATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. EQUIPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Equipment - CCC | 7,033,727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ADP Equipment - CCC | 87,235,770 | 6,240,229 | 29,122,730 | 10,703,563 | 348,596 | 233,901 | 0 | 0 |
| Total CCC Equipment | 94,269,497 | 6,240,229 | 29,122,730 | 10,703,563 | 348,596 | 233,901 | 0 | 0 |
| Info Share Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL CCC EQUIPMENT | 94,269,497 | 6,240,229 | 29,122,730 | 10,703,563 | 348,596 | 233,901 | 0 | 0 |
| II. OTHER ADP RELATED COSTS | | | | | | | | |
| Space/Site Prep./Utilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supplies/Transportation | 1,988,662 | 834,414 | 898,435 | 1,484,201 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial Services | 54,468,169 | 29,071,364 | 50,601,905 | 35,328,300 | 21,327,148 | 1,715,595 | 89,518 | 0 |
| Inter/Intra Agency Services | 5,160,828 | 3,357,217 | 3,157,826 | 1,052,650 | 1,200,000 | 3,055,000 | 0 | 0 |
| SCIT (KY) | 103,849 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 61,711,508 | 33,262,995 | 54,658,166 | 37,865,151 | 22,527,149 | 4,770,595 | 89,518 | 0 |
| INFO SHARE - OTHER COSTS | | | | | | | | |
| Legacy System | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fast Track | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL OTHER COSTS | 61,711,508 | 33,262,995 | 54,658,166 | 37,865,151 | 22,527,149 | 4,770,595 | 89,518 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTAL, CCC | 155,981,005 | 39,503,224 | 83,780,896 | 48,568,714 | 22,875,745 | 5,004,496 | 89,518 | 0 |
| Less Regular Equipment | 7,033,727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Less Inter/Intra Agency Reimbursable Agreements | 6,033,615 | 3,357,217 | 3,157,826 | 1,052,650 | 1,200,000 | 3,055,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ADP Cap Obligations | 143,913,663 | 36,146,007 | 80,623,070 | 47,516,064 | 21,675,745 | 1,949,496 | 89,518 | 0 |

## BOLL WEEVIL ERADICATION LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: For the record, please provide the number and dollar amount of boll weevil eradication loans for fiscal years 2001 through 2003 and provide a brief explanation of why fiscal year 2002 and 2003 estimates do not have a subsidy associated with them.

Response: In FY 2001, FSA made seven boll weevil eradication loans totaling $94 million. These loans, which are made to producers and State governmental agencies, facilitate boll weevil eradication activities for hundreds of farmers. Demand for boll weevil eradication loan assistance is expected to be strong in FY 2002; we anticipate making 9 loans in this area and that the entire $100 million program level will be used.

The subsidy estimates are generated by a USDA-developed model that uses various financial and economic factors and assumptions to project program costs. Two of the key variables in the model are loan interest rates and loan losses. The interest rate charged on the loans is one-half of one percent above the government's cost of money, and there have been no loan losses in the program. As a result, the model projects that no subsidy will be required to support boll weevil eradication loans made in FY 2002 or FY 2003.

## SALARIES & EXPENSES

Mr. Bonilla: Does the current funding for fiscal year 2002 fully fund the agency's anticipated staffing and workload requirements?

Response: The funding is sufficient to maintain all existing Federal staff and all county level non-Federal permanent staff. The fiscal year end deadline of many of the disaster programs implemented in FY 2001 required county office staff to turn all their energies toward administering those programs. As a result, some regular ongoing activities such as compliance had to be carried in to FY 2002. State offices have been allowed to manage temporary staff based on the current and carryover workload needs.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a detailed breakdown of the advances and reimbursements reflected in the consolidated salaries and expenses account for fiscal years 2001 through 2003.

[The information follows:]

**FY 2003 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**
**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**
Salaries and Expenses
Advances and Reimbursements
FY 2001 - FY 2003
($000)

| | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Current Estimate | FY 2003 Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMS, Commodity Purchase Services | $861 | $765 | $780 |
| FNS, Commodity Purchase Services | 1,661 | 1,728 | 1,762 |
| Sale of Aerial Photography | 2,032 | 5,100 | 5,233 |
| Flying Contracts | 8,248 | 8,219 | 8,219 |
| Basic Contract Amount | (7,586) | (7,610) | (7,610) |
| Administrative Charge | (660) | (609) | (609) |
| Office Space, Common Services, Support - Other Agencies | 45,157 | 45,357 | 46,264 |
| RD, LAN/WAN/Voice Project | 959 | 0 | 0 |
| NRCS, LAN/WAN/Voice Project | 1,549 | 0 | 0 |
| FAS Administrative Services | 6,992 | 7,233 | 7,233 |
| RMA Administrative Services | 4,000 | 4,148 | 4,310 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,304 | 521 | 535 |
| **Sub-Total** | $72,763 | $73,071 | $74,335 |
| Measurement Services | 6,642 | 7,455 | 7,455 |
| Other County | 579 | 587 | 587 |
| MISC COF Administrative Costs | 2,464 | 1,844 | 1,475 |
| Pork Checkoff Program (CCC) | (404) | (0) | (0) |
| Lamb Meat Adjust. Assistance Program (AMS) | (0) | (1,617) | (1,473) |
| Tobacco Referendum (Tobacco Assoc, Inc) | (3) | (0) | (0) |
| Potato Diversion Program (AMS) | (68) | (0) | (0) |
| 30 Amp Conversion Project (OCIO) | (0) | (25) | (0) |
| ARPA Training (RMA) | (1,989) | (0) | (0) |
| Soil Water Cons. & Ag. Mgmt. Assist. Prog. (NRCS) | (0) | (2) | (2) |
| **Sub-Total COF** | $9,685 | $9,686 | $9,517 |
| **SUB-TOTAL Non-Warehouse** | $82,448 | $82,757 | $83,852 |
| User Fees - Warehouse | | | |
| Federal | 4,910 | 5,613 | 5,904 |
| Non-Federal | 2,062 | 2,729 | 2,870 |
| **Sub-Total User Fees** | $6,972 | $8,342 | $8,774 |
| **SUB-TOTAL** | $89,420 | $91,099 | $92,626 |
| Service Fees | | | |
| Loan Services | 10,662 | 10,852 | 8,832 |
| **Sub-Total Service Fees** | $10,662 | $10,852 | $8,832 |
| **TOTAL** a/ | **$100,082** | **$101,951** | **$101,458** |
| a/ Excludes Credit Reform Transfers | | | |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account (Guarantees) | $588 | $790 | $834 |
| P.L. 480 Program Account (Direct) | 813 | 972 | 1,026 |
| ACIF Program Account | 264,731 | 272,595 | 279,176 |
| Emerg. Loan for Seed Producers | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | $266,332 | $274,357 | $281,036 |

Mr. Bonilla: For the record, please provide a detailed explanation of your travel costs for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Response: FSA's Federal travel costs for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003 include ongoing requirements for:

- automation activities
- agency-sponsored project teams and program activities
- EEO activities, including compliance reviews
- program outreach efforts
- financial management functions mandated by the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act and the Chief Financial Officers Act
- reviews/team meetings on development of user/system specifications for agency programs and E-government activities
- improving loan servicing in the field
- carrying out the coordination, delivery, support and oversight for the goespatial information systems initiative (GIS).

FSA's State office Federal travel comprises about 70 percent of the total agency travel costs which include travel for district directors, farm loan personnel, and program oversight and administrative personnel. Federal travel from State and county level offices is necessary to perform essential field site visits for such purposes as weather-related emergencies, program compliance, program training, and ongoing requirements for farm loan personnel in the field to support the delivery of farm loan programs in all county offices. Farm loan teams normally service a multi-county area.

OBJECT CLASS 41

Mr. Bonilla: Provide a detailed breakout of object class 41, Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions, for fiscal years 2001 through 2003.

[The information follows:]

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
BREAKDOWN OF OBJECT CLASS 41
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003
($000)

| | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Estimate | FY 2003 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency Conservation Program | $38,337 | $95,147 | $43,830 |
| Dairy Indemnity Program | 22 | 100 | 1,436 |
| ACIF Program Account | 160,955 | 214,005 | 239,744 |
| ACIF non-recoverable loan costs | 4,300 | 8,000 | 8,000 |
| State Mediation Grants | 2,993 | 3,493 | 4,000 |
| Subtotal | 206,607 | 320,745 | 297,010 |
| FSA S&E Account (County Offices) | 651,336 | 659,474 | 709,908 |
| TOTAL | $857,943 | $980,219 | $1,006,918 |

CCC-FUNDED CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing fiscal year 2001 expenditures by State for each of the CCC-financed conservation programs.

[The information follows:]

**CCC-Funded Conservation Programs**
**FY 2001 Expenditures**

| State | Conservation Reserve Program | Farmland Protection Program | Environmental Quality Incentives Program | Wetlands Reserve Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $23,704,520 | | $1,975,966 | $197,233 |
| Alaska | 996,125 | | 46,008 | |
| American Samoa | | | -700 | |
| Arizona | 295 | | 2,563,892 | |
| Arkansas | 7,406,617 | | 2,607,809 | 6,530,962 |
| California | 4,072,926 | 1,129,000 | 3,664,563 | 15,050,720 |
| Colorado | 70,533,716 | 991,818 | 4,046,954 | 404,519 |
| Connecticut | 25,917 | | 324,173 | |
| Delaware | 569,321 | | 609,062 | 4,581 |
| Florida | 3,183,411 | | 2,218,365 | 12,214,153 |
| Georgia | 17,004,780 | | 2,131,944 | 285,441 |
| Hawaii | 492 | | 385,010 | 86,685 |
| Idaho | 32,428,708 | | 1,929,260 | 1,360,591 |
| Illinois | 92,966,453 | | 2,277,653 | 3,169,239 |
| Indiana | 35,422,486 | | 1,402,066 | 3,483,734 |
| Iowa | 180,722,269 | | 2,721,245 | 7,896,460 |
| Kansas | 101,316,451 | | 2,802,172 | 1,164,783 |
| Kentucky | 23,950,080 | 708,720 | 1,386,025 | 1,861,648 |
| Louisiana | 10,109,119 | | 2,642,221 | 11,524,409 |
| Maine | 1,377,616 | 115,000 | 1,151,611 | 48,500 |
| Maryland | 7,248,997 | 859,070 | 854,596 | 324,011 |
| Massachusetts | 8,932 | | 198,947 | |
| Michigan | 19,190,006 | 256,500 | 1,916,682 | 5,291,397 |
| Minnesota | 95,827,635 | | 2,699,658 | 4,706,845 |
| Mississippi | 37,249,133 | | 3,088,889 | 9,890,552 |
| Missouri | 98,364,765 | | 2,599,408 | 9,152,671 |
| Montana | 109,335,477 | | 3,114,729 | 1,192,561 |
| Nebraska | 61,229,135 | | 2,454,762 | 3,730,407 |
| Nevada | 2,530 | | 477,359 | 167,000 |
| New Hampshire | 9,326 | 145,000 | 251,925 | 245,184 |
| New Jersey | 164,624 | 279,910 | 345,626 | 39,518 |
| New Mexico | 18,581,208 | | 2,207,953 | |

**CCC-Funded Conservation Programs**
**FY 2001 Expenditures**

| State | Conservation Reserve Program | Farmland Protection Program | Environmental Quality Incentives Program | Wetlands Reserve Program |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 3,799,661 | 453,150 | 1,643,705 | 3,890,187 |
| North Carolina | 6,763,042 | | 2,551,212 | 349,188 |
| North Dakota | 108,411,923 | | 1,915,042 | 570,198 |
| Ohio | 29,278,254 | | 1,280,510 | 2,016,966 |
| Oklahoma | 33,926,900 | | 2,207,758 | 1,322,774 |
| Oregon | 21,069,929 | | 1,650,614 | 1,532,087 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,434,956 | 316,000 | 1,620,139 | 169,661 |
| Puerto Rico | 62,870 | | 289,534 | |
| Rhode Island | | | 61,795 | |
| South Carolina | 10,476,423 | | 1,333,483 | 2,154,631 |
| South Dakota | 61,254,812 | | 1,942,160 | 1,977,955 |
| Tennessee | 13,662,165 | | 1,782,909 | 1,371,745 |
| Texas | 147,131,798 | | 8,486,757 | 3,111,437 |
| Utah | 5,898,842 | | 2,259,525 | 1,134,851 |
| Vermont | 89,945 | 75,000 | 622,490 | 96,803 |
| Virgin Islands | | | 6,221 | |
| Virginia | 8,194,720 | | 1,397,086 | 249,694 |
| Washington | 67,246,941 | 456,576 | 2,161,413 | 4,221,491 |
| West Virginia | 91,828 | | 1,028,038 | 1,920 |
| Wisconsin | 43,058,638 | 505,546 | 2,102,385 | 5,235,371 |
| Wyoming | 7,869,914 | | 1,809,105 | 753,158 |
| NRCS Technical Assistance | 30,123,571 | 700,000 | 37,989,132 | 14,275,000 |
| FS Technical Assistance | 2,000,000 | | | |
| TOTAL | $1,657,850,202 | $6,991,290 | $133,236,846 | $144,458,921 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide an update of the table that appears in last year's hearing record that shows the technical assistance costs by CCC conservation program.

[The information follows:]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE NET EXPENDITURES
CCC-FUNDED CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
(APPROPRIATED AND CCC FUNDS)
(dollars in millions)

| Program | FY 1999 Actual | FY 2000 Actual | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Est. | FY 2003 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | $33 | $33 | $38 | $36 | $38 |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program* | (5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program: | | | | | |
| CCC Funding | 27 | 35 | 32 | 17 | 0 |
| Appropriated Funding | 52 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 79 | 55 | 32 | 19 | 0 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program: | | | | | |
| CCC Funding | 10 | 12 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Appropriated Funding | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 13 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Farmland Protection Program | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Conservation Farm Option Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Assistance Program | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, CCC-funded Technical Assistance | 70 | 80 | 89 | 57 | 38 |
| Total, Appropriated Technical Assistance | 120 | 103 | 93 | 59 | 38 |
| TOTAL | $190 | $183 | $182 | $116 | $76 |

* CCC funds for WHIP are transferred to NRCS. Therefore, NRCS reflects WHIP outlays.

## LEASING COSTS

Mr. Bonilla: You can use the authority of CCC to lease space directly and not go through GSA. For fiscal years 2001 and 2002, tell us how much space you leased directly and how much you leased through GSA, including the cost of each. What will change in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 as a result of office consolidations or relocations, including any plans for State office collocations or relocations?

Response: Until a USDA field office location plan is developed, FSA cannot estimate changes in space needs associated with consolidations or relocations other than routine adjustments. Current estimates of State and county office leases are as follows.

[The information follows:]

State and County Office Leases

| | FY 2001 | | FY 2002 | | FY 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lease Type | Sq. ft. | Cost | Sq. ft. | Cost | Sq. ft. | Cost |
| State Offices | | | | | | |
| FSA | 273,433 | $3,810,210 | 273,433 | $3,968,969 | 273,433 | $4,167,457 |
| GSA | 201,891 | 2,694,868 | 207,755 | 3,755,352 | 207,755 | 3,943,120 |
| County Offices | | | | | | |
| FSA | 5,176,663 | 49,153,186 | 5,100,000 | 55,545,461 | 5,100,000 | 58,322,734 |
| GSA | 176,232 | 2,311,320 | 168,501 | 2,201,700 | 168,501 | 2,311,785 |

## OFFICE LOCATION PLANS

Mr. Bonilla: What is the status of strategic office location plans?

Response: The Department agreed to a number of initiatives to improve efficiencies in the Service Center agencies during the process of negotiating the FY 2003 budget with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). To ensure these actions are completed, the Department has established a Senior Management Coordination Council, chaired by Deputy Secretary Moseley, to oversee and monitor the implementation of each of the Service Center Modernization Initiatives.

There are five initiatives that impact FSA: office consolidation, administrative convergence, centralizing farm loan servicing, outsourcing, and cross servicing. Reports on the progress of these initiatives are due to OMB beginning this spring.

Mr. Bonilla: What do you believe would be the optimum number of FSA offices under such a plan and what would be the office location criteria you would use to implement such a plan?

Response: The National Food and Agricultural Council (NFAC) has been given the responsibility for completing a study on how to consolidate offices. The Service Center agencies are members of this organization. Although it is unknown at this time how the NFAC will approach this study, some of the previous criteria used by FSA included workload, number of existing personnel, proximity to neighboring offices, outreach potential and geography.

Mr. Bonilla: Do you envision that the agency will begin implementing the plan in fiscal year 2002 or 2003?

Response: The office consolidation study must be completed by the end of FY 2002. FSA does not foresee at this time that such a plan would be implemented until a thorough review of the county office structure and operations has been completed.

COUNTY OFFICES

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record that shows the number of FSA county offices since fiscal year 1993.

[The information follows:]

Number of Non-Federal FSA County Offices
FY 1993 through Early FY 2002

| Fiscal Year | Headquarters Offices | Sub-Offices [1] | Total Offices |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1993 (as of 12-21-92) | 2,646 | 129 | 2,775 |
| 1994 (as of 12-14-93) | 2,638 | 132 | 2,770 |
| 1995 (as of 12-20-94) | 2,623 | 141 | 2,764 |
| 1996 (as of 04-30-96) | 2,476 | 65 | 2,541 |
| 1997 (as of 12-20-96) | 2,433 | 65 | 2,498 |
| 1998 (as of 01-18-98) | 2,268 | 134 | 2,402 |
| 1999 (as of 12-31-98) | 2,190 | 197 | 2,387 |
| 2000 (as of 02-04-00) | 2,140 | 247 | 2,387 |
| 2001 (as of 02-27-01) | 2,092 | 293 | 2,385 |
| 2002 (as of 01-17-02) | 2,090 | 281 | 2,371 |
| Change, FY 1993 to 2002 | -556 | 152 | -404 |

[1] A sub-office is an FSA office that includes all of the following characteristics:

- has regular established office hours of 40 hours or less
- is managed by a County Executive Director in a neighboring headquarters county office
- maintains county office records on AS 400.

LOAN SERVICE FEES

Mr. Bonilla: What are the current and anticipated ending balances in the CCC loan service fees account that could be available for transfer to the FSA salaries and expenses account during fiscal year 2002?

Response: The current balance of collections for FY 2002 for the CCC loan service fee account is $8,109,009. This amount balance appears to be consistent with the anticipated collections of $10,852,000, which would be available for transfer, as shown in the FY 2003 President's Budget.

Mr. Bonilla: How do these estimates compare to the estimates you prepared with the fiscal year 2002 President's Budget last year?

Response: The current estimate of FY 2002 collections is higher than the $9,687,000 originally presented in the FY 2002 President's Budget.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a summary of the loan service fee collections and transfers for fiscal year 2001, including the accounts where the fees were transferred and beginning and ending balances for the year.

Response: Loan service fees are deposited by county offices through the Federal Reserve Banks into a Commodity Credit Corporation reimbursable account. These funds are then transferred as needed to the FSA consolidated Salaries and Expenses account to defray the administrative cost of services provided. In FY 2001, the total loan service fee collections were $7,548,464, and transfers of $10,662,141 were made from CCC to Salaries and Expenses.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Provide a table similar to the table that appears in last year's hearing record that shows the number of acres of conservation land planted in trees, wildlife plantings, native grasses, and other grass species as a result of cost sharing through CRP in fiscal year 2001.

[The information follows:]

CRP Acreage by Type of Cover
Enrolled Since the 1996 Farm Act
(Data as of February 2002)

| Type of Cover (signup) | FY 1997/98 (14-17) | FY 1999 (15-17,19) | FY 2000 (18,19,21,22) | FY 2001 (20-23) | FY 2002 (23-24) | Total (14-24) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation Buffers | 673,889 | 239,732 | 271,639 | 407,945 | 349,484 | 1,942,689 |
| Wetland Restoration | 730,992 | 267,241 | 438,516 | 139,931 | | 1,576,680 |
| Wildlife Planting | 589,258 | 586,552 | 886,346 | 169,523 | | 2,231,679 |
| Rare and Declining Habitat | 10,369 | 40,989 | 186,178 | 115,881 | | 353,417 |
| New and Existing Trees | 1,040,543 | 221,031 | 372,646 | 245,052 | | 1,879,272 |
| New Native Grasses | 2,142,132 | 1,379,998 | 1,339,884 | 969,888 | | 5,831,902 |
| Other New Grasses | 1,595,609 | 616,123 | 328,022 | 273,025 | | 2,812,779 |
| Existing Grasses | 11,828,937 | 1,319,683 | 1,168,906 | 324,338 | | 14,641,864 |
| TOTAL | 18,611,729 | 4,671,349 | 4,992,137 | 2,645,583 | 349,484 | 31,270,282 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) signup periods, the eligibility criteria used, and the number of acres enrolled.

[The information follows:]

CRP SIGNUP PERIODS AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

| SIGNUP NUMBER | DATES | CRITERIA | ACRES CONTRACTED** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | March 3-14, 1986 | A-B | 753,668 |
| 2 | May 5-16, 1986 | A-B | 2,771,660 |
| 3 | August 4-15, 1986 | A-C | 4,703,379 |
| 4 | February 9-27, 1987 | A-D | 9,478,599 |
| 5 | July 20-31, 1987 | A-D | 4,442,719 |
| 6 | February 1-19, 1988 | A-F | 3,375,364 |
| 7 | July 18-31, 1988 | A-F | 2,604,901 |
| 8 | February 6-24, 1989 | A-H | 2,462,382 |
| 9 | July 17-August 4, 1989 | A-H | 3,329,893 |
| 10 | March 4-15, 1991 | A-C, E, G, I-K | 475,175 |
| 11 | July 8-19, 1991 | A-C, E, G, I-K | 998,211 |
| 12 | June 15-26, 1992 | A-C, E, G, I-K | 1,027,444 |
| 13 | September 11-22, 1995 | E, G, I-K | 683,390 |
| 14 | September 3, 1996 - September 30, 1997 | L | 560,582 |
| 15 | March 3-28, 1997 | G, K, M-O | 16,533,837 |
| 16 | October 14 - November 14, 1997 | G, K, M-P | 5,850,992 |
| 17 | October 1, 1997 - September 30, 1998 | L, Q | 217,463 |
| 18 | October 26, - December 11, 1998 | G, K, M-P, R | 4,750,882 |
| 19 | October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999 | L, Q | 266,955 |
| 20 | January 18 - February 11, 2000 | G, K, M-P, R | 2,256,568 |
| 21 | October 1, 1999 - April 6, 2000 | L, Q | 119,395 |
| 22 | April 7 - September 30, 2000 | L, Q | 206,296 |
| 23 | October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001 | L, Q | 462,159 |
| 24 | October 1, 2001 - September 30, 2002 | L, Q | 109,908 |

** Data for signups 1-13 based on initially approved contracts. Data for signups 14-24 based on active contracts as of February 2002, and may not match amount of acres initially approved due to appeals and other corrections. Signup 24 is still in progress, as of March 13, 2002.

A Land capability class 6 - 8
B Land capability class 2 - 5 with predicted average annual erosion rate of greater than 3T
C Land capability class 2 - 5 with predicted average annual erosion rate of greater than 2T and with gully erosion

D Land with EI $\geq$ 8 and predicted average annual erosion rate of greater than T
E Land for filter strips alongside wetlands, streams, or other water bodies
F Land for tree planting-eligible when 1/3 of field meets criteria A or Class 2-5 soil with predicted average annual erosion rate of greater than 2T
G Land having evidence of scour erosion caused by out-of-bank water flows
H Wetland, as follows:
- cropped wetland of at least 6 acres
- a field of which 1/3 or more is cropped wetland
- a field of 6 to 9 acres on which wetlands are present.

I Land in designated National conservation priority areas
- Chesapeake Bay Region
- Great Lakes Region
- Long Island Sound Region

Land in designated State water quality priority areas
- Public wellhead protection area established by EPA
- Hydrologic Unit Areas approved by the Secretary
- Land located in areas designated as Clean Water Act "319" priority areas

J Lands to be established in specified eligible practices, including filter strips, riparian buffers, windbreaks, grass waterways, and salt tolerant grass
Wetland eligibility suspended
K Land with an EI $\geq$ 8, regardless of the predicted annual erosion rate relative to T
L The following acreage is eligible for continuous signup beginning with signup 14:
- Land identified as suitable for field windbreaks, grass waterways, shallow water areas for wildlife, contour grass strips, shelterbelts, living snow fences, salt tolerant vegetation, filter strips, or riparian buffers.
- Marginal pasture land suitable for riparian buffers devoted to trees.
- Land within a wellhead protection area established by EPA

M Land classified as highly erodible land (HEL) according to conservation compliance provisions.
N Land in designated National conservation priority areas
- Chesapeake Bay Region
- Great Lakes Region
- Long Island Sound Region
- Prairie Pothole Region

Land in designated State water, air, or wildlife quality priority areas
O Wetlands, including associated acreage, expiring Water Bank lands, land serving as buffers for non-cropped wetlands
P Land to be established in rare and declining habitat
Q Land suitable for cross-wind trap strips
R Land in the Longleaf Pine National conservation priority area (if planted to longleaf pine)

Except for marginal pastureland, all land must meet certain cropping use requirements as follows:

Signups 1 - 9: Cropped at least 2 years during the 1981-1985 period.
Signups 10 - 13: Cropped in at least 2 years during the 1986-1990 period.

Signups 14 - 24: Cropped in at least 2 of the 5 years preceding enrollment.

Mr. Bonilla: Also update both tables that appear in last year's hearing record showing the technical assistance costs and FS/FSA/NRCS administrative costs.

[The information follows:]

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COSTS, FIRST THROUGH TWENTY FOURTH SIGNUPS

| | NRCS costs [1/] | FS costs | CSREES | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $924,196 | $737,159 | $25,420 | $1,686,774 |
| 2 | 3,316,372 | 1,079,000 | | 4,395,372 |
| 3 | 536,716 | 1,471,000 | | 2,006,716 |
| 4 | 10,680,458 [2/] | 3,121,170 | | 13,801,628 |
| 5 | 5,794,721 | 1,476,766 | | 7,271,487 |
| 6 | 3,759,822 [3/] | 2,220,921 | | 5,980,743 |
| 7 | 3,731,345 | 979,172 | | 4,710,517 |
| 8 | 9,951,449 [4/] | 1,148,885 | | 11,100,334 |
| 9 | 13,030,421 | 1,233,090 | | 14,263,511 |
| 10 | 4,177,437 [5/] | 577,113 [6/] | | 4,754,550 |
| 11 | 5,187,415 [7/] | 448,504 | | 5,635,919 |
| 12 | 9,096,691 | 1,142,186 | | 10,238,877 |
| 13 | 8,199,837 | 636,375 | | 8,836,212 |
| 14 & 15 | 56,764,618 | 4,487,999 | | 61,242,614 |
| 16 & 17 | 50,894,072 | 1,922,768 | | 52,816,840 |
| 18 | 37,349,988 | 4,720,250 | | 42,070,238 |
| 19 | 13,173,333 | 594,921 | | 13,768,254 |
| 20, 21, & 22 | 37,536,904 | 3,886,198 | | 41,423,102 |
| 23 | 21,582,906 | 1,416,540 | | 22,999,446 |
| 24 (estimated) | 34,103,396 | 1,873,067 | | 35,976,463 |
| Total | $329,781,093 | $35,173,084 | $25,420 | $364,979,597 |

1/ Includes $5,051,363 in FY 1993 NRCS technical assistance costs for maintenance on previously established acreage pro-rated on an acreage basis over the first through twelfth signup.
2/ Excludes transfer to NRCS of $20 million from CCC provided in the FY 1987 Supplemental Appropriations Act.
3/ Excludes transfer to NRCS of $45.24 million from CRP provided in the FY 1988 Appropriations Act.
4/ Excludes transfer to NRCS of $61.46 million from CRP provided in the FY 1989 Appropriations Act.
5/ Includes recovery of $384,800 from NRCS in FY 1992 for overpayment of NRCS technical assistance during the tenth CRP signup.
6/ Includes recovery of $109,816 from FS in FY 1992 for overpayment of FS technical assistance during the tenth CRP signup.
7/ Includes recovery of $318,200 from NRCS in FY 1992 for overpayment of NRCS technical assistance during the eleventh CRP signup.

Note: Recoveries noted above resulted from differences in preliminary acreage enrollment data versus final acreage enrollment data.

FSA ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF CRP SIGNUPS

| Fiscal Year | Signup Number | Total Administrative Cost |
|---|---|---|
| 1986 | 1, 2, and 3 | $4,921,239.84 |
| 1987 | 4 and 5 | 9,686,301.21 |
| 1988 | 6 and 7 | 10,246,509.48 |
| 1989 | 8 and 9 | 7,219,052.30 |
| 1990 | ..... | ..... |
| 1991 | 10 and 11 | 6,713,286.38 |
| 1992 | 12 | 5,457,261.20 |
| 1993 | ..... | ..... |
| 1994 | ..... | ..... |
| 1995 | 13 | 2,408,914.84 |
| 1996 | 14 | 1,956,009.80 |
| 1997 | 15 [1/] | 26,209,710.84 |
| 1998 | 16 [2/] | 16,801,448.60 |
| 1999 | 18 and 19 [3/] | 29,996,432.49 |
| 2000 | 20, 21 & 22 [4/] | 11,121,372.79 |
| 2001 | 23 | 11,472,197.04 |
| Total | ..... | $144,207,766.59 |
| Average Cost Per Signup | ..... | $6,269,902.90 |

Note: The administrative costs shown reflect only activities associated with accepting CRP signup bid applications. The costs do not include subsequent time spent preparing CRP rental and cost-share assistance payments and related workload.

1/ FY 1997 activity includes workload from Continuous Signup 14 as well as activity from Signup 15.
2/ FY 1998 activity includes workload from Continuous Signup 16 as well as activity from Signup 17.
3/ FY 1999 activity includes workload from Continuous Signup 18 as well as activity from Signup 19.
4/ FY 2000 activity includes workload from Continuous Signups 21 and 22 as well as activity from from Signup 20.

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Mr. Bonilla: Please explain how the fiscal year 2002 estimates for CRP have changed since the fiscal year 2002 President's budget, including adjustments for legislative proposals, signup information, and bonus payments.

Response: The estimated rental payments increased by $6.7 million from $1,552 million to $1,558 million (not including the $125 million for signup bonuses) because FY 2001 continuous signup acres were lower than assumed. Cost-share payment estimates were increased based on updated outlay estimates and include about $3 million for Farmable Wetland Pilot Program cover costs in FY 2002.

Technical assistance for FY 2002 was not included in the FY 2002 budget, but the FY 2003 budget reflects $13 million available from the Environmental Quality Incentives Program authorized in the FY 2002 Appropriations Act, $2 million from unobligated balances available from the CRP appropriated account, and a small amount estimated to be available from CCC Section 11 funding.

A comparison is shown in the following table.

| Category | FY 2002 CRP Estimates | | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| | in FY 2002 Budget | in FY 2003 Budget | |
| Rental Payments (without incentives) | $1,552,128,000 | $1,558,819,000 | $6,691,000 |
| Continuous Signup Bonuses | 125,000,000 | 125,000,000 | 0 |
| Cost-Share Payments | 110,594,000 | 120,459,000 | 9,865,000 |
| Technical Assistance | 0 | 16,791,000 1/ | 16,791,000 |
| TOTAL | $1,787,722,000 | $1,821,069,000 | $33,347,000 |

1/ Includes funds obligated in FY 2001, but not outlayed until FY 2002.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table that shows the calculation of technical assistance outlays for fiscal years 2001 through 2002 that was used to support the President's budget. Include the acres to be enrolled, including new, re-enrolled and continuous signup and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program acres, the bid estimates, and the gross technical assistance costs for both the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

[The information follows:]

## CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM
## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ESTIMATES BY FISCAL YEAR
## FY 2003 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
### FY 2001 and FY 2002

| | FY 2001 | | | | FY 2002 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Signup XX (General) | Farmable Wetlands Pilot Prog. | Signup 23 (Continuous) | TOTAL | Signup XX (General) | Farmable Wetlands Pilot Prog. | Signup 24 (Continuous) | TOTAL |
| Fiscal Year Technical Assistance performed | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2000 | | FY 2001 | FY 2001 | FY 2001 | |
| Average Contract Size | 61 | 14 | 9 | | 61 | 14 | 10 | |
| Acres Bid | 0 | 22,276 | 425,484 | | 0 | 200,000 | 600,000 | |
| Total Acres Enrolled | 0 | 22,276 | 425,484 | | 0 | 200,000 | 600,000 | |
| New Acres | (0) | (22,276) | (425,484) | | (0) | (200,000) | (600,000) | |
| Reenrolled Acres | (0) | | | | (0) | | | |
| Number of Bids Offered | 0 | 1,575 | 45,376 | | 0 | 14,286 | 60,000 | |
| Number of New Contracts Accepted | 0 | 1,575 | 45,376 | | 0 | 14,286 | 60,000 | |
| Number of Reenrolled Contracts Accepted | 0 | | | | 0 | | | |
| SUMMARY BY AGENCY: | | | | | | | | |
| NRCS COSTS | | | | | | | | |
| Per Bid Cost on Bid Offered Basis | $98.00 | N/A | N/A | | $98.00 | N/A | N/A | |
| Total Bids Offered Costs | $0 | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 |
| Total Bids Accepted (new and reenrolled) | 0 | 1,575 | 45,376 | | 0 | 14,286 | 60,000 | |
| Total Bids Accepted (new) | 0 | 1,575 | 45,376 | | 0 | 14,286 | 60,000 | |
| Total Bids Accepted (reenrolled) | 0 | | | | 0 | | | |
| Cost Per Bid Accepted | $456 | $456 | $458 | | $458 | $456 | $456 | |
| Total Cost of Bids Accepted | $0 | $718,200 | $20,691,456 | $20,691,456 | $0 | $6,514,286 | $27,360,000 | $33,874,286 |
| Conservation Plans completed before producer withdrawal | | | | | | | | |
| FSA estimate of Number of Conservation Plans | | $0 | 1,656 | | | | 2,182 | |
| Compensation to NRCS (per plan) | | | $105 | | | | $105 | |
| Cost of CPO's completed before producer withdrawal | | | 173,250 | | | | 229,110 | |
| TOTAL NRCS COSTS | $0 | $718,200 | $20,864,706 | $21,582,906 | $0 | $6,514,286 | $27,589,110 | $34,103,396 |
| FS COSTS: | | | | | | | | |
| Accepted Tree Planting Acres (CP3, CP3A) | 0 | | 1,826 | | 0 | | 2,415 | |
| Per Acre Rate | $10.00 | | $10.00 | | $10.00 | | $10.00 | |
| Tree Planting Costs | $0 | | $18,260 | $18,260 | $0 | | $24,148 | $24,148 |
| Thinning Acres where N1A>=30 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Per Acre Rate | $5 | | $5 | | $5 | | $5 | |
| Thinning Costs where N1A>=30 | $0 | | $0 | $0 | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| Thinning Acres where N1A = 10 or 20 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Per Acre Rate | $2 | | $2 | | $2 | | $2 | |
| Thinning Costs where N1A = 10 or 20 | $0 | | $0 | $0 | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| Acres enrolled under CP 22 - Riparian Buffers | 0 | | 129,465 | | 0 | | 171,190 | |
| Per Acre Rate | $10 | | $10 | | $10 | | $10 | |
| Riparian Buffer Costs | $0 | | $1,294,650 | $1,294,650 | $0 | | $1,711,896 | $1,711,896 |
| 95% of acres enrolled under CP23 in SE or NE | 0 | | 1,301 | | 0 | | 1,720 | |
| Per Acre Rate | $10 | | $10 | | $10 | | $10 | |
| Cost of 95% of acres enrolled under CP23 in SE or NE | $0 | | $13,010 | $13,010 | $0 | | $17,203 | $17,203 |
| 50% of acres enrolled under CP23 in MW | 0 | | 9,062 | | 0 | | 11,982 | |
| Per Acre Rate | $10 | | $10 | | $10 | | $10 | |
| Cost of 50% of acres enrolled under CP23 in MW | $0 | | $90,620 | $90,620 | $0 | | $119,823 | $119,823 |
| TOTAL FS COSTS | $0 | $0 | $1,416,540 | $1,416,540 | $0 | $0 | $1,873,967 | $1,873,967 |
| TOTAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE | $0 | $718,200 | $22,281,246 | $22,999,446 | $0 | $6,514,286 | $29,462,177 | $35,976,463 |

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: What are the current allocation and obligation balances available for Emergency Conservation Program activity?

Response: Although the Emergency Conservation Program has an unobligated balance of $99.8 million, only $36 million is available for allocation as of March 13. The FY 2002 Agriculture Appropriations Act did not provide an ECP appropriation. Emergency cost-sharing is continuing in 2002 with carryover unallocated funding, which is available in part because no hurricanes affected agricultural land in FY 2001.

Funds are allocated to States for the estimated cost of repair of disaster damage based on claims from producers as reviewed by county and headquarters offices. Thus all allocated funds have provisional commitments against them, and most allocated funds do become obligated. It is normal to experience a significant lag time between allocation and obligations in this program for a variety of reasons, such as the time it takes for flood waters to recede or the time it takes to accomplish repairs when the local infrastructure is damaged and human resources are strained. Any allocated funds not ultimately used for the designated repairs are returned to the national level for reallocation. As March 13, 2002, allocations totaling $11.8 million have been made to thirty-three States for damages caused by natural disasters such as severe droughts, floods, ice storms, tornadoes and wildfires as other natural disasters. Conversely, if the cost of repair exceeds the allocation, an additional allocation may be requested.

Mr. Bonilla: Will these balances be sufficient to meet the historical needs for the program through the remainder of the fiscal year?

Response: Since it is impossible to predict natural disasters, funding needs for this program cannot be accurately projected. Additional requests from producers are anticipated because of damage from recent natural disasters such as severe droughts, ice storms and tornadoes, as well as other disasters likely to occur during the remainder of the fiscal year. We expect most if not all of the unallocated balance brought forward into FY 2002 to be allocated by the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the 2001 and current ECP State-by-State allocations and a brief description of the funding purpose by State.

[The information follows:]

**Emergency Conservation Program**
**FY 2002 Allocations by State**
**as of March 13, 2002**

| States | Disasters | Allocations |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | High Winds/Tornado | $110,000 |
| Arizona | Flood | 51,800 |
| Arkansas | Drought | 20,000 |
| California | Drought | 181,000 |
| Colorado | Flood/Landslide | 319,900 |
| Connecticut | Drought | 120,000 |
| Georgia | Drought | 55,300 |
| Idaho | Drought | 284,100 |
| Illinois | Flood | 10,000 |
| Indiana | Tornado | 120,000 |
| Iowa | Drought | 232,500 |
| Kentucky | Flood/Tornado | 200,400 |
| Maryland | Drought | 156,000 |
| Mississippi | Flood/Tornado | 93,000 |
| Montana | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 344,000 |
| Nebraska | Flood | 42,100 |
| Nevada | Flood/Wildfire | 51,300 |
| New Hampshire | Drought | 66,000 |
| North Carolina | Drought/Flood | 75,000 |
| Oklahoma | Drought/Flood/Ice Storm/Tornado | 2,114,900 |
| Oregon | Wildfire | 7,600 |
| Pennsylvania | Drought | 80,000 |
| South Carolina | Drought | 140,000 |
| South Dakota | Drought | 230,000 |
| Tennessee | Drought/Flood | 742,500 |
| Texas | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 1,307,400 |
| Utah | Drought/Flood | 112,900 |
| Vermont | Drought/Flood | 918,300 |
| Virginia | Drought | 1,894,500 |
| Washington | Drought/Wildfire | 1,073,800 |
| West Virginia | Flood | 22,000 |
| Wisconsin | Flood | 68,300 |
| Wyoming | Drought/Flood | 629,900 |
| Total | | $11,874,500 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a listing and short description of each approved ECP practice.

[The information follows:]

Emergency Conservation Practices

Practice EC1, Removing Debris from Farmland. This practice provides assistance to remove debris from farmland damaged by natural disasters and return that farmland to productive agricultural use.

Practice EC2, Grading, Shaping, Releveling, or Similar Measures. This practice provides assistance to grade, shape, and relevel farmland damaged by natural disasters and return the land to agricultural use.

Practice EC3, Restoring Permanent Fences. This practice provides assistance to restore or replace farmland or ranch land fencing damaged by natural disasters.

Practice EC4, Restoring Structures and Other Installations. This practice provides assistance to restore structures and installations such as dams, terraces, and waterways damaged by natural disasters.

Practice EC5, Emergency Wind Erosion Control Measures. This practice provides assistance to apply emergency wind erosion control measures such as contour or cross slope chiseling, or deep plowing on similar measures, to farmland damaged by natural disasters.

Practice EC6, Drought Emergency Measures. This practice provides assistance to provide water conservation and enhancement measures to permit grazing of range or pasture, emergency water for livestock, or emergency water supply for existing irrigation systems for orchards and vineyards, on land suffering from severe drought.

Practice EC7, Other Emergency Conservation Measures. This practice is to allow other emergency conservation practices not covered above.

Practice EC8, Field Windbreaks and Farmstead Shelterbelts Emergency Measures. This practice is to restore or replace field windbreaks and farmstead shelterbelts to help stop wind erosion and provide energy conservation

CONTRACTOR SERVICES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a listing of CCC contractor services for fiscal year 2001, including the amounts and purposes of the services.

[The information follows:]

FY 2001 Commodity Credit Corporation
Contractual Services 1/

| Purpose | Amount |
|---|---|
| Installation of LAN/WAN | $15,858 |
| IT Support for Developing and Maintaining New and Existing CCC Programs | 614,539 |
| IT Support for FSA Service Center Implementation | 693,085 |
| Management Support Services | 2,277,465 |
| Service Evaluations for 21st Century Commission on Agriculture | 211,000 |
| Data Management Support | 267,314 |
| Card Embossing Services | 27,142 |
| Freedom of Information Act Support | 77,530 |
| Debt Collection Improvement Act | 127,282 |
| SSB National Help Desk Field Support | 151,731 |
| GIMS | 69,581 |
| Travel ODC | 39,891 |
| Telecommunications PC Hardware & Software Support | 148,508 |
| Information Systems Security Help Desk | 17,148 |
| Maintenance of Accounting and GSM | 65,131 |
| Network LAN and related equipment support | 105,862 |
| FSA/BBS National Help Desk | 70,001 |
| Freedom of Information Act/Congressional Inquiry | 340,193 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,096 |
| TOTAL | $5,321,358 |

1/ The accounting data for payments for contractual services provides a level of detail not previously available.

## CCC EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES

Mr. Bonilla: The Commodity Credit Corporation guarantees loans made by U.S. banks to finance the sale of agricultural products to foreign governments. Please provide the amount of loan guarantees currently outstanding, by country, and indicate the current status of each of these loans.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATED CCC EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES OUTSTANDING
As of December 31, 2001
(Dollars in millions)

| Country | Estimated Contingent Liability | Rescheduled Outstanding | Claims Outstanding | Estimated Total Outstanding | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 31.1 | 838.8 | 0.0 | 869.9 | C |
| Andean Region | 224.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 224.8 | C |
| Brazil | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | D |
| Caribbean Region | 117.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 117.3 | C |
| Central Am. Region | 257.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 257.2 | D |
| China | 44.2 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 84.6 | D |
| Colombia | 8.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 12.5 | D |
| Dem. Republic of Congo | 0.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 12.4 | A |
| Dominican Republic | 0.7 | 188.3 | 0.0 | 189.0 | A |
| East Caribbean Region | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | C |
| Ecuador | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.0 | 51.0 | D |
| Egypt | 8.2 | 168.7 | 0.2 | 177.1 | D |
| El Salvador | 0.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 13.0 | C |
| Honduras | 0.0 | 19.4 | 0.2 | 19.6 | A |
| Indonesia | 706.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 706.6 | C |
| Iraq (see Note) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,047.3 | 2,047.3 | D |
| Jamaica | 0.0 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 25.4 | C |
| Jordan | 82.3 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 90.8 | D |
| Kazakhstan | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | C |
| Korea | 572.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 572.9 | C |

ESTIMATED CCC EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES OUTSTANDING
As of December 31, 2001
(Dollars in millions)

| Country | Estimated Contingent Liability | Rescheduled Outstanding | Claims Outstanding | Estimated Total Outstanding | Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lebanon | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | C |
| Mexico | 527.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 527.7 | D |
| Morocco | 58.5 | 68.6 | 0.0 | 127.1 | C |
| Nigeria | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | D |
| Pakistan | 12.1 | 282.6 | 0.0 | 294.7 | C |
| Peru | 18.6 | 386.1 | 7.3 | 412.0 | D |
| Philippines | 29.3 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 45.6 | D |
| Poland | 0.0 | 934.9 | 0.0 | 934.9 | C |
| Russia | 0.0 | 2,250.4 | 0.0 | 2,250.4 | C |
| Russia (Private) | 0.0 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 22.9 | D |
| South American Region | 402.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 402.2 | C |
| Southeast Asia Region | 31.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.6 | C |
| Sudan | 0.0 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 61.2 | A |
| Suriname | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 14.5 | D |
| Tunisia | 79.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.1 | C |
| Turkey | 679.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 679.1 | C |
| Uganda | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | D |
| Uzbekistan | 27.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.6 | C |
| Venezuela | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | D |
| Yemen | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | A |
| Yugoslavia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | D |
| Totals | 3,950.8 | 5,286 | 2,197.3 | 11,434.1 | |

LEGEND:

A = Rescheduled payments in arrears
C = Current
D = Defaulted claims paid, no rescheduling requested

Mr. Bonilla: Are there any countries in arrears?

Response: As of December 31, 2001, there were five countries in arrears of their rescheduled GSM loan payments.

Mr. Bonilla: If so, list the countries and amounts.

Response: The five countries in arrears of their rescheduled GSM loan payments are Democratic Republic of Congo, Honduras, Yemen, Sudan and Dominican Republic. There were 20 countries with outstanding claims: Brazil*, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana*, Guyana*, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan*, Lithuania*, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Suriname, Uganda, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

As of December 31, 2001, there were $2.197 billion in claims outstanding that have not been rescheduled at the Paris Club. The countries that have unrescheduled claims outstanding are listed above. Of the total claims outstanding, $2.047 billion is related to Iraq, which includes a $400 million settlement paid by CCC to Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL).

*Note: These countries have outstanding claims of less than $100 thousand and are not reflected in the table titled Estimated CCC Export Credit Guarantees Outstanding.

INTEREST RATE ON CCC BORROWINGS

Mr. Bonilla: What is the current interest rate Treasury charges on CCC borrowings?

Response: The Treasury interest rate on CCC borrowings changes monthly. For February 2002, the rate was 2.125 percent, and for March 2002, the rate is 2.25 percent. The interest rate for 1996 and subsequent crop year commodity loans disbursed during these months was 1 percent greater than the Treasury rate.

CCC INVENTORY

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of the availability of commodities held in CCC inventory, giving both quantity and dollar values, for fiscal year 2001, and the most up-to-date totals for fiscal year 2002.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Status of CCC Inventory
FY 2001 actual and FY 2002 preliminary actuals as of February 1, 2002
(in millions)

| Item | FY 2001 Actual | | FY 2002 as of February 1, 2002 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity | Dollars | Quantity | Dollars |
| Corn (bushel) | 22.4 | $44.5 | 9.4 | $18.7 |
| Grain sorghum (bushel) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Barley (bushel) | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oats (bushel) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other feed grain products | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total feed grains | 24.8 | 45.5 | 9.5 | 18.9 |
| Wheat (bushel) | 118.7 | 403.7 | 96.7 | 352.3 |
| Rice, rough (hundredweight) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Soybeans (bushel) | 3.0 | 15.7 | 3.1 | 16.3 |
| Honey (pound) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sugar - Raw cane (pound) | 589.1 | 105.1 | 588.5 | 105.0 |
| Sugar - Refined beet (pound) | 895.6 | 219.5 | 182.2 | 44.7 |
| Sugar - Refined cane (pound) | 20.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sugar - Pending operations | 0.0 | 0.0 | 380.2 | 92.4 |
| Upland cotton (bales) | 0.0 | 10.4 | 42,577.0 | 12.3 |
| Extra long staple cotton (bales) | 0.0 | 4.3 | 27,640.0 | 11.5 |
| Minor oilseeds (thousand hundredweight) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 |
| Dairy products | | | | |
| Butter (pound) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Butter oil (pound) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cheese (pound) | 5.4 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Milk, Dry Whole (pound) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Milk, dried (pound) | 857.0 | 860.4 | 862.8 | 866.1 |
| Mozzarella (pound) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total dairy | 862.4 | 866.8 | 866.8 | 870.9 |
| All other commodities | 26.2 | 0.6 | XXX | 0.0 |
| Total inventory | XXX | 1,675.9 | XXX | 1,524.3 |

Note: Amounts reflect CCC Financial Management System records and include commodities committed to sale or otherwise obligated for specific uses.

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Mr. Bonilla: Also provide a detailed description of commodities provided from CCC inventory in FY 2001 to other Government programs, including the quantity provided and the market value.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

DONATIONS AND SALES TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FROM INVENTORY
Fiscal Year 2001 Actuals
(In Thousands)

| Commodity | Unit | INSTITUTIONS: Research And Other Qty. | Research And Other Value | Mil & Vet Section 202 Qty. | Mil & Vet Section 202 Value | Prisons Section 210 Qty. | Prisons Section 210 Value | Indian Affairs Section 407 Qty. | Indian Affairs Section 407 Value | Institutions Section 416 Qty. | Institutions Section 416 Value | TOTAL INSTITUTIONS Qty. | TOTAL INSTITUTIONS Value | SCHOOL LUNCH Section 416 Qty. | SCHOOL LUNCH Section 416 Value | NEEDY FAMILIES Section 416 Qty. | NEEDY FAMILIES Section 416 Value | TOTAL DOMESTIC DONATIONS Qty. | TOTAL DOMESTIC DONATIONS Value | EXPORT DONATIONS Sec. 416, FFP, GFFEI Qty. | EXPORT DONATIONS Sec. 416, FFP, GFFEI Value | TOTAL SECTION 416 DOMESTIC DON. Qty. | TOTAL SECTION 416 DOMESTIC DON. Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn | Bu. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 10,964 | 25,321 | 0 | 0 |
| Corn Meal | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72,395 | 8,570 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat | Bu. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38,150 | 146,606 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat Flour | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 429,065 | 102,254 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgur | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,096 | -1,032 | 0 | 0 |
| Milled Rice | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,458 | 27,626 | 0 | 0 |
| Blended Foods | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115,924 | 28,550 | 0 | 0 |
| D.E.Beans | Cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 213 | 4,811 | 0 | 0 |
| Soybeans | Bu. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 367 | 2,040 | 0 | 0 |
| Soybean Prod. | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 447,376 | 40,336 | 0 | 0 |
| Sugar | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,389 | 1,980 | 8,389 | 1,980 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,389 | 1,980 | 0 | 0 | 8,389 | 1,980 |
| Dry Whole Milk | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 987 | 1,306 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,830 | 8,049 | 6,830 | 8,049 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,830 | 8,049 | 0 | 0 | 6,830 | 8,049 |
| Dried Milk | Lb. | 208 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 1,546 | 1,563 | 0 | 0 | 13,168 | 14,767 | 14,922 | 16,541 | 0 | 0 | 23,866 | 31,569 | 38,788 | 48,110 | 48,506 | 47,170 | 37,034 | 45,338 |
| Total Dairy | | 208 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 1,546 | 1,563 | 0 | 0 | 19,998 | 22,816 | 21,752 | 24,590 | 0 | 0 | 23,866 | 31,569 | 45,618 | 56,159 | 47,493 | 48,476 | 43,864 | 54,385 |
| Field Seeds | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,182 | 14,018 | 0 | 0 |
| Corn Seeds | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -24,181 | -14,018 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Seeds | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soybean Oil | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 171,957 | 25,865 | 0 | 0 |
| Vegetable Oil | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170,105 | 53,503 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Veg. Oil Prod | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 342,062 | 79,368 | 0 | 0 |
| Lentils | Cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 263 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Tallow | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,511 | 594 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry Whole Peas | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,162 | 555 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunflower Seed Oil | Cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 3,257 | 0 | 0 |
| GRAND TOTALS | | xxx | 211 | xxx | 0 | xxx | 1,563 | xxx | 15 | xxx | 24,796 | xxx | 26,585 | xxx | 0 | xxx | 31,569 | xxx | 58,154 | xxx | 517,392 | xxx | 56,365 |

## THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record that shows all commodities that have been donated to The Emergency Food Assistance Program since it was established as a temporary program in 1981.

[The information follows:]

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

DONATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FROM INCEPTION
FISCAL YEARS 1982 THROUGH 1988 ACTUALS

(In Thousands)

| Commodity and Unit of Measure | | FY 1982 | | FY 1983 | | FY 1984 | | FY 1985 | | FY 1986 | | FY 1987 | | FY 1988 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value |
| Butter | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 151,665 | 233,599 | 84,382 | 127,525 | 178,490 | 266,795 | 61,644 | 95,067 | 61,111 | 90,974 | 81,558 | 109,352 |
| Butter Oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 86,460 | 122,186 | 379,807 | 563,262 | 328,270 | 485,038 | 579,916 | 854,646 | 345,560 | 462,782 | 392,830 | 530,765 | 350,069 | 438,358 |
| Mozz. Cheese | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 122 | 174 | 38 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonfat Dried Milk | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 27,139 | 30,335 | 55,930 | 58,593 | 87,064 | 77,346 | 79,322 | 69,105 | 92,424 | 77,626 | 104,538 | 80,541 |
| Total Dairy | Lb. | 86,460 | 122,186 | 558,733 | 827,370 | 468,620 | 671,218 | 845,470 | 1,198,787 | 486,526 | 626,954 | 546,365 | 699,365 | 536,165 | 628,251 |
| Rice | Cwt. | 0 | 0 | 52 | 1,113 | 1 | 13 | 627 | 12,283 | 1,248 | 23,176 | 1,495 | 16,806 | 974 | 17,753 |
| Honey | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71,137 | 46,594 | 67,743 | 42,441 | 65,330 | 50,984 | 89,864 | 73,811 | 59,925 | 48,337 |
| Corn Products | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 9,079 | 1,194 | 32,529 | 4,987 | 29,504 | 4,044 | 37,998 | 4,317 | 46,579 | 5,132 | 48,143 | 5,162 |
| Wheat Flour | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 2,880 | 458 | 24,834 | 3,842 | 93,078 | 12,321 | 126,509 | 15,517 | 130,917 | 13,546 | 135,052 | 15,461 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total All Commodities** | | **xxx** | **122,186** | **xxx** | **830,135** | **xxx** | **726,654** | **xxx** | **1,269,876** | **xxx** | **720,948** | **xxx** | **808,660** | **xxx** | **714,964** |

Source: CCC Report of Financial Condition (Financial Management System).
Note: Value reflects CCC acquisition cost.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

DONATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FROM INCEPTION
FISCAL YEARS 1989 THROUGH 1995 ACTUALS

(In Thousands)

| Commodity and Unit of Measure | | FY 1989 | | FY 1990 | | FY 1991 | | FY 1992 | | FY 1993 | | FY 1994 | | FY 1995 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value |
| Butter | Lb. | 63966 | 88894 | 56,320 | 66,688 | 57,039 | 70,960 | 63,995 | 75,008 | 63,936 | 60,351 | 50,527 | 44,384 | 37,566 | 30,785 |
| Butter Oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 2,495 | 3,351 | 0 | 0 | 446 | 581 | -446 | -581 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mozz. Cheese | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonfat Dried Milk | Lb. | 7411 | 6794 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Dairy | Lb. | 73,872 | 99,039 | 56,320 | 66,688 | 57,538 | 71,586 | 63,549 | 74,427 | 63,936 | 60,351 | 50,527 | 44,384 | 37,566 | 30,785 |
| Rice | Cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey | Lb. | 24946 | 18270 | 35625 | 32,293 | 5,711 | 5,055 | 36 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corn Products | Lb. | 48209 | 5766 | 48,141 | 5,605 | 46,716 | 5,435 | 46,853 | 5,546 | 48,490 | 5,470 | 50,514 | 6,474 | 4,923 | 578 |
| Wheat Flour | Lb. | 134821 | 18569 | 118,352 | 16465 | 124,035 | 14,523 | 122,846 | 16,618 | 16,001 | 2,064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total All Commodities** | | xxx | 141,644 | xxx | 121,057 | xxx | 96,599 | xxx | 96,039 | xxx | 67,885 | xxx | 50,858 | xxx | 31,363 |

Source: CCC Report of Financial Condition (Financial Management System).
Note: Value reflects CCC acquisition cost.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

DONATIONS UNDER THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
FROM INCEPTION
FISCAL YEARS 1996 THROUGH 2001 ACTUALS

(In Thousands)

| Commodity and Unit of Measure | | FY 1996 | | FY 1997 | | FY 1998 | | FY 1999 | | FY 2000 | | FY 2001 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value | Qty | Value |
| Butter | Lb. | 298 | 265 | -17 | -17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Butter Oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | -14 | -16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mozz. Cheese | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nonfat Dried Milk | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,903 | 10,243 | 13,122 | 17,034 | 14,421 | 18,572 | 23,866 | 31,569 |
| Total Dairy | Lb. | 298 | 265 | -31 | -33 | 7,903 | 10,243 | 13,122 | 17,034 | 14,421 | 18,572 | 23,866 | 31,569 |
| Rice | Cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honey | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corn Products | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat Flour | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lb. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total All Commodities** | | **xxx** | **265** | **xxx** | **-33** | **xxx** | **10,243** | **xxx** | **17,034** | **xxx** | **18,572** | **xxx** | **31,569** |

Source: CCC Report of Financial Condition (Financial Management System).
Note: Value reflects CCC acquisition cost.

## COUNTY OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of FSA county employees by State, to reflect fiscal years 1995 through 2002.

[The information follows:]

NUMBER OF PERMANENT FULL-TIME NON FEDERAL
COUNTY OFFICE EMPLOYEES
FISCAL YEARS 1996-2002
(INCLUDES COUNTY OPERATIONS TRAINEES)

| STATE | FY 1995 as of 10/11 | FY 1996 as of 10/4 | FY 1997 as of 10/3 | FY 1998 as of 9/30 | FY 1999 as of 9/25 | FY 2000 as of 1/29 | FY 2001 as of 1/27 | FY 2002 as of 1/26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | 613 | 563 | 488 | 461 | 455 | 458 | 470 | 489 |
| Indiana | 402 | 384 | 324 | 310 | 300 | 302 | 305 | 310 |
| Iowa | 744 | 705 | 590 | 553 | 543 | 553 | 559 | 567 |
| Michigan | 275 | 267 | 237 | 218 | 210 | 206 | 201 | 206 |
| Minnesota | 451 | 458 | 389 | 377 | 374 | 376 | 409 | 400 |
| Missouri | 437 | 447 | 389 | 375 | 368 | 368 | 377 | 386 |
| Ohio | 365 | 378 | 331 | 313 | 306 | 302 | 285 | 283 |
| Wisconsin | 347 | 356 | 325 | 306 | 301 | 300 | 291 | 291 |
| **Midwest Area** | **3,634** | **3,558** | **3,073** | **2,913** | **2,857** | **2,865** | **2,897** | **2,932** |
| Connecticut | 19 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Delaware | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| Maine | 37 | 40 | 38 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 32 | 32 |
| Maryland | 60 | 57 | 51 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 53 |
| Massachusetts | 20 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| New Jersey | 19 | 22 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 16 |
| New York | 151 | 162 | 147 | 137 | 137 | 131 | 134 | 136 |
| Pennsylvania | 198 | 200 | 187 | 161 | 149 | 149 | 150 | 150 |
| Rhode Island | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Vermont | 24 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| West Virginia | 91 | 94 | 92 | 82 | 79 | 78 | 74 | 75 |
| **Northeast Area** | **648** | **675** | **624** | **573** | **543** | **535** | **534** | **543** |
| Alaska | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Idaho | 131 | 134 | 128 | 116 | 109 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| Montana | 204 | 228 | 213 | 209 | 206 | 207 | 206 | 210 |
| Nebraska | 570 | 508 | 435 | 391 | 384 | 387 | 400 | 410 |
| North Dakota | 395 | 346 | 303 | 274 | 275 | 279 | 283 | 290 |
| Oregon | 86 | 96 | 85 | 81 | 70 | 69 | 66 | 63 |
| South Dakota | 356 | 331 | 312 | 292 | 293 | 277 | 273 | 287 |
| Washington | 111 | 103 | 93 | 87 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 86 |
| Wyoming | 55 | 59 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| **Northwest Area** | **1,914** | **1,810** | **1,631** | **1,513** | **1,480** | **1,461** | **1,468** | **1,505** |
| Alabama | 240 | 238 | 207 | 197 | 199 | 193 | 188 | 188 |
| Arkansas | 263 | 282 | 267 | 234 | 230 | 227 | 230 | 222 |
| Florida | 112 | 122 | 114 | 109 | 99 | 99 | 91 | 80 |
| Georgia | 414 | 404 | 372 | 331 | 330 | 321 | 326 | 326 |
| Kentucky | 373 | 403 | 358 | 328 | 324 | 321 | 333 | 338 |
| Louisiana | 203 | 202 | 184 | 170 | 166 | 165 | 162 | 160 |
| Mississippi | 291 | 290 | 265 | 256 | 247 | 246 | 250 | 243 |
| North Carolina | 436 | 442 | 398 | 364 | 357 | 352 | 349 | 344 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 171 | 169 | 153 | 137 | 137 | 134 | 131 | 130 |
| Tennessee | 354 | 363 | 334 | 302 | 303 | 291 | 283 | 275 |
| Virginia | 236 | 233 | 219 | 202 | 188 | 184 | 177 | 186 |
| **Southeast Area** | **3,093** | **3,148** | **2,869** | **2,639** | **2,580** | **2,533** | **2,520** | **2,472** |
| Arizona | 40 | 42 | 37 | 37 | 33 | 32 | 25 | 26 |
| California | 138 | 143 | 135 | 126 | 115 | 113 | 113 | 118 |
| Colorado | 158 | 157 | 141 | 133 | 133 | 134 | 136 | 136 |
| Hawaii | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Kansas | 564 | 568 | 480 | 461 | 463 | 453 | 440 | 441 |
| Nevada | 17 | 18 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| New Mexico | 78 | 74 | 69 | 63 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 60 |
| Oklahoma | 284 | 269 | 255 | 234 | 239 | 240 | 240 | 243 |
| Texas | 892 | 874 | 789 | 725 | 694 | 681 | 669 | 675 |
| Utah | 57 | 65 | 59 | 55 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 52 |
| **Southwest Area** | **2,238** | **2,217** | **1,989** | **1,859** | **1,814** | **1,791** | **1,757** | **1,772** |
| **Total All Areas** | **11,527** | **11,408** | **10,186** | **9,488** | **9,274** | **9,185** | **9,176** | **9,224** |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number of civil service employees located n FSA county offices by State, reflecting fiscal year 2001 end-of-year activity and current 2002 employment.

[The information follows:]

**Farm Service Agency**
**FSA Federal Employees at County Level, By State**
**FY 2001 Actual and FY 2002 Estimate**

| State | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Estimate 1/ |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 33 | 32 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 6 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 79 | 84 |
| California | 45 | 44 |
| Colorado | 33 | 31 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 3 |
| Delaware | 2 | 3 |
| Florida | 32 | 34 |
| Georgia | 48 | 45 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 42 | 41 |
| Illinois | 84 | 82 |
| Indiana | 58 | 57 |
| Iowa | 133 | 130 |
| Kansas | 83 | 86 |
| Kentucky | 94 | 93 |
| Louisiana | 88 | 86 |
| Maine | 20 | 19 |
| Maryland | 8 | 9 |
| Massachusetts | 4 | 6 |
| Michigan | 54 | 55 |
| Minnesota | 110 | 102 |
| Mississippi | 92 | 89 |
| Missouri | 103 | 101 |
| Montana | 41 | 38 |
| Nebraska | 76 | 79 |
| Nevada | 4 | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 6 | 6 |
| New Mexico | 21 | 20 |
| New York | 67 | 67 |
| North Carolina | 23 | 24 |
| North Dakota | 102 | 102 |
| Ohio | 48 | 49 |
| Oklahoma | 111 | 111 |
| Oregon | 28 | 28 |
| Pennsylvania | 19 | 21 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 34 | 33 |
| South Dakota | 113 | 114 |
| Tennessee | 53 | 54 |
| Texas | 159 | 159 |
| Utah | 22 | 23 |
| Vermont | 19 | 18 |
| Virginia | 43 | 42 |
| Washington | 25 | 25 |
| West Virginia | 27 | 28 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 89 |
| Wyoming | 13 | 13 |
| **TOTAL, State Office Employees** | **2,396** | **2,387** |

1/ Employment per the EIS Report as of March 9, 2002.

STATE OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number of FSA State office employees by State for fiscal years 1995 through 2002.

[The information follows:]

**Farm Service Agency**
**State Office Employees By State**
**FY 1995 Through 2002**

| STATE | FY 1995 | FY 1996 | FY 1997 | FY 1998 | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 | FY 2002 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 64 | 66 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 64 | 66 | 65 |
| Alaska | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Arizona | 23 | 25 | 23 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 21 |
| Arkansas | 111 | 116 | 110 | 112 | 116 | 125 | 118 | 126 |
| California | 70 | 73 | 66 | 66 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 70 |
| Colorado | 48 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 56 |
| Connecticut | 8 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Delaware | 10 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Florida | 68 | 72 | 87 | 68 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 60 |
| Georgia | 101 | 102 | 118 | 84 | 81 | 85 | 86 | 81 |
| Hawaii | 14 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| Idaho | 65 | 64 | 53 | 58 | 59 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Illinois | 144 | 144 | 126 | 129 | 127 | 128 | 130 | 128 |
| Indiana | 86 | 89 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 91 | 91 | 93 |
| Iowa | 205 | 200 | 171 | 163 | 170 | 178 | 176 | 178 |
| Kansas | 45 | 122 | 114 | 116 | 114 | 135 | 136 | 143 |
| Kentucky | 125 | 132 | 129 | 126 | 135 | 144 | 140 | 141 |
| Louisiana | 145 | 139 | 130 | 127 | 125 | 128 | 124 | 117 |
| Maine | 31 | 39 | 36 | 42 | 38 | 41 | 39 | 40 |
| Maryland | 25 | 29 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| Massachusetts | 22 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| Michigan | 88 | 95 | 84 | 91 | 90 | 87 | 82 | 90 |
| Minnesota | 152 | 151 | 138 | 138 | 141 | 145 | 155 | 156 |
| Mississippi | 147 | 145 | 103 | 136 | 131 | 135 | 137 | 134 |
| Missouri | 144 | 147 | 135 | 135 | 142 | 146 | 155 | 153 |
| Montana | 68 | 71 | 66 | 66 | 73 | 74 | 71 | 75 |
| Nebraska | 129 | 131 | 119 | 118 | 120 | 121 | 123 | 126 |
| Nevada | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| New Hampshire | 10 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| New Jersey | 23 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 23 |
| New Mexico | 35 | 39 | 30 | 34 | 37 | 39 | 38 | 40 |
| New York | 89 | 93 | 85 | 91 | 93 | 93 | 98 | 97 |
| North Carolina | 113 | 111 | 84 | 105 | 111 | 110 | 105 | 107 |
| North Dakota | 159 | 156 | 136 | 143 | 140 | 147 | 141 | 146 |
| Ohio | 69 | 77 | 68 | 75 | 75 | 78 | 75 | 80 |
| Oklahoma | 140 | 146 | 139 | 147 | 148 | 153 | 153 | 155 |
| Oregon | 39 | 43 | 41 | 46 | 46 | 50 | 50 | 51 |
| Pennsylvania | 80 | 79 | 74 | 79 | 71 | 70 | 73 | 72 |
| Puerto Rico | 45 | 65 | 67 | 65 | 72 | 67 | 59 | 60 |
| Rhode Island | 7 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 69 | 68 | 58 | 57 | 60 | 60 | 66 | 66 |
| South Dakota | 149 | 148 | 137 | 136 | 143 | 153 | 157 | 157 |
| Tennessee | 107 | 106 | 102 | 103 | 99 | 109 | 104 | 103 |
| Texas | 263 | 270 | 252 | 255 | 249 | 252 | 258 | 258 |
| Utah | 33 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 44 |
| Vermont | 29 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 29 |
| Virginia | 67 | 78 | 69 | 69 | 73 | 77 | 78 | 70 |
| Washington | 46 | 56 | 49 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 51 |
| West Virginia | 41 | 42 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 45 | 46 | 48 |
| Wisconsin | 122 | 124 | 115 | 119 | 124 | 122 | 121 | 122 |
| Wyoming | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 28 |
| **TOTAL** | **3,921** | **4,138** | **3,784** | **3,856** | **3,908** | **4,048** | **4,045** | **4,041** |

1/ Employment per the EIS Report as of March 9, 2002.

COUNTY AND STATE OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table comparing the numbers of FSA county and State office employees in fiscal year 1993 versus 2001 actual.

[The information follows:]

Farm Service Agency
Non-Federal County and Federal State Office Staff Years
FY 1993 vs. FY 2001

| | FY 1993 | FY 2001 | Change, 1993 vs. 2001 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percent |
| States 1/ | 4,722 | 3,820 | -902 | -19 |
| Non-Federal County | 14,953 | 11,309 | -3,644 | -24 |

1/ Includes the FTE equivalent of Federal employees working at the county level.

SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide the average salary and benefits costs and grade level for Federal and non-Federal county office permanent employees, temporary employees and State office employees.

Response: FY 2001 actual information is as follows:

| FY 2001 | Federal | | Non-Federal County Office | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Permanent | State Office Permanent* | Permanent | Temporary |
| Average Salary and Benefits | $66,739 | $63,044 | $49,625 | $24,499** |
| Average Grade Level | 11.8 | 11.5 | CO-10.9 | CO-4.6 |

* Includes Federal county office level permanent employees.
** Reflects salary only for temporary employees.

## CCC BORROWING AUTHORITY

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a report of the CCC Status of Borrowing for 2002 to date.

Response: The available borrowing authority at the end of each month during FY 2002 to date and at the beginning of the fiscal year is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| September 2001 | $7,449,743,842.32 |
| October 2001 | 2,692,971,542.32 |
| November 2001 * | 2,434,034,352.32 |
| December 2001 ** | 15,140,791,092.32 |
| January 2002 | 12,553,399,720.82 |
| February 2002 | 11,512,423,960.82 |
| as of March 13, 2002 | 11,365,070,094.06 |

* Includes impact of reimbursement for net realized losses authorized under a continuing resolution.
** Includes impact of reimbursement for net realized losses authorized under a continuing resolution and the FY 2002 Appropriations Act.

Mr. Bonilla: What appropriation amount would be needed in fiscal year 2003 to reimburse CCC for net realized loses sustained, but not previously reimbursed pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11)?

Response: The Administration's FY 2003 appropriation language request would reimburse all actual net realized losses expected to occur for fiscal year 2002 (estimated at $17.7 billion) and the existing appropriation language now permits us to use all unrestored actual losses to reimburse CCC without further action from Congress. Since expenditures are currently estimated to be less in fiscal year 2003, available balances of borrowing authority should increase, which would allow CCC the flexibility to finance reasonable unanticipated legislated financial requirements in FY 2003.

## HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Describe the fiscal year 2001 activity in the CCC hazardous waste cleanup activities, including progress against site investigation backlog and the scheduled plans for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

Response: CCC continues to make progress against the site investigation backlog. In addition to conducting site investigations, CCC began in 2001 to conduct additional analyses of previous and ongoing site investigations with the objective of identifying other parties who may

be potentially responsible for carbon tetrachloride contamination in the vicinity of former CCC grain storage locations.

CCC, in cooperation with the States and the EPA, has identified 60 sites to date where carbon tetrachloride has been detected above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). CCC has conducted some degree of characterization work at 37 of these 60 sites, and is in at least the initial planning stage of an additional 2. The work completed to date includes comprehensive site characterization activities as well as other actions such as data evaluations or limited investigations that have determined that characterization is not required or CCC is not a potentially responsible party (PRP).

In FY 2001, CCC initiated site characterization activities at Craig, Nebraska, and Centralia, Kansas.

FY 2001 was the second year that the Inter-government Agreement with Kansas was used to expedite State review of CCC work products. This instrument continues to enhance the working relationship between CCC and the Kansas Department of Health and the Environment, as well as definitive prioritization of CCC site activity within the State. CCC continues to actively pursue a similar agreement with the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, and expects to implement such an agreement in FY 2003.

Remedial design efforts were initiated at Raymond and Utica, Nebraska. At each of these sites, CCC has made a concerted effort to design systems that will provide the local communities with beneficial uses of the treated water.

At Utica, Nebraska, a second stage of an extensive pilot project was completed in order to develop a remedial system that can provide irrigation water or augment water levels in nearby wetland basins. In FY 2001, the engineering design for the Utica system commenced, with an expected completion during FY 2002. CCC continues to engage in active discussions with state and local agencies as well as landowners to determine the optimum uses of this system.

In Raymond, CCC has completed some preliminary design work and is planning to conduct pump tests in order to evaluate the efficacy of the proposed treatment system. A conceptual plan has been developed that will allow for treated water to be provided to the Village on an as-needed basis. Access issues continue to impede the progress of this effort.

CCC has continued to operate and maintain the treatment facility at Waverly, Nebraska, which is one of two National Priorities List (NPL) sites in the CCC hazardous waste management program. CCC is working with EPA in the de-listing process for this site. Removal of Waverly from the NPL was expected to occur in late FY 2001 or early FY 2002. Although the extraction well effluent continues to be below the MCL, sampling data at this site continue to show a portion of the plume with a carbon tetrachloride concentration slightly over the MCL. The action level for de-listing is the MCL of 5 ppb.

At any former grain storage location where drinking water has been found to exceed the MCL for carbon tetrachloride, CCC has provided alternate water sources for affected households.

New municipal wells or rural water line connections have been provided at four sites in Kansas (Agenda, Agra, Everest, and Navarre), and seven sites in Nebraska (Bruno, Humphrey, Hordville, Murdock, York, Shelby, and Raymond). CCC has also provided alternative water sources to numerous individual households with private wells found to be contaminated with carbon tetrachloride.

In 2002, CCC will complete site characterization efforts at Craig, Nebraska, and Centralia, Kansas. A feasibility study is ongoing at Milford, Nebraska. However, this effort has been delayed pending the outcome of additional PRP search activities. Since CCC has not identified additional sites in Nebraska or Kansas where carbon tetrachloride levels exceed the MCL, the number of sites in Nebraska that exceed the MCL and have yet to be fully characterized remains increased at 18, while in Kansas, the number of un-characterized sites has been reduced from 9 to 7.

In FY 2002, CCC plans to initiate up to three additional site characterization efforts, depending on funding availability.

CCC is currently engaged in remedial efforts at two NPL sites identified by the EPA – Waverly and Bruno, Nebraska.

At the Bruno site, CCC spent considerable time and expense in FY 2000 in additional characterization work in an effort to more accurately identify additional responsible parties to the carbon tetrachloride contamination. Much of this additional work was in support of litigation and cost allocation negotiations between CCC and two additional parties identified at the site. These activities were ongoing in FY 2001.

CCC also continues to spend considerable time and expense in litigation support concerning the Navarre, Kansas site, and the Bruno, Nebraska site. Support provided for litigation and allocation negotiation activities had a less significant impact on CCC efforts regarding characterization and site disposition activity in FY 2001 than in FY 2000.

Several remedial design activities are ongoing into FY 2002. These include Raymond and Utica, Nebraska, as well as Bruno, Nebraska, where EPA is the lead agency. At Raymond, a preliminary engineering design has been initiated; however, land access issues have impeded progress towards the implementation of a remedy. CCC is attempting to clean up the Raymond site on a voluntary basis. The Utica spray irrigation pilot has been completed, and is scheduled to be constructed and installed in late FY 2002. This schedule is contingent on acceptance by appropriate land management agencies and local landowners.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table highlighting the CCC use of the USDA Hazardous Waste Management Account over the past five years, including site investigations and cleanup expenses.

Response: The following table provides the former CCC bin sites where activities have been conducted and the amounts of USDA Hazardous Waste Management Account funds used.

Site activities include data evaluations and limited investigations, site characterizations, feasibility studies, response actions, and providing impacted communities with permanent alternate drinking water sources.

**Nebraska Sites**
(In thousands of dollars)

| Site | FY 1997 | FY 1998 | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 0 | 0 | 39 | 407 | 25 |
| Bruno | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceresco | 292 | 396 | 340 | 2 | 0 |
| Clay Center | 287 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Craig | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| Funk | 0 | 72 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Gladstone | 0 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Hordville | 200 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hubbard | 0 | 0 | 365 | 311 | 0 |
| Humphrey | 71 | 513 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Kenesaw | 0 | 72 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Leshara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Milford | 0 | 0 | 503 | 87 | 115 |
| Raymond | 608 | 224 | 146 | 5 | 0 |
| Shelby | 145 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utica | 269 | 522 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Walton | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| York | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL, Nebraska | 1,916 | 2,067 | 1,413 | 813 | 276 |

**Kansas Sites**
(In thousands of dollars)

| Site | FY 1997 | FY 1998 | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agenda | 171 | 54 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Agra | 35 | 0 | 63 | 7 | 0 |
| Barnes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Bendena | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| Canada | 0 | 0 | 60 | 2 | 0 |
| Centralia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 121 |
| Everest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 346 | 480 |
| Frankfort | 0 | 236 | 809 | 2 | 29 |
| Hilton | 294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leoti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Morrill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Navarre | 0 | 400 | 300 | 1 | 3 |
| Ramona | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Webber | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 |
| TOTAL, Kansas | 512 | 690 | 1,334 | 362 | 876 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL, Nebraska and Kansas | 2,428 | 2,757 | 2,747 | 1,175 | 1,152 |

TOBACCO ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mr. Bonilla: How much was spent for administrative costs in support of the tobacco program in fiscal year 2001?

Response: Administrative costs of $17.561 million were expended by FSA in support of the tobacco price support program in FY 2001.

FARM LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: How much debt did FSA write off during fiscal year 2001?

Response: FSA farm loan programs wrote off a total of $384,189,733 in FY 2001. This amount includes $332,704,043 for writeoffs in direct loan programs and $51,485,690 for writeoffs in guaranteed loan programs.

Mr. Bonilla: For several years, the budget proposals for farm credit have been too low to meet the needs of the agricultural community. Congress has had to provide emergency funding to address these shortfalls. Please provide by loan account the detailed assumptions that were used to compute the fiscal year 2003 President's budget request for ACIF.

Response: The economic assumptions used to compute the subsidy rates for the farm ownership, farm operating, and emergency loan programs are based on 8 years of program history. OMB provides the interest rate assumptions. The specific assumptions used in formulating the FY 2003 Budget are as follows.

[The information follows:]

**FY 2003 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**
**FARM LOAN PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS**

| | DIRECT | | | | | GUARANTEED | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Ownership | Operating | Emergency | Indian | Boll Weevil | Ownership Unsubsidized | Operating Unsubsidized | Operating Subsidized |
| Subsidy rate (%) | 11.61 | 17.26 | 16.84 | 8.95 | -2.70 | 0.75 | 3.17 | 11.80 |
| Number of Loans | 1,200 | 12,000 | 2,565 | 3 | 9 | 3,817 | 10,000 | 2,000 |
| Average Interest rate charged borrower (%) | 5.55 | 5.52 | 3.97 | 5.00 | 6.46 | | | |
| Lifetime defaults (% of disb) | 0.08 | 3.38 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.08 | 3.00 | 1.34 |
| Disbursement rate in year 1 (%) | 83 | 95 | 94 | 55 | 0 | 79 | 90 | 90 |
| Fees to gov't (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| Maximum loan term (years) | 40 | 7 | 40 | 40 | 7 | 40 | 7 | 7 |
| Average loan term (years) | 34 | 9 | 14 | 40 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 6 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide the program and subsidy levels and assumptions used for these accounts in the Agency Estimates and Department Estimates for FY 2003.

Response: Agency and Department materials used in developing the President's Budget are considered "predecisional" and therefore remain a matter of internal record.

FARM LOAN FUNDING

Mr. Bonilla: What assurances can you provide the committee that the proposed funding for the farm credit area is sufficient to meet the needs of the agricultural community?

Response: At the time the FY 2003 budget estimates were developed, we believed the program level of $3.8 billion would be adequate.

The inclusion of language in the FY 2003 Appropriations Act to permit the reprogramming of farm operating and farm ownership funds between direct and guaranteed programs will increase the agency's ability to support the agricultural community. This language has been included in the past three appropriations acts and has been very helpful in allowing the Agency to manage limited funds in a way that most effectively addresses the needs of farmers.

Mr. Bonilla: It has been stated that the ACIF account historically provides approximately 4 percent of the lending for the nation's farming community. What percentage does the fiscal year 2002 appropriation represent? And the fiscal year 2003 budget request?

Response: It is impossible to estimate the FSA share of farm lending nationwide for 2002 and 2003. The FSA market share is largely dependent on the total credit needs of the industry and the extent to which private lenders are willing to meet those needs. Weather and economic factors will play a major role, of course. Based on the current situation, it is probably safe to say FSA will provide more than the historical 4 percent of direct farm credit in 2002 and 2003, but it is not possible to predict how much more at this time. FSA also guarantees loans made by commercial lenders; the portfolio of loan guarantees is growing and currently represents about 3 percent of all farm debt.

FARM LOAN PROGRAM ACTIVITY

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a process time frame, including peak months, for each type of loan funded through the ACIF account.

Response: The months of peak loan activity, by program, are as follows:

Farm Loan Program Activity

| Loan Program | Peak Activity |
|---|---|
| Direct Operating | January through May |
| Guaranteed Operating | February through June |
| Direct Farm Ownership | Consistent throughout the year |
| Guaranteed Farm Ownership | Consistent throughout the year |
| Emergency | February through June |

Mr. Bonilla: How many requests for direct operating loans did you have in fiscal year 2001?

Response: FSA received 19,411 direct operating loan applications in FY 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: Were all of them able to be filled?

Response: There were approved direct operating loans that were not funded in FY 2001 due to a shortage of funds. However, these loans were carried over into FY 2002 and will be funded using FY 2002 appropriations.

Mr. Bonilla: Of the total amount available to you, how much was obligated?

Response: In FY 2001, $691 million in direct operating loan funds was obligated to make 14,403 loans. A total of $62.3 million of the available $63.1 million of budget authority was utilized.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide the number and dollar amount supported by direct and guaranteed operating loans, by year, for each of the past ten years.

[The information follows:]

Direct and Guaranteed Farm Operating Loans
FY 1991 through 2001
(dollars in thousands)

| Fiscal Year | Direct Loans | | Guaranteed Loans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| 1991 | 10,679 | $489,890 | 10,745 | $1,040,555 |
| 1992 | 13,784 | 570,737 | 10,976 | 1,107,915 |
| 1993 | 13,144 | 545,173 | 9,783 | 1,013,341 |
| 1994 | 15,737 | 650,965 | 12,297 | 1,300,067 |
| 1995 | 10,712 | 437,854 | 12,788 | 1,378,323 |
| 1996 | 12,992 | 566,583 | 11,445 | 1,305,848 |
| 1997 | 11,944 | 515,720 | 8,910 | 1,044,841 |
| 1998 | 12,988 | 557,098 | 8,161 | 1,010,975 |
| 1999 | 16,266 | 789,000 | 12,175 | 1,776,234 |
| 2000 | 14,023 | 664,207 | 11,444 | 1,800,597 |
| 2001 | 14,403 | 690,796 | 9,085 | 1,462,588 |
| TOTAL | 146,672 | $6,478,023 | 117,809 | $14,241,284 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number of farms assisted, by State, through rescheduling, consolidation, or reamortization by deferral or by the Interest Assistance Program for fiscal year 2001.

[The information follows:]

**FY 2001 INTEREST ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

| State | Borrowers Rescheduled or Reamortized | Borrowers Receiving Consolidations | Borrowers Receiving Deferrals | Borrowers with Interest Assistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 31 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Alaska | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Arizona | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Arkansas | 271 | 39 | 34 | 59 |
| California | 83 | 29 | 10 | 4 |
| Colorado | 40 | 6 | 4 | 75 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Florida | 12 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Georgia | 65 | 0 | 10 | 15 |
| Hawaii | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Idaho | 66 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Illinois | 50 | 3 | 2 | 936 |
| Indiana | 45 | 1 | 8 | 217 |
| Iowa | 151 | 22 | 25 | 949 |
| Kansas | 111 | 11 | 9 | 427 |
| Kentucky | 134 | 24 | 13 | 120 |
| Louisiana | 215 | 2 | 45 | 6 |
| Maine | 41 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Maryland | 10 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 34 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Michigan | 85 | 15 | 16 | 218 |
| Minnesota | 128 | 1 | 19 | 819 |
| Mississippi | 95 | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| Missouri | 80 | 0 | 17 | 359 |
| Montana | 41 | 5 | 8 | 195 |
| Nebraska | 100 | 17 | 9 | 709 |
| Nevada | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 7 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| New Mexico | 23 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| New York | 140 | 12 | 61 | 87 |
| North Carolina | 72 | 1 | 22 | 4 |
| North Dakota | 167 | 39 | 40 | 839 |
| Ohio | 13 | 0 | 2 | 120 |
| Oklahoma | 138 | 3 | 36 | 625 |
| Oregon | 37 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 104 | 34 | 34 | 101 |
| Puerto Rico | 21 | 0 | 7 | 5 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 41 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| South Dakota | 89 | 4 | 9 | 447 |
| Tennessee | 84 | 21 | 19 | 151 |
| Texas | 342 | 26 | 95 | 51 |
| Utah | 25 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Vermont | 13 | 4 | 1 | 25 |
| Virginia | 46 | 2 | 28 | 14 |
| Washington | 46 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 31 | 12 | 1 | 100 |
| Wisconsin | 142 | 6 | 50 | 898 |
| Wyoming | 26 | 3 | 15 | 40 |
| TOTAL | 3,531 | 406 | 716 | 8,689 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the same information on a national basis for each of the past five years.

[The information follows:]

DIRECT FARM LOAN PROGRAMS

| | Number of Borrowers Assisted by | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal Year | Rescheduling | Consolidation | Reamortization by Deferral |
| 2001 | 3,531 | 406 | 716 |
| 2000 | 3,220 | 377 | 669 |
| 1999 | 4,021 | 467 | 834 |
| 1998 | 4,051 | 240 | 1,018 |
| 1997 | 4,551 | 274 | 1,194 |
| TOTAL | 19,374 | 1,764 | 4,431 |

GUARANTEED INTEREST ASSISTANCE

| Fiscal Year | Number of Borrowers | Number of Loans |
|---|---|---|
| 2001 | 6,865 | 10,142 |
| 2000 | 8,606 | 13,085 |
| 1999 | 7,214 | 10,681 |
| 1998 | 6,394 | 9,331 |
| 1997 | 6,179 | 9,067 |
| TOTAL | 35,258 | 52,306 |

Mr. Bonilla: How many of these borrowers are again delinquent?

[The information follows:]

**DELINQUENT BORROWERS**

| State | Borrowers Rescheduled or Reamortized | Borrowers Receiving Consolidations | Borrowers Receiving Deferrals | Borrowers Receiving Interest Assistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 73 | 13 | 6 | 2 |
| California | 24 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Colorado | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Florida | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Georgia | 15 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Hawaii | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Idaho | 19 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Illinois | 7 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| Indiana | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Iowa | 32 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| Kansas | 19 | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Kentucky | 17 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| Louisiana | 89 | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| Maine | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Michigan | 27 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| Minnesota | 24 | 0 | 3 | 34 |
| Mississippi | 38 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Missouri | 9 | 0 | 1 | 22 |
| Montana | 11 | 4 | 1 | 16 |
| Nebraska | 25 | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| Nevada | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| New York | 21 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| North Carolina | 19 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 27 | 3 | 2 | 35 |
| Ohio | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Oklahoma | 28 | 2 | 6 | 43 |
| Oregon | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 16 | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Puerto Rico | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 12 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 22 | 8 | 5 | 5 |
| Texas | 118 | 3 | 28 | 1 |
| Utah | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Vermont | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Virginia | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Washington | 16 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Wisconsin | 7 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 839 | 100 | 141 | 331 |

DELINQUENT LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a breakdown of direct loan portfolio comparing delinquent versus non-delinquent borrowers in categories of: $500,000 or less; $500,000 to $1 million; $1 million or more; all borrowers. Please include a table showing the geographic dispersion of the delinquent borrowers.

[The information follows:]

**DIRECT LOAN DELINQUENCIES AS OF 9/30/01**

| State | Owing $500,000 or Less | Owing $500,000 to $1 Million | Owing More Than $1 Million | Total Delq Borrowers | Total Borrowers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 101 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 1,265 |
| Alaska | 13 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 44 |
| Arizona | 76 | 2 | 9 | 87 | 322 |
| Arkansas | 505 | 22 | 3 | 530 | 3,888 |
| California | 372 | 43 | 18 | 433 | 1,636 |
| Colorado | 121 | 10 | 2 | 133 | 953 |
| Connecticut | 17 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 106 |
| Delaware | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 56 |
| Florida | 133 | 7 | 1 | 141 | 718 |
| Georgia | 305 | 23 | 5 | 333 | 1,771 |
| Guam | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 23 |
| Hawaii | 58 | 10 | 2 | 70 | 291 |
| Idaho | 202 | 6 | 1 | 209 | 1,824 |
| Illinois | 145 | 6 | 0 | 151 | 3,133 |
| Indiana | 145 | 7 | 0 | 152 | 1,770 |
| Iowa | 221 | 4 | 1 | 226 | 4,219 |
| Kansas | 228 | 2 | 0 | 230 | 3,614 |
| Kentucky | 261 | 6 | 0 | 267 | 3,917 |
| Louisiana | 593 | 12 | 2 | 607 | 2,377 |
| Maine | 120 | 8 | 0 | 128 | 607 |
| Maryland | 40 | 6 | 0 | 46 | 280 |
| Massachusetts | 134 | 9 | 1 | 144 | 507 |
| Michigan | 127 | 11 | 0 | 138 | 1,877 |
| Minnesota | 455 | 13 | 2 | 470 | 3,563 |
| Mississippi | 789 | 51 | 24 | 864 | 3,157 |
| Missouri | 204 | 7 | 0 | 211 | 3,245 |
| Montana | 129 | 14 | 6 | 149 | 1,717 |
| Nebraska | 245 | 10 | 1 | 256 | 3,644 |
| Nevada | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 190 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 149 |
| New Jersey | 95 | 21 | 4 | 120 | 326 |
| New Mexico | 106 | 4 | 0 | 110 | 653 |
| New York | 419 | 53 | 10 | 482 | 2,418 |
| North Carolina | 231 | 9 | 2 | 242 | 1,830 |
| North Dakota | 364 | 24 | 4 | 392 | 3,713 |
| Ohio | 120 | 8 | 2 | 130 | 1,113 |
| Oklahoma | 742 | 22 | 7 | 771 | 4,919 |
| Oregon | 104 | 5 | 0 | 109 | 1,071 |
| Pennsylvania | 195 | 9 | 1 | 205 | 1,819 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,162 | 73 | 5 | 1,240 | 3,263 |
| Rhode Island | 11 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 91 |
| South Carolina | 137 | 9 | 3 | 149 | 1,099 |
| South Dakota | 236 | 15 | 1 | 252 | 4,459 |
| Tennessee | 385 | 7 | 1 | 393 | 2,843 |
| Texas | 2,003 | 115 | 23 | 2,141 | 6,230 |
| Utah | 105 | 1 | 0 | 106 | 1,234 |
| Vermont | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 356 |
| Virgin Islands | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 21 |
| Virginia | 147 | 12 | 4 | 163 | 1,092 |
| Washington | 156 | 8 | 1 | 165 | 892 |
| West Virginia | 179 | 2 | 0 | 181 | 1,160 |
| Wisconsin | 187 | 2 | 0 | 189 | 2,623 |
| Wyoming | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 438 |
| TOTAL | 12,931 | 693 | 147 | 13,771 | 94,526 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe the progress made in decreasing loan delinquency in the last five years.

Response: The following table shows FSA's progress in delinquency reduction over the last 5 years.

Farm Loan Program Delinquency Rates

| Fiscal Year | Percent of Dollars Delinquent |
|---|---|
| 2001 | 11.34 |
| 2000 | 12.38 |
| 1999 | 15.79 |
| 1998 | 16.23 |
| 1997 | 18.08 |

Mr. Bonilla: What do you need to make additional improvements?

Response: Several large areas of the country are currently experiencing extremely dry weather conditions. We hope that this will change for the better with spring and summer rains. However, there is no doubt that program benefits and disaster/emergency programs are of great value to borrowers in their ability to repay FSA loans.

FSA farm loans involve high risk farm operations that require a great deal of attention and expertise from the FSA credit managers and loan officers in order to be successful.

INVENTORY PROPERTY

Mr. Bonilla: How many farms do you currently have in inventory, by State, and what is the total average estimated value of each farm?

Response: As of September 30, 2001, there were 371 farms in inventory, with an average value of $162,893. The following table provides a breakdown by State.

[The information follows:]

**FY 2001 INVENTORY PROPERTY**

| State | Total Count | Total Current Market Value | Total Acres |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 | $155,000 | 184.0 |
| Arizona | 11 | 1,877,600 | 1,978.7 |
| Arkansas | 10 | 656,900 | 809.1 |
| California | 38 | 8,414,749 | 2,570.8 |
| Colorado | 13 | 3,238,700 | 8,220.1 |
| Florida | 9 | 1,698,400 | 490.2 |
| Georgia | 6 | 540,450 | 570.1 |
| Hawaii | 2 | 325,000 | 10.2 |
| Idaho | 3 | 480,849 | 480.0 |
| Indiana | 1 | 828,706 | 982.0 |
| Iowa | 8 | 847,950 | 825.0 |
| Kansas | 9 | 826,700 | 839.6 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 360,000 | 387.7 |
| Louisiana | 3 | 397,000 | 855.1 |
| Maine | 10 | 563,000 | 345.9 |
| Maryland | 1 | 265,000 | 19.5 |
| Michigan | 1 | 24,000 | 230.0 |
| Minnesota | 36 | 4,432,800 | 6,171.6 |
| Mississippi | 22 | 6,827,941 | 5,742.5 |
| Missouri | 8 | 1,041,550 | 1,360.0 |
| Montana | 18 | 4,814,972 | 13,266.2 |
| Nebraska | 3 | 757,623 | 473.4 |
| Nevada | 1 | 464,000 | 426.7 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 40,000 | 0.0 |
| New Jersey | 2 | 692,000 | 324.5 |
| New Mexico | 2 | 156,500 | 9.6 |
| New York | 16 | 1,531,275 | 1,818.0 |
| North Dakota | 11 | 1,097,200 | 2,045.5 |
| Oklahoma | 13 | 1,554,800 | 3,679.7 |
| Oregon | 10 | 2,751,515 | 1,748.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 2,159,700 | 602.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 17 | 1,685,904 | 706.3 |
| South Carolina | 5 | 219,500 | 75.2 |
| South Dakota | 13 | 970,350 | 2,420.5 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 300,000 | 280.0 |
| Texas | 17 | 2,107,166 | 3,288.4 |
| Utah | 2 | 355,000 | 47.0 |
| Vermont | 2 | 261,000 | 192.0 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 | 37,500 | 1.3 |
| Virginia | 5 | 415,000 | 120.1 |
| Washington | 12 | 2,117,600 | 698.2 |
| West Virginia | 6 | 666,000 | 604.9 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 271,592 | 392.9 |
| Wyoming | 7 | 1,204,813 | 2,256.0 |
| TOTAL | 371 | $60,433,305 | 68,549.1 |

Mr. Bonilla: How many farms were sold from inventory, by State, in fiscal year 2001?

[The information follows:]

**INVENTORY PROPERTY SOLD IN FY 2001**

| State | Properties Sold |
|---|---|
| Arizona | 5 |
| Arkansas | 5 |
| California | 7 |
| Colorado | 4 |
| Delaware | 1 |
| Florida | 15 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Hawaii | 8 |
| Idaho | 5 |
| Illinois | 1 |
| Indiana | 2 |
| Iowa | 7 |
| Kansas | 4 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 |
| Maine | 6 |
| Maryland | 1 |
| Michigan | 3 |
| Minnesota | 18 |
| Mississippi | 6 |
| Missouri | 5 |
| Montana | 7 |
| Nebraska | 9 |
| New Jersey | 2 |
| New York | 5 |
| North Carolina | 1 |
| North Dakota | 8 |
| Ohio | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 14 |
| Oregon | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 6 |
| Puerto Rico | 1 |
| South Carolina | 5 |
| South Dakota | 8 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Texas | 6 |
| Vermont | 2 |
| Virginia | 3 |
| Washington | 11 |
| West Virginia | 7 |
| Wisconsin | 2 |
| Wyoming | 2 |
| TOTAL | 209 |

## FARM OPERATING LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing how much of the fiscal year 2001 loan allocations were provided for each of the insured farm operating loan programs, such as one-year operating loans, seven-year operating loans, limited resource programs, and socially disadvantaged programs, along with any others.

[The information follows:]

FY 2001 Direct Farm Operating Loans
(dollars in millions)

| | |
|---|---|
| Regular Rate | |
| one-year | 261 |
| seven-year | 230 |
| Limited Resource | |
| one-year | 90 |
| seven-year | 109 |
| TOTAL | 690 |

A portion of the initial direct operating loan allocation was targeted to socially disadvantaged applicants. Obligations to these family farmers totaled $79 million.

Mr. Bonilla: Provide the same information for guaranteed subsidized and unsubsidized operating loans.

[The information follows:]

FY 2001 Guaranteed Farm Operating Loans
(dollars in millions)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subsidized | |
| one-year | 203 |
| seven-year | 261 |
| TOTAL | 464 |
| Unsubsidized | |
| one-year | 669 |
| seven-year | 329 |
| TOTAL | 998 |

A portion of the initial guaranteed operating loan allocation was targeted to socially disadvantaged applicants. Obligations to these family farmers totaled $69 million.

Mr. Bonilla: Did any of the legislatively mandated set-asides cause funds to go unused at the end of fiscal year 2001?

Response: A limited amount of funding – $9.7 million for direct operating loans and $9 million for guaranteed operating loans with interest assistance – was left unused at the end of the fiscal year. A portion of funds in these loan programs was initially targeted for socially disadvantaged applicants, and unused funds were released for any eligible applicants near the end of the fiscal year. These funds could not be utilized because the Agency is prohibited by law from moving targeted funds between States, even after the targets have been lifted.

Mr. Bonilla: How much of the guaranteed unsubsidized loan subsidy was transferred to direct loans in FY 2001?

Response: In FY 2001, $3.6 million of unsubsidized guaranteed operating loan subsidy funds was transferred to the direct farm ownership loan program. This transfer funded an additional $33 million in direct farm ownership loans.

FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number of direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans, by year, for the past ten years.

[The information follows:]

Number of Farm Ownership Loans
FY 1992 through 2001

| Fiscal Year | Direct Loans | Guaranteed Loans |
|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 447 | 1,304 |
| 1993 | 746 | 2,754 |
| 1994 | 1,066 | 3,339 |
| 1995 | 897 | 3,447 |
| 1996 | 1,120 | 3,130 |
| 1997 | 1,009 | 3,040 |
| 1998 | 978 | 2,396 |
| 1999 | 1,666 | 3,513 |
| 2000 | 2,085 | 3,448 |
| 2001 | 1,472 | 3,283 |
| TOTAL | 11,486 | 29,654 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number and amounts of direct and guaranteed farm ownership loans made, by State, in fiscal year 2001.

[The information follows:]

## DIRECT AND GUARANTEED FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS
## OBLIGATIONS BY STATE
## FISCAL YEAR 2001

| | Direct | | Guaranteed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATES | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| ALABAMA | 15 | $1,345,000 | 73 | $26,679,000 |
| ALASKA | 1 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 3 | 373,000 | 3 | 641,000 |
| ARKANSAS | 52 | 5,719,000 | 216 | 70,273,000 |
| CALIFORNIA | 23 | 3,095,000 | 66 | 25,662,000 |
| COLORADO | 15 | 1,460,000 | 72 | 23,694,000 |
| CONNECTICUT | 1 | 150,000 | 3 | 761,000 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2,820,000 |
| FLORIDA | 3 | 348,000 | 25 | 5,989,000 |
| GEORGIA | 11 | 1,823,000 | 90 | 31,993,000 |
| HAWAII | 1 | 200,000 | 11 | 2,519,000 |
| IDAHO | 12 | 1,603,000 | 40 | 11,754,000 |
| ILLINOIS | 92 | 7,335,000 | 125 | 26,471,000 |
| INDIANA | 40 | 4,744,000 | 112 | 31,206,000 |
| IOWA | 89 | 9,019,000 | 144 | 31,281,000 |
| KANSAS | 87 | 6,958,000 | 83 | 16,672,000 |
| KENTUCKY | 36 | 3,932,000 | 121 | 23,918,000 |
| LOUISIANA | 8 | 884,000 | 29 | 10,476,000 |
| MAINE | 9 | 556,000 | 8 | 2,248,000 |
| MARYLAND | 4 | 698,000 | 40 | 8,120,000 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 10 | 1,253,000 | 8 | 3,215,000 |
| MICHIGAN | 36 | 4,465,000 | 134 | 36,340,000 |
| MINNESOTA | 51 | 7,378,000 | 104 | 25,275,000 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 7 | 880,000 | 35 | 13,212,000 |
| MISSOURI | 63 | 6,191,000 | 161 | 31,947,000 |
| MONTANA | 18 | 2,518,000 | 57 | 16,027,000 |
| NEBRASKA | 98 | 11,433,000 | 134 | 30,404,000 |
| NEVADA | 3 | 396,000 | 6 | 2,530,000 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 4 | 320,000 | 1 | 128,000 |
| NEW JERSEY | 2 | 183,000 | 9 | 3,556,000 |
| NEW MEXICO | 8 | 1,203,000 | 26 | 7,215,000 |
| NEW YORK | 36 | 4,370,000 | 90 | 19,186,000 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 18 | 2,463,000 | 140 | 37,564,000 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 67 | 6,174,000 | 112 | 21,960,000 |
| OHIO | 39 | 3,975,000 | 126 | 22,332,000 |
| OKLAHOMA | 150 | 16,883,000 | 178 | 48,415,000 |
| OREGON | 9 | 1,187,000 | 26 | 9,505,000 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 40 | 4,989,000 | 52 | 12,107,000 |
| PUERTO RICO | 7 | 634,000 | 2 | 185,000 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 3 | 350,000 | 1 | 150,000 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 9 | 850,000 | 26 | 8,217,000 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 80 | 8,709,000 | 98 | 16,070,000 |
| TENNESSEE | 39 | 5,123,000 | 33 | 9,735,000 |
| TEXAS | 56 | 6,508,000 | 90 | 25,181,000 |
| UTAH | 17 | 1,667,000 | 21 | 6,693,000 |
| VERMONT | 7 | 637,000 | 23 | 6,117,000 |
| VIRGINIA | 13 | 1,812,000 | 59 | 16,231,000 |
| WASHINGTON | 10 | 1,715,000 | 53 | 14,891,000 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 16 | 1,196,000 | 22 | 5,828,000 |
| WISCONSIN | 48 | 6,208,000 | 172 | 45,485,000 |
| WYOMING | 6 | 679,000 | 9 | 3,499,000 |
| NATIONAL TOTAL | 1,472 | 162,791,000 | 3,283 | 852,277,000 |

EMERGENCY DISASTER LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: How many emergency disaster loans did you make in fiscal year 2001 and so far in fiscal year 2002? Please provide a table showing how many and the total dollar value by each State.

[The information follows:]

## EMERGENCY LOAN PROGRAM
## OBLIGATIONS BY STATE

| | FY 2001 | | FY 2002 (as of February 28, 2002) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATES | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| ALABAMA | 25 | $745,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ALASKA | 6 | 676,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 7 | 1,038,000 | 1 | $29,000 |
| ARKANSAS | 266 | 12,877,000 | 2 | 152,000 |
| CALIFORNIA | 26 | 2,217,000 | 14 | 1,285,000 |
| COLORADO | 15 | 1,182,000 | 0 | 0 |
| CONNECTICUT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FLORIDA | 4 | 248,000 | 2 | 373,000 |
| GEORGIA | 54 | 3,632,000 | 2 | 400,000 |
| HAWAII | 5 | 91,000 | 0 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 6 | 1,010,000 | 3 | 57,000 |
| ILLINOIS | 1 | 7,000 | 0 | 0 |
| INDIANA | 1 | 170,000 | 0 | 0 |
| IOWA | 18 | 344,000 | 5 | 122,000 |
| KANSAS | 76 | 2,787,000 | 7 | 269,000 |
| KENTUCKY | 6 | 304,000 | 2 | 50,000 |
| LOUISIANA | 134 | 8,024,000 | 17 | 997,000 |
| MAINE | 1 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| MARYLAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 6 | 400,000 | 0 | 0 |
| MICHIGAN | 73 | 5,367,000 | 35 | 3,317,000 |
| MINNESOTA | 5 | 411,000 | 1 | 8,000 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 142 | 8,943,000 | 1 | 78,000 |
| MISSOURI | 28 | 1,252,000 | 3 | 62,000 |
| MONTANA | 23 | 774,000 | 11 | 498,000 |
| NEBRASKA | 27 | 682,000 | 0 | 0 |
| NEVADA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 2 | 35,000 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW JERSEY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW MEXICO | 21 | 2,133,000 | 7 | 840,000 |
| NEW YORK | 124 | 7,413,000 | 15 | 1,219,000 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 2 | 125,000 | 0 | 0 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 7 | 276,000 | 0 | 0 |
| OHIO | 2 | 61,000 | 0 | 0 |
| OKLAHOMA | 181 | 6,540,000 | 59 | 1,703,000 |
| OREGON | 1 | 113,000 | 1 | 12,000 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 4 | 56,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| PUERTO RICO | 3 | 442,000 | 1 | 26,000 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 16 | 338,000 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 4 | 336,000 | 1 | 23,000 |
| TENNESSEE | 52 | 2,638,000 | 3 | 172,000 |
| TEXAS | 278 | 14,534,000 | 28 | 1,384,000 |
| UTAH | 11 | 378,000 | 0 | 0 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3,000 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WASHINGTON | 4 | 242,000 | 2 | 349,000 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 44,000 |
| WISCONSIN | 7 | 908,000 | 8 | 195,000 |
| WYOMING | 5 | 262,000 | 5 | 153,000 |
| NATIONAL TOTAL | 1,679 | 90,026,000 | 243 | 13,931,000 |

Mr. Bonilla: For emergency disaster loans, please provide a ten-year table showing the actual number and dollar amount of emergency disaster loans made each year.

[The information follows:]

Emergency Disaster Loans
FY 1992 through 2001

| Fiscal Year | Number of Loans | Amount ($000) |
|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 1,602 | $74,883 |
| 1993 | 885 | 58,607 |
| 1994 | 3,815 | 145,738 |
| 1995 | 1,526 | 68,823 |
| 1996 | 3,015 | 176,500 |
| 1997 | 2,490 | 144,880 |
| 1998 | 1,569 | 97,570 |
| 1999 | 3,970 | 329,849 |
| 2000 | 2,451 | 150,852 |
| 2001 | 1,679 | 90,026 |
| TOTAL | 23,002 | $1,337,728 |

SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMER TARGETS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a fiscal year 2001 summary of the FSA experience in meeting socially disadvantaged (SDA) targets, including a breakdown on minority and gender basis.

Response: FSA has been very successful in providing assistance to minority and women farmers in both the direct operating and farm ownership loan programs. In FY 2001, in the direct operating loan program, obligations to socially disadvantaged (SDA) farmers totaled $79.3 million. In the direct farm ownership program, obligations to SDA farmers totaled $35.8 million.

In FY 2001, FSA provided $20.8 million in direct farm ownership loans to minority farmers and $15 million to women farmers. In the direct operating loan program, SDA obligations of $79.3 million represent both minority and women farmers. In this program, no separate allocation is targeted for minority and women farmers. We would expect that operating loan obligations would follow a pattern similar to ownership loans.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of all State mediation grants made in fiscal years 2001 and 2002.

[The information follows:]

State Mediation Grants

| State | FY 2001 | FY 2002 |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $116,100 | $102,636 |
| Arizona | 120,220 | 111,804 |
| Arkansas | 89,890 | 83,541 |
| California | 43,000 | 67,186 |
| Colorado | 0 | 75,583 |
| Florida | 52,560 | 44,202 |
| Idaho | 15,470 | 8,840 |
| Illinois | 107,320 | 63,810 |
| Indiana | 38,950 | 29,817 |
| Iowa | 300,600 | 309,411 |
| Kansas | 467,810 | 332,210 |
| Maryland | 50,500 | 45,307 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 108,089 |
| Michigan | 5,000 | 84,093 |
| Minnesota | 260,950 | 342,196 |
| Missouri | 5,000 | 13,260 |
| Nebraska | 176,580 | 167,448 |
| Nevada | 20,560 | 29,429 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 13,260 |
| New Mexico | 20,780 | 61,347 |
| New York | 36,280 | 178,298 |
| North Dakota | 381,460 | 331,887 |
| Oklahoma | 228,300 | 332,434 |
| South Dakota | 63,230 | 137,866 |
| Texas | 42,840 | 82,731 |
| Utah | 25,000 | 22,101 |
| Washington | 49,270 | 58,788 |
| Wisconsin | 228,230 | 211,222 |
| Wyoming | 47,500 | 44,204 |
| TOTAL | $2,993,400 | $3,493,000 |

Mr. Bonilla: How much has each participating State contributed in fiscal year 2001 and 2002?

[The information follows:]

State Share of Mediation Program Costs

| State | FY 2001 | FY 2002 |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $80,227 | $34,830 |
| Arizona | 54,442 | 55,037 |
| Arkansas | 40,500 | 40,500 |
| California | 50,052 | 33,000 |
| Colorado | 0 | 39,159 |
| Florida | 13,300 | 13,300 |
| Idaho | 11,000 | 0 |
| Illinois | 99,895 | 111,039 |
| Indiana | 22,448 | 11,550 |
| Iowa | 214,000 | 150,000 |
| Kansas | 211,043 | 217,743 |
| Maryland | 37,246 | 21,794 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 52,400 |
| Michigan | 42,870 | 42,266 |
| Minnesota | 154,234 | 165,894 |
| Nebraska | 79,557 | 84,927 |
| Nevada | 16,500 | 14,590 |
| New Jersey | 30,000 | 9,000 |
| New Mexico | 41,249 | 35,716 |
| New York | 11,263 | 85,120 |
| North Dakota | 172,087 | 160,896 |
| Oklahoma | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| South Dakota | 65,428 | 65,429 |
| Texas | 45,597 | 37,956 |
| Utah | 10,710 | 10,710 |
| Washington | 22,200 | 28,500 |
| Wisconsin | 94,102 | 102,500 |
| Wyoming | 21,429 | 22,000 |
| TOTAL | $1,741,379 | $1,745,856 |

Mr. Bonilla: Were any new States certified for mediation grant programs in 2001?

Response: USDA certified California and New York as new mediation States in 2001. Massachusetts was certified in early FY 2002, and Louisiana and Tennessee are expected to be certified later this year.

Mr. Bonilla: Did any State drop the program in fiscal year 2001 or request less funding than in 2000?

Response: No State withdrew from the program in FY 2001. The following seven States requested less funding in 2001 than in 2000: Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Texas.

CREDIT SALES OF ACQUIRED PROPERTY

Mr. Bonilla: Provide a five-year table showing the annual cost and the number of units sold through the credit sales of acquired property program.

[The information follows:]

Credit Sales of Acquired Property

| Fiscal Year | Acres Sold, End of Period | Estimated Holding Cost of Total Sales* | Total Inventory Sold | Credit Sales** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 | 40,134 | $3,892,998 | 209 | 0 |
| 2000 | 49,926 | $4,842,822 | 263 | 0 |
| 1999 | 75,309 | $7,304,973 | 346 | 0 |
| 1998 | 147,165 | $14,275,005 | 539 | 86 |
| 1997 | 228,115 | $22,127,155 | 786 | 113 |
| TOTAL | 540,649 | $52,442,953 | 2,143 | 199 |

* The estimated annual cost for inventory farm property is calculated by multiplying $97 per acre estimated holding/management cost by the number of acres. The estimated per acre holding cost was determined by a study completed by the former Farmers Home Administration Planning and Analysis Staff in 1992. This estimated cost includes such expenses as interest cost, taxes, hazardous waste cleanup, maintenance and legal fees. The interest on a non-performing asset such as inventory property is often the greatest cost component of the total cost of the property while it is in inventory.

** The Agency received no Credit Sales funding in fiscal years 1999 through 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the current backlog of inventoried property? Please provide a list by State.

[The information follows:]

**CREDIT SALES INVENTORIED PROPERTIES AS OF 9/30/01**

| State | Total Count |
|---|---|
| Alabama | 1 |
| Arizona | 11 |
| Arkansas | 10 |
| California | 38 |
| Colorado | 13 |
| Florida | 9 |
| Georgia | 6 |
| Hawaii | 2 |
| Idaho | 3 |
| Indiana | 1 |
| Iowa | 8 |
| Kansas | 9 |
| Kentucky | 2 |
| Louisiana | 3 |
| Maine | 10 |
| Maryland | 1 |
| Michigan | 1 |
| Minnesota | 36 |
| Mississippi | 22 |
| Missouri | 8 |
| Montana | 18 |
| Nebraska | 3 |
| Nevada | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Jersey | 2 |
| New Mexico | 2 |
| New York | 16 |
| North Dakota | 11 |
| Oklahoma | 13 |
| Oregon | 10 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 |
| Puerto Rico | 17 |
| South Carolina | 5 |
| South Dakota | 13 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Texas | 17 |
| Utah | 2 |
| Vermont | 2 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 |
| Virginia | 5 |
| Washington | 12 |
| West Virginia | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 2 |
| Wyoming | 7 |
| TOTAL | 371 |

Mr. Bonilla: Describe what efforts have been made to assist disadvantaged farmers in the credit sales program.

Response: FSA has not received credit sales funding in recent years.

## INDIAN TRIBE LAND ACQUISITION LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the five-year history of the Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loan Program. Show, by State, the dollar amount and number of loans made each year.

[The information follows:]

Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans
FY 1997 through 2001

| Fiscal Year | State | Number of Loans | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 | | 0 | $0 |
| 1998 | Idaho | 1 | 500,000 |
| 1999 | Idaho | 1 | 224,000 |
| 2000 | Idaho | 1 | 641,000 |
| 2001 | Oklahoma | 2 | 590,000 |
| TOTAL | | 5 | $1,955,000 |

## FSA EMPLOYEE LOANS

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record that shows the status of FSA employee and county committee member loans.

[The information follows:]

Farm Loans to Federal Employees

| Employee Type | Direct Loans: Total Borrowers | Direct Loans: Loan Balance | Guaranteed Loans: Total Borrowers | Guaranteed Loans: Loan Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| County Committee .... | 551 | $59,577,824 | 416 | $87,003,697 |
| Non-Federal County Employee ..... | 73 | 6,279,936 | 89 | 13,640,752 |
| Federal Employee ..... | 15 | 1,698,627 | 16 | 3,088,592 |
| TOTAL ..... | 639 | $67,556,387 | 521 | $103,733,041 |

## FARM LOAN PROGRAM DELIVERY

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table in last year's hearing record that shows the dispersion of Federal and non-Federal employees delivering the farm loan program since 1995.

[The information follows:]

FSA Employment for Farm Loan Program Delivery

| | FY 95 | FY 96 | FY 97 | FY 98 | FY 99 | FY 00 | FY 01 | FY 02 (Est) | FY 03 (Est) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal ... | 3,328 | 3,101 | 2,897 | 2,849 | 2,848 | 3,061 | 3,059 | 3,059 | 3,059 |
| Non-Federal | 0 | 0 | 83 | 200 | 399 | 564 | 479 | 576 | 590 |
| TOTAL ... | 3,328 | 3,101 | 2,980 | 3,049 | 3,247 | 3,625 | 3,538 | 3,635 | 3,649 |

## OBJECT CLASS 25

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a detailed breakdown of fiscal year 2001, 2002 and estimated 2003 salaries and expenses costs in object class 25, Other Services.

[The information follows:]

Farm Service Agency
Breakdown of Object Class 25
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003
(Dollars in thousands)

| | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Estimate | FY 2003 President's Budget |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation Reserve Program | $0 | $2,000 | $0 |
| Emergency Conservation Program | 2,861 | 10,572 | 4,870 |
| ACIF Program Account | 281,866 | 291,327 | 299,060 |
| ACIF Liquidating Account | 6,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses | 95,086 | 122,286 | 105,060 |
| TOTAL | $385,813 | $433,185 | $415,990 |

WORKLOAD

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a detailed explanation of workday changes in county offices by functional category for fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Response: Although the overall staffing level in FSA county offices is expected to remain the same from FY 2001 to FY 2002, there will be shifts in the type of work completed. Specifically, FSA projects increases in commodity loan activity for farm stored and warehouse stored loans. Decreases are expected for commodity program payment activity including loan deficiency payments, and miscellaneous activity which includes unpredictable disasters; compliance activity and basic farm records due to deferred activity from FY 2001 and the Non-Insured Assistance Program. In addition, FSA's activity in FCIC program integrity is expected to increase.

From FY 2002 to FY 2003, FSA is again estimating the overall staffing level to remain the same. Increases are expected in conservation, commodity loan activity and FCIC program integrity. Decreases are expected to continue in the miscellaneous area which includes disaster activity.

The workload activities reflected in the Budget submission do not include proposed farm bill impacts.

Mr. Bonilla: Are you projecting an increase in compliance workload in fiscal year 2003?

Response: FSA is projecting that FY 2003 compliance activity will be similar to FY 2002 activity.

FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: How many Farm Storage Facility loans do you anticipate making in fiscal years 2002 and 2003?

Response: CCC expects to make about 4,200 farm storage facility loans totaling $125 million in each of fiscal years 2002 and 2003. Subsidy budget authority required to support these loan levels is estimated to be $3.0 million in FY 2002 and $1.6 million in FY 2003.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a State-by-State table showing the CRP acres enrolled at the end of 2001 and the fiscal year 2002 expiring acreage.

[The information follows:]

CRP Enrollment as of September 30, 2001 and Acres Expiring September 30, 2002

| STATE | ACRES ENROLLED 09/30/01 | ACRES EXPIRING 09/30/02 [a] |
|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 480,160 | 30,620 |
| ALASKA | 29,479 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 37 | 0 |
| ARKANSAS | 157,270 | 16,399 |
| CALIFORNIA | 137,241 | 3,600 |
| COLORADO | 2,204,898 | 22,677 |
| CONNECTICUT | 318 | 0 |
| DELAWARE | 4,691 | 0 |
| FLORIDA | 90,346 | 7,673 |
| GEORGIA | 318,907 | 27,601 |
| HAWAII | 2 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 792,752 | 60,822 |
| ILLINOIS | 915,508 | 127,109 |
| INDIANA | 293,513 | 64,749 |
| IOWA | 1,802,922 | 186,967 |
| KANSAS | 2,652,741 | 62,119 |
| KENTUCKY | 305,470 | 23,286 |
| LOUISIANA | 207,102 | 6,474 |
| MAINE | 24,501 | 910 |
| MARYLAND | 45,140 | 1,760 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 121 | 0 |
| MICHIGAN | 287,659 | 101,975 |
| MINNESOTA | 1,596,087 | 67,007 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 851,752 | 41,166 |
| MISSOURI | 1,539,741 | 165,244 |
| MONTANA | 3,416,852 | 74,612 |
| NEBRASKA | 1,133,239 | 60,524 |
| NEVADA | 151 | 0 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 183 | 0 |
| NEW JERSEY | 2,241 | 62 |
| NEW MEXICO | 589,984 | 2,103 |
| NEW YORK | 57,342 | 5,577 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 110,371 | 9,294 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 3,320,776 | 27,375 |
| OHIO | 300,540 | 85,863 |
| OKLAHOMA | 1,027,733 | 28,911 |
| OREGON | 452,608 | 10,452 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 89,846 | 3,829 |
| PUERTO RICO | 671 | 0 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 217,940 | 9,218 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 1,417,540 | 26,480 |
| TENNESSEE | 248,518 | 28,540 |
| TEXAS | 4,043,441 | 176,584 |
| UTAH | 199,799 | 1,772 |
| VERMONT | 460 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 49,477 | 3,464 |
| WASHINGTON | 1,275,368 | 58,724 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 981 | 8 |
| WISCONSIN | 636,548 | 88,336 |
| WYOMING | 277,377 | 205 |
| TOTAL | 33,608,344 | 1,720,091 |

[a] February 2002 active contracts set to expire on 9/30/02.

## FFAS EMPLOYEES DETAILED TO OTHER AGENCIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please list the number of employees, by agency, who are payrolled within the FFAS mission area, but detailed to other agencies or departments within the Executive branch. Include the agencies where these employees are detailed in your response.

Response: No FFAS employees were detailed to other agencies or departments within the Executive branch for FY 2002.

## SERVICE TO PRODUCERS

Mr. Bonilla: How does the budget request for FSA enhance the ability of FSA to provide better service to producers more efficiently?

Response: The FY 2003 FSA budget request allows the Agency to maintain current staff year levels in order to provide service to producers. In addition, FSA's goal is to change the way it does business in an attempt to lessen the impact of increased program levels and reduced staffing levels. Requested Information Technology (IT) funding would allow FSA to move systems and applications to an open platform, independent environment and implement the final phase of Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) to provide Agency customers with alternate methods for obtaining FSA services, which will ultimately improve program delivery capabilities. FSA also hopes to accelerate the migration of operations to utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS) through technical components and training. A fully operational GIS will eliminate printing and storage of hard copy maps, maintain a digital database of aerial photography, soils information, customer information and farm records and allow the Agency to integrate program applications, contracts and compliance activities. FSA's request for IT and GIS funding was provided to the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) in the Common Computing Environment (CCE) account. The OCIO will provide oversight and ensure that the funds are expended on behalf of FSA.

## FARM BILL STAFFING IMPACTS

Mr. Bonilla: What are the FSA staffing impacts of the House-passed farm bill versus the Senate-passed farm bill?

Response: FSA is currently working on an analysis of the two farm bill versions but has not yet completed it. However, even without knowing the specific impacts, there are differences between the House version and the Senate version which could significantly impact staffing needs. For instance, both versions allow for proven yield activity; however, the House version limits the activity to oilseeds while the Senate version allows proven yields on all commodities. In addition, the Senate version proposes a great deal more conservation programs that could impact FSA staffing needs depending on decisions concerning administration.

## CRP SIGNUP

Mr. Bonilla: How many acres does USDA plan to enroll under the CRP general signup in fiscal year 2003?

Response: The FY 2003 President's Budget assumes that a general signup will enroll approximately 1.8 million acres in FY 2003.

## FARMABLE WETLANDS PILOT PROJECT

Mr. Bonilla: What is the cost to enroll 200,000 acres in the Farmable Wetlands Pilot Project in fiscal year 2002?

Response: For budgeting purposes, FSA assumed cost-share assistance of $3 million and technical assistance of $6.5 million in FY 2002. Rental payments do not begin until FY 2003. For Farmable Wetlands Pilot Project contracts, the average rental payment is approximately $123 per acre as of February 2002.

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide for the record a table showing current ECP needs by State.

Response: As of March 13, $36 million is available for current ECP needs.

## FARM LOAN PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: What specifically has made direct loan programs more expensive to operate?

Response: In general, the direct loans have been decreasing in loan levels and subsidy requirements from FY 2001 to the current budget year. In spite of to the decrease, the number of loans is projected to increase by approximately 15 percent in 2002. The projected increase in the number of loans also will cause a projected increase in the number of defaults, and the burden of these defaults are carried over into the current budget year. This is particularly true for the direct operating program where the subsidy increased by over 80 percent as a result of default requirements.

## FARM LOAN OUTLOOK

Mr. Bonilla: What is the current status of FSA loan programs?

Response: Demand for FSA direct and guaranteed farm loans has been strong in recent years. This trend is continuing in FY 2002. As of February 28, 2002, use of FSA farm loan assistance has increased by 19 percent compared to the same time a year ago.

Mr. Bonilla: Does the FSA have adequate funding to cover loan programs for the remainder of fiscal year 2002?

Response: We anticipate that the current funding level will meet the most critical needs of the agency's borrowers.

Mr. Bonilla: How much of the fiscal year 2002 loan authority for the boll weevil eradication program is being used?

Response: As of February 28, 2002, no boll weevil eradication program funds have been obligated. However, we expect that all available funds will be used.

Mr. Bonilla: How much do you project to use in fiscal year 2003?

Response: Current projections indicate that $100 million in loan level will be used.

COTTON-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table that shows USDA spending, by activity, on cotton for each of fiscal years 2002 - 2003. Include programs that directly provide income to the cotton industry, e.g., CCC, and programs that directly support the cotton industry, e.g., boll weevil, research, etc.

[The information follows:]

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**
**Cotton Related Activities**
**Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003**
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | 2002 Estimate | 2003 Budget |
|---|---|---|
| Commodity Credit Corporation Net Expenditures for Cotton | $3,697,897 | $1,723,221 |
| Boll Weevil Eradication Loan Program: | | |
| Loan Level | (100,000) | (100,000) |
| Crop Insurance for Cotton: a/ | | |
| Cotton -- Premium Subsidy | 270,581 | 278,698 |
| Cotton -- Indemnities | 491,319 | 506,059 |
| ELS Cotton -- Premium Subsidy | 4,033 | 4,154 |
| ELS Cotton -- Indemnities | 6,720 | 6,922 |
| Total, Crop Insurance for Cotton | 772,653 | 795,833 |
| Research: | | |
| Agricultural Research Service | 46,726 | 43,586 |
| Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service | 6,327 | 7,614 |
| Economic Research Service | 213 | 218 |
| Total, Research | 53,266 | 51,418 |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: | | |
| Boll Weevil | 80,307 | 36,879 |
| Agricultural Marketing Service: | | |
| Appropriated: | | |
| Standardization | 1,131 | 1,197 |
| Market News | 2,383 | 2,434 |
| Reimbursements: | | |
| Market Research and Promotion | 192 | 192 |
| Trust/User Fee: | | |
| Market News Trust | 25 | 25 |
| Standards and Futures | 4,000 | 4,400 |
| Grading and Classing | 33,000 | 34,300 |
| Total, AMS | 40,731 | 42,548 |
| **Total, Cotton** | 4,644,854 | 2,649,899 |

a/ Based on Crop Year.

## FARM BILL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mr. Bonilla: Of course, nobody knows how quickly the conference on the farm bill might proceed. Hopefully it will move right along, but there is no "drop dead" date by which it has to be enacted.

Dr. Penn, what can you tell us about the timetable for decisions you have to make in your mission area for the coming crop year, especially with regard to increased administrative costs for implementing the new farm bill?

Response: We know that we will need additional administrative costs to implement the farm bill. At this time though, until we know the details of the legislation, I cannot provide you with a figure on how much additional funding is needed.

## OFFICE CONSOLIDATION

Mr. Bonilla: In our report on last year's bill, we continued our direction that any reallocation of resources related to the collocation of State offices is subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures. Do you propose to close any State offices in fiscal year 2002 or 2003?

Response: No State offices will be closed in FY 2002 or 2003. The collocation of Service Center agencies (Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Rural Development) will be pursued in those States where the State offices are not collocated. This process has been ongoing and will continue.

Mr. Bonilla: In the same report, we reiterated our view that no county office closure or consolidation should occur except in those locations for which closures and relocations are supported by rigorous analysis to ensure actions are cost effective, and that services available to the public will not be reduced. Do you propose to close or consolidate any county offices in fiscal year 2002 or 2003?

Response: Currently a working group consisting of Service Center Agencies is proceeding with determining criteria based on an in-depth analysis of factors to be used by States and Congressional contingencies to use in assessing the possible closure or consolidation of county offices. The primary consideration is that services available to the public will not be reduced, but possibly enhanced by better utilization of existing FSA staff. The cost-effectiveness of an office closure or consolidation is also one of the main criteria that will be evaluated. Offices may be closed or consolidated in fiscal year 2002 or 2003, but only if the basic criteria are met and proper officials are in agreement. This will depend on the report from the Tri Agency Task Force (RD, FSA, NRCS) set up to report to the Secretary on her proposal to look at the consolidation of 200 offices, looking first at stand alone offices and small offices in the three agencies.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. LATHAM

STAFFING LEVELS AT FARM SERVICE AGENCY OFFICES

Mr. Latham: As you are probably aware, I have expressed concern regarding USDA policies that have boosted staffing levels and resources at Headquarters at the expense of field offices. How does the FSA propose to adequately staff these offices under the new farm bill?

Response: The current staff years for the Agency were assumed to be adequate to implement current law programs and provisions in FY 2002; however, this was prior to any knowledge of proposed provisions. We are heavily engaged in planning for implementation of the pending new Farm Bill. FSA and other key agencies are developing estimates of potential workload and resource requirements. The final requirements will depend on the provisions and timing of the final bill. It is clear, however, that there will likely be significant administrative and program delivery issues to be addressed in commodity and conservation provisions of the new bill. Potential provisions under consideration such as those to change producer acreage bases and program yields, to revise payment eligibility and payment limitation provisions, to implement several new programs and to greatly expand current conservation programs all have the potential to significantly increase staff and other resources needed. The 2003 budget was developed before the potential provisions of the new Farm Bill were known and, therefore, our budget request does not provide explicitly for the administrative requirements of a new Farm Bill. The Department will be able to provide estimates of administrative costs to start up and operate under the new bill once the provisions become clarified during the Farm Bill process.

Mr. Latham: With the resources that have been approved in the past four years for upgrading information systems for USDA, what changes can be expected at the field office level to assist FSA in the delivery of farm programs?

Response: FSA is part of the Service Center Modernization Initiative (SCMI) partnership, in which we are collaborating with the Department and our partner agencies, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Rural Development (RD). Through the SCMI, FSA uses a shared information system built on a Common Computing Environment operating over a common telecommunications and data infrastructure (LAN/WAN/Voice) network that will increasingly provide Service Center staffs access to customer, program, technical, and administrative information, regardless of the Agency they represent. This same architecture and infrastructure will increasingly support the requirements of eGovernment, including Freedom to E-File and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA).

Through this common architecture and infrastructure and FSA's modernization efforts, the following improvements have been made to assist FSA personnel in the delivery of our programs.

Common Computing Environment

- Improved information sharing among agencies as a result of common facilities
- Elimination of information conversions to different agency resources (e.g. word processors, databases)

- Sharing of common resources among USDA personnel to eliminate redundant administration efforts, thereby freeing up resources for serving customers (e.g., printer, fax, terminal, PC, desktop software)
- Consolidate of Service Center personnel access to one common user interface, thereby eliminating multiple terminal devices (savings in energy, space, administration/maintenance, wiring/networking, support software)
- Improved communications among all Service Center locations:

    - Common email system
    - Common telephone system
    - Common networking facilities (standard TCP/IP addressing scheme, common cable plant, common router/hub facilities, etc.)
    - Enhance data transfer due to faster networking facilities
    - Enhance delivery of program software to Service Center locations
    - User access to remote Service Center facilities/processes (e.g., remote printing, processing customer information on remote location, remote upgrade of application/system software)
    - Common facilities for reengineering individual Agency programs into one common process (e.g., SCIMS, GIS, etc.)

Consolidation of Program Processes at Web Farm Facilities

- Widespread customer access to electronic forms
- Central location for maintenance of customer information
- Improved customer information services (e.g., notices, programs, instructions, email, etc.)
- Improved security of data access for customers and internal USDA users
- Elimination of duplicate processing of information in different Agency databases

Application Software Systems

- Expand Intranet-based program monitoring tools for State and Service Center personnel (i.e., data warehouse tools).
- New delivery systems in exploratory stage for inter-agency conservation systems.
- The web-based Service Center Information Management System (SCIMS) is deployed for Partner Agency use.
- Deployment of common human resource management system (i.e., CAMS).
- Common authentication/authorization system for future web-based, e-commerce applications (i.e., WebCAAF).

Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

Completing the Common Land Unit (CLU), delivery of GIS hardware and software, and integrating project applications with GIS sets the stage to allow the Service Center Agencies to begin to realize the $169 million in total annual savings documented in the 1997 USDA Service Center Business Case. Benefits from implementing GIS include:

- Ability, when linked with FSA's vast amount of land and customer information, to effectively administer farm and farm loan programs, as well as effectively respond to natural disaster, animal or plant disease outbreaks, and bio-terrorism events. The wheel and chain manual field acreage measurement is replaced with more accurate GPS equipment. Efficient integration with GPS (Global Positioning System) ground measurement and remote sensing (Satellite) information for compliance verification, disasters, and other program needs, and accurate area calculations of affected crops, acres, and producers.

- Ability, in the incident of a disaster event, to accurately identify, map with GPS units, and import the information to GIS for graphical display and analysis. This allows FSA to more effectively pass this information to other agencies such as FEMA, APHIS, and state and local emergency management officials. When the data is geo-referenced, it allows those agencies to respond in real-time because they can spatially integrate, relate and analyze data from a variety of sources. This improves decision-making and expands program tracking and analysis at all levels - local, state and national.

- Ability to implement streamlined compliance process which will have greater consistency between Service Centers, reduce errors, and make available a permanent digital record of the compliance activities. Also improves coordination and data sharing between Federal, State, and local agencies, such as maintaining and sharing farm record maps digitally.

- Faster reconstitution of farms and updates of farm and tract boundaries along with the associated tabular data for determining acreage for contracts, verification of land eligibility, acreage reports, and compliance work. This is a result of standardized accurate measurements of fields from a digital orthophotography base and digital compliance aerial photography.

- Ability to create high quality, accurate, customized maps for customers on demand, and to create and share data with farmers and private industry using advanced technology in farm operations.

- Assists in determining eligibility for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) being used to evaluate the spatial scoring criteria,

- Assists loan officers in appraisals. For example, appraisers are using review software with GPS units to determine boundaries for the Debt for Nature program. New York has used this program on more than 1,000 acres at cost savings in excess of $100,000.

- Provide loan officers with the ability to digitally identify dwellings, buildings, structures, inventory property and hazardous waste sites or areas for customers purchasing properties.

  Also provides the ability to identify rental land for borrowers, and assist in production planning and property management. In addition, it assists loan officers with inventory of foreclosure properties and the information used to support the advertisement of these properties.

- Develop employee leadership at the local level in the use and application of GIS for farm program delivery and natural resource analysis.

Mr. Latham: I have been contacted by FSA employees from my district who have suggested that the USDA is doubling its efforts in a number of areas and thereby making the administration much less efficient. What efforts are being duplicated and how have you proposed more efficient processing for your customers?

Response: I am unclear as to the areas you indicate where we are not being efficient and are duplicative.

LDP RATES

Mr. Latham: In the past few years, several Members of Congress have expressed interest in implementing uniform LDP rates and making efforts to resolve the disparities in posted county prices. What steps has USDA taken to resolve disparities in loan rates between State and county lines?

Response: Currently, there is a 95-percent discretionary rule when determining the national average loan rate (NALR). While USDA has been unable to make multiple changes to existing loan rates, numerous actions have been taken to smooth the disparities between State and county lines by changing State and county differentials and terminal market assignments.

County loan rates are restricted not to exceed the loan rate from the previous year. Each State may request an adjustment to calculated loan rates as long as those changes do not exceed the weighted national average loan rate. However, until restrictions to the calculation of loan rates are removed, the weighted national average loan rate cannot be increased.

Mr. Latham: How does the FSA intend to address some of these problems when implementing the next farm bill?

Response: The implementation of the next farm bill relating to disparities in loan rates between State and County lines is dependant on the National Average Loan Rate enacted by Congress.

## QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MS. KAPTUR

### SENIOR FARMERS MARKET PROGRAM

Ms. Kaptur: Please describe for us what efforts have been made since the enactment of the FY 2002 Appropriations bill to secure these CCC funds for the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program.

Response: The option of making funds available from the Commodity Credit Corporation to supplement the appropriated resources of the Seniors' Farmers Market Program is currently being considered within the Administration. I hope to inform the Committee of the decision on this matter shortly.

### CCC DAIRY PURCHASES FOR FEEDING PROGRAMS

Ms. Kaptur: The Department has nearly 950 million pounds of nonfat dry milk in storage. Since January 1, USDA has purchased 145 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. Officials of the Agricultural Marketing Service have described this as a two-year supply for domestic needs. Given the size of this stock, wouldn't it make more sense to obtain any additional dairy surpluses in a form that could be more immediately used in our domestic food assistance programs, rather than added to storage?

Response: USDA reports 962 million pounds of nonfat dry milk in storage on March 13, 2002. This is 93 percent of 2001 commercial usage. The purchase price for nonfat dry milk was reduced in June 2001 to make sales to USDA less attractive. However, the collapse of the world price for nonfat dry milk and increasing domestic milk productions have caused nonfat dry milk purchases to increase since the first of the year. The domestic market clearly has a surplus of nonfat milk solids at CCC's current purchase price, but butter and cheese are not in surplus. CCC would be more likely to purchase the cheese and butter. Our food program recipients prefer if CCC managed the milk price support program to minimize CCC expenditures. CCC will pay a premium for fortified and instantized nonfat dry milk that is preferred by some of our food assistance program recipients.

Ms. Kaptur: On page 19g-6 of your Budget Explanatory Notes, it says, "The Secretary may allocate the rate of price support that minimizes CCC expenditures or other objectives as the Secretary considers appropriate." Doesn't this mean that the Secretary does have broad authority for acquiring nonfat dry milk or cheese in a form that will maximize the benefits of the program?

Response: The quoted statement does not have that meaning. It is a condensed version of Section 141(d)(1) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act that gives the Secretary discretion to alter the rate of price support between the purchase prices of butter and nonfat dry milk. Butter uses the fat portion of milk while nonfat dry milk uses the nonfat solids. These complementary uses mean that butter and nonfat dry milk prices combine to support Class IV milk at $9.90. When nonfat dry milk purchase prices are decreased, butter prices must be increased to maintain the $9.90 support level.

Ms. Kaptur: I have been told that USDA is currently paying nearly $1.5 million a month to store this nonfat dry milk. Is this amount correct?

Response: FSA generates a monthly report showing the storage costs for nonfat dry milk under the Dairy Price Support Program. CCC's average cost to store nonfat dry milk is approximately $.00154/lb., per month. In February 2002, CCC storage costs for nonfat dry milk totaled approximately $1.2 million.

Ms. Kaptur: I have also heard from officials of the Ohio School Food Service Association that when they obtained some nonfat dry milk from the Department which they wanted to convert to mozzarella cheese for use in the school food programs that the processor was concerned that the nonfat dry milk may have gone out of condition, even though it was only one year old. I believe Department standards allow you to hold nonfat dry milk for up to 48 months. How would you break out the age of the stock on hand?

Response: USDA/FSA takes great pride in the quality and value of the nonfat dry milk specifications, packaging, and purchasing requirements developed for the Dairy Price Support Program. CCC's objective is to purchase the best product available and provide a quality product to our end recipients. To carry out the Dairy Price Support Program, CCC offers to buy lots of nonfat dry milk, butter, and cheese in bulk containers. In addition to CCC's bulk purchases, CCC also purchases these commodity in consumer-size packages. All purchases under the price support program require a manufacturer's pack maintained in CCC's database. USDA/FSA can identify and sort any lots purchased by manufacturer's date, location, pack size, lot quantities, etc. USDA/FSA also requires and maintains a certificate of analysis for all commodity lots that are purchased under the Dairy Price Support Program. FSA has a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) to re-inspect and re-issue a certificate of analysis on any lot older than 180 days in order to ensure the quality of any commodity purchased under Dairy Price Support Program. USDA/FSA packaging and warehousing requirements are more stringent than commercial practices to ensure longer life and/or storage. CCC makes every effort to provide a good wholesome product to the end recipients.

Ms. Kaptur: If we have a two-year supply of nonfat dry milk on hand, either we are adding to that supply, or we are rotating stock, or both. Which is it?

Response: CCC currently has in store approximately 962 million pounds of nonfat dry milk, which is equivalent to a 1-year supply of U.S. total commercial nonfat dry milk production. Currently, CCC is purchasing an average of 6-10 million pounds of nonfat dry milk weekly. As of March 13, 2002, CCC has purchased over 230 million pounds of nonfat dry milk for FY 2002. CCC's policy is to manage its inventory on a first-in, first-out basis. However, due to the nature of export and domestic programs sometimes this is not possible. For example, under P.L. 480, Title II, where nonfat dry milk is used in USAID food aid programs for monetization, CCC honored the Foreign Agricultural Service's request to provide the most recently produced nonfat dry milk available from CCC's inventory.

Ms. Kaptur: What happens to the oldest nonfat dry milk that is removed from stock? Is it still suitable for human consumption or processing?

Response: CCC is selling nonfat dry milk that is approximately 3 years old or older, and other various isolated odd lots. That nonfat dry milk is sold for a restricted use only, in products that are not intended for human consumption.

The nonfat dry milk is suitable for human consumption for up to 4 years. However, our program recipients typically request nonfat dry milk with an age date of less than 18 months. Since we have such massive volumes of nonfat dry milk in stock, we can accommodate our customers requests for newer product and sell the older product. There is no practical need to incur the expense of re-grading product over 3 years of age only to sell it for use for something other than human consumption.

Ms. Kaptur: Don't we actually have some of the nonfat dry milk being downgraded from "extra" to "sample" grade, which means it can be used for animal feed?

Response: No, the best nonfat dry milk quality is "extra grade," and the next quality lower is "standard grade." CCC has a memorandum of understanding with the Agricultural Marketing Service to re-inspect and re-grade nonfat dry milk. CCC will not and does not use or purchase any nonfat dry milk that does not grade U.S. extra grade. Any nonfat dry milk re-graded less than U.S. extra grade will be sold with the stipulation that it is not intended for human consumption. To date approximately 2 million pounds out of 962 million pounds has graded less than extra grade. As nonfat dry milk ages the quality may change from U.S. extra grade to U.S. standard grade, or to a U.S. grade not assignable.

Ms. Kaptur: When we remove this oldest stock from storage, how much did it cost for us to keep it in storage, and what price do we get for it on sale?

Response: Beginning June 20, 2001, CCC began selling nonfat dry milk for restricted use, and since then, CCC has sold approximately 16.5 million pounds of nonfat dry milk for non-human consumption. The average price for the nonfat dry milk sold was $.6500/lb., and the average monthly storage cost is $.00154/lb. CCC has been selling nonfat dry milk that is 3 years of age. Storage on 16.5 million pounds x 36 months = $914,000. The sale of 16 million pounds of nonfat dry milk at an average cost of $.6500/lb returns about $10 million to CCC.

Ms. Kaptur: What is the net cost of this nonfat dry milk when it is finally disposed?

Response: Nonfat dry milk being sold for non-human consumption at this time is about 3 years old. It was purchased at a cost of $1.0300 per pound. The handling, transportation, and storage costs are about $.106 cents per pound. The product has cost USDA $1.1360 per pound and is being sold between $.6200 and $.7200 cents per pound.

Ms. Kaptur: What is the cost of procuring surplus dairy product in the form of cheese, low fat cheese, or yogurt? These are all products I understand would be used in school food

programs, the Emergency Food Assistance Program, and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

Response: The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, requires that the price of milk be supported at such level as will assure an adequate supply of milk, and reflect changes in the cost of production. Congress mandates USDA to support milk at $9.90 per hundredweight by purchasing nonfat dry milk, butter, and cheese.

Current Dairy Price Support Program purchase prices for these commodities are: nonfat dry milk $.9000/lb., butter $.8548/lb., cheese blocks $1.1314/lb., and cheese barrels $1.1014/lb. To carry out the Dairy Price Support Program, CCC offers to buy, at the aforementioned prices, lots of nonfat dry milk, butter, and cheese in bulk containers, provided the product specifications are met, thus providing a price floor for milk and dairy products.

There is no Dairy Price Support Program for lowfat cheese or yogurt. FSA works very closely with the Food and Nutrition Service, who administers The Emergency Food Assistance Program and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, to provide lowfat cheeses and yogurt to their programs. We do this by providing nonfat dry milk for yogurt and cheese to offset their cost when purchasing these products. We also provide butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk to these programs as bonus commodities when the product is purchased under the Dairy Price Support Program.

Ms. Kaptur: When acquiring commodity as a result of price support operations, to what extent do you meet with officials from the Food and Nutrition Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service to determine what is the best way in which to acquire this stock?

Response: Officials from the Food and Nutrition Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and Farm Service Agency conduct ongoing discussions and meet regularly to discuss product surpluses and possible uses. Almost daily, staff members from these agencies discuss support prices and surpluses and are always looking for new opportunities to move products.

Ms. Kaptur: Is there a statutory requirement that this stock be acquired at the lowest cost, or is there a consideration for what the total cost of acquisition, storage, and disposal might be?

Response: There is no statutory requirement that CCC acquire dairy products under the milk price support program at the lowest cost. CCC acquires most of its products in their low cost forms to meet the objectives of the program at the least cost. However, CCC does purchase modified products under the milk price support program such as processed cheese, fortified nonfat dry milk, and instantized nonfat dry milk, in some cases, by the feeding program recipients.

## STATUS OF AMERICA'S FARMERS

Ms. Kaptur: Mr. Secretary, I am concerned about the situation that our farmers face today. In particular, small to medium size producers that do not have the ability to get major

contracts with a concentrated grocery industry, or have the ability to truly negotiate contracts with processors and grain companies have a very difficult time. Fruit and vegetable growers get virtually nothing from the Federal Government, and the Department has proposed to terminate what little they do get through programs like the WIC and Senior Farmers Market programs. Producers in Ohio tell me that for many farmers, 75% of their income comes from Federal payments, not from the market. Your prepared testimony does not speak to this issue. What is your perception of what America's farmers and ranchers are facing?

Response: As your observations suggest, our farm sector today is a very diverse and dynamic industry. The farm sector as a whole is doing reasonably well in terms of being in generally sound financial condition and modest but steady market improvement bodes well for the longer term. But producers of some commodities face continued low market returns, structural changes in markets are creating both opportunities and problems for some, and program crop producers have had to rely heavily on additional Government assistance in recent years. Supplemental Government payments over the past 3 or 4 years have been necessary to maintain strong incomes in our major program commodities and, although we expect market returns to rise over the next few years, the President's budget supports additional farm program spending for a new Farm Bill to maintain a strong safety net for our producers while market conditions improve. Overall our non-program crop and livestock sectors have performed better economically in recent years and are doing relatively well. Fruits and vegetables and other horticultural crops have become a major growth sector for the farm economy. Cash receipts from these horticultural crops are expected to exceed $43 billion this year, which is 12 percent over the 1998 level. These crops have faced strong increases in consumer demand. For the fruit and vegetable sector as a whole, programs like the WIC and Seniors Farmers Market programs are minor outlets although no doubt helpful to producers in certain localities. The Department's recent report, *Food and Agricultural Policy: Taking Stock for the New Century*, provides an excellent overview of the changing dynamics of our industry, which we have alluded to here.

Ms. Kaptur: Mr. Secretary, do either the House or Senate farm bills truly offer a market-oriented solution, or is the market so limited that such a solution is not possible without radical changes?

Response: Both bills have some degree of market orientation with regard to providing producers flexibility to plant and produce the crop they desire. However, the Senate bill has higher marketing assistance loan rates than the House bill, and these higher rates are likely to provide an artificial incentive to produce more of the supported crops than market needs would dictate in times when expected prices are low, as is the case currently for some of our major crops. It is certainly possible in our view to improve the market orientation of the farm bill without radical change that would disrupt the economic safety net for our producers.

Ms. Kaptur: As you go around the country, Mr. Secretary, what do you say to these producers who believe that the system we have – one in which payments go to producers with history of production, not necessarily actual production – does not work for them?

Response: The current program of fixed production flexibility contract payments is based on historical production acreage bases which may not reflect current production patterns especially in areas where the current planting flexibility and changing markets and agronomic considerations have caused producers to change their mix of crops produced. Many producers have benefited from the flexibility to change their production to produce crops which make more economic sense for their resource conditions. And, I also would mention that some important payments like loan deficiency payments are not restricted to historical production levels. In any case, the currently pending farm bills would allow for producers to update their program acreage bases and that may be beneficial to producers who have charged their production over the years.

## BUDGET FOR FARM PROGRAMS

Ms. Kaptur: Mr. Secretary, it is tremendously interesting to note that your budget proposed to match last year's budget resolution with spending increases of $73.5 billion over the baseline estimates for 2002 through 2011. One of the very real concerns we hear in the negotiations over the Farm Bill is that if not completed soon, the project resources may disappear. Given that you are endorsing $73.5 billion for agriculture programs over the next ten years, does this mean that you will actively oppose any budget resolution coming before the Congress that fails to hold spending at these levels?

Response: The Administration supports funding for the new farm bill at levels consistent with last year's budget resolution and has made that clear in the President's budget proposals to Congress for fiscal year 2003. However, we do not have a formal role in the upcoming congressional budget resolution for 2003. It is our hope that the Congress will retain adequate funding for the farm bill.

## DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO FARMERS

Ms. Kaptur: Mr. Little, in recent years whenever the subject of emergency assistance payments has come up, proponents have said that we need to get those payments out quickly because producers need help. Unfortunately for many producers in my area, they did not qualify for these programs. Instead, they faced natural disaster losses and qualified for the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). It took many of these producers nearly a year to get the assistance they needed. My understanding is that the process took so long because of a problem of getting regulations completed, as well as the need to wait to determine the level of "eligible losses." If you want to improve the delivery of service to farmers, what are you doing to make this program more responsive?

Response: Since the passage of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, positive changes have occurred in the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) and the way it is being implemented. First, producers will no longer be required to wait for a determination that an area loss has occurred; eligibility for benefits will be based on a producer's own individual loss. Second, NAP payments are now automated, whereas prior to 2001, county offices were required to manually calculate a producer's benefit. As with any program, the first year presents start-up challenges, and although it has taken some time to get the automation in place, the

software development is now complete, and county offices have a good tool to issue more timely payments. We believe NAP will be a much more responsive program in crop year 2002.

Ms. Kaptur: Do you need legislative changes in order to achieve these improvements, or can you do it with the authority you already have in hand?

Response: We believe we have the authority in hand.

Ms. Kaptur: Can you provide for the record a list of disasters by State that qualified for the NAP program, the date on which they occurred, the date on which the areas were declared eligible for assistance, and the date on which assistance was provided?

Response: We are not able to provide that information at this time. Although we do capture this type of information through the application process at the county office level, we are not able to query it at the National level for reporting purposes. FSA is currently developing various reporting processes that would enable us to provide such a report.

STAFFING

Ms. Kaptur: How much of the problem in providing response to these producers is due to staffing?

Response: FSA must work within available staff year ceiling levels when performing program activities. As pointed out, many positive delivery changes have taken plan under the NAP program since the passage of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000.

Ms. Kaptur: I understand that you have about 11,400 people at the present time, while you are authorized at about 14,500. The shortage of more than 3,100 has been filled with more than 3,000 temporary employees. Do you expect to change this situation in the coming year?

Response: Although FSA's workload reporting system captured a workload level equal to 14,509 staff years in FY 2001, the actual workload performed by the available workforce in the county offices was 9,259 non-Federal permanent staff years, 1,992 non-Federal temporary staff years and 2,263 Federal permanent staff years for a total of 13,514 staff years. This is a difference of 995 staff years from the reported workload level. The final FY 2001 non-Federal staff years were below the budgeted ceiling by 237 permanent and 8 temporary staff years. FSA is working toward hiring up to the FY 2002 budgeted ceiling level.

Ms. Kaptur: What is the cost for and time to train new personnel?

Response: Temporary county office employees are typically trained by the County Executive Director or other permanent county office employees. Thus, no specific outside cost is associated with training temporary personnel. Temporary employees are normally assigned the more routine, day-to-day tasks to operate programs, such as providing basic program information, opening and distributing incoming mail and other documents, filing, updating aerial photographs

and maps, and entering data into the county's computer system. Some of these tasks are repetitive and can be performed by following established precedents and require minimal training time. Other tasks, although routine, are not performed frequently due to cycles in program operations and require more training time to ensure that employees are proficient in that area.

Ms. Kaptur: Have these temporary employees been the same people, or is there a limitation as to how long someone can be a "temporary employee" of the Department?

Response: Many temporary employees with intermittent tours of duty do return to FSA year after year to perform seasonal field work. These employees fill Field Assistant positions and do not work a regularly scheduled tour of duty. Intermittent appointments are limited to 1,040 hours in a service year, but may be extended by the respective State FSA Office.

Temporary part-time or full-time appointments may be used for employees who are expected to work a regularly scheduled tour of duty for any period up to 1 year. These appointments may also be extended by the State FSA Office. A single employee frequently remains with the Agency for the duration of his/her temporary appointment as well as any extension that may be approved.

Ms. Kaptur: Don't temporary employees fail to qualify for many of the same health and retirement benefits that are available to permanent employees?

Response: Temporary employees are generally not covered for life insurance, health insurance, Thrift Savings Plan or retirement plans (CSRS or FERS). Employees with a 90-day appointment or less earn sick leave but are not entitled to earn annual leave. Employees with appointments that exceed 90 days earn both annual and sick leave.

County Office employees who convert from a permanent appointment to a temporary appointment without a break in service of more than 3 calendar days continue to have the same fringe benefits coverage that they had under the permanent appointment.

POSSIBLE RECORDING OF CALLS TO FSA OFFICES

Ms. Kaptur: I understand that the Director of the Rural Housing Centralized Servicing Center wants to implement recording of calls to the center for servicing assistance and counseling. Do you have any plans to implement such recordings of callers to FSA offices, or are you studying it for future use?

Response: FSA has not entered into discussions on this topic. At this time, FSA has no plans to record calls to FSA Service Center offices.

Ms. Kaptur: People are very protective of their privacy. It is conceivable that some people will refuse to call if they know they are going to be recorded. Would you agree that if this is a quality control effort at a minimum the person being recorded should have to affirmatively grant permission for the recording before proceeding?

Response: If the recording systems were implemented, FSA would adhere to all National, state, and local laws controlling the recording of messages to ensure the rights of the persons involved in the conversation. Having had no discussions on this matter, it is premature to make any statement on the potential procedure that should or would be affected.

ELECTRONIC FILING

Ms. Kaptur: You are proposing to make it easier for people to electronically file applications for agency programs, and that is good. However, there have been some suggestions that the approval of these applications would be moved from the local office to other centers. Is this true, and if so, why?

Response: All electronically filed LDP applications will be pre-approved by local county offices. Local county offices will establish and maintain a profile for each producer that requests electronic loan deficiency payment services. County offices will also be responsible for verifying producer eligibility, commodity eligibility, and eligible payment limitation before a producer can access electronic services. This data that will be used to validate information submitted electronically by the producer.

Ms. Kaptur: I believe that the farm records county offices have for these producers are not in an electronic format. This being the case, how could someone away from the local office consider the application? Would they have to require the farmer to submit information that has already been given to the local office? Would the local office have to transfer files?

Response: The producer profiles will be set-up by the local office. The information included in the producer profile will be obtained from farm data provided by the producer that is maintained in our current county office computer systems. Producers will not have to provide additional information to the county office. The data will be transferred to an "internet-based" program or database.

Ms. Kaptur: Are there plans for putting all of the local records in an electronic format?

Response: Yes. It is the Agency's goal to migrate all farm and producer records to an internet-based data server.

Ms. Kaptur: How long would it take and how much would it cost to digitize all of the records?

Response: Information is not available to answer this question.

BIOFUELS

Ms. Kaptur: As you may know, I am a major proponent of increasing our use and development of biofuels, including ethanol, soy diesel, fuels from cellulose or other biomass. It is a market-based solution for both agriculture and our energy needs. What elements in your budget

would you identify as part of a Department-wide comprehensive approach to biofuels and biobased products?

Response: The Commodity Credit Corporation supports two bioenergy activities: pilot projects under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and a biofuel production program in accordance with Executive Order 13134, "Developing and Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy."

Biomass pilot projects were authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended by the FY 2000 Agriculture Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-78. Under the CRP, six biomass pilot projects have been approved – one each in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania. These projects allow limited harvest of certain CRP cover crops for production of renewable energy.

The Bioenergy Program is a 2-year program, funded at up to $150 million per year, to provide payments to commercial bioenergy producers to offset part of their cost of increased purchases of eligible commodities to expand production of fuel-grade ethanol or biodiesel. The quarterly payments are based on the increase in production over the same quarter of the previous year. Payments are higher for small and new processors, including cooperatives, to encourage the expansion of domestic bioenergy production capacity. For the FY 2001 program, CCC made payments of $32.74 million for 141.3 million additional gallons of ethanol and $7.94 million for 6.4 million additional gallons of biodiesel.

For FY 2001 and the first quarter of FY 2002, eligible commodities were barley, corn, grain sorghum, oats, rice, wheat, soybeans, sunflower seed, canola, crambe, rapeseed, safflower, sesame seed, flaxseed, mustard seed, and cellulosic crops such as switchgrass and short rotation trees. Beginning in the second quarter of 2002, animal fats and oils are also eligible for biodiesel production.

Signup for the FY 2002 program was held in September 2001, with an additional signup in January 2002 for biodiesel production using animal fats and oils.

Ms. Kaptur: According to information from the Department of Energy, in order to comply with the Energy Policy Act, Federal agencies have been obtaining alternative fuel vehicle fleets. According to the most recent report that is at least two years old, the Postal Service leads the way with 33,686. The Department of Defense is next with 12,833. The Department of Transportation is a distant third with 1,890. USDA had only 966. Many of these vehicles are powered with E-85 engines. How closely have you monitored this program so that you are in a position to assist farmers and farm groups in identifying buyers for renewable fuels?

Response: The Energy Policy Act requires that 75 percent of all light duty vehicle acquisitions located in areas with a population of 250,000 or more be alternative fuel vehicles. USDA has achieved a goal of 76 percent in these areas. Presently, E-85 vehicles comprise over 80 percent of the USDA alternative vehicle fleet, and the Department has approximately 900 E-85 vehicles in inventory. USDA expects to continue to acquire E-85 vehicles as its primary alternative fuel method for reducing petroleum consumption.

Ms. Kaptur: With your many county offices, are personnel who need to travel around their service areas driving their own cars or are you providing vehicles for them?

Response: Most FSA county employees are not provided motor vehicles as they do not meet the USDA definition of a high mileage driver (12,000 miles a year). In most instances FSA county employees are either reimbursed for mileage they accrue on their personal vehicles or they utilize another USDA agency's official vehicle if it is available. FSA District Directors work out of county offices and are encouraged to use leased vehicles when they meet the USDA definition of a high mileage driver.

Ms. Kaptur: To the extent that you provide vehicles, what are you doing to encourage the use of alternative fuel vehicles?

Response: FSA encourages the use of alternative fuel vehicles. FSA is a very decentralized organization and does not maintain a fleet of vehicles. When a particular area has the capability to obtain an alternative fuel vehicle, FSA actively tries to provide alternative fuel vehicles. FSA's use of alternative fuel vehicle is dependent on their availability at a particular location. Unfortunately, GSA and many private car leasing companies do not maintain a large fleet of alternative fuel vehicles.

## FSA IN HOMELAND SECURITY

Ms. Kaptur: I understand that the National Association of FSA County Office Employees has recommended that FSA maintain a list of certified chemical applicators and licensed distributors, collect and maintain data on the location and amounts of hazardous chemicals and fertilizers stored in the county, collect and maintain data on concentrated livestock facilities and food processors, utilize FSA resources to educate farmers on implementing biosecurity measures for protecting livestock, crop production and facilities, establish county-based web sites to disseminate and collect information about biosecurity matters, and utilize the USDA Service Center infrastructure in terms of preparedness in the event of terrorist acts or outbreaks of contagious diseases. Do you believe that these recommendations are worthy of consideration?

Response: FSA recognizes the important role the Service Center infrastructure may be able to play regarding homeland security, and takes all homeland security recommendations seriously. This agency has taken an active role in homeland security and will continue to work with other USDA agencies and Federal departments to fulfill its homeland security responsibilities.

Ms. Kaptur: Are any of these activities under way, in the planning stages, or under other levels of review?

Response: FSA has developed, and will soon implement, a web-based application called Systematic Tracking for Optimal Risk Management (STORM). STORM will enable all FSA field offices to timely report any and all emergencies or suspicious activities, after initial notification to appropriate local law enforcement authorities. This reported information will be immediately available to appropriate personnel in Washington, D.C.

In compliance with Executive Order 12656, FSA is assigned several national security emergency functions including maintaining two databases. The Food, Feed and Seed Listing shows. primary food, feed, and seed processing, storage, and wholesale distribution facilities, while the Fertilizer Listing shows major fertilizer producers, mixers, blenders, and storage facilities. These databases assist in analyzing the capability of those industries to supply food and food production requirements. Information is shared with FEMA and Federal and State law enforcement agencies on a need-to-know basis.

In March 2001, USDA issued a revised regulation, DR-1800-1, "Departmental Emergency Programs Responsibilities," outlining the domestic emergency program responsibilities of the USDA and designating USDA agencies to carry out the responsibilities at the national, State, and county levels.

Traditionally, the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service has taken a lead role in educating agricultural producers in many of the areas listed in this question. However, APHIS has provided the FSA county offices with bio-security educational materials for distribution to producers. FSA is also working with APHIS on a memorandum of understanding detailing FSA's roles and responsibilities in the event of a major outbreak of highly contagious animal or plant diseases. As a member of the USDA Homeland Security Working Group, FSA is coordinating all its homeland security efforts and activities with other USDA agencies to prevent duplication.

Ms. Kaptur: Are there any other agencies already collecting any of this information?

Response: We are not aware of any other agencies already doing this.

Ms. Kaptur: Do you believe that the maintenance of this information is something that FSA could do, or would you need additional legislative authority?

Response: FSA will collect and maintain certain information as noted as well as any other information determined by the USDA Homeland Security Working Group. FSA does not have authority from OMB to collect information on certified chemical applications or concentrated livestock facilities, although APHIS has expressed interest in this data.

Ms. Kaptur: Do you believe these are activities that FSA should undertake?

Response: With its Service Center infrastructure, FSA has a unique opportunity to contribute to the security of the agricultural sector and is prepared to administer and coordinate assigned homeland security activities.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. FARR

DAIRY MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Mr. Farr: I have a question regarding the Dairy Market Loss Assistance Program (DMLP). Now I don't want to get into all the details, so briefly for background, this gentleman applied for the DMLP and was denied. Following the procedures with the hearing officer for the National Appeals Division his appeal was approved on November 20, 2001. The Department then gave notice it was going to a higher level, a National Appeals Director Review, which lasted until February 14, 2002, where the National Appeals Director chose not to pursue an additional appeal.

He was then given notice acknowledging that the appeal was affirmed and the decision to approve the farm market loss assistance was to be made, BUT unfortunately legislative authority to expend funds under this program expired on September 30, 2001.

My question to you is this – We have a dairy farmer that started this process well in advance of the deadline, this gentleman has spent many hours and dollars pursuing this – What recourse does this gentleman now have?

Response: Congress provided the Farm Service Agency with funds for the Dairy Market Loss Assistance Program, provided that sums shall be available until September 30, 2001. Even though this producer won an appeal, you correctly state that legislative authority to expend funds under this program expired on September 30, 2001.

Mr. Farr: How can FSA help him?

Response: FSA has no authority to help this producer.

[The justifications of the budget estimates follow:]

FY 2003 Explanatory Notes
Farm Service Agency

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## FARM SERVICE AGENCY

### Purpose Statement

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) was established October 13, 1994, pursuant to the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354. FSA's mission is to ensure the well-being of American agriculture and the American public through efficient and equitable administration of farm commodity, farm loan, conservation, environmental, emergency assistance, and domestic and international food assistance programs.

The following programs are included in this Purpose Statement: Production Flexibility Contracts, Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP's), Tobacco and Peanut Price Support and Production Control Programs, Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, Sugar Program, Dairy Indemnity Program, State Mediation Program, Conservation Reserve Program, Emergency Conservation Program, Hazardous Waste Management Program, Farm Loan Programs, Commodity Warehouse and Other Activities, Domestic and Export Commodity Procurement Activities, and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Disaster-Related Activities.

- Production Flexibility Contracts: Production Flexibility Contracts were established under the Agricultural Marketing Transition Act provisions of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, P.L. 104-127 (1996 Act). The 1996 Act removes the link between income support payments and farm prices by providing production flexibility contracts, whereby producers on farms enrolled during the one-time sign up receive annual fixed but declining production flexibility contract payments for FY 1996 through FY 2002. Producers on these farms may change from year to year as leases are executed. Payments are independent of farm prices and crop production, enabling farm commodity prices to be determined by market factors rather than government subsidies and production controls. Participating producers must comply with highly erodible land and wetland conservation requirements as well as fruit and vegetable planting restrictions to receive payments.

- Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP's): The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was the first comprehensive legislation addressing commodity production adjustment. The 1938 Act was amended by the Agricultural Act of 1949 requiring mandatory price support for specified "basic" and "non-basic" crops. Various farm bills have continued price support programs over the years. Currently, the price support program operates in accordance with the 1996 Act, which provides guidelines for administering marketing assistance loans through FY 2002. The 1996 Act established a policy of providing marketing assistance rather than price support for all commodities except sugar, tobacco, and peanuts.

  FSA provides direct payments and nonrecourse loans on designated agricultural commodities to help ensure an adequate supply and distribution of reasonably priced commodities throughout the year. Instead of selling crops immediately after harvest, producers may store the commodity, pledging the crop itself as collateral, and obtain interim financing to satisfy short-term financial needs. If market prices are above the loan rate, either during the loan period or at loan maturity, producers may redeem loan collateral and sell it on the open market by repaying the applicable outstanding loan principal plus accrued interest. If market prices are below the loan rate at loan maturity, producers have the following options: (1) forfeiting the commodity to CCC and paying no principal or interest, or (2) repaying the principal with no interest at a CCC determined value, if applicable.

LDP's are payments made to producers who are eligible for a loan but agree to forgo obtaining a loan for a quantity of a commodity in exchange for a payment. Producers who have entered into a production flexibility contract and satisfy all loan eligibility requirements are eligible to obtain LDP's on wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, and honey. Producers may obtain LDP's on any production of oilseeds whether or not they have entered into a production flexibility contract.

ELS cotton is not eligible for LDP's. Cooperative marketing associations obtain loans and LDP's on behalf of their members who have a signed marketing agreement on file with the cooperative.

- Tobacco and Peanut Price Support and Production Control Programs: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (1938 Act) is the permanent legislation authorizing the tobacco acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. The 1938 Act and the 1996 Act authorize the national poundage quota for peanuts. The Agricultural Act of 1949 (1949 Act) is the permanent legislation authorizing the price support program for tobacco. The No-Net-Cost Tobacco Program Act of 1982, P.L. 97-218, amended the 1949 Act to require that the tobacco price support program be conducted at no net cost to the taxpayer other than administrative expenses common to all price support operations, and it authorized assessments to support no-net-cost operations. The 1996 Act implemented similar provisions for peanut price support operations.

  FSA tobacco and peanut price support programs provide loans to eligible producers through loan associations under cooperative agreements with CCC. Tobacco and peanut allotments and quotas, approved by producers in referenda, are established to help ensure a balance between supply and demand in the marketplace.

- Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP): NAP was established under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

  FSA, through CCC, provides assistance when natural disasters result in catastrophic loss of production or prevented planting of an eligible crop. Eligible crops include commercial crops grown for food and fiber, seed crops, ornamental crops, and aquaculture, when a catastrophic risk plan of insurance is not available. NAP payments are made to eligible producers when individual crop losses are in excess of 50 percent of the individual's approved yield at 55 percent of the crop's average market price, as determined by CCC.

- Sugar Program: The sugar loan program is authorized by the 1949 Act, as amended, and was continued in the 1996 Act. The purpose of the sugar program is to support the price of domestically grown sugar. Loans are available to eligible processors of domestically grown sugarcane and sugar beets. Processors are eligible for loans if they agree to pay not less than a specified amount per pound to all eligible producers who deliver sugar beets or sugarcane to them. All producers of domestically produced sugarcane or sugar beets are eligible unless they are found in violation of regulations governing highly erodible land and wetland conservation, or of a controlled substances law. Loans are nonrecourse unless the tariff-rate quota on sugar imports exceeds 1.5 million short-tons, at which point sugar loans become recourse loans.

- Dairy Indemnity Program: Since its inception in 1964, the Dairy Indemnity Program has been extended in various farm bills, up until the 1996 Act, which did not address the program. Consequently, legislative authority expired September 30, 1995. Congress nevertheless has continued to fund the program in fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

The Dairy Indemnity Program indemnifies dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products who, through no fault of their own, suffer income losses on milk or milk products removed from commercial markets because of residue from chemicals that have been approved by the Federal Government and certified as safe for use. The program also reimburses dairy farmers for milk removed from commercial markets because of nuclear radiation, fallout, or certain other toxic substances.

- State Mediation Programs: Section 502 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, P.L. 100-233, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to help States develop and participate in certified mediation programs that would assist agricultural producers, their creditors, and other persons directly affected by the actions of USDA to resolve disputes confidentially, efficiently, and cost effectively compared to administrative appeals, litigation, and bankruptcy. Under the program, FSA makes grants to States whose mediation programs, established under State statute, it has certified. A grant may not exceed $500,000 annually or 70 percent of the funding a State requires to operate its program for the year.

Originally designed to address farm loan disputes, the program was expanded by the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354, to include other agricultural issues such as wetland determinations, conservation compliance, rural water loan programs, grazing on National forest system lands, and pesticides.

The program was extended through fiscal year 2005 by the Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-472, which also clarified that certified State programs can provide mediation training and consulting services to producers, lenders, and USDA agencies.

- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): CRP is the Federal Government's single largest environmental program safeguarding millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion, increasing wildlife habitat, and protecting ground and surface water.

The Food Security Act of 1985 established CRP to address escalating environmental concerns including soil erosion and declining wildlife populations. The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 amendments extended CRP enrollment through 1995. The 1996 Act amendments continued CRP enrollment through 2002 and authorized participants to withdraw certain land from CRP at any time, subject to a 60-day notice period. The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a refinement of CRP designed as a joint State-Federal land retirement conservation program targeted to address State and nationally significant agriculture-related environmental effects.

CRP participants sign a 10- to 15-year contract with CCC under which eligible land is retired from production for the duration of the contract period and permanent vegetative cover is established on enrolled land. In return, CCC provides participants annual rental payments, makes cost-sharing assistance on long-term resource conserving cover, and arranges for technical assistance in cooperation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 1996 Act provides that CCC maintain an enrollment of up to 36.4 million acres in the CRP through September 30, 2002. Actual enrolled acreage will vary from year to year due to regularly scheduled signup periods, early termination of contracts on less environmentally sensitive acreage, and a continuous signup for select environmental priority practice acreage. The purpose of the continuous CRP signup is to provide management flexibility to farmers and ranchers to implement certain high priority environmental practices where enrollment would yield substantial environmental benefits. Such practices include filter strips, riparian buffers, grassed waterways,

field windbreaks, shelter belts, living snow fences, salt-tolerant vegetation, shallow water areas for wildlife, contour grass strips, or acreage in a wellhead protection area designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

- **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP):** ECP is authorized by Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-334). ECP provides emergency cost-sharing assistance to farmers and ranchers to help rehabilitate farm or ranch land damaged by natural disasters and to carry out water conservation measures during periods of severe drought. Subject to the availability of funds, FSA County Committees, in consultation with State Committees, are authorized to implement ECP for eligible farmers for all disasters except drought. In the event of a drought, the determination to implement ECP is made by the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs. Cost-sharing may be offered only for emergency conservation practices to restore farmland to a condition similar to that existing prior to the natural disaster.

- **Hazardous Waste Management Program:** Legislation affecting this program includes the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

CCC conducted a grain storage program from the 1930's to the early 1970's. At its peak during the 1950's, CCC operated grain storage facilities on leased property at approximately 4,500 locations nationwide. During this period, some of the grain was authorized for fumigation using carbon tetrachloride to control destructive insects. In 1985, use of carbon tetrachloride was prohibited and the EPA assigned a maximum allowable contaminant level. Since that time, over 40 former CCC grain bin sites have been found to have carbon tetrachloride ground water contamination levels exceeding the EPA maximum. Since FY 1992, CCC has received annual funding – $5 million in recent years – from the USDA Hazardous Waste Management Fund to conduct its own investigations. CCC also is authorized to use its borrowing authority, not to exceed a certain level, for ongoing operations and maintenance and remediation expenses.

- **Farm Loan Programs:** FSA provides assistance to eligible individuals and families through supervised credit, outreach, and technical assistance so they may become successful farmers and ranchers. Most farm loan programs administered by FSA are authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Public Law 87-128, August 8, 1961, as amended. Subtitle A of this act authorizes farm ownership, recreation, and soil and water loans. Subtitle B authorizes direct and guaranteed operating loans. The Agriculture Credit Improvement Act of 1992, Public Law 102-554, establishes special assistance to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers to enable them to conduct viable farming and ranching operations. Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans are authorized by Public Law 91-229, approved April 11, 1970.

Farmers and ranchers who are temporarily unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere may receive credit assistance through FSA to finance their actual needs at reasonable rates and terms. Some are beginning or minority farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or who have limited resources with which to establish and maintain profitable farming operations. Thus, the farm loan program provides a safety net to family farmers and ranchers who would otherwise be unable to contribute to the farm sector.

Farm ownership loans (including loans for acquiring, enlarging, and making capital improvements to a farm or ranch) and annual and intermediate-term operating loans are made to individuals and entities having, or expected to have, an interest in a family-farm-sized operation. Emergency loans

are made to farmers, ranchers, or aquaculture operators who have experienced a qualified natural disaster.

All loans are either direct (FSA makes and services the loan) or guaranteed (a local private sector agricultural lender makes and services the loan). Regardless of the loan type, financial assistance is designed to provide a safety net for borrowers who have reasonable prospects for lasting, economically viable success in a farming or ranching venture, including the ability to repay loans on time and in full.

- Commercial Warehouse and Other Activities: Commercial warehouse and other activities are governed by the following legislation: the CCC Charter Act, as amended through P.L. 104-130, April 9, 1996, and the U.S. Warehouse Act (USWA), as amended. The CCC Charter Act provides that, in purchasing, selling, warehousing, transporting, processing, and handling agricultural commodities, CCC shall utilize usual and customary channels of trade and commerce. The USWA, enacted in 1916, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouse operators who store agricultural products. The USWA is considered a "permissive regulatory act." It is permissive because it applies to warehouse operators who voluntarily apply, and regulatory because licensees must operate under its provisions and are subject to its regulations. The USWA also authorizes the Secretary to license qualified persons to sample, inspect, weigh, and grade agricultural products. Commercial warehouse operators, those regulated by the USWA and those who elect to enter into a storage agreement with CCC to store Government-owned or producer-owned commodities pledged to CCC as loan collateral, are required to meet minimum financial standards and maintain physical warehouse facilities capable of handling and storing applicable agricultural commodities.

FSA personnel periodically make unannounced examinations of the facilities, commodities, and warehouse records to ensure protection of all depositors, including the U.S. Government, against potential losses in quality and quantity of the stored commodities and to ensure compliance with the USWA and any CCC storage agreements. These examinations provide the foundation for industry-wide confidence in the integrity of warehouse receipts and facilitate the orderly marketing of agricultural products. Examination functions are supported by fees from the warehouse industry and CCC.

Other Activities include the End-Use Certificate Program, the Upland Cotton Marketing Certificate Program, and the Farm Storage Facility Loan Program:

End-Use Certificate Program - FSA monitors Canadian wheat imports under end-use certificates. The certificates track Canadian wheat imports and how the imports are consumed. Congress enacted the program February 27, 1995, as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement legislation to ensure foreign wheat does not benefit from U.S. export programs. Under the program, importers of Canadian wheat, regardless of ultimate use, must complete the end-use certificate. Transactions subsequent to entry must be reported, and all purchasers must continue to report any consumption.

Upland Cotton Marketing Certificate Program - The Upland Cotton Marketing Certificate Program, also known as "Step 2," was authorized by the 1996 Act. The program was designed to re-establish and maintain the competitive position of U.S. grown upland cotton and textile goods (made in the U.S. from U.S. upland cotton) in world trade. Domestic textile manufacturers and exporters receive payments when certain conditions are met.

**Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (FSFL)** - The FSFL program was originally established in 1949 to offer low-cost financing to producers for the construction or upgrade of on-farm storage facilities, and was discontinued in the early 1980's when sufficient storage space was available. The program was re-established in FY 2000 due to a shortage of storage space.

- **Domestic and Export Commodity Procurement Activities:** Procurement activities are governed by the following legislation: National School Lunch Act, Sections 6 (a) and (e), 13 and 17, Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, as amended, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-480, Titles II and III), as amended, Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, Section 416(b), as amended.

  **Domestic Nutrition and Feeding Programs** - FSA procures commodities for domestic food programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). These programs include the National School Lunch Program; elderly, disaster, and emergency feeding programs; food aid to Native Americans living on reservations, and other programs that help individuals in need. FSA also donates surplus Government-owned commodities for use in feeding programs, using CCC authority, when these products are available.

  **Foreign Food-Aid Humanitarian and Developmental Assistance Programs** - FSA procures commodities on behalf of the Agency for International Development (AID) and the Foreign Agricultural Service for overseas humanitarian and developmental use under Titles II and III of P.L. 480, Food for Progress, and Section 416(b) programs. FSA also procures commodities for the Vulnerable Group Assistance Program, a specially funded AID program that targets women and children at risk nutritionally.

  **Surplus Removal and Disaster and Food Assistance Programs** - FSA procures commodities under Executive Order and congressional mandate for surplus removal and disaster and food assistance programs. In response to natural disasters, FSA distributes Government-owned food from warehouses and may make special purchases of food as part of the disaster relief effort.

- **CCC Disaster-Related Activities:** FSA helps offset the impact of adverse economic conditions and natural disasters on farming and ranching operations by issuing CCC payments to producers who incur heavy losses from economic conditions such as low commodity prices, and to dairy and livestock producers who suffer losses in production income due to natural disasters. FSA uses the funds and facilities of the CCC to carry out disaster-related activities mandated by Congress. These activities vary each year and depend on the economic conditions and natural disasters affecting producers.

**Agency Structure:** FSA's programs are delivered in approximately 2,500 USDA Service Centers and 51 State offices, including Puerto Rico. This network enables FSA to maintain close relationships with Agency customers and successfully address customer needs in an effort to continually improve the delivery of FSA programs. FSA has headquarters offices in Washington, DC, two field offices in Kansas City, an office in Salt Lake City, and a field office in St. Louis servicing farm loan programs. In addition to providing management oversight of State and Service Center program delivery, personnel at Washington headquarters and the Kansas City complex are principally responsible for acquiring, merchandising, and disposing of CCC commodities for domestic and international food assistance programs.

Since 1993, the county-based agencies have been implementing streamlining plans to cut red tape and collocate offices in the same county, with the goal of providing "one-stop service" for USDA customers. The Budget includes $55.586 million for information technology (IT), Service Center initiatives, and the

geographic information system in the Common Computing Environment (CCE) account, to be managed by the USDA Chief Information Officer. Also, IT initiatives will be supported from within agency information technology and administrative funds. This account will directly support the ongoing Service Center and CCE initiatives of FSA, NRCS, and RD. Common information shared by the agencies will reduce the redundant requests made of program participants, decrease paperwork, and ease workload for internal staff.

FSA's permanent, full-time, end-of-year Federal employment as of September 30, 2001, was 727 for Washington headquarters and 4,932 for field offices. FSA non-Federal permanent employment in Service Centers was 9,259.

**OIG Reports:**

| Number | Title | Final Report Date |
|---|---|---|
| 06401-0014-FM | U.S. Department of Agriculture Commodity Credit Corporation's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2000 | 06/27/01 |
| 50401-0039-FM* | U.S. Department of Agriculture Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2000 | 02/26/01 |
| 03099-0038-KC | Flood Compensation Program | 12/07/00 |
| 03099-0042-KC | Crop Disaster Program | 07/30/01 |
| 03006-0007-SF | Disaster Payments to Prune Producers in California – Producer B | 07/26/01 |
| 03006-0009-SF | Disaster Payments to Prune Producers in California – Producer E | 07/26/01 |
| 03006-0018-TE | Jackson County, Arkansas County Office Operations Behind Wheat – Jackson County Office Operations | 10/03/00 |
| 03099-0027-TE | Audit of Payment Limitations – Majority Stockholders of Corporations | 05/24/01 |
| 03601-0038-TE | Crop Disaster Program Payments | 07/16/01 |
| 50099-0002-TE | Reported Production Relating to Crop Insurance and Loan Deficiency Payment Purposes | 05/14/01 |

*Departmental audit; no response required by the Farm Service Agency.

## FARM SERVICE AGENCY

Available Funds and Staff Years
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Item | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Salaries & Expenses: | | | | | | |
| Direct Appropriation | $828,385,000 | 2,409 | $939,030,000 | 2,393 | $1,062,712,000 | 2,393 |
| Credit Reform Transfers: | | | | | | |
| P.L. 480 Program Account | 815,000 | 12 | 972,000 | 12 | 1,026,000 | 12 |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account | 589,000 | 8 | 790,000 | 8 | 834,000 | 8 |
| Emergency Loans for Seed Producers | 200,000 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ACIF Program Account | 265,315,000 | 3,059 | 272,595,000 | 3,059 | 279,176,000 | 3,059 |
| Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses | 1,095,304,000 | 5,492 | 1,213,387,000 | 5,472 | 1,343,748,000 | 5,472 |
| Transfer from Congressional Affairs | 354,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency ADP Supp., P.L. 106-246 a/ | 8,458,000 | 0 | 4,485,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supplemental, P.L. 106-387 | 50,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rescission, P.L. 105-113 and P.L. 105-554 | -2,520,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from Rental Payments to GSA | 16,234,000 | 0 | 16,882,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | 60,268,000 | 0 | 64,572,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net, Salaries and Expenses | 1,228,098,000 | 5,492 | 1,299,326,000 | 5,472 | 1,343,748,000 | 5,472 |
| Emergency Conservation Program | 79,824,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48,700,000 | 0 |
| Dairy Indemnity Program | 450,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| ACIF Program Account: | | | | | | |
| Subsidy: | | | | | | |
| Appropriation | 115,038,000 | 0 | 187,627,000 | 0 | 212,139,000 | 0 |
| Supplemental, P.L. 106-224 | 9,605,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supplemental, P.L. 106-113 | 42,900,000 | 0 | 26,377,644 | 0 | 27,605,000 | 0 |
| Total, Subsidy | 167,543,000 | 0 | 214,004,644 | 0 | 239,744,000 | 0 |
| Administrative Expenses, | | | | | | |
| Non-Recoverable Loan Costs | 4,130,000 | 0 | 8,000,000 | 0 | 8,000,000 | 0 |
| Sugar Mediation Grants | 2,993,400 | 0 | 3,493,000 | 0 | 4,000,000 | 0 |
| Total, Above | 1,483,038,400 | 5,492 | 1,524,923,644 | 5,472 | 1,644,292,000 | 5,472 |
| Obligations under other USDA appropriations: | | | | | | |
| Natural Resources Conservation Service | 33,606,715 | 0 | 34,110,816 | 0 | 34,110,816 | 0 |
| Rural Development | 12,545,039 | 0 | 12,733,215 | 0 | 12,733,215 | 0 |
| Foreign Agricultural Service | 6,992,000 | 89 | 7,233,000 | 89 | 7,233,000 | 90 |
| Risk Management Agency | 4,000,119 | 63 | 4,148,000 | 63 | 4,310,000 | 63 |
| CCC (Warehouse Examination) | 4,910,000 | 61 | 5,613,000 | 72 | 5,904,000 | 72 |
| Food & Nutrition Service | 1,661,000 | 6 | 1,728,000 | 6 | 1,762,000 | 6 |
| Flying Contracts | 8,248,000 | 0 | 8,219,000 | 9 | 8,219,000 | 0 |
| Agricultural Marketing Service | 861,000 | 13 | 765,000 | 13 | 780,000 | 13 |
| Miscellaneous | 4,556,127 | 46 | 743,970 | 58 | 1,480,970 | 57 |
| Total, Other USDA Appropriations | 77,380,000 | 278 | 75,294,000 | 301 | 76,533,000 | 301 |
| Total, Agriculture Appropriations | 1,560,418,400 | 5,770 | 1,600,217,644 | 5,773 | 1,720,825,000 | 5,773 |
| Obligations under Other Federal Funds: | | | | | | |
| Sales of Aerial Photographs | 1,292,000 | 11 | 4,323,000 | 11 | 4,417,150 | 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,304,000 | 0 | 521,000 | 0 | 535,000 | 0 |
| Total, Other Federal Funds | 2,596,000 | 11 | 4,844,000 | 11 | 4,953,150 | 11 |
| Obligations under Non-Federal Funds: | | | | | | |
| Loan Processing | 10,662,000 | 0 | 10,852,000 | 0 | 8,832,000 | 0 |
| Producer Measurement Service | 6,642,000 | 0 | 7,455,000 | 0 | 7,455,000 | 0 |
| Warehouse Examinations | 2,062,000 | 25 | 2,729,000 | 22 | 2,870,000 | 22 |
| Sales of Aerial Photographs | 740,000 | 0 | 777,000 | 0 | 815,850 | 0 |
| Total, Non-Federal Funds | 20,106,000 | 25 | 21,813,000 | 22 | 19,972,850 | 22 |
| Total, Farm Service Agency | 1,583,120,400 | 5,806 | 1,626,874,644 | 5,806 | 1,745,750,000 | 5,806 |

FSA Non-Federal county staff-years (S/Y) are as follows:

| | Direct | Reimbursable | Total S/Y |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY 2001 | 10,747 | 504 | 11,251 |
| FY 2002 | 10,705 | 546 | 11,251 |
| FY 2003 | 10,775 | 476 | 11,251 |

a/ FY 2001 Military Construction Appropriations (P.L. 106-246) provided $77,560 million to remain available until expended. $64.617 million of this amount was obligated in FY 2000. The remaining $12.943 million unobligated balance was carried forward to FY 2001 for ADP activities. In FY 2001, $8.458 million was obligated. The unobligated balance of $4.485 million was carried forward to FY 2002 for ADP activities.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Reimb. TOTAL from GPRA | | 340 | | 329 | | 325 |
| Total Reimbursable | 100,082,000 | 314 | 101,951,000 | 334 | 101,458,000 | 334 |

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Year Summary
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 | | | 2002 | | | 2003 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grade | Wash DC | Field | Total | Wash DC | Field | Total | Wash DC | Field | Total |
| ES 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| ES 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| ES 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| ES 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| ES 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| ES 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| GS 15 | 51 | 54 | 105 | 50 | 54 | 104 | 50 | 54 | 104 |
| GS 14 | 101 | 34 | 135 | 101 | 34 | 135 | 101 | 34 | 135 |
| GS 13 | 283 | 600 | 883 | 283 | 592 | 875 | 283 | 592 | 875 |
| GS 12 | 89 | 1,647 | 1,736 | 89 | 1,647 | 1,736 | 89 | 1,647 | 1,736 |
| GS 11 | 29 | 821 | 850 | 29 | 821 | 850 | 29 | 821 | 850 |
| GS 10 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| GS 9 | 35 | 322 | 357 | 35 | 322 | 357 | 35 | 322 | 357 |
| GS 8 | 18 | 53 | 71 | 18 | 53 | 71 | 18 | 53 | 71 |
| GS 7 | 58 | 1,147 | 1,205 | 58 | 1,147 | 1,205 | 58 | 1,147 | 1,205 |
| GS 6 | 40 | 167 | 207 | 40 | 167 | 207 | 40 | 167 | 207 |
| GS 5 | 17 | 132 | 149 | 17 | 132 | 149 | 17 | 132 | 149 |
| GS 4 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| GS 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| GS 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Ungraded Positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Permanent Positions | 733 | 5,017 | 5,750 | 741 | 5,009 | 5,750 | 741 | 5,009 | 5,750 |
| Total, Permanent Full-Time Employment, end-of-year | 733 | 5,017 | 5,750 | 741 | 5,009 | 5,750 | 741 | 5,009 | 5,750 |
| Staff-Year Ceiling | 754 | 5,052 | 5,806 | 754 | 5,052 | 5,806 | 754 | 5,052 | 5,806 |

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**

**CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| Washington D.C. | | $44,572,000 | $47,625,000 | $50,038,000 |
| Field | | 241,010,000 | 260,266,000 | 272,742,000 |
| 11 | Total personnel compensation | 285,582,000 | 307,891,000 | 322,780,000 |
| 12 | Personnel benefits | 97,391,000 | 103,541,000 | 109,640,000 |
| 13 | Benefits for former personnel | 1,595,000 | 1,591,000 | 1,591,000 |
| | Total pers. comp. & benefits | 384,568,000 | 413,023,000 | 434,011,000 |
| Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21 | Travel | 23,050,000 | 24,227,000 | 22,319,000 |
| 22 | Transportation of things | 2,385,000 | 2,768,000 | 2,768,000 |
| 23 | Rent, communications, and utilities | 20,244,000 | 22,333,000 | 22,151,000 |
| 23.1 | Rental Payments to GSA | 16,234,000 | 16,882,000 | 16,882,000 |
| 24 | Printing and reproduction | 1,242,000 | 1,230,000 | 1,230,000 |
| 25 | Other services | 385,813,000 | 433,185,000 | 415,990,000 |
| 26 | Supplies and materials | 8,105,000 | 7,052,000 | 5,881,000 |
| 31 | Equipment | 12,689,000 | 13,375,000 | 6,309,000 |
| 33 | Investment & loans | 5,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| 41 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 857,943,000 | 980,219,000 | 1,006,918,000 |
| 42 | Insurance claims and indemnities | 363,000 | 902,000 | 902,000 |
| 43 | Interest and dividends | 6,103,000 | 4,169,000 | 4,079,000 |
| 44 | Refunds | 6,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 |
| | Total other objects | 1,339,177,000 | 1,513,359,000 | 1,511,446,000 |
| Total direct obligations | | 1,723,745,000 | 1,926,382,000 | 1,945,457,000 |
| **Position Data:** | | | | |
| Average Salary, ES positions | | $128,744 | $135,181 | $141,940 |
| Average Salary, GS positions | | $54,174 | $56,287 | $58,876 |
| Average Grade, GS positions | | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.4 |

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The estimates include proposed changes in the language of this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1928-1929, to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: farm ownership loans, [$1,146,996,000] $1,100,000,000, of which $1,000,000,000 shall be for guaranteed loans and [$146,996,000] $100,000,000 shall be for direct loans; operating loans, [$2,616,729,000] $2,600,000,000, of which [$1,500,000,000] $1,700,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans, [$505,531,000] $300,000,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans and [$611,198,000] $600,000,000 shall be for direct loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $2,000,000; [for emergency insured loans, $25,000,000 to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters;] and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $100,000,000.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: farm ownership loans, [$8,366,000] $19,110,000, of which [$4,500,000] $7,500,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, [$175,780,000] $192,850,000, of which [$52,650,000] $53,890,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and [$68,550,000] $35,400,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; and Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, [$118,400; and for emergency insured loans, $3,362,500 to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters] $179,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, [$280,595,000] $287,176,000, of which [$272,595,000] $279,176,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

Funds appropriated by this Act to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account for farm ownership and operating direct loans and guaranteed loans may be transferred among these programs: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

## AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002..... | $3,890,725,000 | $187,627,000 | $280,595,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003..... | 3,802,000,000 | 212,139,000 | 287,176,000 |
| Change in Appropriation..... | -88,725,000 | 24,512,000 | 6,581,000 |

## SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(On basis of adjusted loan level, subsidy, and administrative expense)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loan Levels: | | | |
| Direct Loans..... | $885,194,000 | -$83,194,000 | $802,000,000 |
| Guaranteed Loans..... | 3,005,531,000 | -5,531,000 | 3,000,000,000 |
| Total Loans..... | 3,890,725,000 | -88,725,000 | 3,802,000,000 |
| Budget Authority: | | | |
| Direct Loan Subsidy..... | 61,927,000 | 53,422,000 | 115,349,000 |
| Guaranteed Loan Subsidy..... | 125,700,000 | -28,910,000 | 96,790,000 |
| Total Subsidy..... | 187,627,000 | 24,512,000 | 212,139,000 |
| Administrative Expense..... | 280,595,000 | 6,581,000 | 287,176,000 |

**PROJECT STATEMENT**
(On basis of appropriated funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Program | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Appropriated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Loan Level | Subsidy | Loan Level | Subsidy | Loan Level | Subsidy |
| Direct loans: | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Ownership | $159,991 | $17,231 | $146,996 | $3,866 | ($46,996) | $7,744 | $100,000 | $11,610 |
| Farm Ownership - Supplemental..(P.L. 105-113)..a/ | 2,800 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 162,791 | 17,533 | 146,996 | 3,866 | (46,996) | 7,744 | 100,000 | 11,610 |
| Farm Operating | 524,665 | 47,325 | 611,198 | 54,580 | (11,198) | 48,980 | 600,000 | 103,560 |
| Farm Operating - Supplemental..(P.L. 105-113)..a/ | 166,131 | 14,985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 690,796 | 62,310 | 611,198 | 54,580 | (11,198) | 48,980 | 600,000 | 103,560 |
| Emergency Disaster | 24,951 | 6,120 | 25,000 | 3,363 | (25,000) | (3,363) | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency Disaster - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 65,075 | 15,963 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 90,026 | 22,083 | 25,000 | 3,363 | (25,000) | (3,363) | 0 | 0 |
| Indian Land Acquisition | 590 | 95 | 2,000 | 118 | 0 | 61 | 2,000 | 179 |
| Boll Weevil Eradication | 99,628 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Seed (P.L. 106-224) a/ | 27,527 | 3,017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Apple (P.L. 106-224) ...a/ | 11,728 | 588 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. (P.L. 106-224) a/ | 10,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Direct Loans and Subsidies | 1,088,086 | 111,626 | 885,194 | 61,927 | (83,194) (1) | 53,422 | 802,000 | 115,349 |
| Guaranteed Loans: | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Ownership, Unsubsidized | 852,277 | 4,347 | 1,000,000 | 4,500 | 0 | 3,000 | 1,000,000 | 7,500 |
| Farm Ownership, Unsubsidized - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 852,277 | 4,347 | 1,000,000 | 4,500 | 0 | 3,000 | 1,000,000 | 7,500 |
| Farm Operating, Unsubsidized | 734,895 | 10,068 | 1,500,000 | 52,650 | 200,000 | 1,240 | 1,700,000 | 53,890 |
| Farm Operating, Unsubsidized - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 263,285 | 3,607 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 998,180 | 13,675 | 1,500,000 | 52,650 | 200,000 | 1,240 | 1,700,000 | 53,890 |
| Farm Operating, Subsidized | 363,830 | 29,852 | 305,531 | 68,350 | (205,531) | (33,150) | 100,000 | 35,400 |
| Farm Operating, Subsidized - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 98,578 | 8,044 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 464,408 | 37,896 | 305,531 | 68,350 | (205,531) | (33,150) | 100,000 | 35,400 |
| Total Guaranteed Loans and Subsidies | 2,314,865 | 55,917 | 3,005,531 | 125,700 | (5,531) (2) | (28,910) | 3,000,000 | 96,790 |
| Subtotal, Loans and Subsidies-Regular Appropriation | 2,757,827 | 115,038 | 3,890,725 | 187,627 | (88,725) | 24,512 | 3,802,000 | 212,139 |
| Subtotal, P.L. 106-224 a/ | 49,255 | 9,605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, P.L. 105-113 a/ | 595,869 | 42,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Loans and Subsidies Above | 3,402,951 c/ | 167,543 c/ | 3,890,725 | 187,627 | (88,725) | 24,512 (3) | 3,802,000 | 212,139 |
| Administrative expenses b/ | 0 | 269,061 | 0 | 280,595 | 0 | 6,581 (4) | 0 | 287,176 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,402,951 | 436,604 | 3,890,725 | 468,222 | (88,725) | 31,093 | 3,802,000 | 499,315 |

a/ Additional budget authority was provided by P.L. 105-113, which was enacted on November 29,1999, and is available until expended. Additional budget authority was also provided by P.L. 106-224, the Agriculture Risk Protection Act.

b/ Of the $280,595,000 in FY 2002, $8,000,000 has been retained for program-related non-recoverable costs and $272,595,000 has been transferred to FSA. Of the $287,176,000 in FY 2003, $8,000,000 has been retained for program-related non-recoverable costs.

c/ The FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, provided $121,428,000 for ACIF subsidy and program loan costs; $266,000 of this amount was later rescinded by the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554.

Justification of Increases and Decreases

(1) A decrease of $83,194,000 in direct loans ($885,194,000 available in 2002):

The decrease reflects anticipated demand for FY 2003. Additionally, crop subsidies are expected to drop next year because of expected price increases for grain, cotton, and soybeans. This increase in commodity prices will enhance the ability of family farmers to obtain conventional financing through commercial lenders and lessen the need for FSA farm loan funds.

In this area, lending will be targeted to beginning farmers and socially disadvantaged applicants. Annual target participation rates have been established to ensure that members of socially disadvantaged groups will receive real estate loans and have the opportunity to accrue personal assets through equity in real estate and the establishment of a productive farming operation. Many minority and beginning farmers do not have down payments or other assets to afford long-term commercial credit. The direct farm ownership program is their only means of purchasing farms at affordable rates and terms. The program level for direct loans will result in approximately 18,000 loans for FY 2002 and 17,000 loans in FY 2003.

The decrease in emergency disaster loans is offset by carryover funds resulting from a supplemental appropriation passed in November 1999. The carryover funds are available until used and should provide adequate funding in fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

(2) A decrease of $5,531,000 in guaranteed loans ($3,005,531,000 available in 2002):

The decrease reflects anticipated demand for FY 2003. Guaranteed operating credit will assist family farmers in maintaining their farming operations. Guaranteed operating loans with interest assistance, which offer a lower interest rate, provide family farmers struggling with low commodity prices an affordable credit source. Approximately 10% of all guaranteed loans are directed at socially disadvantaged groups. The program level for guaranteed loans would result in approximately 15,817 loans in FY 2003.

(3) An increase of $24,512,000 in loan subsidy ($187,627,000 available in 2002):

The increase in subsidy is necessary to support the proposed loan levels. FSA used an expanded set of data in its cash-flow models to display actual data more accurately and completely. The loan subsidy rates generated by this revision project total costs (write-offs, late payments, interest assistance, and related assumptions) using historical averages and updated out-year projections over the life of the loan program. As a result, the current financial data rates increased significantly. Another contributing factor was an increase in the difference between the estimated single-effective Treasury discount rate and borrower rates.

(4) An increase of $6,581,000 for administrative expenses ($280,595,000 available in 2002):

This increase includes an amount that is transferred to the FSA direct appropriation for ACIF. The increase results from proposed pay costs directly related to Federal staff years and other administrative related expenses. Also included are normal within grade increases, promotions, and overtime costs and costs related to court settlements and administrative surcharges. Detailed justifications are included in the exhibits for Salaries and Expenses. The total includes $8,000,000 for program loan cost expenses, which is the same funding level as 2002.

**PROJECT STATEMENT**
(On basis of available funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| | FY 2001 Actual | | 2002 Supportable | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program | Loan Level | Subsidy | Loan Level | Subsidy | Loan Level | Subsidy | Loan Level | Subsidy |
| Direct loans: | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Ownership | $159,991 | $17,231 | $146,996 | $3,866 | ($46,996) | $7,744 | $100,000 | $11,610 |
| Farm Ownership - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 2,800 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 162,791 | 17,533 | 146,996 | 3,866 | (46,996) | 7,744 | 100,000 | 11,610 |
| Farm Operating | 524,665 | 47,325 | 611,198 | 54,980 | (11,198) | 48,980 | 600,000 | 103,560 |
| Farm Operating - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 166,131 | 14,905 | 10,079 | 900 | (10,079) | (900) | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 690,796 | 62,310 | 621,277 | 55,480 | (11,277) | 48,080 | 600,000 | 103,560 |
| Emergency Disaster | 24,951 | 6,120 | 25,000 | 3,363 | (25,000) | (3,363) | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency Disaster - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 68,075 | 15,963 | 175,000 | 23,538 | (11,075) | 4,067 | 163,925 | 27,605 |
| Subtotal | 93,026 | 22,083 | 200,000 | 26,901 | (36,075) | 704 | 163,925 | 27,605 |
| Indian Land Acquisition | 590 | 95 | 2,000 | 118 | 0 | 61 | 2,000 | 179 |
| Boll Weevil Eradication | 94,628 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Seed (P.L. 106-224) a/ | 27,527 | 3,017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Apple (P.L. 106-224) a/ | 11,728 | 588 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc. (P.L. 106-224) a/ | 10,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Direct Loans and Subsidies | 1,058,088 | 111,626 | 1,070,273 | 86,365 | (104,348) (1) | 56,589 | 965,925 | 142,954 |
| Guaranteed Loans: | | | | | | | | |
| Farm Ownership, Unsubsidized | 852,277 | 4,347 | 1,000,000 | 4,500 | 0 | 3,000 | 1,000,000 | 7,500 |
| Farm Ownership, Unsubsidized - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 852,277 | 4,347 | 1,000,000 | 4,500 | 0 | 3,000 | 1,000,000 | 7,500 |
| Farm Operating, Unsubsidized | 734,895 | 10,068 | 1,500,000 | 52,650 | 200,000 | 1,240 | 1,700,000 | 53,890 |
| Farm Operating, Unsubsidized - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 263,285 | 3,607 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 998,180 | 13,675 | 1,500,000 | 52,650 | 200,000 | 1,240 | 1,700,000 | 53,890 |
| Farm Operating, Subsidized | 365,830 | 29,852 | 505,531 | 68,550 | (205,531) | (33,150) | 300,000 | 35,400 |
| Farm Operating, Subsidized - Supplemental..(P.L. 106-113)..a/ | 98,578 | 8,044 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 464,408 | 37,896 | 505,531 | 68,550 | (205,531) | (33,150) | 300,000 | 35,400 |
| Total Guaranteed Loans and Subsidies | 2,314,865 | 55,917 | 3,005,531 | 125,700 | (5,531) (2) | (28,910) | 3,000,000 | 96,790 |
| Subtotal, Loans and Subsidies-Regular Appropriation | 3,287,827 | 115,038 | 3,890,725 | 187,627 | (86,725) | 24,512 | 3,802,000 | 212,139 |
| Subtotal, P.L. 106-224 a/ | 49,255 | 9,605 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, P.L. 106-113 a/ | 555,869 | 42,900 | 185,079 | 24,438 | (31,154) | 3,167 | 163,925 | 27,605 |
| Total, Loans and Subsidies Above | 3,402,951 c/ | 167,543 c/ | 4,075,804 | 212,065 | (109,879) | 27,679 (3) | 3,965,925 | 239,744 |
| Administrative expenses. b/ | 0 | 269,061 | 0 | 280,595 | 0 | 6,581 (4) | 0 | 287,176 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,402,951 | 436,604 | 4,075,804 | 492,660 | (109,879) | 34,260 | 3,965,925 | 526,920 |

a/ Additional budget authority was provided by P.L. 106-113, which was enacted on November 29, 1999, and is available until expended. Additional budget authority was also provided by P.L. 106-224, the Agriculture Risk Protection Act.

b/ Of the $280,595,000 in FY 2002, $8,000,000 has been retained for program-related non-recoverable costs and $272,595,000 has been transferred to FSA. Of the $287,176,000 in FY 2003, $8,000,000 has been retained for program-related non-recoverable cost

c/ The FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, provided $121,128,000 for ACIF subsidy and program loan costs; $266,000 of this amount was later rescinded by the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
COMPARISON OF BORROWER DELINQUENCY RATES --SEPTEMBER 30, 2001
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2000 | | | | | | AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outstanding Borrowers | | Delinquencies | | | | Outstanding Borrowers | | Delinquencies | | | |
| | Number | Amount | Number | % | Amount | % | Number | Amount | Number | % | Amount | % |
| **Individual Loans:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct Farm Ownership | 52,574 | $3,515,560 | 5,054 | 10% | $156,963 | 4% | 49,289 | $3,822,449 | 2,179 | 4% | $344,457 | 9% |
| Guaranteed Farm Ownership | 21,588 | 3,581,894 | 771 | 4% | 42,669 | 1% | 22,100 | 3,871,386 | 788 | 4% | 46,328 | 1% |
| Direct Farm Operating | 50,365 | 2,706,556 | 10,037 | 20% | 388,598 | 14% | 45,900 | 3,028,576 | 6,537 | 14% | 955,825 | 32% |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating | 28,419 | 4,380,727 | 1,453 | 5% | 103,075 | 2% | 27,908 | 3,850,533 | 1,521 | 5% | 115,773 | 3% |
| Recreation | 41 | 2,167 | 5 | 12% | 253 | 12% | 36 | 2,098 | 3 | 8% | 418 | 20% |
| Emergency Disaster | 28,932 | 1,875,177 | 5,165 | 18% | 490,716 | 26% | 26,137 | 2,115,280 | 3,153 | 12% | 831,927 | 39% |
| Economic Emergency | 6,930 | 496,421 | 1,471 | 21% | 132,570 | 27% | 6,092 | 561,002 | 624 | 10% | 185,920 | 33% |
| Emergency Livestock | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Guaranteed Economic Emergency | 62 | 4,520 | 11 | 18% | 126 | 3% | 59 | 5,554 | 7 | 12% | 800 | 14% |
| Soil and Water | 3,452 | 61,988 | 386 | 11% | 9,533 | 15% | 3,052 | 64,250 | 80 | 3% | 14,306 | 22% |
| **Association Loans:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation and Drainage | 55 | 5,380 | 4 | 7% | 3,450 | 64% | 51 | 8,539 | 3 | 6% | 3,684 | 43% |
| Grazing | 99 | 15,327 | 3 | 3% | 150 | 1% | 82 | 13,218 | 1 | 1% | 9 | 0% |
| Indian Tribe Land Acquisition | 27 | 54,314 | 3 | 11% | 512 | 1% | 29 | 67,766 | 1 | 3% | 869 | 1% |
| Boll Weevil | 29 | 277,277 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 18 | 292,000 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Non-program Loans | 1,208 | 82,837 | 171 | 14% | 14,021 | 17% | 298 | 10,686 | 38 | 13% | 1,000 | 9% |
| Total | 193,781 | $17,060,145 | 24,534 | 13% | 1,342,636 | 8% | 181,031 | $17,713,337 | 14,935 | 8% | $2,501,316 | 14% |

Totals may not add due to rounding.
This table includes both Direct and Guaranteed Loans.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM LEVELS AND NUMBER OF LOANS
FISCAL YEARS 2001 - 2003
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | FY 2001 Actual | | FY 2002 Estimated | | FY 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Loans | Amount | Number of Loans | Amount | Number of Loans | Amount |
| FARM LOAN PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| Direct Farm Ownership | 1,442 | $159,991 | 1,800 | $146,996 | 1,200 | $100,000 |
| Direct Farm Ownership - Supplemental * | 30 | 2,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | (1,472) | (162,791) | (1,800) | (146,996) | (1,200) | (100,000) |
| Guaranteed Farm Ownership | 3,283 | 852,277 | 3,817 | 1,000,000 | 3,817 | 1,000,000 |
| Guaranteed Farm Ownership - Supplemental * | 0 | 0 | 696 | 181,906 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | (3,283) | (852,277) | (4,513) | (1,181,906) | (3,817) | (1,000,000) |
| Direct Farm Operating | 10,500 | 524,665 | 12,245 | 611,198 | 12,000 | 600,000 |
| Direct Farm Operating - Supplemental * | 3,903 | 166,131 | 200 | 10,079 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | (14,403) | (690,796) | (12,445) | (621,277) | (12,000) | (600,000) |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating - Unsubsidized | 5,400 | 734,895 | 9,804 | 1,500,000 | 10,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating - Unsubsidized - Supplemental * | 989 | 263,285 | 122 | 18,763 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | (6,389) | (998,180) | (9,926) | (1,518,763) | (10,000) | (1,700,000) |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating - Subsidized | 2,200 | 365,830 | 2,762 | 505,531 | 2,000 | 300,000 |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating - Subsidized - Supplemental * | 496 | 98,578 | 19 | 3,414 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal | (2,696) | (464,408) | (2,781) | (508,945) | (2,000) | (300,000) |
| Emergency Disaster | 400 | 24,951 | 391 | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency Disaster - Supplemental * | 1,279 | 65,075 | 2,739 | 175,000 | 2,565 | 163,925 |
| Subtotal | (1,679) | (90,026) | (3,130) | (200,000) | (2,565) | (163,925) |
| Boll Weevil Eradication | 7 | 94,628 | 9 | 100,000 | 9 | 100,000 |
| Indian Land Acquisition | 2 | 590 | 3 | 2,000 | 3 | 2,000 |
| Seed Producers | 598 | 27,527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL FARM LOAN PROGRAMS | 30,529 | $3,381,223 | 34,607 | $4,279,887 | 31,594 | $3,965,925 |

* 2002 supplemental is carryover from 2001 (P.L. 106-113)

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
DIRECT AGING SCHEDULE OF BORROWER DELINQUENCIES--DIRECT LOANS --SEPTEMBER 30, 2001
(Dollars In Thousands)

| | Total Delinquencies | | 1 Year or Less Delinquent | | | | 1 to 2 Years Delinquent | | | | 2 to 3 Years Delinquent | | | | 3 to 4 Years Delinquent | | | | Over 4 Years Delinquent | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Borr. | Amount | Borrowers Number | % | Amount Number | % | Borrowers Number | % | Amount Number | % | Borrowers Number | % | Amount Number | % | Borrowers Numbers | % | Amount Number | % | Borrowers Numbers | % | Amount Number | % |
| **Individual Loans:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct Farm Ownership | 2,179 | $334,457 | 972 | 45% | $125,279 | 37% | 271 | 12% | $36,248 | 11% | 806 | 37% | $154,467 | 46% | 22 | 1% | $4,237 | 1% | 108 | 5% | $24,226 | 7% |
| Direct Farm Operating | 6,534 | 955,925 | 2,514 | 38% | 287,887 | 30% | 959 | 15% | 109,136 | 11% | 1,594 | 24% | 267,069 | 28% | 249 | 4% | 44,620 | 5% | 1,173 | 18% | 247,113 | 26% |
| Recreation | 3 | 418 | 2 | 67% | 306 | 73% | - | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 33% | 113 | 27% | 0 | 0% | - | 0% | 0 | 0% | - | 0% |
| Emergency Disaster | 3,153 | 831,927 | 1,161 | 37% | 188,128 | 23% | 433 | 14% | 70,046 | 8% | 799 | 25% | 216,313 | 26% | 92 | 3% | 22,362 | 3% | 667 | 21% | 831,927 | 100% |
| Economic Emergency | 624 | 185,920 | 176 | 28% | 34,811 | 19% | 61 | 10% | 12,930 | 7% | 200 | 32% | 54,367 | 29% | 20 | 3% | 4,967 | 3% | 167 | 27% | 185,920 | 100% |
| Soil and Water | 80 | 14,306 | 34 | 43% | 5,879 | 41% | 10 | 13% | 1,644 | 11% | 21 | 26% | 4,319 | 30% | 4 | 5% | 791 | 6% | 11 | 14% | 14,306 | 100% |
| **Association Loans:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation and Drainage | 3 | 3,684 | 0 | 0% | - | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 33% | 1,824 | 50% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 67% | 1,860 | 50% |
| Grazing | 1 | 9 | 1 | 100% | 9 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Indian Tribe Land Acquisition | 1 | 869 | 0 | 0% | - | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% | 869 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Boll Weevil | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Non-program Loans | 14 | 2,172 | 7 | 50% | 723 | 33% | 1 | 7% | 207 | 10% | 6 | 43% | 1,242 | 57% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 12,592 | 2,329,687 | 4,868 | 39% | 643,022 | 28% | 1,735 | 14% | 230,211 | 10% | 3,429 | 27% | 700,583 | 30% | 387 | 3% | 76,977 | 3% | 2,128 | 17% | 1,305,352 | 56% |

Totals may not add due to rounding.
This table reflects Direct Loans only.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
DIRECT FARM OWNERSHIP LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,345,000 | $1,964,000 | $1,336,000 |
| Alaska | 200,000 | 500,000 | 340,000 |
| Arizona | 373,000 | 992,000 | 675,000 |
| Arkansas | 5,719,000 | 2,919,000 | 1,986,000 |
| California | 3,095,000 | 5,917,000 | 4,025,000 |
| Colorado | 1,460,000 | 2,194,000 | 1,493,000 |
| Connecticut | 150,000 | 409,000 | 278,000 |
| Delaware | 0 | 381,000 | 259,000 |
| Florida | 348,000 | 1,996,000 | 1,358,000 |
| Georgia | 1,823,000 | 2,173,000 | 1,478,000 |
| Hawaii | 200,000 | 1,077,000 | 733,000 |
| Idaho | 1,603,000 | 1,624,000 | 1,105,000 |
| Illinois | 7,335,000 | 6,931,000 | 4,715,000 |
| Indiana | 4,744,000 | 4,423,000 | 3,009,000 |
| Iowa | 9,019,000 | 8,625,000 | 5,868,000 |
| Kansas | 6,958,000 | 4,732,000 | 3,219,000 |
| Kentucky | 3,932,000 | 4,246,000 | 2,889,000 |
| Louisiana | 884,000 | 1,950,000 | 1,327,000 |
| Maine | 556,000 | 816,000 | 555,000 |
| Maryland | 698,000 | 1,043,000 | 710,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,253,000 | 877,000 | 597,000 |
| Michigan | 4,465,000 | 2,868,000 | 1,951,000 |
| Minnesota | 7,378,000 | 5,583,000 | 3,798,000 |
| Mississippi | 880,000 | 1,827,000 | 1,243,000 |
| Missouri | 6,191,000 | 5,328,000 | 3,625,000 |
| Montana | 2,518,000 | 2,398,000 | 1,631,000 |
| Nebraska | 11,433,000 | 5,122,000 | 3,484,000 |
| Nevada | 396,000 | 494,000 | 336,000 |
| New Hampshire | 320,000 | 684,000 | 465,000 |
| New Jersey | 183,000 | 906,000 | 616,000 |
| New Mexico | 1,203,000 | 974,000 | 663,000 |
| New York | 4,370,000 | 2,242,000 | 1,525,000 |
| North Carolina | 2,463,000 | 2,962,000 | 2,015,000 |
| North Dakota | 6,174,000 | 2,967,000 | 2,018,000 |
| Ohio | 3,975,000 | 4,549,000 | 3,095,000 |
| Oklahoma | 16,883,000 | 4,201,000 | 2,858,000 |
| Oregon | 1,187,000 | 2,234,000 | 1,520,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,989,000 | 3,449,000 | 2,346,000 |
| Rhode Island | 350,000 | 565,000 | 384,000 |
| South Carolina | 850,000 | 1,251,000 | 851,000 |
| South Dakota | 8,709,000 | 2,868,000 | 1,951,000 |
| Tennessee | 5,123,000 | 3,245,000 | 2,208,000 |
| Texas | 6,508,000 | 9,818,000 | 6,679,000 |
| Utah | 1,667,000 | 1,206,000 | 820,000 |
| Vermont | 637,000 | 708,000 | 482,000 |
| Virginia | 1,812,000 | 2,483,000 | 1,689,000 |
| Washington | 1,715,000 | 2,202,000 | 1,498,000 |
| West Virginia | 1,196,000 | 1,062,000 | 722,000 |
| Wisconsin | 6,208,000 | 4,641,000 | 3,157,000 |
| Wyoming | 679,000 | 1,270,000 | 864,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 700,000 | 476,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 634,000 | 200,000 | 136,000 |
| W. Pacific Terr | 0 | 200,000 | 136,000 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 10,000,000 | 6,803,000 |
| **Total** | **162,791,000** | **146,996,000** | **100,000,000** |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
GUARANTEED FARM OWNERSHIP LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $26,679,000 | $27,081,000 | $23,336,000 |
| Alaska | 0 | 301,000 | 259,000 |
| Arizona | 641,000 | 3,019,000 | 2,601,000 |
| Arkansas | 70,273,000 | 74,521,000 | 64,214,000 |
| California | 25,662,000 | 32,368,000 | 27,891,000 |
| Colorado | 23,694,000 | 27,210,000 | 23,447,000 |
| Connecticut | 761,000 | 2,424,000 | 2,089,000 |
| Delaware | 2,820,000 | 2,784,000 | 2,399,000 |
| Florida | 5,989,000 | 9,372,000 | 8,076,000 |
| Georgia | 31,993,000 | 36,529,000 | 31,477,000 |
| Hawaii | 2,519,000 | 4,336,000 | 3,736,000 |
| Idaho | 11,754,000 | 12,086,000 | 10,414,000 |
| Illinois | 26,471,000 | 37,749,000 | 32,528,000 |
| Indiana | 31,206,000 | 36,292,000 | 31,273,000 |
| Iowa | 31,281,000 | 46,544,000 | 40,107,000 |
| Kansas | 16,572,000 | 27,913,000 | 24,052,000 |
| Kentucky | 23,918,000 | 33,282,000 | 28,679,000 |
| Louisiana | 10,476,000 | 14,455,000 | 12,456,000 |
| Maine | 2,248,000 | 3,143,000 | 2,708,000 |
| Maryland | 8,120,000 | 8,906,000 | 7,674,000 |
| Massachusetts | 3,215,000 | 4,120,000 | 3,550,000 |
| Michigan | 36,340,000 | 35,609,000 | 30,684,000 |
| Minnesota | 25,275,000 | 37,041,000 | 31,918,000 |
| Mississippi | 13,212,000 | 16,535,000 | 14,248,000 |
| Missouri | 31,947,000 | 46,654,000 | 40,201,000 |
| Montana | 16,027,000 | 18,982,000 | 16,357,000 |
| Nebraska | 30,404,000 | 38,553,000 | 33,221,000 |
| Nevada | 2,530,000 | 2,323,000 | 2,002,000 |
| New Hampshire | 128,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,465,000 |
| New Jersey | 3,556,000 | 4,785,000 | 4,123,000 |
| New Mexico | 7,215,000 | 10,322,000 | 8,894,000 |
| New York | 19,186,000 | 22,735,000 | 19,591,000 |
| North Carolina | 37,564,000 | 41,909,000 | 36,113,000 |
| North Dakota | 21,960,000 | 28,202,000 | 24,301,000 |
| Ohio | 22,332,000 | 26,992,000 | 23,259,000 |
| Oklahoma | 48,415,000 | 55,756,000 | 48,045,000 |
| Oregon | 9,505,000 | 14,015,000 | 12,077,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,107,000 | 18,861,000 | 16,252,000 |
| Rhode Island | 150,000 | 1,283,000 | 1,106,000 |
| South Carolina | 8,217,000 | 10,265,000 | 8,845,000 |
| South Dakota | 16,070,000 | 20,609,000 | 17,759,000 |
| Tennessee | 9,735,000 | 16,714,000 | 14,402,000 |
| Texas | 25,181,000 | 49,338,000 | 42,514,000 |
| Utah | 6,693,000 | 7,885,000 | 6,794,000 |
| Vermont | 6,117,000 | 7,971,000 | 6,869,000 |
| Virginia | 16,231,000 | 17,934,000 | 15,454,000 |
| Washington | 14,891,000 | 18,365,000 | 15,825,000 |
| West Virginia | 5,828,000 | 7,377,000 | 6,357,000 |
| Wisconsin | 45,485,000 | 66,787,000 | 57,550,000 |
| Wyoming | 3,499,000 | 6,796,000 | 5,856,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 185,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,585,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 298,000 | 257,000 |
| W. Pacific Terr. | 0 | 298,000 | 257,000 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 81,577,000 | 51,853,000 |
| **Total** | **852,277,000** | **1,181,906,000** | **1,000,000,000** |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
DIRECT FARM OPERATING LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $7,374,000 | $4,571,000 | $4,487,000 |
| Alaska | 385,000 | 1,000,000 | 982,000 |
| Arizona | 1,901,000 | 1,513,000 | 1,485,000 |
| Arkansas | 35,073,000 | 26,100,000 | 25,622,000 |
| California | 24,039,000 | 16,803,000 | 16,495,000 |
| Colorado | 6,924,000 | 6,646,000 | 6,524,000 |
| Connecticut | 318,000 | 318,000 | 312,000 |
| Delaware | 0 | 389,000 | 382,000 |
| Florida | 1,077,000 | 1,077,000 | 1,057,000 |
| Georgia | 21,891,000 | 17,817,000 | 17,491,000 |
| Hawaii | 705,000 | 705,000 | 692,000 |
| Idaho | 17,516,000 | 14,068,000 | 13,810,000 |
| Illinois | 13,242,000 | 10,902,000 | 10,702,000 |
| Indiana | 10,397,000 | 11,267,000 | 11,061,000 |
| Iowa | 29,151,000 | 21,943,000 | 21,541,000 |
| Kansas | 16,927,000 | 13,377,000 | 13,132,000 |
| Kentucky | 24,017,000 | 20,710,000 | 20,331,000 |
| Louisiana | 30,484,000 | 28,837,000 | 28,309,000 |
| Maine | 5,656,000 | 4,035,000 | 3,961,000 |
| Maryland | 666,000 | 666,000 | 654,000 |
| Massachusetts | 5,478,000 | 5,478,000 | 5,378,000 |
| Michigan | 17,084,000 | 13,383,000 | 13,138,000 |
| Minnesota | 24,928,000 | 20,515,000 | 20,139,000 |
| Mississippi | 16,930,000 | 12,676,000 | 12,444,000 |
| Missouri | 16,384,000 | 13,275,000 | 13,032,000 |
| Montana | 7,767,000 | 7,767,000 | 7,625,000 |
| Nebraska | 32,379,000 | 22,980,000 | 22,559,000 |
| Nevada | 1,278,000 | 1,148,000 | 1,127,000 |
| New Hampshire | 1,517,000 | 1,517,000 | 1,489,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,414,000 | 1,310,000 | 1,286,000 |
| New Mexico | 6,217,000 | 3,206,000 | 3,147,000 |
| New York | 24,329,000 | 17,428,000 | 17,109,000 |
| North Carolina | 13,408,000 | 13,408,000 | 13,162,000 |
| North Dakota | 25,001,000 | 25,001,000 | 24,543,000 |
| Ohio | 3,513,000 | 3,513,000 | 3,449,000 |
| Oklahoma | 26,458,000 | 20,672,000 | 20,293,000 |
| Oregon | 12,515,000 | 10,647,000 | 10,452,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 23,486,000 | 21,807,000 | 21,407,000 |
| Rhode Island | 822,000 | 822,000 | 807,000 |
| South Carolina | 10,828,000 | 9,880,000 | 9,699,000 |
| South Dakota | 19,470,000 | 18,599,000 | 18,258,000 |
| Tennessee | 20,320,000 | 18,651,000 | 18,309,000 |
| Texas | 59,875,000 | 36,525,000 | 35,856,000 |
| Utah | 7,849,000 | 6,433,000 | 6,315,000 |
| Vermont | 3,741,000 | 3,741,000 | 3,672,000 |
| Virginia | 7,549,000 | 6,112,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Washington | 13,060,000 | 11,768,000 | 11,552,000 |
| West Virginia | 6,319,000 | 5,433,000 | 5,333,000 |
| Wisconsin | 29,384,000 | 27,108,000 | 26,611,000 |
| Wyoming | 2,911,000 | 2,725,000 | 2,675,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 210,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,945,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 500,000 | 491,000 |
| W. Pacific Terr | 61,000 | 500,000 | 491,000 |
| Undistributed | 568,000 | 51,005,000 | 40,177,000 |
| **Total** | **690,796,000** | **621,277,000** | **600,000,800** |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
GUARANTEED UNSUBSIDIZED FARM OPERATING LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $4,963,000 | $10,930,000 | $12,003,000 |
| Alaska | 0 | 400,000 | 439,000 |
| Arizona | 15,566,000 | 9,837,000 | 10,802,000 |
| Arkansas | 67,087,000 | 59,162,000 | 64,968,000 |
| California | 66,783,000 | 62,950,000 | 69,128,000 |
| Colorado | 15,541,000 | 21,379,000 | 23,477,000 |
| Connecticut | 1,312,000 | 1,724,000 | 1,893,000 |
| Delaware | 0 | 6,123,000 | 6,724,000 |
| Florida | 5,559,000 | 10,834,000 | 11,897,000 |
| Georgia | 42,031,000 | 34,248,000 | 37,609,000 |
| Hawaii | 304,000 | 3,411,000 | 3,746,000 |
| Idaho | 27,945,000 | 26,655,000 | 29,271,000 |
| Illinois | 18,815,000 | 38,432,000 | 42,204,000 |
| Indiana | 26,096,000 | 34,529,000 | 37,918,000 |
| Iowa | 36,403,000 | 62,946,000 | 69,124,000 |
| Kansas | 20,753,000 | 36,570,000 | 40,159,000 |
| Kentucky | 17,571,000 | 27,190,000 | 29,858,000 |
| Louisiana | 56,568,000 | 50,579,000 | 55,543,000 |
| Maine | 1,387,000 | 4,023,000 | 4,418,000 |
| Maryland | 3,709,000 | 3,826,000 | 4,201,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1,023,000 | 2,570,000 | 2,822,000 |
| Michigan | 26,134,000 | 1,889,000 | 2,074,000 |
| Minnesota | 38,526,000 | 25,914,000 | 28,457,000 |
| Mississippi | 28,192,000 | 53,284,000 | 58,513,000 |
| Missouri | 19,524,000 | 26,527,000 | 29,130,000 |
| Montana | 9,259,000 | 34,499,000 | 37,885,000 |
| Nebraska | 27,490,000 | 15,710,000 | 17,252,000 |
| Nevada | 3,776,000 | 39,014,000 | 42,843,000 |
| New Hampshire | 90,000 | 4,280,000 | 4,700,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,932,000 | 4,188,000 | 4,599,000 |
| New Mexico | 11,800,000 | 10,807,000 | 11,868,000 |
| New York | 25,350,000 | 25,935,000 | 28,480,000 |
| North Carolina | 24,586,000 | 27,207,000 | 29,877,000 |
| North Dakota | 19,161,000 | 26,134,000 | 28,699,000 |
| Ohio | 14,746,000 | 25,008,000 | 27,462,000 |
| Oklahoma | 11,786,000 | 24,373,000 | 26,765,000 |
| Oregon | 10,108,000 | 17,110,000 | 18,789,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,544,000 | 17,754,000 | 19,496,000 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 12,076,000 | 13,261,000 |
| South Carolina | 8,790,000 | 29,154,000 | 32,015,000 |
| South Dakota | 21,569,000 | 21,963,000 | 24,118,000 |
| Tennessee | 11,718,000 | 123,988,000 | 136,156,000 |
| Texas | 151,673,000 | 5,900,000 | 6,479,000 |
| Utah | 1,911,000 | 5,248,000 | 5,763,000 |
| Vermont | 4,253,000 | 2,527,000 | 2,775,000 |
| Virginia | 3,896,000 | 11,427,000 | 12,548,000 |
| Washington | 44,481,000 | 39,884,000 | 43,798,000 |
| West Virginia | 628,000 | 4,436,000 | 4,871,000 |
| Wisconsin | 31,367,000 | 44,054,000 | 48,377,000 |
| Wyoming | 4,282,000 | 7,592,000 | 8,337,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 192,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,294,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 400,000 | 439,000 |
| W. Pacific Terr | 0 | 400,000 | 439,000 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 318,763,000 | 382,237,000 |
| Total | 998,180,000 | 1,518,763,000 | 1,700,000,000 |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
SUBSIDIZED GUARANTEED FARM OPERATING LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $0 | $2,030,000 | $1,191,000 |
| Alaska | 0 | 400,000 | 235,000 |
| Arizona | 0 | 729,000 | 428,000 |
| Arkansas | 3,557,000 | 4,569,000 | 2,681,000 |
| California | 1,075,000 | 6,008,000 | 3,526,000 |
| Colorado | 4,239,000 | 4,557,000 | 2,674,000 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 378,000 | 222,000 |
| Delaware | 0 | 1,047,000 | 614,000 |
| Florida | 0 | 1,910,000 | 1,121,000 |
| Georgia | 0 | 2,134,000 | 1,252,000 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 1,006,000 | 590,000 |
| Idaho | 830,000 | 2,078,000 | 1,219,000 |
| Illinois | 49,598,000 | 37,168,000 | 21,812,000 |
| Indiana | 13,476,000 | 12,117,000 | 7,111,000 |
| Iowa | 37,581,000 | 34,362,000 | 20,165,000 |
| Kansas | 18,463,000 | 17,890,000 | 10,499,000 |
| Kentucky | 3,662,000 | 7,451,000 | 4,373,000 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 1,999,000 | 1,173,000 |
| Maine | 0 | 838,000 | 492,000 |
| Maryland | 169,000 | 853,000 | 501,000 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 391,000 | 229,000 |
| Michigan | 17,385,000 | 567,000 | 333,000 |
| Minnesota | 45,456,000 | 13,752,000 | 8,070,000 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 33,618,000 | 19,729,000 |
| Missouri | 10,904,000 | 1,855,000 | 1,089,000 |
| Montana | 8,772,000 | 14,132,000 | 8,293,000 |
| Nebraska | 33,683,000 | 8,079,000 | 4,741,000 |
| Nevada | 312,000 | 28,258,000 | 16,583,000 |
| New Hampshire | 475,000 | 595,000 | 349,000 |
| New Jersey | 200,000 | 1,074,000 | 630,000 |
| New Mexico | 429,000 | 1,211,000 | 711,000 |
| New York | 3,958,000 | 5,329,000 | 3,127,000 |
| North Carolina | 522,000 | 3,108,000 | 1,824,000 |
| North Dakota | 51,515,000 | 43,301,000 | 25,411,000 |
| Ohio | 7,590,000 | 9,327,000 | 5,474,000 |
| Oklahoma | 50,053,000 | 46,754,000 | 27,438,000 |
| Oregon | 672,000 | 2,589,000 | 1,519,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,680,000 | 8,365,000 | 4,909,000 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 1,246,000 | 731,000 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 14,473,000 | 8,493,000 |
| South Dakota | 15,466,000 | 12,757,000 | 7,486,000 |
| Tennessee | 12,151,000 | 12,065,000 | 7,080,000 |
| Texas | 7,630,000 | 1,642,000 | 964,000 |
| Utah | 1,156,000 | 1,685,000 | 989,000 |
| Vermont | 1,312,000 | 806,000 | 473,000 |
| Virginia | 435,000 | 2,682,000 | 1,574,000 |
| Washington | 0 | 2,255,000 | 1,323,000 |
| West Virginia | 1,634,000 | 2,430,000 | 1,426,000 |
| Wisconsin | 44,953,000 | 37,070,000 | 21,755,000 |
| Wyoming | 3,415,000 | 3,220,000 | 1,890,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 400,000 | 235,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 400,000 | 235,000 |
| W. Pacific Terr | 0 | 400,000 | 235,000 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 53,585,000 | 32,773,000 |
| **Total** | **464,408,000** | **508,945,000** | **300,000,000** |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
EMERGENCY LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $745,000 | $0 | $0 |
| Alaska | 676,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,038,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 12,877,000 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 2,217,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 1,182,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 248,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 3,632,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 91,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 1,010,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 7,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 170,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 344,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 2,787,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 304,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 8,024,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 15,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 400,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 5,367,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 411,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 8,943,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 1,252,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 774,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 682,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 35,000 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 2,133,000 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 7,413,000 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 125,000 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 276,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 61,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 6,540,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 113,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 56,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 338,000 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 336,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 2,638,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 14,534,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 378,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 242,000 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 908,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 262,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 442,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Pacific Terr | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undistributed a/ | 0 | 200,000,000 | 163,925,000 |
| **Total, Available or Estimate** | **90,026,000** | **200,000,000 a/** | **163,925,000 a/** |

a/ It is not possible to estimate the distribution of emergency loan amounts in advance.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

INDIAN LAND ACQUISITION LOAN PROGRAM

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oklahoma | $590,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 0 | $2,000,000 a/ | $2,000,000 a/ |
| Total | 590,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |

BOLL WEEVIL ERADICATION LOAN PROGRAM

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $12,000,000 | $0 | $0 |
| Arkansas | 12,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 1,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 15,100,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 54,528,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 100,000,000 a/ | 100,000,000 a/ |
| Total | 94,628,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 |

a/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
APPLE LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 145,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 24,240 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 20,250 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 38,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 9,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 90,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 50,490 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 529,900 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 65,190 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 2,799,180 | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 56,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 46,480 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 4,170 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 41,280 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 3,300 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 2,891,530 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 113,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 307,940 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 202,940 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,623,370 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 77,100 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 10,950 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 226,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 1,041,490 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 889,200 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 235,550 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 122,670 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total, Available or Estimate** | **11,728,020** | **0** | **0** |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
SEED LOAN PROGRAM
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actuals and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | $1,396,920 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 485,650 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 4,829,065 | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 751,350 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 2,879,890 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 11,679,710 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 433,440 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 15,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 2,748,270 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 2,306,855 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total, Available or Estimate** | **27,526,550** | **0** | **0** |

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND
TEXAS BOLL WEEVIL ERADICATION FOUNDATION, INC., LOANS
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | $10,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **10,000,000** | **0** | **0** |

## AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Goal 3: Assist eligible individuals and families in becoming successful farmers and ranchers.

Current Activities: The farm credit programs provide loans for the maintenance, purchase, development, and operation of family farms and ranches, as well as providing emergency assistance in the event of natural disasters. These programs also target assistance to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Listed below are data regarding farmers in financial difficulty and the servicing actions taken by the Farm Service Agency to help them.

| | FY 1999 | FY 2000 | FY 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Borrower Activity:** | | | |
| Number of farm borrowers a/ | 150,460 | 143,502 | 135,480 |
| Number of delinquent farmers | 25,069 (17%) | 22,289 (16%) | 15,483 (14%) |
| Number delinquent 3 years or more | 11,575 | 9,848 | 2,609 |
| Deferrals | 620 | 584 | 716 |
| Rescheduled, consolidated, reamortized | 4,488 | 3,597 | 3,937 |
| Subordinations | 6,570 | 5,822 | 5,553 |
| **Discontinued Farming:** | | | |
| Foreclosures | 227 | 183 | 174 |
| Bankruptcies | 111 | 110 | 136 |
| Liquidations: | | | |
| Voluntary conveyances | 38 | 31 | 17 |
| Sales other than foreclosure | 362 | 335 | 254 |
| Transfers and assumptions | 49 | 36 | 29 |
| Total Discontinued Farming b/ | 787 | 695 | 610 |
| **Farm inventory properties:** | | | |
| Number of farm properties | 615 | 468 | 371 |
| Acres | 133,469 | 96,747 | 76,694 |
| Present market value ($000) | $93,607 | $73,098 | $60,433 |

a/ Approximately 15% are socially disadvantaged applicants and approximately 13% are beginning farmers.

b/ Does not include borrowers who have left farming during liquidation proceedings, which have not been completed or, in some cases, even initiated.

The following table reflects the number and amount of loans for FY 2001:

**AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND**
**Obligations**
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

| | FY 2001 Actual | |
|---|---|---|
| **FARM LOANS:** | **Number** | **Amount** |
| Direct Farm Ownership | 1,442 | $160,559 |
| Direct Farm Ownership - Supplemental | 30 | 2,800 |
| **Subtotal** | 1,472 | 163,359 |
| Guaranteed Farm Ownership | 3,283 | 852,277 |
| Guaranteed Farm Ownership - Supplemental | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | 3,283 | 852,277 |
| Direct Farm Operating | 10,500 | 525,000 |
| Direct Farm Operating – Supplemental | 3,903 | 165,228 |
| **Subtotal** | 14,403 | 690,228 |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating – Subsidized | 2,200 | 369,900 |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating – Subsidized - Supplemental | 496 | 94,508 |
| **Subtotal** | 2,696 | 464,408 |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating – Unsubsidized | 5,400 | 818,400 |
| Guaranteed Farm Operating – Unsubsidized - Supplemental | 989 | 179,780 |
| **Subtotal** | 6,389 | 998,180 |
| Emergency Disaster | 400 | 25,000 |
| Emergency Disaster – Supplemental | 1,279 | 65,026 |
| **Subtotal** | 1,679 | 90,026 |
| Boll Weevil Eradication | 7 | 94,628 |
| Emergency Seed Loans | 598 | 27,527 |
| Indian Land Acquisition | 2 | 590 |
| **TOTAL** | 30,529 | $3,381,223 |

The Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF) provides direct and guaranteed farm ownership, farm operating, and emergency disaster loans to individuals, joint owners, farm cooperatives and private domestic corporations and partnerships that are controlled by farmers and ranchers engaged primarily and directly in farming or ranching in the United States. The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (CONACT) authorizes the program. The CONACT also authorizes loans to Native American tribes for land acquisition.

Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account. This account was initiated in fiscal year 1992, as required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. The account shows the direct loan obligations and guaranteed loan commitments of Farm Service Agency's farm loan programs and the associated subsidy costs. Subsidy costs are obtained by estimating the net present value of the Government's cash flows resulting from direct and guaranteed loans made through this account.

The programs funded by this account are:

Farm Ownership Loans. FSA makes and guarantees loans to family farmers to purchase farmland. Farm ownership loans help owner-operators restructure their debts, including those who utilize their real estate equities to refinance heavy short-term debts. In other instances, the owner-operators use real estate credit and assistance to make further adjustments in their operations to comply with local sanitation and pollution abatement requirements, to keep up with advances in agricultural technology, to better utilize their land and labor resources, and to meet changing market requirements. Guaranteed farm ownership loans may be used to finance income-producing recreational enterprises or other non-farm enterprises that supplement but do not supplant farm income.

Farm ownership loans may be used for combining small tracts of land, making basic soil improvements, establishing permanent pastures, improving dwellings and essential farm buildings, developing land and water, controlling pollution, producing or saving energy, adding a non-farm enterprise, and taking other measures to increase the efficiency and income-producing capacity of their holdings.

Farm ownership loans are made to eligible individuals, cooperatives, corporations, partnerships or joint operators who (a) have sufficient training or farm experience to ensure reasonable prospects of success in the proposed operation, (b) are or will become owner-operators of not larger than family-size farms, and (c) are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere to finance their actual needs at reasonable rates and terms.

Loans are made for 40 years or less. A direct loan may not exceed $200,000 and a guaranteed loan may not exceed $759,000. The interest rate for direct loans is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and does not exceed the cost of money to the Government, plus up to 1 percent additional. However, loans to limited resource borrowers (farmers who need special supervision or who cannot afford the regular interest rate due to low income) bear interest of not more than one-half of the Treasury rate for marketable obligations with maturities of 5 years plus not more than 1 percentage point, with a floor of 5 percent. The interest rate for guaranteed loans is negotiated by the lender and borrower and may be subsidized under the interest rate assistance program. In addition, the interest rate assistance program may also be sufficient to allow moderate-income borrowers to move from the direct loan program to the guaranteed loan program.

The Agricultural Credit Improvement Act of 1992, Public Law 102-554, established the down payment loan program under which loans are made to qualified beginning farmers and ranchers who make a 10-percent participation down payment on the farm to be purchased. Loans may be made to provide an amount equal to 30 percent of the purchase price or appraised value; whichever is lower, of the property to be acquired. The applicant may request a lesser amount. Law sets the interest rate at 4 percent. The remaining balance, not to exceed 60 percent, may be guaranteed by FSA. The purchase price or appraised value of the farm, whichever is lower, cannot exceed $250,000. In addition, not less than

25 percent of the amounts appropriated for guaranteed farm ownership loans for FY 2001 will be reserved for beginning farmers and ranchers during the first 6 months of the fiscal year. Also, during FY 2000, not less than 70 percent of the amount appropriated for direct farm ownership loans will be reserved for qualified beginning farmers and ranchers.

Farm Operating Loans. Farm operating loans are made to assist (a) full-time and part-time farm operators to continue in agriculture and to improve their farm and home operations, (b) part-time farm operators to convert their farming operations to full-time and to improve their income and level of living while continuing to live in rural areas, (c) young farmers who lack the necessary credit to acquire the resources needed for success, and (d) rural youths. Farm operating loans are targeted to family farmers who are unable to obtain credit from private and cooperative sources to conduct successful farm operations and to develop or maintain a reasonable standard of living. These loans are accompanied by supervisory assistance in farm and financial management.

Operating loans are made to individuals, partnerships, corporations, cooperatives, or joint operators who operate not larger than family-size farms or ranches and who (a) have sufficient training or farm experience to ensure reasonable prospects of success in the proposed operation, (b) are or will become operators of not larger than family-size farms, except for rural youths, and (c) are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere to finance their actual needs at reasonable rates and terms, taking into consideration prevailing private and cooperative rates and terms in the community in or near where the applicant resides, for loans for similar purposes and periods of time.

Operating loans may be made for paying costs incident to reorganizing a farming system for more profitable operations; purchasing livestock, poultry, and farm equipment; purchasing feed, seed, fertilizer, insecticides, and farm supplies and meeting other essential operating expenses; financing land and water development, use, and conservation; developing recreation and other non-farm enterprises; and refinancing existing indebtedness.

The loan limit is $200,000 for a direct loan and $759,000 for a guaranteed loan. Farm operating loans may be scheduled for payment over periods from 1 to 7 years depending on loan purposes. The interest rate for direct loans is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and does not exceed the cost of money to the Government, plus up to 1 percent additional. However, loans to limited resource borrowers bear interest of not more that one-half of the Treasury rate for marketable obligations plus not more than 1 percentage point, with a floor of 5 percent. The interest rate for guaranteed loans is negotiated by the lender and borrower and may be subsidized under the interest assistance program. In addition, the interest rate assistance program may also be sufficient to allow moderate-income borrowers to move from the direct loan program to the guaranteed loan program.

The Agricultural Credit Improvement Act of 1992, Public Law 102-554, requires not less than 35 percent of the amounts available for insured farm operating loans for FY 2001 will be reserved for qualified beginning farmers and ranchers during the first 9 months of the fiscal year.

Emergency Loans. Emergency loans are made available in designated areas (counties) and in contiguous counties where property damage and/or severe production losses have occurred as a direct result of a natural disaster. Areas may be declared by the President or designated for emergency loan assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Emergency loans are made to established, eligible, family-size farmers, ranchers, and aquaculture operators. Partnerships and private domestic corporations and cooperatives may also qualify, provided they are primarily engaged in agricultural or aquaculture production. Loans may be made only for actual losses arising from natural disasters. A farmer who cannot receive credit elsewhere is eligible for an actual loss loan of up to $500,000 or the calculated actual loss; whichever is less, for each disaster at an interest rate of 3.75 percent.

Actual loss loans may be made to repair, restore, or replace damaged or destroyed farm property, livestock and livestock products, and supplies and to compensate for disaster-related loss of income based on reduced production of crops and/or livestock products. Eligible farmers may use actual loss loan funds to purchase livestock, poultry, or other animals and pay costs incident to reorganizing a farming system to make it a sound operation. The reorganized farming operation, however, must be approximately equivalent in earning capacity to the operation conducted prior to the disaster. Under certain conditions, loan funds may be used to buy essential home equipment and furnishings and for limited refinancing of debts.

Repayment terms for actual loss loans vary according to the purposes of the loan, type of collateral available to secure the loan, and the projected repayment ability of the borrower. Loans for actual production or physical losses to crops, livestock, supplies, and equipment may be scheduled for repayment for up to 7 years. Under some conditions a longer repayment period may be authorized for production loss loans, but not to exceed 20 years. Generally, real estate will be needed as security when a loan term of more than 7 years is authorized. Loss loans for actual losses to real estate will generally be scheduled for repayment within 30 years but under some conditions may be scheduled for up to 40 years.

Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans. Loans to Indian Tribes and Tribal Corporations Act, Section 488-492, Public Law 91-229, approved April 11, 1970, authorized loans to any Indian tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior or tribal corporation established pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act, which does not have adequate uncommitted funds, to acquire lands or interest in lands within the tribe's reservation or Alaskan Indian community, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, for use of the tribe or the corporation or the members thereof. Loans are made for 40 years or less. The interest rate for these loans is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and does not exceed the cost of money to the Government, plus up to 1 percent additional; those tribes that are unable to pay the higher rate may be charged a lower interest rate.

Credit Sales of Acquired Property. Loans are made by the Agency in conjunction with the sale of security properties previously acquired during the servicing of its loan portfolio. For the past several years, loans for sales of property have been financed using loan authority appropriated under the farm ownership loan program since separate funding for credit sales was not appropriated.

Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA) Loans. The following loans were authorized by ARPA and administered by FSA. These loans were for FY 2001 only, and there are no funds that carry forward.

The Emergency Loans for Seed Producers program was designed to make no-interest loans to producers of the 1999 crop of grass, forage, vegetable, and sorghum seed who have not received payments from AgriBiotech, one of the largest turf, forage, and alfalfa seed companies in the U.S., as a result of bankruptcy proceedings. In FY 2001, $27,526,000 was obligated for 598 seed loans.

The Special Apple Loan Program provides loans to apple producers who are suffering hardships due to low prices. This program was authorized following the 1998-1999 growing season when apple prices fell to their lowest levels in nearly 10 years. In FY 2001, $11,728,000 was obligated for 347 apple loans.

The Boll Weevil Eradication Loan Program provides assistance to producers and state governmental agencies to eradicate boll weevils. Loans have been made or are in the process of being completed in major cotton producing States. In FY 2001, one loan of $10,000,000 was made to the Texas Boll Weevil Eradication Foundation, Inc.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

State Mediation Grants

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, as amended (7 U.S.C. 5101-5106), [$3,493,000] $4,000,000.

The change reflects the fact that the original authority has been amended to extend the program through 2005 and expand the scope of issues covered by mediation.

## STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $3,493,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 4,000,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | +507,000 |

### SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| State Mediation Grants | $3,493,000 | +507,000 | $4,000,000 |

### PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State mediation grants | $2,993,400 | $3,493,000 | +507,000 | $4,000,000 |
| Total appropriation | [a] 2,993,400 | 3,493,000 | +507,000 | 4,000,000 |

[a] The FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, provided $3 million for State Mediation Grants; $6,600 of this amount was later rescinded by the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554.

### JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

An increase of $507,000 for grants to States to carry out FSA-certified mediation programs ($3,493,000 available in 2002):

This program is authorized under Title V of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Originally designed to address agricultural credit disputes, the program was expanded by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-354) to include other agricultural issues such as wetland determinations, conservation compliance, rural water loan programs, grazing on National Forest System lands, and pesticides. The Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-472) extended the program through fiscal year 2005. Grants are made to States whose mediation programs have been certified by the Farm Service Agency (FSA). A State's total annual grant cannot exceed $500,000 or 70 percent of the cost of operating and administering its program.

Mediation of disputes benefits both USDA and its customers by avoiding much of the cost and time associated with administrative appeals and reducing the need for litigation and bankruptcy. The average cost of mediation per case during FY 2001 was $659, significantly less than a National Appeals Division (NAD) hearing, which costs $3,000 to $4,000 per case, not including indirect costs such as travel and salary of personnel involved on behalf of FSA. A typical mediation case takes 1 or 2 days versus a NAD case, which can extend for months. Mediation often enables producers, particularly low income and socially disadvantaged farmers, to resolve credit and other issues and remain on the farm.

The program supports FSA's Strategic Plan, Goal 6, "To ensure equal access and treatment in program delivery...." Increased use of alternative dispute resolution techniques such as the State Mediation Grants program is one of the specific strategies identified in the plan to achieve this goal.

The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) declared in its policy statement of September 25, 2001, "...the funding of State Certified Agricultural Mediation Programs is more important now than ever. NASDA supports the expansion of state mediation programs and urges that risk management/crop insurance, civil rights, rural housing and other rural development issues be added to the programs currently authorized under the mediation expansion."

The need for mediation is escalating in part because of increased activity in programs served by State Mediation. Demand for the program is also increased by the expanded range of mediation issues authorized in 1994. In addition, various USDA agencies have requested the services of the State Mediation Grants program to resolve cases in their mission areas, including civil rights and risk management/crop insurance. In FY 2000, Rural Development was authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to use the State Mediation Grants program to mediate rural housing and rural business disputes. Furthermore, the Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000 clarified that USDA-certified States may provide mediation training and consulting services to producers, lenders, and other USDA agencies. Certified States are not required to mediate every issue, and many are reluctant to enlarge their scope when the grants they receive are less than their request and they face the need to fund a larger-than-expected share.

In fiscal year 2001, from the appropriation of $2,993,400, 26 States received grants pro rated at 81 percent of their initial request. In fiscal year 2002, 28 State programs received grants from the appropriation of $3,493,000. In fiscal year 2003, 32 States are expected to receive grants. In fiscal year 2002, grants to States ranged from $8,840 to $435,048, and in fiscal year 2003 grants are expected to range from $5,000 to $492,000.

The following table shows geographic breakdown of obligations for fiscal years 2001 - 2003.

State Mediation Program
Geographic Breakdown of Obligations
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| State | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $116,100 | $102,636 | $116,000 |
| Arizona | 120,220 | 111,804 | 126,300 |
| Arkansas | 89,890 | 83,541 | 94,500 |
| California | 43,000 | 67,186 | 76,000 |
| Colorado | – | – | 95,000 |
| Florida | 52,560 | 44,202 | 50,000 |
| Idaho | 15,470 | 8,840 | 26,000 |
| Illinois | 107,320 | 139,393 | 157,600 |
| Indiana | 38,950 | 29,817 | 53,000 |
| Iowa | 300,600 | 309,411 | 350,000 |
| Kansas | 467,810 | 332,210 | 492,000 |
| Maryland | 50,500 | 45,307 | 81,300 |
| Massachusetts | – | 108,089 | 0 |
| Michigan | 5,000 | 84,093 | 95,400 |
| Minnesota | 260,950 | 342,196 | 387,000 |
| Missouri | 5,000 | 13,260 | 25,000 |
| Nebraska | 176,580 | 167,448 | 189,400 |
| Nevada | 20,560 | 29,429 | 34,000 |
| New Jersey | – | 13,260 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 20,780 | 61,347 | 60,000 |
| New York | 36,280 | 178,298 | 75,000 |
| North Dakota | 381,460 | 331,887 | 375,000 |
| Oklahoma | 228,300 | 332,434 | 395,000 |
| South Dakota | 63,230 | 137,866 | 115,000 |
| Texas | 42,840 | 82,731 | 106,500 |
| Utah | 25,000 | 22,101 | 25,000 |
| Washington | 49,270 | 58,788 | 66,500 |
| Wisconsin | 228,230 | 211,222 | 238,000 |
| Wyoming | 47,500 | 44,204 | 47,500 |
| Undistributed | – | 0 | 48,000 |
| Total, Available or Estimate | 2,993,400 | 3,493,000 | 4,000,000 |

## STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Goal 6: To ensure equal access and treatment in program delivery and employment, provide a diverse workforce free of discrimination, and ensure equal opportunity for minority, women-owned, and small disadvantaged businesses.

Current Activities: Originally designed to address mediation of agricultural credit disputes, this alternative dispute resolution program was expanded in 1994 to include other agricultural issues such as wetland determinations, conservation compliance, rural water loan programs, grazing on National Forest System lands, and pesticides. Grants can be up to $500,000 annually, or 70 percent of the State's cost of operating and administering its program. During FY 2001, grants were made to 26 States whose mediation programs had been certified by the Farm Service Agency. In addition to credit disputes, the most frequently mediated issues were Conservation Reserve Program payment eligibility/limitation, highly erodible land/water conservation program requirements, price support payments, and production flexibility contracts. In FY 2001:

- States contributed over $1.2 million in matching funds.
- The number of mediation cases dropped from 4,673 in FY 2000 to 4,528.
- The number of resolutions decreased from 3,411 in FY 2000 to 3,314. The rate of resolutions increased slightly from just under 73 percent in FY 2000 to just over 73 percent in FY 2001. The overall target was 75 percent.
- The average cost of mediation increased from $641 to $659.
- California and New York were certified for the mediation program. Four additional States expect to become certified in FY 2002.
- The number of participating USDA agencies increased from four to five. In addition to FSA, Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Risk Management Agency and Rural Development participate in the program. Agricultural Marketing Service approval to participate in the program is pending.

Selected example of recent progress:

Nebraska: A Loan Restructuring

Background: As a result of the farm crisis in recent years, which hit hog producers particularly hard, a family agricultural business in Nebraska was having serious financial problems. Because the family had a reputation for being good managers and bill payers, they had been able to obtain loans for operating needs even as they faced increasing financial distress. The farm crisis, however, resulted in the devaluation of many of the farm's assets, including the land and livestock. The family requested mediation when it became apparent that the farm would not produce enough income to continue paying off loans obtained for the business.

The mediation was conducted in 1999 by the Nebraska Farm Mediation Service. The 4-hour session was attended by the producers, their pastor, a banker, and a local businessman from whom the family had borrowed. A representative of FSA was available by telephone to answer questions if they arose. The family was attempting to keep their farm rather than sell it, while the bank was insisting that they sell.

Because the family members were very upset, they found it helpful to have their pastor accompany them to the mediation.

Outcome: The final written agreement included concessions from both sides. The producers agreed to sell more than half of their farmland, the hog farming facilities, and some cattle. They also agreed to finish the remaining hogs to raise additional money and to pay FSA from personal assets.

The bank agreed to apply the proceeds from the sale of the farmland and other assets to the producers' personal loans. The bank also agreed to create an escrow account to cover some of the producers' taxes, to guarantee the rest of their loan at a low interest rate, to provide them some operating money, and to erase penalty interest charges they had accrued. The local businessman agreed to give the producers time to pay back their loans. No modifications were made to the family's FSA loan.

Cost/Benefit: The parties interviewed in this case gave emphatic approval to mediation as a way to solve agricultural credit problems. The parties and the mediator defined success in several ways. A written agreement was developed through the willingness of the parties to negotiate. They stayed out of court. The borrowers' account with FSA became current, and their perilous financial situation was greatly improved. The time and expense of mediation was minimal compared to bankruptcy proceedings.

However, they also measure success in terms of the social and emotional outcome. In tight-knit communities, maintaining the good reputation of a family name is a high priority. Because mediation provides a non-threatening, neutral ground to discuss the situation, and gets all the lenders together, it provides an opportunity for restructuring and retiring debt so it will be manageable for the borrowers. Working together, borrowers and lenders can often develop a plan to avoid bankruptcy, and they are able to do so in a cooperative spirit that benefits the entire community.

The following table shows allocations and outlays by State for FY 2001.

State Mediation Grants
FY 2001 Allocations and Outlays by State

| STATE | ALLOCATIONS | OUTLAYS a/ |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $116,100 | $40,258 |
| Arizona | 120,220 | 127,595 |
| Arkansas | 89,890 | 77,980 |
| California | 43,000 | – |
| Florida | 52,560 | 18,936 |
| Idaho | 15,470 | 9,880 |
| Illinois | 107,320 | 73,109 |
| Indiana | 38,950 | 25,480 |
| Iowa | 300,600 | 300,600 |
| Kansas | 467,810 | 270,542 |
| Maryland | 50,500 | 91,055 |
| Michigan | 5,000 | 50,339 |
| Minnesota | 260,950 | 236,568 |
| Missouri | 5,000 | 3,265 |
| Nebraska | 176,580 | 192,890 |
| Nevada | 20,560 | 6,060 |
| New Mexico | 20,780 | 48,905 |
| New York | 36,280 | – |
| North Dakota | 381,460 | 321,442 |
| Oklahoma | 228,300 | 209,002 |
| South Dakota | 63,230 | 84,531 |
| Texas | 42,840 | 84,864 |
| Utah | 25,000 | 4,758 |
| Washington | 49,270 | 49,270 |
| Wisconsin | 228,230 | 187,989 |
| Wyoming | 47,500 | 12,712 |
| Total | $2,993,400 | $2,528,028 |

a/ Includes outlays from prior year obligations.

## FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows:

Dairy Indemnity Program (Including Transfers of Funds):

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products under a dairy indemnity program, $100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such program is carried out by the Secretary in the same manner as the dairy indemnity program described in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-387; 114 Stat. 1549A-12).

## DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $100,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 100,000 |
| Change in Appropriation | -- |

## SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers | $100,000 | -- | $100,000 |

## PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers | $450,000 | $100,000 | -- | $100,000 |
| Total appropriation | 450,000 | 100,000 | -- | 100,000 |

## PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available funds)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers | $22,112 | $100,000 | +1,333,565 | $1,433,565 |
| Unobligated balance brought forward from prior years | -905,677 | -1,333,565 | -- | -1,333,565 |
| Unobligated balance carried forward to next year | 1,333,565 | 1,333,565 | -1,333,565 | -- |
| Total appropriation | 450,000 | 100,000 | -- | 100,000 |

## JUSTIFICATION OF REQUESTED LEVEL

The purpose of the Dairy Indemnity Program (DIP) is to indemnify dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products who, through no fault of their own, suffer income losses on milk or milk products removed from commercial markets because of residues of chemicals that have been approved by the Federal Government and certified as safe for use. The program also reimburses dairy farmers for milk removed

from commercial markets because of nuclear radiation, fallout, or certain other toxic substances. No other program addresses the objectives of the DIP.

Since its inception in 1964, DIP has been extended in various farm bills, up until the 1996 Act, which did not address the program. Consequently, legislative authority expired September 30, 1995. Congress nevertheless continued to fund DIP in fiscal years 1996 through 2002. The annual appropriations language provides for continued program operation in the absence of authorizing legislation.

The amount of claims varies considerably from year to year, depending upon the nature and extent of problems encountered. It is therefore impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy what program needs will be in a given year. The FY 2003 requested level of $100,000 together with the estimated carryover from fiscal year 2002 would provide sufficient funding for emergency indemnification during a year when no major contamination problems occur, and would provide a substantial operating margin based on the history of the last 5 years, when annual claims averaged $171,761.

The following table shows geographic breakdown of obligations for fiscal years 2001-2003.

Dairy Indemnity Program
Geographic Breakdown of Obligations
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| State | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | $5,498 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 2,413 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 14,034 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 167 | $100,000 | $1,433,565 |
| Total, Available or Estimate | $22,112 | $100,000 | $1,433,565 |

## DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Goal I: Provide farm income support to eligible producers, cooperatives, and associations to help improve the economic stability and viability of the agricultural sector and to ensure the production of an adequate and reasonably priced supply of food and fiber.

Current Activities: During FY 2001, 15 dairy farmers in 5 States filed Dairy Indemnity Program claims totaling $56,297 for losses incurred mostly from aflatoxin contamination discovered in their cattle's milk. Of the 15 claims, 9, totaling $22,112, were paid in FY 2001; the remaining claims were paid early in FY 2002.

Payments to dairy farmers since the program's inception in FY 1965 total $18 million.

The provision for making indemnity payments to manufacturers of dairy products became effective on November 30, 1970. Since that time, 20 manufacturers have received indemnity payments totaling $3.9 million.

The following tables show (a) payments and number of payees during fiscal years 1965 through 2001 and (b) outlays by State during FY 2001.

Dairy Indemnity Program
Payments and Number of Payees
Fiscal Years 1965-2001

| Fiscal Year | Payments to Dairy Farmers | Payments to Manuf. of Dairy Prod. | Total Payments | Number of Payees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1965 | $349,933 | -- | $349,933 | 135 |
| 1966 | 214,459 | -- | 214,459 | 60 |
| 1967 | 166,466 | -- | 166,466 | 110 |
| 1968 | 264,128 | -- | 264,128 | 35 |
| 1969 | 136,571 | -- | 136,571 | 20 |
| 1970 | 125,520 | -- | 125,520 | 35 |
| 1971 | 164,474 | -- | 164,474 | 23 |
| 1972 | 46,082 | $15,500 | 61,582 | 4 |
| 1973 | 36,553 | 94,666 | 131,219 | 6 |
| 1974 | 144,477 | 31,261 | 175,738 | 21 |
| 1975 | 193,389 | -- | 193,389 | 26 |
| 1976 a/ | 159,289 | -- | 159,289 | 19 |
| 1977 | 40,284 | -- | 40,284 | 8 |
| 1978 | 66,266 | 9,210 | 75,476 | 12 |
| 1979 | 64,267 | -- | 64,267 | 13 |
| 1980 | 91,575 | -- | 91,575 | 9 |
| 1981 | 42,231 | -- | 42,231 | 15 |
| 1982 | 15,087 | -- | 15,087 | 5 |
| 1983 | 6,121,374 | -- | 6,121,374 | 18 |
| 1984 | 2,043,010 | 398,910 | 2,441,920 | 22 |
| 1985 | 50,070 | -- | 50,070 | 5 |
| 1986 | 15 | -- | 15 | 10 |
| 1987 | 4,871,724 | 3,361,892 | 8,233,616 b/ | 131 |
| 1988 | 449,543 | -- | 449,543 | 4 |
| 1989 | 230,101 | -- | 230,101 | 106 |
| 1990 | 112,405 | -- | 112,405 | 52 |
| 1991 | 90,702 | -- | 90,702 | 24 |
| 1992 | 131,651 | -- | 131,651 | 51 |
| 1993 | 120,129 | -- | 120,129 | 27 |
| 1994 | 387,358 | -- | 387,358 | 27 |
| 1995 | 18,565 | -- | 18,565 | 7 |
| 1996 | 207,867 | -- | 207,867 | 22 |
| 1997 | 257,311 | -- | 257,311 | 30 |
| 1998 | 416,622 | -- | 416,622 | 42 |
| 1999 | 126,353 | -- | 126,353 | 30 |
| 2000 | 36,407 | -- | 36,407 | 7 |
| 2001 | 22,112 | -- | 22,112 | 9 |
| Total | $18,014,370 | $3,911,439 | $21,925,809 | 1,180 |

a/ Includes transition quarter.

b/ Includes payments totaling $2,264,172 that were issued to producers and manufacturers in fiscal year 1986 but not reported to the National office and Treasury in time to appear as outlays in fiscal year 1986.

FY 2001 Outlays by State

| State | Payments |
|---|---|
| Illinois | $5,498 |
| Kentucky | 2,413 |
| Oklahoma | 14,034 |
| Undistributed | 167 |
| Total program net outlays | $22,112 |

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored):

Emergency Conservation Program

For necessary expenses of the Emergency Conservation Program, as authorized by 16 U. S. C. 2201-2205, $48,7000,000, to remain available until expended.

The appropriation language would provide funding for the Emergency Conservation Program in fiscal year 2003.

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | -- |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | $48,700,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | +48,700,000 |

### PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency cost- sharing to farmers | $71,841,600 | -- | +$43,830,000 (1) | $43,830,000 |
| Technical assistance | 7,982,400 | -- | +4,870,000 (2) | 4,870,000 |
| Total appropriation | [a]79,824,000 | -- | +48,700,000 | 48,700,000 |

[a] Title VIII of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, provided $80 million for the Emergency Conservation Program; $176,000 of this amount was later rescinded by the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554.

### PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available funds)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency cost-sharing to farmers | $38,336,975 | $55,800,000 | +$1,800,000 | $57,600,000 |
| Technical assistance | 2,860,660 | 6,200,000 | +200,000 | 6,400,000 |
| Total assistance | 41,197,635 | 62,000,000 | +2,000,000 | 64,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance brought forward from prior years | -67,093,033 | -105,719,398 | +62,000,000 | -43,719,398 |
| Unobligated balance carried forward to next year | 105,719,398 | 43,719,398 | -15,300,000 | 28,419,398 |
| Total appropriation | 79,824,000 | 0 | +48,700,000 | 48,700,000 |

### JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

An increase of $48,700,000 for emergency conservation ($0 available in 2002) consisting of:

(1) An increase of $43,830,000 for emergency cost-share payments to producers.

This increase would provide Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) cost-share assistance to producers to restore to normal agricultural use farmland damaged by hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, or other natural disasters. ECP funds may also be used for water enhancement measures when a severe drought designation is announced by the FSA Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs. No other program addresses the ECP objective, nor does insurance coverage available to farmers pay for restoring most disaster-damaged farmland.

For the past several years, Congress has funded ECP through supplemental and emergency appropriations. The FY 2002 Agriculture Appropriations Act did not provide an ECP appropriation. Emergency cost-sharing continued in 2002 with carryover unallocated funding, which was available at least in part because FY 2001 was an atypical year in that no hurricanes affected agricultural land. Most if not all of the unallocated balance brought forward into FY 2002 is expected to be allocated by the end of the fiscal year.

ECP allocations are issued to States to cover approved claims from producers. Because considerable time may elapse before restoration practices can be completed, there is a time lag between allocation and obligation of funds. The unallocated rather than the unobligated balance determines the funding available to respond to new disasters.

A regular appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal year would ensure timely and uninterrupted emergency assistance to producers. It would enable FSA to avoid a repeat of situations when assistance was prorated or entirely delayed for months because funds were depleted pending congressional action on additional funding.

(2) An increase of $4,870,000 for technical assistance.

This increase would fund technical assistance for installation of practices that help rehabilitate farmland damaged by natural disasters. Such measures include restoring dams, removing debris, and grading and releveling land. Technical assistance is provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service under memorandums of understanding which state the terms and conditions for reimbursement for services provided. The cost of technical assistance in a State may not exceed 10 percent of its ECP allocation.

The following tables show (a) outlays by State for fiscal year 2001 and (b) geographic breakdown of obligations for fiscal years 2001-2003.

Emergency Conservation Program
2001 Outlays by State

| STATE | OUTLAYS |
|---|---|
| Alabama | $3,198,348 |
| Arizona | 4,500 |
| Arkansas | 806,622 |
| California | 59,711 |
| Colorado | 236,130 |
| Connecticut | 68,098 |
| Delaware | 15,106 |
| Florida | 62,028 |
| Georgia | 3,868,579 |
| Hawaii | 1,151,192 |
| Idaho | 216,821 |
| Illinois | 27,707 |
| Indiana | 250,430 |
| Iowa | 1,364,897 |
| Kansas | 7,111 |
| Kentucky | 488,207 |
| Louisiana | 240,442 |
| Maine | 17,071 |
| Maryland | 103,934 |
| Massachusetts | 57,141 |
| Minnesota | 560,949 |
| Mississippi | 930,124 |
| Missouri | 1,969,150 |
| Montana | 5,878,345 |
| Nebraska | 281,146 |
| Nevada | 46,856 |
| New Hampshire | 43,896 |
| New Mexico | 6,767 |
| New York | 505,601 |
| North Carolina | 1,888,517 |
| North Dakota | 82,482 |
| Ohio | 136,738 |
| Oklahoma | 2,195,705 |
| Oregon | 53,862 |
| Pennsylvania | 67,315 |
| Puerto Rico | 793,380 |
| South Carolina | 1,058,855 |
| South Dakota | 2,559,929 |
| Tennessee | 359,122 |
| Texas | 1,549,145 |
| Utah | 30,676 |
| Vermont | 47,475 |
| Virginia | 852,903 |
| Virgin Islands | 2,499 |
| Washington | 82,722 |
| West Virginia | 126,272 |
| Wisconsin | 263,603 |
| Wyoming | 150,654 |
| Undistributed | 111,365 |
| FSA, Subtotal | 34,880,128 |
| NRCS, Technical Assistance | 2,860,660 |
| TOTAL | $37,740,788 |

Emergency Conservation Program
Geographic Breakdown of Obligations
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| STATE | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,625,051 | $2,717,854 | 0 |
| Alaska | $134,175 | -$134,175 | 0 |
| Arizona | 284,827 | 213,073 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 2,914,592 | 3,218,261 | 0 |
| California | 244,434 | 2,342,045 | 0 |
| Colorado | 102,840 | 345,172 | 0 |
| Connecticut | -106,902 | 24,202 | 0 |
| Delaware | -22,334 | 25,723 | 0 |
| Florida | 56,634 | 63,766 | 0 |
| Georgia | 2,166,000 | 2,079,595 | 0 |
| Guam | 0 | 50,000 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 1,575,705 | 74,709 | 0 |
| Idaho | 1,299,810 | -208,530 | 0 |
| Illinois | 10,429 | 129,426 | 0 |
| Indiana | -122,868 | 1,655,511 | 0 |
| Iowa | 949,822 | 1,871,413 | 0 |
| Kansas | 7,111 | 23,192 | 0 |
| Kentucky | -58,955 | 4,747,279 | 0 |
| Louisiana | -39,834 | 39,858 | 0 |
| Maine | 7,467 | 71,592 | 0 |
| Maryland | -76,046 | 1,221,498 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 159,607 | -105,441 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 1,313,861 | 290,550 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 1,024,475 | 2,052,358 | 0 |
| Missouri | 1,040,704 | 1,804,426 | 0 |
| Montana | 5,834,001 | -1,187,664 | 0 |
| Nebraska | -77,299 | 945,687 | 0 |
| Nevada | -76,207 | 576,504 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 10,158 | 86,525 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 27,205 | 483,875 | 0 |
| New York | 1,186,463 | -260,428 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 344,709 | 4,079,458 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 113,039 | 1,274,291 | 0 |
| Ohio | 348,527 | 1,792,273 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 9,590,068 | 67,462 | 0 |
| Oregon | 867,711 | -779,702 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 29,112 | 336,933 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | -197,256 | 3,954,597 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 16,399 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 365,035 | 178,772 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 1,855,795 | 1,734,152 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 953,669 | 1,686,844 | 0 |
| Texas | 4,335,280 | 3,894,342 | 0 |
| Utah | 51,458 | 124,037 | 0 |
| Vermont | -10,232 | 3,324,717 | 0 |
| Virginia | 81,961 | 3,002,172 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | -48,456 | -68,086 | 0 |
| Washington | 556,039 | 940,517 | 0 |
| West Virginia | -17,451 | 610,750 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 99,510 | 415,688 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 252,797 | 457,032 | 0 |
| Undistributed | -2,629,256 | 3,499,496 | $57,600,000 |
| FSA, Subtotal | 38,336,975 | 55,800,000 | 57,600,000 |
| NRCS, Technical Assistance | 2,860,660 | 6,200,000 | 6,400,000 |
| Total, Available or Estimate | 41,197,635 | 62,000,000 | 64,000,000 |

NOTE: Negative obligations represent deobligations of prior years' obligations

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Goal 2: Assist agricultural producers and landowners in achieving a high level of stewardship of soil, water, air, and wildlife resources on America's farms and ranches while protecting the human and natural environment.

Current Activities: Of the total eligible costs of restoring damaged farmland, the Federal Government will pay up to 64 percent of the first $62,500, 40 percent of the second $62,500, and 20 percent of the eligible cost above $125,000. The maximum cost-share payment under the program is $200,000 per person, per disaster, including pooling agreements.

During FY 2001, 40 States participated in the program, involving 4,814,685 acres and approximately $37,740,788 in cost-share and technical assistance outlays.

Selected Examples of Recent Activity: ECP funds totaling $61,782,379 were allocated for the following activities in FY 2001:

- Drought $28,152,240 to 27 States as a result of drought conditions.
- Flooding $7,560,995 to 32 States to repair flood damage by reshaping the land and removing debris.
- High Winds $2,544,254 to 14 States to restore farmland damage caused by high winds.
- Hurricane $4,800 to Iowa for damage caused by previous hurricanes.
- Ice Storm $19,739,800 to three States to restore farmland damaged by ice storms.
- Tornado $998,890 to 10 States to rehabilitate land damaged by tornadoes.
- Wildfire $2,781,400 to eight States to rehabilitate land damaged by wildfires.

The tables that follow show (a) appropriations and outlays for fiscal years 1957 through 2001, (b) FY 2001 allocations by State, and (c) outlays by type of disaster for FY 2001.

Emergency Conservation Program
Appropriations and Outlays
Fiscal Years 1979-2001

| Fiscal Year | Appropriation | | Outlays |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1979 | 10,000,000 | | 23,384,000 |
| 1980 | 35,000,000 | | 22,196,759 |
| 1981 | 10,000,000 | | 15,760,695 |
| 1982 | 8,800,000 | | 4,400,132 |
| 1983 | – | | 9,854,249 |
| 1984 | 19,000,000 | | 15,488,359 |
| 1985 | – | | 11,415,369 |
| 1986 | 5,000,000 | | 7,098,964 |
| 1987 | 10,000,000 | | 4,656,594 |
| 1988 | 1,000,000 | | 4,763,344 |
| 1989 | 5,000,000 | | 7,893,738 |
| 1990 | 29,927,000 | 1/ | 12,256,527 |
| 1991 | 9,999,870 | | 13,245,469 |
| 1992 | 22,500,000 | 2/ | 8,854,177 |
| 1993 | 89,667,000 | 3/ | 27,431,669 |
| 1994 | 25,000,000 | 4/ | 34,139,167 |
| 1995 | 23,000,000 | 5/ | 27,206,940 |
| 1996 | 30,000,000 | 6/ | 25,405,741 |
| 1997 | 95,000,000 | 7/ | 31,921,356 |
| 1998 | 34,000,000 | 8/ | 26,458,921 |
| 1999 | 28,000,000 | 9/ | 40,263,070 |
| 2000 | 60,000,000 | 10/ | 64,985,108 |
| 2001 | 79,824,000 | 11/ | 37,740,788 |
| TOTAL | $630,717,870 | | $476,761,136 |

NOTE: From fiscal years 1957 to 1978, $205.5 million was provided under the Emergency Conservation Measures, authorized by P.L. 85-88, The Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1957. A total of $173. 5 million was outlayed during those years. The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) was established by Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, P.L. 95-334.

1/ Includes $10.0 million through a direct ECP appropriation and $10.0 million transferred from the former SCS account provided by the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriation Act, P.L. 101-302.

2/ Excludes $10.5 million in contingency funds provided by P.L. 102-368, which were made available on December 30, 1992.

3/ Includes $10.5 million in contingency funds provided by P.L. 102-368, which were made available available on December 30, 1992; $31.367 million transferred from CRP under the authority of 7 U.S.C. 2257; $30.0 million provided by the FY 1993 Midwest Flood Supplemental; $14.8 million transferred from the former FmHA; and $3.0 million provided by P.L. 102-341.

4/ $25 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 103-211.

5/ Provided in the FY 1995 Agriculture Appropriations Act by transfer from the NRCS.

6/ $30 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 104-134.

7/ $25 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 104-208, and $70 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 105-18.

8/ $34 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 105-174, which included $4 million for taps and tubing for maple producers.

9/ $28 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 106-31.

10/ $50 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 106-113, and $10 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 106-246 for the Los Alamos Fire in New Mexico.

11/ $80 million in supplemental funding was provided by P.L. 106-387, and $176 thousand was rescinded under P.L. 106-554.

Emergency Conservation Program
FY 2001 Allocations by State

| State | Disasters | Allocations |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Drought/Flood/Tornado/High Winds | $2,087,000 |
| Arizona | Flood | 462,900 |
| Arkansas | Drought/Ice Storm/Tornado | 6,837,700 |
| California | Drought | 367,000 |
| Colorado | Flood/Tornado | 94,750 |
| Florida | Drought | 44,400 |
| Georgia | Drought/Flood/Tornado | 751,300 |
| Hawaii | Drought/Flood | 2,066,000 |
| Idaho | Drought/Wildfire | 2,733,780 |
| Illinois | Flood | 39,500 |
| Iowa | Drought/Flood/Hurricane | 1,338,600 |
| Kansas | Drought/Flood | 280,500 |
| Kentucky | Flood | 68,200 |
| Maine | Flood | 375,194 |
| Massachusetts | Flood | 222,500 |
| Minnesota | Flood/High Winds/Tornado | 1,188,200 |
| Mississippi | Drought/Flood/High Winds/Tornado | 2,872,990 |
| Missouri | Drought/Flood/Tornado | 1,613,460 |
| Montana | Drought/Flood/High Winds/Wildfire | 6,214,500 |
| Nebraska | Drought | 52,000 |
| Nevada | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 865,000 |
| New Hampshire | Drought/Flood | 132,000 |
| New York | Flood | 190,000 |
| North Carolina | Drought/Flood | 259,000 |
| North Dakota | Flood/High Winds/Wildfire | 779,225 |
| Ohio | Drought/Flood/Tornado | 577,900 |
| Oklahoma | Drought/Flood/High Winds/Ice Storm/Tornado | 12,544,500 |
| Oregon | Drought/Wildfire | 1,868,600 |
| Pennsylvania | Flood/High Winds | 252,000 |
| South Carolina | Drought | 22,500 |
| South Dakota | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 1,993,600 |
| Tennessee | Drought/Flood/High Winds | 2,028,500 |
| Texas | Drought/Ice Storm | 6,569,900 |
| Utah | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 148,900 |
| Vermont | Flood | 63,000 |
| Virginia | Drought/Flood | 245,000 |
| Washington | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 2,299,300 |
| West Virginia | Flood | 90,000 |
| Wisconsin | Flood/High Winds/Tornado | 325,725 |
| Wyoming | Drought/Flood/Wildfire | 817,255 |
| Total | | $61,782,379 |

Emergency Conservation Program
Outlays by Type of Disaster
Fiscal Year 2001

| STATE | Drought | Flood | Hurricane | Maple Tree Damage | Tornado | All Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $3,101,974 | $7,353 | -- | -- | $89,021 | -- | $3,198,348 |
| Arizona | -- | 4,500 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,500 |
| Arkansas | 357,027 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 449,595 | 806,622 |
| California | 16,088 | 43,623 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59,711 |
| Colorado | -- | 177,748 | -- | -- | -- | 58,382 | 236,130 |
| Connecticut | 68,098 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68,098 |
| Delaware | -- | -- | 15,106 | -- | -- | -- | 15,106 |
| Florida | 60,012 | -- | 2,016 | -- | -- | -- | 62,028 |
| Georgia | 3,790,119 | 4,587 | -- | -- | 66,791 | 7,082 | 3,868,579 |
| Hawaii | 126,337 | 1,024,855 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,151,192 |
| Idaho | 80,002 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 136,819 | 216,821 |
| Illinois | 27,707 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27,707 |
| Indiana | 250,430 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250,430 |
| Iowa | 1,007,868 | 357,029 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,364,897 |
| Kansas | 7,111 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,111 |
| Kentucky | 376,496 | 46,012 | -- | -- | 65,699 | -- | 488,207 |
| Louisiana | 240,442 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 240,442 |
| Maine | -- | 17,528 | -- | -- | -- | -457 | 17,071 |
| Maryland | 7,352 | -- | 96,582 | -- | -- | -- | 103,934 |
| Massachusetts | 27,123 | 30,018 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57,141 |
| Minnesota | -- | 539,067 | -- | -- | 2,900 | 18,982 | 560,949 |
| Mississippi | 601,068 | 10,125 | -- | -- | 81,067 | 237,864 | 930,124 |
| Missouri | 1,663,066 | 304,440 | -- | -- | 1,644 | -- | 1,969,150 |
| Montana | 5,832,765 | 827 | -- | -- | -- | 44,753 | 5,878,345 |
| Nebraska | 81,135 | 200,011 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 281,146 |
| Nevada | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46,856 | 46,856 |
| New Hampshire | 4,000 | 39,896 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43,896 |
| New Mexico | -- | 3,462 | -- | -- | -- | 3,305 | 6,767 |
| New York | 44,282 | 421,635 | 6,277 | 33,407 | -- | -- | 505,601 |
| North Carolina | 1,036 | -- | 1,728,875 | -- | 52,297 | 106,309 | 1,888,517 |
| North Dakota | 46,714 | -- | -- | -- | 8,655 | 27,113 | 82,482 |
| Ohio | 78,639 | 46,093 | -- | -- | 12,006 | -- | 136,738 |
| Oklahoma | 338,612 | 199,959 | -- | -- | 47,722 | 1,609,412 | 2,195,705 |
| Oregon | 26,237 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27,625 | 53,862 |
| Pennsylvania | 27,180 | 40,135 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67,315 |
| Puerto Rico | -- | -- | 793,380 | -- | -- | -- | 793,380 |
| South Carolina | 1,053,423 | 5,432 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,058,855 |
| South Dakota | 2,324,265 | 221,926 | -- | -- | 4,084 | 9,654 | 2,559,929 |
| Tennessee | 348,759 | 636 | -- | -- | -- | 9,727 | 359,122 |
| Texas | 1,147,721 | 54,749 | -- | -- | 75,678 | 270,997 | 1,549,145 |
| Utah | 23,503 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,173 | 30,676 |
| Vermont | 5,005 | 32,576 | -- | -2,454 | -- | 12,348 | 47,475 |
| Virginia | 655,609 | -- | 197,294 | -- | -- | -- | 852,903 |
| Virgin Islands | -- | -- | 2,499 | -- | -- | -- | 2,499 |
| Washington | 27,732 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54,990 | 82,722 |
| West Virginia | 126,272 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126,272 |
| Wisconsin | -- | 263,603 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 263,603 |
| Wyoming | 150,654 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150,654 |
| Undistributed | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111,365 |
| TOTAL | $24,151,863 | $4,097,825 | $2,842,029 | $30,953 | $507,564 | $3,138,529 | $34,880,128 a/ |

a/ Excludes technical assistance. Total outlays, including $2,860,660 for technical assistance, are $37,740,788.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | -- |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | -- |
| Change in Appropriation | -- |

### PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available funds)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unobligated balance brought forward from prior years | -$44,885,790 | -$4,033,199 | -- | -$4,033,199 |
| Prior year adjustment | 270,221 | | | |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | -4,417,630 | -- | -- | -- |
| Enacted rescission, P.L. 107-20 | 45,000,000 | | | |
| Unobligated balance carried forward to next year | 4,033,199 | 4,033,199 | -- | 4,033,199 |
| Total available or estimate | -- | -- | -- | -- |

NOTE: The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, enacted April 4, 1996, repealed the ACP and incorporated its objectives into the Environmental Quality Incentives Program. The remaining funds of $4,033,199 are available only for valid prior years' obligation adjustments. No additional obligations will be made for the program.

## AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Current Activities: The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) is no longer an active program. Its objectives were incorporated into the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. EQIP is administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and funded by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Farmers, ranchers, and woodland owners participated in the program by carrying out practices that help solve soil and water conservation problems identified in State and county ACP plans. ACP cost-sharing agreements were for up to 10 years and usually required a practice to be applied annually until the agreement expired. Each practice was maintained for another 5 to 10 years according to the contract specifications. ACP cost sharing was authorized in agricultural counties in all 50 States, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Payments: Unobligated ACP funds are used only for prior year obligation adjustments. In FY 2001, outlays to States totaled $1.8 million. At the end of FY 2001, $10.6 million in unliquidated obligations remained for ACP agreements.

## TREE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Current Activities: The Tree Assistance Program (TAP) provided cost-share payments to orchard and vineyard growers who replanted or rehabilitated orchard trees and vineyards lost to damaging weather, including freeze, excessive rainfalls, floods, droughts, tornadoes, and earthquakes. Trees used for pulp and/or timber were excluded from eligibility for cost-share payments.

- Payment Levels and Limitations. TAP reimbursed up to 100 percent of the replanting or rehabilitation costs for orchardists who experienced orchard tree and vineyard losses. The maximum payment was $25,000 per person.

- Funding. No further funding is available for this program.

The program was funded by the FY 1997 supplemental appropriation, P.L. 105-18, and the FY 1998 supplemental appropriation, P.L 105-174. The FY 1999 Appropriations Act, P.L. 105-277, authorized the use of unobligated FY 1998 TAP funds for losses due to disasters declared between May 1 and August 1, 1998. Eligibility for these funds was also extended to producers whose trees were lost or destroyed by May 31, 1999, as a direct result of fire blight infestation (a destructive bacterial disease) that was caused by a natural disaster.

The final payments for obligations incurred will be made during FY 2002, and the program will be closed out at the end of the fiscal year. Any remaining available funding will be returned to Treasury.

The following table shows FY 2001 outlays by State:

Tree Assistance Program
FY 2001 Outlays by State

| State | Outlays |
|---|---|
| California | $29,761 |
| Florida | 476,297 |
| Hawaii | -997 |
| Michigan | 33,719 |
| Undistributed | 7,538 |
| Total | $546,318 |

## CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | -- |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | -- |
| Change in Appropriation | -- |

### PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available funds)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CRP technical assistance | | $1,866,691 | -$1,866,691 | |
| Unobligated balance brought forward from prior years | -$1,002,439 | -1,766,691 | 1,766,691 | -- |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | -764,252 | -100,000 | 100,000 | -- |
| Unobligated balance carried forward to next year | 1,766,691 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total available or estimate | -- | -- | -- | -- |

This program information is associated with the appropriated Conservation Reserve Program and depicts the use of unobligated balances of CRP appropriated funds. Program information for the CCC-financed CRP is shown under the Commodity Credit Corporation elsewhere in these Explanatory Notes.

## CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

### STATUS OF PROGRAM

Current Activities: The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is operated by State and local Farm Service Agency committees, with technical assistance provided by appropriate agencies. The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 retains the CRP as part of the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program but changed the funding source from direct appropriation to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). FY 2001 program information for the CRP is included in the CCC section of the Explanatory Notes.

In providing technical assistance, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) determines eligibility, develops conservation plans, and helps install approved practices. The Forest Service and cooperating State forestry agencies develop plans for tree planting and assist in carrying them out. The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service provides information and educational assistance to inform landowners and operators about the program. Local soil and water conservation districts approve conservation plans. To ensure maximum program benefits, USDA consults with land grant universities, State soil and water agencies, State fish and wildlife agencies, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and others.

Payments: In FY 2001, annual rental, cost-share payments, and technical assistance for acres enrolled in the program were paid through the CCC. Approximately $1.8 million in unobligated appropriated funds were available at the end of FY 2001. These funds are expected to be exhausted in FY 2002.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Salaries and Expenses (Including Transfers of Funds)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs administered by the Farm Service Agency, [$939,030,000] $1,062,712,000: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: Provided further, That other funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this account: Provided further, That these funds shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $1,213,387,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 1,343,748,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | +130,361,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Adjustments* in 2002: | | |
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $1,213,387,000 | |
| Transfer in Estimated for Retirement/ Health Pension Benefits a/ | 64,572,000 | |
| Activities transferred from Rental Payments to GSA account b/ | 16,882,000 | |
| Adjusted base for 2002 | | 1,294,841,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | | 1,343,748,000 |
| Increase over adjusted 2002 | | +48,907,000 |

a/ *Estimates for Retirement/Health Pension Benefits are included in the budgets of agencies as a one-time shift of funds.* On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity is $69,092,000 for 2003.

b/ *Rental Payments to GSA are included in the budgets of agencies occupying GSA space as a one-time shift of funds.* On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity is $16,882,000 for 2003.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Pay Costs | Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salaries and Expenses: | | | | |
| Non-Federal County Offices | $659,474,000 | $16,412,000 | $34,022,000 | $709,908,000 |
| Federal Offices | 635,367,000 | 12,316,000 | -13,843,000 | 633,840,000 |
| Total Available | 1,294,841,000 | +28,728,000 | +20,179,000 | 1,343,748,000 |

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**

**Project Statement**
**(On basis of adjusted appropriation)**

| | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years a/ | Amount | Staff Years a/ | | Amount | Staff Years a/ |
| Salaries and Expenses: | | | | | | | |
| Total Available or Estimate | 1,219,640,000 | 5,492 | 1,294,841,000 | 5,472 | + 48,907,000 (1) | 1,343,748,000 | 5,472 |
| Transfer From OSEC | -354,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rescission, P.L. 106-554 | 2,520,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Emergency Supp. P.L. 106-387 b/ | -50,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from Rental Payments to GSA | -16,234,000 | 0 | - 16,882,000 | 0 | + 16,882,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | -60,268,000 | 0 | - 64,572,000 | 0 | + 64,572,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Appropriation | 1,095,304,000 | 5,492 | 1,213,387,000 | 5,472 | + 130,361,000 | 1,343,748,000 | 5,472 |

a/ Excludes Non-Federal County Office staff years performing functions listed.
b/ FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, Title VIII (P.L. 106-387), provided $50 million in emergency funding.

**Project Statement**
**(On basis of available funds)**

| | FY 2001 Actual | FY 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | FY 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farm Programs | $780,636,000 | $843,025,000 | + $14,625,000 | $857,650,000 |
| Conservation and Environment | 158,879,000 | 159,031,000 | + 19,260,000 | 178,291,000 |
| Commodity Operations | 22,451,000 | 22,913,000 | + 3,858,000 | 26,771,000 |
| Transfers from: | | | | |
| ACIF Program Account (Farm Loans) | 264,531,000 | 272,595,000 | + 6,581,000 | 279,176,000 |
| P.L. 480 Program Account | 813,000 | 972,000 | + 54,000 | 1,026,000 |
| CCC Export Guarantee Account | 588,000 | 790,000 | + 44,000 | 834,000 |
| Emerg. Loans for Seed Producers | 200,000 | 0 | - 0 | 0 |
| Total Available or Estimate a/ | $1,228,098,000 | $1,299,326,000 | + $44,422,000 | $1,343,748,000 |
| Advances and Reimbursements (A&R): | | | | |
| Loan Service Fees Transferred b/ | 10,662,000 | 10,852,000 | - 2,020,000 | 8,832,000 |
| All Other Advances and Reimbursements | 89,420,000 | 91,099,000 | + 1,527,000 | 92,626,000 |
| Subtotal, A&R | 100,082,000 | 101,951,000 | - 493,000 | 101,458,000 |
| Total net obligations | 1,328,180,000 | 1,401,277,000 | + 43,929,000 | 1,445,206,000 |
| Oblig. Funds Forwarded From Prior Year c/ | 26,727,000 | 29,287,000 | - 29,287,000 | 0 |
| Oblig. Funds Carried Forward to Next Year c/ | -29,287,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Change in Carryover Funds | -2,560,000 | 29,287,000 | - 29,287,000 | 0 |
| Total, Available Funds Basis | 1,325,620,000 | 1,430,564,000 | + 14,642,000 | 1,445,206,000 |

a/ FY 2001 Military Construction Appropriations (P.L. 106-246) provided $77.560 million to remain available until expended. $64.617 million of this amount was obligated in FY 2000. The remaining $12.943 million unobligated balance was carried forward to FY 2001 for ADP activities. In FY 2001, $8.458 million was obligated. The unobligated balance of $4.485 million was carried forward to FY 2002 for ADP activities.
b/ Loan service fees are paid by purchasers who obtain CCC commodity loans. These fees partially defray the administrative costs of processing the loans and are held in an account for use by the FSA administrative expenses account as needed.
c/ Section 705 of Title VII - General Provisions of the 2000 and 2001 Appropriations Acts provide that any funds made available to County Committees shall remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b).

The following tabulation shows totals in this account for administrative expenses for the FSA:

| Program by activities | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| The obligations are distributed by activities as follows: | | | |
| 1. Farm Programs | $780,636,000 | $843,025,000 | $857,650,000 |
| 2. Conservation and Environment | 158,879,000 | 159,031,000 | 178,291,000 |
| 3. Commodity Operations | 22,451,000 | 22,913,000 | 26,771,000 |
| 4. Farm Loans | 264,731,000 | 272,595,000 | 279,176,000 |
| 5. Other reimbursable activities | 101,483,000 | 103,713,000 | 103,318,000 |
| Total obligations | $1,328,180,000 | $1,401,277,000 | $1,445,206,000 |
| Obligations under direct appropriation | 953,508,000 | 1,020,484,000 | 1,062,712,000 |
| Obligations under program loan accounts under credit reform: | | | |
| ACIF Program Account | 264,531,000 | 272,595,000 | 279,176,000 |
| CCC Export Loan Program Account | 588,000 | 790,000 | 834,000 |
| P.L. 480 Account | 813,000 | 972,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Emergency Loans for Seed Producers | 200,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total | 266,132,000 | 274,357,000 | 281,036,000 |
| | 1,219,640,000 | 1,294,841,000 | 1,343,748,000 |
| Obligations under funds from other sources and consolidated with this account | 100,082,000 | 101,951,000 | 101,458,000 |
| Subtotal | 1,319,722,000 | 1,396,792,000 | 1,445,206,000 |
| Unobligated balance carried forward | 8,458,000 | 4,485,000 | 0 |
| Total | 1,328,180,000 | 1,401,277,000 | 1,445,206,000 |

Justification of Increases and Decreases

An increase of $48,907,000 for Farm Service Agency Salaries and Expenses ($1,294,841,000 available in FY 2002) consisting of:

(a) A total net decrease of $1,527,000 for Federal Offices:

(1) An increase of $12,316,000 for pay costs which includes $4,542,000 for annualization of the FY 2002 pay raise and $7,774,000 for the anticipated FY 2003 pay raise.

The FY 2003 proposed pay cost of 2.6 percent is for 5,472 direct Federal staff years. If the pay raise is not provided, the Agency would have to reduce approximately 154 Federal staff years to absorb the proposed pay cost and would be unable to accomplish its mission to stabilize farm income, help farmers conserve land and water resources, provide credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and help farm operations recover from the effects of disaster. The increase is needed to sustain essential personnel resources in federal offices in order to provide oversight and support to FSA county offices assisting producers. FY 2003 Federal staffing levels do not reflect any activities associated with the proposed Farm Bill.

(2) An increase of $6,853,000 for other personnel compensation.

This increase reflects other pay-related costs for normal within grades, promotions, and overtime for 5,472 direct Federal staff years. Without these normal operating increases, requested staffing levels will be impacted.

(3) A total increase of $4,520,000, for a total FY 2003 need of $69,092,000, for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits, of which $2,352,000 is for Federal Offices.

The Administration has proposed legislation to require agencies to pay the full share of accruing employee pension and annuitant health benefits beginning in FY 2003.

(4) An increase of $2,000,000 for *Pigford* Consent Decree contractor costs.

As part of the process of settling discrimination suits under the April 1999 *Pigford* Consent Decree, FSA was charged with funding the contractor costs associated with claims documentation, adjudication, independent monitoring, and claims processing.

(5) An increase of $250,000 to develop a standardized information system for food aid programs.

This increase will be used by FSA to develop a plan to establish a standardized information system for all U.S. foreign food aid programs, in conjunction with the Foreign Agricultural Service, Agency for International Development, and Maritime Administration. This system will be accessible via the Internet by all relevant agencies, vendors, and grantees, and will enhance the distribution of information on U.S. food aid activities and operations, as well as program administration and execution. The requested funding represents the FSA portion of this co-funded initiative.

(6) An increase $110,000 for the Federal Employee's Compensation Act (FECA) program.

The FY 2003 Budget will include language in the General Provisions of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill to permit the Department of Labor to add an administrative surcharge to the amount it charges agency for its FECA benefits.

(7) A decrease of $25,408,000 in operating costs.

The decrease of $25,408,000 reflects operating cost savings for travel, postage, other services, supplies and materials, and equipment.

(b) A total net increase of $50,434,000 in non-Federal county offices includes:

(1) An increase of $32,537,000 for other personnel compensation.

Staff-year costs must be funded through direct appropriation in FY 2003 increase due to the projected lack of carryover funding from FY 2002. The project statement (available funds basis) shown on Page 18-44 of the Explanatory Notes reflects the $29,287,000 in carryover used to fund 553 permanent county office staff years in FY 2002. In order to continue to fund this component of county office staffing in FY 2003, restoration of this amount from direct appropriation is needed. In addition, an increase of $3,250,000 is needed to fund 70 staff years through direct appropriation due to the projected reduction in reimbursable funding. FY 2003 Non-Federal County Office staffing levels do not reflect any activities associated with the proposed Farm Bill programs.

(2) An increase of $16,412,000 for pay costs which includes $6,047,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $10,365,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

The FY 2003 proposed pay cost of 2.6 percent is for 10,775 direct Non-Federal staff years. If the pay raise is not proivded, the Agency would have to reduce approximately 310 Non- Federal staff years to absorb the proposed pay cost and would be unable to accomplish its mission to stabilize farm income, help farmer conserve land and water resources, provide credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and help farm operations recover from the effects of disaster. The increase is needed to sustain essential program delivery personnel resources in non-Federal county Offices. FY 2003 Federal staffing levels do not reflect any activities associated with the proposed Farm Bill.

(3) An increase of $8,085,000 for normal within grade increases and promotions for 10,775 direct staff years for Non-Federal County Office employees.

(4) A total increase of $4,520,000, for a total FY 2003 need of $69,092,000, for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits, of which $2,168,000 is for non-Federal county offices.

The Administration has proposed legislation to require agencies to pay the full share of accruing employee pension and annuitant health benefits beginning in FY 2003.

(5) A decrease of $8,768,000 in operating expenses and other personnel compensation.

The decrease of $8,768,000 reflects operating costs savings for travel, supplies and materials, postage and equipment.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FSA

County Office Work-Days and Related Costs
by Program/Function
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Program/Function | FISCAL YEAR 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation and Related Programs | 227,773 | 241,677 | 261,048 |
| Commodity Loan Activity | 126,422 | 177,774 | 212,832 |
| Compliance | 321,864 | 323,998 | 327,448 |
| FCIC Program Integrity | 2,907 | 29,900 | 55,900 |
| Commodity Program Payments (Includes LDP's) | 449,856 | 389,235 | 307,766 |
| Basic Farm Records | 265,370 | 288,803 | 307,784 |
| Peanut Quotas and Marketings | 16,413 | 18,315 | 22,582 |
| Tobacco Allotments and Marketings | 70,571 | 68,817 | 77,656 |
| Administration | 665,265 | 677,505 | 683,170 |
| Committee Elections | 14,996 | 15,949 | 15,949 |
| Miscellaneous (Largely Disaster) | 423,191 | 310,879 | 216,929 |
| County Automation Activities | 215,627 | 199,568 | 236,765 |
| Non Insured Assistance Program | 70,115 | 91,228 | 100,579 |
| Measurement Services | 80,364 | 92,180 | 92,180 |
| Subtotal | 2,950,674 | 2,925,033 | 2,918,588 |
| Farm Loan Activity a/ | 562,965 | 588,567 | 595,095 |
| Total, County Level Workdays | 3,513,639 | 3,513,600 | 3,513,683 |
| Less Federal Paid-for Workdays b/ | 588,380 | 588,380 | 588,380 |
| Total Non-Federal County Workdays | 2,925,259 | 2,925,220 | 2,925,303 |
| County Staff Year Equivalent of Total Workdays | 13,514 | 13,514 | 13,514 |
| Federal Staff Years | 2,263 | 2,263 | 2,263 |
| Non Federal Staff Years | 11,251 | 11,251 | 11,251 |
| Total Staff Years | 13,514 | 13,514 | 13,514 |
| Total Obligations for Workload | $711,421,800 | $719,926,000 | $768,969,000 |

a/ The workdays reflected include work performed by county office Federal and non-Federal employees for farm loan activities such as loan servicing, loan making, and training.

b/ The workdays reflected are the paid-for workdays for County Office Federal Farm Loan employees. These paid-for workdays are deducted from total county office workload days performed to reflect the equivalent workdays performed by non-Federal county office employees.

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**
**Salaries and Expenses**
**GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS**
**2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003**

| State | FY 2001 | | FY 2002 | | FY 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Alabama | $16,993,000 | 59 | $17,579,000 | 59 | $18,724,000 | 59 |
| Alaska | 1,069,000 | 4 | 1,130,000 | 4 | 1,191,000 | 4 |
| Arizona | 4,118,000 | 22 | 4,322,000 | 22 | 4,571,000 | 22 |
| Arkansas | 23,064,000 | 115 | 24,038,000 | 115 | 25,510,000 | 115 |
| California | 14,016,000 | 68 | 14,605,000 | 68 | 15,501,000 | 68 |
| Caribbean | 4,445,000 | 56 | 4,862,000 | 56 | 5,040,000 | 56 |
| Colorado | 13,211,000 | 51 | 13,715,000 | 51 | 14,582,000 | 51 |
| Connecticut | 1,819,000 | 8 | 1,902,000 | 8 | 2,015,000 | 8 |
| Delaware | 1,385,000 | 10 | 1,463,000 | 10 | 1,543,000 | 10 |
| District of Columbia | 224,884,000 | 636 | 255,315,000 | 636 | 237,171,000 | 636 |
| Florida | 11,154,000 | 59 | 11,674,000 | 59 | 12,364,000 | 59 |
| Georgia | 25,252,000 | 79 | 26,049,000 | 79 | 27,783,000 | 79 |
| Hawaii | 1,992,000 | 13 | 2,136,000 | 13 | 2,237,000 | 13 |
| Idaho | 12,203,000 | 65 | 12,773,000 | 65 | 13,526,000 | 65 |
| Illinois | 42,478,000 | 124 | 43,796,000 | 124 | 46,724,000 | 124 |
| Indiana | 28,179,000 | 88 | 29,074,000 | 88 | 31,007,000 | 88 |
| Iowa | 50,200,000 | 174 | 51,830,000 | 174 | 55,258,000 | 174 |
| Kansas | 39,876,000 | 135 | 41,190,000 | 135 | 43,903,000 | 135 |
| Kentucky | 31,543,000 | 137 | 32,773,000 | 137 | 34,832,000 | 137 |
| Louisiana | 19,463,000 | 121 | 20,378,000 | 121 | 21,577,000 | 121 |
| Maine | 5,695,000 | 35 | 6,025,000 | 35 | 6,348,000 | 35 |
| Maryland | 5,219,000 | 19 | 5,412,000 | 19 | 5,758,000 | 19 |
| Massachusetts | 2,994,000 | 18 | 3,150,000 | 18 | 3,327,000 | 18 |
| Michigan | 21,533,000 | 82 | 22,351,000 | 82 | 23,766,000 | 82 |
| Minnesota | 37,638,000 | 147 | 39,006,000 | 147 | 41,509,000 | 147 |
| Mississippi | 26,448,000 | 131 | 27,537,000 | 131 | 29,237,000 | 131 |
| Missouri | 115,135,000 | 1,143 | 124,424,000 | 1,157 | 128,981,000 | 1,157 |
| Montana | 19,923,000 | 72 | 20,670,000 | 72 | 21,984,000 | 72 |
| Nebraska | 35,575,000 | 117 | 36,770,000 | 117 | 39,180,000 | 117 |
| Nevada | 2,197,000 | 11 | 2,312,000 | 11 | 2,442,000 | 11 |
| New Hampshire | 2,069,000 | 7 | 2,166,000 | 7 | 2,293,000 | 7 |
| New Jersey | 3,098,000 | 18 | 3,255,000 | 18 | 3,441,000 | 18 |
| New Mexico | 6,959,000 | 34 | 7,276,000 | 34 | 7,709,000 | 34 |
| New York | 16,777,000 | 90 | 17,504,000 | 90 | 18,566,000 | 90 |
| North Carolina | 29,236,000 | 101 | 30,228,000 | 101 | 32,204,000 | 101 |
| North Dakota | 29,315,000 | 140 | 30,512,000 | 140 | 32,400,000 | 140 |
| Ohio | 25,702,000 | 75 | 26,486,000 | 75 | 28,265,000 | 75 |
| Oklahoma | 26,828,000 | 145 | 28,020,000 | 145 | 29,705,000 | 145 |
| Oregon | 9,275,000 | 45 | 9,702,000 | 45 | 10,278,000 | 45 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,037,000 | 67 | 16,681,000 | 67 | 17,720,000 | 67 |
| Rhode Island | 891,000 | 6 | 956,000 | 6 | 1,000,000 | 6 |
| South Carolina | 12,840,000 | 57 | 13,357,000 | 57 | 14,188,000 | 57 |
| South Dakota | 31,178,000 | 152 | 32,499,000 | 152 | 34,486,000 | 152 |
| Tennessee | 26,120,000 | 101 | 27,060,000 | 101 | 28,802,000 | 101 |
| Texas | 67,518,000 | 248 | 69,798,000 | 248 | 74,368,000 | 248 |
| Utah | 9,506,000 | 72 | 7,449,000 | 38 | 7,785,000 | 38 |
| Vermont | 3,576,000 | 29 | 3,796,000 | 29 | 3,993,000 | 29 |
| Virginia | 18,780,000 | 73 | 19,471,000 | 73 | 20,716,000 | 73 |
| Washington | 10,592,000 | 46 | 11,090,000 | 46 | 11,743,000 | 46 |
| West Virginia | 8,484,000 | 42 | 8,838,000 | 42 | 9,380,000 | 42 |
| Wisconsin | 27,414,000 | 117 | 28,429,000 | 117 | 30,242,000 | 117 |
| Wyoming | 6,202,000 | 28 | 6,490,000 | 28 | 6,873,000 | 28 |
| Total Available or Estimate | 1,228,098,000 | 5,492 | 1,299,326,000 | 5,472 | 1,343,748,000 | 5,472 |

**FARM SERVICE AGENCY**
**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**
**STATUS OF PROGRAM**

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) was established October 13, 1994, pursuant to the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354. The Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 was amended on April 4, 1996, by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Act), P.L. 104-127.

The FSA has jurisdiction over the following functions:

- **Farm Programs.** To provide an economic safety net through farm income support to eligible producers, cooperatives, and associations to help improve the economic stability and viability of the agricultural sector and to ensure the production of an adequate and reasonably priced supply of food and fiber.

- **Conservation and Environment.** To assist agricultural producers and landowners in achieving a high level of stewardship of soil, water, air, and wildlife resources on America's farmland and ranches while protecting the human and natural environment.

- **Farm Loans.** To provide loans for the maintenance, purchase, development, and operation of family farms and ranches, and to provide emergency assistance in the event of natural disasters.

- **Commodity Operations.** To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of FSA's commodity acquisition, procurement, storage, and distribution activities to support domestic and international food assistance programs, and administer the U.S. Warehouse Act (USWA).

FSA programs, activities, and workload indicators in FY 2001 are outlined in the following pages:

**Farm Programs, including the Agricultural Market Transition Act, Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments, Sugar Program, Tobacco and Peanut Price Support Production Control Programs, Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), Other Emergency Assistance Programs, Dairy Indemnity Program, and State Mediation Grants.**

Agricultural Market Transition Act (AMTA). AMTA was established under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, P.L. 104-127 (the 1996 Act.) AMTA removed the link between income support payments and farm prices by providing a one-time signup for production flexibility contracts, except for farms with Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts expiring after the signup, which may be enrolled when the CRP contract expires. Producers receive seven annual fixed but declining production flexibility contract payments for fiscal years 1996 through 2002. Payments are independent of farm prices and crop production, enabling farm commodity prices to be determined by market factors rather than government subsidies and production controls. Participating producers must comply with highly erodible land and wetland conservation requirements, as well as fruit and vegetable planting restrictions in order to receive payments.

The Agricultural Economic Assistance Act of 2001, P.L. 107-25, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to use $4.622 billion of CCC funds to provide FY 2001 market loss assistance payments to owners and producers on a farm that are eligible for final payments for FY 2000 under a production flexibility contract under AMTA.

Data for FY 2001 includes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Current number of total farms enrolled in production flexibility program | 1,778,632 |
| Percent of wheat contract acres currently enrolled in program | 99.5% |
| Percent of feed-grain contract acres currently enrolled in program | 99.6% |
| Percent of upland cotton contract acres currently enrolled in program | 99.6% |
| Percent of rice contract acres currently enrolled in program | 100% |
| Number of production flexibility and MLA payments made in FY 2001 | 6,658,259 |
| Dollar value of marketing loss assistance payments in FY 2001 | $5,454,700,000 |
| Dollar value of production flexibility payments in FY 2001 | $4,148,209,000 |

Marketing Assistance Loans and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP's). The Agricultural Act of 1949 required mandatory price support for specified "basic" and "non-basic" crops. Various farm bills have continued price support programs over the years. The current price support program operates in accordance with the 1996 Act, P.L. 104-127, which requires that nonrecourse marketing assistance loans and LDP's be administered for fiscal years 1996 through 2002.

FSA provides direct payments and nonrecourse loans on designated agricultural commodities to help ensure an adequate supply and distribution of reasonably priced commodities throughout the year. Instead of selling crops immediately after harvest, producers may store the produce, pledging the crop itself as collateral, and obtain interim financing to satisfy short-term financial needs. If market prices are above the loan rate plus accrued interest, either during the loan period or at loan maturity, producers may redeem loan collateral and sell it on the open market by repaying the applicable outstanding loan principle plus accrued interest. If market prices are below the loan rate plus accrued interest at loan maturity, producers also have the following options: (1) forfeiting the commodity to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and paying no principal or interest, or (2) repaying the principal with no interest at a CCC-established rate based on the market price.

LDP's are payments made to producers who are eligible to obtain a loan, but agree to forgo obtaining a loan for a quantity of a commodity in exchange for a payment. Producers who have entered into a production flexibility contract are eligible to obtain LDP's on wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, and rice. Producers may obtain LDP's on any production of oilseeds whether or not they have entered into a production flexibility contract. ELS cotton is not eligible for LDP's.

The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA), P.L. 106-224, authorized payment of LDP's, for the 2000 crop only, to producers growing a contract commodity on a farm with no production flexibility contract. The Act also authorized payments, in lieu of LDP's, to eligible producers of 2001 crop wheat, barley or oats who elected to graze the acreage. The eligible quantity for grazing LDP's is calculated as the product of the difference between planted and harvested acres and the 1996 through 2000 crop Olympic average of annual grain yields. The other terms and conditions for payments will be the same as for a producer who harvests a crop and applies for an LDP.

Sugar Loan Program. The sugar loan program is authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. The purpose of the sugar program is to support the price of domestically grown sugar, and loans are available to eligible processors of domestically grown sugarcane and sugar beets. Processors are eligible for loans if they agree to pay not less than a specified amount per pound to all eligible producers who deliver sugar beets or sugarcane to them. All producers of domestically produced sugarcane or sugar beets are eligible unless they are found in violation of regulations governing highly erodible land and wetland conservation, or of a controlled substances law. Loans are nonrecourse unless the tariff-rate quota on sugar imports exceeds 1.5 million short-tons. At that time, all sugar loans would become recourse loans.

Processors who forfeit sugar pledged as collateral for a nonrecourse loan will face a penalty of 1 cent per pound for raw cane sugar and 1.07 cents per pound for refined beet sugar.

Marketing assistance loans, loan deficiency payments, and other price support program activities. In FY 2001, these activities included:

| Commodity | Number of Marketing Assistance Loans | Dollar Value of Loans (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 70,317 | $2,450,851 |
| Grain Sorghum | 1,060 | 19,812 |
| Barley | 840 | 16,925 |
| Wheat | 15,260 | 424,141 |
| Rice | 6,527 | 648,077 |
| Cotton | 14,459 | 2,143,161 |
| Soybeans | 41,246 | 1,586,594 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 1,193 | 30,728 |
| Sugar | 154 | 735,558 |
| Honey | 787 | 30,869 |
| Other | 492 | 180,496 |
| Total | 152,335 | 8,267,212 |

| Commodity | Number of Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP's) | Dollar Value of LDP's (in thousands) |
|---|---|---|
| Corn | 1,087,978 | $2,041,179 |
| Grain Sorghum | 50,714 | 35,504 |
| Barley | 35,117 | 38,201 |
| Oats | 32,978 | 22,731 |
| Wheat | 244,691 | 306,345 |
| Subtotal | 1,451,478 | $2,443,960 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 40,254 | 189,953 |
| Soybeans | 900,335 | 2,171,724 |
| Subtotal | 940,589 | $2,361,677 |
| Rice | 27,840 | 300,204 |
| Cotton | 70,102 | 164,532 |
| Honey | 9,459 | 22,624 |
| Total | 2,499,468 | $5,292,997 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Re-inspections of farm-stored loans | 230,601 |
| Number of farm-stored loans taken over | 4,939 |
| Number of warehouse loans acquired (except cotton) | 2,836 |

Tobacco and Peanut Price Support Production Control Programs. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes marketing quotas on acreage allotments basis for tobacco. The Agricultural Act of 1949 is the permanent legislation authorizing the price support program for tobacco. The No-Net-Cost Tobacco Program Act of 1982, P.L. 97-218, required that the tobacco price support program be conducted at no net cost to the taxpayer, other than administrative expenses common to all price support

operations. The 1982 Act authorized the establishment of assessments, allotments, and quotas in support of no-net-cost operations. The 1996 Act implemented similar provisions for peanut price support operations and eliminated undermarketings from the 1999 through 2002 crops of quota peanuts.

FSA tobacco and peanut price support programs provide loans to eligible producers through loan associations under cooperative agreements with CCC. Tobacco and peanut allotments and quotas, approved by producers in referenda, are established to help ensure a balance between supply and demand in the marketplace. Furthermore, producers and purchasers of tobacco and peanuts incur marketing assessments for tobacco and peanuts brought into the marketplace. These funds, maintained in CCC deposit and trust liability accounts, are used to offset projected tobacco and peanut price support loan losses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Current number of peanut farms with poundage quotas | 39,774 |
| Current number of tobacco farms with allotments | 293,819 |

Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). NAP was established under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 as amended by ARPA, P.L. 106-224. NAP provides financial assistance to producers of crops and commodities affected by natural disaster. FSA provides assistance when natural disasters result in catastrophic loss of production or prevented planting of a crop for which crop insurance is not available. Crops eligible for NAP include certain commercial crops grown for food and fiber, seed crops, ornamental crops, and aqua-culture. ARPA eliminated the area loss requirement for triggering assistance as well as other changes including a provision that all types or varieties of a crop or commodity may be considered to be a single eligible crop for NAP assistance, and provides additional funding in FY 2002 with annual increases through FY 2010. NAP payments are calculated by unit using crop acreage, approved yield, net production at 55 percent of an average market price for a specific commodity, and a payment factor reflecting the decreasing cost incurred in the production cycle for the crop that is harvested, unharvested, or prevented from being planted. At the time of application, producers pay a service fee equal to $100 per crop per county, or $300 per producer per county, not to exceed a total of $900 per producer for all counties.

NAP activity for FY 2001 included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of actual production history records completed for NAP | 44,641 |
| Number of NAP applications for payment | 148,697 |
| Amount of NAP payments issued | $63,598,405 |
| Amount of NAP fees collected | $2,740,200 |

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP). LIP provides help to livestock producers who suffered losses from recent natural disasters. Section 813 of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriation Acts, P.L. 106-387, authorized a total of $10 million to directly compensate livestock and dairy producers for economic loss incurred during FY 2000. Signup started in FY 2001 and continued into FY 2002. Payments will be issued in FY 2002.

Crop Disaster Program (CDP). The FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act authorized such sums as are necessary for the CDP. The purpose of CDP is to provide assistance to farmers who suffered losses in 2000 due to natural disasters. Eligible crops for the 2000 program are insured, uninsured, and non-insured. Producers are eligible for CDP if their losses exceed 35 percent of the base yields. Other programs implemented as a result of the FY 2001 Appropriations Act include:

- California Citrus Nursery Loss was an additional payment program to provide producers who suffered a loss on 1999 citrus crop because of weather-related damages in December, 1998. Actual outlays for FY 2001 totaled $2.1 million.

- Florida Nursery Losses provided disaster assistance to producers who incurred qualifying nursery losses for the 2000 crop in Florida during October 1, 2000, through December 31, 2000. Outlays totaled $6.0 million for FY 2001.

- North Carolina Hurricane Damage provided $81 million in assistance to producers who incurred reduced value or losses on their 1999 crop due to major disasters being declared as a result of Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd and Irene. Outlays for FY 2001 total $5.4 million.

- Honey Program for the 2000 crop, with gross outlays of approximately $60.0 million.

Quality Loss Program (QLP). QLP assistance compensates farmers who suffered at least a 20 percent loss in 2000 crop quality due to weather-related disasters. This program is authorized by the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act. In FY 2001, payments totaled $3,052,357. In addition, $38 million was provided to compensate farmers who suffered at least a 20 percent loss in 1999 and/or 2000 apple or potato crop quality due to weather-related disasters. The $38 million of payments will be issued in FY 2002 along with additional QLP payments.

Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance. Title VIII, Section 806, of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act provided $490 million to make and administer direct payments to eligible livestock producers who suffered grazing losses due to natural disaster during calendar year 2000. Nearly $40 million of this amount is designated for the Pasture Recovery Program, approximately $12.0 million for the American Indian Livestock Feed Program, and close to $430 million for the Livestock Assistance Program (LAP). Producers in approved counties were eligible for LAP if a natural disaster caused a 40 percent or greater loss of grazing for a consecutive 90-day period during 2000. Livestock must be owned at least three months before LAP benefits are payable on them.

Other emergency assistance for FY 2001 included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of LIP and Flood Compensation Program (FCP) applications | 11,407 |
| Number of LIP and FCP payments issued | 14,014 |
| Amount of LIP payments issued | $171,351 |
| Number of CDP requests | 903,478 |
| *Amount of disaster payments issued | $1,864,165,037 |
| Amount of LAP payments issued | $427,407,472 |
| Number of Emergency Haying/Grazing requests | 9,605 |
| Amount of TAP payments issued | $546,318 |

* Includes CDP, 2000 Pasture Recovery payments and American Indian Livestock payments

Dairy Indemnity Program (DIP). Since its inception in 1964, DIP has been extended in various farm bills, up until the 1996 Act, which did not address the program. Consequently, legislative authority expired September 30, 1995. Congress continued to fund the program in fiscal years 1996 through 2002. DIP indemnifies dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products who, through no fault of their own, suffer income losses on milk or milk products removed from commercial markets because of residue from chemicals that have been approved by the Federal Government and certified as safe for use. The program

also reimburses dairy farmers for milk removed from commercial markets because of nuclear radiation, fallout, or certain other toxic substances.

During FY 2001, 15 dairy farmers in 5 States filed DIP claims totaling $56,297 for losses incurred mostly from aflatoxin contamination discovered in their cattle's milk. Of the 15 claims, 9, totaling $22,112, were paid in FY 2001; the remaining claims were paid early in FY 2002.

State Mediation Grants. This program is authorized under Title V of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Originally designed to address mediation of agricultural credit disputes, the program was expanded by the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354, to include other agricultural issues such as wetland determinations, conservation compliance, rural water loan programs, grazing on National forest system lands, and pesticides. Grants are made to 26 States whose mediation programs have been certified by the Agency.

In FY 2001, the total number of grants made and total dollar amounts were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of State Mediation Grants | 26 |
| Dollar value of Grants | $2,993,400 |
| Amount of State Mediation Grant payments issued | $2,528,028 |

Dairy Market Loss Assistance (DMLA-III) Program. A third dairy program was announced on March 7, 2001, for eligible farmers to receive new or additional payments on operations if they received payments under DMLA-II for less than 12 months of milk production. Such sums as may be necessary were authorized by P.L. 106-387. Signup began on January 24, 2001, and ended on April 30, 2001. Dairy Market Loss Programs funds will no longer be available after September 30, 2001. Actual outlays for DMLA-III totaled $672.3 million.

Lamb Meat Adjustment Assistance Program (LMAAP). The LMAAP makes available a total of $30 million over a three-year period in direct cash payments to help producers improve their opportunity for equitable participation in import competition. In FY 2001, approximately $18.7 million was paid to producers.

The LMAAP is broken down into two categories: Year 1 and Years 2 and 3. Year 1 ran from July 22, 1999, to September 30, 2000, and included payments made for rams, sheep improvement, and facility improvement. A $5,500 maximum combined payment per operation was allowed for Year 1, excluding any producers whose gross income for 1999 was greater than $2.5 million. In Years 2 and 3, producers will be eligible for payments of $3 for each feeder lamb and $5 for each slaughter lamb, marketed during the period of August 1, 2000, through July 31, 2002. Producers will be eligible for a payment of $8 per head for slaughter lambs marketed during June 1 through July 31 of program Year 2 and 3. Funds not utilized during any year will be carried forward.

Wool and Mohair Loss Assistance Program (WAMLAP). Three WAMLAP's were authorized for FY 2001. ARPA, P.L. 106-224, provided for payments to domestic wool and mohair producers for the 1999 marketing year through the WAMLAP. Payments issued were $10,304,209. Section 814 of P.L. 106-387 authorized $19.956 million for payments to wool and mohair producers who produced and sheered wool or mohair during the 2000 marketing year. Payments issued were $18,671,208. The Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, P.L. 107-25 provided additional funds to increase the payments for those producers already signed up. WAMLAP payments issued under P.L. 107-25 were $16,871,951.

Oilseed Payment Program. The 2000 Oilseed Payment Program was authorized by ARPA, P.L. 106-224, at a funding level of $500 million. Producers who planted an eligible oilseed in 2000 were eligible to participate in the 2000 oilseed program. The Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, P.L. 107-25, directed the Secretary to use $423,10,000 of the CCC funds, to make supplemental payments to those producers who had previously received payments.

In FY 2001, activities associated with the oilseed program were as follows:

Number of oilseed applications ..... 1,211,714
Amount of oilseed payments issued ..... $920,967,858

Peanut Marketing Assistance Program (PMAP-II). Under Section 803 of ARPA, market loss assistance was again provided to peanut producers for the 2000 crop year. Payments totaling $64,138,995 were provided to eligible peanut producers to partially compensate them for continuing low commodity prices and increasing costs of production. The Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, P.L. 107-25, directed the Secretary to use $54,210,000 of CCC funds to make supplemental payments to those producers who had previously received payments. Payments issued totaled $53,910,967.

Tobacco Loss Assistance Program. The Tobacco Loss Assistance Program 2001, authorized by ARPA, P.L. 106-224, provided $340 million in direct payments to tobacco growers and quota holders because of the reduction in quota for the 2001 crop year. The Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, P.L. 107-25, directed the Secretary to use $129,000,000 of CCC funds to make supplemental payments to those producers who had previously received payments. Total payments issued in FY 2001 were $471,154,000.

Other FY 2001 Programs Funded Through Market Loss Assistance. Other programs were funded using remaining market loss assistance funding from 2000. These programs included $19.9 million for cranberry payments, $18.9 million for California Tri-Valley citrus payments, $95.1 million for apple payments, and $.8 million for ELS cotton competitiveness payments. The remaining ELS cotton competitiveness payments will be disbursed during fiscal years 2002 through 2003.

Cottonseed Payment Program. ARPA, P.L. 106-224, provided authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to provide payments to producers or first handlers of the 2001 crop of cottonseed. This payment was made to producers to help alleviate the problems caused by unusually low prices. Funding for this program is a fixed level ($100 million) from a portion of residual funds for the Market Loss Assistance Program. An additional $84.7 million was provided in the Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, P.L. 107-25. A total of $184,593,630 in payments were issued in FY 2001.

Honey Recourse Loan Program. ARPA, P.L. 106-224, provided for the availability of recourse loans to producers of 2000 crop honey. This loan program authorizes CCC to offer 9-month recourse loans to eligible producers. The loan rate would equal 85 percent of the average price of honey during the 5-crop year period preceding the 2000 crop, dropping the year with the highest price and the year with the lowest price in calculating the average.

Pasture Recovery Program (PRP). Additional PRP payments authorized under Section 825 of the FY 2000 Agricultural Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-78, were issued in FY 2001. The FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act authorized assistance to owners and operators of pastureland on which livestock is normally grazed that was damaged or reestablish the permanent vegetative forage crop on such pastureland to qualify for assistance under the PRP.

Number of PRP payments issued ..... 19,542
Amount of 2001 PRP payments ..... $14,176,943

FCIC Program Integrity. ARPA, P.L. 106-224, provided for improving Federal Crop Insurance Program (FCIP) compliance and integrity by requiring that FSA assist the Risk Management Agency (RMA) in conducting claims audits for statistically selected Compliance Crop Insurance Contracts as well as providing RMA the authority to request assistance from FSA in monitoring the FCIP through referrals and investigations.

Conservation and Environment Programs, including the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Farmable Wetlands Pilot (FWP) Program, the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and the Hazardous Waste Management Program.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). CRP is the Federal Government's single largest environmental program safeguarding millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion, increasing wildlife habitat, and protecting ground and surface water.

The Food Security Act of 1985 established CRP to address escalating environmental concerns including soil erosion and declining wildlife populations. The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 amendments extended CRP enrollment through 1995. The 1996 Act amendments continued CRP enrollment through 2002 and authorized participants to withdraw certain land from CRP at any time, subject to a 60-day notice period to FSA.

CRP participants sign a 10- to 15-year contract with CCC under which environmentally sensitive farm land is retired from production for the duration of the contract period and permanent vegetative cover is established on enrolled land. In return, CCC, through FSA, provides participants annual rental payments, makes cost-sharing assistance on long-term resource conserving cover, and arranges for technical assistance in cooperation with Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The 1996 Act provides that CCC may maintain an enrollment of up to 36.4 million acres in the CRP at any one time through September 30, 2002. Actual enrolled acreage will vary from year to year as existing contracts expire and due to program provisions which allow for extension of existing contracts, regularly scheduled signup periods, early termination of contracts on less environmentally sensitive acreage, and a continuous signup for select environmental priority practice acreage. The Administration's Clean Water Action Plan established a 4 million acre goal for continuous signup for select environmental priority practice acreage.

CRP acreage also contributes to the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) which is designed to utilize CRP acres and funding. CREP addresses agriculture-related environmental issues in specific geographic areas through partnerships with States and other entities. As of September 30, 2001, there were 18 approved agreements in 18 States for a total of 1,117,000 acres. Five new agreements were approved in FY 2001.

Farmable Wetlands Pilot (FWP) Program. ARPA, P.L. 106-224, authorized a six-State voluntary FWP to restore up to 500,000 acres of farmable wetlands and associated buffers by improving the land's hydrology and vegetation. Eligible producers in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota can enroll eligible land in the FWP through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

Activities in FY 2001 included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of active CRP contracts | 468,335 |
| Number of CRP cost-share payments | 133,984 |
| Number of CRP rental payments | 681,488 |
| Amount of CRP annual rental payments | $1,404,078,961 |
| Number of CRP acres approved for enrollment in FY 2001 (signup 23 and FWPP) | 436,604 |

Emergency Conservation Program (ECP). ECP is authorized by Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, P.L. 95-334. $80 million in funding was provided by the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act under title VIII, "Natural Disaster Assistance and Other Emergency Appropriations." The FY 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554, enacted December 21, 2000 rescinded $176,000 from the Emergency Conservation Program leaving a balance of $79,824,000 to allocate to the States.

ECP provides emergency funds to farmers and ranchers to assist in rehabilitating farmlands damaged by natural disasters and for carrying out water conservation measures during periods of severe drought. Cost-sharing may be offered only for emergency conservation practices to replace or restore farmland to a condition similar to that existing prior to the natural disaster.

Activities in FY 2001 included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of ECP applications | 30,119 |
| Number of ECP payments | 20,030 |
| Amount of ECP payments issued | $37,740,788 |

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). The 1996 Act authorized this program under Title III which combines the functions of the Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP), Water Quality Incentives Program (WQIP), Great Plains Conservation Program (GPCP), and Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program (CRSC). NRCS has program jurisdiction for the EQIP program, and FSA performs major administrative functions for the program.

The FY 2001 program level was limited to $174 million by a provision of the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act, although $200 million in CCC funding is mandated annually for the EQIP program. The FY 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act provided $26 million for EQIP; $57.2 thousand of this amount was rescinded, making $199.9 million available for FY 2001. Under EQIP, livestock-related conservation practices receive 50 percent of program funding. Conservation priority areas are established where significant water, soil, and related natural resource problems exist and a higher priority is given to areas where State or local governments offer financial or technical assistance or where agricultural improvements help meet water quality objectives.

Interim (1996) and new (1997 - 2001) EQIP program activities (including carryover ACP activities) performed by FSA in FY 2001 included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Interim LTA annual agreement applications processed | 1,047 |
| Number of payment applications processed | 1,839 |
| Number of new EQIP requests for contracts | 40,402 |
| Number of EQIP active contracts | 89,229 |

Hazardous Waste Management Program. Carbon tetrachloride has been detected above the EPA maximum contaminate level in ground water samples taken near 50 former CCC grain storage facilities. In FY 2001,

CCC received about $5.7 million from the USDA Hazardous Waste Management Fund to conduct its own site investigations and for operations and maintenance. CCC also is authorized to use its borrowing authority, not to exceed levels specified in appropriation acts, for ongoing operations and maintenance and remediation expenses.

**Farm Loan Programs, including Farm Ownership and Operating, Emergency, and Disaster Loan Programs**

Farm Loan Programs. FSA farm loan programs provide farmers and ranchers, who are temporarily unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere, credit assistance through FSA to finance their needs at reasonable rates and terms. Some borrowers are beginning farmers and others are farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or who have limited resources with which to establish and maintain profitable farming operations. Thus, the farm loan program provides a safety net to family farmers and ranchers who would otherwise be unable to contribute to the farm sector.

Farm ownership loans, including loans for acquiring, enlarging, and making capital improvements to a farm or ranch, and annual and intermediate-term operating loans are made to individuals and entities having, or expected to have, an interest in a family-farm sized operation. Emergency loans are made to farmers, ranchers, or aquaculture operators who have had a qualified disaster, based on the availability of appropriated funds. All loans are either direct (FSA makes and services the loan) or guaranteed (a local private sector agricultural lender makes and services the loan). Regardless of the loan type, financial assistance is designed to provide a safety net for borrowers who have reasonable prospects for lasting, economically viable success in a farming or ranching venture, including the ability to repay loans on time and in full.

Activity decreased in FY 2001 and the total number of direct and guaranteed loans made and total dollar amounts under the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of loans | 29,931 |
| Dollar value of loans | $3,353,696 |

**Commodity Operations, including Commercial Warehouse Activities, End Use Certificate Program, Upland Cotton Marketing Certificate Program, Domestic Nutrition and Feeding Programs, and Foreign Food-Aid Humanitarian and Developmental Assistance Programs**

Commercial Warehouse Activities. Warehouse activities are governed by the CCC Charter Act, as amended through P.L. 104-130, April 9, 1996, and the United States Warehouse Act (USWA) of 1916, as amended. The CCC Charter Act provides that, regarding purchasing and selling operations, warehousing, transportation, processing, and handling of agricultural commodities, CCC shall utilize the usual and customary channels of trade and commerce. Warehouse operators may request approval to enter into storage agreements with CCC to store or handle CCC-owned commodities or producer-owned commodities pledged as loan collateral to CCC. When requesting approval, an examination of the warehouse is made to ensure that safe handling or storage will be provided for the products, that the warehouse is in sound financial condition, and that the operator is competent. If the warehouse and the warehouse operator meet the requirements established by CCC, the warehouse is approved for use as a handling or storage facility. These warehouse examinations also provide the foundation for the industry-wide confidence in the integrity of warehouse receipts and facilitate the orderly marketing of agricultural products. User fees, which are used to fund the federally licensed warehouse operations, are mandated by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, which amended the USWA.

During FY 2001, 1,130 USWA licenses were in effect and onsite examinations were performed by 54 Federal examiners at 1,167 grain, 232 cotton and 64 miscellaneous commodities warehouses. In addition, warehouse operators had 4120 CCC agreements in effect and onsite examinations were performed at 626 grain, 122 cotton, and 154 processed commodities warehouses.

End-Use Certificate Program. FSA monitors Canadian wheat imports through the use of North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) mandated end-use certificates. Almost 1.92 million metric tons (71 million bushels) of Canadian wheat entered the U.S. in FY 2001.

Upland Cotton Marketing Certificate Program. By the end of FY 2001, CCC made payments of $136 million to domestic users and $116 million to exporters.

Domestic Nutrition and Feeding Programs. FSA procures commodities for domestic food programs administered by FNS. In addition, FSA may donate butter, nonfat dry milk or cheese to FNS as a bonus commodity. In FY 2001, FSA purchased and distributed over 459 million pounds of commodities valued at approximately $337 million for various programs, including the National School Lunch Program, Household Programs, and emergency feeding programs.

Foreign Food-Aid Humanitarian and Developmental Assistance Programs. In FY 2001, FSA procured more than 5.3 million metric tons of grains, processed grain products, vegetable oil, pulses (such as dried beans, peas, lentils), and other products valued at approximately $1.0 billion for food relief programs throughout the world.

FY 2003 Explanatory Notes
Commodity Credit Corporation
and
Export Loans Program Account

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## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

### Purpose Statement

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a wholly-owned Government corporation created in 1933 under a Delaware charter and reincorporated June 30, 1948, as a Federal corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, approved June 29, 1948 (15 U.S.C. 714). The primary aims of CCC are to assist in stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices, to help maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, to help in the orderly distribution of these commodities, and to assist in the conservation of soil and water resources. The USDA goal is to promote economic stability in the farm sector through an approach that retains basic management responsibilities of farmers, supports farm income, provides prices reasonable to consumers and competitive in world markets, and minimizes Federal interference in the agricultural economy.

The principal operations conducted by CCC are support programs for agricultural commodities. These include the storage, handling, and disposition of commodities acquired under the various programs; production flexibility contract and loan deficiency payment programs for feed grains, wheat, rice, cotton and oilseeds; and special activities, such as those under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (P.L. 480). The Corporation finances conservation programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program, Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and the Wetlands Reserve Program. The Corporation supports a number of export credit activities. Under section 201 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (the 1978 Act), CCC may finance short-term export credit sales on terms that do not exceed 3 years and intermediate-term export credit sales on terms of between 3 and 10 years. Under section 202 of the 1978 Act, the Corporation is authorized to provide payment guarantees on the commercial financing of U.S. agricultural exports with both short- and intermediate-term repayment periods. In addition, under the Facility Guarantee Program, authorized by section 1542(b) of the Food, Agriculture, Trade, and Conservation Act of 1990, CCC provides guarantees to facilitate the financing of manufactured goods and services exported from the United States to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets.

CCC operates under a large number of statutory directives and limitations and has broad charter powers, authorizing it to carry out almost any operation required to meet these objectives, including:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buying | Donating | Transporting | Crop loss protection |
| Selling | Lending | Making Payments | Other activities |
| Bartering | Storing | Conservation Operations | |

Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture who is an ex-officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Corporation are designated according to their positions in the Department of Agriculture. The activities of the Corporation are carried out mainly by the personnel and through the facilities of the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the FSA State and county committees. The Foreign Agricultural Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and other agencies and offices of the Department, and commercial agents are also used to carry out certain phases of the Corporation's activities.

FSA administers CCC's activities through its headquarters offices in Washington, D.C., and the Kansas City field offices. The FSA State and county offices, under the direction of the State and county committees, carry out certain support and related activities of the Corporation. There are 50 State offices, an insular area office in Puerto Rico, and about 2,090 headquarters county offices.

## FINANCING

The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of $100 million held by the United States, with the authority to have outstanding borrowings of up to $30 billion at any one time. Its capital structure is replenished each year by appropriations, usually to restore realized losses on support operations, and to reimburse costs of other programs.

**Borrowing Authority**. Funds are borrowed from the Treasury and may also be borrowed from private lending agencies and others. The Corporation reserves a sufficient amount of its borrowing authority to purchase at any time all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by such agencies and others. All bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations issued by the Corporation are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by the Act of March 8, 1938 (15 U.S.C. 713a-4). Reservation of borrowing authority for these purposes has not been required for many years.

Interest on borrowings from the Treasury (and on capital stock) is paid at a rate based upon the average interest rate of all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the United States as of the preceding month. Interest may also be paid on other notes and obligations at a rate prescribed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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

**Appropriations:**

- Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses. Under Section 2 of Public Law 87-155, the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11), annual appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year, commencing with FY 1961, to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 amended Public Law 87-155 to authorize that the Corporation be reimbursed for its net realized losses by means of a current, indefinite appropriation. However, the Corporation had continued to be reimbursed by annual appropriations for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, until the enactment of the FY 2000 Appropriations Act. The FY 2000 Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-78, authorized a current, indefinite appropriation up to the amount of actual losses reflected on the books of the Corporation as of the close of the immediately preceding fiscal year. The Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA), P.L. 106-224, authorized the Corporation to be reimbursed for such sums as may be necessary for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, under the Act. This enabled the Corporation to be reimbursed for outlays authorized under ARPA which occurred in both fiscal years 2000 and 2001. The FY 2002 Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-76, authorized the Corporation to be reimbursed for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11).

- CCC Export Credit Guarantee Liquidating Account. Under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, a permanent, indefinite appropriation

for the Corporation's Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM-102 and GSM-103) is authorized to cover the obligations and commitments of pre-fiscal year 1992 guarantees. Because of the availability of this permanent, indefinite appropriation, this activity is no longer financed by CCC's $30 billion borrowing authority.

- CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program Account. Under the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, a permanent, indefinite appropriation for the Corporation's Export Credit Guarantee Programs (GSM-102 (including Supplier Credit and Facilities Financing) and GSM-103) is authorized to cover the subsidy costs of the current year's program. The FY 2003 appropriation estimate represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cashflows over the lifetime of the credit guarantees to be made in FY 2003. A current, definite amount is appropriated by Congress for the administrative costs of carrying out the export guarantee programs.

## COMMODITY PROGRAMS

The major activity is support of prices and farm income as required or authorized by law. This support is accomplished through nonrecourse loans, payments, and purchases from farmers or processors.

CCC is required to support the price of corn, cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, tobacco, dairy products, barley, oats, grain sorghum, sugar, minor oilseeds and soybeans at levels provided for by law. CCC has to make an offer, open to all producers, to make loans upon or purchase any quantity of these commodities produced which meet eligibility requirements. Eligibility requirements include grade, moisture content, adequacy of storage and compliance with conservation use provisions. Income support in the form of production flexibility contract payments is required by law to be available to feed grain, wheat, upland cotton, and rice growers.

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

CCC's commodity loans and purchases in fiscal year 2001 amounted to $11.1 billion. Sales proceeds totaled $0.9 billion. The Corporation had outstanding loans on commodities of $3.1 billion and owned commodities with a cost value of $1.2 billion on September 30, 2001.

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354, enacted October 13, 1994, removed the authority in the Agricultural Act of 1949 for disaster payments and expanded crop insurance authorities to provide for catastrophic coverage at 50 percent yield protection at a flat fee for crops currently covered by insurance programs. Farmers are able to pay an additional premium to increase coverage. The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (the 1996 Act) no longer requires producers to purchase crop insurance to be eligible for farm program benefits if producers waive all emergency crop loss assistance. Where crop insurance coverage is not available through the Risk Management Agency, producers of crops for food and fiber and certain other crops are covered under the Noninsured Assistance Program financed by CCC and operated through the FSA. The program reimburses producers at the same rates and terms as the catastrophic crop insurance program where assistance is triggered by area-wide losses (unless area-wide criteria are legislatively waived).

**Direct Payments to Producers: Production Flexibility, Marketing Loss Assistance, Loan Deficiency, Oilseed, Emergency Disaster, and Noninsured Assistance Payments.** The 1996 Act replaced income

support mechanisms of previous farm bills (deficiency and diversion payments) with production flexibility contract payments. The 1996 Act specifies cumulative annual production flexibility payments for contracted years 1996 through 2002 at a total of $35.6 billion. Producers may choose to receive fiscal year production flexibility contract payment as two 50-percent payments or one 100-percent payment anytime during the fiscal year during fiscal years 1999 through 2002. Marketing Loss Assistance Payments are one time payments made to eligible producers in fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002. In FY 2001, direct payments to producers totaled $19.0 billion, a decrease of $5.7 billion from payments issued in FY 2000.

The following table shows CCC direct payments.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Production Flexibility, Marketing Loss Assistance, Loan Deficiency, Oilseed, Emergency Disaster, and Noninsured Assistance Payments

Fiscal Years 2001-2003

(Thousands of dollars)

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimate | 2003 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Production Flexibility Payments: | | | |
| Corn | $1,896,870 | $1,833,052 | $1,841,272 |
| Grain Sorghum | 209,377 | 201,806 | 202,711 |
| Barley | 88,110 | 84,883 | 85,264 |
| Oats | 6,071 | 5,973 | 6,000 |
| Total Feed Grains | 2,200,428 | 2,125,714 | 2,135,247 |
| Wheat | 1,077,483 | 1,041,125 | 1,045,794 |
| Upland Cotton | 474,644 | 452,240 | 454,269 |
| Rice | 352,571 | 342,844 | 344,343 |
| Total | 4,105,126 | 3,961,923 | 3,979,653 |
| Marketing Loss Assistance Payments: | | | |
| Corn | 2,159,277 | 0 | 0 |
| Grain Sorghum | 236,088 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley | 97,485 | 0 | 0 |
| Oats | 6,893 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Feed Grains | 2,499,743 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat | 1,225,524 | 0 | 0 |
| Upland Cotton | 524,889 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice | 398,215 | 0 | 0 |
| Dairy | 672,545 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5,320,916 | 0 | 0 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments: | | | |
| Corn | 2,041,179 | 1,173,772 | 0 |
| Grain Sorghum | 35,504 | 6,987 | 0 |
| Barley | 38,201 | 7,730 | 0 |
| Oats | 22,731 | 7,795 | 2,130 |
| Total Feed Grains | 2,137,615 | 1,196,284 | 2,130 |
| Wheat | 306,345 | 32,708 | 1,140 |
| Upland Cotton | 164,532 | 509,300 | 387,000 |
| Soybeans | 2,171,724 | 2,991,150 | 2,091,942 |
| Rice | 300,204 | 315,070 | 317,500 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 189,953 | 156,292 | 118,220 |
| Honey | 22,624 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5,292,997 | 5,200,804 | 2,917,932 |
| Oilseed Payments: | | | |
| Soybeans | 876,671 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunflower Seed (Oil) | 27,535 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunflower Seed (Non-oil) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flaxseed | 2,435 | 0 | 0 |
| Canola | 10,450 | 0 | 0 |

Production Flexibility, Marketing Loss Assistance, Loan Deficiency, Oilseed, Emergency Disaster, and Noninsured Assistance Payments

Fiscal Years 2001-2003

(Thousands of dollars)

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimate | 2003 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rapeseed | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Mustard Seed | 294 | 0 | 0 |
| Safflower Seed | 3,167 | 0 | 0 |
| Crambe | 268 | 0 | 0 |
| Sesame | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 920,968 | 0 | 0 |
| Noninsured Assistance Payments | 63,598 | 155,500 | 199,000 |
| Prior Crop Deficiency Payment Adjustments | -714 | 0 | 0 |
| Crop Disaster Program: | | | |
| Crop Disaster Payments | 1,840,227 | 94,000 | 0 |
| California Citrus Nursery Losses | 2,154 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida Nursery Stock Losses | 6,013 | 450 | 0 |
| Total Crop Disaster Program | 1,848,394 | 94,450 | 0 |
| Emergency Livestock Assistance | 427,407 | 0 | 0 |
| Crop Disaster Pasture Recovery Program, 2000 | 9,772 | 0 | 0 |
| Pasture Recovery Program, 2001 | 14,177 | 0 | 0 |
| Flood Compensation Program | 20,367 | 25,735 | 0 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed | 5,999 | 7,688 | 0 |
| Livestock Indemnity | 171 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco Payments | 471,154 | 5,000 | 0 |
| Peanut Payments | 118,046 | 0 | 0 |
| Seed Cotton Payments | 184,594 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool and Mohair Payments | 45,845 | 0 | 0 |
| Poult Enteritis Mortality Syndrome | 1,787 | 0 | 0 |
| Apple Market Loss | 95,086 | 75,000 | 0 |
| Quality Loss Payments – Apple and Potato | 0 | 37,916 | 0 |
| Cranberry Market Loss | 19,739 | 0 | 0 |
| California Tri-Valley Market Loss | 18,959 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Payments | $18,984,388 | $9,564,016 | $7,096,585 |

## EXPORT PROGRAMS

**Export Credit Guarantees**. Under the short-term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), CCC guarantees (for up to 3 years) payments due U.S. exporters, or their assignees (U.S. financial institutions), from defaults in payments by foreign banks on export credit sales due to commercial, as well as, noncommercial risks. Facility payment guarantees operate under the general provisions of the GSM-102 program and provide export financing for capital goods and services to improve handling, marketing, processing, storage, or distribution of imported agricultural products. Supplier credit guarantees represent a variation of GSM-102 and are designed to assist U.S. exporters of agricultural commodities who wish to provide relatively short term (up to 180 days) credit directly to foreign buyers.

In FY 1986, an intermediate export credit guarantee program was established under which CCC guarantees payments on export credit with repayment terms up to 10 years (GSM-103). To date, no guarantees have been authorized for periods of more than 7 years.

Total sales registrations in FY 2001 were $3.0 billion for the GSM-102 program, including $226 million for supplier credit guarantees and none for facility guarantees, and $42.3 million for the GSM-103 program. The program level for FY 2003 is estimated to be $4.17 billion for the short-term export credit guarantee program (GSM-102), including $750 million for supplier credit guarantees and $60 million for facilities guarantees. For the intermediate export credit guarantee program (GSM-103), a program level of $57 million is estimated for FY 2003.

The 2003 budget continues to reflect credit reform procedures for Federal credit programs authorized by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. These procedures require that for loans made since 1992, budget authority and outlays for these programs represent estimated subsidy costs, such as estimated claims and administrative expenses, rather than claim disbursements and repayments. The appropriation language also specifies the portion of the requested budget authority to be used for administrative expenses. Budget authority for the subsidy represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cashflows over the lifetime of the credit guarantee. Budget authority and outlays for the subsidies are presented in the Budget in "loan program accounts." All claim disbursement and repayment activity related to loans made in FY 1992 or later appear in a "financing account" and are considered "off-budget" for purposes of estimating the deficit. Budget authority and outlays for pre-FY 1992 portfolios of guarantees and claims are reflected in the budget in "liquidating accounts" and are calculated on a cash basis as before, to represent claim disbursements and borrower repayments.

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

## CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (the 1996 Act) created new programs to address high priority environmental protection goals and authorized CCC funding of nearly all the existing and new conservation programs. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers many of the programs that are financed through CCC, and detailed descriptions of program operations and performance indicators can be found under NRCS elsewhere in these Explanatory Notes.

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

The CRP is mandated by the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Act), and the FY 2001 Agriculture Appropriations Act. The 1996 Act provided that CRP will be funded directly by CCC. New sign-ups are authorized through December 31, 2002, to maintain enrollment of up to 36.4 million acres. Use of conservation and environmental priority areas to target conservation program funding is encouraged. Certain acres retired under the Conservation Farm Option Program are to be considered enrolled in the CRP. There are currently 4 ways farmers and ranchers can participate in the CRP:

- General sign up. Producers with eligible lands compete nationwide for acceptance using an environmental benefits index (EBI) during discrete sign-up periods. Annual payments are based on soil-specific productivity-based rental rates.

- Continuous sign-up. Producers enroll specific practices, primarily conservation buffers, at any time during the year, on a non-competitive basis. Most enrollments are eligible for additional annual incentives of up to 20 percent of the annual rental payment.

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

- Farmable Wetlands Pilot Program (FWPP). Established in 2001 to enroll up to 500,000 acres during 2001 and 2002 in 6 pilot States. Producers may enroll small non-flood-plain wetlands and adjacent uplands on a continuous basis and are eligible for continuous sign-up incentives. Acreage enrolled is not allowed to reduce the acreage enrolled in continuous sign-up or CREP.

In fiscal year 2001, no general CRP sign-up was held and it is assumed that no general sign-up will be held in fiscal year 2002. In 2001, USDA provided a one-year contract extension opportunity for CRP participants with fiscal year 2001-expiring contracts. Another opportunity was announced in January 2002, for contracts expiring in fiscal year 2002, affecting about 1.7 million acres. In fiscal year 2002, 600,000 continuous sign-up and CREP acres are estimated to be enrolled, and in fiscal year 2003, enrollment of 800,000 is estimated. About 20,000 acres were enrolled in the FWPP in fiscal year 2001 and approximately 200,000 acres are estimated for fiscal year 2002. The fiscal year 2003 budget includes a general sign-up in fiscal year 2003 to enroll approximately 1.8 million acres.

Overall, CRP enrollment is assumed to gradually increase from 33.6 million acres at the end of FY 2001 to 36.4 million acres in FY 2005, while maintaining a reserve sufficient to provide for enrollment of 4.2 million acres in continuous sign-up and CREP. In May 2000, continuous sign-up, CREP, and FWPP participants became eligible for additional financial incentives. Designed to boost participation, USDA has allocated $125 million for up-front one-time incentive payments in each of fiscal years 2002 through 2005. Actual incentives for fiscal year 2001 were approximately $80 million.

CUMULATIVE CRP ENROLLMENT
Fiscal Year 2001 through Fiscal Year 2007
(acres in thousands)

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres Enrolled | 33,608 | 34,174 | 34,851 | 35,945 | 36,400 | 36,400 | 36,400 |

**Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).** The 1996 Act authorized the EQIP under the ECARP umbrella to encourage farmers and ranchers to adopt practices that reduce environmental and resource problems. The EQIP is administered by NRCS (lead agency) and FSA, and funded through CCC.

**Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP).** The 1996 Act extended the WRP under the ECARP through the year 2002 with up to 975,000 acres enrolled at any one time. The FY 2001 Appropriations Act increased the cap to 1,075,000. The WRP is administered by NRCS but is funded by CCC.

**Farmland Protection Program (FPP).** The 1996 Act authorized the FPP to reimburse State or local governments for costs incurred in purchasing conservation easements or other interests in land with prime, unique, or other productive soil for the purpose of protecting topsoil by limiting nonagricultural uses of the

land. FY 2002 Appropriations Act authorized $720,000. The FPP is administered by NRCS and funded by CCC.

**Conservation Farm Option (CFO).** The Secretary is required to establish conservation farm option pilot programs for producers of wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice. Only owners or operators with contract acreage enrolled in the agricultural market transition program are eligible for participation. Under the pilot programs, producers shall have the opportunity to receive one consolidated USDA program payment in lieu of separate payments from CRP, WRP, and EQIP. The CFO is funded by CCC and is administered by NRCS.

**Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP).** The Secretary is required to establish WHIP which provides cost-sharing to develop habitat for upland wildlife, wetland wildlife, threatened and endangered species, fish, and other types of wildlife. In fiscal year 2001, $12.5 million was provided from funds made available for the Soil and Water Conservation Assistance Program but designated by the Secretary to be used for WHIP. The WHIP is administered by NRCS and funded by CCC.

**Soil and Water Conservation Assistance.** The Agricultural Risk Protection Act provided $40 million in CCC funds to be available in FY 2001 for financial assistance to farmers and ranchers to address threats to natural resources, comply with Federal and State environmental laws, and make beneficial, cost-effective changes to conserve and improve natural resources. Provisions in the FY 2001 Appropriations Act allowed the Secretary to use $20 million for WHIP and FPP.

**CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FUNDED BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION**

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Level/Budget Authority:** | | | |
| Conservation Reserve Program | $1,654,833 | $1,817,462 | $1,856,098 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 163,341 | 187,000 a/ | 200,000 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 181,835 | 0 | 0 |
| Farmland Protection Program | 17,500 | 720 | 0 |
| Conservation Farm Option Program b/ | 0 | 0 | 62,500 |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program c/ | 12,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Assistance | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Klamath Basin Water Conservation Program | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Yakima Basin Water Conservation Program | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Program Level/Budget Authority | 2,072,009 | 2,005,182 | 2,118,598 |
| **Net Expenditures:** | | | |
| **Financial Assistance:** | | | |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,624,709 | $1,804,278 | $1,856,098 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 92,523 | 100,741 | 150,165 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 130,245 | 110,258 | 57,321 |
| Farmland Protection Program | 6,291 | 6,937 | 5,792 |
| Conservation Farm Option | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Assistance | 0 | 4,050 | 3,240 |
| Klamath Basin Water Conservation Program | 0 | 20,000 | 0 |
| Yakima Basin Water Conservation Program | 0 | 2,000 | 0 |
| Total Financial Assistance | 1,853,768 | 2,048,264 | 2,072,616 |

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FUNDED BY
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Technical Assistance:** | | | |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 32,124 | 16,791 | 0 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 37,989 | 35,530 | 38,000 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 14,275 | 4,300 | 0 |
| Farmland Protection Program | 700 | 72 | 0 |
| Conservation Farm Option Program d/ | 0 | 0 | 6,703 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Assistance | 3,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Technical Assistance | 88,888 | 56,693 | 44,703 |
| **Educational Assistance:** | | | |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 2,902 | 2,537 | 1,646 |
| **Miscellaneous Expenditures:** | | | |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,018 | 0 | 0 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | -177 | 0 | 0 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | -61 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous Expenditures | 780 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Net Expenditures:** | | | |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,657,851 | 1,821,069 | 1,856,098 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 133,237 | 138,808 | 189,811 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 144,459 | 114,558 | 57,321 |
| Farmland Protection Program | 6,991 | 7,009 | 5,792 |
| Conservation Farm Option Program | 0 | 0 | 6,703 |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Assistance | 3,800 | 4,050 | 3,240 |
| Klamath Basin Water Conservation Program | 0 | 20,000 | 0 |
| Yakima Basin Water Conservation Program | 0 | 2,000 | 0 |
| **Grand Total, Net Expenditures** | 1,946,338 | 2,107,494 | 2,118,965 |

a/ The FY 2002 Appropriations Act authorized the use of $13 million for CRP technical assistance.
b/ Through a general provision, funds would not be available to carry out the CFO in FY 2002.
c/ WHIP funds are transferred to NRCS by CCC; therefore, the outlays for the program are reflected by NRCS.
d/ Estimated FY 2003 CFO Program technical assistance may not reflect final FY 2003 funding decisions.

## FARM BILL LEGISLATION

The President's fiscal year 2003 budget proposes to make available additional funding of $73.5 billion over the period from fiscal year 2002 to fiscal year 2011 to support development of a new farm bill to replace the expiring 1996 Act. About $69 billion of this total is anticipated to be made available for CCC funded programs including farm commodity and income support, conservation, export and related programs. The funding total for the new farm bill also will accommodate increased funding to support the Administration's proposals for the Food Stamp Program and the cost of farm savings accounts to provide incentives for producers to better manage the financial risks of year-to-year income fluctuations.

## EMERGENCY AND DISASTER ASSISTANCE

During fiscal year 2001, there were numerous emergency and disaster assistance programs authorized under five different appropriations acts, the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 106-224, the 2001 Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001, P.L. 106-554, and two supplemental appropriations, P.L. 107-20 and P.L. 107-25.

The table below summarizes the provisions of the fiscal year 2001 Agricultural Risk Protection Act, P.L. 106-224, which continues to authorize payments in 2002.

**CCC Emergency and Marketing Loss Assistance Programs**
**Fiscal Year 2002**
**(Dollars in Millions)**

| Items | 2002 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Outlays |
| NAP reform | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| Agricultural Management Assistance | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Pierce's Disease a/ | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| **Total** | 87.1 | 87.1 |

a/ Funding the program was originally provided to another Agency, but the program will be managed by CCC in fiscal year 2002.

The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, and the fiscal year 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554, provided several emergency and disaster assistance programs for producers, which included carryover funding to fiscal year 2002. Programs included are:

**CCC Emergency and Marketing Loss Assistance Program**
**Fiscal Year 2002**
**(Dollars in Millions)**

| Items | 2002 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Estimated Outlays |
| Pasture Recovery Program | 25.7 | 25.7 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed Program | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Quality Loss for Apple & Potato Crops | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| Nursery Stock Losses | .5 | .5 |
| Crop Losses on 2000 crop | 37.0 | 37.0 |
| Quality Losses on 2000 crop | 57.0 | 57.0 |
| **Total** | 165.8 | 165.8 |

The fiscal year 2002 Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-76, provides assistance for the following programs:

**CCC Emergency and Marketing Loss Assistance Programs**
**Fiscal Year 2002**
**(Dollars in Millions)**

| Items | 2002 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Outlays |
| Sugar Donations 1/ | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tobacco Program | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Apple Market Loss Assistance | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| **Total** | 80.0 | 80.0 |

1/ Sugar previously acquired by CCC in the amount of 10,000 tons shall be transferred to the Southern Minnesota Beet Sugar Co-op to compensate sugar producers in Minnesota for losses incurred beyond those that may be compensated under existing programs administered by CCC. This is a donation program.

## OTHER CCC PROGRAMS

**Non-Insured Assistance Program.** The FY 2001 Appropriation Acts made $91.0 million available to producers who suffer losses on crops that were not covered by crop insurance. The Agricultural Risk Protection Act also provided additional assistance in the outyears.

**Agricultural Management Assistance Program.** The Agricultural Risk Protection Act authorized CCC funding of $10 million for 2001 and subsequent years to provide grants to qualified public and private entities for the purpose of educating agricultural producers about the full range of risk management activities, including futures, options, agricultural trade options, agricultural trade options, crop insurance, cash forward contracting, debt reduction, production diversification, farm resources risk reduction, and other risk management strategies. The Secretary delegated authority to NRCS, RMA, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

**Dairy Recourse Loan Program.** The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act postponed the start of the Dairy Recourse Loan Program from January 1, 2001, to January 1, 2002. The fiscal year 2002 Appropriations Act extended the Dairy Price Support Program from January 1, 2002 to May 31, 2002, and repealed all legislative authority for the Dairy Recourse Loan Program.

**Transfers of Funds.** The 2002 Appropriations Act authorizes transfers of funds to other Agencies for various purposes. Transfers completed and potential transfers to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) include:

- APHIS may be transferred funds for emergency programs. The exact sum of the funds transfers is not known; however, $151 million of APHIS transfers for various programs is included in the FY 2002 budget. FY 2002 transfers accomplished through December 2001 include $14 million for the medfly emergency program. An additional $173 million was included in the Fiscal year 2003 budget; however, this funding will be authorized as a separate appropriation.

## CCC NET EXPENDITURES

Commodity Credit Corporation net expenditures for fiscal year 2003 including Farm Bill legislation, are estimated at $18.9 billion, down $2.7 billion from the estimated fiscal year 2002 outlays, including Farm Bill legislation, of $21.6 billion.

The net decrease in projected fiscal year 2003 CCC expenditures mainly reflects the following decreases: $113 million in market loss assistance to farmers and ranchers, $94 million in crop loss assistance, $2.3 billion in loan deficiency payments, $1.6 billion in commodity net lending, $790 million in commodity purchases, and $323 million in Section 416b ocean transportation. These decreases are partially offset by an increase of $44 million in NAP payments and $60 million increase in interest expenditures.

In April 1996, a cap of $275 million for CCC-funded ADP obligations for fiscal year 1997 through 2002 was established by P.L. 104-127, the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. Subsequently, the Agricultural Research, Extension, and the Education Reform Act of 1998 reduced the CCC ADP cap to $193 million. Finally, the fiscal year 1999 Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) again reduced the CCC ADP cap to $188 million. With these cap reductions, and a remaining cap balance of $2 million at the end of fiscal year 2000, only a portion of FSA ADP operating needs were met. Funds were exhausted in fiscal year 2001 for contractor support for software maintenance, telecommunications, help desks, and maintenance costs of existing mission critical systems.

The following table shows CCC net expenditures by commodity and program for fiscal years 2001 through 2003, excluding Farm Bill legislation.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
FY 2001 ACTUAL, FY 2002 AND FY 2003 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES
(Thousands of dollars)

| | FY 2001 ACTUAL | FY 2002 ESTIMATED | FY 2003 ESTIMATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn | 6,296,762 | 3,241,285 | 1,803,262 |
| Grain Sorghum | 478,195 | 205,701 | 202,333 |
| Barley | 216,539 | 96,772 | 84,478 |
| Oats | 35,702 | 14,089 | 7,919 |
| Corn and Sorghum Products | 8,384 | 12,236 | 0 |
| Feed Grains and Products | 7,035,582 | 3,570,083 | 2,097,992 |
| Wheat and Products | 2,921,621 | 1,383,124 | 1,052,696 |
| Rice | 1,422,587 | 1,057,755 | 1,029,269 |
| Upland Cotton | 1,868,443 | 3,656,997 | 1,728,958 |
| Tobacco | 385,800 | -95,422 | -95,747 |
| Honey | 22,609 | -3,009 | 0 |
| Dairy | 1,140,050 | 57,135 | 48,090 |
| Soybeans and Products | 3,321,607 | 3,439,817 | 2,351,535 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 248,326 | 170,167 | 125,152 |
| Sugar | 30,640 | -295,491 | -43,677 |
| Peanuts | 136,305 | -17,269 | 0 |
| Wool and Mohair | 38,282 | -788 | 0 |
| Export Guarantee Program — Liquidating | -422,941 | -392,692 | -384,143 |
| Export Guarantee Program (Subsidy) Account | -1,768,726 | 416,730 | 292,212 |
| Short-Term & Intermediate Export Credit | -13,657 | -17,118 | -21,879 |
| Market Access Program | 95,727 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Export Enhancement Program | 5,492 | 478,000 | 478,000 |
| Foreign Market Development Cooperator | 29,731 | 27,500 | 27,500 |
| Quality Samples Program | 519 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Export Donations - Ocean Transportation | 362,543 | 330,120 | 7,613 |
| Crop Disaster Assistance | 1,848,394 | 94,450 | 0 |
| Non-insured Assistance Program | 60,859 | 149,200 | 190,450 |
| Emergency Livestock Assistance | 427,407 | 0 | 0 |
| Flood Compensation and Pasture Recovery | 44,316 | 25,735 | 0 |
| American Indian\Livestock Indemnity | 6,170 | 7,688 | 0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,657,851 | 1,821,069 | 1,856,098 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 133,237 | 138,808 | 189,811 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 144,459 | 114,558 | 57,321 |
| Conservation Farm Option | 0 | 0 | 6,703 |
| Farmland Protection Program | 6,991 | 7,009 | 5,792 |
| Soil and Water Conservation Assistance Prog. | 3,800 | 4,050 | 3,240 |
| Dairy Options Pilot Program | 1,905 | 15,000 | 2,000 |
| Farm Storage Facility Loan Program | 2,302 | 3,039 | 1,629 |
| Interest | 428,269 | 227,926 | 228,028 |
| CCC Operating Expenses | 4,920 | 5,618 | 5,904 |
| Change in Working Capital | -267,170 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| All Other Commodities | 740,918 | 719,797 | 42,394 |
| Total Net Expenditures, CCC | 22,105,168 | 17,442,086 | 11,625,441 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
FY 2001 ACTUAL, FY 2002 AND FY 2003 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES
(Thousands of dollars)

| | FY 2001 ACTUAL | FY 2002 ESTIMATED | FY 2003 ESTIMATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Net Expenditures, CCC Baseline | 22,105,168 | 17,442,086 | 11,625,441 |
| Farm Bill Legislation: | | | |
| Commodity Programs | 0 | 4,021,000 | 6,745,000 |
| Conservation Programs | 0 | 179,000 | 526,000 |
| Adjusted Total Net Expenditures, CCC | 22,105,168 | 21,642,086 | 18,896,441 |

Commodity Credit Corporation
Available Funds
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003
(In Thousands of Dollars)

| Item | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses | $25,076,910 | $22,088,748 | $17,749,029 |
| CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program Account (permanent, indefinite) | 220,294 1/ | 265,063 | 293,927 |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account (current, definite) | 3,812 2/ | 4,014 | 4,058 |
| CCC Storage Facility Program Account (permanent, indefinite) | 1,902 | 3,025 | 1,600 |
| Total Commodity Credit Corporation | $25,302,918 | $22,360,850 | $18,048,614 |

1/ Excludes downward subsidy re-estimates in fiscal year 2001.
2/ The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act authorized $3.82 million. The fiscal year 2001 Omnibus Appropriations Act legislated a 0.22 percent rescission, resulting in $3.812 million authorized for fiscal year 2001.

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003
(Thousands of dollars)

| | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Direct obligations: | | | |
| 22 | Transportation of things | $375,392 | $330,343 | $18,187 |
| 25.2 | Other services | 368,660 | 134,881 | 105,303 |
| 25.2 | Other services: storage and handling | 75,384 | 86,170 | 85,798 |
| 26 | Supplies and materials: (cost of commodities sold or donated-CCC) | 3,827,418 | 4,732,991 | 3,620,309 |
| 31 | Equipment | 234 | -- | -- |
| 41 | Grants, subsidies, and contributions | 21,274,516 | 13,708,016 | 10,216,926 |
| 43 | Interest and dividends | 460,104 | 307,219 | 385,543 |
| 99 | Subtotal direct obligations | 26,381,708 | 19,299,620 | 14,432,066 |
| | Reimbursable obligations: | | | |
| 22 | Transportation of things: PL 480 ocean transportation | 546,666 | 558,852 | 684,750 |
| 26 | Supplies and materials: (cost of commodities sold or donated - PL 480) | 401,470 | 500,575 | 555,000 |
| 33 | Investments and loans | 8,267,212 | 10,623,935 | 8,844,210 |
| 99 | Subtotal reimbursable obligations | 9,215,348 | 11,683,362 | 10,083,960 |
| 99.9 | Total Obligations | 35,597,056 | 30,982,982 | 24,516,026 |

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows: (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

For fiscal year [200Z] 2003, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed [,pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11)].

[Operations and Maintenance for] Hazardous Waste Management

For fiscal year [2002] 2003, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607(g), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6961.

The first change updates the fiscal year designation of the current, indefinite appropriation to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses sustained.

The second change is proposed to allow CCC to be reimbursed for the current year actual realized losses, in addition to being reimbursed for the most recent actual year realized losses. This would give CCC the flexibility during periods of imminent borrowing authority depletion of receiving reimbursement of actual realized losses incurred to date during the current fiscal year (FY 2003), in addition to the most recent actual fiscal year (FY 2002).

The third change is proposed to remove the portion of the heading that refers to operations and maintenance as the legislation now authorizes use of the funding for operation and maintenance as well as site investigation and cleanup expenses.

The fourth change updates the fiscal year designation for the ceiling on expenditures in connection with CCC's hazardous waste management costs.

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation Act, 2002 | $22,088,748,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 17,749,029,000 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -4,339,719,000 |

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(On basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Change | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement of losses: | | | |
| 2001 actual losses * | $22,088,748,000 | -$22,088,748,000 | 0 |
| 2002 estimated losses | 0 | 17,749,029,000 | $17,749,029,000 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE | 22,088,748,000 | -4,339,719,000 | 17,749,029,000 |

* An addition $1,291,356,000 of fiscal year 2001 losses were reimbursed to CCC during the first quarter of fiscal year 2001 as authorized by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act.

PROJECT STATEMENT

(On basis of appropriation)

| Item | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reimbursement of losses: | | | | |
| Appropriation | $25,076,910,245 | $22,088,748,000 | -$4,339,719,000 | $17,749,029,000 |

Fiscal year 2001 losses were partially reimbursed through the Agricultural Risk Protection Act which authorized the reimbursement of $5,466,000,000 for other market loss assistance payments made in September 2000. Fiscal year 2001 losses were also partially reimbursed through the fiscal year 2002 fourth and fifth continuing resolutions in the amounts of $3,068,336,498 and $1,355,776,592, respectively. The fiscal year 2002 Appropriations Act fully reimbursed the balance of 2001 losses. The appropriation estimate for fiscal year 2003 should fully reimburse CCC for all actual fiscal year 2002 losses.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

Realized Losses, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001

| Item | 2000 | Increases and Decreases | | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support and related programs: | | | | |
| Commodity inventory operations: | | | | |
| Losses or gain (-) on sales | $186,480,484.00 | $429,699,560.0 | (1) | $616.180,044.00 |
| Domestic donations | 44,765,147 | 13.388,870 | (2) | 58,154,017 |
| Export donations | 351,280,334 | 166,111,500 | (3) | 517,391,834 |
| Storage and handling expenses | 56,097,171 | 19,283,232 | (4) | 75.380,403 |
| Transportation expenses | 10,249,048 | 2,974,490 | (5) | 13,223,538 |
| Total commodity inventory operations | 648,872,184 | 631,457,652 | | 1,280,329,836 |
| Loans written off | 41,353,999 | 57,432,230 | (6) | 98,786,229 |
| Producer storage payments | 5,987 | -2,140 | (7) | 3,847 |
| Transfer to others: | | | | |
| Eradication of animal & plant disease (APHIS) | 217,242,718 | 118,283,317 | (8) | 335,526,035 |
| Eradication of animal & plant disease (FS) | 3,197,100 | -3,197,100 | (9) | 0 |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP) | 0 | 12,500,000 | (10) | 12,500,000 |
| Transfer to Apple Loan Program | 0 | 5,000,000 | (11) | 5,000,000 |
| Transfer to Boll Weevil Program | 0 | 6,000,000 | (11) | 6,000,000 |
| RMA/FCIC Transfer | 400,000,000 | -400,000,000 | (12) | 0 |
| Transfers to others | 620,439,818 | -261,413,783 | | 359,026,035 |
| Transfers to others - AID reimbursable | 513,909,069 | -1,027,818,138 | (13) | -513,909,069 |
| Total Transfer to others | 1,134,348,887 | -1,289,231,921 | | -154,883,034 |
| Production flexibility contract payments: | | | | |
| Corn | 2,348,703,027 | -432,734,655 | | 1,915,968.372 |
| Grain sorghum | 256,396,116 | -45,629,935 | | 210,766,181 |
| Barley | 106,581,315 | -17,401,258 | | 89,180,057 |
| Oats | 7,764,258 | -1,651,386 | | 6.112.872 |
| Wheat | 1,336,145.698 | -248,391,720 | | 1,087,753,978 |
| Rice | 431,409,879 | -76,394,350 | | 355,015.529 |
| Upland cotton | 572,686,282 | -90,269,386 | | 482,416.896 |
| Total production flexibility payments | 5,059,686,575 | -912,472,690 | (14) | 4,147,213.885 |
| Deficiency payments (cash): | | | | |
| Corn | 242,220 | -211,517 | | 30,703 |
| Grain sorghum | 6,166 | -6,433 | | -267 |
| Barley | -2,576 | -433 | | -3,009 |
| Oats | 103 | -299 | | -196 |
| Wheat | 21,917 | -32,431 | | -10.514 |
| Rice | 5,726 | -5,726 | | 0 |
| Upland cotton | 450,180 | -480.701 | | -30,521 |
| Extra long staple cotton | 31,811 | -31,811 | | 0 |
| Total deficiency payments (cash) | 755,547 | -769,351 | (15) | -13,804 |
| Marketing loss assistance payments (cash): | | | | |
| Corn | 5,085,963,869 | -2,927,381.602 | | 2,158,582,267 |
| Grain sorghum | 552,091,396 | -316,004,312 | | 236,087.084 |
| Barley | 228,411,047 | -130,951,459 | | 97,459.588 |
| Oats | 16,711,543 | -9,821,058 | | 6,890,485 |

| Item | 2000 | Increases and Decreases | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 2,887,689,584 | -1,662,657,762 | 1,225,031,822 |
| Rice | 927,802,728 | -529,668,405 | 398,134,323 |
| Upland cotton | 1,224,827,803 | -700,089,233 | 524,738,570 |
| Dairy | 122,546,266 | 549,992,315 | 672,538,581 |
| Total marketing loss payments (cash) | 11,046,044,236 | -5,726,581,516 (16) | 5,319,462,720 |
| Other market loss assistance payments (cash): | | | |
| Apple market loss assistance payments | 0 | 95,061,883 | 95,061,883 |
| Cranberry market loss assistance payments | 0 | 19,739,039 | 19,739,039 |
| California Tri-Valley market loss payments | 0 | 18,958,451 | 18,958,451 |
| Total other market loss payments (cash) | 0 | 133,759,373 (17) | 133,759,373 |
| Loan deficiency payments (cash): | | | |
| Corn | 1,229,986,838 | 350,794,483 | 1,580,781,321 |
| Grain Sorghum | 80,682,452 | -58,474,911 | 22,207,541 |
| Barley | 53,131,125 | -25,117,880 | 28,013,245 |
| Oats | 30,742,046 | -12,496,916 | 18,245,130 |
| Wheat | 747,490,719 | -555,145,550 | 192,345,169 |
| Upland Cotton | 414,248,309 | -258,272,935 | 155,975,374 |
| Rice | 278,015,741 | -134,812,121 | 143,203,620 |
| Honey | 0 | 22,624,229 | 22,624,229 |
| Soybeans | 878,900,663 | 921,660,572 | 1,800,561,235 |
| Minor oilseeds: | | | |
| Flaxseed | 8,437,964 | 8,466,113 | 16,904,077 |
| Sunflower seed - oil | 31,399,001 | 63,305,201 | 94,704,202 |
| Sunflower seed - non-oil | 10,672,089 | 5,108,041 | 15,780,130 |
| Canola seed | 40,700,829 | -6,397,136 | 34,303,693 |
| Rapeseed | 114,375 | -77,009 | 37,366 |
| Mustard seed | 461,233 | -461,233 | 0 |
| Crambe oilseed | 552,410 | -167,674 | 384,736 |
| Safflower | 399 | -399 | 0 |
| Total minor oilseeds | 92,338,300 | 69,775,904 | 162,114,204 |
| Total loan deficiency payments (cash) | 3,805,536,193 | 320,534,875 (18) | 4,126,071,068 |
| 1999 Minor Oilseeds Program: | | | |
| Sunflower Seed - Oil | 14,981,394 | -14,965,928 | 15,466 |
| Soybeans (Oilseed) | 437,771,371 | -437,713,494 | 57,877 |
| Flaxseed | 880,889 | -880,889 | 0 |
| Canola Seed | 3,996,876 | -3,994,421 | 2,455 |
| Rapeseed | 17,574 | -17,574 | 0 |
| Mustard Seed | 192,497 | -192,497 | 0 |
| Safflower | 1,991,073 | -1,987,934 | 3,139 |
| Crambe Oilseed | 130,925 | -130,925 | 0 |
| Total 1999 Minor Oilseed | 459,962,599 | -459,883,662 | 78,937 |
| 2000 Minor Oilseeds Program: | | | |
| Soybeans (Oilseed) | 0 | 27,519,891 | 27,519,891 |
| Sunflower Seed - Oil | 0 | 876,613,036 | 876,613,036 |
| Flaxseed | 0 | 2,434,634 | 2,434,634 |
| Canola Seed | 0 | 10,447,443 | 10,447,443 |
| Rapeseed | 0 | 32,907 | 32,907 |
| Mustard Seed | 0 | 294,027 | 294,027 |
| Safflower | 0 | 3,164,438 | 3,164,438 |

| Item | 2000 | Increases and Decreases | | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crambe Oilseed | 0 | 267,927 | | 267,927 |
| Sesame | 0 | 114,618 | | 114,618 |
| Total 2000 Minor Oilseed | 0 | 920,888,921 | | 920,888,921 |
| Total Oilseed Payments | 459,962,599 | 461,005,259 | (19) | 920,967,858 |
| Conservation Reserve Program: | | | | |
| Annual rental payments | 1,521,025,814 | -2,595,260 | | 1,518,430,554 |
| Cost-share assistance payments | 132,667,288 | 39,113,966 | | 171,781,254 |
| Wetland restoration incentive payments | 451,987 | 115,573 | | 567,560 |
| Misaction or misinformation payments | 113,512 | -113,512 | | 0 |
| Riparian buffer incentive payments | 48,071 | 412,550 | | 460,621 |
| Haying and grazing | 0 | -8,115,912 | | -8,115,912 |
| Program cancelled/reduction | 0 | -547,880 | | -547,880 |
| CRP practice incentive payments | 1,840,686 | 28,749,578 | | 30,590,264 |
| CRP signing incentive payments | 8,628,519 | 38,891,692 | | 47,520,211 |
| Technical assistance payments | 39,500,000 | -8,376,429 | | 31,123,571 |
| Total Conservation Reserve Program | 1,704,275,877 | 87,534,366 | (20) | 1,791,810,243 |
| Farmland Protection Program (FPP): | | | | |
| Program payments | 7,037,303 | -746,014 | | 6,291,289 |
| Technical assistance payments | 10,000 | 690,000 | | 700,000 |
| Total FPP program | 7,047,303 | -56,014 | (21) | 6,991,289 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | | | | |
| Program payments | 92,637,239 | -315,664 | | 92,321,575 |
| Educational assistance | 3,409,523 | -487,517 | | 2,922,006 |
| Technical assistance payments | 33,060,000 | 4,929,132 | | 37,989,132 |
| Total EQIP program | 129,106,762 | 4,125,951 | (22) | 133,232,713 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP): | | | | |
| Program payments | 115,160,879 | 17,122,539 | | 132,283,418 |
| Technical assistance payments | 12,012,000 | 2,263,000 | | 14,275,000 |
| Total WRP program | 127,172,879 | 19,385,539 | (23) | 146,558,418 |
| Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA): | | | | |
| Program payments | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Technical assistance payments | 0 | 2,277,000 | | 2,277,000 |
| Total AMA program | 0 | 2,277,000 | (24) | 2,277,000 |
| Soil & Water Conservation Assistance (SWC): | | | | |
| Program payments | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| Technical assistance payments | 0 | 3,800,000 | | 3,800,000 |
| Total SWC program | 0 | 3,800,000 | (25) | 3,800,000 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program (NAP) | 38,354,967 | 25,405,379 | (26) | 63,760,346 |
| Wool and mohair payments | -1,900 | 45,846,701 | (27) | 45,844,801 |
| Upland cotton user marketing payments (cash) | 445,294,425 | -209,536,948 | (28) | 235,757,477 |
| Peanut Marketing Assistance Program | 55,036,586 | 63,004,179 | (29) | 118,040,765 |
| Tobacco Loss Assistance program | 328,000,000 | 143,120,077 | (30) | 471,120,077 |
| Cottonseed Payment Program | 78,748,780 | 105,845,150 | (31) | 184,593,930 |
| Disaster Reserve Flood Compensation Program | 706,144 | -718,599 | (32) | -12,455 |
| Pasture Flood Compensation Program | 0 | 20,359,870 | (33) | 20,359,870 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed | 6,874,391 | -875,645 | (34) | 5,998,746 |

| Item | 2000 | Increases and Decreases | | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livestock Indemnity Program | 979,443 | -774,190 | (35) | 205,253 |
| Livestock emergency assistance | 188,152,749 | 238,817,902 | (36) | 426,970,651 |
| Cost-share burning prickly pear program | 50,271 | -50,271 | (37) | 0 |
| Emerging Markets Program | 13,085,950 | -13,364,816 | (38) | -278,866 |
| Market Access Program (cash) | 96,149,186 | -421,975 | (39) | 95,727,211 |
| Export Enhancement Program (cash) | 817,376 | 4,671,501 | (40) | 5,488,877 |
| Dairy export incentive (cash) | 111,895,274 | -86,934,821 | (41) | 24,960,453 |
| ELS cotton user marketing payments | 329,108 | 458,860 | (42) | 787,968 |
| Foreign Market Development Cooperator Prog. | 9,862,600 | 20,503,590 | (43) | 30,366,190 |
| Quality Samples Program | 615,969 | -97,034 | (44) | 518,935 |
| 1988 Crop disaster payments (cash) | 256 | -256 | (45) | 0 |
| 1989 - 1990 Crop disaster payments | -86,980 | 86,980 | (46) | 0 |
| 1990 -1993 Crop disaster payments | -124,032 | 124,032 | (47) | 0 |
| 1993 Crop disaster - CCC funding | -84,224 | -332,428 | (48) | -416,652 |
| 1994 Crop disaster - CCC funding | -70,109 | -78,361 | (49) | -148,470 |
| Pasture Recovery Disaster Program | 25,466,030 | -9,019,267 | (50) | 16,446,763 |
| California citrus nursery losses | 0 | 2,154,433 | (51) | 2,154,433 |
| Florida nursery losses | 0 | 6,013,204 | (52) | 6,013,204 |
| 1999 N. Carolina Hurricane damage | 0 | 5,413,767 | (53) | 5,413,767 |
| South Carolina Grain Dealers Guaranty Fund | 0 | 2,494,500 | (54) | 2,494,500 |
| Hawaiian assistance for Ag Transportation Coop. | 0 | 7,184,160 | (54) | 7,184,160 |
| Alabama emergency livestock haying & feeding. | 0 | 4,989,000 | (54) | 4,989,000 |
| Montana emergency livestock haying & feeding. | 0 | 299,340 | (54) | 299,340 |
| Poult enteritis mortality syndrome | 0 | 1,787,711 | (55) | 1,787,711 |
| Crop loss disaster assistance program | 1,045,873,648 | 775,007,540 | (56) | 1,820,881,188 |
| TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS (14-56 Above) | 24,785,513,879 | -4,456,073,943 | | 20,329,439,936 |
| Deficiency payments (certificates): | | | | |
| Corn | 16,946 | -16,946 | | 0 |
| Grain Sorghum | 208 | -208 | | 0 |
| Wheat | 275 | -275 | | 0 |
| Total deficiency payments (certificates) | 17,429 | -17,429 | | 0 |
| Ethanol Plant Assistance (certificates) | 80,587 | -80,587 | | 0 |
| TOTAL CERTIFICATE PAYMENTS | 98,016 | -98,016 | (57) | 0 |
| TOTAL, ABOVE CASH/CERTIFICATE | 24,785,611,895 | -4,456,171,959 | | 20,329,439,936 |
| Emergency feed assistance program | 0 | 0 | (58) | 0 |
| Conservation Reserve Program liquidated dam. | 0 | -1,017,615 | (59) | -1,017,615 |
| Marketing loan write-offs: | | | | |
| Corn | 407,108,721 | -187,707,424 | | 219,401,297 |
| Grain Sorghum | 4,364,698 | -3,642,366 | | 722,332 |
| Barley | 1,284,177 | -161,967 | | 1,122,210 |
| Oats | 298,733 | -28,471 | | 270,262 |
| Wheat | 49,319,388 | -20,508,806 | | 28,810,582 |
| Upland Cotton | 816,253,749 | -765,686,699 | | 50,567,050 |
| Rice | 183,019,513 | -32,679,357 | | 150,340,156 |
| Honey | 0 | 5,424,910 | | 5,424,910 |
| Soybeans | 218,172,039 | 39,064,444 | | 257,236,483 |
| Minor oilseeds: | | | | |
| Flaxseed | 515,196 | -238,390 | | 276,806 |

| Item | 2000 | Increases and Decreases | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sunflower seed - oil | 6,434,309 | -918,182 | 5,516,127 |
| Sunflower seed - non-oil | 158,278 | 426,185 | 584,463 |
| Canola seed | 520,968 | -86,545 | 434,423 |
| Mustard seed | 43,684 | -43,684 | 0 |
| Crambe seed | 389,485 | -378,047 | 11,438 |
| Total minor oilseeds | 8,061,920 | -1,238,663 | 6,823,257 |
| Total marketing loan write-offs | 1,687,882,938 | -967,164,399 (60) | 720,718,539 |
| *Assessments:* | | | |
| Sugar | -149,136 | 149,136 | 0 |
| Peanuts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco Marketing | -486,156 | 486,156 | 0 |
| Tobacco Importer | 11,101 | -11,101 | 0 |
| Wool | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mohair | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total assessments | -624,191 | 624,191 (61) | 0 |
| Cotton producer-owned storage and handling charges | 39,914,654 | -39,914,654 (62) | 0 |
| Ocean transportation for Food for Progress and Section 416(b) export donations | 340,377,218 | -77,578,501 (63) | 262,798,717 |
| Dairy Options Pilot Program | 32,412 | 1,872,136 (64) | 1,904,548 |
| Hazardous Waste Management Program | 5,878,286 | -3,238,059 (65) | 2,640,227 |
| World Food Program admin expenses | 33,408,695 | 66,335,400 (66) | 99,744,095 |
| StarLink Seed Corn Purchase Program | 0 | 13,224,840 (67) | 13,224,840 |
| Wheat Gluten/Starch Program | 0 | 24,030,000 (68) | 24,030,000 |
| Bioenegy Program | 0 | 26,428,559 (69) | 26,428,559 |
| Other Program Expense (net) | -50,601,096 | 131,089,153 | 80,488,057 |
| Interest (excluding provision for loss) | 424,221,080 | -111,733,907 (70) | 312,487,173 |
| Provision for Loss on Interest Income | 1,485,945 | 13,470,932 (71) | 14,956,877 |
| Interest (net) | 425,707,025 | -98,262,975 | 327,444,050 |
| Operating expenses (net) | 158,385,352 | 109,637,817 (72) | 268,023,169 |
| Net realized losses | 29,250,554,245 | -5,870,430,245 | 23,380,104,000 |

Minus (-) indicates gain or adjustment to prior year.

The preceding tabular analysis of realized losses covers the difference between the actual 2000 and 2001 losses of the Corporation. The fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-78) provided such amounts as may be necessary to reimburse the CCC for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, in the amount of $33,272,050,862, and the Agricultural Risk Protection Act (P.L. 106-224) also provided for the reimbursement of $5,465,000,000 for losses associated with the fiscal year 2000 market loss assistance program. This restored all unreimbursed 1997, 1998, and 1999 net realized losses, including $88,778,000 in 1997 losses. The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-387) provided such as may be necessary to reimburse CCC for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed. This restored all unreimbursed fiscal year 2000 losses.

A current, indefinite appropriation to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses was enacted by Congress for fiscal year 2000, 2001 and 2002, and this gave CCC the flexibility to request funds as needed from Treasury, up to actual losses recorded for the most recent actual year.

Explanations of increases and decreases in realized losses from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2001 follow:

(1) An increase of $429,699,560 in losses or gain (-) on sales ($186,480,484 in 2000). This increase is attributed to the increase in the loss on sales and certificate redemptions of CCC-owned wheat and feed grains and other commodities. A loss was realized because the CCC book value was less than the sales proceeds value because of lower market prices when the commodities were sold than procured. Losses on certificate redemptions for loans in Fiscal year 2001 were $559,335,969, and CCC inventory sales losses were $56,844,075.

(2) An increase of $13,388,870 in domestic donations ($44,765,147 in 2000). This increase primarily reflects increased donations of nonfat dried milk under Section 416 for the Institutions and Special Donations to Needy Families programs due to higher available CCC dairy inventory, and donations of forfeited sugar.

(3) An increase of $166,111,500 in export donations ($351,280,334 in 2000). This increase primarily reflects a change in commodity mix towards donations of higher cost items and a decrease in donations that increased in unit value. This increase is also due to the implementation of the Global Food for Education Initiative which resulted in $40,061,145 donations in fiscal year 2001.

(4) An increase of $19,283,232 in storage and handling expenses ($56,097,171 in 2000). This increase primarily reflects higher activity for the commercial storage and handling fees of dairy due to the much higher nonfat dry milk in CCC inventory, 1,857 million pounds in inventory at the end of fiscal year 2001 versus 554 million pounds in inventory at the end of fiscal year 2000. The increase also reflects higher activity for the commercial storage and handling of sugar and tobacco due to higher CCC inventory activity as a result of higher loan forfeitures during the fiscal year.

(5) An increase of $2,974,490 in transportation expenses ($10,249,048 in 2000). This increase primarily reflects higher transportation expenses for dairy due to higher CCC inventory stocks of nonfat dried milk and related dispositions.

(6) An increase of $57,432,230 in loans written off ($41,353,999 in 2000). Fiscal year 2001 loan write-offs represent a significant increase from fiscal year 2000. Loans written off for tobacco were high as authorized under the 2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act, which were offset by a reduction in loan write-offs for cotton.

(7) A decrease of $2,140 in producer storage payments ($5,987 in 2000). Producer storage payment decreases reflect residual payments on pre-1996 crops. The implementation of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 suspended the Farmer-Owned Reserve Program effective with the 1996 crops.

(8) An increase of $118,283,317 in transfers to APHIS for animal and plant disease eradication ($217,242,718 in 2000). Numerous transfers were made to APHIS in fiscal year 2001 to fund a portion of the citrus canker, bovine tuberculosis, pseudorabies, and the several emergency eradication programs as authorized by emergency declarations issued by the Secretary.

(9) A decrease of $3,197,100 in transfers to Forest Service (FS) ($3,197,100 in 2000). No transfers were made to FS in fiscal year 2001 to fund emergency program activities.

(10) An increase of $12,500,000 in transfers to NRCS ($0 in 2000). No transfers were made to NRCS in fiscal year 2000 for the WHIP program. The $12,500,000 in transfers during fiscal year 2001 was authorized under the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000.

(11) An increase of $11,000,000 in transfers to the Apple and Boll Weevil funds ($0 in 2000). The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized the use of CCC funds for subsidy for the Apple Loan Program in the amount of $5,000,000 and the Boll Weevil Eradication Program in the amount of $6,000,000.

(12) A decrease of $400,000,000 in transfers to the Risk Management Agency ($400,000,000 in 2000). This emergency funding for financial assistance for crop insurance premium discounts, authorized under Section 1102 of P.L. 105-277, was accrued as a loss in fiscal year 1999. The actual transfer of funds to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation took place in fiscal year 2000. No transfers occurred in fiscal year 2001.

(13) A decrease of $1,027,818,138 in transfers to others - AID reimbursable ($513,909,069 in 2000). An AID accounting transaction was made at the end of fiscal year 2000 and then reversed in fiscal year 2001.

(14) A decrease of $912,472,690 in production flexibility payments ($5,059,686,575 in 2000). The 1996 Act specifies total annual payments for production flexibility contracts from fiscal years 1996 through 2002. The fiscal year 2001 total reflects a net decrease of 18% from fiscal year 2000 with each commodity showing a 16% to 21% lower payment rate.

(15) A decrease of $769,351 in cash deficiency payments ($755,547 in fiscal year 2000). The 1996 Act replaced deficiency payments with production flexibility payments beginning with the 1996 crop. Fiscal year 2001 deficiency payment activity was the result of adjustments made to prior crop year payments.

(16) A decrease of $5,726,581,516 in cash marketing loss assistance payments ($11,046,044,236 in 2000). The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, the 2000 and 2001 Appropriations Acts, and the Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, authorized these payments to provide disaster assistance to producers. The net decrease reflects only one payment in fiscal year 2001 versus two in fiscal year 2000 for feed grains, wheat, upland cotton, and rice.

(17) An increase of $133,759,373 in other cash marketing loss assistance payments ($0 in 2000). The 2001 Appropriations Act authorized these payments to provide disaster assistance to producers.

(18) An increase of $320,534,875 in total cash loan deficiency payments ($3,805,356,193 in 2000). Authorized by the Food Security Act, these payments are made to producers who although eligible to obtain loans, forgo them in exchange for the payment. Commodities eligible for the payments in fiscal year 2001 included: feed grains, wheat, rice, upland cotton, honey, soybeans, and the minor oilseeds. Payments were made for all eligible commodities in fiscal year 2001. The change is due to no 2001 crop loan deficiency payments being accrued as a loss in fiscal year 2001.

(19) An increase of $461,005,259 in total Oilseed Payments ($459,[illegible]599 in 2000). The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized the Secretary to use $5[illegible].000,000 of CCC funds to make payments to producers who were eligible for 2000 marketing assistance loans and LDP's. Adjustments were made to sunflower seed (oil), soybeans (oilseed), canola seed, and safflower in fiscal year 2001 for the 99 minor oilseed program. Additionally, the Agricultural Economic Assistance Act signed on August 13, 2001, directed the Secretary to use $423,510,000 of the CCC funds to make supplemental payments to producers who received a payment under the 2000 oilseed payment program, authorized by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000.

(20) A decrease of $87,534,366 for the Conservation Reserve Program ($1,704,275,877 in 2000). The 1996 Act retains the CRP as part of the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program (ECARP) but changes the funding from direct appropriation to CCC funding effective April 4, 1996. CCC established a total loss of $1,791,810,243 in fiscal year 2001, which primarily reflects the impact of $1,784,634,331 in rental payment liabilities accrued as an expense in fiscal year 2001. The fiscal year 2001 loss also reflects cost share assistance payments of $171,781,254, wetland restoration incentive payments of $567,560, riparian buffer incentive payments of $460,621, misaction or misinformation payments of $0, technical assistance payments of $31,123,571 and incentive payments of $78,110,475. This was partially offset by $8,115,912 in haying and grazing collections and $498,396 in CRP program cancellation reductions. The technical assistance payment made to NRCS were authorized under P.L. 106-387.

(21) A decrease of $56,014 for the Farmland Protection Program (FPP) ($7,047,303 in 2000). The 1996 Act authorized the FPP to reimburse State or local governments for costs incurred in purchasing conservation easements or other interests in land with prime, unique, or other productive soil for the purpose of protecting topsoil by limiting nonagricultural uses of the land. The FPP is administered by NRCS and paid with CCC funds. In fiscal year 2001, program payments of $6,291,289 were made to landowners and technical assistance payments totaled $700,000.

(22) An increase of $4,125,951 for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) ($129,106,762 in 2000). The 1996 Act authorized the EQIP to encourage farmers and ranchers to adopt practices that reduce environmental and resource problems. The EQIP is administered by NRCS and paid through the use of CCC funds. The fiscal year 2001 loss reflects program payments of $92,321,575 including a fiscal year 2000 accrual of $41,980, educational assistance of $2,922,006 and technical assistance payments of $37,989,132 made to NRCS. Actual program payments disbursed in fiscal year 2001 totaled $92,522,759.

(23) An increase of $19,385,539 in Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) payments ($127,172,879 in 2000). The 1996 Act authorized the WRP to provide payment and cost sharing to farmers for returning farmland back into a wetland environment. The WRP is administered by NRCS and paid with CCC funds. The fiscal year 2001 loss reflects $132,283,418 in payments made to producers, including the impact of a reversal of fiscal year 2000 net accruals of $128,493, and a fiscal year 2001 net accrual of $2,166,685 and $14,275,000 in technical assistance . Actual program payments and technical assistance disbursed in fiscal year 2001 totaled $146,520,226.

(24) An increase of $2,277,000 in Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMA) payments ($0 in 2000). Authorized by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, only technical assistance expenditures are reflected for fiscal year 2001.

(25) An increase of $3,800,000 in Soil and Water Conservation Assistance Program (SWC) payments ($0 in 2000). Authorized by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, only technical assistance expenditures are reflected for fiscal year 2001.

(26) An increase of $25,405,379 in Noninsured Assistance Program (NAP) payments ($38,354,967 in 2000). The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-354) expanded crop insurance authorities and provided for NAP where crop insurance coverage is not available. NAP provides assistance for commodities not covered by traditional crop insurance to help reduce financial losses that occur when catastrophic natural disasters cause a loss of production or prevented planting of an eligible crop. The increase is a result of additional funding provided for the 2001 program. Claims of $63,598,405 were paid in fiscal year 2001 consisting of $7,810 for the 1996 program, $24,697 for the 1997 program, $578,762 for the 1998 program, $17,242,466 for the 1999 program, $44,698,989 for the 2000 program, and $1,045,681 for the 2001 program. Total NAP payments for 2001 crops are estimated to total $90,000,000 with the remaining $88,954,319 of payments being made in fiscal years 2002 through 2004.

(27) An increase of $45,846,701 in payments for wool and mohair payments (-$1,900 in 2000). The increase in payments was authorized by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, the 2001 Appropriations Act, and the 2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act, which provided for payments to wool and mohair producers in fiscal year 2001.

(28) A decrease of $209,536,948 in cash upland cotton user marketing payments ($455,294,425 in 2000). These payments are made to domestic users and exporters to keep U.S. cotton competitive in the world markets. Payments are determined by comparing U.S. and foreign prices and are based on actual cotton bales opened by domestic users or exported by exporters. Payments of $235,757,477 were made in fiscal year 2001. Losses include a reversal of an accrual of $8,557,000 which was accrued as a loss in fiscal year 2000 with payments made in fiscal year 2001.

(29) An increase of $63,004,179 in payments for the Peanut Marketing Assistance Program ($55,036,586 in 2000). The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 and the 2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act authorized the use of CCC funds to make payments to producers of quota or additional peanuts to partially compensate the producers for continuing low commodity prices, and increasing costs of production, for the 1999 crop year. To meet this need, CCC created the Peanut Marketing Assistance Program and issued payments to producers based upon multiplying producer actual or "considered produced" quota or additional peanuts times 5% of the 1999 crop year loan rate.

(30) An increase of $143,120,077 in payments for the Tobacco Loss Assistance Program (TLAP) ($328,000,000 in 2000). The Appropriations Act of 2000 directed the use of CCC funds to make payments to States on behalf of persons who suffered a reduction in the quantity of tobacco quota or acreage allotted to farms between the 1998 crop year and the 1999 crop year. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin will distribute the money to eligible growers in accordance with the terms of the 2000 Act. The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, the 2001 Appropriations Act, and the 2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act provided additional assistance to producers to compensate tobacco quota holders and growers.

(31) An increase of $105,845,150 in payments for the Cottonseed Payment Program ($78,748,780 in 2000). The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000, made $100 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds available to provide assistance for the 2000 crop. The 2001 Supplemental

Appropriations Act provided an additional $84,700,000 for supplemental assistance under the Agricultural Risk Protection Act for producers and first-handlers of the 2000 crop of cottonseed that previously received assistance under the Act.

(32) A decrease of $718,599 in Disaster Reserve Flood Compensation Program payments ($706,144 in 2000). This program compensates farmers for the loss of the use of cropland or pastureland that had been subject to continuous flooding. The program was funded by $12 million of DRAP sales proceeds and $30 million of funds authorized by Section 1102, of the fiscal year 1999 Appropriations Act which authorized assistance to producers on a farm who have incurred multi-year losses due to disasters. The gain of $12,455 primarily includes outlays of $3,721 and gross losses of $2,025 offset by a reversal of fiscal year 2000 accruals of $14,480.

(33) An increase of $20,359,870 in Pasture Flood Compensation Program ($0 in 2000). The Pasture Flood Compensation Program was authorized under the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 for $24,000,000. Payments of $20,359,870 were made during fiscal year 2001.

(34) A decrease of $875,645 in American Indian Livestock Feed Assistance ($6,874,391 in 2000). The purpose of the program is to provide emergency financial feed assistance to livestock owners on tribal-governed land affected by a natural disaster. The program was funded by two sources. The program was funded by $12,500,000 of DRAP sales proceeds, of which $3,896,452 in payments were made in 1999, $6,874,391 were made in 2000, and $1,687,164 were made in 2001. Additional funding was provided by the 2001 Appropriations Act which provided $12,000,000. Of these funds, $4,311,582 was outlayed.

(35) A decrease of $774,190 in Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) payments ($979,443 in 2000). 1999 livestock indemnity program payments were made from three phases of the 1999 program; phase 3, phase 4, and contract growers. Fiscal year 2001 payments included $34,194 for phase 3, $33,902 of which is a current year accrual, $746 for phase 4, and $170,131 for contract growers.

(36) An increase of $238,817,902 in livestock emergency assistance ($188,152,749 in 2000). The 2001 Appropriations Act provided $429,752,460, which includes the affect of the .22% rescission, for assistance to livestock producers. Total outlays under this Act were $426,977,185. The remaining outlays were adjustments to prior assistance programs totaling $6,534.

(37) A decrease of $50,271 in cost-share burning prickly pear program ($50,271 in 2000). Authorized by the 1989 Disaster Act, this program was designed to provide emergency feed to livestock in Texas by providing cost-share assistance to burn the thorns from the prickly pear cactus to make it suitable for livestock feed. This decrease represents no losses or adjustments to prior year program years.

(38) A decrease of $13,364,816 for the Emerging Markets Program ($13,085,950 in 2000). The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, as amended, authorizes this program to provide technical assistance to at least three emerging markets per year through 2002. Program payments of $2,309,875 were made in fiscal year 2001.

(39) A decrease of $421,975 in cash payments for the Market Access Program ($96,149,186 in 2000). The Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended, authorizes the CCC to establish and carry out the MAP to help develop, maintain, and expand commercial markets for agricultural products through cost-share assistance to eligible trade organizations that implement a foreign market development program. Fiscal year 2001 payments consisted of fiscal year 1998 program payments of $302,263, 1999

program payments of $24,252,401, 2000 program payments of $69,795,672, and 2001 program payments of $1,360,805.

(40) An increase of $4,671,501 in cash payments for the Export Enhancement Program ($817,376 in 2000). To encourage the commercial sale of United States agricultural commodities in world markets at competitive prices, the Secretary is authorized by the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended, to make available to commercial exporters either CCC cash funds or CCC-owned commodities for bonus payments. Payments of $5,488,325 made in FY 2001 included 2000 and 2001 program payments.

(41) A decrease of $86,934,821 in Dairy Export Incentive cash payments ($111,895,274 in 2000). Fiscal year 2001 activity reflects cash payments of $24,960,453 made to U.S. exporters to meet prevailing world prices for targeted dairy products and destinations. This program, established in fiscal year 1985, requires payments be made in cash or through the issuance of certificates. Bonuses awarded in fiscal year 2001 decreased significantly to $8,488,000 from $78,520,092 in fiscal year 2000.

(42) An increase of $458,860 in ELS cotton user marketing payments ($329,108 in 2000). These payments are made to domestic users and exporters to keep U.S. cotton competitive in the world markets. Payments are determined by comparing U.S. and foreign prices and are based on actual cotton bales opened by domestic users or exported. Payments increased to $787,968 in fiscal year 2001.

(43) An increase of $20,503,590 in the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMDC) ($9,862,600 in 2000). This program uses CCC funds to aid in the creation, expansion, and program maintenance of long-term export markets for U.S. agricultural products. The FMDC is authorized by Title VII of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, and is administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). The program fosters a trade promotion partnership between USDA and U.S. agricultural producers and processors who are represented by nonprofit commodity or trade associations called "Cooperators". Under this partnership, USDA and the Cooperator pool their technical and financial resources to conduct overseas market development activities.

(44) A decrease of $97,034 for the Quality Samples Program ($615,969 in 2000). Under this program, samples of United States (U.S.) agricultural products are provided to foreign importers in order to promote a better understanding and appreciation of their high quality. The program is utilized in markets where the U.S. generally is competitive and has a clear potential for expanding sales.

(45) A decrease of $256 in 1988 crop disaster payments made in cash ($256 in 2000). The decrease indicates that no outlays or accounting adjustments occurred for the 1988 crop disaster program in fiscal year 2001.

(46) An increase of $86,980 in 1989-1990 crop disaster payments (-$86,980 in 2000). Eligible producers who suffered crop losses in 1989 due to damaging weather or related conditions in 1988 or 1989 received disaster payments under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-82). The increase indicates that no outlays or accounting adjustments occurred for this crop disaster program in fiscal year 2001.

(47) An increase of $124,032 in 1990-1993 crop disaster payments (-$124,032 in 2000). No outlays or accounting adjustments occurred for this crop disaster program in fiscal year 2001.

(48) A decrease of $332,428 in 1993 crop disaster - CCC funding (-$84,224 in 2000). The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Relief from the Major, Widespread Flooding in the Midwest Act of

1993, P.L. 103-75, signed August 12, 1993, appropriated funds for 1993 crop losses due to damaging weather and related conditions occurring in 1993. In fiscal year 2001, CCC recorded payment adjustments of $416,657.

(49) A decrease of $78,361 in 1994 crop disaster - CCC funding (-$70,109 in 2000). The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1995, P.L. 103-330, signed September 30, 1994, appropriated funds for 1994 crop losses due to damaging weather or related conditions. The Act also covers 1995 and 1996 orchard crop losses due to freezing conditions in the winter of 1994. and commercial nursery losses due to natural disasters. The gain indicates accounting adjustments or refunds which occurred for this crop disaster program in fiscal year 2001.

(50) A decrease of $9,019,267 for Pasture Recovery Disaster Program ($25,466,030 in 2000). The Pasture Recovery Program (PRP) was authorized under the provisions of section 825 of the fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-78) and Section 806 of the 2001 Appropriations Act. Pasture Recovery provides assistance to owners and operators of pastureland on which livestock is normally grazed that was damaged or destroyed by drought. Fiscal year 2000 payments were $17,958,653 and $23,948,963 payments were made in fiscal year 2001 consisting of $9,772,020 for the 2000 program and $14,176,943 for the 2001 program.

(51) An increase of $2,154,433 for California citrus nursery losses ($0 in 2000). The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act authorized additional compensation to eligible producers of 1999 crop year citrus fruit for losses incurred due to the December 1998 freeze in California.

(52) An increase of $6,013,204 for Florida nursery losses ($0 in 2000). The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act authorized additional compensation to eligible producers of 1999 crop of nursery stock for losses incurred caused by Hurricane Irene in October 1999.

(53) An increase of $5,413,767 for 1999 North Carolina Hurricane damage ($0 in 2000). Section 2101, Chapter 5 of the fiscal year 2001 Military Construction Appropriations, as amended by the 2001 Appropriations Act, provided assistance for the 1999 Crop Hurricane Damage Program. The program provided assistance to producers who incurred reduced value or other losses on their 1999 crop due to a major disaster emergency being declared as a result of Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd or Irene.

(54) An increase of $14,967,000 for transfers to States ($0 in 2000). The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act and the 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act provided for state transfers, less a .22 percent rescission, for assistance in various States. State transfers included: 1) $2,494,500 for the South Carolina Grain Dealers Guaranty Fund, 2) $7,184,160 for assistance to Hawaii for the Agricultural Transportation Cooperative, 3) $4,989,000 to Alabama for emergency livestock haying and feeding activities, and 4) $299,340 to Montana for emergency livestock haying and feeding activities.

(55) An increase of $1,787,711 for Poult Enteritis Mortality Syndrome ($0 in 2000). The 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act provided funding to carry out a program for income losses sustained before April 30, 2001, by individuals who raise poultry owned by other individuals as a result of Poult Enteritis Mortality Syndrome control programs. This program was funded from the Livestock Assistance Program funds authorized under the 2001 Appropriations Act.

(56) An increase of $775,007,540 in crop loss disaster assistance program ($1,045,873,648 in 2000). The fiscal year 2001 Appropriations Act authorized assistance for losses due to damaging weather or related conditions (including losses due to crop diseases and insects) associated with quantity and quality losses for the 2000 crop.

(57) A decrease of $98,016 in payments made in commodity certificates ($98,016 in 2000). All fiscal year 2000 commodity certificate activity reflects accounting adjustments to prior year programming. No adjustments or activity occurred in fiscal year 2001.

(58) No change in emergency feed assistance program ($0 in 2000). Fiscal year 2000 reflects no accounting adjustments to prior program years.

(59) A decrease of $1,017,615 for the Conservation Reserve Program liquidated damages ($0 in 2000). This decrease in collections results in adjustments of $1,017,615 in liquidated damages collected for the 1986 and 1987 programs. Beginning in fiscal year 1988, a separate annual conservation reserve appropriation has been enacted with the funds advanced to CCC. As a result, program costs from the beginning of fiscal year 1988 through April 30, 1996 have been applied, by law, to the direct Conservation Reserve Program appropriation. In fiscal years 1986 and 1987, use of CCC funds was authorized and all losses were charged to CCC.

(60) A decrease of $967,164,399 in marketing loan write-offs ($1,687,882,938 in 2000). The decrease reflects an increase in commodity loans being redeemed with certificates and an increase in 2000 crop market prices for upland cotton, corn, and wheat. Marketing loan write-offs are the result of provisions which allow producers to repay nonrecourse price support loans at less than the full outstanding amount whenever the posed county price (and the adjusted world prices for upland cotton) for the commodity is less than the commodity loan rate. Commodities eligible for the payments in fiscal year 2001 included: feed grains, wheat, rice, upland cotton, soybeans, honey and the minor oilseeds. Due to low market prices, marketing loan write-offs occurred for all eligible commodities in fiscal year 2001.

(61) An increase of $624,191 in assessments (-$624,191 in 2000). Under the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and 1993 and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, certain commodities (sugar and tobacco) have assessment programs which require the producer to pay a fee per unit of production in order to share program costs with the Government. A Presidential proclamation establishing a Tariff Rate Quota on September 13, 1995, specifically excluded cigar tobacco from being subject to the importer Budget Deficit Marketing Assessment (BDMA) and other imported tobacco for which there is not a corresponding domestic BDMA was also excluded from the import BDMA. The 2000 Appropriations Act provided for suspension of sugar marketing assessment collections through fiscal year 2001. No assessments were made in the year.

(62) A decrease of $39,914,654 in cotton producer-owned storage and handling charges ($39,914,654 in 2000). This decrease is attributed to no cotton producer-owned storage and handling charges being recorded in the accounting records for fiscal year 2001.

(63) A decrease of $77,578,501 in ocean transportation costs for Food for Progress and Section 416(b) export donations ($340,377,218 in 2000). The decrease reflects CCC's overall decrease in the metric tonnage shipped.

(64) An increase of $1,872,136 for the Dairy Options Pilot Program ($32,412 in 2000). The 1996 Act authorized the Secretary to conduct a pilot program for one or more agricultural commodities to ascertain whether futures and options contracts can reasonably protect producers from fluctuation in price, yield, and income. Actual program payments and administrative costs in fiscal year 2001 totaled $1,904,548.

(65) A decrease of $3,238,059 for the Hazardous Waste Management Program ($5,878,286 in 2000). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has designated CCC the potentially responsible party for groundwater contamination near four former Corporation grain storage locations. The decrease in fiscal year 2001 reflects a decrease in operations and maintenance losses for this program. Other hazardous waste management costs are being paid for by the USDA Hazardous Waste Management appropriation.

(66) An increase of $66,335,400 for the World Food Program administrative expenses ($33,408,695 in 2000). The increase reflects the World Food Program implementation of the Global Food for Education initiative to support school feeding programs in developing countries.

(67) An increase of $13,224,840 for StarLink Seed Corn Purchase Program ($0 in 2000). These losses reflect outlays for a program authorized during fiscal year 2001 to purchase hybrid corn seed from small corn seed companies.

(68) An increase of $24,030,000 for Wheat Gluten/Starch program ($0 in 2000). In March 1998, the U.S. International Trade Commission sent the President a unanimous determination that wheat gluten was being imported into the United States in quantities which would cause injury to the domestic wheat gluten industry. The President imposed a quota on imports from June 1, 1998 through June 1, 2001 as a safeguard. In November 2000, the U.S. wheat gluten industry filed a request for a two year extension of the import quota to June 1, 2003. During that period, a new rule amending 7 CFR Chapter XIV establishes a temporary two year program to provide direct payments to gluten producers for certain costs incurred in developing new products and markets.

(69) An increase of $26,428,559 for Bioenergy Program ($0 in 2000). On October 31, 2000, USDA announced a new two-year Bioenergy Program, established to help expand markets for agricultural commodities and promote use of biofuels such as ethanol and soy-based diesel. Under this program, CCC makes incentive cash payments to bioenergy companies/producers that increase their purchases of corn, soybean and other commodities to augment ethanol, biodiesel or other biofuel production.

(70) A decrease of $111,733,907 in net interest expense ($424,221,080 in 2000). A decrease in interest expense on interest-bearing borrowings from Treasury and other interest expenditures, partially offset by a decrease in commodity loan interest receipts contributed to the overall decrease in interest expense. The decrease in commodity loan interest was due to fewer commodity loans made and fewer loans repaid. Although fewer loans were repaid, a greater percentage of them were repaid in fiscal year 2001 coupled with a lower commodity loan repayment rate.

(71) An increase of $13,470,932 in the provision for loss on interest income ($1,485,945 in 2000). This increase reflects a correction to the fiscal year 2000 allowance for loss on accrued interest receivables which was understated in fiscal year 2001.

(72) An increase of $109,637,817 in operating expenses (net) ($158,385,352 in 2000). The increase primarily reflects an increase in general overhead expenses.

RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET AUTHORITY

The analysis on the preceding pages of realized losses explains the differences between the actual 2000 and 2001 losses of the Corporation. The 2000 and 2001 losses have been nearly completely reimbursed. Final losses will be calculated subsequent to the completion of the 2001 financial statements. Regardless of whether appropriations made to CCC are to restore losses or are for other purposes, the Corporation must record losses in its books for numerous required purposes, including the computation of capital impairment.

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

| | (Thousands of dollars) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2002 | 2003 | |
| Appropriation (for realized losses) | $22,088,748 | $17,749,029 | a/ |
| Portion applied to CCC debt reduction | -22,088,748 | -17,749,029 | |
| Adjusted Appropriation | --- | --- | |
| Adjustments: | | | |
| Authority to borrow | 17,663,000 | 11,308,000 | |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account | 416,730 | 292,212 | |
| Budget Authority (net) | $18,079,730 | $11,600,212 | |

a/ Reimbursed through current, indefinite appropriation as authorized by the fiscal year 2002 Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-76.

The following tables reflect actual and estimated losses by commodity and program for fiscal years 2000 through 2003.

Fiscal Year 2000 - Actual (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Products | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain(-) or loss on sales | 186.5 | 27.7 | 22.6 | 75.3 | 46.8 | 9.5 | -0.3 | 4.9 |
| Domestic donations | 44.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.8 | -- |
| Export donations | 351.3 | 8.1 | 240.4 | 15.9 | -- | -- | 30.7 | 56.2 |
| Storage and handling | 56.1 | 6.0 | 37.3 | -- | 0.3 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 2.8 |
| Transportation | 10.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.3 | -- |
| Production flexibility payments | 5,059.7 | 2,719.5 | 1,336.1 | 431.4 | 572.7 | -- | -- | -- |
| Loan deficiency payments | 3,805.5 | 1,394.5 | 747.5 | 278.0 | 414.2 | 878.9 | -- | 92.4 |
| User marketing payments | 445.6 | -- | -- | -- | 445.3 | -- | -- | 0.3 |
| Market Loss Assistance payments | 11,046.0 | 5,883.2 | 2,887.7 | 927.8 | 1,224.8 | -- | 122.5 | -- |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,704.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,704.3 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 126.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.5 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 127.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127.2 |
| Other conservation programs b/ | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.0 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed Program | 6.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.9 |
| Crop Disaster payments | 1,045.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,045.6 |
| Livestock Emergency Assistance | 188.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 188.2 |
| Livestock Indemnity | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.0 |
| Foreign Mkt Development Coop | 9.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.9 |
| Quality Samples Program | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.6 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 38.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.4 |
| Dairy export incentive payments | 111.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111.9 | -- |
| Market Access Program | 96.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.1 |
| Export Enhancement Program | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.8 |
| Marketing loan write-offs | 1,687.9 | 413.1 | 49.3 | 183.0 | 816.3 | 218.2 | -- | 8.0 |
| Marketing assessments | -0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -0.6 |
| Other c/ | 2,607.0 | 5.0 | -26.5 | 0.7 | 41.3 | 439.2 | 0.3 | 2,147.0 |
| Total program costs | 28,764.5 | 10,457.1 | 5,294.4 | 1,912.1 | 3,561.7 | 1,548.5 | 327.5 | 5,663.5 |
| Nonprogram costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest (net): | | | | | | | | |
| Support and related | 391.6 | | | | | | | |
| Export Credit Sales | 35.6 | | | | | | | |
| Loss in Interest Income | -1.5 | | | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 60.4 | | | | | | | |
| Total nonprogram costs | 486.1 | | | | | | | |
| Total, net realized losses | 29,250.6 | | | | | | | |

a/ Other commodities include tobacco, soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, sugar, and minor oilseeds.

b/ Other conservation programs include the Farmland Protection Program and the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program.

c/ Other costs include miscellaneous expenses, ocean transportation for export donations, technical assistance for emerging markets, dairy options pilot program, tobacco payments to States, cottonseed payments, oilseeds payments, peanut payments, and depreciation associated with ADP equipment.

Fiscal Year 2001 - Actual (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Products | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain(-) or loss on sales | 616.2 | 38.2 | 14.8 | 172.0 | 331.9 | 47.5 | 2.0 | 9.8 |
| Domestic donations | 58.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.2 | 2.0 |
| Export donations | 517.4 | 33.9 | 247.8 | 27.6 | -- | 2.0 | 48.5 | 157.6 |
| Storage and handling | 75.4 | 5.4 | 30.2 | -- | 0.1 | 2.1 | 18.7 | 18.9 |
| Transportation | 13.2 | | -0.1 | -- | -- | -- | 12.2 | 1.1 |
| Production flexibility payments | 4,147.2 | 2,222.0 | 1,087.8 | 355.0 | 482.4 | -- | -- | -- |
| Loan deficiency payments | 4,126.1 | 1,649.2 | 192.3 | 143.2 | 156.0 | 1,800.6 | -- | 184.8 |
| User marketing payments | 236.5 | -- | -- | -- | 235.8 | -- | -- | 0.7 |
| Market Loss Assistance payments | 5,301.5 | 2,499.0 | 1,225.0 | 398.1 | 524.8 | -- | 672.5 | -17.9 |
| Oilseeds payments | 921.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 876.7 | -- | 44.3 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,792.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,792.8 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 133.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.1 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 146.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 146.5 |
| Other conservation programs b/ | 19.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.5 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed Program | 6.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 |
| Crop Disaster payments | 1,835.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,835.4 |
| Livestock Emergency Assistance | 427.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 427.0 |
| Livestock Indemnity | 0.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.2 |
| Foreign Mkt Development Coop | 30.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.4 |
| Quality Samples Program | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 61.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61.9 |
| Dairy export incentive payments | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 | -- |
| Market Access Program | 95.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.7 |
| Export Enhancement Program | 5.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.5 |
| Marketing loan write-offs | 720.7 | 221.5 | 28.8 | 150.3 | 50.6 | 257.2 | -- | 12.3 |
| Marketing assessments | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Other c/ | 1,734.9 | -12.7 | -4.8 | -2.2 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 1,732.1 |
| Total program costs | 23,047.8 | 6,656.5 | 2,821.8 | 1,244.0 | 1,792.4 | 2,997.6 | 835.3 | 6,700.2 |
| Nonprogram costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest (net): | | | | | | | | |
| Support and related | 283.0 | | | | | | | |
| Export Credit Sales | 29.4 | | | | | | | |
| Loss in Interest Income | 15.0 | | | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 4.9 | | | | | | | |
| Total nonprogram costs | 332.3 | | | | | | | |
| Total, net realized losses | 23,380.1 | | | | | | | |

a/ Other commodities include tobacco, soybeans products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, sugar, and minor oilseeds.

b/ Other conservation programs include the Farmland Protection Program and Soil and Water Conservation Program.

c/ Other costs include miscellaneous expenses, ocean transportation for export donations, technical assistance for emerging markets, dairy options pilot program, base and specialty grant payments to States, cottonseed payments, wool and mohair payments, peanut payments, tobacco payments.

Fiscal Year 2002 - Estimated (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Products | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain(-) or loss on sales | 1,779.1 | 22.4 | 31.0 | 209.2 | 1,327.3 | 69.0 | 0.8 | 119.4 |
| Domestic donations | 121.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.8 | 4.9 |
| Export donations | 888.8 | 37.6 | 385.0 | 38.2 | -- | 42.1 | 53.8 | 332.1 |
| Storage and handling | 86.2 | 9.3 | 21.7 | -- | 34.9 | 3.8 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Transportation | 10.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.1 | 0.1 |
| Production flexibility payments | 3,961.9 | 2,125.7 | 1,041.1 | 342.9 | 452.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Loan deficiency payments | 5,575.8 | 1,196.3 | 33.3 | 315.1 | 880.9 | 2,991.2 | -- | 159.0 |
| User marketing payments | 86.8 | -- | -- | -- | 83.1 | -- | -- | 3.7 |
| Market Loss Assistance Pymts | -0.7 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -- | -0.2 | -- | -- | -- |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,870.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,870.5 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 138.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 138.8 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 112.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 112.4 |
| Other conservation programs b/ | 11.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.1 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed Program | 7.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.7 |
| Crop Disaster Payments | 86.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.1 |
| Foreign Market Development | 27.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.5 |
| Quality Samples Program | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.5 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 155.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 155.5 |
| Dairy export incentive payments | 39.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.1 | -- |
| Market Access Program | 90.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.0 |
| Export Enhancement Program | 478.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 478.0 |
| Marketing loan write-offs | 821.8 | 255.0 | 10.6 | 180.7 | 67.0 | 301.8 | -- | 6.7 |
| Marketing assessments | -41.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -41.4 |
| Other c/ | 1,195.3 | -- | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 1,195.1 |
| Total program costs | 17,504.7 | 3,645.9 | 1,522.7 | 1,086.0 | 2,845.3 | 3,407.8 | 228.5 | 4,768.4 |
| Nonprogram costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest (net): | | | | | | | | |
| Support and related | 259.7 | | | | | | | |
| Export Credit Sales | -21.0 | | | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 5.6 | | | | | | | |
| Total nonprogram costs | 244.3 | | | | | | | |
| Total, net realized losses | 17,749.0 | | | | | | | |

a/ Other commodities and programs include tobacco, soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, sugar, and minor oilseeds.

b/ Other conservation programs include Farmland Protection Program and Soil and Water Conservation Program.

c/ Other costs include miscellaneous expenses, ocean transportation for export donations, dairy options pilot program, technical assistance for emerging markets, flood compensation, bioenergy payments, apple and potato quality loss assistance, and Agricultural Management Assistance Program.

Fiscal Year 2003 - Estimated (millions of dollars)

| ITEM | TOTAL | Feed Grains and Products | Wheat and Products | Rice | Upland Cotton | Soybeans | Dairy Products | All Other Commodities and Programs a/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Program Costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Gain(-) or loss on sales | 1,244.8 | 6.8 | 11.3 | 200.3 | 978.7 | 44.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Domestic donations | 106.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.6 | -- |
| Export donations | 57.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.2 | -- |
| Storage and handling | 85.8 | 5.0 | 25.3 | -- | 43.1 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 2.9 |
| Transportation | 10.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.5 | 0.1 |
| Production flexibility payments | 3,979.7 | 2,135.3 | 1,045.8 | 344.3 | 454.3 | | | |
| Loan deficiency payments | 2,836.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 317.5 | 307.7 | 2,091.9 | | 117.1 |
| User marketing payments | 4.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.3 |
| Conservation Reserve Program | 1,946.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,946.4 |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | 189.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 189.8 |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | 57.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.3 |
| Other conservation programs b/ | 15.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.7 |
| Export Enhancement Program | 478.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 478.0 |
| Marketing Loan Writeoffs | 459.1 | 22.1 | 0.4 | 176.5 | 41.8 | 212.9 | | 5.4 |
| Market Access Program | 90.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.0 |
| Foreign Market Development Cooperative Export | 27.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.5 |
| Quality Samples Program | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.5 |
| Noninsured Assistance Program | 199.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 199.0 |
| Dairy Export Incentive Program | 61.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61.7 | -- |
| Marketing assessments | -43.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -43.7 |
| Other c/ | 68.8 | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 68.7 |
| Total program costs | 11,877.9 | 2,171.3 | 1,083.4 | 1,038.7 | 1,825.5 | 2,353.1 | 242.9 | 3,163.0 |
| Nonprogram costs: | | | | | | | | |
| Interest (net): | | | | | | | | |
| Support and related | 276.3 | | | | | | | |
| Short-term and intermediate export credit sales | -15.1 | | | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 5.9 | | | | | | | |
| Total nonprogram costs | 267.1 | | | | | | | |
| Total, net realized losses | 12,145.0 | | | | | | | |

a/ Other commodities and programs include tobacco, soybean products, blended food products, vegetable oil products, sugar, and minor oilseeds.

b/ Other conservation programs include the Conservation Farm Option Program and Soil and Water Conservation Program.

c/ Other costs include miscellaneous expenses, ocean transportation for export donations, dairy options pilot program, technical assistance for emerging markets, and Agricultural Management Assistance Program.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, [$4,014,000] $4,058,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which $3,224,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses", and of which [$790,000] $834,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

CCC Loans Program Account

| | Guaranteed Loan Levels | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount, 2002 | $3,926,000,000 | $265,063,000 | $4,014,000 |
| Amount, 2003 | 4,225,000,000 | 293,927,000 | 4,058,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Amount | $+299,000,000 | $+28,864,000 | $+44,000 |

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of loan levels, subsidies and administrative expenses)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guaranteed Export Credit Levels | $3,926,000,000 | $+299,000,000 | $4,225,000,000 |
| Guaranteed Export Credit Subsidy | 265,063,000 | +28,864,000 | 293,927,000 |
| Administrative Expenses | | | |
| Transferred to: | | | |
| Foreign Agricultural Service | 3,224,000 | 0 | 3,224,000 |
| Farm Service Agency | 790,000 | +44,000 | 834,000 |
| Total Admin. Expense | $4,014,000 | $+44,000 | $4,058,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guaranteed Export Credit Levels ..... | $3,226,910,000 | $3,926,000,000 | $+299,000,000 | $4,225,000,000 |
| Guaranteed Export Credit Subsidy ....a/ | 220,294,000 | 265,063,000 | +28,864,000 (1) | 293,927,000 |
| Admin. Expenses Transferred to: | | | | |
| FAS ..... | 3,224,000 | 3,224,000 | 0 | 3,224,000 |
| FSA ..... | 588,000 | 790,000 | +44,000 (2) | 834,000 |
| Total, Appropriated, Admin. Expenses ... | 3,812,000 | 4,014,000 | +44,000 | 4,058,000 |
| Total, Appropriation . | $224,106,000 | $269,077,000 | $+28,908,000 | $297,985,000 |

a/ Permanent indefinite authority: This amount is mandatory under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 and is excluded from the requirement for advance appropriations. For this reason, subsidy has been excluded from appropriation language.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(1) A increase of $28,864,000 in the program account subsidy estimate ($265,063,000 available in 2002).

Prior to fiscal year 1992, export credit guarantees were accounted for on a cash basis. Under Credit Reform, authorized by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990), all subsidy costs arising from GSM-102 and GSM-103 commitments made in fiscal year 1992 and beyond are recorded in a separate guarantee loan program account. In addition, subsidy rates will be recalculated annually to reflect updated Treasury interest rates and assumptions regarding defaults and repayments. The subsidy reflects an estimate of the net present value of cash flows over the life of the guaranteed credit. Annual costs to operate and manage the programs are also included in this appropriation account. The change for 2003 reflects a recalculation of subsidy based on new program assumptions, including changes in risk premia, Treasury discount rates, country grades, and program distribution. This recalculation results in a increase of $28,864,000 for the subsidy portion of the Export Credit Guarantee programs.

The program account in fiscal year 2002 will be partially financed from funding derived from the fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 subsidy reestimates.

(2) An increase of $44,000 for FSA administrative expenses ($790,000 available in 2002).

Administrative expenses are transferred to FAS and FSA for making and servicing of export credits. The amount appropriated for FSA administrative expenses has changed only once since fiscal year 1992. The fiscal year 2003 request reflects current pay costs and other personnel and operating costs.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS (FSFL) PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

CCC resumed making farm storage facility loans in fiscal year 2000. Loan levels and subsidy include:

CCC FSFL Program Account

| | Direct Loan Levels | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Amount, 2002 | $125,000,000 | $3,025,000 |
| Amount, 2003 | 125,000,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Amount | 0 | -1,425,000 |

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Loan Levels | $125,000,000 | 0 | $125,000,000 |
| Direct Loan Subsidy | 3,025,000 | -$1,425,000 | 1,600,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct Loan Levels | $81,000,000 | $125,000,000 | | $125,000,000 |
| Direct Loan Subsidy | 1,902,331 | 3,025,000 | -$1,425,000 (1) | 1,600,000 |
| Total Appropriation a/ | 1,902,331 | 3,025,000 | -1,425,000 | 1,600,000 |

a/ Permanent Indefinite authority: This amount is mandatory under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 and therefore is excluded from the requirement for advance appropriations.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(1) A decrease of $1,425,000 in FSFL subsidy estimate ($3,025,000 available in 2002).

Under Credit Reform, authorized by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990), all subsidy costs arising from FSFL loans made in fiscal year 2000 and beyond are recorded in a separate direct loan program account. In addition, subsidy rates will be recalculated annually to reflect updated Treasury interest rates and assumptions regarding defaults and repayments. The subsidy reflects an estimate of the net present value of cash flows over the life of the loan. The decrease in subsidy for fiscal year 2003 reflects the amount needed to support the estimated program level of $125,000,000 due to a decrease in estimated Treasury interest rates used to discount cashflows under credit reform procedures.

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

## STATUS OF PROGRAM

### Introduction

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) carries out operations on a nationwide basis involving many agricultural commodities. These actions have an economic impact on domestic and international markets. The Corporation makes loans on agricultural commodities and may barter agricultural commodities for materials, goods and services. CCC operations, including the purchase, sale, storage, and handling of commodities and materials, involve many different trade practices. The Corporation uses normal trade facilities to the fullest practicable extent in its operations. Such facilities include commercial banks, growers organizations, brokers, exporters, cooperative associations, warehouses, and others.

The CCC has no operating personnel. It relies on USDA employees and facilities of: the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to administer and support operations of the programs financed by the Corporation.

The principal activities carried out by the Corporation involve:

1. Support of farm income and prices
2. Commodity export activities
3. Storage activities
4. Supply and foreign purchase and donation activities
5. Acquisition and disposal activities
6. Conservation activities

### SUPPORT OF FARM INCOME AND PRICES

Purpose of Support Activity. CCC income support is achieved through production flexibility payments, and price support is provided to program participants through nonrecourse loans with and without marketing loan provisions.

Except for some limitations on fruits and vegetables (and wild rice in fiscal years 1998 and succeeding years), producers with production flexibility contracts may plant 100 percent of their total contract acreage to any crop. Eligibility for support loans and production flexibility payments is conditional on continued compliance with conservation and wetland protection requirements, and is limited to the commodities in the following table.

| Production Flexibility Contracts | Nonrecourse Loans | | Recourse Loans |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *With Marketing Loan Provisions* | *Without Marketing Loan Provisions* | |
| Wheat<br>Feed Grains:<br>Corn, Grain Sorghum, Barley, Oats<br>Upland Cotton<br>Rice | Wheat<br>Feed Grains:<br>Corn, Grain Sorghum, Barley, Oats<br>Upland Cotton<br>Rice<br>Honey 3/<br>Soybeans<br>Minor Oilseeds: Sesame Seed Rapeseed, Flaxseed, Canola, Safflower, Crambe Mustard Seed, Sunflower Seed | ELS Cotton<br>Tobacco<br>Peanuts<br>Sugar: 1/<br>Sugar Beets,<br>Sugar Cane | Seed Cotton<br>Sugar: 2/<br>Sugar Beets<br>Sugar Cane<br>Honey<br>Mohair |

1/ If Tariff-Rate Quota (TRQ) is established above 1.5 million short tons at anytime during the year, the loan is nonrecourse.
2/ If TRQ is established at or below 1.5 million short tons, the loan is recourse.
3/ 2000 Crop effective with FY 2001 Appropriations Act and publication of regulations.

Production Flexibility Contract Payments. The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Act) replaced deficiency payments with production flexibility payments beginning with the 1996 crop. These payments remove the link between income support payments and farm prices and replace them with annual fixed but declining payments to participating producers. The 1996 Act specifies total annual payments for production flexibility contracts from 1996 through 2002. Producers on a farm with eligible cropland were able to enroll into these seven year contracts during a one-time sign-up period. Only producers with acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) that either expire or are released early are eligible to enroll at a later date.

Eligible producers receive contract payments for each commodity equal to 85 percent of the commodity contract acreage multiplied by the program payment yield multiplied by the annual payment rate. The annual payment rate for each commodity is determined by dividing the total annual contract payment level by the total annual contract payment quantity. The contract payment quantity is the product of 85 percent of the contract acreage times the program payment yield.

Total production flexibility contract payment levels for each fiscal year were fixed at: FY 1996--$5,570 million; FY 1997--$5,385 million; FY 1998--$5,800 million; FY 1999--$5,603 million; FY 2000--$5,130 million; FY 2001--$4,130 million; and FY 2002--$4,008 million. Further adjustments are made to the spending levels for each respective contract commodity. For wheat, feed grains, and upland cotton, repayments of unearned 1995-crop deficiency payments were added to the fiscal year 1997 spending levels. In fiscal year 2001, total production flexibility contract payments were $4,105.1 million. Of this amount, $4,101.3 million was for crop year 2001 payments, $2.9 million was for crop year 2000 payments, and nearly $1 million was for crop years 1996 through 1999 adjustments.

Previously, annual payments were made no later than September 30 of each of fiscal years 1996 through 1999. For fiscal year 1999, a 50 percent advance payment was made at the option of the owner or producer on December 15 or January 15 of the fiscal year. Under the FY 2000 Appropriations Act, for fiscal year 2000 through 2002 payments, producers either choose to receive production flexibility contract payments as two 50 percent payments or one 100 percent payment at any time during the fiscal year.

**Payments to Producers**
**(Millions of Dollars)**

| Item | 1996 Actual | 1997 Actual | 1998 Actual | 1999 Actual | 2000 Actual | 2001 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | $624.2 | $454.3 | $479.2 | $734.5 | $ 1,560.8 | $ 1,053.5 |
| Feed Grains | 2,896.8 | 2,920.2 | 3,174.5 | 5,648.6 | 11,084.5 | 6,859.9 |
| Wheat | 1,582.1 | 1,247.3 | 1,819.8 | 3,045.4 | 4,970.5 | 2.619.6 |
| Cotton | 605.4 | 580.8 | 642.8 | 1,257.2 | 2,466.1 | 1,171.6 |
| Minor Oilseeds | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 33.9 | 200.2 | 234.3 |
| Honey | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.6 |
| Soybeans | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 924.9 | 2,578.6 | 3,048.4 |
| Dairy | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 200.0 | 122.6 | 672.5 |
| Subtotal | 5,708.5 | 5,202.6 | 6,142.3 | 11,844.5 | 22,983.3 | 13,065.4 |
| Wool and Mohair | 55.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 45.8 |
| Total Payments | 5,764.4 | 5,202.6 | 6,142.5 | 11,844.5 | 22,983.3 | 13,111.2 |

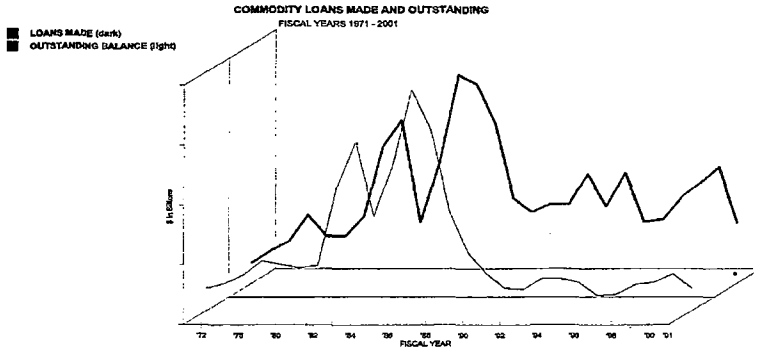
The above table includes production flexibility payments, deficiency payments, loan deficiency payments, marketing loss assistance payments, and oilseed payments.

Actual 2001 Production Flexibility Contract Results:
(figures in thousands except contract acres)

| Commodity | Number of Contract Acres | Number of Farms | Percentage of Payments | CY 2001 Payments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn | 81,740,127 | 1,323 | 46.20% | $1,915,064 |
| Sorghum | 13,563,356 | 366 | 5.08% | 210,692 |
| Barley | 11,055,438 | 231 | 2.15% | 89,045 |
| Oats | 6,499,753 | 548 | 0.15% | 6,108 |
| Wheat | 78,464,094 | 1,023 | 26.23% | 1,086,902 |
| Upland Cotton | 16,238,550 | 178 | 11.63% | 481,794 |
| Rice | 4,140,724 | 25 | 8.56% | 354,758 |
| Total | 211,702,042 | 3,694 1/ | 100.00% | $4,144,363 |

1/ Number of farms do not add because one farm may be included in more than one program commodity.

Commodity Loans - Fiscal Year 2001. Nonrecourse lending is the major price support instrument for producers of wheat, feed grains, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, rice, and minor oilseeds. Sugar processors are eligible for nonrecourse loans if the tariff-rate import quota is established above 1.5 million short tons at any time during the fiscal year. Farmers or processors who agree to comply with each commodity program provision may pledge a quantity of a commodity as collateral and obtain a loan from the CCC. The borrower may repay the loan with interest within a specified period and regain control of the commodity or forfeit the commodity to the CCC with no interest penalty (the CCC has no recourse but to accept the commodity as payment). Nonrecourse loans benefit producers by enabling them to obtain short-term financing at harvest time at subsidized interest rates, thereby reducing the need for producers to sell at harvest time lows.




Marketing loan provisions are an alternative repayment provision for CCC loans for authorized commodities that, when market prices are less than the outstanding loan principal plus interest, allow producers to either: 1) repay the loan at the world price (rice and upland cotton) or posted county price (wheat, feed grains, and oilseeds) or 2) forego taking out a loan but receive marketing loan benefits (the Loan Deficiency Payments). Marketing loan provisions reduce the likelihood of loan collateral forfeitures and enhance market competitiveness for U.S. commodities. In fiscal year 2001, total loan deficiency payments declined over $1 billion from fiscal year 2000 levels, to $5,293.0 million. This amount includes $323.7 million for 2001 crops, $4,962.8 million for 2000 crops, and $6.5 million for 1999 crops.

CCC is authorized to make recourse loans to producers for on-farm storage facilities. However, the CCC Charter Act, as amended, mandates that facility loans be available in areas where the Secretary determines there is a shortage of farm storage. These loans, when available, are carried in the accounts at the unpaid principal balance and are secured by chattel or real estate mortgages. Farm storage facility loans in fiscal year 2001 totaled about $96.1 million. Seed cotton loans are made on a recourse basis during cotton ginning operations. For most commodities, loans are made directly to producers

on the unprocessed commodity through FSA county offices. Support on tobacco and peanuts is carried out through loans to producer associations that, in turn, make support available to producers. Loans may also be made available through cooperative marketing associations for cotton and grains instead of through FSA county offices. In order to more effectively recover the cost of money to CCC, a variable interest rate is charged by CCC on commodity and storage facility loans. Effective with the 1996 crops on May 1, 1996, the initial interest charged to producers by CCC is one percentage point above the rate charged CCC by the U.S. Treasury during the month the loan is disbursed. The average CCC loan interest rate charged by Treasury in fiscal year 2000 was 6.625 percent. In fiscal year 2001, the average monthly interest rate charged CCC was 6.25 percent.

Dollar volume of support extended through loans in fiscal year 2001 totaled $8,267.2 million. Total loan reductions totaled $9,441.7 million, of which cash and certificate repayments totaled $7,528.2 million, loans charged off totaled $720.7 million, acquisitions of commodities totaled $1,085.4 million, and transfers to accounts receivable and other write offs totaled $107.4 million.

**Commodity Loans (thousands of dollars)**

| Commodity | Loans Outstanding SOY | Loans Made | Loan Reductions | Loans Outstanding EOY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feed Grains | $373,038 | $2,489,253 | $2,551,360 | $310,931 |
| Wheat | 331,769 | 424,141 | 432,445 | 323,465 |
| Rice | 172,054 | 648,077 | 624,213 | 195,918 |
| Cotton | 129,172 | 2,141,811 | 2,078,739 | 192,244 |
| Tobacco | 1,544,142 | 114,692 | 948,067 | 710,767 |
| Peanuts | 2,202 | 63,234 | 45,167 | 20,269 |
| Soybeans | 137,182 | 1,586,594 | 1,641,450 | 82,326 |
| Sugar | 356,928 | 735,558 | 1,040,191 | 52,295 |
| Oilseeds | 6,057 | 30,728 | 33,053 | 3,732 |
| Other | 18,026 | 33,124 | 47,005 | 4,145 |
| Total | 3,070,570 | 8,267,212 | 9,441,690 | 1,896,092 |

Purchases. Some commodities are purchased directly from processors. Milk prices are supported through purchases of processed dairy products from processors.

Purchases of dairy products, purchases of wheat and wheat products, corn, oats, peanuts, and vegetable oils for donations and purchases of grains, soybeans, and oilseeds on which loans are also made totaled $3,779.4 million, which is comprised of cash purchases of $1,329.7 million and certificate purchases of $2,449.6 million. Of this amount, $432.6 million was for dairy products.

Noninsured Assistance Program (NAP) - (Crop Loss Protection). The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-354) removed the authority in the Agricultural Act of 1949 for disaster payments, expanded crop insurance authorities, and provided for a NAP program where crop insurance coverage is not available. NAP reduces financial losses that occur when natural disasters result in a loss of production or prevented planting of an eligible crop. Effective with the 1996 crop, the FSA began administering the NAP, and the Secretary is authorized to use CCC funds to carry out the program. Effective with the October 21, 1998, enactment of P.L. 105-277, emergency loans are

not subject to the multiple benefit exclusion, and producers may receive NAP and assistance under the disaster programs identified in Subtitle A of the 1999 Agriculture Appropriations Act. NAP payments in fiscal year 2001 totaled $63.6 million, with offsetting fees collected of $2.7 million. Of this, $0.03 million was for 1996 and 1997 crop; $0.6 million was for 1998 crop, $17.2 million for 1999 crop, $44.7 million for 2000 crop, and $1.0 for 2001 crop year. Total NAP payments for 2001 crops are estimated to total $84.7 million, with the remaining payments to be made in fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

The Agriculture Risk Protection Act (ARPA) of 2000, signed June 20, 2000, provided an additional $91.0 million for NAP payments in FY 2001, and $70 million in FY 2002. However, no payments were made in FY 2001.

Dairy Program. The support program is conducted through the purchase of surplus butter, nonfat dry milk and cheese at prices that enable processors to pay dairy farmers, on average, the support price of milk. The 1996 Act continued the minimum milk support price at $10.35 per cwt. during calendar year (CY) 1996, subsequently reducing it to $10.20 per cwt. in (CY) 1997, $10.05 per cwt. for (CY) 1998, and $9.90 per cwt. for (CY) 1999 through (CY) 2001. Dairy purchases totaled $471.1 million for FY 2000 and $432.6 million for FY 2001. The FY 2001 Appropriations Act extended the price support program to
December 31, 2001, at the $9.90 support level. As under previous law, the Secretary may allocate the rate of price support that minimizes CCC expenditures or other objectives as the Secretary considers appropriate, and determine any price that maximizes CCC cash inventory sales returns.

The FY 2001 Appropriations Act postponed the start of the Dairy Recourse Loan Program from January 1, 2001 to January 1, 2002. The fiscal year 2002 Appropriations Act extended the Dairy Price Support Program from January 1, 2002, to May 31, 2002, and repealed legislative authority for the Dairy Recourse Loan Program.

Sugar Program. The 1996 Act requires the CCC to provide loans to processors of domestically grown sugarcane at a rate of 18.0 cents a pound for raw cane sugar, and domestically grown sugar beets at a rate of 22.9 cents a pound for refined beet sugar, for the 1992 through 2002 crops. Loans are nonrecourse if the tariff-rate import quota (TRQ) is established above 1.5 million short tons, raw value, at any time during the fiscal year. Otherwise, loans are recourse. Processors who forfeit sugar pledged as collateral for a nonrecourse loan will face a penalty of 1 cent per pound for raw cane sugar and 1.07 cents per pound for refined beet sugar. Loans are available beginning October 1 each fiscal year, but all loans must be liquidated by the end of the fiscal year in which the loan was made.

The 1996 Act suspended authority provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for marketing allotments on sugar and crystalline fructose through the 2002 crop. In fiscal year 1996, a non-refundable marketing assessment of 0.1980 cents per pound of raw cane sugar, and 0.2123 cents per pound of refined beet sugar was collected by the CCC on each pound of sugar marketed. In the case of marketings during fiscal years 1997 through 2003, the rates are 0.2475 cents per pound of raw cane sugar and 0.2654 cents per pound of beet sugar.

In fiscal years 2000 and 2001, a total of 1.787 billion pounds of 1999 crop sugar valued at $378.9 million was forfeited to CCC. This consisted of 589.8 million pounds of cane sugar and 1.197 billion pounds of refined beet sugar. On August 1, 2000, the Secretary implemented a fiscal year 2000 Sugar Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Diversion Program to help restore balance to the sugar market. The program

offered sugar beet farmers the choice of reducing 2000 crop year production in exchange for CCC inventory sugar. Producers offer bids that reflect the dollar value of CCC inventory sugar per acre that the producer is willing to accept in exchange for forgoing harvest of a specific number of acres. Each producer had a per acre value cap and each "person" was limited to $20,000 sugar value. The program reduces the amount of sugar in CCC inventory, the amount of sugar forfeitures otherwise expected, and the overall storage cost to CCC. In fiscal year 2000, producers submitted 5,022 acceptable bids to participate in the program. Sugar beet acreage diverted from production totaled 101,833 acres. Total accepted was $105.6 million. On August 31, 2001 the Secretary announced a PIK Diversion Program for 2001 crop year production in exchange for CCC inventory sugar. In fiscal year 2001, producers submitted 4,655 acceptable bids comprising 106,451 acres to participate in the program. Producers, or their assignees, will be notified when the transfer of title occurs.

By reducing the fiscal year 2000 and 2001 harvests, the PIK Program reduced Government inventory costs, alleviated the over-supply of sugar resulting from changes in supply conditions, and consequently strengthened sugar prices.

Grain Reserves. Title III of the Agricultural Act of 1980, as amended, authorizes establishment of a commodity reserve for U.S. foreign food aid activities, titled the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. Commodities authorized for the 4,000,000 metric ton reserve include corn, grain sorghum, and rice in addition to wheat. The Act provides for the replenishment of the reserve and requires that funds for replenishment must be authorized by an appropriations act, but does not set a specific time period for replenishment.

The statute authorizes release of commodities from the Trust for urgent humanitarian relief in disasters of up to 500,000 tons in the case of unanticipated need and allows for the release of an additional 500,000 metric tons of eligible commodities that could have been released but were not released in previous years. The Act also authorizes the Secretary to release eligible commodities from the reserve when supplies are so limited that eligible commodities cannot be made available for programming under P.L. 480. Authority for replenishment of the reserve is currently authorized through 2002. The Act authorizes the use of P.L. 480 funds to reimburse CCC for the release of eligible commodities from the reserve. Reimbursement may be from funds appropriated in subsequent fiscal years. Reimbursement will be based on the lesser of the actual costs incurred by CCC or the export market price of the commodity.

As amended by the Africa: Seeds of Hope Act of 1998, the Act allows the retention and use of funds from P.L. 480 reimbursements to purchase grain to replace supplies released from the reserve. The purchases would be limited to no more than $20 million per year for fiscal years 2000 through 2002. CCC is also authorized to hold funds as well as commodities in the reserve.

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FY 2001

Emergency assistance during fiscal year 2001 was provided under five Appropriation Acts. Each Act is listed separately below with program levels and outlays related to each program identified.

Note that any fiscal year 2000 emergency programs with carry over funding authorized in fiscal year 2001 are excluded from the tables below. This would include amounts for pasture flood compensation and some crop disaster programs with small amounts of carry over funding.

The FY 2000 Agricultural Risk Protection Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-224, continued to provide emergency assistance programs for producers during fiscal year 2001. Assistance included:

**Summary of CCC Emergency Assistance Programs Under P.L. 106-224**
**(Dollars in Millions)**

| Program | Program Level | Outlays |
|---|---|---|
| NAP Reform | 91.0 | 0.0 |
| Agricultural Management Assistance | 10.0 | 2.3 |
| Pierce's Disease 1/ | 7.1 | 0.0 |
| 2000 Oilseed Program | 500.0 | 498.6 |
| Apple Loans | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Boll Weevil Loans | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| 2000 Peanut Market Loss Assistance | 64.1 | 64.1 |
| 2000 Tobacco Market Loss Assistance | 340.0 | 340.0 |
| Wool and Mohair Payments | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| 2000 Cottonseed (1st handlers) | 100.0 | 99.9 |
| Pasture Flood Compensation | 24.0 | 20.4 |
| **Total** | 1,153.3 | 1,042.1 |

1/ Funding originally went to another Agency and CCC received the funding late in FY 2001. Accounts to be established and outlays to occur in FY 2002.

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FY 2001, Continued

The FY 2001 Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-387, provided emergency assistance programs in FY 2001 as follows:

| Summary of CCC Emergency Assistance Programs Under P.L. 106-387 (Dollars in Millions) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Program** | **Program Level** | **Outlays** |
| Livestock Indemnity Program-Contract Growers | 9.1 | 0.2 |
| Dairy Market Loss Assistance III | 675.0 | 672.3 |
| Pasture Recovery Program | 40.0 | 14.2 |
| American Indian Livestock Feed Program | 12.0 | 4.3 |
| Florida Nursery Stock Losses | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| California Citrus Losses | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Vermont Sheep | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Citrus Canker | 58.0 | 57.9 |
| Apple Market Loss | 100.0 | 95.1 |
| Quality Loss Payments/Apple and Potato | 38.0 | 0.0 |
| Livestock Indemnity Program | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Wool and Mohair Payments | 20.0 | 18.7 |
| 2000 Crop year Crop Losses | 1,822.9 | 1,822.9 |
| Quality Losses | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Cranberry Market Loss Assistance | 20.0 | 19.7 |
| South Carolina Grain Dealers | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Hawaii Transportation Assistance | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Tobacco Quota Holder Assistance | 10.0 | 2.8 |
| Tri-Valley Market Loss | 20.0 | 19.0 |
| Livestock Assistance Program | 430.7 | 427.4 |
| Total | 3,289.1 | 3,177.9 |

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FY 2001, Continued

The FY 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-554, provided emergency assistance as follows:

| Summary of CCC Emergency Assistance Programs Under P.L. 106-554 (Dollars in Millions) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Program** | **Program Level** | **Outlays** |
| Poult Enteritis Syndrome Assistance | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Alabama Livestock Assistance | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Montana Transportation for Haying & Grazing | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | 7.3 | 7.1 |

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FY 2001

The FY 2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-20, provided funding for Klamath and Yakima Basins. It also provided funding for Global Food for Education Initiatives, which is excluded from this table.

| Summary of CCC Emergency Assistance Programs Under P.L. 107-20 (Dollars in Millions) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Program** | **Program Level** | **Outlays** |
| Klamath Basin | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| Yakima Basin | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | 22.0 | 0.0 |

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FY 2001

Further assistance was provided in P.L. 107-25, commonly called the Emergency Agricultural Assistance Act of 2001, to agricultural producers faced with economic crisis as follows:

**Summary of CCC Emergency Assistance Programs Under P.L. 107-25**
**(Dollars in Millions)**

| Program | Program Level | Outlays |
|---|---|---|
| Market Loss Assistance | 4,622.2 | 4,640.1 |
| Oilseeds Payments | 423.5 | 422.4 |
| Peanuts Assistance | 54.2 | 53.9 |
| Tobacco Payments | 129.0 | 128.3 |
| Wool and Mohair Payments | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| Cottonseed Assistance | 84.7 | 84.7 |
| Specialty Crops (Base State Grants) 1/ | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| Specialty Crops (Grants for Value of Production) 1/ | 133.4 | 133.4 |
| Commodity Assistance Program 1/ | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| **Total** | 5,499.9 | 5,515.7 |

1/ Payments were made to the States; however, outlays were not recorded in the accounting system as of September 2001. These will be recorded as outlays as the States expend the funds.

Prompt Payment Act Interest Payments. The 1988 Agriculture Appropriations Act (P.L. 100-202) requires CCC to pay a late payment interest penalty on all types of payments, including price support loans if CCC fails to make a payment by the required due date for obligations incurred after January 1, 1988 (payments for the 1988 crop year). Because of this statutory mandate, CCC established payment due dates for farm program payments. Previously, CCC paid interest only on late payments made for the procurement of property or services. Based on provisions in the Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-496), beginning with obligations incurred on or after January 1, 1989 (payments for the 1989 crop year), all CCC payments are subject to provisions of the Prompt Payment Act. Total interest paid on late payments during fiscal year 2001 was $5.972 million, compared to $4.372 million in fiscal year 2000. The increase was due to difficulties experienced by FSA county offices in processing large payment volumes.

## COMMODITY EXPORT ACTIVITIES

The Corporation is authorized to promote the export of U.S. agricultural commodities and products through sales, payments, direct credit, credit guarantees, and the conduct of other activities related to the exportation of commodities. During fiscal year 2001, CCC commercial export credit activities consisted of credit guarantees under the Export Credit Guarantee Program and the Intermediate Export Guarantee Program.

Direct Credit. The short-term export credit sales program (GSM-5) provides financing, on terms not to exceed three years, for the commercial sale of U.S. agricultural commodities from private stocks. Sales are made by U.S. exporters and require an assurance of payment from a U.S. or foreign bank. Repayments are made in U.S. dollars with interest at rates determined by the Corporation. These commercial transactions are authorized under the Corporation's charter authority and section 201 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended by the FACT Act.

From the beginning of the short-term export credit sales program in 1956 through September 30, 2001, sales of agricultural commodities amounted to approximately $9,649.2 million, with an additional $722.9 million in capitalized interest resulting from debt rescheduling. However, there has been no new program activity in fiscal years 1987 through 2001. Amounts outstanding under this program were $350.6 million as of September 30, 2001, which were rescheduled credits. Principal repayments from inception through September 30, 2001, totaled $9,272.9 million, including $13.7 million in fiscal year 2001.

CCC Export Credit Guarantees. There are four CCC export credit guarantee activities: GSM-102, GSM-103, Supplier Credit Guarantees and Facilities Guarantees. The 1996 Act mandates that an annual program level for GSM-102 and GSM-103 at $5.5 billion be made available through fiscal year 2002, but allows flexibility in how much is made available under each program. The Emerging Markets Program under Section 1542 of the FACT Act of 1990 is authorized through 2002. Under this provision, CCC is required to make available not less than $1.0 billion of direct credit or export credit guarantees to emerging markets during fiscal years 1996-2002.

In 1980, CCC instituted the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) under its charter authority. With this program, for a fee, CCC guarantees payments due U.S. exporters under deferred payment sales contracts (up to 36 months) for defaults due to commercial as well as noncommercial risks. The risk to CCC extends from the date of export to the end of the deferred payment period covered in the export sales contract and covers only that portion of the payments agreed to in the assurance agreement. Operation of this program is based on criteria that will assure it is used only where it is determined that it will develop new market opportunities and maintain and expand existing world markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. The program encourages U.S. financial institutions to provide financing to those areas where the institutions would be unwilling to provide financing in the absence of the CCC guarantees. In fiscal year 2001, sales registrations under the GSM-102 program totaled $2,958.6 million.

In 1997, the Supplier Credit Guarantees Program (SCGP), a component of the GSM-102 program, was implemented by CCC under the authority of section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978. These guarantees provide the shortest credit terms with repayments of three to six months. The program facilitates the extension of commercial credit directly to foreign buyers and is intended to promote the importation of consumer-oriented and high value products. In fiscal year 2001, sales registrations of SCGP totaled $226 million.

The Facilities Guarantee Program (FGP), a subsection of the GSM-102 program, has been developed by CCC under the authority of section 1542 of the FACT Act. These guarantees provide credit terms that range from one to ten years. The program provides credit guarantees to support the sale of facilities and/or U.S. goods and services that will facilitate the importation of U.S. agricultural exports to emerging markets. In fiscal year 2001, there were no sales registrations of FGP.

In 1986, the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-103) was implemented by CCC under its charter authority as required by the Food Security Act of 1985. The program is similar to the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102), but provides for CCC guarantees to exporters for commodities sold on credit terms in excess of three years but not more than ten years. The program also provides for adjusting the maximum amount of interest which CCC guarantees to pay under the payment guarantee and permits freight costs to be covered for breeding animals financed under the GSM-103 program. In fiscal year 2001, sales registrations under the GSM-103 program totaled $42.3 million.

U.S. Agricultural Technical Expertise Provided to the Emerging Markets. The 1996 Act authorizes, for each of the fiscal years 1996 through 2002, a program for promoting agricultural exports to emerging markets through the sharing of U.S. agricultural technical expertise. This assistance is provided through teams consisting of agricultural consultants and government officials expert in assessing and making recommendations to improve the food and rural business systems of other countries. The FACT Act, as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act Amendments of 1991, and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, authorizes the use of not more than $10 million in CCC funds annually to support this activity. Program obligations during fiscal year 2001 totaled $10 million. Actual expenditures totaled $2.3 million, which included prior year obligations.

Export Enhancement Program. An export enhancement program was initiated in 1985 under which CCC funds or commodities are made available to exporters as bonuses to make U.S. agricultural products competitive in foreign markets. All sales involving bonus CCC funds or commodities are intended to increase and enhance U.S. agricultural exports above what would have occurred in the absence of the program. Sales are targeted to specific markets to challenge competitors who subsidize their exports. The 1996 Act continues funding for the Export Enhancement Program and establishes the following maximum annual program levels: $350 million for fiscal year 1996; $250 million for fiscal year 1997; $500 million for fiscal year 1998; $550 million for fiscal year 1999; $579 million for fiscal year 2000; $478 million for fiscal years 2002 through 2003. The funding level was reduced at mid-year for fiscal year 2001 only to $50 million to align with actual outlays. Fiscal year 2001 bonus cash payments, including payments from prior year programs, totaled $5.5 million. Actual bonuses awarded in fiscal year 2001 were $6.8 million.

Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). The DEIP operates on a bid bonus system similar to EEP, with cash bonus payments. DEIP programming is carried out at levels which are consistent with the provisions of the Uruguay Round Agreement. The annual maximum expenditures for U.S. dairy export subsidies are: FY 1998 - $158.0 million; FY 1999 - $144.2 million; FY 2000 - $130.4 million; FY 2001 - $116.6 million; FY 2002 - $113.0. Cash payments in fiscal year 2001, including payments from prior year programs totaled $25.0 million. Bonuses awarded in fiscal year 2001 were $8.5 million.

Market Access Program. The Targeted Export Assistance Program was authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985, and was succeeded by the Market Promotion Program under the FACT Act of 1990 and the Market Access Program under the 1996 Act. The program mandates the use of CCC funds or an equivalent value of CCC commodities to encourage the development, maintenance, and expansion of commercial export markets for agricultural commodities through cost-share assistance to eligible trade organizations. An

annual program level of $90.0 million was established by statute for fiscal years 1996-2004. The act prohibits direct MAP assistance for brand promotions to foreign companies for foreign-produced products; or to companies that are not recognized as small business concerns under the Small Business Act, except for cooperatives and non-profit trade associations. Cash payments in fiscal year 2001, including prior year program payments, totaled $95.7 million against agreements totaling $90.0 million.

## STORAGE ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the Corporation in carrying out its storage program are: (1) to help producers finance needed storage facilities on their own farms; and (2) to make efficient use of commercial facilities in the storage of CCC-owned commodities.

Commercial Storage. The Corporation has a Uniform Grain and Rice Storage Agreement through which it makes storage payments to commercial warehouse operators storing grain and rice for CCC in country and terminal elevators. The Corporation has contracts with about 3,175 commercial warehouse operators in 41 States for the storage of Government-owned and loan grain and rice.

The agreements provide for a storage rate covering about 3,400 grain and rice warehouse facilities operating under the agreements. The grain and rice facilities have a total capacity of about 7.7 billion bushels.

The Commodity Credit Corporation uses the offer and acceptance rate system to determine storage and handling rates. Under the offer and acceptance rate system, warehouse operators offer rates at which they will store and handle CCC-owned or loan grain and CCC can either reject or accept those rates. However, producers may be charged a lower rate for grain used as collateral for a CCC loan. The rates remain in effect unless superseded at a subsequent annual renewal date of the agreement. Also, the rates may be lowered by warehouse operators during the contract year. This same system is used for cotton warehouse operators under contract with CCC. The Corporation also has storage contracts with commercial warehouses for other commodities, principally dairy products. Rates are negotiated with individual warehouse operators.

Total storage and handling charges in fiscal year 2001 were $75.4 million. Related transportation costs were $13.2 million.

In accordance with the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, user fees are charged for warehouse examination services of all warehouses licensed under the United States Warehouse Act (USWA). Grain, rice, and cotton warehouses not licensed under the United States Warehouse Act pay contract fees to CCC. However, the collection of an annual contract fee is currently suspended. Net costs to CCC for warehouse inspections were $4.9 million in fiscal year 2001.

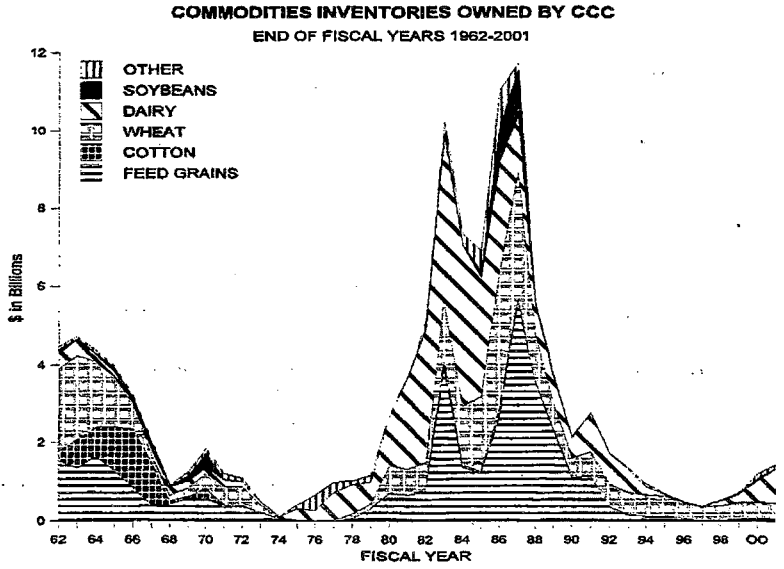
Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (FSFL). The CCC Charter Act authorized the FSFL program so low-cost financing would be available to producers for the construction or upgrade of on-farm storage facilities. CCC made storage facility loans under this authority from 1949 through 1983. CCC stopped making loans in 1983 because studies showed there was enough storage space available for producers' crops. This situation has changed in recent years. From 1996 through 1998, grain production increased by about 8% while storage capacity decreased by about 1%. CCC resumed the FSFL program in mid FY 2000. The cost to the U.S. government (subsidy) is estimated using procedures stipulated by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. For FY 2001, loan obligations totaled about $86 million and subsidy obligations totaled about $1.9 million.

SUPPLY AND FOREIGN PURCHASE ACTIVITIES

The Corporation is authorized to procure agricultural commodities in the U.S. and abroad for U.S. and foreign governmental agencies and entities, pursuant to sections 5(b) and (c) of its Charter Act, and section 4 of the act of July 16, 1943 (15 U.S.C. 713a-9).

ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

The Corporation acquires stocks of various farm products as a result of its support activities. Such acquisitions result from purchases from producers and processors as noted earlier, and collateral acquisitions arising from loan operations. The inventory is substantial. Its acquisition-cost value on September 30, 2001, was $1.1 billion.




Summary of Dispositions. The Corporation has been able to move substantial quantities of farm commodities into useful channels, both at home and abroad. The value (at acquisition cost) of commodities removed from CCC inventories in fiscal year 2001 was $3,831.6 million and sales proceeds were $2,639.9 million, including certificate sales proceeds $1,890.3 million.

The following table shows the value of commodities disposed of during fiscal year 2001:

| Type of Disposition | Fiscal Year 2001 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Cost Value | Proceeds |
| | (thousands of dollars) | |
| Sales for Dollars: | | |
| Domestic | $224,934 | $166,516 |
| Export | 0 | 0 |
| Public Law 480 (export): | | |
| Title I | 70,058 | 70,058 1/ |
| Title II | 398,218 | 398,218 1/ |
| Title III | 3,252 | 3,252 1/ |
| Certificate Redemption: | | |
| Domestic | 2,555,391 | 1,996,056 |
| Export | 0 | 0 |
| Donations: | | |
| Domestic | 58,154 | --- |
| Export | 517,392 | --- |
| Transfers to other Government Agencies: | | |
| Domestic | 2,036 | 2,056 |
| Export | 0 | 0 |
| Inventory Adjustments and Other Recoveries: | | |
| Domestic | 2,162 | 3,715 |
| Subtotal: | | |
| Domestic dispositions | 2,842,677 | 2,168,343 |
| Export dispositions | 988,920 | 471,528 |
| TOTAL DISPOSITIONS: | 3,831,597 | 2,639,871 |

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

EXPLANATION OF DISPOSITIONS

Domestic Commercial Sales. For unrestricted use - Commodities acquired under support can be sold for unrestricted use domestically only at prices which are not below minimums prescribed by law. There are no similar minimums on sales of nonstorables.

For restricted use - Commodities may be sold for restricted uses or outlets at less than the minimums prescribed by law. These uses would include new or by-product uses, peanuts, and oilseeds sold for extraction of oil, commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality, or which are in danger of loss, waste, etc.

Export Commercial Sales. For many years, the Corporation has had authority to sell commodities for export without complying with minimum prices applicable to domestic sales.

CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

The conservation provisions of the 1996 Act simplify existing USDA conservation programs and improve their flexibility and efficiency. The Act also created new programs to address high priority environmental protection goals, and authorizes CCC funding of many of the existing and new conservation programs. The 1996 Act extended the Conservation Reserve Program and Wetlands Reserve Program, and created new initiatives to improve natural resources on America's private lands.

To qualify for market transition payments under basic commodity programs which replace traditional farm subsidies, farm operators must agree to abide by Conservation Compliance and Wetlands Conservation (Swampbuster) provisions in the 1996 Act.

| Program | Administering Agency | Authorized CCC Funding Level | CCC FY 2001 Net Outlays |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservation Reserve Program | FSA | 36.4 million acres (rolling maximum) | $1.658 billion (includes $32.124 million for NRCS and FS technical assistance) |
| Wetlands Reserve Program | NRCS | 1,075,000 acres (rolling maximum) | $144.459 million (includes $14.275 million for NRCS technical assistance) |
| Environmental Quality Incentives Program | NRCS (lead) and FSA | $200 million - FY 1997 - 2002. The FY 2001 Appropriations Act limited funding to $174 million in FY 2001. FY 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act provided an additional $26 million, with $57 thousand rescinded. | $133.237 million [1/] (Includes $37.989 million NRCS technical assistance) |
| Farmland Protection Program | NRCS | See 19g-19. | $6.691 million (Includes $700 thousand for NRCS technical assistance) |
| Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program | NRCS | See 19g-20. | 0 ($12.5 million in CCC funds were transferred to NRCS in FY 2001 for NRCS outlays.) |
| Conservation Farm Option | NRCS | CCC funds of $197.5 million are provided for FY 1997-2002. The FY 2001 Appropriations Act limited new obligations in FY 2001 to $0. | 0 |
| Flood Risk Reduction | FSA | CCC funds- 95% of Production Flexibility Payments for Interested Producers | 0 |

| Program | Administering Agency | Authorized CCC Funding Level | CCC FY 2001 Net Outlays |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soil and Water Conservation Program | NRCS | CCC funds of $20 million authorized in the Agricultural Risk Protection Act. | $3.8 million for technical assistance was transferred to NRCS in FY 2001. |
| Klamath Basin Water Conservation Program | FSA | CCC funds of up to $20 million were provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2001. | $0. Outlays will be made in FY 2002 |
| Yakima Basin Water Conservation Program | FSA | CCC funds of up to $2 million were provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2001. | $0. Outlays will be made in FY 2002 |

1/ 1996 Act requires that outlays for program financial assistance be made in the subsequent year. Therefore, approximately $95 million in CCC fiscal year 2001 outlays relate to fiscal years 1996-2000 financial assistance and fiscal year 2001educational assistance. Funds provided in the FY 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act can be outlayed immediately.

Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program (ECARP). The 1996 Act reforms an existing program, the ECARP, to encompass the existing Conservation Reserve Program, the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, and the Wetlands Reserve Program.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). CRP is re-authorized through the year 2002. Up to 36.4 million acres may be enrolled at any one time, including certain retired Conservation Farm Option Program acres. Owners or operators who entered into a contract before 1995 can terminate contracts on certain acres after giving written notice, provided that the contracts have been in effect for at least five years. Lands with high environmental values are not eligible for early release. The FY 2001 Act authorized the Secretary to enroll 500,000 acres during 2001 and 2002 in a Farmable Wetlands Pilot Program (FWPP), and required that the acreage enrolled not reduce the continuous or Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program acreage. CCC payments in fiscal year 2001 were $1.658 billion, which includes $32.1 million intechnical assistance. In fiscal year 2001, acres were enrolled through a continuous sign-up and the FWPP. A total of approximately 460,000 acres were enrolled. The average annual rental payment for all acres in the CRP is $50 per acre. CRP continuous sign-up acreage which contributes to the USDA Conservation Buffer Initiative, the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, and to the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan is estimated to enroll 4 million acres through 2002. Technical assistance for the sign-up activity was funded in the FY 2001 Appropriations Act.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) is a program which combines the functions of the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Water Quality Incentives Program, the Great Plains Conservation Program and the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program. Livestock-related conservation practices will receive 50 percent of program funding. $174 million in CCC funding was provided for fiscal year 2001in the FY 2001 Appropriations Act. The FY 2001 Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act provided $26 million, of which $57.2 thousand was rescinded, making $199.9 million the total available in FY 2001. CCC paid $92.523 million in EQIP

financial assistance to producers, $2.902 million in educational assistance to provide training to landowners and ranchers, and $37.989 million in technical assistance costs to NRCS in fiscal year 2001.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). The WRP has an enrollment cap of 1,075,000 acres. Program changes provide more flexibility and help landowners work toward a goal of no net loss of wetlands. CCC funded WRP expenditures in fiscal year 2001 were $144.459 million which includes $14.275 million for technical assistance.

Conservation Farm Option (CFO). This is a pilot program for producers of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice with contract acres enrolled in production flexibility contracts under the Agricultural Market Transition Act. Under this program, landowners must agree to forego payments under CRP, WRP, and EQIP. In lieu of these payments, participants will receive an annual payment equivalent to the payments they would have received had the owner/producer participated in the CRP, WRP and/or EQIP. The participants enter into a 10-year contract and adopt a conservation farm plan approved by the Secretary. CCC shall make available the following funding: $15 million in FY 1998, $25 million in FY 1999, $37.5 million in FY 2000, $50 million in FY 2001, and $62.5 million in FY 2002. Total authorized funding is $190 million. The program has not been implemented; therefore, no CCC payments were made in FY 2001.

Farmland Protection Program (FPP). The Farmland Protection Program is a program under which the Secretary will join with state or local governments to purchase conservation easements. Based on voluntary participation, the program applies only to land which farmers want to preserve in agriculture. The Secretary shall not use more than $35 million in CCC funds to carry out this program. Costs for fiscal year 2001 were $6.991 million. The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) provided $10 million for payments using CCC funds for FY 2001. An additional $7.5 million in funds authorized through ARPA was designated for FPP by the Secretary. A total of $17.5 million was available for FY 2001. NRCS provided technical assistance.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP). This program will help landowners improve wildlife habitat on private lands. A total of $50 million in CCC funds shall be available for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 for this program. A transfer of $12.5 million was made to NRCS from funds authorized in ARPA.

Flood Compensation Program. ARPA authorized $24 million of CCC funds in FY 2001, to compensate producers for the loss of cropland or pastureland due to long-term flooding. This program provides assistance for producers who are experiencing losses due to flooding but were not compensated by the Flood Compensation Program authorized by the 1998 Omnibus Appropriation.

Soil and Water Conservation Program. $20 million in CCC funds authorized in ARPA was designated for financial assistance to farmers and ranchers to address threats to natural resources, comply with Federal and State environmental laws, and make beneficial, cost-effective changes to conserve and improve natural resources. NRCS performed technical assistance.

Education and Risk Management Assistance. ARPA authorized CCC funding of $10 million for 2001 and subsequent years to provide grants to qualified public and private entities for the purpose of educating agricultural producers about the full range of risk management activities, including futures, options, agricultural trade options, crop insurance, cash forward contracting, debt reduction, production diversification, farm resources risk reduction, and other risk management strategies. This program was implemented in FY 2001.

Klamath Basin Water Conservation Program. The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2001, P.L. 107-20, authorized financial assistance to eligible producers to promote water conservation in the Klamath Basin, Oregon. $20 million will be provided to producers who did not receive certain expected deliveries of irrigation water with the Klamath Basin during the past crop year and agree to promote water conservation methods in future agricultural activities. Signup for the program was from September 10, 2001, to October 5, 2001. No outlays occurred in FY 2001.

Yakima Basin Water Conservation Program. The FY 2001 Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 107-20, authorized $2 million for financial assistance to eligible producers to promote water conservation in the Yakima Basin, Washington. No outlays occurred in FY 2001.

## FINANCING

Borrowing Authority. CCC operations are financed by borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. The fiscal year 1988 Appropriations Act, P.L. 100-202, increased the statutory borrowing authority to $30 billion. The Corporation reserves a sufficient amount of the borrowing authority to purchase at any time all loans and other obligations held by financial institutions, if any, under the Corporation's programs. As of September 30, 2001, the Corporation had in use $22.550 billion of the $30.0 billion authorized. This left a statutory borrowing authority available of $7.450 billion as of September 30, 2001.

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

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses. During fiscal year 2001, the Corporation received $25,076.9 million which reimbursed the Corporation for the remaining losses for 2000 and $1,291.4 million of losses for 2001 in accordance with the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 for reimbursement of payments to producers participating in the crop year 2000 market loss assistance payments. As of September 30, 2001, unrestored realized losses were as follows:

| Fiscal Year | (Millions) |
|---|---|
| 2001 Unrestored Losses..... | $22,088.7 |
| Total Unrestored Losses..... | $22,088.7 |

These losses are financed by the Corporation's borrowing authority until reimbursed by appropriation.

The FY 2002 Appropriations Act states, "such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realizes losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to Section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961." This wording allows the Corporation to be reimbursed $22,088.7 million for the remaining unrestored 2001 losses in fiscal year 2002.

ADP Expenses and Other Section 11 Activities. Expenses for acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of property which the Corporation owns or in which it has an interest have been treated as program expenses. Such expenses include inspection, classing, and grading work performed on a fee basis by Federal employees or Federal or State-licensed inspectors, and work performed on a contract or fee basis by FSA County Committees. Also, expenses of other Federal and private agencies whose services

are used in the handling of Corporation property are treated as program expenses. Beginning in fiscal year 1992, the FSA, formerly the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), received a direct appropriation under its "Salaries and Expenses" account for operating expenses relating to the Corporation's programs.

Section 161 of the 1996 Act significantly limits the use of CCC funds for operating expenses. CCC no longer has authority to purchase personal property, except within authorized limitations. CCC spending for equipment or services relating to automated data processing (ADP), information technologies or related items (including telecommunications equipment and computer hardware and software, but excluding reimbursable agreements), was limited by the 1996 Act to $170 million in fiscal year 1996, and $275 million for the six-year period including fiscal years 1997 through 2002, unless additional amounts for such contracts and agreements are provided in advance in appropriation acts. The fiscal year 1999 Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277) further reduced funds available from fiscal years 1997 through 2002 to $188 million and limited fiscal year 1999 spending to $65 million. The amount actually obligated in fiscal year 1999 was $47.5 million and $21.6 million in fiscal year 2000. The remaining balance of the $188 million ADP limitation was $2.036 million, which was nearly all obligated for maintenance and operations services in fiscal year 2001, thereby exhausting the ADP cap. The 1996 Act also requires that CCC submit to Congress on a quarterly basis an itemized report of all expenditures over $10,000, excluding program payments.

Section 161 of the 1996 Act also amended section 11 of the CCC Charter Act to limit the uses of CCC funds for reimbursable agreements and transfers and allotments of funds to State and Federal agencies. Starting in fiscal year 1997, total CCC funds used under that section in a fiscal year, including agreements for ADP or information technology management activities, may not exceed the total of such allotments and transfers in fiscal year 1995. CCC Section 11 obligation activities in fiscal year 2000 were $36.2 million against a cap of $36.2 million. Obligations in fiscal year 2001 were $50.8 million, against an effective Section 11 cap of $56.2 million. The Section 11 cap was increased in fiscal year 2001 to include Farm Service Agency loan service fees of nearly $20 million based on 1995 collection computations.

All State and county FSA offices since 1985 have used automated systems to support day-to-day program transactions with customers. FSA continues to be an active partner in the USDA Service Center Modernization Initiative (SCMI). The USDA SCMI will provide one-stop service to customers, with access to multiple agencies which provide high quality service from one location. Over the past several years, the USDA has consolidated and co-located FSA, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and the Rural Development Mission Area (RD) offices at the county level by establishing Service Centers to deliver programs and services more efficiently and at a reduced cost. Approximately 2,600 Service Centers are now in place. However, the disparate, stove-pipe, legacy computer systems of the Service Center agencies, which consisted largely of 1980's and early 1990's technology, had posed a formidable barrier to achieving many of the objectives of the Service Center initiatives.

The inception of the USDA SCMI Information Technology (IT) initiative in 1996/1997, was the starting point for the replacement of FSA's legacy systems and that of other Service Center agencies. From fiscal years 1997-2001, significant progress was made in addressing portions of the outdated, "stove-pipe" technologies. A shared telecommunication system has been installed in 2,522 Service Centers; identical workstations with common office automation software and shareable printers were acquired, as were other devices such as digital cameras, scanners and Global Positioning System (GPS) units. In FY 2000 a solution to acquire and deploy a new platform to replace one of FSA's legacy platforms was funded. This new platform permited connectivity to the Service Center telecommunication system and ensured FSA's ability to continue serving its customers using existing processes and applications while it replaces its legacy software applications with modern, open applications that will operate on existing and future Service Center

equipment. Additional compatible Common Computing Environment (CCE) equipment was also procured for permanent part-time Service Center employees and for all non-service center program, development and support staff. These acquisitions coupled with FSA's rewriting its farm loan portfolio applications will permit FSA to fully remove its two aging platforms and will provide Service Center staff with one workstation to complete their tasks.

In FY 2000 FSA and its Service Center partners established web farms in Kansas City, Fort Collins and St. Louis. In FY 2001 FSA has expanded these web-farms to provide the technical architecture supporting web-oriented services, making the Agency responsive to legislative mandates such as the *Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) of 1998* and the *Freedom to E-File Act of 2000.* These web-farms have facilitated employees to develope ways to leverage the full potential of the Internet and USDA Intranet for program delivery and customer service.

FSA obligated nearly $5.6 million from FY 1998 to FY 2001 for the development and acquisition of software licenses, servers, support and deployment of the Combined Administrative Management System (CAMS). CAMS is the human resources component of the Service Center Shared Information System. It streamlines operations by combining the administrative processes of the Service Center mission areas. CAMS provides automated tools that support human resources processes, provides on-line, real-time access to human resource information to managers, and allows employee self-service for many human resource functions. CAMS has been successfully implemented throughout the Service Center community.

Since fiscal year 1996, FSA has obligated approximately $32.0 million for the acquisition of digital orthophotography (DOQ) for the Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS technology is a part of the common computing environment that resides in the Service Center offices. The use of GIS/DOQ supports data sharing among federal, state, and local agencies. The software and the digitized boundaries, the GIS/DOQ combination replaces the use of hard copy maps to record data such as composition of a farm, files, ownership of tract, reconstitution of a farm, bin sites, highly erodible land designations, allotments and quotas. The DOQ and the GIS data layers can be used electronically for use in spot-checking acreage for the Non-insured Assistance Program, disaster relief, and conservation practice spot-checking. Digital data can be accessed without leaving one's desk, and USDA personnel can print custom maps on demand. The conversion from a paper map environment to a digital environment using GIS was started in FY 2000, and has been implemented in nearly 300 offices.

In FY 2000 the Information Technology Working Group (ITWG) was established to ensure SCMI-IT efforts successfully support business requirements and improve service to its customers. The ITWG capitalizes on the working partnerships among the three Service Center Agencies and the USDA Office of the Chief Information Officer to coordinate and manage the nine inter-dependent projects of the SCMI-IT. The ITWG operates under the general direction of the USDA Chief Information Officer, and in consultation with Agency program and administrative leaders. The nine projects are as follows:

- Common Computing Environment - Provides Service Centers with common and updated information systems.
- Electronic Access Initiative (EAI) - Enables the USDA to move beyond simple internet access to using the World Wide Web as a viable means of doing business.
- Migration Planning - Transfers legacy systems into the new common computing environment so that mission-critical applications and data may be used without interruption.
- Security - Protects the privacy, integrity, accessibility, and reliability of USDA and customer

information, and preventing unauthorized access to USDA systems and networks.

- Geographical Information Systems (GIS) - Provides the Service Centers with access to the data, applications and tools needed to manipulate and analyze digital imagery and maps.
- Telecommunications Strategy - Plans, designs, and manages the telecommunications infrastructure of the Service Centers so that current and future business requirements can be met.
- LAN/WAN/Voice - Enables more prompt and responsive internal and customer service through the installation and operation of a common, nationwide data and voice communications infrastructure.
- Data Management - Establishes a master plan to manage all Service Center data and ensures compliance with physical database standards.
- Interoperability Laboratory (IO Lab) - Responsible for compatibility testing, standards development, standards monitoring, performance measurement, capacity planning, training, and technical assistance for the hardware, software, and communications solutions introduced into the USDA IT environment.

**Summary of CCC Activities for Fiscal Year 1999 through 2001**

| Item | 1999 Actual | 2000 Actual | 2001 Actual |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loan Activity: | | | |
| Loans Outstanding, Beginning of Year | $2,218.7 | $2,440.5 | $3,070.6 |
| Loans Made | 8,357.5 | 9,691.2 | 8,267.2 |
| Loans Repaid | -6,902.7 | -6,322.1 | -5,078.5 |
| Loans Repaid - Certifiates | 0.0 | -635.2 | -2,449.6 |
| Marketing Loans Repaid | -987.9 | -1,687.9 | -720.7 |
| Collateral Acquired | -203.3 | -334.4 | -1,085.4 |
| Write-offs | -30.3 | -41.3 | -98.8 |
| Transfers to Accounts Receivable | -11.5 | -40.5 | -8.6 |
| Loans Outstanding, End of Year | 2,440.5 | 3,070.6 | 1,896.1 |
| Inventory Activity: | | | |
| Inventory, Beginning of Year | 531.2 | 713.4 | 1,203.7 |
| Commodity Purchases | 1,407.1 | 1,448.4 | 1,329.7 |
| Certificates from Loan Redemption | 0.0 | 635.2 | 2,449.6 |
| Collateral Acquired | 203.3 | 334.4 | 1,085.4 |
| Loan Collateral Settlements | 5.7 | 7.0 | 2.4 |
| Processing, Packaging, etc. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 33.1 |
| Storage and Handling | (42.7) | (56.1) | (75.4) |
| Transportation | (5.0) | (10.3) | (13.2) |
| Other Transfers (net) | -0.1 | -38.3 | 12.6 |
| Commodity Cost of Sales | -754.8 | -1,515.3 | -3,256.1 |
| Domestic Donations | -27.8 | -44.7 | -58.1 |
| Export Donations | -665.3 | -351.3 | -517.4 |
| Inventory, End of Year | 713.4 | 1,203.7 | 2,285.0 |
| Direct Cash Payments: | | | |
| Production Flexibility Payments | 5,475.6 | 5,057.0 | 4,105.1 |
| Deficiency Payments a/ | -2.8 | 0.7 | -0.7 |
| Loan Deficiency Payments | 3,360.4 | 6,419.0 | 5,293.0 |
| Marketing Loss Assistance Payments | 3,011.3 | 11,046.7 | 5,454.7 |
| Noninsured Assistance Payments | 53.9 | 37.8 | 60.9 |
| Conservation Reserve Payments | 1,434.6 | 1,510.8 | 1,657.9 |
| Other Conservation Payments | 246.8 | 263.4 | 288.5 |
| Total | 13,579.8 | 24,335.4 | 16,859.4 |
| Commodity Export Activities: | | | |
| CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs | | | |
| (Program Level) | (3,045.3) | (3,081.6) | (3,226.9) |
| (Net Outlays) | -76.6 | -9.2 | -2,191.7 |
| Export Enhancement Program | | | |
| (Program Level) | (1.4) | (1.6) | (5.5) |
| (Net Outlays) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| Market Access Program | | | |
| (Program Level) | (90.0) | (90.0) | (90.0) |
| (Net Outlays) | 113.8 | 96.1 | 95.7 |
| Dairy Export Incentive Program | | | |
| (Program Level) | (145.4) | (78.5) | (8.5) |
| (Net Outlays) | 127.1 | 113.0 | 25.0 |
| Other: | | | |
| Realized Loss | 23,866.8 | 29,250.6 | 23,380.1 |
| Investment in Agricultural Commodities | 3,153.9 | 4,274.3 | 4,181.0 |

a/ Reflects Refunds of Overpayments or Accounting Adjustments

Questions Submitted by Mr. Bonilla

Risk Management Agency

PAYMENTS TO COMPANIES VS. PRODUCERS

Mr. Bonilla: How much was provided to insurance companies for delivery expenses, premiums and other funding during fiscal year 2001? How much did the insurance industry receive in comparison to the farmers?

Response: As reported in the President's Budget, during fiscal year (FY) 2001, reinsured companies received approximately $880.9 million - - $619.9 million for delivery expenses and $261.0 million for underwriting gains. Producers are expected to receive approximately $2.2 billion in net losses - - $3.3 billion in gross losses less $1.1 million for premium paid.

PROFITS AND LOSSES

Mr. Bonilla: The Standard Reinsurance Agreement allows private companies to share in profits with the federal government when loss ratios are good, and in return asks the companies to share in some loss when years are not so good. For the record, please update the underwriting gain and loss table shown in last year's hearing record with 2000 actual and 2001 data.

Response: I would be pleased to update that information. The following table shows the companies' share of any loss or gain during a reinsurance year.

| REINSURANCE YEAR | REINSURED COMPANY SHARE OF NET UNDERWRITING GAIN/(LOSS) |
|---|---|
| 1993 | ($82,060,626) |
| 1994 | 104,150,223 |
| 1995 | 131,281,949 |
| 1996 | 244,868,805 |
| 1997 | 354,463,625 |
| 1998 | 271,188,010 |
| 1999 | 268,686,624 |
| 2000 | 290,884,463 |
| 2001 (est.) | 292,916,800 |

Mr. Bonilla: Have the caps in the SRA on losses been activated? And for maximized profits?

Response: For the caps on losses, no reinsured company has reached the maximum 500 percent loss ratio. Similarly, for maximized profits, no reinsured company has attained a 0 percent loss ratio.

STAFFING PLANS

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appeared in last year's hearing record titled RMA Staffing Plan to include 2002 data.

Response: The passage of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA) has required the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to re-evaluate its hiring plan from previous fiscal years to reflect the changing mission and functions of the Agency. The following is a chart of the 568 staff years allocated to the Agency, the distribution within the organization, the current on-board staff, and the recruitments planned:

(The information follows:)

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
STAFFING PLAN
FISCAL YEAR 2002

| ORGANIZATION | STAFF YEAR ALLOCATION | ON-BOARD STAFF | VACANT | RECRUITMENTS CURRENTLY PLANNED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of the Administrator | 75.8 | 47.0 | 28.8 | 1 Public Affairs Specialist<br>1 Program Assistant<br>1 Board of Director Members<br><br>Of the remaining vacant slots, 10 are reserved for political appointees and 8 are reserved for the new administration to allocate within the organization based on the new functions of ARPA. |
| Research & Development | 164.9 | 154.5 | 10.4 | 1 Senior Actuary<br>5 Economists<br>4 Risk Mgmt. Specialists |
| Insurance Services | 210.0 | 203.2 | 6.8 | 2 Directors - Regional Office (RO)<br>3 Risk Mgmt. Specialists<br>1 Deputy Director - RO<br>1 Risk Management Assistant |
| Risk Compliance | 117.3 | 108.8 | 8.5 | 1 Secretary<br>1 Paralegal Specialist<br>1 Director - Regional Compliance Office<br>1 Automation Clerk |
| TOTAL | 568 | 513.5 | 54.5 | |

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Mr. Bonilla: The Farm Bill unlinked the requirement to carry crop insurance from participation in the farm programs of USDA. Please provide a table showing participation in the program since the 1994 reforms. Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record.

Response: I would be pleased to update that information.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
(Acres in Thousands)

| CROP YEAR | ACRES PLANTED | NET INSURED ACRES | PERCENT INSURED |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1995 | 261,854 | 220,656 | 84.27% |
| 1996 | 275,863 | 156,668 | 56.79% |
| 1997 | 274,516 | 181,035 | 65.95% |
| 1998 | 273,133 | 181,806 | 66.56% |
| 1999 | 269,318 | 196,865 | 73.10% |
| 2000 | 269,700 | 206,420 | 76.54% |
| 2001 | 271,000 | 211,805 | 78.16% |

OBJECT CLASS 25

Mr. Bonilla: For the record please provide a breakout of Object Class 25- Other Services, similar to the table provided in last year's hearing record.

Response: I would be pleased to update that information.

(The information follows:)

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
OBJECT CLASS 25 BREAKOUT
(Dollars in Thousands)

| OBJECT CLASS | | FY 2001 | FY 2002 ESTIMATED | FY 2003 ESTIMATED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25.0 | Other Services | $10,032 | $10,127 | $8,800 |
| 25.1 | Contractual Services Performed by Other Federal Agencies | 2,054 | 4,250 | 2,930 |
| 25.2 | Personnel Related Services | 443 | 1,231 | 1,108 |
| 25.3 | Repair/Maint. of Facilities | 131 | 150 | 125 |
| 25.5 | Agreements/Contracts | 5,132 | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| 25.63 | ADP Process/NITC Costs | 191 | 200 | 200 |
| | Total | $17,983 | $21,958 | $17,163 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please breakdown the Object Class 25.1 expenses in more detail for fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002.

Response: I would be pleased to update that information.

(The information follows:)

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
OBJECT CLASS 25.1 BREAKOUT
(Dollars in thousands)

| SUB-OBJECT CLASS | FY 2001 | FY 2002 ESTIMATED | FY 2003 ESTIMATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25.10 Contractual Services Performed by Other Federal Agencies | $1,207 | $3,359 | $1,996 |
| 25.12 NFC Services - Greenbook | 198 | 208 | 217 |
| 25.13 WCF Equipment Use - Rental | 29 | 32 | 33 |
| 25.17 Design Center Services | 226 | 237 | 249 |
| 25.18 Video and Film Center Services | 390 | 409 | 430 |
| 25.19 Data Banks | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| | $2,054 | $4,250 | $2,930 |

For FY 2001, Object Class (OC) 25.1 - Contract Services performed by Other Government Agencies - included services performed for RMA by Departmental units. These included RMA's portion of shared departmental services, Design Center charges for design and layout of publications, brochures, etc., and Video and Teleconference services for the Agency. The largest single portion of OC 25.1 funds was for the National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) contract for statistical data collection on county level estimates - $1.0 million.

For FY 2002, the amount increased due to expectations of increasing educational programs to small and limited resource farmers, and underserved States, which would require more brochures and publications, and estimation of increasing costs for NASS data.

In FY 2003, the amount estimated has been scaled back due to a decrease in funding through appropriation, but allows minimal funding for ongoing activities through other Departmental offices.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide for the record, the outline of any legislative proposal you anticipate submitting this year.

Response: The FY 2003 President's Budget reflects a proposal to cap underwriting gains.

- The Administration believes that improvements should be made in the risk-sharing arrangements between the government and the private insurance companies. To achieve this, the budget proposes to cap the underwriting gains received by the companies to 12.5 percent of the companies retained premium for the year.
- The proposal's aim is to continue to provide incentives to the insurance companies to participate in the crop insurance program, but with some constraints on excess profits.
- Collectively, the insurance companies may realize $249 million in underwriting gains under this proposal, while the government could save $115 million annually.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COSTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing all costs related to computer and software spending for fiscal years 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS
(Dollars in Thousands)

| Information Technology Investments | Fiscal Year 2001 | Fiscal Year 2002 | Fiscal Year 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Management System..... | $1,439 | $1,129 | $ 829 |
| Corporate Insurance Info System... | 5,421 | 3,894 | 3,094 |
| Infrastructure Modernization..... | 4,440 | 6,743 | 6,193 |
| Program Expansion..... | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Infrastructure Assurance (security) | 0 | 268 | 268 |
| Total | $12,800 | $12,034 | $10,384 |

The Corporate Insurance Info System (CIIS) and the Infrastructure Modernization are the largest portions of the IT funding. CIIS involves all of the corporate data systems, including reinsurance company data which is received, edited, and incorporated into the data information made available to companies and all users of the data system. All of RMA's crop experience data is on this system. This system interfaces with the Financial Management System (FMS) which holds all of RMA/FCIC financial records and transactions. FMS receives premium payments and pays indemnities to producers, and reinsurance company escrow payments and administrative reimbursement.

The funds for Program Expansion were set aside for a specific project, which was unfunded in FY 2001 and will not be funded in FY's 2002 and 2003.

PROGRAM DELIVERY

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of counties by name and by state that did not have active agent delivery in the last year.

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

COUNTIES WITH CROP PROGRAMS BUT NO PARTICIPATION
Crop Year 2001

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | Coosa | COLORADO | Archuleta |
| | Jefferson | | Chaffee |
| | Walker | | Clear Creek |
| | | | Custer |
| ALASKA | Anchorage | | Eagle |
| | Kenai Peninsula | | Fremont |
| | Valdez-Cordova | | Garfield |
| | | | Gilpin |
| ARIZONA | Apache | | Grand |
| | Coconino | | Gunnison |
| | Gila | | Hinsdale |
| | Navajo | | Huerfano |
| | Santa Cruz | | Jackson |
| | | | Lake |
| ARKANSAS | Baxter | | Mineral |
| | Boone | | Ouray |
| | Calhoun | | Park |
| | Carroll | | Pitkin |
| | Fulton | | San Juan |
| | Garland | | Summit |
| | Izard | | Teller |
| | Marion | | |
| | Newton | FLORIDA | Bay |
| | Ouachita | | Franklin |
| | Polk | | Gulf |
| | Saline | | |
| | Scott | GEORGIA | Barrow |
| | Searcy | | Camden |
| | Union | | Chattahoochee |
| | | | Clayton |
| CALIFORNIA | Alpine | | Cobb |
| | Del Norte | | De Kalb |
| | Inyo | | Glynn |
| | Mariposa | | Harris |
| | Plumas | | Heard |
| | San Francisco | | Jones |
| | Sierra | | Lincoln |
| | Trinity | | McIntosh |
| | Tuolumne | | Muscogee |
| | | | Paulding |
| | | | Rockdale |
| | | | Taliaferro |
| | | | Towns |
| | | | Troup |

COUNTIES WITH CROP PROGRAMS BUT NO PARTICIPATION
Crop Year 2001

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| IDAHO | Boise | MISSOURI | McDonald |
| | Bonner | | Oregon |
| | Lemhi | | Ozark |
| | Shoshone | | Reynolds |
| | | | Shannon |
| KENTUCKY | Bell | | St. Louis City |
| | Knott | | Stone |
| | Letcher | | Taney |
| | Martin | | Texas |
| | Pike | | Washington |
| LOUISIANA | Bienville | MONTANA | Lincoln |
| | Jackson | | Silver Bow |
| | Jefferson | | |
| | Livingston | NEBRASKA | Grant |
| | Orleans | | Hooker |
| | Plaquemines | | |
| | Sabine | NEVADA | Carson City |
| | St Bernard | | Clark |
| | St Helena | | Douglas |
| | Union | | Esmeralda |
| | Vernon | | Lincoln |
| | | | Mineral |
| MARYLAND | Baltimore City | | |
| | | NEW JERSEY | Bergen |
| MASSACHUSETTS | Dukes | | Essex |
| | Suffolk | | Hudson |
| | | | Passaic |
| MICHIGAN | Crawford | | |
| | Gogebic | NEW MEXICO | Bernalillo |
| | Keweenaw | | Catron |
| | Roscommon | | Cibola |
| | | | De Baca |
| MINNESOTA | Cook | | Grant |
| | Lake | | Los Alamos |
| | | | McKinley |
| MISSISSIPPI | Jasper | | Sandoval |
| | Lauderdale | | Socorro |
| MISSOURI | Carter | | |
| | Howell | | |
| | Iron | | |

COUNTIES WITH CROP PROGRAMS BUT NO PARTICIPATION
Crop Year 2001

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK | Bronx | TEXAS | Terrell |
| | Hamilton | | Trinity |
| | Kings | | Winkler |
| | Nassau | | |
| | New York | UTAH | Carbon |
| | Putnam | | Daggett |
| | Queens | | Kane |
| | Richmond | | Piute |
| | Rockland | | Sevier |
| | Westchester | | Summit |
| | | | Uintah |
| OKLAHOMA | Adair | | Wasatch |
| | Pushmataha | | Washington |
| OREGON | Lincoln | VIRGINIA | Arlington |
| | Tillamook | | Fairfax |
| | Wheeler | | Hampton |
| | | | Norfolk |
| PENNSYLVANIA | Philadelphia | | Portsmouth |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | McCormick | WASHINGTON | Clallam |
| | | | Cowlitz |
| TEXAS | Brewster | | Jefferson |
| | Crane | | Kitsap |
| | Ector | | Mason |
| | Edwards | | Pend Oreille |
| | Gregg | | San Juan |
| | Harrison | | Wahkiakum |
| | Jeff Davis | | |
| | Kenedy | WEST VIRGINIA | Boone |
| | Loving | | Braxton |
| | Madison | | Calhoun |
| | Marion | | Clay |
| | Nacogdoches | | Doddridge |
| | Newton | | Gilmer |
| | Panola | | Hancock |
| | Polk | | Harrison |
| | Presidio | | Logan |
| | Real | | Marion |
| | Sabine | | McDowell |
| | San Augustine | | Mingo |
| | Shelby | | |

COUNTIES WITH CROP PROGRAMS BUT NO PARTICIPATION
Crop Year 2001

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WEST VIRGINIA | Monongalia | | |
| | Pleasants | | |
| | Tyler | | |
| | Webster | | |
| | Wetzel | | |
| | Wyoming | | |
| WYOMING | Albany | | |
| | Sublette | | |
| | Teton | Total Count = | 228 |
| | Uinta | | |

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the Committee on the actions you have taken in the past year to assure that private companies will deliver adequately to these areas?

Response: Approved insurance providers are required to offer all eligible plans of insurance. Crop insurance agents are available to service all counties where crop insurance programs are currently in place. RMA has also amended the SRA to incorporate provisions of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) that allows the involvement of cooperatives and associations in the sales and service of crop insurance. RMA believes that by allowing cooperatives and associations to enter the crop insurance market, the availability of crop insurance coverage in all areas of the country will be enhanced. So far, two insurance providers have reported and have updated their Plan of Operations (Plan) to reflect their cooperative selling and marketing activity. These insurance providers are:

- Great American Insurance Company (Great American) has submitted revisions to its Plan to add Growers National Cooperative (GNC) and Crop USA, the insurance marketing corporation within GNC, to write crop insurance business in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. Great American only received clearance from the States of Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Texas for GNC to return the sales commission to the cooperative members in the form of a patronage dividend. Great American is awaiting clearance regarding the payment of patronage dividends from the other States.

- ACE Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Rain and Hail LLC) has submitted revisions to its Plan to add the Nisei Farmers League and the California Grape and Tree Fruit League in the State of California. Rain and Hail LLC has purchased an endorsement only for the purposes of marketing crop insurance to the association's members. Endorsement fees will not be returned to the association members.

The Freedom to E-File Act requires approved insurance providers to have crop insurance forms available for producers to execute and submit electronically via the crop insurance providers Website. All insurance providers are compliant with the Freedom to E-File Act and producers may purchase crop insurance electronically via the Internet. The implementation of this e-Commerce initiative further enhances the availability of crop insurance coverage in all areas.

DAIRY OPTIONS PILOT PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the Committee on the progress of the Dairy Options Pilot Program that is funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation. How much did this program cost in 2001 and what do you anticipate for 2002 and 2003?

Response: The Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP) has generated substantial interest in pilot areas and the concept is popular across the dairy industry. Participants have been pleased with the program, leading to increased "word-of-mouth" support. In addition, support from milk cooperatives, processors, dairy extension, and other industry partners has been significant. DOPP has played a role in the substantial increase in exchange trading activity in milk futures and options. As with most educational programs, benefits have increased after repeat informational exposures.

The following outlines major changes of DOPP - - by round.

- Round 1 operated in 38 Counties in 7 States.
- Round II operated in 61 counties in 32 States.
- Round III is scheduled to operate in 275 counties in 39 States.
- Round IV is expected to operate in the 300 counties authorized by law in 40 States.

| | FY 2001 | FY 2002 ESTIMATED | FY 2003 ESTIMATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| USDA Subsidy | $2,778,749 | $14,097,500 | na |
| Administrative Expenses | 724,060 | 902,500 | na |
| TOTAL | 3,502,809 | 15,000,000 | 2,000,000 |

Mr. Bonilla: How many producers participated in the Dairy Options Pilot Program in fiscal year 2001 and how many are anticipated for fiscal year 2002?

Response: (The information follows:)

DOPP PARTICIPATION FOR FY 2001

| Number of Producers Attending DOPP Training | Number of Producers Purchasing Milk Put Options | Number of Milk Put Options Purchased |
|---|---|---|
| 3,700 | 800 | 2,816 |

PROJECTED DOPP PARTICIPATION FOR FY 2002

| Number of Producers Attending DOPP Training | Number of Producers Purchasing Milk Put Options | Number of Milk Put Options Purchased |
|---|---|---|
| 4,625 | 1,000 | 3,520 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a listing of the states offering the Dairy Options Pilot Program.

Response: The DOPP will be offered in the following states during Round IV: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

GROUP RISK PLAN

Mr. Bonilla: Provide a list of all counties and states where the Group Risk Plan (GRP) is in effect for 2002.

Response: A report listing all GRP county crop programs for the 2002 crop year is provided below.

(The information follows:)

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 AL | 5 Barbour | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 31 Coffee | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 33 Colbert | | X | | | | | | |
| 1 AL | 39 Covington | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 45 Dale | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 49 De Kalb | | | | | | | | X |
| 1 AL | 61 Geneva | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 67 Henry | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 69 Houston | | | | | | | X | |
| 1 AL | 71 Jackson | | | | | | | | X |
| 1 AL | 77 Lauderdale | | X | | | | | | |
| 1 AL | 79 Lawrence | | X | | | | | | |
| 1 AL | 83 Limestone | | X | | | | | | X |
| 1 AL | 89 Madison | | X | | | | | | X |
| 1 AL | 95 Marshall | | | | | | | | X |
| 1 AL | 103 Pike | | | | | | | X | |
| 5 AR | 1 Arkansas | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 3 Ashley | | X | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 17 Chicot | X | | | | | | | |
| 5 AR | 21 Clay | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 31 Craighead | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 35 Crittenden | X | X | | | | | | |
| 5 AR | 37 Cross | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 41 Desha | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 43 Drew | | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 55 Greene | X | | | | | | | |
| 5 AR | 63 Independence | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 67 Jackson | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 69 Jefferson | X | | | | | | | |
| 5 AR | 75 Lawrence | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 77 Lee | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 79 Lincoln | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 85 Lonoke | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 93 Mississippi | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 95 Monroe | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 107 Phillips | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 111 Poinsett | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 117 Prairie | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 119 Pulaski | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 121 Randolph | | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 123 St Francis | X | | | | | | | X |
| 5 AR | 145 White | X | | | | | | | |
| 5 AR | 147 Woodruff | X | | | | | | | X |
| 6 CA | 11 Colusa | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 19 Fresno | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 21 Glenn | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 29 Kern | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 31 Kings | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 39 Madera | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 65 Riverside | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 67 Sacramento | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 77 San Joaquin | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 95 Solano | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 101 Sutter | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 107 Tulare | X | | | | | | | |
| 6 CA | 113 Yolo | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 1 Adams | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 5 Arapahoe | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 9 Baca | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 17 Cheyenne | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 33 Dolores | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 39 Elbert | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 61 Kiowa | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 63 Kit Carson | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 73 Lincoln | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 75 Logan | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 81 Moffat | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 87 Morgan | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 95 Phillips | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 99 Prowers | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 115 Sedgwick | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 121 Washington | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 123 Weld | X | | | | | | | |
| 8 CO | 125 Yuma | X | | | | | | | |
| 10 DE | 1 Kent | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 10 DE | 3 New Castle | | | | | | | | X |
| 10 DE | 5 Sussex | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 7 Baker | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 17 Ben Hill | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 19 Berrien | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 31 Bulloch | | | | | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 33 Burke | X | | | | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 37 Calhoun | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 69 Coffee | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 71 Colquitt | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 75 Cook | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 81 Crisp | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 87 Decatur | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 93 Dooly | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 99 Early | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 107 Emanuel | | | | | | | | X |

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 GA | 131 Grady | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 155 Irwin | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 163 Jefferson | X | | | | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 165 Jenkins | | | | | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 177 Lee | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 201 Miller | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 205 Mitchell | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 235 Pulaski | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 243 Randolph | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 251 Screven | | | | | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 253 Seminole | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 261 Sumter | X | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 273 Terrell | X | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 277 Tift | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 287 Turner | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 303 Washington | | | | | | | | X |
| 13 GA | 307 Webster | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 315 Wilcox | | | | | | | X | |
| 13 GA | 321 Worth | | | | | | | X | |
| 17 IL | 1 Adams | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 3 Alexander | | | | | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 5 Bond | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 7 Boone | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 9 Brown | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 11 Bureau | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 13 Calhoun | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 15 Carroll | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 17 Cass | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 19 Champaign | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 21 Christian | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 23 Clark | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 25 Clay | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 27 Clinton | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 29 Coles | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 33 Crawford | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 35 Cumberland | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 37 De Kalb | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 39 De Witt | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 41 Douglas | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 45 Edgar | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 47 Edwards | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 49 Effingham | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 51 Fayette | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 53 Ford | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 55 Franklin | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 57 Fulton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 59 Gallatin | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 61 Greene | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 63 Grundy | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 65 Hamilton | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 67 Hancock | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 71 Henderson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 73 Henry | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 75 Iroquois | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 77 Jackson | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 79 Jasper | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 81 Jefferson | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 83 Jersey | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 85 Jo Daviess | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 87 Johnson | | | | | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 89 Kane | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 91 Kankakee | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 93 Kendall | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 95 Knox | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 97 Lake | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 99 La Salle | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 101 Lawrence | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 103 Lee | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 105 Livingston | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 107 Logan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 109 McDonough | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 111 McHenry | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 113 McLean | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 115 Macon | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 117 Macoupin | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 119 Madison | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 121 Marion | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 123 Marshall | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 125 Mason | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 127 Massac | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 129 Menard | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 131 Mercer | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 133 Monroe | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 135 Montgomery | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 137 Morgan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 139 Moultrie | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 141 Ogle | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 143 Peoria | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 145 Perry | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 147 Piatt | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 149 Pike | X | | | X | | | | X |

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 IL | 153 Pulaski | | | | | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 155 Putnam | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 157 Randolph | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 159 Richland | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 161 Rock Island | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 163 St Clair | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 165 Saline | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 167 Sangamon | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 169 Schuyler | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 171 Scott | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 173 Shelby | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 175 Stark | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 177 Stephenson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 179 Tazewell | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 181 Union | | | | | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 183 Vermilion | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 185 Wabash | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 187 Warren | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 189 Washington | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 191 Wayne | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 193 White | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 195 Whiteside | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 197 Will | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 199 Williamson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 201 Winnebago | | | | X | | | | X |
| 17 IL | 203 Woodford | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 1 Adams | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 3 Allen | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 5 Bartholomew | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 7 Benton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 9 Blackford | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 11 Boone | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 13 Carroll | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 15 Cass | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 17 Clark | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 19 Clay | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 21 Clinton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 23 Crawford | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 25 Daviess | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 27 Decatur | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 29 De Kalb | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 31 Delaware | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 33 Dubois | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 35 Elkhart | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 37 Fayette | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 39 Fountain | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 41 Franklin | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 43 Fulton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 45 Gibson | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 47 Grant | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 49 Greene | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 51 Hamilton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 53 Hancock | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 55 Harrison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 57 Hendricks | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 59 Henry | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 61 Howard | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 63 Huntington | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 65 Jackson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 67 Jasper | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 69 Jay | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 71 Jefferson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 73 Jennings | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 81 Johnson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 83 Knox | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 85 Kosciusko | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 87 LaGrange | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 89 Lake | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 91 La Porte | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 93 Lawrence | | | | X | | | | |
| 18 IN | 95 Madison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 97 Marion | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 99 Marshall | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 101 Martin | | | | X | | | | |
| 18 IN | 103 Miami | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 107 Montgomery | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 109 Morgan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 111 Newton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 113 Noble | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 117 Orange | | | | X | | | | |
| 18 IN | 119 Owen | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 121 Parke | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 125 Pike | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 127 Porter | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 129 Posey | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 131 Pulaski | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 133 Putnam | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 135 Randolph | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 137 Ripley | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 139 Rush | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 141 St Joseph | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 143 Scott | | | | X | | | | X |

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 IN | 145 Shelby | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 147 Spencer | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 149 Starke | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 151 Steuben | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 153 Sullivan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 157 Tippecanoe | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 159 Tipton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 161 Union | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 163 Vanderburgh | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 165 Vermillion | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 167 Vigo | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 169 Wabash | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 171 Warren | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 173 Warrick | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 175 Washington | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 177 Wayne | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 179 Wells | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 181 White | | | | X | | | | X |
| 18 IN | 183 Whitley | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 1 Adair | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 3 Adams | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 5 Allamakee | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 7 Appanoose | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 9 Audubon | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 11 Benton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 13 Black Hawk | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 15 Boone | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 17 Bremer | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 19 Buchanan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 21 Buena Vista | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 23 Butler | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 25 Calhoun | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 27 Carroll | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 29 Cass | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 31 Cedar | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 33 Cerro Gordo | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 35 Cherokee | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 37 Chickasaw | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 39 Clarke | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 41 Clay | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 43 Clayton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 45 Clinton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 47 Crawford | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 49 Dallas | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 51 Davis | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 53 Decatur | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 55 Delaware | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 57 Des Moines | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 59 Dickinson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 61 Dubuque | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 63 Emmet | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 65 Fayette | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 67 Floyd | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 69 Franklin | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 71 Fremont | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 73 Greene | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 75 Grundy | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 77 Guthrie | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 79 Hamilton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 81 Hancock | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 83 Hardin | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 85 Harrison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 87 Henry | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 89 Howard | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 91 Humboldt | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 93 Ida | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 95 Iowa | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 97 Jackson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 99 Jasper | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 101 Jefferson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 103 Johnson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 105 Jones | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 107 Keokuk | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 109 Kossuth | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 111 Lee | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 113 Linn | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 115 Louisa | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 117 Lucas | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 119 Lyon | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 121 Madison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 123 Mahaska | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 125 Marion | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 127 Marshall | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 129 Mills | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 131 Mitchell | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 133 Monona | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 135 Monroe | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 137 Montgomery | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 139 Muscatine | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 141 O Brien | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 143 Osceola | | | | X | | | | X |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 IA | 145 Page | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 147 Palo Alto | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 149 Plymouth | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 151 Pocahontas | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 153 Polk | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 155 E Pottawattamie | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 156 W Pottawattamie | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 157 Poweshiek | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 159 Ringgold | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 161 Sac | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 163 Scott | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 165 Shelby | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 167 Sioux | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 169 Story | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 171 Tama | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 173 Taylor | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 175 Union | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 177 Van Buren | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 179 Wapello | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 181 Warren | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 183 Washington | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 185 Wayne | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 187 Webster | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 189 Winnebago | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 191 Winneshiek | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 193 Woodbury | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 195 Worth | | | | X | | | | X |
| 19 IA | 197 Wright | | | | X | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 1 Allen | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 3 Anderson | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 5 Atchison | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 7 Barber | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 9 Barton | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 11 Bourbon | X | | | | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 13 Brown | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 15 Butler | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 17 Chase | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 21 Cherokee | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 23 Cheyenne | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 25 Clark | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 27 Clay | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 29 Cloud | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 31 Coffey | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 33 Comanche | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 35 Cowley | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 37 Crawford | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 39 Decatur | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 41 Dickinson | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 43 Doniphan | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 45 Douglas | X | | | | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 47 Edwards | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 51 Ellis | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 53 Ellsworth | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 55 Finney | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 57 Ford | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 59 Franklin | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 61 Geary | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 63 Gove | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 65 Graham | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 67 Grant | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 69 Gray | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 71 Greeley | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 75 Hamilton | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 77 Harper | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 79 Harvey | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 81 Haskell | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 83 Hodgeman | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 85 Jackson | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 87 Jefferson | X | | | | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 89 Jewell | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 91 Johnson | X | | | | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 93 Kearny | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 95 Kingman | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 97 Kiowa | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 99 Labette | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 101 Lane | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 103 Leavenworth | | | | | | | | X |
| 20 KS | 105 Lincoln | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 107 Linn | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 109 Logan | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 111 Lyon | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 113 McPherson | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 115 Marion | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 117 Marshall | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 119 Meade | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 121 Miami | | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 123 Mitchell | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 125 Montgomery | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 127 Morris | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 129 Morton | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 131 Nemaha | X | | | | | X | | X |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 KS | 133 Neosho | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 135 Ness | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 137 Norton | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 139 Osage | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 141 Osborne | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 143 Ottawa | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 145 Pawnee | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 147 Phillips | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 149 Pottawatomie | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 151 Pratt | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 153 Rawlins | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 155 Reno | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 157 Republic | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 159 Rice | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 161 Riley | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 163 Rooks | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 165 Rush | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 167 Russell | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 169 Saline | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 171 Scott | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 173 Sedgwick | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 175 Seward | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 177 Shawnee | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 179 Sheridan | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 181 Sherman | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 183 Smith | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 185 Stafford | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 187 Stanton | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 189 Stevens | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 191 Sumner | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 193 Thomas | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 195 Trego | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 197 Wabaunsee | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 199 Wallace | X | | | | | | | |
| 20 KS | 201 Washington | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 203 Wichita | X | | | | | X | | |
| 20 KS | 205 Wilson | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 20 KS | 207 Woodson | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 21 KY | 7 Ballard | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 27 Breckinridge | | | | X | | | | |
| 21 KY | 31 Butler | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 33 Caldwell | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 35 Calloway | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 39 Carlisle | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 47 Christian | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 59 Daviess | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 75 Fulton | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 83 Graves | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 85 Grayson | | | | X | | | | |
| 21 KY | 93 Hardin | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 101 Henderson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 105 Hickman | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 107 Hopkins | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 123 Lyon | | | | | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 141 Logan | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 145 McCracken | | | | | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 149 McLean | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 157 Marshall | | | | | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 177 Muhlenberg | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 183 Ohio | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 213 Simpson | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 219 Todd | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 221 Trigg | | | | | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 225 Union | | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 227 Warren | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 21 KY | 233 Webster | | | | X | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 1 Acadia | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 9 Avoyelles | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 25 Catahoula | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 29 Concordia | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 35 East Carroll | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 39 Evangeline | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 41 Franklin | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 53 Jefferson Davis | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 55 Lafayette | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 65 Madison | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 67 Morehouse | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 73 Ouachita | | X | | | | | | |
| 22 LA | 77 Pointe Coupee | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 79 Rapides | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 83 Richland | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 97 St Landry | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 107 Tensas | | X | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 113 Vermilion | | | | | | | | X |
| 22 LA | 123 West Carroll | | | | | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 11 Caroline | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 19 Dorchester | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 29 Kent | | | | X | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 35 Queen Anne's | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 39 Somerset | | | | | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 41 Talbot | X | | | X | | | | X |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 MD | 45 Wicomico | | | | | | | | X |
| 24 MD | 47 Worcester | | | | | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 5 Allegan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 15 Berry | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 17 Bay | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 21 Berrien | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 23 Branch | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 25 Calhoun | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 27 Cass | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 37 Clinton | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 45 Eaton | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 49 Genesee | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 57 Gratiot | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 59 Hillsdale | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 63 Huron | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 65 Ingham | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 67 Ionia | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 73 Isabella | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 75 Jackson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 77 Kalamazoo | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 81 Kent | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 87 Lapeer | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 91 Lenawee | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 93 Livingston | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 99 Macomb | | | | | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 111 Midland | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 115 Monroe | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 117 Montcalm | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 121 Muskegon | | | | X | | | | |
| 26 MI | 123 Newaygo | | | | X | | | | |
| 26 MI | 125 Oceana | | | | X | | | | |
| 26 MI | 145 Saginaw | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 147 St Clair | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 149 St Joseph | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 151 Sanilac | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 155 Shiawassee | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 157 Tuscola | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 159 Van Buren | | | | X | | | | X |
| 26 MI | 161 Washtenaw | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 1 Aitkin | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 5 Beckie | X | | X | | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 7 Beltrami | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 9 Benton | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 11 Big Stone | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 13 Blue Earth | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 15 Brown | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 17 Carlton | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 19 Carver | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 21 Cass | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 23 Chippewa | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 25 Chisago | | | | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 27 Clay | X | | | | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 29 Clearwater | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 33 Cottonwood | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 35 Crow Wing | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 37 Dakota | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 39 Dodge | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 41 Douglas | X | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 43 Faribault | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 45 Fillmore | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 47 Freeborn | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 49 Goodhue | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 51 Grant | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 53 Hennepin | | | | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 55 Houston | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 59 Isanti | | | | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 61 Itasca | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 63 Jackson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 65 Kanabec | | | | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 67 Kandiyohi | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 69 Kittson | X | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 73 Lac Qui Parle | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 77 Lake of the Woods | X | | | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 79 Le Sueur | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 81 Lincoln | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 83 Lyon | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 85 McLeod | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 87 Mahnomen | X | | | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 89 Marshall | X | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 91 Martin | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 93 Meeker | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 95 Mille Lacs | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 97 Morrison | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 99 Mower | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 101 Murray | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 103 Nicollet | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 105 Nobles | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 107 Norman | X | | | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 109 Olmsted | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 111 East Otter Tail | X | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 112 West Otter Tail | X | | X | X | | | | |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 MN | 113 Pennington | X | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 115 Pine | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 117 Pipestone | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 119 Polk | X | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 120 West Polk | X | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 121 Pope | X | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 125 Red Lake | X | | | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 127 Redwood | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 129 Renville | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 131 Rice | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 133 Rock | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 135 Roseau | X | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 137 St Louis | | | X | | | | | |
| 27 MN | 139 Scott | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 141 Shorburne | | | | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 143 Sibley | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 145 Stearns | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 147 Steele | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 149 Stevens | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 151 Swift | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 153 Todd | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 155 Traverse | X | | | | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 157 Wabasha | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 159 Wadena | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 161 Waseca | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 163 Washington | | | | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 165 Watonwan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 167 Wilkin | X | | | | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 169 Winona | | | X | X | | | | |
| 27 MN | 171 Wright | | | X | X | | | | X |
| 27 MN | 173 Yellow Medicine | | | | X | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 11 Bolivar | X | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 13 Calhoun | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 17 Chickasaw | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 25 Clay | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 27 Coahoma | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 33 De Soto | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 49 Hinds | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 51 Holmes | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 53 Humphreys | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 55 Issaquena | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 61 Leo | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 63 Leflore | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 67 Lowndes | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 69 Madison | | X | | | | | | |
| 28 MS | 85 Monroe | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 103 Noxubee | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 107 Panola | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 115 Pontotoc | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 117 Prentiss | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 119 Quitman | X | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 125 Sharkey | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 133 Sunflower | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 135 Tallahatchie | | X | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 137 Tate | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 143 Tunica | X | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 145 Union | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 149 Warren | | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 151 Washington | X | | | | | | | X |
| 28 MS | 163 Yazoo | | X | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 1 Adair | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 3 Andrew | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 5 Atchison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 7 Audrain | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 11 Barton | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 13 Bates | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 15 Benton | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 17 Bollinger | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 19 Boone | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 21 Buchanan | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 23 Butler | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 25 Caldwell | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 27 Callaway | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 31 Cape Girardeau | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 33 Carroll | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 37 Cass | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 41 Chariton | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 45 Clark | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 47 Clay | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 49 Clinton | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 53 Cooper | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 57 Dade | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 61 Daviess | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 63 De Kalb | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 69 Dunklin | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 71 Franklin | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 75 Gentry | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 79 Grundy | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 81 Harrison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 83 Henry | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 87 Holt | | | | X | | | | X |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 MO | 89 Howard | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 95 Jackson | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 97 Jasper | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 101 Johnson | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 103 Knox | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 107 Lafayette | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 111 Lewis | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 113 Lincoln | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 115 Linn | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 117 Livingston | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 121 Macon | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 127 Marion | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 129 Mercer | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 133 Mississippi | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 135 Moniteau | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 137 Monroe | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 139 Montgomery | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 143 New Madrid | X | X | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 147 Nodaway | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 151 Osage | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 155 Pemiscot | X | X | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 157 Perry | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 159 Pettis | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 163 Pike | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 165 Platte | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 171 Putnam | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 173 Ralls | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 175 Randolph | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 177 Ray | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 181 Ripley | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 183 St Charles | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 185 St Clair | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 189 St Louis | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 195 Saline | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 197 Schuyler | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 199 Scotland | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 201 Scott | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 205 Shelby | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 207 Stoddard | X | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 211 Sullivan | | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 217 Vernon | X | | | | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 219 Warren | | | | X | | | | X |
| 29 MO | 227 Worth | | | | | | | | X |
| 30 MT | 3 Big Horn | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 5 Blaine | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 7 Broadwater | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 11 Carter | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 13 Cascade | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 15 Chouteau | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 17 Custer | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 19 Daniels | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 21 Dawson | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 25 Fallon | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 27 Fergus | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 31 Gallatin | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 33 Garfield | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 35 Glacier | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 37 Golden Valley | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 41 Hill | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 45 Judith Basin | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 51 Liberty | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 55 McCone | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 65 Musselshell | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 71 Phillips | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 73 Pondera | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 75 Powder River | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 79 Prairie | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 83 Richland | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 85 Roosevelt | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 87 Rosebud | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 91 Sheridan | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 95 Stillwater | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 99 Teton | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 101 Toole | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 105 Valley | X | | | | X | | | |
| 30 MT | 107 Wheatland | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 109 Wibaux | X | | | | | | | |
| 30 MT | 111 Yellowstone | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 1 Adams | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 3 Antelope | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 7 Banner | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 11 Boone | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 13 Box Butte | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 15 Boyd | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 17 Brown | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 19 Buffalo | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 21 Burt | | | | | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 23 Butler | | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 25 Cass | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 27 Cedar | | | | | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 29 Chase | X | | | X | | | | |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 NE | 33 Cheyenne | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 35 Clay | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 37 Colfax | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 39 Cuming | | | | | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 41 Custer | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 43 Dakota | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 45 Dawes | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 47 Dawson | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 49 Deuel | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 51 Dixon | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 53 Dodge | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 55 Douglas | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 57 Dundy | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 59 Fillmore | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 61 Franklin | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 63 Frontier | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 65 Furnas | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 67 Gage | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 69 Garden | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 73 Gosper | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 77 Greeley | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 79 Hall | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 81 Hamilton | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 83 Harlan | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 85 Hayes | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 87 Hitchcock | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 89 Holt | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 93 Howard | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 95 Jefferson | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 97 Johnson | | | | | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 99 Kearney | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 101 Keith | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 105 Kimball | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 109 Lancaster | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 111 Lincoln | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 119 Madison | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 121 Merrick | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 123 Morrill | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 125 Nance | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 127 Nemaha | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 129 Nuckolls | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 131 Otoe | | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 133 Pawnee | | | | | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 135 Perkins | X | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 137 Phelps | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 139 Pierce | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 141 Platte | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 143 Polk | | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 145 Red Willow | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 147 Richardson | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 149 Rock | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 151 Saline | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 153 Sarpy | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 155 Saunders | | | | | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 159 Seward | | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 161 Sheridan | X | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 163 Sherman | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 167 Stanton | | | | | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 169 Thayer | X | | | X | | X | | X |
| 31 NE | 173 Thurston | | | | X | | | | X |
| 31 NE | 175 Valley | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 177 Washington | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 179 Wayne | | | | | | | | |
| 31 NE | 181 Webster | X | | | X | | X | | |
| 31 NE | 183 Wheeler | | | | X | | | | |
| 31 NE | 185 York | | | | X | | X | | |
| 35 NM | 9 Curry | X | | | | | | | |
| 35 NM | 37 Otay | X | | | | | | | |
| 35 NM | 41 Roosevelt | X | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 13 Beaufort | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 15 Bertie | | | | X | | | X | |
| 37 NC | 17 Bladen | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 29 Camden | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 31 Carteret | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 47 Columbus | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 49 Craven | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 51 Cumberland | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 53 Currituck | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 61 Duplin | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 65 Edgecombe | | | | X | | | X | |
| 37 NC | 69 Franklin | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 73 Gates | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 79 Greene | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 83 Halifax | | | | | | | X | |
| 37 NC | 85 Harnett | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 91 Hertford | | | | | | | X | |
| 37 NC | 93 Hoke | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 95 Hyde | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 101 Johnston | X | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 103 Jones | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 107 Lenoir | | | | X | | | | |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 NC | 117 Martin | | | | X | | | X | |
| 37 NC | 127 Nash | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 131 Northampton | | | | | | | X | |
| 37 NC | 133 Onslow | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 137 Pamlico | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 139 Pasquotank | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 141 Pender | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 143 Perquimans | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 147 Pitt | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 155 Robeson | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 163 Sampson | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 165 Scotland | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 177 Tyrrell | | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 179 Union | X | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 183 Wake | | | | | | | | |
| 37 NC | 187 Washington | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 191 Wayne | X | | | X | | | | |
| 37 NC | 195 Wilson | | | | X | | | | |
| 38 ND | 1 Adams | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 3 Barnes | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 5 Benson | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 7 Billings | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 9 Bottineau | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 11 Bowman | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 13 Burke | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 15 Burleigh | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 17 Cass | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 19 Cavalier | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 21 Dickey | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 23 Divide | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 25 Dunn | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 27 Eddy | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 29 Emmons | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 31 Foster | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 33 Golden Valley | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 35 Grand Forks | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 37 Grant | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 39 Griggs | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 41 Hettinger | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 43 Kidder | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 45 La Moure | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 47 Logan | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 49 McHenry | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 51 McIntosh | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 53 McKenzie | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 55 McLean | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 57 Mercer | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 59 Morton | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 61 Mountrail | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 63 Nelson | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 65 Oliver | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 67 Pembina | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 69 Pierce | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 71 Ramsey | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 73 Ransom | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 75 Renville | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 77 Richland | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 79 Rolette | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 81 Sargent | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 83 Sheridan | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 85 Sioux | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 87 Slope | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 89 Stark | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 91 Steele | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 93 Stutsman | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 95 Towner | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 97 Traill | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 99 Walsh | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 101 Ward | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 103 Wells | X | | | | | | | |
| 38 ND | 105 Williams | X | | | | | | | |
| 39 OH | 1 Adams | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 3 Allen | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 5 Ashland | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 11 Ashtabula | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 15 Brown | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 17 Butler | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 21 Champaign | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 23 Clark | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 25 Clermont | | | | | | | | |
| 39 OH | 27 Clinton | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 29 Columbiana | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 31 Coshocton | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 33 Crawford | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 37 Darke | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 39 Defiance | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 41 Delaware | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 43 Erie | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 45 Fairfield | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 47 Fayette | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 49 Franklin | | | | X | | | | |

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| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 OH | 51 Fulton | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 57 Geauga | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 63 Hancock | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 65 Hardin | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 69 Henry | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 71 Highland | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 75 Holmes | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 77 Huron | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 83 Knox | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 89 Licking | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 91 Logan | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 93 Lorain | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 95 Lucas | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 97 Madison | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 99 Mahoning | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 101 Marion | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 103 Medina | | | | | | | | |
| 39 OH | 107 Mercer | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 109 Miami | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 113 Montgomery | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 117 Morrow | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 119 Muskingum | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 123 Ottawa | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 125 Paulding | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 127 Perry | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 129 Pickaway | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 133 Portage | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 135 Preble | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 137 Putnam | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 139 Richland | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 141 Ross | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 143 Sandusky | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 147 Seneca | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 149 Shelby | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 151 Stark | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 157 Tuscarawas | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 159 Union | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 161 Van Wert | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 165 Warren | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 169 Wayne | | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 171 Williams | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 173 Wood | X | | | X | | | | |
| 39 OH | 175 Wyandot | X | | | X | | | | |
| 40 OK | 3 Alfalfa | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 7 Beaver | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 9 Beckham | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 11 Blaine | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 15 Caddo | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 17 Canadian | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 25 Cimarron | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 31 Comanche | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 33 Cotton | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 35 Craig | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 39 Custer | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 43 Dewey | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 45 Ellis | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 47 Garfield | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 51 Grady | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 53 Grant | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 55 Greer | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 57 Harmon | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 59 Harper | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 65 Jackson | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 67 Jefferson | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 71 Kay | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 73 Kingfisher | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 75 Kiowa | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 83 Logan | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 93 Major | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 103 Noble | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 109 Oklahoma | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 113 Osage | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 115 Ottawa | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 117 Pawnee | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 119 Payne | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 129 Roger Mills | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 137 Stephens | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 139 Texas | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 141 Tillman | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 145 Wagoner | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 149 Washita | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 151 Woods | X | | | | | | | |
| 40 OK | 153 Woodward | X | | | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 1 Adams | | | X | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 5 Armstrong | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 9 Bedford | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 11 Berks | | | X | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 15 Bradford | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 19 Butler | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 27 Centre | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 29 Chester | | | X | X | | | | |

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 PA | 31 Clarion | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 37 Columbia | | | | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 39 Crawford | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 41 Cumberland | | | X | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 43 Dauphin | | | | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 49 Erie | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 51 Fayette | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 55 Franklin | | | X | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 59 Greene | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 61 Huntingdon | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 63 Indiana | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 65 Jefferson | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 71 Lancaster | | | X | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 77 Lehigh | | | | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 81 Lycoming | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 85 Mercer | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 95 Northampton | | | | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 97 Northumberland | | | | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 99 Perry | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 107 Schuylkill | | | | X | | | | |
| 42 PA | 111 Somerset | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 115 Susquehanna | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 117 Tioga | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 125 Washington | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 127 Wayne | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 129 Westmoreland | | | X | | | | | |
| 42 PA | 133 York | | | X | X | | | | |
| 45 SC | 5 Allendale | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 9 Bamberg | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 11 Barnwell | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 17 Calhoun | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 27 Clarendon | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 29 Colleton | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 31 Darlington | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 33 Dillon | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 35 Dorchester | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 41 Florence | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 49 Hampton | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 51 Horry | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 53 Jasper | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 63 Lexington | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 67 Marion | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 69 Marlboro | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 75 Orangeburg | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 85 Sumter | | | | | | | | |
| 45 SC | 89 Williamsburg | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 3 Aurora | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 5 Beadle | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 7 Bennett | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 9 Bon Homme | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 11 Brookings | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 13 Brown | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 15 Brule | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 21 Campbell | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 23 Charles Mix | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 25 Clark | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 27 Clay | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 29 Codington | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 31 Corson | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 35 Davison | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 39 Deuel | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 41 Dewey | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 43 Douglas | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 45 Edmunds | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 49 Faulk | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 51 Grant | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 55 Haakon | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 57 Hamlin | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 59 Hand | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 61 Hanson | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 63 Harding | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 65 Hughes | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 67 Hutchinson | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 69 Hyde | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 71 Jackson | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 75 Jones | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 77 Kingsbury | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 79 Lake | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 83 Lincoln | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 85 Lyman | X | | | | | X | | |
| 46 SD | 87 McCook | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 89 McPherson | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 91 Marshall | X | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 93 Meade | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 95 Mellette | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 97 Miner | | | | X | | | | |
| 46 SD | 99 Minnehaha | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 101 Moody | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 103 Pennington | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 105 Perkins | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 107 Potter | X | | | | | | | |

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 SD | 105 Roberts | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 111 Sanborn | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 113 Shannon | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 115 Spink | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 117 Stanley | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 119 Sully | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 123 Tripp | X | | | | | X | | |
| 46 SD | 125 Turner | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 127 Union | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 129 Walworth | X | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 135 Yankton | | | | | | | | |
| 46 SD | 137 Ziebach | X | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 17 Carroll | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 33 Crockett | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 45 Dyer | X | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 47 Fayette | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 53 Gibson | X | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 69 Hardeman | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 71 Hardin | | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 75 Haywood | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 79 Henry | X | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 95 Lake | X | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 97 Lauderdale | X | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 103 McNairy | | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 113 Madison | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 125 Montgomery | | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 131 Obion | X | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 147 Robertson | X | | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 157 Shelby | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 167 Tipton | | X | | | | | | |
| 47 TN | 183 Weakley | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 3 Andrews | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 9 Archer | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 11 Armstrong | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 17 Bailey | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 23 Baylor | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 25 Bee | | | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 27 Bell | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 33 Borden | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 45 Briscoe | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 49 Brown | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 57 Calhoun | | | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 59 Callahan | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 61 Cameron | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 65 Carson | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 69 Castro | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 75 Childress | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 77 Clay | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 79 Cochran | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 83 Coleman | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 85 Collin | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 87 Collingsworth | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 95 Concho | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 97 Cooke | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 99 Coryell | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 101 Cottle | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 107 Crosby | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 111 Dallam | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 115 Dawson | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 117 Deaf Smith | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 121 Denton | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 125 Dickens | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 129 Donley | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 139 Ellis | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 145 Falls | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 147 Fannin | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 151 Fisher | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 153 Floyd | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 155 Foard | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 157 Fort Bend | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 165 Gaines | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 169 Garza | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 173 Glasscock | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 178 Gray | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 181 Grayson | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 189 Hale | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 191 Hall | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 195 Hansford | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 197 Hardeman | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 205 Hartley | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 207 Haskell | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 215 Hidalgo | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 217 Hill | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 219 Hockley | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 227 Howard | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 231 Hunt | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 233 Hutchinson | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 239 Jackson | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 249 Jim Wells | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 251 Johnson | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 253 Jones | X | X | | | | | | |

**2002 GRP**

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48 TX | 273 Kleberg | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 275 Knox | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 277 Lamar | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 279 Lamb | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 285 Lipscomb | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 303 Lubbock | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 305 Lynn | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 307 McCulloch | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 309 McLennan | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 317 Martin | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 321 Matagorda | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 329 Midland | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 331 Milam | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 335 Mitchell | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 341 Moore | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 345 Motley | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 349 Navarro | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 353 Nolan | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 355 Nueces | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 357 Ochiltree | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 359 Oldham | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 369 Parmer | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 381 Randall | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 391 Refugio | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 393 Roberts | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 395 Robertson | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 369 Runnels | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 409 San Patricio | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 415 Scurry | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 421 Sherman | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 433 Stonewall | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 437 Swisher | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 441 Taylor | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 445 Terry | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 447 Throckmorton | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 451 Tom Green | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 469 Victoria | | | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 481 Wharton | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 483 Wheeler | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 485 Wichita | X | | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 487 Wilbarger | X | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 489 Willacy | | X | | | | X | | |
| 48 TX | 491 Williamson | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 501 Yoakum | | X | | | | | | |
| 48 TX | 503 Young | X | | | | | | | |
| 49 UT | 3 Box Elder | X | | | | | | | |
| 49 UT | 5 Cache | X | | | | | | | |
| 49 UT | 37 San Juan | X | | | | | | | |
| 51 VA | 93 Isle of Wight | | | | | | | X | |
| 51 VA | 175 Southampton | | | | | | | X | |
| 51 VA | 183 Sussex | | | | | | | X | |
| 51 VA | 550 Chesapeake City | | | | | | | | |
| 51 VA | 800 Suffolk City | | | | | | | | |
| 51 VA | 810 Virginia Beach | | | | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 1 Adams | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 3 Ashland | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 5 Barron | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 7 Bayfield | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 9 Brown | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 11 Buffalo | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 13 Burnett | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 15 Calumet | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 17 Chippewa | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 19 Clark | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 21 Columbia | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 23 Crawford | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 25 Dane | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 27 Dodge | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 29 Door | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 31 Douglas | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 33 Dunn | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 35 Eau Claire | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 39 Fond Du Lac | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 43 Grant | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 45 Green | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 47 Green Lake | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 49 Iowa | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 53 Jackson | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 55 Jefferson | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 57 Juneau | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 59 Kenosha | | | | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 61 Kewaunee | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 63 La Crosse | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 65 Lafayette | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 67 Langlade | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 69 Lincoln | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 71 Manitowoc | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 73 Marathon | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 75 Marinette | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 77 Marquette | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 81 Monroe | | | X | | | | | |

2002 GRP

| State | County | Wheat | Cotton | Forage Production | Corn | Rangeland | Grain Sorghum | Peanuts | Soybeans |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 WI | 83 Oconto | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 87 Outagamie | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 89 Ozaukee | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 91 Pepin | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 93 Pierce | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 95 Polk | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 97 Portage | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 99 Price | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 101 Racine | | | | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 103 Richland | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 105 Rock | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 107 Rusk | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 109 St Croix | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 111 Sauk | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 115 Shawano | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 117 Sheboygan | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 119 Taylor | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 121 Trempealeau | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 123 Vernon | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 127 Walworth | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 129 Washburn | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 131 Washington | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 133 Waukesha | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 135 Waupaca | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 137 Waushara | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 139 Winnebago | | | X | | | | | |
| 55 WI | 141 Wood | | | X | | | | | |
| 56 WY | 15 Goshen | X | | | | | | | |
| 56 WY | 21 Laramie | X | | | | | | | |
| 56 WY | 31 Platte | X | | | | | | | |

Mr. Bonilla: What are your plans for fiscal year 2003?

Response: RMA has received a request to consider expanding GRP coverage to 25 Texas counties for Corn in 2003. RMA is currently reviewing this request. RMA will consider and evaluate any other requests for GRP expansion submitted with sufficient time to file GRP insurance documents for 2003.

Mr. Bonilla: What has been the loss ratio in GRP areas versus other crop insurance programs for the 2000 crop year? How does this compare with previous years?

Response: The following table compares GRP vs. other loss ratios for the period 1997 - 2000.

(The information follows:)

GROUP RISK PLAN (GRP) AREAS*

GRP LOSS RATIOS VS. OTHER PLANS LOSS RATIOS

| CROP NAME | 1997 GRP | 1997 OTHER | 1998 GRP | 1998 OTHER | 1999 GRP | 1999 OTHER | 2000 GRP | 2000 OTHER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.27 | 0.88 | 1.05 | 0.64 |
| Cotton | 0.00 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.60 | 1.41 | 4.14 | 1.53 |
| Forage Product | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.61 | 4.45 | 1.67 |
| Corn | 0.39 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.39 | 0.01 | 0.31 |
| Rangeland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Grain Sorghum | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 1.49 |
| Peanuts | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.52 | 0.00 | 4.05 |
| Soybeans | 0.03 | 0.22 | 0.27 | 0.47 | 2.51 | 0.55 | 0.96 | 0.54 |

* Loss Ratios were calculated based on counties where GRP and at least one other plan were available.

REVENUE ASSURANCE

Mr. Bonilla: What has been the loss ratio in revenue assurance products versus standard product loss areas?

Response: The following table provides a comparison of loss ratios for the past five years.

(The information follows:)

NATIONWIDE LOSS RATIOS

| Year | Insurance Plan | Net Acres | Liabilities | Total Premium | Subsidy | Premium Discount | Indemnity | Loss Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1996 | Actual Production History | 188,179,308 | 20,873,469,441 | 1,533,415,734 | 655,367,253 | 0 | 1,281,390,634 | 0.84 |
| 1996 | Crop Revenue Coverage | 11,337,572 | 2,518,031,431 | 141,842,326 | 38,715,662 | 0 | 53,481,593 | 0.38 |
| 1996 | Income Protection | 316,473 | 63,114,432 | 4,288,885 | 2,014,815 | 0 | 1,171,854 | 0.27 |
| 1996 | All Other | 5,030,484 | 3,422,197,592 | 159,012,251 | 85,964,940 | 0 | 156,618,652 | 0.98 |
| | 1996 Grand Total: | 204,863,837 | 26,876,812,896 | 1,838,559,196 | 982,062,670 | 0 | 1,492,662,773 | 0.81 |
| 1997 | Actual Production History | 152,136,794 | 17,871,303,973 | 1,321,474,721 | 733,234,935 | 0 | 745,880,837 | 0.56 |
| 1997 | Crop Revenue Coverage | 23,741,477 | 3,859,643,947 | 280,728,522 | 80,920,182 | 0 | 108,333,560 | 0.39 |
| 1997 | Income Protection | 384,312 | 75,678,931 | 2,677,081 | 1,143,309 | 0 | 2,484,226 | 0.93 |
| 1997 | Revenue Assurance | 1,282,235 | 255,430,138 | 8,685,475 | 2,968,340 | 0 | 976,377 | 0.11 |
| 1997 | All Other | 4,644,125 | 3,396,794,225 | 161,802,034 | 84,527,633 | 0 | 135,875,545 | 0.84 |
| | 1997 Grand Total: | 182,188,943 | 25,458,851,214 | 1,775,367,833 | 902,794,419 | 0 | 993,550,545 | 0.56 |
| 1998 | Actual Production History | 149,618,889 | 19,214,422,751 | 1,373,130,209 | 764,870,371 | 0 | 1,253,160,548 | 0.91 |
| 1998 | Avocado Revenue Coverage | 7,536 | 10,479,276 | 2,094,815 | 2,040,323 | 0 | 144,176 | 0.07 |
| 1998 | Crop Revenue Coverage | 25,248,489 | 4,438,203,885 | 322,827,791 | 90,267,905 | 0 | 210,062,546 | 0.65 |
| 1998 | Income Protection | 449,524 | 89,720,532 | 2,979,323 | 1,210,628 | 0 | 7,567,319 | 2.54 |
| 1998 | Pecan Revenue Assurance | 39,641 | 19,610,340 | 1,432,677 | 1,059,646 | 0 | 525,994 | 0.37 |
| 1998 | Revenue Assurance | 1,458,890 | 300,483,105 | 10,373,401 | 3,433,025 | 0 | 10,605,249 | 1.02 |
| 1998 | All Other | 5,008,978 | 1,847,664,705 | 163,021,066 | 83,376,023 | 0 | 195,474,612 | 1.20 |
| | 1998 Grand Total: | 181,831,947 | 27,920,584,594 | 1,875,859,282 | 946,257,920 | 0 | 1,677,539,744 | 0.89 |
| 1999 | Adjusted Gross Revenue | 0 | 12,617,938 | 624,640 | 312,310 | 93,704 | 851,497 | 1.36 |
| 1999 | Actual Production History | 136,155,886 | 16,819,694,983 | 1,357,622,374 | 681,334,164 | 215,210,231 | 1,357,882,061 | 1.00 |
| 1999 | Avocado Revenue Coverage | 8,028 | 10,581,926 | 2,044,589 | 1,853,024 | 0 | 104,636 | 0.05 |
| 1999 | Crop Revenue Coverage | 49,590,507 | 7,877,416,554 | 727,637,343 | 167,789,136 | 186,784,900 | 796,888,207 | 1.10 |
| 1999 | Group Risk Income Protect | 261,948 | 198,102,835 | 5,138,626 | 666,285 | 1,341,750 | 8,106,167 | 1.58 |
| 1999 | Indexed Income Protection | 44,095 | 7,939,811 | 516,242 | 126,270 | 117,010 | 3,016,515 | 5.84 |
| 1999 | Income Protection | 1,161,513 | 227,150,976 | 6,917,617 | 1,671,197 | 1,539,439 | 5,583,904 | 0.81 |
| 1999 | Pecan Revenue Assurance | 44,925 | 20,750,128 | 1,539,784 | 1,119,834 | 125,990 | 159,675 | 0.13 |
| 1999 | Revenue Assurance | 2,060,058 | 391,860,524 | 18,122,694 | 5,158,328 | 1,939,255 | 6,574,604 | 0.36 |
| 1999 | All Other | 7,537,959 | 5,447,945,077 | 188,808,168 | 91,763,586 | 27,692,562 | 252,021,542 | 1.33 |
| | 1999 Grand Total: | 196,864,919 | 30,925,012,732 | 2,308,972,077 | 954,394,128 | 436,804,841 | 2,431,228,808 | 1.05 |
| 2000 | Adjusted Gross Revenue | 0 | 9,330,632 | 387,820 | 193,896 | 48,491 | 398,356 | 1.03 |
| 2000 | Actual Production History | 131,542,060 | 16,529,016,367 | 1,325,541,323 | 632,038,408 | 173,459,426 | 1,429,968,973 | 1.08 |
| 2000 | Avocado Revenue Coverage | 8,452 | 11,648,860 | 2,360,290 | 2,088,557 | 78,101 | 522,143 | 0.22 |
| 2000 | Crop Revenue Coverage | 60,019,972 | 10,363,252,315 | 908,322,220 | 186,272,021 | 180,604,766 | 804,641,438 | 0.89 |
| 2000 | Group Risk Income Protect | 277,636 | 125,107,737 | 7,356,445 | 660,135 | 1,674,304 | 4,916,276 | 0.67 |
| 2000 | Indexed Income Protection | 84,727 | 11,418,954 | 605,391 | 196,859 | 102,179 | 1,864,487 | 3.08 |
| 2000 | Income Protection | 1,470,768 | 282,629,816 | 10,931,110 | 2,405,120 | 1,909,538 | 10,613,320 | 1.06 |
| 2000 | Pecan Revenue Assurance | 38,761 | 21,765,273 | 1,529,249 | 959,027 | 167,573 | 413,731 | 0.25 |
| 2000 | Revenue Assurance | 3,814,446 | 697,306,642 | 45,037,751 | 10,257,432 | 8,702,012 | 18,794,195 | 0.42 |
| 2000 | All Other | 9,163,052 | 6,185,797,197 | 238,793,457 | 116,037,712 | 30,042,101 | 199,808,098 | 1.10 |
| | 2000 Grand Total: | 206,419,874 | 34,437,265,793 | 2,540,065,056 | 951,109,168 | 396,788,493 | 2,581,941,217 | 1.02 |

PROFITS AND LOSSES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table displaying how profits and losses were distributed between RMA and reinsurance companies for the past ten years.

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

Distribution of Profits and Losses
From Reinsured Operations
As of 2/4/2002

| Reinsurance Year | Gross Premium | Gross Losses | Gross Gain/(Loss) | FCIC Gain/(Loss) | Company Gain/(Loss) Current Law |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1988 | 373,515,594 | 906,467,484 | (532,951,890) | (524,920,727) | (8,031,163) |
| 1989 | 724,867,360 | 1,097,218,284 | (373,150,924) | (401,248,901) | 28,097,977 |
| 1990 | 746,788,024 | 850,718,852 | (103,922,828) | (156,153,537) | 52,230,709 |
| 1991 | 657,375,864 | 845,860,761 | (188,484,897) | (230,509,494) | 42,024,597 |
| 1992 | 695,907,852 | 845,427,917 | (149,520,065) | (172,088,637) | 22,568,572 |
| 1993 | 704,012,450 | 1,537,855,700 | (833,843,250) | (771,782,624) | (62,060,626) |
| 1994 | 921,236,503 | 547,698,135 | 373,538,368 | 269,388,145 | 104,150,223 |
| 1995 | 1,271,758,025 | 1,410,937,923 | (139,179,898) | (270,461,847) | 131,281,949 |
| 1996 | 1,627,091,430 | 1,430,137,448 | 196,953,982 | (47,914,823) | 244,868,805 |
| 1997 | 1,692,369,058 | 975,459,877 | 716,909,181 | 362,445,556 | 354,463,625 |
| 1998 | 1,879,123,578 | 1,783,203,528 | 95,920,050 | (175,267,960) | 271,188,010 |
| 1999 | 2,311,715,588 | 2,390,831,619 | (79,116,031) | (347,802,655) | 268,686,624 |
| 2000 | 2,533,640,199 | 2,549,204,341 | (15,564,142) | (306,448,605) | 290,884,463 |
| 2001 | 2,992,000,000 | 3,154,803,159 | (162,803,159) | (455,719,959) | 292,916,800 |
| 2002 | 2,800,900,000 | 3,011,000,000 | (210,100,000) | (577,211,000) | 367,111,000 |
| 2003 | 2,776,300,000 | 2,984,500,000 | (208,200,000) | (572,087,000) | 363,887,000 |
| Total | 24,707,801,465 | 26,341,315,968 | (1,633,515,503) | (4,377,784,068) | 2,744,268,565 |

(SOURCE: 1988-2000: Reinsured Company Financial Performance Report)
(SOURCE: 2001, 2002, 2003: Estimates)

COMMERCIAL AND ASSIGNED RISK FUNDS

Mr. Bonilla: For the 2000 and 2001 crop insurance portfolio, please compare and contrast the insurance sold under the "Commercial Fund" versus "Assigned Risk Fund."

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

COMPARISON OF PREMIUM, LOSS, AND LOSS RATIO
ASSIGNED RISK FUND VS. COMMERCIAL FUND
(Dollars in Thousands)

| 1999 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assigned Risk Fund | | | Commercial Fund | | |
| Premium | Loss | Loss Ratio | Premium | Loss | Loss Ratio |
| $551,350 | $923,739 | 167.54% | $1,468,568 | $1,114,967 | 75.92% |

| 2000 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assigned Risk Fund | | | Commercial Fund | | |
| Premium | Loss | Loss Ratio | Premium | Loss | Loss Ratio |
| $720,404 | $1,116,183 | 154.94% | $1,501,679 | $1,114,055 | 74.19% |

| 2001 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assigned Risk Fund | | | Commercial Fund | | |
| Premium | Loss | Loss Ratio | Premium | Loss | Loss Ratio |
| $648,059 | $926,457 | 142.96% | $1,811,163 | $1,284,829 | 70.94% |

REINSURED COMPANIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide us with a list of the currently active reinsurance company agreements, and indicate which ones had gains and losses under the gain-loss provision and how much of either was assigned to each company.

Response: I would be pleased to provide you with information on each company's gain or loss status, however, I will not be able to provide you with the actual amount assigned to each company. This data is proprietary information and should not be provided for public record. If you would like more information on this issue, I would be glad to meet with you.

(The information follows:)

COMPANIES UNDERWRITING GAIN/LOSS POSITION
2001 REINSURANCE YEAR

| COMPANY | UNDERWRITING GAIN OR LOSS |
|---|---|
| Acceptance Insurance Company | Gain |
| ACE Property and Casualty | Gain |
| Alliance Insurance Company | Gain |
| American Agri-Business | Gain |
| American Agricultural Insurance Company | Gain |
| Country Mutual Insurance Company | Gain |
| Farm Bureau Insurance Company of Nebraska | Gain |
| Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Iowa | Gain |
| Farmers Alliance Mutual Insurance Company | Gain |
| Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Iowa | Gain |
| Fireman's Fund Insurance Company | Gain |
| Great American Insurance Company | Gain |
| Greenwich Insurance Company | Loss |
| Hartford Fire Insurance Company | Gain |
| IGF Insurance Company | Gain |
| NAU Country | Gain |
| Producers Lloyds Insurance Company | Loss |
| Rural Community Insurance Company | Gain |
| SAPR (Puerto Rico) | Gain |
| Western National Insurance Company | Gain |

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing, from 1981 through fiscal year 2001, the reimbursements to reinsured companies and the total RMA operating and administrative costs (including costs paid from the fund).

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSE OBLIGATIONS
SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING FUND
FISCAL YEARS 1981 THROUGH 2001
(Dollars in Thousands)

| FISCAL YEAR | FCIC ADMIN. EXPENSES | NUMBER OF SALES AND SERVICE CONTRACTS | SALES AND SERVICE CONTRACT EXPENSES | LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES | NUMBER OF REINSURED AGENCY AGREEMENTS | REINSURED EXPENSES | TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE & OPERATING EXPENSE OBLIG. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $21,921 | UNAVAIL. | $27,658 | $236 | 17 | $6,318 | 56,133 |
| 1982 | 55,946 | 51 | 46,978 | 4,632 | 35 | 9,463 | 117,019 |
| 1983 | 13,596 | 55 | 55,766 | 7,558 | 46 | 62,111 | 139,031 |
| 1984 | 20,086 | 61 | 49,535 | 12,141 | 48 | 107,983 | 189,745 |
| 1985 | 46,844 | 68 | 49,527 | 10,317 | 50 | 103,237 | 209,925 |
| 1986 | 58,510 | 43 | 36,173 | 5,978 | 48 | 98,809 | 199,470 |
| 1987 | 57,963 | 32 | 10,388 | 3,724 | 44 | 106,990 | 179,065 |
| 1988 | 61,788 | 30 | 13,618 | 9,867 | 38 | 140,269 | 225,542 |
| 1989 | 55,714 | 23 | 18,632 | 0 | 29 | 131,608 | 205,954 |
| 1990 | 61,274 | 20 | 4,850 | 0 | 30 | 255,761 | 321,885 |
| 1991 | 64,815 | 18 | 17,036 | 4,027 | 24 | 245,157 | 331,034 |
| 1992 | 66,179 | 14 | 10,464 | 0 | 26 | 245,995 | 322,638 |
| 1993 | 89,100 | 14 | 2,700 | 0 | 26 | 217,518 | 309,318 |
| 1994 | 71,726 | 13 | 1,568 | 0 | 22 | 245,430 | 318,724 |
| 1995 | 67,352 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 67,352 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 1997 | 69,365 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 69,365 |
| 1998 | 72,382 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 188,571 | 260,953 |
| 1999 | 69,713 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 69,713 |
| 2000 | 82,766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 82,766 |
| 2001 | 73,281 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 73,281 |

Note: The 1987 through 2000 fiscal years' activity has been updated to match financial statement information.

In FY 1996, FCIC's Administrative and Operating Expense Account was merged with the Salaries and Expense Account of the Farm Service Agency.

The 1999 fiscal year administrative expenses include an increase in undelivered orders which will be expensed in subsequent periods.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING OBLIGATIONS AND FCIC FUND ACTIVITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide an update of the table that describes the administrative and operating expenses obligations and RMA revolving fund activities.

Response: I would be pleased to update that information.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS
(dollars in thousands)

| FISCAL YEAR | FCIC ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | SALES AND SERVICE CONTRACT (SSC) EXPENSES | REINSURED COMPANY REIMBURSEMENT | ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES PAID BY FCIC FUND | TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $21,921 | $27,658 | $6,318 | $34,212 | $90,109 |
| 1982 | 55,946 | 46,978 | 9,463 | 24,883 | 137,270 |
| 1983 | 13,596 | 55,766 | 62,111 | 0 | 131,473 |
| 1984 | 20,086 | 49,535 | 107,983 | 0 | 177,604 |
| 1985 | 46,844 | 49,527 | 103,237 | 0 | 199,608 |
| 1986 | 58,510 | 36,173 | 98,809 | 0 | 193,492 |
| 1987 | 56,760 | 10,388 | 106,990 | 6,170 | 180,308 |
| 1988 | 55,259 | 13,618 | 140,269 | 23,498 | 232,644 |
| 1989 | 60,867 | 18,632 | 131,608 | 142,863 | 353,970 |
| 1990 | 61,601 | 4,850 | 255,761 | 36,550 | 358,762 |
| 1991 | 61,989 | 17,035 | 245,157 | 4,904 | 329,085 |
| 1992 | 69,654 | 10,464 | 245,995 | 8,234 | 334,347 |
| 1993 | 89,287 | 2,700 | 217,518 | 45,044 | 354,549 |
| 1994 | 72,512 | 1,568 | 245,430 | 50,250 | 369,760 |
| 1995 | 67,444 | 0 | 0 | 410,241 | 477,685 |
| 1996 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 496,416 | 496,416 |
| 1997 | 69,365 | 0 | 0 | 454,557 | 523,922 |
| 1998 | 72,382 | 0 | 188,571 | 247,624 | 508,577 |
| 1999 | 69,713 | 0 | 0 | 499,417 | 569,130 |
| 2000 | 82,766 | 0 | 0 | 543,284 | 626,050 |
| 2001 | 73,281 | 0 | 0 | 656,989 | 730,270 |

Note: The 1987 through 2001 fiscal years' activity has been updated to match financial statement information.

The 1999 fiscal year administrative expenses included an increase in undelivered orders which will be expensed in subsequent periods.

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 authorized the payment of program delivery expenses such as reinsured company expenses from the insurance program fund.

DELIVERY EXPENSES

Mr. Bonilla: Of the delivery expenses paid to reinsured companies in fiscal year 2001, how much was provided for each of the following: advertising, sales, underwriting, policy issuance, field supervision, billing and collection, loss adjustment, taxes and licenses and general expense items.

Response: Based on information collected from the companies and RMA accounting reports, the breakdown of expenses is as follows:

| | 2001 Company Expenses as a Percent of Total Expenses | 2001 Reinsurance Year Administrative and Operating Expenses Subsidy as of 2/2002 |
|---|---|---|
| Loss Adjustment..... | 12.98% | $83,421,899 |
| Sales..... | 66.01% | 424,243,418 |
| Advertising..... | .47% | 3,020,670 |
| Taxes & Licenses..... | .37% | 2,377,974 |
| General Expenses - salaries, employee benefits, equipment, printing, and all other operating expenses 1/..... | 20.17% | 129,631,719 |
| TOTAL | 100.00% | $642,695,680 |

1/ includes underwriting, policy issuance, field supervision, and billing and collection.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a detailed explanation of any RMA salaries and expenses-type costs covered under the FCIC Fund's delivery expenses.

Response: None of RMA's salaries or related expenses are paid from the FCIC Fund's delivery expenses. Delivery expenses represent the amount of administrative and operating expense reimbursements provided to approved insurance providers for delivering risk management services and/or products. They are based on the statutory 24.5 percent of the total premium for the crop year, in accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998.

CROP INSURANCE INDUSTRY ANNUAL MEETINGS

Mr. Bonilla: For the record, where was this year's Crop Insurance Industry Annual Meeting held? Please include a copy of the National Crop Insurance Services invitation.

Response: This year's Crop Insurance Industry Annual Meeting was held in Indian Wells, California from February 3-6, 2002. A copy of the invitation letter is attached.

(The information follows:)

National Crop Insurance Services®
7201 West 129th Street, Suite 200 • Overland Park, KS 66213 • (913) 685-2767 • Fax (913) 685-3080

December 14, 2001

Tim Witt
USDA/RMA
6501 Beacon Drive
Kansas City, MO 64133

Dear Tim,

We would like to invite you to attend the 2002 Crop Insurance Industry Annual Meeting to be held February 3-6, 2002 at the Renaissance Esmeralda Resort in Indian ~~Wells~~ Wells California. Members of the American Association of Crop Insurers as well National Crop Insurance Services will be in attendance.

We have reserved a half hour on our program Wednesday morning for you to address the group. Possible topics could include Research & Development RMA activities, program development thrusts and any other items of interest to our group.

Please let me know if you can attend and we will make appropriate reservation arrangements.

We have also invited Keith Collins and the new manager of RMA to attend if an appointment is made by that time.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Bob Parkerson, President

cc: Keith Collins

Mr. Bonilla: What portion of Federal funding supports these types of meetings? What is the annual cost?

Response: RMA obligated salary, travel, and expenses for one RMA employee to attend this meeting in 2002. It is impossible for RMA to determine what portion of the funds identified as "operating expenses" above were used to pay for company representatives to attend. It is important to note that, in most cases, representatives attending this meeting are conducting more than just business associated with the Federal crop insurance program and costs would have to be prorated.

FCIC/REINSURANCE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record that shows RMA and reinsurance combined insurance.

Response: I would be pleased to update that information.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
1990-2001 FCIC/REINSURANCE EXPERIENCE
U.S. SUMMARY BY CROP YEAR

| Crop Year | Pol Earn Prem | Units Earn Prem | Net Acres | Liability | Premium | Subsidy | Pol Indem | Indemnity | Loss Ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | 894,753 | 1,886,899 | 101,360,754 | 12,828,360,514 | 836,468,229 | 215,308,092 | 185,349 | 973,030,032 | 1.16 |
| 1991 | 706,750 | 1,582,130 | 82,351,639 | 11,215,746,821 | 737,041,249 | 190,064,228 | 203,307 | 955,247,674 | 1.30 |
| 1992 | 663,401 | 1,549,932 | 83,104,417 | 11,333,938,466 | 758,785,010 | 196,719,999 | 142,492 | 918,174,514 | 1.21 |
| 1993 | 679,027 | 1,564,691 | 83,707,606 | 11,351,467,238 | 755,677,234 | 199,991,440 | 255,765 | 1,654,637,147 | 2.19 |
| 1994 | 800,858 | 1,816,676 | 99,638,441 | 13,608,332,088 | 949,391,928 | 254,875,004 | 114,127 | 601,117,628 | 0.63 |
| 1995 | 2,034,337 | 3,683,452 | 220,510,627 | 23,728,453,722 | 1,543,349,837 | 880,015,971 | 346,415 | 1,567,731,605 | 1.02 |
| 1996 | 1,615,191 | 3,204,328 | 204,863,837 | 26,876,812,896 | 1,835,559,196 | 982,062,670 | 296,892 | 1,492,662,773 | 0.81 |
| 1997 | 1,319,759 | 2,799,401 | 182,188,943 | 25,458,851,214 | 1,775,367,833 | 902,794,419 | 174,068 | 993,550,545 | 0.56 1/ |
| 1998 | 1,242,618 | 2,697,156 | 181,831,947 | 27,920,584,594 | 1,875,859,282 | 946,257,920 | 220,027 | 1,677,539,744 | 0.89 1/ |
| 1999 | 1,288,536 | 2,895,918 | 196,864,919 | 30,925,012,752 | 2,308,972,077 | 1,391,198,969 | 289,636 | 2,431,228,808 | 1.05 1/ |
| 2000 | 1,323,202 | 3,046,858 | 206,419,874 | 34,437,265,793 | 2,540,065,056 | 1,347,897,661 | 319,605 | 2,581,941,217 | 1.02 1/ |
| 2001 | 1,297,400 | 3,078,709 | 211,805,613 | 36,717,530,166 | 2,959,135,630 | 1,772,886,256 | 348,520 | 2,798,957,734 | 0.95 1/ |
| Total | 13,865,832 | 29,806,150 | 1,854,648,617 | 266,402,356,264 | 18,875,672,561 | 9,280,072,629 | 2,896,203 | 18,645,819,421 | 0.99 |

1/Reflects actual experience to date.

INSURED CROPS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of all crops on which crop insurance is now being offered.

Response: The following table lists all of the crop insurance products currently offered by the RMA:

(The information follows:)

INSURED CROPS - 2002

| CROP CODE | CROP NAME | CROP CODE | CROP NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0063 | ADJUSTED GROSS REVENUE | 0064 | GREEN PEAS |
| 0107 | ALFALFA SEED | 0062 | HYBRID CORN SEED |
| 0211 | ALL OTHER CITRUS TREES | 0050 | HYBRID SORGHUM SEED |
| 0226 | ALL OTHER GRAPEFRUIT | 0225 | LATE ORANGES |
| 0028 | ALMONDS | 0209 | LEMON TREES |
| 0054 | APPLES | 0202 | LEMONS |
| 0212 | AVOCADO TREES | 0210 | LIME TREES |
| 0019 | AVOCADOS | 0023 | MACADAMIA NUTS |
| 0091 | BARLEY | 0024 | MACADAMIA TREES |
| 0012 | BLUEBERRIES | 0205 | MANDARINS |
| 0231 | BURLEY TOBACCO | 0214 | MANGO TREES |
| 0072 | CABBAGE | 0232 | MARYLAND TOBACCO |
| 0015 | CANOLA | 0017 | MILLET |
| 0213 | CARAMBOLA TREES | 0206 | MINNEOLA TANGELOS |
| 0057 | CHERRIES | 0074 | MINT |
| 0045 | CHILE PEPPERS | 0069 | MUSTARD |
| 0235 | CIGAR BINDER TOBACCO | 0215 | NAVEL ORANGES |
| 0234 | CIGAR FILLER TOBACCO | 0073 | NURSERY (FG&C) |
| 0236 | CIGAR WRAPPER TOBACCO | 0016 | OATS |
| 0245 | CITRUS I | 0013 | ONIONS |
| 0246 | CITRUS II | 0207 | ORANGE TREES |
| 0247 | CITRUS III | 0237 | ORLANDO TANGELOS |
| 0248 | CITRUS IV | 0034 | PEACHES |
| 0240 | CITRUS TREES I | 0075 | PEANUTS |
| 0241 | CITRUS TREES II | 0089 | PEARS |
| 0242 | CITRUS TREES III | 0020 | PECANS |
| 0243 | CITRUS TREES IV | 0083 | PEPPERS |
| 0244 | CITRUS TREES V | 0092 | PLUMS |
| 0249 | CITRUS V | 0043 | POPCORN |
| 0250 | CITRUS VI | 0084 | POTATOES |
| 0251 | CITRUS VII | 0219 | PROCESSING APRICOTS |
| 0116 | CLAMS | 0046 | PROCESSING BEANS |
| 0041 | CORN | 0221 | PROCESSING CLING PEACHES |
| 0021 | COTTON | 0106 | PROCESSING CUCUMBERS |
| 0022 | COTTON EX LONG STAPLE | 0222 | PROCESSING FREESTONE |
| 0068 | CRAMBE | 0036 | PRUNES |
| 0058 | CRANBERRIES | 0037 | RAISINS |
| 0055 | CULTIVATED WILD RICE | 0048 | RANGELAND |
| 0233 | DARK AIR TOBACCO | 0108 | RASPBERRY AND BLACKBERRY |
| 0047 | DRY BEANS | 0018 | RICE |
| 0067 | DRY PEAS | 0238 | RIO RED & STAR RUBY |
| 0224 | EARLY & MIDSEASON ORANGES | 0228 | RUBY RED GRAPEFRUIT |
| 0060 | FIGS | 0094 | RYE |
| 0230 | FIRE CURED TOBACCO | 0049 | SAFFLOWER |
| 0031 | FLAX | 0081 | SOYBEANS |
| 0229 | FLUE CURED TOBACCO | 0110 | STRAWBERRIES |
| 0033 | FORAGE PRODUCTION | 0039 | SUGAR BEETS |
| 0032 | FORAGE SEEDING | 0038 | SUGARCANE |
| 0218 | FRESH APRICOTS | 0078 | SUNFLOWERS |
| 0223 | FRESH FREESTONE PEACHES | 0042 | SWEET CORN |
| 0105 | FRESH MARKET BEANS | 0216 | SWEET ORANGES |
| 0044 | FRESH MARKET SWEET CORN | 0085 | SWEETPOTATOES |
| 0086 | FRESH MARKET TOMATOES | 0052 | TABLE GRAPES |
| 0220 | FRESH NECTARINES | 0087 | TOMATOES |
| 0051 | GRAIN SORGHUM | 0217 | VALENCIA ORANGES |
| 0201 | GRAPEFRUIT | 0029 | WALNUTS |
| 0208 | GRAPEFRUIT TREES | 0011 | WHEAT |
| 0053 | GRAPES | 0065 | WINTER SQUASH |

Mr. Bonilla: How has the table changed in the last year?

Response: For crop year 2002 - alfalfa seed, raspberry and blackberry were added. No other changes were made.

TREASURY AND COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION (CCC) BORROWING

Mr. Bonilla: For the record, provide a table showing Treasury and CCC borrowings since 1981 to cover indemnities, premium subsidies and emergency items.

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

CCC Non-Reimbursable Transfers
To the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
(in millions of dollars)

| Fiscal Year: | |
|---|---|
| 1981 | $250 |
| 1982 | 0 |
| 1983 | 0 |
| 1984 | 0 |
| 1985 | 0 |
| 1986 | 450 |
| 1987 | 300 |
| 1988 | 900 |
| 1989 | 400 |
| 1990 | 300 |
| 1991 | 150 |
| 1992 | 338 |
| 1993 | 500 |
| 1994 | 370 |
| 1995 | 0 |
| 1996 | 0 |
| 1997 | 0 |
| 1998 | 0 |
| 1999 | 0 |
| 2000 | 0 |
| 2001 | 0 |
| TOTAL | $3,958 |

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 authorizes such sums as are necessary to cover the mandatory expenses of the FCIC including the sales commissions of agents between 1995 and 1997, the delivery expenses of the reinsured companies, and premium subsidies (Section 516 (a)(2)).

*Treasury Borrowing*
(in millions of dollars)

| Fiscal Year: | |
|---|---|
| 1985 | $113 |

These funds were repaid to the Treasury in fiscal year 1994.

CROP PARTICIPATION RATES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table, by crop, that shows the average participation rate for the last three fiscal years. For each crop, show the insurable acres, the insured acres, and the percent of each.

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information, but the information is by crop year since this data is collected by crop year rather than fiscal year.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
PRINCIPAL CROPS PARTICIPATION
(acres in thousands)

| CROP YEAR | CROP | NET ACRES INSURED | INSURABLE ACRES | PERCENT INSURED | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1999 | Barley | 3,487 | 5,194 | 67% | |
| | Corn | 52,457 | 77,386 | 68% | |
| | Cotton | 13,791 | 14,874 | 93% | |
| | Dry Beans | 1,663 | 2,023 | 82% | |
| | Grain Sorghum | 6,474 | 9,288 | 70% | |
| | Oats | 922 | 4,673 | 20% | |
| | Peanuts | 1,381 | 1,535 | 90% | |
| | Potatoes | 912 | 1,377 | 66% | |
| | Rice | 2,612 | 3,531 | 74% | |
| | Soybeans | 50,806 | 73,730 | 69% | |
| | Sugarbeets | 1,216 | 1,561 | 78% | |
| | Sunflowers | 3,207 | 3,553 | 90% | |
| | Tobacco | 429 | 647 | 66% | |
| | Wheat | 46,494 | 62,714 | 74% | |
| | Total | 185,851 | 262,086 | 72% | |
| 2000 | Barley | 3,928 | 5,864 | 67% | |
| | Corn | 56,866 | 79,551 | 71% | |
| | Cotton | 14,754 | 15,517 | 95% | |
| | Dry Beans | 1,381 | 1,758 | 79% | |
| | Grain Sorghum | 6,386 | 9,195 | 69% | |
| | Oats | 886 | 4,477 | 20% | |
| | Peanuts | 1,393 | 1,537 | 91% | |
| | Potatoes | 956 | 1,384 | 69% | |
| | Rice | 2,317 | 3,060 | 76% | |
| | Soybeans | 55,054 | 74,266 | 74% | |
| | Sugarbeets | 1,225 | 1,564 | 78% | |
| | Sunflowers | 2,464 | 2,840 | 87% | |
| | Tobacco | 336 | 472 | 71% | |
| | Wheat | 45,790 | 62,629 | 73% | |
| | Total | 193,736 | 264,114 | 73% | |
| 2001 | Barley | 3,752 | 4,967 | 76% | |
| | Corn | 55,810 | 75,752 | 74% | |
| | Cotton | 14,946 | 15,787 | 95% | |
| | Dry Beans | 1,321 | 1,430 | 92% | |
| | Grain Sorghum | 7,778 | 10,252 | 76% | |
| | Oats | 823 | 4,403 | 19% | |
| | Peanuts | 1,417 | 1,543 | 92% | |
| | Potatoes | 932 | 1,267 | 74% | |
| | Rice | 2,522 | 3,335 | 76% | |
| | Soybeans | 56,206 | 74,105 | 76% | |
| | Sugarbeets | 1,160 | 1,371 | 85% | |
| | Sunflowers | 2,699 | 2,653 | 102% | 1/ |
| | Tobacco | 326 | 432 | 75% | |
| | Wheat | 45,828 | 59,617 | 77% | |
| | Total | 195,520 | 256,914 | 78% | |

1/ Includes prevented planted acreage that was insured, but never planted; consequently, since they were not planted, those acres were never included in the NASS estimates of insurable acres listed above.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCE - FCIC FUND

Mr. Bonilla: What is the optimum unobligated balance in the FCIC fund to carry forward from year to year? Why is this amount necessary?

Response: The unobligated balance needed for the FCIC Fund to carry forward from year to year is about $600 million.

Mr. Bonilla: Why is this amount necessary?

Response: The amount is necessary to cover unexpected increases in losses and to maintain the FCIC's capital stock of $500 million.

With the current $3 billion book of business, a 20 point loss ratio increase would result in $600 million in loss payments. This could easily happen during a period of heavy losses. Recent appropriations acts have allowed the FCIC Fund to have such sums as necessary available to cover program expenses. Additional funds can be made available when needed to cover unexpected expenditures, however, processing the funding documents takes time. Therefore, the FCIC Fund maintains an unobligated balance of about $600 million.

PROGRAM INDICATORS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table of program indicators for crop years 1999, 2000 and current estimates for 2001.

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
PROGRAM INDICATORS
(Dollars in Thousands)

CROP YEAR DATA

| Program Indicators | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of States | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Number of County Programs | 22,252 | 22,477 | 22,702 |
| Number of Counties | 3,022 | 3,022 | 3,022 |
| Insured Acres | 196,865 | 205,579 | 207,600 |
| Potential Acreage | 295,300 | 269,900 | 271,000 |
| Participation Rate | 66.67% | 76.17% | 76.61% |
| Insurance-In-Force | $30,925,012 | $34,286,042 | $35,832,700 |
| Liability Per Acre | $157.09 | $166.78 | $172.60 |
| Ratio of Insurance-in-Force to Net Risk Premium | $13.39 | $13.50 | $12.43 |
| Net Risk Premium Per Acre | $11.73 | $12.36 | $13.89 |

| Net Risk Premium | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Producer Premium: | | | |
| Government Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Reinsurance Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Catastrophic Coverage | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Additional Coverage | 1,354,578 | 1,588,955 | 1,160,627 |
| Total, Prod. Premium | 1,354,578 | 1,588,955 | 1,160,627 |
| Premium Subsidy: | | | |
| Government Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Reinsurance Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Catastrophic Coverage | 295,661 | 264,769 | 239,400 |
| Additional Coverage | 658,734 | 686,341 | 1,483,773 |
| Total, Premium Subsidy | 954,395 | 951,110 | 1,723,173 |
| Total, Net Risk Premium: | | | |
| Government Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Reinsurance Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Catastrophic Coverage | 295,661 | 264,769 | 239,400 |
| Additional Coverage | 2,013,312 | 2,275,296 | 2,644,400 |
| Total, Net Risk Premium | $2,308,973 | $2,540,065 | $2,883,800 |

| Indemnities | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 Est. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Reinsurance Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Catastrophic Coverage | 81,738 | 65,827 | 257,355 |
| Additional Coverage | 2,349,490 | 2,516,114 | 2,842,730 |
| Total, Indemnities | $2,431,228 | $2,581,941 | $3,100,085 |
| Loss Ratio | | | |
| Government Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Reinsurance Operations | - - - | - - - | - - - |
| Catastrophic Coverage | 0.276 | 0.249 | 1.075 |
| Additional Coverage | 1.167 | 1.106 | 1.075 |
| Total Loss Ratio | 1.053 | 1.016 | 1.075 |

RISK MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a summary of risk management training conducted in fiscal year 2001 and planned for fiscal year 2002, including locations, number trained, and costs.

Response: During FY 2001, 40,232 producers attended 1,351 RMA coordinated risk management education sessions offered throughout the United States. Education and outreach programs focused on underserved states, speciality crop producers, grants through the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, and the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) cost share program. Educational activities also targeted Future Farmers of America (FFA), youth, and included production of publications, CD's, and an interactive simulation based educational experience via the Internet. The cost for FY 2001 was roughly $7 million.

For FY 2002, RMA estimates 35,000 producers will attend 1,190 RMA coordinated risk management education sessions throughout the United States. Approximately $4 million will be used for training in FY 2002 to target producers and education partners. Plans to enlist the assistance of State agricultural department, universities, and other public and private agricultural organizations are underway. Major focus will be on producers of speciality crops and underserved commodities as well as producers in 15 underserved states.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Bonilla: How many people are currently employed in the Congressional Affairs area, including detailees from other areas?

Response: Due to the change in administrations, there are currently no politically appointed Congressional Affairs staff members. However, one career employee is working part-time on Congressional related issues.

HOTLINE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. Bonilla: How many hotline investigations did you investigate in fiscal year 2001?

Response: During FY 2001, RMA received 145 Office of Inspector General (OIG) hotline referrals.

Mr. Bonilla: What was the outcome?

Response: RMA closed 114 hotline cases in FY 2001. Including carryover cases from previous fiscal years, RMA worked on a total of 262 hotline cases. Of the closed cases:

- 91 were unsubstantiated.
- 17 were substantiated.
- 1 was returned to OIG with insufficient information to conduct a review.
- 1 was returned to OIG because no RMA violations were alleged.
- 4 were returned to OIG for criminal investigation.

The substantiated reviews resulted in findings for $221,103 in overpaid indemnities, $6,078 in understated premium, cost avoidance of $10,199, avoided risk exposure of $50,942, reduced base premium of $13,087, and corrective or remedial action by the reinsured companies resulting in no loss being incurred.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the typical nature of the hotline investigations?

Response: OIG Hotline complaints typically involve allegations of poor

farming practices, shifting/hidden production, collusion between producers/agents/adjusters, and abuse of specific policy provisions such as prevented planting.

CROP INSURANCE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Mr. Bonilla: The budget request proposes language to establish a cap of 12.5% on underwriting gains in the crop insurance program. It has come to our attention that the Risk Management Agency issued bulletin number MGR-01-031, dated December 20, 2001, stating - - - and I quote - - - "FCIC is not canceling the 1998 Standard Reinsurance Agreement effective for the 2003 reinsurance year. Therefore, it will remain in effect for the 2003 reinsurance year". Doesn't this constitute a contract that would preclude the proposed limitation?

Response: The Standard Reinsurance Agreement states that the Agreement will continue in effect from year to year with an annual renewal date of July 1 of each succeeding year unless FCIC gives at least 180 days advance notice in writing to the Company that the Agreement will not be renewed. MGR-01-031 was issued as a courtesy to notify the companies that FCIC did not intend to cancel the SRA effective for the 2003 reinsurance year. To be effective for the 2003 reinsurance year, legislation must be passed prior to July 1, 2002. Companies would then be required to sign a mandatory amendment to the Standard Reinsurance Agreement. Those companies not signing would not participate for the 2003 reinsurance year. This process is similar to that used by RMA to make changes to the SRA following enactment of ARPA.

Mr. Bonilla: Why does this proposed language ask us to legislate the "application of this paragraph shall not constitute the renegotiation of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement"?

Response: The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) allows FCIC to renegotiate the SRA once during the 2001 through 2005 reinsurance years. We are preparing to renegotiate the SRA effective for the 2004 reinsurance year, therefore, we do not wish the underwriting cap to be interpreted as our one chance to renegotiate the SRA.

Mr. Bonilla: Normally the "appendix" to the President's budget request is not the place to go to find purple prose. This year, the proposal to cap underwriting gains is described as providing - - - and I quote - - - "some constraints on windfall profits". Why are gains beyond 12.5% considered "windfall profits"?

Response: In 1999 and 2000, USDA used emergency funding to provide premium discounts to encourage producers to purchase higher levels of coverage. ARPA further encouraged producers to shift to higher levels of coverage by increasing the amount of premium subsidy available at the higher levels of coverage. As a result, while the total acres covered did not increase substantially, there has been a significant shift in acres from lower coverage levels to the higher coverage levels. This resulted in significant increases in premium dollars that enhanced insurance provider profitability. Meanwhile, the risk sharing agreements between the Government and insurance companies have not been renegotiated since 1998, leaving in place potentially out of date risk sharing agreements that favor the insurance companies. This profitability is largely due to the shift in coverage generated by the large Federal subsidy rather than any growth in the program generated by the insurance companies. Furthermore, it is important to note that producers will not be affected by this proposal.

Last year, underwriting gains represented about 30 percent of Federal payments to private insurance providers. Existing legislation contains a limit on the rate companies may be reimbursed for delivery expenses. Because the crop insurance program is subject to appropriation and underwriting gains are a

significant component of the Government cost of the program, there is no reason why Congress should not also establish a limit on underwriting gains.

Mr. Bonilla: Has any consideration been given to returning to the days when the crop insurance program was delivered by USDA employees?

Response: FCIC has not considered returning to crop insurance program delivery by USDA employees. FCIC values its relationship with the private sector and appreciates the work the private sector has done to provide efficient and effective service to policyholders. FCIC believes that private sector partnership is the best method of delivery. Together, many new innovative risk management products have been developed and overall participation in the crop insurance program has increased significantly over the years through their effective marketing and implementation of increased subsidies. The private sector is also proving to be a vital link in several program integrity initiatives.

STATEMENT ON CROP INSURANCE CAP PROPOSAL

One of the fun things to watch up here is the occasional difference of opinion between OMB and CBO. OMB scored this language provision as saving $115 million in both budget authority and outlays in fiscal year 2003. CBO scores it as saving $62 million in budget authority and NOTHING in outlays. I would just point out that difference. We have to live with CBO, you have to live with OMB. That is the largest difference we have ever seen for programs under our jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

Mr. Bonilla: The Crop Insurance language is a legislative proposal, so it should have been submitted for consideration by the authorizing committee as part of their deliberations on the farm bill. Can you tell us how they have reacted to your request for us to include this language in our bill?

Response: Traditionally, crop insurance is not a major topic in the farm bill. However, this matter was raised at a recent hearing before the Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management and USDA is actively working to include a modified version of our legislative proposal in the farm bill. We also believe that USDA's proposal can be enacted through the appropriations process and long-term cost savings could be used to offset spending increases elsewhere.

UNDERWRITING GAINS VERSUS A&O EXPENSES

Mr. Bonilla: Why did you decide to propose a cap on underwriting gains rather than a limitation on administrative and operating expenses?

Response: The cap on underwriting gains provided the greatest opportunity to generate a savings for the Government. In April 1997, the GAO published its report, Crop Insurance: Opportunities Exist to Reduce Government Costs for Private-Sector Delivery (GAO/RCED-97-70). The GAO stated, "the actual expenses reasonably associated with the sale and service of buy-up crop insurance for the nine companies in our review were about 27 percent of premiums....and that FCIC could reduce rates another 3 percent of premiums because of higher crop prices and increased premiums in 1996 and 1997 that provided companies with higher [dollar] reimbursements without any additional work".

[Clerk's Note. — Subsequent to the date of the hearing, the following information was provided on April 25, 2002 by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service with regard to the Agriculture Risk Management Education Competitive Grants Program, including the name of the recipient and the amount funded in fiscal year 2001, as well as information related to the fiscal year 2002 proposals received by the March 18, 2002 deadline under this program.]

# Summaries of

# Risk Management Education Projects

**selected by a Review Panel**
**and funded in FY 2001**

## The Northeast Risk Management Education Center

Institution: ***University of Delaware***

Funding Amount:: ***$ 647,286***

The Northeast Region Risk Management Education (RME) Center is located at the University of Delaware. It provides leadership and direction for RME programming in the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia. It will be especially important in those states where staff limitations would not permit program coverage without the Center. As a result of the Center activities, participating farmers in the Region are developing an expanded knowledge base to use in making farm business decisions.

The Center fosters working relationships with public and private sector stakeholders delivering materials and learning experiences through workshops, training and one-on-one contacts. Initially, funds are being allocated to cooperators in each state to permit timely implementation of the RME program. This will be followed by a solicitation of proposals for additional projects that will be selected for funding on a competitive basis by a Regional Advisory Committee. The Center will provide coordination for conduct of the projects, evaluate their performance and report progress.

## The Southern Region Risk Management Education Center

Institution: ***Texas Cooperative Extension, Texas A&M University System***

Funding Amount: ***$ 1,154,884***

The Risk Management Education (RME) Center for the Southern Region of the United States resides in the Texas A&M University Research and Extension Center at Stephenville, Texas. This RME Center has primary responsibility for developing and implementing RME programs that meet the specific needs of farmers in the Southern Region. Through State Risk Management Specialists, RME programs are being expanded in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia and in the territory of Puerto Rico. The Center provides leadership and coordination for programs that assist agricultural decision-makers with knowledge, skills and tools needed for improved management of risks in their operations. Direct funding allocations to 26 public institutions in the Southern Region will allow timely implementation of RME programs in the Fall of 2001. A competitive process will be used to select additional projects that represent a wide range of innovation in project design and encourage partnering among public and private entities in program delivery.

An Advisory Council will provide stakeholder input to ensure relevance in program development and will recommend funding for projects submitted on a competitive basis. The programs will address risks encountered in the full range of farm operations with specific projects designed to meet the RME needs of limited-resource and minority producers.

Training workshops will be conducted to assist regional project leaders. Communication networks will be formed to share materials and delivery methods, facilitate verification and reporting of results, and solicit rapid feedback on program effectiveness.

## The North Central Regional Risk Management Education Center

Institution: ***University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service***

Funding Amount: ***$962,868***

The North Central Regional Risk Management Education Center located at the University of Nebraska- Lincoln is identifying educational needs in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. It is empowering strengths and skills of individuals involved with managing risks in production, marketing, financial, legal and human resource dimensions of farm operations. The Center promotes collaboration within the region and sharing regional ideas and initiatives for national application.

Direct grants are being awarded to each of the 13 land grant institutions in the region to provide immediate program support in the 2001-2002 winter season. A subsequent competitive grants program will encourage collaboration among public and private agencies and organizations involved in risk management education. Challenge grants will be made to each of the land grant institutions to initiate risk management programming for farm operators, including women and farm business partners. Application of electronic information technology will be addressed through a satellite center that builds on their innovative work of the past four years. It will provide timely information and risk management decision support tools through the farm.doc website.

Activities of the Center will be guided by a broad based Advisory Council addressing programmatic issues, a Board of Directors addressing administrative issues and a consulting evaluation specialist addressing verification issues.

## The Western Regional Risk Management Education Center

Institution: ***Washington State University***

Funding Amount: ***$991,679***

The Western Regional Risk Management Education Center operated by Washington State University Cooperative Extension is located in Spokane, Washington. The Center will conduct and coordinate RME programs in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Alaska, Oregon, California, and Hawaii. The Center will conduct and coordinate projects that improve risk management skills of agricultural producers and their families assisting them to succeed in their farm operations.

Objectives of the Center are to: 1) Provide leadership and coordination for RME programs in the region; 2) Insure that Regional RME Programs and Resources are available to all agricultural producer audiences; 3) Make effective use of an Advisory Council to focus the efforts of the Regional Center to improve the desired results of RME programs in the region; 4) Develop and implement a regional competitive process for selection of projects that have potential to improve the risk management skills of agricultural producers and their families; 5) Facilitate public-private and other partnerships to increase the effectiveness of RME programs; 6) Promote and conduct activities that create an environment supporting effective and efficient risk management training for the regions agricultural producers and their families;

and 7) Establish a results verification program that not only provides results information but that can be used to further improve programs and more effectively target resources to create results critical to producer risk management success.

### Creation of Risk Management Services: Farmer Advisory Initiative

Institution: ***Iowa Soybean Association***

Funding Amount: ***$ 100,000***

The Risk Management Services (RMServices) initiative, established by the Iowa Soybean Association along with regional risk management service providers, will offer Midwest farmers individualized analysis of risk exposures and advice on assembling a balanced package of tools and techniques to best address their needs. RMServices will act as an arms-length facilitator, working through its related entity Risk Management Brokers, Inc. (RMBrokers) bringing together products, including crop and liability insurance, marketing contracts, credit opportunities, Federal and state programs, and management skills, to implement the farmer's plan. After an initial start- up under this grant, RMServices will "graduate" to operate independently of Federal support as a for-profit service. The RMServices initiative provides an opportunity to test a unique educational approach with potential national application, combining tailored training with practical service through an effective public-private partnership.

## AgRisk OnLine: Internet Delivery of a Suite of Annotated, User-Friendly, Prospective Risk Management Tools for Crop and Hog Producers

Institution: ***Ohio State University***

Funding Amount: ***$50,000***

Internet technologies have given farmers fast and efficient access to data and information. However, the ability to analyze that data and make informed management decisions remains an important hurdle for most farmers. This project develops an internet web site called AgRisk OnLine that helps farmers take this next important management step.

AgRisk Online offers farmers and agricultural service providers a suite of interactive tools to help them make better decisions about managing the price and yield risk they face when producing a wide variety of crops and livestock. The tools provide wide coverage of the crops and livestock that affect many farmers, including coverage of the corn, soybean, wheat, grain sorghum, rice, cotton, and hog sectors. The internet site puts powerful, state-of -the-art tools executed by powerful institutional servers at the fingertips of farmers. The tools will help farmers and agricultural service providers evaluate different combinations of risk management strategies such as using futures and options; buying crop insurance; or entering into a hog marketing contract. These tools generate analyses that help farmers compare many different strategies side by side, determine the expected risk and returns from each strategy, and make choices that balance their individual needs for lower risk and higher returns.

## Enhance the National Ag Risk Education Library

Institution: ***University of Minnesota***

Funding Allocation: ***$175,000***

This project will improve producers' access to risk management education materials by supporting and expanding the National Ag Risk Education Library. The Library is an existing risk management education project that serves producers throughout the country. This project will expand the role of the Library as the national source of risk management educational materials.

This project will build upon the existing Library components including:

* Expanding the document search section that currently contains approximately 1,100 documents
* Expanding the cost of production database section that currently contains actual farm data from over 2.4 million acres, 56,000 dairy cows, and 750,000 hogs
* Continue develop of a new specialty crop section
* A new Library component will be developed to facilitate sharing of crop and livestock budgets across states and regions.

## National Resource Center for Women in Agriculture

Institution: ***Nebraska Cooperative Extension Service***

Funding Amount: ***$100,000***

This project will establish a national resource center for women in agriculture. It will increase the opportunities for farm and ranch women to gain knowledge and skills in all aspects of business management, including risk management. This effort builds upon the trend toward more women either managing their own agricultural business or participating in a management team with their spouse or other business partners.

A national network of extension educators who are involved in farm/ranch business management programming for women will be formed. The internet will be employed to facilitate the exchange of educational materials, and more importantly, ideas between educators and agricultural women. A national conference for educators will be hosted to facilitate the exchange of programming concepts and increase the number of educators working with this audience. Agricultural women will have access to the resource center through the internet and a toll free telephone.

The resource center will be located at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. Nebraska has been a leader in teaching women agricultural marketing and management. Programs include the annual Women in Agriculture: The Critical Difference conference (in its 17th year) and the Women in Ag Marketing Curriculum.

## Risk Education Simulation Program

Institution: ***Colorado State University***

Funding Amount: ***$ 99,180***

This project will develop an internet risk management education program based on a simulation game. A limited board-game version called Ranch Survivor in Colorado has been successful in educational programming. Producers become interested in learning when the experience is fun. More concepts can be covered in the simulation context. The game provides many "teachable moments" and allows coverage of more risk management topics.

A simulation game will be placed on the internet with a library of scenarios that producers can use to simulate various situations and management approaches. A complementary education program will be developed on how to use the internet software to teach an assortment of risk management concepts. The project team has demonstrated their ability to use the innovative Ranch Survivor in their Risk and Resilience education program. This program will be improved and made available to an international audience. The game improves the management capability of producers because they learn about risks in a dynamic friendly environment where mistakes can be made without becoming reality. Participants can try out a host of management strategies with the option of using fact sheets or computer guides that are designed to teach targeted lessons.

## Managing Emerging Food Safety Liability Risk on Small Southeastern Farms

Institution: ***North Carolina State University***

Funding Amount: ***$75,000***

Agricultural risk management needs for the Southeast are shifting from production agriculture crop insurance needs to personal liability insurance needs. This Project designs and delivers an educational program reflecting that shift. The topic of Fresh Produce Food Safety (FPFS) carries the new risk management message in this cooperative, multi-disciplinary and multi-institutional project .

The project will use existing educational networks and form new ones to assist small-scale, minority - and women-owned producers. It will develop agricultural risk management curricula and materials to educate local producers about an emerging liability risk specific to them. The risk extends to all producer levels and has nationwide implications, so the project builds on existing programming to develop a national source of RME information and materials.

## Case Studies to Improve Judgement in Farmer Decision-Making under Risk

Institution: **Michigan State University**

Funding Amount: **$21,000**

Research shows that managers have systematic biases that frequently impair their judgements and cause them to make poor choices in risky situations. To address the issue, handbooks generally focus on better recognition of managerial "illusions" to make consequent judgement errors less "inevitable." In agriculture, the information available on farmer bias in risky situations is sparse, though anecdotal evidence suggests biases are similar to managers of non-farm businesses. An exception is a paper by Pease where he found sampled farmers tended to overestimate their expected yields and underestimate the variability of these yields. This bias resulted in a substantial undervaluation of the risk management tools available to farmers. Moreover, risk management education programs that target farmers and managers of agribusiness's providing services to farmers have provided little guidance.

The overarching goal of this project is to develop educational materials targeted at helping farmers recognize their common, systematic biases in developing judgements and helping them make adjustments in their approaches to making judgements that will significantly improve their decision making ability. To accomplish this objective, ten to twelve in-depth case studies designed to help identify biases and to reduce their impacts will be developed by Extension specialists from around the U.S. Specialists will represent different farming systems and expertise in the five risk management topic areas identified by USDA. These cases will be tested in workshops with farmers, revised, and provided to everyone via the National AgRisk

Education Library (http://www.agrisk.umn.edu/).

## Risk Management Education for Small-scale and Limited Resource Farmers

Institution: **South Carolina State University**

Funding Amount: **$75,000**

South Carolina State University 1890 Extension Program will form a collaboration with the 1890 Extension Programs to develop Risk Management Educational materials that are relevant to the needs of small scale and limited resource farmers. Many of these farmers are producing specialty crops that can be grown with minimal capital investment on smaller acreage. These farmers need access to information on identifying and managing risks associated with this type of production.

The project will develop risk management education materials that are relevant for limited resource clients. It will train Extension Agents and other Agricultural Professionals, who will ultimately assist the farmers and their families in identifying risks and managing them. Extension faculty will evaluate the effectiveness of the training for each farmer at the end of the project.

## Educational Tools to Evaluate Innovations in Marketing and Crop Insurance

Institution: **University of Illinois**

Funding Allocation: **$ 75,000**

This project addresses the growing need to provide farmer-level risk educational tools to evaluate the impacts of the rapidly expanding set of "new generation" crop marketing contracts and crop insurance risk management products. Specifically, this work will: (i) develop and disseminate timely information about new generation marketing contracts in a manner that is able to reach a very broad spectrum of potentially affected farmers; (ii) develop educational tools and programming to help farmers evaluate the impacts of combinations of traditional marketing programs and crop insurance choices; and (iii) develop tools to evaluate the combination of crop insurance and "new generation" crop marketing contracts.

Each of these goals will be supported by a combination of fact sheets distributed through print, web-based, and workshop settings; scenario analyses and educational programming that identify cases most critical for individual farmers; and solution tools that examine the risk/return tradeoffs implicit under each combination of marketing and crop insurance choices. Under each goal, the outputs are designed to directly support agricultural producers' risk management decisions by providing timely knowledge and tools that can be directly applied in their own farm context. This project addresses the risks associated with new generation marketing contracts in the context of actual farmer decision-making circumstances (with and without crop insurance), using innovative programming and delivery through broad range of widely accessible media and direct extension activities.

## National Allocation and Results Verification System for the Risk Management Education Program

Institution: ***Washington State University***

Funding Amount: ***$182,413***

The project establishes a national allocation and results verification system that produces demand information about the nature and amount of changes in the risk management behavior of farmers, ranchers, and their families. Their adoption of successful risk management practices is critical to achieving sustainability for agriculture in the United States.

This project establishes a three-way partnership among a land-grant college, the National AgRisk Library, and a private, non-profit results training organization. It will design and implement a results-based data collection and reporting system that also offers training and support to assure the system is one that integrates the allocation of funds for risk management education projects with desired results. A variety of stakeholders will be able to request specific data on results from a national database that compiles and maintains all the information on project results reported by the Regional Risk Management Education Centers and other projects.

The information available from the data system will be made available to farmers, ranchers and other families as well as to other interested stakeholders. The information will be in a user-friendly form that strongly supports its application to improve risk management behaviors. In this way, the project will directly reinforce the critical linkages between education about the full range of risk management approaches and the adoption of successful risk management practices by producers.

## Risk Information and Education for Producers Investing In Value-Added Businesses and New Generation Cooperatives

Institution: ***Oklahoma State University***

Funding Amount: ***$ 60,000***

The rapid growth in interest in New Generation Cooperatives (NGC) and other producer-owned value-added businesses is exposing producers to new risks. The equity investment in these enterprises is often substantial and participation producers have experienced wide fluctuations in the value of their stock and delivery rights. Producers also face new risks relating to their contractural obligations to deliver a specific quantity and quality of commodity, sometimes at a specified price. On a more general level, producers investing in these value-added businesses face risks associated with processing technology, product innovation and quality control, the risks associated with marketing, market access and competitor reaction and the risks associated with contractural obligations, legal and regulatory issues.

The project assists producers in understanding and addressing these risks through the development of five resource publications which will be distributed via the National AgRisk Library, state risk management coordinators and the regional Risk Management Education Centers. This resource material will provide a general overview of the risks and benefits associated with NGC structures and discuss the major categories of value-added industry risk factors. The resource material will also include four publications focusing on the specific risks of wheat processing, ethanol production, soybean and oilseed processing and beef processing activities. Complementing each publication will be a set of train-the-trainer material including

power-point presentations. In addition, the development of educational resource material, approximately four producer training sessions will be conducted across the United States.

FY 2002 Agriculture Risk Management Education Competitive Grants Program

For the FY 2002 Agriculture Risk Management Education Competitive Grants Program, twelve applications were received by the March 18, 2002, deadline requesting a total of $2,886,650. The types of applicants included Land-Grant Institutions and non-profit and for-profit organizations. Applications were submitted from Alabama, Delaware, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

CSREES releases only general information about a proposal submitted to the Agency because the proposal is confidential and information regarding the name of the applicant, the status of the submission, or the content of the proposal may not be released other than to those involved in the peer review process and to the applicant. The reason is that a proposal does not become public property until such time as Federal funds are expended on the project. At the review stage, therefore, the proposal is considered privileged information and the property solely of the applicant.

Questions Submitted by Ms. Kaptur

Risk Management Agency

SPECIALITY CROPS

Ms. Kaptur: While I appreciate what you do with this program, I remain concerned that crop insurance is not available for all commodities in all areas. What are you doing to expand coverage to speciality crops for multi-peril coverage?

Response: To expand multi-peril coverage to specialty crops, the Risk Management Agency (RMA) introduced a pilot raspberry and blackberry program beginning with the 2002 crop year in selected counties in California, Oregon, and Washington. RMA also introduced a pilot forage seed program in selected counties in California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming beginning with the 2002 crop year.

RMA is currently testing pilot programs on the following specialty crops for conversion to permanent program status in the future:

- Adjusted Gross Revenue (covers virtually all specialty crops where it is available)
- Apple Pilot Quality Option
- Avocados (Revenue Plan)
- Avocados (Individual Yield Plan)
- Blueberries (Individual Yield Plan approved for conversion to permanent status)
- Cabbage (Individual Yield Plan)
- Cherry (Dollar Plan)
- Citrus Fruit (Dollar Revenue Plan)
- Coverage Enhancement Option (provides enhanced coverage on some specialty crops
- Crambe
- Cultivated Clams
- Cultivated Wild Rice (Individual Yield Plan)
- Florida Fruit Trees
- Millet (Individual Yield Plan)
- Mint (Individual Yield Plan)
- Mustard (Individual Yield Plan)
- Onion Pilot Stage Removal Option
- Pecans (Revenue Plan)
- Processing Chile Peppers (Fixed Dollar Plan)
- Processing Cucumbers (Fixed Dollar Plan)
- Rangeland (Group Risk Plan)
- Strawberries (Fixed Dollar Plan)
- Sweet Potatoes (Individual Yield Plan)
- Winter Squash, Including Pumpkins (Dollar Plan)

For other specialty crops RMA entered into a number of contracts and agreements during Fiscal Year 2001 for the purpose of expanding coverage for specialty crops. Specific projects are listed below:

- Almonds, apricots, cranberries, nectarines, onions, and peaches (research and development of cost of production programs)
- Cut flowers and cut floral greens (feasibility study)
- Fresh vegetables (feasibility study)
- Hawaii tropical fruits and trees (feasibility study)
- Perennial pathogen destruction pilot program (feasibility study)
- Quarantine pilot program (feasibility study)
- Revenue coverage plans (feasibility study)
- Organics (feasibility study)
- Value-enhanced products (feasibility study)
- Management of onion storage rot (research report)

- Forecasting the occurrence of Potato Late Blight in Idaho (research report)
- Information gathering and analysis to identify options for developing risk management tools for specialty crop producers in California, Florida, New York, and Pennsylvania (research and information)
- Development and analysis of production input expenditure studies (research and development regarding a number of crops including specialty crops)

Most of the feasibility studies listed above should ultimately result in risk management tools for specialty crops producers to utilize.

A number of projects are also planned for Fiscal Year 2002 to benefit specialty crops producers as listed below:

- Biomass (feasibility study)
- Tree, vine, and bush replacement program (feasibility study)
- Melon pilot program (feasibility study)
- Lawn seed pilot program (feasibility study)
- Vegetable and flower seed pilot program (feasibility study)
- Christmas tree pilot program (feasibility study)
- Sesame, triticale, and minor grains pilot program (feasibility study)
- Risk management stabilization accounts (feasibility study)
- Risk management crop storage options (feasibility study)
- Acts of terrorism and other events impacting agricultural risk management (feasibility study)
- Direct marketing of perishable crops (feasibility study)
- Changes to the pilot cultivated clam program
- Changes to the pilot fresh market snap bean program

Ms. Kaptur: How successful have the revenue insurance products been, and will they be expanded any time soon for specialty crops?

Response: Producers, recognizing the volatility in commodity prices, took advantage of the revenue coverage insurance plans during 2001. For the first time, producers paid more premiums for revenue coverage than for yield only insurance plans. Revenue insurance programs include: Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC), Revenue Assurance (RA), Income Protection (IP), Indexed Income Protection (IIP), Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR), and Group Risk Insurance Plan (GRIP). Two charts showing changes in participation for revenue insurance programs and participation changes in general are provided.

A contract was awarded to investigate opportunities for new and improved revenue coverage plans on September 20, 2001. The contractor is researching the feasibility of improving existing revenue products and developing new revenue products for producers. Specialty crops under consideration include dry beans, green and dry peas, Florida citrus, and maple syrup (a commodity that is not currently insurable). The contractor's final report is scheduled for delivery to RMA in June 2002, and is expected to provide information for subsequent program development activity. RMA will provide a report to Congress on the results of this research as soon as the contractor's findings are analyzed.

COVERAGE IN OHIO

Ms. Kaptur: What new insurance products were provided in Ohio over the past year, and what requests are pending?

Response: No new insurance products were provided in Ohio this past year through contracts and agreements with the Corporation. The research and feasibility studies that are being conducted are expected to provide new products within the next few years.

Insurance program requests, some of which may impact Ohio, that are pending are listed below.

| CROP | COUNTY |
|---|---|
| Almond Trees | Mahoning |
| Navy Beans | Sandusky |
| Cabbage | Seneca<br>Wood |
| Canola | Allen<br>Champaign<br>Erie<br>Handcock<br>Hardin<br>Henry<br>Logan<br>Miami<br>Paulding<br>Putnam<br>Seneca<br>Shelby<br>Van Wert<br>Wood<br>Wyandot |

| CROP | COUNTY |
|---|---|
| Carrot | Fulton |
| Christmas Tree | Athens |
| Popcorn | Stark |
| Cucumbers | Seneca |
| Grass Seed | Union |
| Melons | Lorian |
| Plum | Ashland |
| Potato | Hardin |
| Strawberry | Huron<br>Lorain |
| Zucchini | Wood |

Ms. Kaptur: What commodities, by county, are not yet covered in Ohio?

Response: I would be pleased to provide that information.

(The information follows:)

**STATE: OHIO, CROP YEAR: 2003**

| CROP NAME | COUNTIES NOT INSURED IN OHIO CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM | COUNTIES INSURED IN OHIO CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT (0011)**<br>Insurance Plans<br>12-GRP<br>25-RA<br>44-CRC<br>90-APH | (13) Belmont<br>(25) Clermont<br>(35) Cuyahoga<br>(53) Gallia<br>(59) Geuernsey<br>(61) Hamilton<br>(79) Jackson<br>(81) Jefferson<br>(111) Monroe<br>(115) Morgan<br>(121) Noble<br>(163) Vinton | All other Ohio counties not listed here are insured in the Wheat Program. |
| **OATS (0016)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | (15) Brown<br>(17) Butler<br>(25) Clermont<br>(47) Fayette<br>(49) Franklin<br>(51) Fulton<br>(53) Gallia<br>(57) Greene<br>(61) Hamilton<br>(67) Harrison<br>(71) Highland<br>(73) Hocking<br>(79) Jackson<br>(87) Lawrence<br>(97) Madison<br>(113) Montgomery<br>(117) Morrow<br>(121) Noble<br>(129) Pickaway<br>(131) Pike<br>(135) Preble<br>(141) Ross<br>(145) Scioto<br>(163) Vinton<br>(167) Washington | All other Ohio counties not listed here are insured in the Oats Program. |
| **SUGAR BEETS (0039)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Sugar Beet Program. | (043) Erie<br>(063) Hancock<br>(069) Henry<br>(077) Huron<br>(095) Lucas<br>(123) Ottawa<br>(137) Putnam<br>(143) Sandusky<br>(147) Seneca<br>(173) Wood |
| **CORN (0041)**<br>Insurance Plans<br>12-GRP - 44-CRC<br>25-RA - 90-APH | All counties in Ohio are insured in Corn Program. | All counties in Ohio are insured in Corn Program. |

**STATE: OHIO, CROP YEAR: 2003 cont.**

| CROP NAME | COUNTIES NOT INSURED IN OHIO CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM | COUNTIES INSURED IN OHIO CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|
| **POTATOES (0084)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Potato Program. | (063) Hancock (147) Seneca<br>(095) Lucas (169) Wayne<br>(103) Medina (175) Wyandot |
| **TOMATOES (0087)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Tomato Program. | (001) Adams (063) Hancock (137) Putnam<br>(003) Allen (069) Henry (143) Sandusky<br>(037) Darke (095) Lucas (147) Seneca<br>(039) Defiance (097) Madison (171) Williams<br>(047) Fayette (107) Mercer (173) Wood<br>(051) Fulton (123) Ottawa<br>(057) Greene (129) Pickaway |
| **BARLEY (0091)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Barley Program. | (07) Ashtabula (67) Harrison<br>(55) Geauga (123) Ottawa<br>(65) Hardin |
| **SOYBEAN (0081)**<br>Insurance Plans<br>12-GRP - 44-CRC<br>25-RA - 90-APH | (13) Belmont<br>(111) Monroe<br>(121) Noble | All other Ohio counties not listed here are insured in the Soybean Program. |
| **NURSERY (FG&C) -(0073)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>50-Dollar | All counties in Ohio are insured in Nursery Program. | All counties in Ohio are insured in Nursery Program. |
| **GRAPES (0053)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>86-GYC | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Grape Program. | (07) Ashtabula<br>(85) Lake<br>(93) Lorain |
| **APPLES (0054)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>86-GYC | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Apple Program. | (07) Ashtabula (79) Jackson (123) Ottawa<br>(29) Columbiana (089) Licking (141) Ross<br>(43) Erie (093) Lorain (143) Sandusky<br>(45) Fairfield (095) Lucas (145) Scioto<br>(51) Fulton (099) Mahoning (151) Stark |

**STATE: OHIO, CROP YEAR: 2003 cont.**

| CROP NAME | COUNTIES NOT INSURED IN OHIO CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM | COUNTIES INSURED IN OHIO CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM |
|---|---|---|
| **CABBAGE (0072)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>86-GYC | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Cabbage Program. | (095) Lucas<br>(143) Sandusky |
| **BURLEY TOBACCO (0231)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>70-Quota | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Tobacco Program. | (07) Ashtabula<br>(015) Brown<br>(025) Clermont<br>(053) Gallia)<br>(057) Greene<br>(061) Hamilton<br>(071) Highland<br>(079) Jackson<br>(087) Lawrence<br>(131) Pike<br>(141) Ross<br>(145) Scioto<br>(165) Warren |
| **DRY BEANS (0047)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Dry Bean Program. | (069) Henry<br>(077) Huron<br>(147) Seneca<br>(173) Wood |
| **GR SORGHUM (0051)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH<br>44-CRC | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Grain Sorghum Program. | (011) Auglaize<br>(039) Defiance<br>(077) Huron<br>(093) Lorian<br>(109) Miami<br>(125) Paulding<br>(135) Preble |
| **POPCORN (0043)**<br>Insurance Plan<br>90-APH | All other Ohio counties not listed here are not insured in the Popcorn Program. | (003) Allen<br>(021) Champaign<br>(027) Clinton<br>(033) Crawford<br>(037) Darke<br>(041) Delaware<br>(043) Erie<br>(045) Fairfield<br>(049) Franklin<br>(057) Greene<br>(063) Hancock<br>(065) Hardin<br>(067) Harrison<br>(069) Henry<br>(073) Hocking<br>(077) Huron<br>(083) Knox<br>(089) Licking<br>(097) Madison<br>(101) Marion<br>(107) Mercer<br>(113) Montgomery<br>(117) Morrow<br>(123) Ottawa<br>(125) Paulding<br>(127) Perry<br>(129) Pickaway<br>(133) Portage<br>(137) Putnam<br>(143) Sandusky<br>(147) Seneca<br>(161) Vaan Wert<br>(173) Wood<br>(175) Wyandot |

2003 Explanatory Notes
Risk Management Agency

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## RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

### Purpose Statement

The Risk Management Agency (RMA) was established under provisions of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Act), P.L. 104-127, approved April 4, 1996. This Act amended the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, P.L. 103-354, Title II, to require that the Secretary establish within the Department an independent office responsible for supervision of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC), administration and oversight of programs authorized under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), including delivery of program services through local offices of the Department, any pilot or other programs involving revenue insurance, risk management savings accounts, or the use of the futures market to manage risk and support farm income that may be established under the Federal Crop Insurance Act or other law, and such other programs as the Secretary considers appropriate. Title I, Subtitle D, Section 142 of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA) of 2000, P.L. 106-224, approved June 20, 2000, modifies this, reestablishing the general supervision of the FCIC by a Board of Directors, subject to the general supervision of the Secretary.

Over the past six decades, Federal crop insurance has been the primary product provided by the FCIC/RMA and consists of many public and private alternatives designed to improve the economic stability of agriculture. In light of new legislative mandates, significant program growth and the development of many large and complex new programs have and will continue to transpire. RMA will strive to provide adequate risk protection for our Nation's agricultural producers and to address long-standing concerns about Federal crop insurance through such steps as: increasing subsidies for buyup coverage; addressing the problem of multi-year losses; making important financial commitments to crop insurance expansion; modifying research and development activities (contracting and reimbursement); and helping prevent abuse of the insurance program while improving aspects of compliance.

RMA continues to evaluate risk management products, review and approve private sector products to be reinsured by FCIC, and ensure delivery of these products to agricultural producers. Risk management products can help producers protect themselves from yield risks, market risks, or both. RMA's legislative mandates for an options-based pilot program, revenue insurance, wild salmon and livestock pilots, and education and risk management assistance initiatives further contribute to the producer's ability to protect their financial stability. Through the effective use of these tools, agricultural producers will have available a cost-effective means of managing their risk in order to improve the economic stability of agriculture.

RMA is authorized 568 FTE for fiscal years (FY) 2003 and has staff at the Headquarters Office in Washington, D.C., the National Office in Kansas City, MO, 10 Regional Offices (ROs), and six Regional Compliance Offices (RCOs). As of September 30, 2001, 509 employees were on board, of which 492 full-time permanent employees were located throughout the nation as follows: 82 at Headquarters in Washington, D.C., 158 at the National Office in Kansas City, MO, 165 in ROs, and 87 in RCOs.

Major RMA functional areas include: Program Management/Office of the Administrator (OA): OA consists of the following: Administrator's Staff, Civil Rights Staff, Congressional Affairs, Public Affairs/Correspondence Unit, Financial Management Staff, and Program Support Staff (litigation and regulatory); Research and Development (R&D): R&D consists of the following: Deputy Administrator's Staff, Actuarial Division, Fiscal Operations and Systems Division, Product Development Division, and the Research and Evaluation Division; Insurance Services (ISD): ISD consists of the following: Deputy Administrator's Staff, Reinsurance Services Division, Risk Management Education Division, Risk Management Services Division and 10 ROs located in the following locations: Billings, Montana; Jackson, Mississippi; Oklahoma

City, Oklahoma; Raleigh, North Carolina; Sacramento, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; Spokane, Washington; Springfield, Illinois; Topeka, Kansas; and Valdosta, Georgia; and Risk Compliance: Compliance consists of the following: Deputy Administrator's Staff, Insurance Operations Division, Policy, Procedures and Evaluation Division, and six CFO's at the following locations: Dallas, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Kansas City, Missouri; Raleigh, North Carolina; Davis, California; and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Office of Inspector General (OIG)/General Accounting Office (GAO) Reports:

The following table provides a list of RMA audits completed during FY 2001.

| OIG/GAO AUDITS COMPLETED IN FISCAL YEAR 2001 | | |
|---|---|---|
| REPORT TITLE | IDENTIFYING NUMBER | DATE ISSUED |
| **FCIC Financial Statements as of September 30, 2000, and 1999**: The report presents the auditors' opinion on the Risk Management Agency's and Federal Crop Insurance Corporation's principal financial statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2000, and 1999. | 05401-1-Hq | 2/28/01 |
| **Risk Management Agency, Review of Crop Rotation Requirements Crop Year 1999, State of Minnesota**: The audit was conducted to determine whether controls were in place to ensure that producers, who plant crops with crop rotation requirements, adhered to the rotation requirements outlined in county actuarial tables and crop insurance policies. | 05099-2-Ch | 3/9/01 |
| **FCIC Fiscal Year 2000 Report on Management Issues**: The report is part of the audit of FCIC's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2000. The report presents additional internal control weaknesses that would not have a material effect on the financial statements, but are areas of the management process that could, in some cases, adversely affect the organization's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. | 05401-2-Hq | 3/13/01 |
| **Crop Insurance for Specialty Crops**: The audit was conducted to determine whether reinsured companies are complying with the Standard Reinsurance Agreement and other policies and procedures applicable to specialty crops. | 05601-4-At | 3/14/01 |
| **Risk Management Agency Indemnity Payments to Prune Producers in California – Producer A**: The audit was conducted to resolve the discrepancies identified between the production reported to the Prune Marketing Committee and the production reported by Producer A to the insurance provider. | 05099-3-SF | 3/30/01 |

| REPORT TITLE (cont.) | IDENTIFYING NUMBER | DATE ISSUED |
|---|---|---|
| **Risk Management Agency Indemnity Payments to Prune Producers in California – Producer C**: The audit was conducted to resolve the discrepancies identified between the production reported to the Prune Marketing Committee and the production reported by Producer C to the insurance provider. | 05099-6-Sf | 5/8/01 |
| **Review of Written Agreements**: The audit was conducted to determine whether producers were using written agreements to circumvent and abuse crop insurance provisions. | 05002-1-Te | 5/21/01 |
| **Crop Disaster Program**: The audit was conducted to identify and review any new provisions developed and implemented for the 1999 Crop Disaster Program and to evaluate the effectiveness of corrective actions taken by the Farm Service Agency and the Risk Management Agency on program weaknesses identified by our prior audit of the Loss Disaster Assistance Program. | 03099-42-Kc | 7/30/01 |
| **Risk Management Agency Indemnity Payments to Prune Producers in California – Producer B**: The audit was conducted to resolve the discrepancies identified between the production reported to the Prune Marketing Committee and the production reported by Producer B to the insurance provider. | 05099-5-SF | 8/15/01 |
| **Watermelon Claims in South Texas**: The audit was conducted to determine whether claims filed under the 1999 pilot watermelon crop insurance program were properly adjusted in Texas. | 05601-7-Te | 8/17/01 |

The following list includes audits in progress during FY 2001.

| OIG/GAO AUDITS IN PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2001 | | |
|---|---|---|
| REPORT TITLE | IDENTIFYING NUMBER | START DATE |
| **Review of Written Agreements**: The objectives of this audit are to determine if the Risk Management Agency is administering written agreements in a manner that assures reasonable compliance with provisions of applicable laws and regulations. | 05601-10-Te | 8/24/01 |
| **Monitoring of RMA's Implementation of Manual 14 Reviews/Quality Control Review System**: The objectives of this audit are to determine whether RMA's implementation of a quality control review system was adequate and to evaluate RMA's management controls designed to ensure that insurance companies accurately perform and report the results of their internal quality control reviews. | 05099-14-Kc | 8/23/00 |

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Available Funds and Staff Years
FY 2001 Actual and Estimated FY 2002 and FY 2003

| Item | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Administrative & Operating (A&O) Expenses | | | | | | |
| A&O Expense Appropriation | $65,597,000 | 498 | $74,752,000 | 568 | $70,708,000 | 568 |
| Transfer from Congressional Relations | 108,750 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FECA Benefits Surcharge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,000 | 0 |
| Payments to GSA Account | 1,967,000 | 0 | 2,045,000 | 0 | 2,045,000 | 0 |
| Estimates for Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | 3,020,543 | 0 | 3,264,911 | 0 | 3,291,000 | 0 |
| Rescission 1/ | -144,313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, A&O Expenses | 70,548,980 | 499 | 80,061,911 | 568 | 76,062,000 | 568 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Fund | | | | | | |
| Premium Subsidy | $1,667,269,000 | 0 | $1,680,257,000 | 0 | $1,662,322,000 | 0 |
| Delivery Expenses | 619,907,000 | 0 | 645,619,000 | 0 | 638,705,000 | 0 |
| ARPA Costs | 43,778,612 | 0 | 52,000,000 | 0 | 68,000,000 | 0 |
| Treasury Transfer for Excess Losses | 1,056,948,988 | 0 | 522,207,000 | 0 | 517,138,000 | 0 |
| Emergency Supplemental - Premium Discount 2/ | 13,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rescission 1/ | -28,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Proposal to cap Underwriting Gains | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -115,154,000 | 0 |
| Total, FCIC Fund | 3,400,875,000 | 0 | 2,900,083,000 | 0 | 2,771,011,000 | 0 |
| Total, Risk Management Agency | 3,471,423,980 | 499 | 2,980,144,911 | 568 | 2,847,073,000 | 568 |

1/ The amount in 2001 was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

2/ Emergency funds to cover the FY 1999 Premium Discount shortfall, appropriated under Title VIII of the FY 2001 Appropriations Act for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, P.L. 106-387, and made available by the President on December 4, 2000.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Year Summary
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Grade | 2001 | | | 2002 | | | 2003 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wash. DC | Field | Total | Wash. DC | Field | Total | Wash. DC | Field | Total |
| ES-6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| ES-4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| ES-2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| GS-16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| GS-15 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| GS-14 | 9 | 29 | 38 | 16 | 40 | 56 | 16 | 40 | 56 |
| GS-13 | 37 | 123 | 160 | 68 | 128 | 196 | 68 | 128 | 196 |
| GS-12 | 11 | 153 | 164 | 11 | 155 | 166 | 11 | 155 | 166 |
| GS-11 | 0 | 28 | 28 | 6 | 27 | 33 | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| GS-9 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 16 |
| GS-8 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| GS-7 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| GS-6 | 3 | 31 | 34 | 3 | 31 | 34 | 3 | 31 | 34 |
| GS-5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| GS-4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Ungraded Positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Permanent Positions | 82 | 410 | 492 | 129 | 436 | 565 | 129 | 436 | 565 |
| Unfilled Positions end-of-year | 39 | 37 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Permanent Full-time Employment, end-of-year | 82 | 410 | 492 | 129 | 436 | 565 | 129 | 436 | 565 |
| Staff Year Ceiling | 82 | 417 | 499 | 119 | 449 | 568 | 119 | 449 | 568 |

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Classification by Objects
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| ADMINISTRATIVE & OPERATING EXPENSES: | | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation: | | | | |
| Washington, D.C. | | $5,153,607 | $6,492,673 | $7,458,212 |
| Field | | 27,055,192 | 29,841,262 | 30,307,723 |
| 11 | Total Personnel Compensation | 32,208,799 | 36,333,935 | 37,765,935 |
| 12 | Personnel Benefits | 9,012,213 | 10,552,616 | 10,786,065 |
| 13 | Benefits for Former Personnel | 15,976 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| | Total Pers. Comp. and Benefits | 41,236,988 | 46,906,551 | 48,572,000 |
| Other Objects: | | | | |
| 21 | Travel | 1,655,968 | 2,882,000 | 2,500,000 |
| 22 | Transportation of Things | 146,641 | 151,040 | 121,000 |
| 23.1 | Rental Payments - GSA | 1,967,000 | 2,045,000 | 2,045,000 |
| 23.2 | Rental Payments - Other | 1,623,478 | 712,729 | 784,000 |
| 23.3 | Communications, Utilities, misc. charges | 888,800 | 937,996 | 880,000 |
| 24 | Printing and Reproduction | 348,674 | 350,000 | 290,000 |
| 25 | Other Services | 10,223,350 | 10,327,243 | 9,000,000 |
| 25.1 | Advisory and Assistance Services | 2,053,843 | 4,250,000 | 2,930,000 |
| 25.2 | Personnel Related Services | 442,742 | 1,231,000 | 1,108,000 |
| 25.3 | Repair/Maintenance of facilities/Equip | 130,857 | 150,000 | 125,000 |
| 25.5 | Agreements | 5,131,727 | 6,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| 26 | Supplies and Materials | 2,223,759 | 2,290,472 | 2,061,000 |
| 31 | Equipment | 1,774,641 | 1,827,880 | 1,646,000 |
| 42 | Insurance Claims & Indemnities | 59,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Interest | 5,279 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Other Objects | 28,676,259 | 33,155,360 | 27,490,000 |
| Total Direct A&O Obligations | | 69,913,247 | 80,061,911 | 76,062,000 |
| Position Data: | | | | |
| Average Salary, ES Positions | | $134,433 | $140,617 | $148,959 |
| Average Salary, GS Positions | | $54,098 | $57,435 | $59,560 |
| Average Grade, GS Positions | | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| FCIC FUND: | | | | |
| 25 | Delivery Expenses | 619,907,000 | 645,619,000 | 638,705,000 |
| | Underwriting Gains/Losses | 261,014,000 | 367,111,000 | 363,887,000 |
| | ARPA costs | 43,778,612 | 52,000,000 | 68,000,000 |
| | Proposal to cap Underwriting Gains | 0 | 0 | -115,154,000 |
| 42 | Indemnities | 3,278,918,000 | 3,023,403,000 | 2,988,213,000 |
| 43 | Interest and other expenses | 8,120,788 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Direct FCIC Fund Obligations | | 4,211,738,400 | 4,088,133,000 | 3,943,651,000 |
| TOTAL DIRECT OBLIGATIONS | | 4,281,651,647 | 4,168,194,911 | 4,019,713,000 |

## RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Administrative and Operating Expenses:

For administrative and operating expenses, as authorized by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 6933), [$74,752,000] $76,062,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $700 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506 (i).

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | | $74,752,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | | 76,062,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | | + 1,310,000 |
| Adjustments in 2002: | | |
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $74,752,000 | |
| Transfer in Estimates for Retirement/ Health Pension Benefits a/ | 3,264,911 | |
| Activities transferred from Rental Payments to GSA account b/ | 2,045,000 | |
| Adjusted Base for 2002 | | 80,061,911 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | | 76,062,000 |
| Decrease from adjusted 2002 | | -3,999,911 |

a/ Estimates for Retirement/Health Pension Benefits are included in the budgets of agencies as a one-time shift of funds. On a comparable basis, the full annual cost of the activity is $3,291,000 for 2003.

b/ Rental Payments to GSA are included in the budgets of agencies occupying GSA space as a one-time shift of funds. On a comparable basis, the full annual cost of the activity is $2,045,000 for 2003.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| Item of change | 2002 Estimated | Pay Costs | | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative and Operating Expenses, Available | $74,752,000 | $1,432,000 | | -$5,476,000 | $70,708,000 |
| FECA Surcharge | 0 | 0 | + | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Payments to GSA Account | 2,045,000 | 0 | | 0 | 2,045,000 |
| Estimate for Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | 3,264,911 | 0 | + | 26,089 | 3,291,000 |
| Total Available | 80,061,911 | 1,432,000 | | -5,431,911 | 76,062,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | | | Amount | Staff Years |
| 1. Administrative and Operating Expenses | $69,913,247 | 499 | $80,061,911 | 568 | -$4,017,911 | (1) | $76,044,000 | 568 |
| 2. FECA Surcharge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + 18,000 | (2) | 18,000 | 0 |
| 3. Unobligated Balance | 635,733 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Total Available or Estimate | 70,548,980 | 499 | 80,061,911 | 568 | -3,999,911 | | 76,062,000 | 568 |
| Transfer from Office of Congressional Relations | -108,750 | --- | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Transfer from Rental Payments to GSA | -1,967,000 | --- | -2,045,000 | --- | | | | |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | -3,020,543 | --- | -3,264,911 | --- | | | | |
| Recission | 144,313 | --- | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Total, Appropriation | 65,597,000 | 499 | 74,752,000 | 568 | | | | |

Justification of Increases and Decreases

(1) A net decrease of $4,017,911 for administrative costs and activities ($80,061,911 available in fiscal year 2002) consisting of:

(a) An increase of $1,432,000 for pay costs, which includes $531,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise, and $901,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

Funding for pay costs is necessary to maintain appropriate staffing to carry out RMA's mission and mandated requirements. This increase will assure that qualified personnel remain on board to provide support for a significantly growing program. RMA is committed to transforming the crop insurance program into a broad-based safety net for producers to assure that American agriculture remains solid, solvent, and globally competitive. This safety net for producers consists of many public and private alternatives designed to improve the economic stability of agriculture.

RMA's personnel are involved in reviews of new products and feasibility studies pertaining to the development of new products. All new programs must be reviewed before being submitted to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Board of Directors for approval. Thirteen private sector - 508(h) products were submitted and reviewed in fiscal year (FY) 2001, and approximately 72 contracts were issued in FY 2001 for feasibility studies for new products and for the development of new products. All have to be reviewed by RMA personnel. Sufficient funding for salaries will enable the agency to retain experienced personnel and maintain activities essential to program growth. This will support Objective 1.1 of RMA's strategic plan - to ensure that producers have economically sound risk management tools to meet their needs, and also Objective 1.4, to enhance the organizational infrastructure.

Risk Management Education personnel are working with the Public Outreach and Civil Rights staffs to provide educational tools to the nations' producers. This includes programs aimed at small and limited resource farmers by offering risk management training and educational workshops to meet the goal of increasing the effectiveness of risk management tools. Insufficient funding for salaries could cause the agency to lose experienced personnel and curtail activities necessary to provide educational opportunities for the nation's producers. This increase is needed to support Objective 1.1 of RMA's strategic plan, to ensure producers have economically sound risk management tools available to meet their needs; Objective 1.2, to increase the agricultural community's awareness and effective utilization of risk management alternatives; and Objective 1.5, to integrate civil rights as part of all RMA activities.

Risk Compliance personnel are charged with ensuring that funds expended by RMA for the development, administration, operation, and delivery of risk management programs are spent in accordance with laws, regulations and policies to achieve the intended purpose. This involves performing reviews of RMA programs and activities; reviewing and evaluating internal and management control systems; working with external audit and investigative agencies; and reviewing activities of reinsured companies and others involved in the delivery of RMA programs. This requires experienced investigators and sufficient funding for salaries, to enable RMA to retain current personnel and hire experienced personnel to continue the process of assuring that the integrity of the program is not compromised. This increase impacts Objective 1.1 of RMA's strategic plan, to ensure producers have economically sound risk management tools to meet their needs; Objective 1.3, to improve program integrity and protect taxpayers funds; Objective 1.4, to enhance the organizational infrastructure; and Objective 1.5, to integrate civil rights as part of all RMA activities.

(b) A decrease of $5,476,000 for one-time costs and activities of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA) included in the FY 2002 budget.

There were one-time costs, connected with activities required by ARPA legislation, that were pertinent to FY 2002 only. These included ARPA-related travel, printing costs due to ARPA Risk Management Education projects, funding for activities and conferences relating to Civil Rights, and Public Outreach projects and activities. There was also some specialized training for employees relating to performance responsibilities for their positions due to changes in the program resulting from ARPA legislation. Information technology software and hardware costs for FY 2002 are not recurring costs. All of these costs were decreased in the FY 2003 baseline in planning for the FY 2003 budget, in order to provide the best indication of the Agency's needs.

(c) A total increase of $26,089 for a total FY 2003 need of $3,291,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits.

The Administration has proposed legislation to require agencies to pay the full share of accruing employee pension and annuitant health benefits beginning in FY 2003.

(2) An increase of $18,000 for the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program.

The FY 2003 Budget will include language in the General Provisions of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill to permit the Department of Labor to add an administrative surcharge to the amount it charges each agency for its FECA benefits.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| California | $944,969 | 27 | $2,478,043 | 30 | $2,329,360 | 30 |
| District of Columbia | 24,238,017 | 82 | 29,908,048 | 125 | 28,001,809 | 125 |
| Georgia | 1,496,639 | 17 | 1,549,021 | 18 | 1,456,080 | 18 |
| Illinois | 1,365,525 | 16 | 1,533,318 | 17 | 1,441,319 | 17 |
| Indiana | 831,273 | 10 | 920,368 | 11 | 865,146 | 11 |
| Kansas | 1,313,752 | 19 | 1,419,733 | 19 | 1,334,549 | 19 |
| Minnesota | 2,721,547 | 32 | 2,996,801 | 33 | 2,816,993 | 33 |
| Mississippi | 1,128,346 | 16 | 1,167,838 | 16 | 1,097,768 | 16 |
| Missouri | 27,497,641 | 172 | 29,240,058 | 190 | 28,401,215 | 191 |
| Montana | 1,405,974 | 17 | 1,455,183 | 17 | 1,367,872 | 17 |
| North Carolina | 2,950,579 | 41 | 3,173,849 | 41 | 2,983,418 | 41 |
| Oklahoma | 1,435,135 | 16 | 1,485,365 | 17 | 1,396,243 | 17 |
| Texas | 1,364,310 | 17 | 1,472,062 | 17 | 1,383,738 | 16 |
| Washington | 1,219,540 | 17 | 1,262,224 | 17 | 1,186,490 | 17 |
| Subtotal, Available or Estimate | 69,913,247 | 499 | 80,061,911 | 568 | 76,062,000 | 568 |
| Unobligated balance | 635,733 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total, Available or Estimate | 70,548,980 | 499 | 80,061,911 | 568 | 76,062,000 | 568 |

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

STATUS OF PROGRAM

Current activities, progress, and current programs which support the Risk Management Agency's (RMA) strategic goal are outlined below:

Goal: To strengthen the safety net for agricultural producers through sound risk management programs and education.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is made up of ten members and receives, reviews, and approves policies and plans of insurance, as well as any related materials or modification of such a policy or plan of insurance. The Board is authorized to reimburse development and maintenance costs to provide an incentive for the development of new innovative products. Further, the Board is required to review and approve all changes to existing policies or plans of insurance. Fifteen Board meetings were held during FY 2001 - - the numbers have continued to increase as the Corporation continues its rapid expansion and development of crop insurance and risk management products.

Civil Rights and Community Outreach

Current Activities: The Civil Rights and Community Outreach staff (CR&COS) formulates, recommends, administers and evaluates the Civil Rights and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) programs of RMA; advises the Administrator and other management officials concerning the development and implementation of plans, policies and procedures; develops and administers civil rights impact analyses to ensure programs are implemented in a nondiscriminatory manner; and works with the Department to meet the goals and objectives of developing a national outreach program for small and limited resource farmers/ranchers. Four major initiatives the staff is working on include: (1) providing civil rights training to all employees and reinsured companies, (2) developing and implementing RMA's procedures to address program and employment complaints in a timely, more cost effective manner, (3) implementing outreach initiatives to small and limited resource farmers - minorities and women, and (4) developing and implementing a civil rights compliance program for program delivery.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress: During FY 2001, employees and reinsured company representatives received ongoing civil rights training. CR&COS resolved 80 percent of complaints at the informal stage. Nine cooperative agreements with community based organizations, 1890 and 1994 colleges and universities were funded, resulting in an increase of small and limited resource farmers' exposure to the program. Furthermore, four civil rights compliance reviews of companies were completed.

Insurance Services Division

Current Activities: The Insurance Services Division (ISD) develops and administers the reinsurance agreements, the RMA national risk management education program, and all phases of program administration. ISD also directs ten Regional Offices (ROs) that provide risk management education and outreach, assistance with contracting and implementation of new products and programs, field underwriting, rate review, assessments of insurance products, and program services to producers, farm organizations, insurance providers, elected officials, and other interested parties. Headquarters staff complements field activities by ensuring consistent application of actuarially sound insurance principles in field-level underwriting tasks and monitoring a uniform system of loss adjustment on a national basis.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress: During FY 2001, ISD approved 19 annual Plans of Operations for reinsured companies totaling $3.7 billion in estimated premium capacity. They provided regulatory oversight of the merger of the Acceptance Insurance Company and the IGF Insurance Company, jointly forming the largest reinsured company with approximately $600 million in premium volume.

Additionally, an accounting methodology was developed specifically for the MPCI line of business. This would standardize the process for all companies and States to report and reserve for liabilities associated with their premium and loss retention in the MPCI program. ISD also developed and issued E-business Implementation Plans that reinsureds use to comply with the Freedom to E-File Act.

ROs implemented risk management education provisions of the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA) during the past year through development and coordination of partnerships to provide risk management education and outreach to over 35,355 agricultural producers and representatives at 838 meetings and workshops throughout the United States. RO personnel trained 2,768 FSA State and County personnel in Loss Adjustment activities as required by program integrity provisions of ARPA, and also developed the training modules used for the loss adjustment training. The Dairy Options Pilot Program was expanded in several states. ROs trained almost 3,000 producers on this program. They assisted in review and implementation of new products and pilot programs.

For crop year 2001, ROs reviewed rates, practices, and filing documents for 38,496 county crop programs in 3,089 counties in all 50 states and Puerto Rico. In addition, in the 2001 crop year, ROs reviewed 3,827 added land requests and 13,099 written agreement requests to respond to a variety of individual producers' crop insurance needs. Program maintenance leading to improvement of current policies increased participation throughout the nation. The RO's also provide technical support to reinsured company personnel in all program areas, provide update meetings to reinsured companies, and attend meetings as representatives of the Federal crop insurance program. Accomplishments in the Risk Management Education area included: Assisting the ROs in funding local risk management partnerships in underserved states and for specialty crops; establishing cooperative and partnership agreements with 17 State Departments of Agriculture to deliver risk management education programs over the next year; creating a Risk Management Education for Youth program through AgEd instructors in underserved states; working with the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service to fund nearly $5 million in national risk management education grants; providing about $700,000 in cost-share assistance to producers in underserved states to purchase Adjusted Gross Revenue insurance; implementing expansion of the Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP) to 300 counties. DOPP aided dairy farmers through risk management training and by providing nearly $2.7 million in assistance to purchase milk put options.

## Program Management

Current Activities: Includes all management and administrative support functions of the RMA, such as: Program Support, which includes: (a) Program Support Staff - provides coordination of administrative support services to all locations of RMA through human resources, training, procurement, and other services, and is responsible for developing agency strategic plans, performance plans and reports as required by the Government Performance and Results Act; formulates, recommends and administers RMA policies and procedures concerning acquisition activities including contracting, grants and cooperative agreements; and develops Information Resource Management plans and policies as required by the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (ITMRA) and other legislation; (b) Regulatory Staff - directs the establishment of RMA plans and policies relative to obtaining public participation in the rule-making process, with coordination of regulatory review requirements; and coordinates and publishes regulations. External Affairs, which includes: (a) Public Affairs/Correspondence Unit - formulates RMA public information policies and programs within the framework of USDA's public affairs policy, and directs public information activities through news releases, audiovisual products, articles, and speeches; serves as Web Manager for the RMA website; answers correspondence; and produces public information on RMA activities and initiatives, in particular, the Risk Management Education initiative; (b) Congressional Affairs - provides policy making recommendations that impact the often conflicting needs of agricultural producers, the crop insurance industry, insurance agents, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; advises the Congress regarding Administration policy positions and matters relating to constituent service matters; and develops constituency relationships and communicates Administration policy to the aforementioned groups. Chief Financial Officer - which serves as the focal point for all financial management activities with overall responsibility for planning, organizing and directing RMA fiscal functions including budget, accounting, financial reporting and related functions for use by all levels of management in direction, evaluation and control of programs and operations.

## Research and Development

Current Activities: The Research and Development (R&D) contracts for the research, development and pilot testing of new and specialty crop programs, plans of insurance and risk management strategies; evaluates and makes recommendations for improvement of existing crop programs; and coordinates support for specialty crop programs. In addition, the R&D function includes data processing and accounting for RMA's program operation. R&D is responsible for establishing the crop insurance policies, premium rates, coverage provisions, transitional yield factors, and other appropriate insurance data for approximately 38,000 county-crop programs nationwide. R&D issues data reporting requirements for crop insurance sales, loss and acreage data from reinsured companies and other sources. R&D uses the data for analysis, determination of rates, calculation and payment of expense reimbursements and underwriting payments to reinsured companies, payment of claims, summaries of business and various other purposes. R&D is also responsible for data processing and accounting for RMA's program operations.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress: During FY 2001, RMA implemented higher subsidies/equalized subsidies for revenue plans of insurance; implemented new administrative fees; and implemented Actual Production History yield adjustment procedures. RMA also awarded contracts to: conduct a review of RMA's rating methodologies; review quality loss adjustment procedures to reflect local quality; develop a Cotton Bale by Bale quality adjustment option and procedures; prepare a cost benefit analysis for the Common Crop Insurance proposed rule; evaluate the impact of the Federal crop insurance program on planted cotton acreage; and analyze pack factors used to determine stored production. R&D also issued over 30 contracts and partnership agreements furthering program goals for expansion of new crop programs and risk management strategies, as well as taking actions to continue improving existing programs.

Additionally, regulations implementing reimbursements of research, development and maintenance costs for privately developed products and procedures outlining the review and approval of policies submitted for Board of Director review were completed. R&D implemented two new pilot crop insurance programs: forage seed and raspberry/blackberry. Three current pilot programs were evaluated, including the Florida Fruit Tree; Blueberry; and Millet. Twenty-six active pilot programs were maintained.

## Risk Compliance

Current Activities: Risk Compliance is charged with ensuring that the funds expended by RMA for the development, administration, operation and delivery of risk management programs are spent in accordance with laws, rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and instructions to achieve the intended purpose. Risk Compliance performs this mission by conducting reviews of RMA programs and activities; reviewing and evaluating internal and management control systems; maintaining liaison with external audit and investigative agencies; and reviewing the activities of reinsured companies and others involved in the delivery of RMA programs. Additionally, reviews of reinsured companies are conducted to determine whether they are operating in compliance with the terms of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement. Risk Compliance also performs special request reviews based on the Office of the Inspector General Hotline, external audits and investigations, complaints and other sources to gather evidence to support allegations of non-compliance with laws, regulations, or agreements.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress: Since June 2000, the principal focus of RMA Compliance has been implementing Section 121 of ARPA. Section 121 required that the RMA and the Farm

Service Agency (FSA) alliance along with the 17 insurance providers work together to improve program compliance and integrity of the Federal crop insurance program.

RMA Compliance efforts have been focused on the RMA/FSA data reconciliation and matching process; developing procedures for referring potential crop insurance errors or abuse between FSA and RMA, establishing an FSA annual claims review role as part of RMA's quality control process; training FSA and RMA personnel on the new provisions of ARPA and resulting procedures; and developing the FSA crop insurance program consultation process. Additional efforts have been dedicated to initiating the data warehousing and data mining project; establishing a Sanctions function

to facilitate the imposition of penalties such as fines, debarments and disqualifications; and establishing a Special Investigative Branch to enable more focused and timely responses to high profile cases that would strain capabilities and resources of our existing field structure.

Prior to this year, the largest concentration of compliance resources were in after-the-fact reviews focused on detecting errors or abuse. Early findings of the increased emphasis on prevention have resulted in RMA stopping close to $15 million in improper payments during FY 2001 alone. The referrals (to and from FSA) that support prevention/deterrence efforts now encompass over 4,000 policies. This represents an increase of more than 600 percent over last year. RMA believes this will again increase substantially next year. Although prevention and implementation of ARPA provisions have been major priorities for RMA Compliance throughout the fiscal year, traditional investigation and criminal, civil, and administrative processes have generated recoveries of about $29 million. RMA Compliance reviewed over 10,000 (438 percent increase) crop insurance policies that represented over $1 billion in liability. For 2002, RMA will concentrate on the mission-critical tasks of evaluating and improving the new processes that have been established, as well as building and adapting our reporting, tracking, and feedback systems to complement and integrate the multiple components mandated in Section 121 of ARPA.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund:

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b).

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Lead-Off Tabular Statement

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $2,900,083,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 2,771,011,000 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -129,072,000 |

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Pay Costs | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium Subsidy | $1,680,257,000 | 0 | -$17,935,000 | $1,662,322,000 |
| Delivery Expenses | 645,619,000 | 0 | -6,914,000 | 638,705,000 |
| Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 Initiatives: | | | | |
| Improving Program Compliance and Integrity | 3,500,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Research and Development | 30,000,000 | 0 | + 5,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Pilot Programs (Livestock and Wild Salmon) | 11,000,000 | 0 | + 5,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Education and Risk Management Assistance | 4,000,000 | 0 | + 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Policy Consideration and Implementation | 3,500,000 | 0 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Treasury Transfer for Excess Losses | 522,207,000 | 0 | -5,069,000 | 517,138,000 |
| Proposal to Cap Underwriting Gains | 0 | 0 | -115,154,000 | -115,154,000 |
| Total Available | 2,900,083,000 | 0 | -129,072,000 | 2,771,011,000 |

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Project Statement
(On basis of appropriation)

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium Subsidy | $1,667,269,000 | $1,680,257,000 | -$17,935,000 | $1,662,322,000 |
| Delivery Expenses | 619,907,000 | 645,619,000 | -6,914,000 | 638,705,000 |
| Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 Initiatives: | | | | |
| Improving Program Compliance and Integrity | 7,313,408 | 3,500,000 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Research and Development | 21,954,686 | 30,000,000 | + 5,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Pilot Programs (Livestock and Wild Salmon) | 0 | 11,000,000 | + 5,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Education and Risk Management Assistance | 9,910,069 | 4,000,000 | + 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Policy Consideration and Implementation | 2,895,625 | 3,500,000 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Improved Storage & Improvement of Livestock and Poultry Waste | 1,704,824 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Treasury Transfer for Excess Losses | 1,069,920,388 | 522,207,000 | -5,069,000 | 517,138,000 |
| Proposal to Cap Underwriting Gains | 0 | 0 | -115,154,000 | -115,154,000 |
| Total Available or Estimate | 3,400,875,000 | 2,900,083,000 | -129,072,000 (1) | 2,771,011,000 |
| Supplemental Appropriation - Premium Discount | -13,000,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Rescission | 28,600 | -- | -- | -- |
| Subtotal, Supplemental Appropriation | -12,971,400 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total, Appropriation | 3,387,903,600 | 2,900,083,000 | -129,072,000 | 2,771,011,000 |

Project Statement
(On basis of available funds)

| | 2001 Actual | 2002 Budget | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Dept. Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Expenses: | | | | |
| (a) Indemnities | $3,278,918,000 | $3,023,403,000 | -$35,190,000 | $2,988,213,000 |
| (b) Delivery Expenses | 619,907,000 | 645,619,000 | -6,914,000 | 638,705,000 |
| (c) Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 Initiatives: | | | | |
| Improving Program Compliance and Integrity | 7,313,408 | 3,500,000 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Research and Development | 21,954,686 | 30,000,000 | + 5,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Pilot Programs (Livestock and Wild Salmon) | 0 | 11,000,000 | + 5,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Education and Risk Management Assistance | 9,910,069 | 4,000,000 | + 6,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Policy Consideration and Implementation | 2,895,625 | 3,500,000 | 0 | 3,500,000 |
| Improved Storage & Improvement of Livestock and Poultry Waste | 1,704,824 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (d) Underwriting Gains/Losses | 261,014,000 | 367,111,000 | -3,224,000 | 363,887,000 |
| (e) Interest and Other Expenses | 8,120,788 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (f) Proposal to Cap Underwriting Gains | 0 | 0 | -115,154,000 | -115,154,000 |
| Total, Expenses | 4,211,738,400 | 4,088,133,000 | -144,482,000 | 3,943,651,000 |
| 2. Funds Available: | | | | |
| (a) Producer Premium | -1,078,954,000 | -1,133,078,000 | + 15,410,000 | -1,117,668,000 |
| (b) Administrative Fees | -57,556,000 | -54,972,000 | 0 | -54,972,000 |
| (c) Supplemental Appropriation - Premium Discount | -12,971,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (d) Unobligated Balance Brought Forward from Prior Year | -284,357,000 | -622,975,000 | 0 | -622,975,000 |
| (e) Unobligated Balance Carried Forward to Next Year | 622,975,000 | 622,975,000 | 0 | 622,975,000 |
| Total, Funds Available | 3,400,875,000 | 2,900,083,000 | -129,072,000 | 2,771,011,000 |

Justification of Increases and Decreases

(1) A decrease of $129,072,000 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Fund ($2,900,083,000 available in FY 2002) consisting of:

(a) A decrease of $17,935,000 for premium subsidy.

A decrease in premium subsidy is necessary primarily because of changes in participation. Premium subsidy provided by the Federal government now ranges from 38 to 67 percent for buyup coverage, compared to past levels ranging from 13 to 55 percent. Catastrophic (CAT) coverage is still completely subsidized.

The requested amount, $1.7 billion (of which $233.6 million is for CAT coverage subsidy and $1.4 billion is for additional coverage subsidy), is the necessary level of funding required to effectively provide producers higher levels of more useful protection at more affordable prices. The level of funding requested is based on the Department's best estimate of the level of producer participation in the Federal crop insurance program. Participation is voluntary, although, encouraged through premium subsidization. This level of funding will assist producers by providing them a cost effective means of managing their risk.

(b) A decrease of $6,914,000 for delivery expenses.

A decrease in funding for delivery expenses, the amount of administrative and operating expense reimbursements provided to approved insurance providers, is necessary because of changes in participation and an decrease in total crop insurance premium. These funds are for delivering risk management services and/or products, and are based on a percentage of estimated total premium for each crop year. In accordance with the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998, the reimbursement rate shall not exceed 24.5 percent of the premium used to define loss ratio.

For FY 2003, estimated total premium is expected to decrease by $33.3 million. As a result, RMA anticipates delivery expenses in the amount of $638.7 million. These funds will assure effective delivery of risk management products to the agricultural community through reinsured companies, a process to which the Department is committed.

(c) An increase of $16,000,000 for Agricultural Risk Protection Act (ARPA) Initiatives.

ARPA authorized $10.0 million during FY 2002 to fund reimbursement for research and development and maintenance costs for insurance products developed by private parties in accordance with section 508(h) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act. By law, this amount increases to $15.0 million in FY 2003. RMA plans to place a major emphasis on contracting and partnering for the development of new tools such as revenue coverage plans, a cost of production policy, options based products, risk management savings accounts, and to increase participation in underserved areas, States, and commodities. The increase in funds will allow RMA to adequately reimburse or make maintenance payments to eligible applicants or providers for their part in this effort.

ARPA also authorized use of $10.0 million in FY 2002 to conduct livestock programs that protect the interests of livestock producers. The products should provide livestock producers

with reasonable protection from the financial risks of price or income fluctuations inherent in the production and marketing of livestock, or protection for production losses. By law, this amount increases to $15.0 million in FY 2003.

In addition, an increase of $6 million, to its authorized level of $10.0 million, will allow RMA to expand educational efforts designed to help producers better understand and gain access to risk management tools and to develop the skills to make sound management decisions. Three million of the increase will be to provide crop insurance education and information to producers in States where there has traditionally been, and continues to be, a low level of Federal crop insurance participation and availability resulting in producers being underserved by the program. The remaining $3 million shall be used, in cooperation with the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, for establishment of a program under which competitive grants are made to qualified public and private entities for the purpose of educating agricultural producers on the full range of risk management activities.

(d) A decrease of $5,069,000 for excess losses.

The total amount requested, $517.1 million, will fund the expected excess losses for FY 2003, and is based on the projected/mandated loss ratio of 1.075. Excess loss funds are authorized under the appropriation language "such sums as may be necessary", and directly contribute to improving the economic stability of agriculture. Without these funds, hard hit farmers would not receive full benefit for the estimated $3.0 billion in losses to protect them from unavoidable causes such as weather, reduced prices, or reduced yields.

(e) An estimated decrease of $115,154,000 from a proposal to cap underwriting gains at 12.5 percent of the retained premium.

Federal crop insurance is delivered through private insurance companies. These companies are reimbursed for their delivery expense, and the risks associated with the policies written by the company are reinsured by FCIC. The company will have an underwriting gain or loss based on the premiums and losses that are retained. In recent years, the cost to the Federal government for underwriting gains has been substantial. This proposal would limit the amount of excess underwriting gains earned by the insurance companies by capping such gains at 12.5 percent of the retained premium.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Amount | Amount |
| Alabama | $52,955,000 | $67,575,000 | $74,333,000 |
| Alaska | 68,000 | 87,000 | 96,000 |
| Arizona | 6,579,000 | 6,274,000 | 6,901,000 |
| Arkansas | 23,764,000 | 30,324,000 | 33,356,000 |
| California | 131,930,000 | 103,726,000 | 75,033,000 |
| Colorado | 53,278,000 | 62,758,000 | 69,034,000 |
| Connecticut | 9,671,000 | 10,442,000 | 11,486,000 |
| Delaware | 217,000 | 234,000 | 257,000 |
| Florida | 152,901,000 | 150,450,000 | 155,495,000 |
| Georgia | 92,207,000 | 117,663,000 | 119,429,000 |
| Hawaii | 497,000 | 634,000 | 697,000 |
| Idaho | 7,840,000 | 10,005,000 | 11,006,000 |
| Illinois | 28,893,000 | 36,871,000 | 40,558,000 |
| Indiana | 12,127,000 | 15,475,000 | 17,023,000 |
| Iowa | 106,188,000 | 113,156,000 | 99,472,000 |
| Kansas | 363,800,000 | 209,022,000 | 210,858,000 |
| Kentucky | 11,958,000 | 15,259,000 | 16,785,000 |
| Louisiana | 29,955,000 | 38,224,000 | 42,046,000 |
| Maine | 1,446,000 | 1,845,000 | 2,030,000 |
| Maryland | 1,033,000 | 1,318,000 | 1,450,000 |
| Massachusetts | 9,883,000 | 11,641,000 | 12,805,000 |
| Michigan | 19,646,000 | 25,071,000 | 27,578,000 |
| Minnesota | 95,803,000 | 122,252,000 | 109,477,000 |
| Mississippi | 30,823,000 | 39,333,000 | 43,266,000 |
| Missouri | 14,540,000 | 18,554,000 | 20,409,000 |
| Montana | 100,682,000 | 128,478,000 | 141,326,000 |
| Nebraska | 276,387,000 | 226,636,000 | 241,333,000 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 269,000 | 290,000 | 319,000 |
| New Jersey | 1,500,000 | 1,914,000 | 2,105,000 |
| New Mexico | 9,399,000 | 11,994,000 | 13,193,000 |
| New York | 8,652,000 | 11,041,000 | 12,145,000 |
| North Carolina | 37,976,000 | 48,460,000 | 53,306,000 |
| North Dakaota | 307,521,000 | 259,475,000 | 222,290,000 |
| Ohio | 16,166,000 | 20,630,000 | 22,693,000 |
| Oklahoma | 58,300,000 | 74,395,000 | 81,835,000 |
| Oregon | 52,435,000 | 41,389,000 | 45,528,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,702,000 | 7,276,000 | 8,004,000 |
| Rhode Island | 15,000 | 15,000 | 17,000 |
| South Carolina | 30,771,000 | 39,267,000 | 43,194,000 |
| South Dakota | 146,557,000 | 122,412,000 | 84,653,000 |
| Tennessee | 5,712,000 | 7,288,000 | 8,017,000 |
| Texas | 840,704,000 | 745,072,000 | 732,116,000 |
| Utah | 1,780,000 | 1,922,000 | 2,114,000 |
| Vermont | 281,000 | 359,000 | 395,000 |
| Virginia | 77,366,000 | 15,781,000 | 17,359,000 |
| Washington | 8,786,000 | 11,211,000 | 12,117,000 |
| West Virginia | 1,460,000 | 1,577,000 | 1,735,000 |
| Wisconsin | 15,402,000 | 19,635,000 | 21,618,000 |
| Wyoming | 5,446,000 | 5,881,000 | 6,469,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 11,647,000 | 12,812,000 | 13,452,000 |
| Subtotal, Indemnities a/ | 3,278,918,000 | 3,023,403,000 | 2,988,213,000 |
| Undistributed b/ | 932,820,400 | 1,064,730,000 | 1,070,592,000 |
| Proposal to cap Underwriting Gains | 0 | 0 | -115,154,000 |
| Total, Available or Estimate | 4,211,738,400 | 4,088,133,000 | 3,943,651,000 |

a/ Due to the inability to predict the location of losses, it is impossible to accurately estimate a State cost distribution. These numbers are estimates based on previous distribution.

b/ Undistributed includes, Delivery Expenses, ARPA costs, Emergency Financial Assistance, Underwriting Gains, and Interest and other expenses that cannot be distributed by states.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

STATUS OF PROGRAM

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) is a wholly-owned government corporation created February 16, 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1501.) The program was amended by Public Law (P.L.) 96-365, dated September 26, 1980, to provide for nationwide expansion of a comprehensive crop insurance plan. FCIC is administered by the Risk Management Agency (RMA), and promotes the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a secure system of crop insurance. In recent years, RMA has seen dramatic changes in the network of Federal programs designed to give producers a meaningful "safety net" against adversity.

Approximately 1,284,837 policies were written in crop year 2001 with an estimated $2.9 billion in premium and an estimated $1.8 billion to be paid in indemnities. Crop insurance is available for 80 different commodities in over 3,000 counties covering all 50 states, and Puerto Rico.

RMA is aggressively pursuing several initiatives to make higher levels of crop insurance protection more affordable and useful to producers, provide better protection to farmers suffering multi-year losses, expand risk management education opportunities, stimulate development of new risk management products, and improve program integrity.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress Include:

Livestock Insurance Plans

The FCIC approved two pilot insurance programs for Iowa swine producers to protect them from lower hog prices. The new programs, which will begin in 2002, were authorized under the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (ARPA). Until ARPA, federally-backed insurance plans providing livestock protection were prohibited by law. These types of livestock insurance programs, if successful, will provide livestock producers risk management tools for reducing their price risks. Livestock products represent about one-half of the total farm cash receipts.

The two programs approved are:

The Livestock Gross Margin (LGM) pilot, submitted by Iowa Agricultural Insurance Innovations, provides coverage to swine producers from price risks for six months and up to 15,000 hogs per period. The product protects the gross margin between the value of the hogs and the cost of corn and soybean meal. Prices are based on hog futures contracts and feed futures contracts. LGM protects producers if feed costs increase and/or hog prices decline, and depend on the coverage level selected by the producer. Coverage levels range from 85-100 percent.

The Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) pilot, submitted by the American Agri-Business Insurance Company, protects against a drop in hog prices. Swine can be insured for 90, 120, 150, or 180 days, and up to a total of 32,000 animals per year. Unlike traditional crop insurance policies which have a single sales closing date each year, LRP will be priced and available for sale continuously throughout the year. The LRP policy protects producers against declining hog prices if the price index specified in the policy drops below the producer's selected coverage price. Coverage levels range from approximately 70-95 percent of the daily hog prices.

During FY 2002, program materials will be developed and agents will be trained. The LRP sales are scheduled to begin in April 2002. The LGM insurance product is scheduled for sale in July 2002 for the August 1, 2002- January 31, 2003 insurance period. Both products will be available from private insurance agents. The length of the pilot programs will be determined by farmer participation, and the financial performance of the programs.

National Outreach Program

RMA has implemented several initiatives to increase awareness and service to small and limited resource farmers and ranchers and other under served groups and areas. In 2001, the first RMA national outreach conference titled: *Survival Strategies for Small and Limited Resource Farmers and Ranchers* was hosted. Public and private professionals, who provide agricultural services to the under served groups, were the targeted audience. Over 300 professionals representing 45 states, 22 universities and three other countries convened at this conference to share ideas and develop strategies to benefit the under served communities. During 2002 and 2003, regional and local workshops are planned to customize and deliver proven survival strategies directly to the producers. In addition, RMA has entered into several cooperative agreements with community based organizations and universities to address the specific needs of under served communities.

Dairy Options Pilot Program

Increased price volatility and reduced price supports have burdened farmers with greater uncertainty in recent years. To address this problem, pilot programs for the use of futures and options were authorized in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. The Dairy Options Pilot Program's (DOPP) goal is to help dairy producers learn to use milk options first hand. DOPP does this by first training producers in the use of put options in a price risk management strategy, and then sharing in the cost of put option premiums (80 percent) and brokerage commissions (up to $30 per contract) for up to 600,000 pounds of a producer's future production. The use of put options allows the producer to set a floor on the price of future production to protect against a falling market. During FY 2001, a dramatic expansion of DOPP occurred. The program now includes 300 counties, up from 100, in 40 states. Producers can also now participate in multiple rounds. Substantial local planning /coordination and distance learning resulted in a sharp increase in participation and enthusiasm from dairy producers. ROs conducted 131 educational meetings attended by nearly 3,000 dairy producers. Funding for DOPP is made available from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Pilot Programs

During FY 2001, RMA implemented two new pilot crop insurance programs. The forage seed and raspberry/blackberry pilot programs will be available beginning with the 2002 crop year. RMA also evaluated the Florida Fruit Tree/Avocado and Mango Tree, Blueberry and Millet pilot programs while maintaining 26 active pilot insurance programs that include: cabbage, strawberries, canola/rapeseed, cultivated wild rice, forage seed, fresh market snap beans (dollar), mint (APH), avocados, blackberry/raspberry (dollar), blueberries, citrus: CA trees (dollar), citrus and tropical trees, clams (dollar), crambe, chile peppers, processing cucumbers, mustard, sweet potatoes, winter squash/pumpkins, and millet.

Program Compliance and Integrity

Program compliance efforts have been focused on the RMA/FSA data reconciliation and matching process; developing procedures for referring potential crop insurance errors or abuse between FSA and RMA, establishing an FSA annual claims review role as part of RMA's quality control process; training FSA and RMA personnel on the new provisions of ARPA and resulting procedures; and developing the FSA crop insurance program consultation process.

Additional efforts have been dedicated to initiating the data warehousing and data mining project. A cooperative agreement between Tarleton State University and USDA/FCIC was established in December of 2000 for the purpose of reviewing existing data to detect fraud, waste, and abuse, and also to create a single warehouse of crop insurance data. Software that could be used for pattern recognition and data mining relating to a crop, locale, producer, agent, loss adjuster, or insurance provider was also developed to improve compliance and enhance the integrity of the FCIC Program. This project was successfully established, developed quickly, and is progressing ahead of established milestones. The data management technologies will allow RMA to easily query over 25 million records to assess the need for individual analysis. Data mining will make compliance verification more accurate, efficient, and timely, thus allowing RMA to oversee a greatly expanded program.

Research and Development

During FY 2001, nearly $19 million was obligated and over 30 contracts and partnership agreements were awarded to further program goals for expansion of new and improvement of existing crop programs and risk management strategies. Examples include contracts/agreements awarded to: review RMA's rating methodologies; review quality loss adjustment procedures to reflect local quality; evaluate the impact of the Federal crop insurance program on planted cotton acreage; and conduct feasibility studies on items such as multi-year coverage, wild salmon, and pasture and rangeland pilot programs.

Risk Management Education

During FY 2001, education and outreach programs focused on underserved states, speciality crop producers, the Dairy Options Pilot Program, grants through the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, and the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) cost share program.

In October 2000, RMA developed a plan to reach 15 under-served states with risk management education. At the end of FY 2001, cooperative agreements were established in 12 of the 15 under-served states resulting in 98.2 percent of FY 2001 funding (over $4.9 million) being obligated. These cooperative agreements will deliver extensive risk management education to producers. Agreements were established in the following under-served states: Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New York, and Utah. Specifically, these cooperative agreements will expand the amount of risk management information available; promote risk management education opportunities; inform agribusiness leaders of increased emphasis on risk management; and deliver training on risk management to producers with an emphasis on reaching small farms.

Partnership agreements were also established in Virginia, Florida, Michigan, and Washington. These partnership agreements will deliver extensive risk management education to producers of specialty crops.

Educational activities also targeted Future Farmers of America (FFA), youth, and included production of publications, CD's, and an interactive simulation based educational experience via the Internet. In total, 838 educational and outreach activities were conducted by RMA attracting more than 35,000 participants.

In FY 2002, RMA will announce a competitive cooperative agreement request for proposal for the under-served states which will build upon the foundation established in FY 2001 for providing extensive risk management education to producers in the 15 under-served states. We will also announce a competitive partnership agreement request for proposal for delivering extensive risk management education to producers of specialty crops.

Revenue Insurance

Revenue insurance programs include Group Revenue Insurance Policy (GRIP), Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR), Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC), Revenue Assurance (RA), and Income Protection (IP). Under CRC, RA, and IP revenue insurance programs, indemnities are triggered by low revenues for an individual producer (caused either by low yields, or low prices, or both). Under AGR, indemnities are triggered by low revenue for an entire farm' operations, based on the producer's Schedule F federal tax forms. Under GRIP contracts, indemnity payments are triggered by low county-wide crop revenues.

Two of these alternatives, CRC and RA, allow producers the option of insuring separate areas of land either under separate insurance contracts or under the same insurance contract. Each of these alternate contracts requires that producers establish an approved Actual Production History (APH) yield for the crop to be insured.

On August 3, 2001, RMA announced the FCIC Board of Directors decision to expand CRC for the 2002 crop year. This expansion permitted CRC on irrigated wheat in the following 16 Nevada counties: Churchill, Clark, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Pershing, Storey, Washoe, White Pine, and Carson City.

The 80 percent and 85 percent coverage levels are now available for Revenue Assurance (RA) basic and optional units where the same is available for MPCI. This expansion is effective for the 2002 crop year for the RA crops with contract change dates of November 30, 2001 and December 31, 2001. This change will be effective for all RA crops beginning with the 2003 crop year.

AGR Cost Share Program

ARPA authorized cost-sharing to assist producers in reducing financial risk through product diversification. To meet this directive, FCIC announced a cost-share program for AGR insurance that was made available in 11 underserved Northeastern States: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Under this program, FCIC paid 50 percent of the producer-paid premium and the entire $30 administrative fee.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

## QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MR. BONILLA

### AGRICULTURAL TRADE OFFICES

Mr. Bonilla: What are your plans for fiscal year 2002 and fiscal year 2003 for your Agricultural Trade Offices?

Response: In fiscal year 2002, FAS will close the Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) in Hamburg and transfer the American position and one local trade specialist to Berlin. New American positions established in 2002 include:

--ATO, Beijing
--Assistant ATO, Shanghai
--ATO, Manila
--Attache, Ukraine

New local assistant positions authorized in fiscal year 2001 for filling in 2001/2002 include:

--Agricultural Specialist, Israel
--Agricultural Specialist, Beijing
--Agricultural Marketing Specialist, Colombia
--Agricultural Marketing Specialist, Thailand
--Agricultural Assistant, Russia
--Agricultural Assistant, Romania
--Administrative Assistant, Taiwan
--Administrative Assistant, Czech Republic
--Four Foreign Service Nationals, Beijing
--Two Foreign Service Nationals, Manila
--Agricultural Specialist, Ukraine

Any adjustment to current overseas office configuration in FY 2003 is pending completion of the annual global review of our overseas infrastructure. However, the 2003 budget does not request increased funding for overseas office expansion. Thus, any adjustments will be accomplished using existing resources.

### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: What is the cost to operate the International Cooperation and Development Program and how much of this is offset from reimbursements? Is this an annual cost for the program? What agencies do the reimbursements come from?

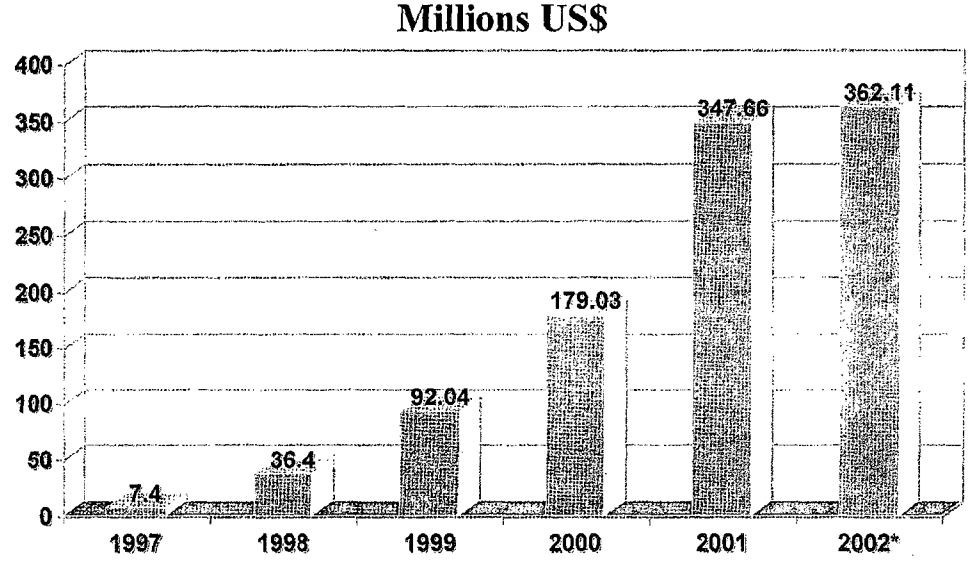
Response: The total annual program level for the International Cooperation and Development activities in fiscal year 2002 is estimated to reach $54 million. Of this, $45 million, or 83 percent of the total, is in estimated reimbursements from other Federal Agencies, primarily the Agency for International Development, for technical assistance and training activities.

### SUPPLIER CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the information on use of the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) since it's beginning in FY 1997?

Response: [The information follows:]

# Supplier Credit Guarantee Program
# Total Value of Sales - FY 1997 - 2002*




*As of 4/05/02

Mr. Bonilla: How much does FAS spend in all export assistance and promotion on alcoholic products, including wines, beers, and distilled spirits?

Response: During the most recent year the following amounts were allocated for both brand and generic activities (MAP 2001) for marketing of wine, beer, and distilled spirits:

FAS allocated funds for the promotion of alcoholic beverages:

| | MAP | Section 108 |
|---|---|---|
| Mid-Atlantic International Agri-Trade Council (MIATCO) | $344,000 | 0 |
| Southern U.S. Trade Association (SUSTA) | 238,750 | 0 |
| FoodExport USA | 26,000 | 0 |
| Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA) | 126,000 | 0 |
| Wine Inst | 3,355,167 | $200,000 |
| Northwest Wine | 341,089 | 45,000 |
| NY Wine | 163,143 | 0 |
| Grand Total | $4,594,149 | $245,000 |

RESTRICTIONS ON AID PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: What are the restrictions USDA and AID are under in terms of providing food aid and not interfering with the development of local agriculture? Can you provide any specific examples of USDA either eliminating a food aid program or shipping a different commodity when interference occurred?

Response: USDA is required to analyze the situation in each country prior to signing any food aid agreement and then make a formal determination that the quantity of food aid provided will not disrupt local marketing of agricultural commodities. USDA draws upon information from the Foreign Agricultural Service's Agricultural Attaches, USAID staff, foreign governments, and trade sources in making that determination. When the analysis demonstrates that interference would take place, USDA either eliminates the food aid or ships a different commodity. For example, the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) proposed a Food for Progress program in Ecuador using soybean oil. However, USDA's analysis of the market indicated that this soybean oil would likely interfere with commercial sales. As a result, FINCA is negotiating an agreement using wheat instead.

Mr. Bonilla: Is the U.S. Government prohibited from promoting foreign aid programs which would have negative effects on U.S. commodity exports? Are there any instances where U.S. food aid has interfered with normal levels of U.S. commercial exports? What was done to rectify the problem?

Response: USDA is required to determine that our food aid donations will not interfere with normal levels of U.S. commercial exports. USDA analyzes 5 years of commercial and food aid trade data for each country in making that determination. USDA draws upon information from the Foreign Agricultural Service's Agricultural Attaches, USAID staff, foreign governments, and trade sources in making that determination. When the analysis demonstrates that interference would take place, USDA either eliminates the food aid or ships a different commodity.

MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: How many new participants joined the MPP/MAP program in fiscal year 2000 and how many either dropped out or were removed? Which ones?

Response: In fiscal year 2000, the Cherry Marketing Institute (CMI) rejoined the Market Access Program (MAP) to promote tart cherries. CMI had participated in 1998, but did not apply for funding in fiscal year 1999.

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA), Inc. represented tart cherries in 1999, but MACMA did not participate in fiscal year 2000. These were the only changes in fiscal year 2000.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of all organizations and companies that received MPP/MAP funds in fiscal year 2001 and the amount each received.

Response: [The information follows:]

## 2001 MAP Participants

| Participant | Amount |
|---|---|
| Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute | $2,126,719 |
| American Forest & Paper Association | $5,942,090 |
| American Peanut Council | $978,233 |
| American Seafood Institute/Rhode Island Seafood Co | $498,872 |
| American Seed Trade Association | $57,329 |
| American Sheep Industry Association | $141,698 |
| American Soybean Association | $2,553,734 |
| Blue Diamond Growers/Almond Board of California | $1,425,911 |
| California Agricultural Export Council | $478,316 |
| California Asparagus Commission | $236,323 |
| California Cling Peach Growers Advisory Board | $424,767 |
| California Kiwifruit Commission | $139,050 |
| California Pistachio Commission | $829,800 |
| California Prune Board | $1,903,765 |
| California Strawberry Commission | $535,738 |
| California Table Grape Commission | $1,971,805 |
| California Tomato Commission/Florida Tomato Comm | $481,747 |
| California Tree Fruit Agreement | $795,812 |
| California Walnut Commission | $2,247,657 |
| Cherry Marketing Institute | $126,651 |
| Chocolate Manufacturers Association | $1,145,303 |
| Cotton Council International | $7,760,299 |
| Cranberry Marketing Committee | $588,763 |
| Eastern US Agricultural and Food Export Council | $3,367,514 |
| Florida Department of Citrus | $3,436,506 |
| Ginseng Board of Wisconsin | $48,694 |
| Hop Growers of America | $82,846 |
| Intertribal Agriculture Council | $448,071 |
| Mid-America International Agri-Trade Council | $6,724,414 |
| Mohair Council of America | $63,591 |
| National Association of State Dept of Agri. | $900,000 |
| National Dry Bean Council | $597,505 |
| National Honey Board | $103,266 |
| National Potato Promotion Board | $1,769,780 |
| National Renderers Association | $265,907 |
| National Sunflower Association | $806,514 |
| National Watermelon Promotion Board | $111,744 |
| New York Wine and Grape Foundation | $163,143 |
| North American Blueberry Council | $99,736 |

## 2001 MAP Participants

| Participant | Amount |
|---|---|
| North American Export Grain Association | $111,150 |
| Northwest Wine Promotion Coalitions | $341,089 |
| Oregon Seed Council | $179,380 |
| Organic Trade Association | $48,500 |
| Papaya Administrative Committee | $62,851 |
| Pear Bureau Northwest | $1,030,385 |
| Pet Food Institute | $896,491 |
| Raisin Administrative Committee | $1,987,787 |
| Southern United States Trade Association | $3,738,940 |
| Sunkist Growers, Inc | $1,814,587 |
| Texas Produce Export Association | $74,804 |
| The Catfish Institute | $249,083 |
| The Popcorn Board | $308,754 |
| U.S. Apple Association | $408,388 |
| U.S. Dairy Export Council | $1,567,068 |
| U.S. Grains Council | $3,557,442 |
| U.S. Livestock Genetics | $890,670 |
| U.S. Meat Export Federation | $9,051,962 |
| U.S. Wheat Associates | $1,949,482 |
| USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council | $504,121 |
| USA Poultry and Egg Export Council | $2,923,239 |
| USA Rice Federation/US Rice Producers Association | $2,394,619 |
| Wash. State Fruit Comm./Calif. Cherry Advisory Bd. | $642,607 |
| Washington Apple Commission | $2,502,045 |
| Welch's Food | $492,500 |
| Western United States Agricultural Trade Assoc. | $6,614,986 |
| Wine Institute | $3,355,167 |
| **Total** | **$100,077,710** * |

*Total includes the FY01 funding of $90,000,000 plus $10,077,710 in additional funds available from previous years.

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| A. Sturm & Sons, Inc. | $30,000 |
| A.M. Beebe Company | $30,000 |
| Accelerated Genetics | $12,000 |
| Access Marketing L.L.C. | $20,000 |
| Adirondack Maple Farms | $5,000 |
| Ag-Link International, Inc. | $8,000 |
| Agrilink Foods, Inc. | $25,000 |
| Agway Inc. | $15,000 |
| Alamos Distributors, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Alta Genetics | $22,300 |
| Alvarado Street Bakery | $20,000 |
| American Commodity Company | $10,000 |
| American Foodservice Co | $30,000 |
| American Health and Nutrition, Inc. | $35,000 |
| American Importing Co. Inc. | $10,000 |
| American Pop Corn Company | $40,000 |
| American Soy Products | $10,000 |
| American Trading International, Inc. | $20,000 |
| America's Classic Foods | $10,000 |
| Ames International, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Annie's Homegrown, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Annie's Naturals | $15,000 |
| Arrowac Fisheries, Inc. | $15,000 |
| B.M. Lawrence And Company | $5,000 |
| Bagels By Bell | $5,000 |
| Bard Valley Medjool Date Growers Association | $35,000 |
| Bargetto Winery | $6,000 |
| Barlean's Organic Oils | $30,000 |
| Battaglini Winery & Vineyard | $2,500 |
| Bay World | $18,000 |
| Baycliff Co. Inc. | $35,000 |
| Bear Creek Country Kitchens, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Beautiful Foods by Janine Lee | $10,000 |
| Bell-Carter Foods, Inc. | $30,000 |
| Benziger Family Ranch Associates | $11,000 |
| Berner Cheese Company | $50,000 |
| Bighorn Cellars | $5,000 |
| Blackwing Ostrich Meat, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Blanchette Gardens | $5,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Blue Diamond Growers | $1,057,754 |
| Blue Ridge Livestock, Inc. | $4,000 |
| Blue Sterling Nursery | $5,000 |
| Bob's Red Mill Natural Foods, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Breeder's Choice Pet Foods Inc. | $30,000 |
| Burke Corporation | $5,000 |
| Butter Buds Food Ingredients | $25,000 |
| Butternut Mountain Farm | $5,000 |
| C F Fresh | $15,000 |
| C.J. Korb & Associates Company | $5,000 |
| Cal Mark Beverage Co. | $20,000 |
| California Grocer Inc. | $20,000 |
| California Nuggets, Inc. | $10,000 |
| California Wild Rice Growers Association | $10,000 |
| Casa de Fruta Winery | $5,000 |
| Century Foods International | $15,000 |
| Chang International, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Changing World Foods | $25,000 |
| Chukar Cherry Company | $20,000 |
| CIRANDA | $15,000 |
| Clarks Snacks | $5,000 |
| Classic Foods Inc. | $10,000 |
| Clif Bar, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Clos Du Val Wine Co. Ltd. | $11,500 |
| Columbus Foods Company | $5,000 |
| Concannon Vineyard | $15,000 |
| Country Farms Dairy, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Crain Walnut Shelling, Inc. | $15,000 |
| CRI | $30,000 |
| CROPP Cooperative | $20,000 |
| Da Vinci Gourmet, Ltd. | $30,000 |
| Dahlgren & Company, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Dairy Chem Laboratories, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Dairy Farmers of America, Inc. | $30,000 |
| Daystar Enterprises Ltd | $5,000 |
| Delicato Vineyards | $40,000 |
| Deloach Vineyards, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Derco Foods | $5,000 |
| Desert Whale Jojba Company, Inc. | $30,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Diamond V Mills, Inc. | $25,000 |
| Diamond Walnut Growers | $30,000 |
| Didion Milling | $5,000 |
| Domaine Alfred | $2,500 |
| Dramm Corporation | $10,000 |
| Eagle Products, Inc. | $35,000 |
| East Coast Seafood, Inc. | $47,200 |
| Easterday Farms Produce Company | $15,000 |
| East-West Development Inc. | $40,000 |
| Eat Your Heart Out! | $35,000 |
| Eatem Foods Company | $5,000 |
| Eberle Winery | $6,500 |
| Echoes of Summer | $20,000 |
| Eden Foods, Inc. | $30,000 |
| Edlong Flavors | $30,000 |
| EDV International Management Group | $35,000 |
| European Vegetable Specialties Farms, In (Small Size | $15,000 |
| Excalibur Sires | $4,000 |
| Export Trade Of America | $30,000 |
| Falcon Trading Company, Inc. | $20,000 |
| Farmer' Rice Cooperative | $5,000 |
| Farmland Foods | $21,000 |
| Farmland Industries, Inc | $50,000 |
| Femrite Nursery Co. | $10,000 |
| First Choice Ingredients | $5,000 |
| Flavor Consultants | $30,000 |
| FNI Group | $5,000 |
| Food Ingredient Solutions LLC | $5,000 |
| Fremont Seafoods, Inc. | $5,000 |
| French Gourmet Inc. | $35,000 |
| Fromm Family Foods | $25,000 |
| Frontier Trading | $15,000 |
| Full-Fill Industries, LLC | $10,000 |
| G.T.K. - USA | $15,000 |
| Garbo Lobster Company, Inc. | $11,000 |
| Genetic Leaders Int'l | $8,000 |
| Global Export Marketing Company | $45,000 |
| Global Trading Resource | $35,000 |
| Globe Trading Co., dba Marcdan Foods | $5,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Golden Malted Inc. | $5,000 |
| Golden State Bakery Supply | $20,000 |
| Golden State Vintners | $85,000 |
| Golden Temple Bakery, Inc. | $35,000 |
| Golden West Nuts, Inc. | $30,000 |
| Gourmail Inc/Jyoti Cuisine | $25,000 |
| Graceland Fruit Cooperative, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Grape Links Wine Productions | $5,000 |
| Great Western Growers of California | $5,000 |
| Groceries USA | $5,000 |
| H.P. Schmid | $20,000 |
| Hamida Pharma | $5,000 |
| Hammons Products Company | $5,000 |
| Hawaiian Sun Products | $15,000 |
| Hayward Enterprises, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Heart & Harvest | $20,000 |
| Helrazor, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Holland American Wafer Co. | $5,000 |
| Hughson Nut Marketing, Inc. | $20,000 |
| Hunter & Hillsberg | $5,000 |
| Ian's Natural Foods | $10,000 |
| Imagine Foods, Inc., | $20,000 |
| Innovative Growers | $5,000 |
| Innovative Natural Products | $20,000 |
| Integrated Pet Food | $5,000 |
| Intermountain Meat | $2,500 |
| Internat Property Consult. | $10,000 |
| International American Supermarkets | $30,000 |
| International Export Management | $5,000 |
| International Feed.com | $5,000 |
| International Ingredient Corporation | $35,000 |
| International Market Brands | $10,000 |
| International Marketing Systems, Ltd. | $5,000 |
| IQF Food Products, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Ironstone Vineyards | $60,000 |
| IWebGrocer International, Inc | $10,000 |
| J. Lohr Winery | $21,500 |
| Jack's Alimentary Supply, Inc | $15,000 |
| Jana Brands, Inc. | $5,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Japan Sales Corp. | $5,000 |
| Jasper Wyman & Son | $15,000 |
| Jersey Fresh Export Development Association | $5,000 |
| Jewel Date Company | $20,000 |
| J-K Products International | $5,000 |
| John Volpi & Company, Inc. | $20,000 |
| Jones Dairy Farm | $15,000 |
| Jones Produce Dehy | $20,000 |
| Kahiki Foods, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Karl Ehmer, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Kay's Naturals | $5,000 |
| King Meat, Inc. | $3,400 |
| Klamath Algae Products, Inc. | $20,000 |
| Knewston Seed Co | $5,000 |
| Knight Seed Co., Inc. | $15,000 |
| Kozy Shack, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Kunzler & Company, Inc | $20,000 |
| Kwik Enterprises | $30,000 |
| L P International | $25,000 |
| Land O' Lakes | $35,000 |
| Latham Seed Company | $5,000 |
| Laughton Garden Center, Inc | $5,000 |
| Les Vins de' Amour | $5,000 |
| Level Valley Creamery | $5,000 |
| Liberty Growers Inc. | $20,000 |
| Liberty Orchards Co., Inc. | $10,000 |
| Lifeline Foods | $15,000 |
| Lombard Group Inc. | $5,000 |
| Longmeadow Specialty Foods | $5,000 |
| Lundberg Family Farms | $30,000 |
| Lund's Fisheries Inc. | $2,500 |
| Lynch Livestock and Barbeque | $5,000 |
| M & V Global Foods, Inc | $20,000 |
| Magic Miles Ltd., Inc. | $10,000 |
| Magnum Coffee | $5,000 |
| Mandolin (Zwine Co. LLC) | $8,000 |
| Manson Industries | $20,000 |
| Maple Leaf Cheesemakers, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Mariani Packing Co. | $30,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Marinelli Shellfish | $20,000 |
| Mar-K Ltd. | $20,000 |
| Marten's Country Kitchen Products, LLC | $5,000 |
| MBG Marketing | $10,000 |
| McGeary Organics, Inc | $5,000 |
| MCM Food Processing | $5,000 |
| MCVL de Arizona | $10,000 |
| Meridian Nut Growers Alliance, LLC | $4,000 |
| Merryvale Vineyards | $28,000 |
| Midwestern Soybean International | $5,000 |
| Mille Lacs Gourmet Foods | $5,000 |
| Milos Inc, dba Milos Farms | $10,000 |
| Mooney Farms | $15,000 |
| My Grandma's of New England | $5,000 |
| National Enzyme Company | $90,000 |
| National Raisin Co. | $20,000 |
| Natural Choice Foods, Inc. | $20,000 |
| Natureall Co., Inc. | $5,000 |
| Nature's Sun Grown Foods, Inc. | $32,000 |
| NeCo Seed Farms, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Newman's Own Inc. | $10,000 |
| Newton Vineyard | $9,000 |
| Nichols Pistachio | $10,000 |
| Norpac Foods | $20,000 |
| North American Pet Products, Inc. | $25,000 |
| Northeast Group | $15,000 |
| Northern Minnesota Wild Rice Producers Cooperativ | $15,000 |
| Northland Organic Foods | $15,000 |
| Nutz/Wild Fruitz Beverages, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Oakleigh American, Inc. | $15,000 |
| Ocean Gem Seafood, Inc. | $3,750 |
| Old County Farms | $15,000 |
| Oneonta Trading Company, Inc. | $30,000 |
| Oregon Berry Packing Company | $5,000 |
| Oregon Brewing Company, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Oregon Chai | $5,000 |
| Oregon Fruit Products Company | $10,000 |
| Organic Food Ingredients | $25,000 |
| Original Juan Specialty Foods, Inc. | $15,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Otis McAllister, Inc. | $35,000 |
| Pacific American Fish Co., Inc. | $5,000 |
| Pacific Estates | $35,000 |
| Pacific Organic Produce | $20,000 |
| Pacific Valley Foods | $5,000 |
| PacRim Wines | $5,000 |
| Palermo's Villa, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Pan Magna Group | $3,000 |
| Paramount Export Company | $5,000 |
| Par-Way/Tryson Company | $15,000 |
| Peachy Canyon Winery | $3,000 |
| Pegasus Marketing | $5,000 |
| Phelps Industries | $5,000 |
| Profiseed International, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Quality Croutons | $15,000 |
| Quality Foods | $5,000 |
| Ramsey Popcorn Company, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Rapid Java, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Red Jacket Orchards | $10,000 |
| RIBUS, Inc. | $15,000 |
| RKJK Trading Co., Inc. | $5,000 |
| Rokeach Foods | $10,000 |
| Roman Meal Company | $10,000 |
| Royale International Beverage | $10,000 |
| S&A International | $10,000 |
| S.B. Global Trading Co. | $25,000 |
| Sarabeth's Kitchen | $5,000 |
| Scheidegger Trading Co., Inc. | $15,000 |
| Schug Carneros Estate Winery | $3,000 |
| Seafreeze Ltd | $4,000 |
| Select Sires | $27,000 |
| Setton's International Foods, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Sigco Sun Products, Inc. | $20,000 |
| SKE Midwestern, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Smith-Anderson Enterprises, Inc. | $14,000 |
| Soar Distribution International | $5,000 |
| Spectrum Foods | $30,000 |
| Spurgeon Vineyards | $10,000 |
| State Fish Company, Inc. | $10,000 |

## 2001 MAP Brand Companies

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Stonehedge Farms | $5,000 |
| Stretch Island Fruit Inc. | $20,000 |
| Summerfield Foods, Inc. | $25,000 |
| Sun Orchard Fruit Marketing | $5,000 |
| Sun Seed International | $30,000 |
| Sunkist Growers | $1,814,587 |
| Sunsweet Growers, Inc. | $469,000 |
| Sweet Street Desserts, Inc. | $25,000 |
| Tate's Bake Shop | $5,000 |
| Taylor Packing Company | $7,000 |
| The California Wine Co. | $8,000 |
| The Snack Factory Inc. | $5,000 |
| Thistle Down Farms | $5,000 |
| Tip Top Canning Company | $5,000 |
| Tomasello Winery, Inc. | $10,000 |
| Tomich Bros. Seafoods, I | $11,000 |
| Transimex Co., Inc. | $5,000 |
| Trans-World Genetics, Ltd. | $6,000 |
| Triad Worldwide, Inc | $5,000 |
| Truitt Bros., Inc. | $5,000 |
| Tumaro's | $20,000 |
| Turtle Mountain, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Two Swans International Corp. | $20,000 |
| Twombly Nursery Inc | $5,000 |
| U.S. Brands International | $10,000 |
| U.S. Food Corporation | $15,000 |
| U.S. Soy | $15,000 |
| Valiant Vineyards | $5,000 |
| Vancol Industries, Inc | $35,000 |
| Vermont Sweetwater Bottling Co. | $5,000 |
| Vin-de-Cal | $7,500 |
| Vision Industries | $10,000 |
| Wee-ki Berries | $5,000 |
| Welch Foods Inc., A Cooperative | $502,500 |
| Wente Vineyards | $40,000 |
| Western Bagel Baking | $5,000 |
| Weston Nurseries, Inc | $5,000 |
| Wet Planet Beverages | $5,000 |
| White Toque/Gourmet USA | $15,000 |

**2001 MAP Brand Companies**

| Company Name | Amount |
|---|---|
| Wilco Inc. | $5,000 |
| William Atwood Lobster Co. | $8,550 |
| World's Best, Inc. | $5,000 |
| Worldwide Sires, Inc. | $26,000 |
| Yoshida Food Products | $55,000 |
| Ziegler Brothers, Inc. | $35,000 |
| **Total** | **$8,547,041** |

Mr. Bonilla: Has the Department allocated MPP/MAP funds in fiscal year 2002? If so, please provide that information for the record.

Response: The Department will announce fiscal year 2002 MAP allocations in June 2002.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide information as to how many small companies participate in MPP/MAP. How many companies that are not defined as small by the Small Business Administration (SBA) are participating in MPP/MAP?

Response: In the 2000 MAP program, 629 companies were approved for MAP funds; 602 of these qualified as small companies, 27 qualified as agricultural cooperatives. Data on the number of companies participating in the fiscal year 2001 MAP year is incomplete at this time.

FORMER SOVIET UNION

Mr. Bonilla: How large a market is the former Soviet Union, by country, and what were the main commodities shipped during 2001?

Response: Data on total former Soviet Union (FSU) imports is only available through 2000, according to the United Nations. The United Nations values FSU imports of agricultural products in 2000 at $12.8 billion. Russia is the largest importer by far, at $7.2 billion.

**Total Imports by the Former Soviet Union**
**(In millions of US dollars)**

| | World | U.S. | | World | U.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russian Federation | $7,234 | $1,161 | Georgia | $226 | $93 |
| Ukraine | $942 | $13 | Azerbaijan, Republic of | $208 | $6 |
| Belarus | $843 | $0.4 | Armenia | $208 | $16 |
| Latvia | $685 | $154 | Turkmenistan | $201 | $6 |
| Uzbekistan | $582 | $2 | Tajikistan | $191 | $19 |
| Lithuania | $538 | $5 | Kyrgyzstan | $142 | $20 |
| Kazakhstan | $444 | $1 | Moldova, Republic of | $106 | $4 |
| Estonia | $267 | $91 | | | |

*FAO (UN) trade data for calendar year 2000

In 2001, the United States exported $2.2 billion worth of agricultural products to the FSU. Exports of poultry meat and mixed poultry and products accounted for the largest share at $1.5 billion, followed by mixed livestock and products, mixed oilseeds and products, and mixed grains and feeds.

Mr. Bonilla: What percent of the U.S. sales to the former Soviet Union are commercial sales, and what percent are government-involved sales?

Response: The Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM 102/103) and Supplier Credit Guarantee Program support commercial transactions, but are a small portion of total exports, accounting for $38.4 million, or less than 2 percent, of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 2001. Total food aid in 2001 was valued at $82.9 million, accounting for only 4 percent of U.S. exports to the FSU.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the total quantity of commodities sold to the former Soviet Union under the EEP and GSM programs during fiscal year 2001, and what was the value of the EEP bonuses paid in connection with those sales?

Response: The total quantity of commodities sold to the FSU under the GSM programs for FY 2001 was 98,835 metric tons valued at $35.18 million. There was no Export Enhancement Program (EEP) program activity for the FSU for FY 2001.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: What was the level of EEP spending in fiscal year 2001? What is your estimate for fiscal year 2002 for total EEP spending?

Response: For FY 2001, the bonuses awarded totaled $6,823,325 on 11,090 metric tons of frozen poultry sold to the Middle East countries. For 2002, the CCC budget baseline estimates include $478 million for EEP. However, due to international and domestic pricing differentials, EEP allocations have not been announced for FY 2002. USDA will continue to monitor the prices and actions of our competitors, and fully intends to use the EEP as appropriate.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the total value of bonuses paid to exporters under the EEP since the inception of the program.

Response: [The information follows:]

EXPORTER RANKING BY AWARDS UNDER THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

All Commodities

| | EXPORTER | TOTAL BONUSES AWARDED BASED ON MEAN QUANTITIES FOR ALL COMMODITIES |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cargill Inc. | $1,312,876,912.39 |
| 2 | Continental Grain Company | $1,115,611,706.64 |
| 3 | Louis Dreyfus Corporation | $945,190,152.72 |
| 4 | Bunge Corporation | $284,003,257.20 |
| 5 | CAM USA, Inc. | $257,913,786.30 |
| 6 | Ferruzzi Trading U.S.A., Inc. | $246,527,285.37 |
| 7 | Peavey Company | $243,796,849.66 |
| 8 | Tradigrain, Inc. | $233,109,539.52 |
| 9 | Farmland Industries, Inc. Grain Division | $192,590,611.06 |
| 10 | Garnac Grain Co., Inc. | $179,611,192.86 |
| 11 | Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives | $169,323,802.39 |
| 12 | Pillsbury Company, The | $160,559,681.83 |
| 13 | Artfer Incorporated | $140,736,584.40 |
| 14 | Alfred C. Toepfer International Inc. | $131,299,747.46 |
| 15 | Mitsubishi International Corporation | $116,325,549.45 |
| 16 | ADM Milling Co. | $114,963,807.67 |
| 17 | J. Aron and Company | $102,062,154.26 |
| 18 | Richco Grain, Ltd. | $95,064,901.07 |
| 19 | Columbia Grain International, Inc. | $68,200,726.33 |
| 20 | Gold Kist, Inc. | $48,388,814.99 |
| 21 | Marubeni America Corporation | $48,206,428.84 |
| 22 | Coprostates, Inc. | $36,000,050.16 |
| 23 | Voest-Alpine Trading USA Corp. | $35,607,177.23 |
| 24 | United Grain Corporation | $35,438,942.00 |
| 25 | International Multifoods Corporation | $34,491,166.20 |
| 26 | Entrade International, Ltd. | $34,054,788.51 |
| 27 | Amber, Inc. | $33,995,641.82 |
| 28 | Bartlett and Company | $32,596,062.77 |
| 29 | Central States Enterprises, Inc. | $30,964,169.46 |
| 30 | Mitsui Grain Corporation | $30,609,954.22 |
| 31 | ITOCHU International Inc. | $29,902,969.26 |
| 32 | Commodity Specialists Company | $29,810,470.00 |
| 33 | ConAgra Grain Processing Export Company | $29,778,211.50 |
| 34 | ConAgra Poultry Company | $29,109,325.74 |
| 35 | Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. | $25,858,504.00 |
| 36 | Granplex, Inc. | $24,369,147.87 |
| 37 | Fast Food Merchandisers, Inc. | $24,115,527.26 |
| 38 | USAgri Corp. | $23,722,060.00 |
| 39 | Esmah Nevada, Inc. | $21,662,350.00 |
| 40 | Nichimen America, Inc. | $21,504,939.85 |
| 41 | Alliance Grain, Inc. | $20,862,832.26 |
| 42 | Nissho Iwai American Corp. | $19,600,847.06 |
| 43 | Land O' Lakes, Inc. | $18,380,000.00 |
| 44 | Archer Daniels Midland Company | $17,885,897.31 |
| 45 | American Marketing Services, Inc. | $17,794,865.00 |
| 46 | North American Trading Corporation | $17,534,000.56 |
| 47 | Froedtert Malt Corporation | $17,240,718.96 |
| 48 | Decoster Egg Farms | $16,476,621.35 |
| 49 | Seaboard Commodity Trading, Ltd. | $16,464,105.20 |
| 50 | Carey Agri-International, Inc. | $13,625,850.00 |
| 51 | Tradecom, Inc. | $12,897,348.59 |
| 52 | Great Western Malting Co. | $11,932,781.08 |
| 53 | National Food Corporation | $11,700,047.45 |
| 54 | Ramoil Management Company | $11,651,979.00 |
| 55 | Dolphin Shipping and Trading, Inc. | $10,972,197.68 |
| 56 | ConAgra International Fertilizer Company | $9,940,513.00 |
| 57 | Romar International Georgia, Inc. | $8,265,828.26 |

EXPORTER RANKING BY AWARDS UNDER THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
All Commodities

| | EXPORTER | TOTAL BONUSES AWARDED BASED ON MEAN QUANTITIES FOR ALL COMMODITIES |
|---|---|---|
| 58 | Seaboard Trading & Shipping Ltd. | $8,190,028.00 |
| 59 | Balfour MacLaine Int'l., Ltd. | $8,148,363.37 |
| 60 | Woodhouse Corporation, The | $7,536,053.12 |
| 61 | AJC International Inc. | $7,244,875.00 |
| 62 | Premium Rice Trading, Inc. | $6,924,045.00 |
| 63 | American Manufacturing & Marketing Assn. | $6,798,100.00 |
| 64 | Schouten USA Inc. | $6,255,109.00 |
| 65 | A. Luberski Inc. DBA Hidden Villa Ranch | $6,169,942.64 |
| 66 | Holstein-Fresian Services, Inc. | $5,612,170.00 |
| 67 | Red Rock Commodities, Ltd. | $5,390,600.00 |
| 68 | Porky Products, Inc. | $5,121,755.56 |
| 69 | Toshoku America, Inc. | $5,080,674.00 |
| 70 | Gerber Agri Inc. DBA Gerber Agri Export | $5,008,170.00 |
| 71 | The Supreme Rice Mills, Inc. | $4,981,724.00 |
| 72 | Italgrani USA, Inc. | $4,802,091.64 |
| 73 | U.S. Gulf Coast Trading Company | $4,794,590.00 |
| 74 | Sunrice, Inc. | $4,744,960.58 |
| 75 | Euro-Maghrib, Inc. | $4,708,562.34 |
| 76 | Tyson Foods, Inc. | $4,614,385.00 |
| 77 | Hefler and Company | $4,493,430.70 |
| 78 | R.D.C. Jewelry Industry Ltd. | $4,320,000.00 |
| 79 | Gress Foods, Inc. | $3,922,523.54 |
| 80 | Comet Rice, Inc. | $3,829,000.00 |
| 81 | Luzza Int'l. Livestock Corp. | $3,645,000.00 |
| 82 | Boro Hall Export Corporation | $3,629,249.00 |
| 83 | AGP Grain, Ltd. | $3,588,377.60 |
| 84 | Kanematsu USA Inc. | $3,506,335.00 |
| 85 | Global Rice Corporation Ltd. | $3,231,785.00 |
| 86 | Philipp Brothers, Inc. | $3,161,561.75 |
| 87 | OleoStates, Inc. | $3,078,925.00 |
| 88 | Gulf Pacific Rice Company, Inc. | $2,778,029.01 |
| 89 | ConAgra International | $2,744,088.87 |
| 90 | Ladish Malting Company | $2,256,532.00 |
| 91 | American Poultry Int'l., Ltd. | $2,072,843.46 |
| 92 | Cereal Food Processors | $1,984,140.00 |
| 93 | CTC North America, Inc. | $1,815,371.80 |
| 94 | P.S. International | $1,672,020.00 |
| 95 | Elders Grain, Inc. | $1,607,360.72 |
| 96 | Rahr Malting Company | $1,592,485.11 |
| 97 | Horizon International, Inc. | $1,586,787.76 |
| 98 | T.K. International, Inc. | $1,490,325.00 |
| 99 | Phibro Division of Salomon Inc. | $1,444,500.00 |
| 100 | Intersect | $1,433,550.00 |
| 101 | ADM Malting Division | $1,389,098.12 |
| 102 | Woodhouse Drake and Carey (Trading) Inc. | $1,276,896.45 |
| 103 | Exodus Holsteins | $1,275,720.00 |
| 104 | Forum Import-Export Corporation | $1,212,001.26 |
| 105 | Connell Rice and Sugar Co. | $1,208,786.13 |
| 106 | Soufflet USA Inc. | $1,205,000.00 |
| 107 | Interstate Grain Corporation | $1,199,137.10 |
| 108 | R.W. Meats, Ltd. | $1,156,487.00 |
| 109 | Quaker Run Farms, Inc. | $1,101,983.25 |
| 110 | Ronald A. Chisholm (U.S.A.), Inc. | $1,065,638.00 |

EXPORTER RANKING BY AWARDS UNDER THE EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
All Commodities

| | EXPORTER | TOTAL BONUSES AWARDED BASED ON MEAN QUANTITIES FOR ALL COMMODITIES |
|---|---|---|
| 111 | Brown Swiss Enterprises, Inc. | $1,019,820.00 |
| 112 | Golden Genes, Inc. | $1,014,284.00 |
| 113 | The Scoular Company | $948,501.80 |
| 114 | Cargill Rice, Inc. | $939,030.00 |
| 115 | Rosscape Food Industries | $863,277.00 |
| 116 | Riceland Foods, Inc. | $816,391.00 |
| 117 | AGP Grain Cooperative | $805,450.00 |
| 118 | Chilewich Partners | $793,520.00 |
| 119 | American Rice, Inc. | $735,000.00 |
| 120 | America Midwest Commodities Export Co., | $677,252.27 |
| 121 | Perdue Farms, Inc. | $650,000.00 |
| 122 | Prodintern (USA) Corporation | $600,325.00 |
| 123 | Tri Valley Growers | $555,877.91 |
| 124 | Incotrade, Inc. | $518,402.70 |
| 125 | Minnesota Malting Co. | $483,525.15 |
| 126 | First Interstate Trading Co. | $461,679.16 |
| 127 | Monfort, Inc. | $450,000.00 |
| 128 | Dekker North America, Inc. | $436,000.00 |
| 129 | Smith Packing International Corporation | $395,687.70 |
| 130 | DSH Livestock International, Inc. | $370,000.00 |
| 131 | Fisher Mills Inc. | $366,745.00 |
| 132 | Great West Inc. | $312,715.00 |
| 133 | Arizona Grain, Inc. | $297,004.80 |
| 134 | Goldberg Commodities, Inc. | $277,550.00 |
| 135 | Wisconsin Holstein Service, Inc. | $185,000.00 |
| 136 | McCall Sanders Marketing | $149,252.70 |
| 137 | All Meats, Inc. | $140,970.00 |
| 138 | Midwest Livestock Producers | $125,520.00 |
| 139 | Cafcrown Limited | $115,984.01 |
| 140 | Smelkinson Foods | $98,985.60 |
| 141 | World Links, Incorporated | $85,830.00 |
| 142 | E. Boyd and Associates, Inc. | $78,000.00 |
| 143 | Uncle Ben's, Inc. | $77,185.00 |
| 144 | Western Export Services, Inc. | $41,867.00 |
| 145 | Hans Olsen Egg Co., Inc. | $40,126.40 |
| 146 | DeBruce Grain, Inc. | $31,815.00 |
| 147 | Dixie Farms Dairy & Food LLC | $30,680.00 |
| 148 | Lamex Foods, Inc. | $24,380.00 |
| 149 | Marshall Durbin Farms, Inc. | $16,758.72 |
| 150 | United States Egg Marketers | $15,120.00 |
| 151 | Pilgrim's Pride Corporation | $10,380.00 |
| 152 | Boro Hall International Limited | $9,400.00 |
| 153 | M. G. Waldbaum Co. | $2,250.00 |
| | | $7,228,350,093.81 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table, which shows the total bonuses, by country, and by commodity for fiscal years 1999 through 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM
TOTAL BONUSES
FISCAL YEARS 1999 TO 2001

| Fiscal Year | Region | Commodity | Bonus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1999 | Middle East Countries | Frozen Poultry | $1,399,762 |
| 2000 | Middle East Countries | Frozen Poultry | $1,643,460 |
| 2001 | Middle East Countries | Frozen Poultry | $ 6,823,325 |

EEP AND DEIP

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe for the Committee any changes you have made in the EEP and Dairy Export and Incentive Program (DEIP) programs since last year.

Response: The USDA/FAS and the Dairy Industry have reached agreement whereby USDA/FAS would institute operational changes in the DEIP program that would allow cancelled tonnage to be reprogrammed within an allocation year. These changes were made operational with the current year (July 2001 - June 2002) allocation for cheese under the DEIP. The operational changes in the program establish a fixed delivery period that cannot be extended. Any tonnage not exported by the end of the delivery period is to be re-announced to make additional awards.

Nonfat dry milk was competitive on the world market without subsidy for the first 4 months of the allocation year. Because of this, the nonfat dry milk DEIP was not activated until November 2, 2002. Lacking sufficient time in the allocation year to institute the same changes that were announced on the cheese DEIP, it was decided that changes for nonfat dry milk would be addressed during the July 2002 – June 2003 allocation year.

Due to international and domestic pricing differentials, EEP allocations have not been announced for FY 2002; therefore, no changes have been made to the EEP program.

Mr. Bonilla: How much barter was done in fiscal years 2000 and 2001?

Response: CCC did not participate in any direct barter arrangements in fiscal years 2000 and 2001. We continue, however, to structure our export assistance programs such as EEP and DEIP so that trade financing such as barter or counter-trade can be accommodated.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of the private companies with which you had contractual relations for the promotion of brand name food items during fiscal year 2000.

Response: The Department had no direct contractual relations with private companies under the MAP during fiscal year 2000. However, non-profit trade associations participating in MAP had contracts with more than 600 companies to promote brand name food and agricultural products.

EXPORT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: In fiscal year 2001, of the MPP/MAP agreements, how much was for EIP?

Response: In fiscal year 2001, the Department directly allocated $3,467,236 to three agricultural cooperatives - Blue Diamond Growers, the National Grape Cooperative, Inc. (Welch's Food), and Sunkist Growers, Inc.

CCC EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the tables from last year's hearing record showing the list of the countries that received GSM-102, GSM-103 and supplier credit guarantees during fiscal year 2001 and show the amount of the guarantee and what commodities were sold.

Response: [The information follows:]

Summary of FY 2001 Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity for GSM-102 as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | | |
| Algeria | 25.00 | 23.90 | 1.10 | 74,888.64 | 4/ |
| Feed Grains (12) | | 5.70 | | 17,522.74 | |
| Protein Meals (12) | | 2.80 | | 8,789.96 | |
| Pulses (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wheat; Wheat Flour; Semolina (12) | | 15.40 | | 48,575.94 | |
| Azerbaijan | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| All Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Baltic Region | 15.00 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| All Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Caribbean Region | 150.00 | 134.90 | 15.10 | 787,316.11 | 4/ 5/ 6/ 8/ |
| Corn Products (36) | | 2.20 | | 14,317.90 | |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 53.00 | | 312,313.98 | |
| Oilseeds (36) | | 13.60 | | 60,043.01 | |
| Protein Meals (36) | | 26.20 | | 164,100.27 | |
| Rice (36) | | 6.30 | | 36,640.23 | |
| Vegetable Oils (36) | | 0.60 | | 3,847.76 | |
| Wheat (36) | | 33.00 | | 196,052.96 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Central America Region | 220.00 | 209.10 | 10.90 | 1,263,185.38 | 5/ 6/ 7/ |
| Animal Feed Products (36) | | 0.10 | | 843.33 | |
| Aquaculture Feed (36) | | 0.10 | | 111.99 | |
| Corn Products (36) | | 0.30 | | 1,728.72 | |
| Cotton (36) | | 21.20 | | 109,844.06 | |
| Cotton Yarn (36) | | 0.30 | | 1,912.82 | 9/ |
| Distillers Dry Grain (36) | | 0.70 | | 4,690.31 | |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 72.50 | | 448,847.57 | |
| Oilseeds (36) | | 22.30 | | 143,321.28 | |
| Protein Meals (36) | | 34.30 | | 206,050.30 | |
| Rice (36) | | 26.60 | | 163,281.53 | |
| Soybean Hull Pellets (36) | | 0.50 | | 3,110.81 | |
| Tallow (36) | | 2.50 | | 10,548.72 | |
| Vegetable Oils (36) | | 2.20 | | 10,036.60 | |
| Wheat (36) | | 25.50 | | 158,857.34 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Central Europe Region | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ 8/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| China/Hong Kong Region | 300.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Dominican Republic | 25.00 | 1.30 | 23.70 | 2,975.31 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| Protein Meals (12) | | 0.60 | | 1,459.84 | |
| Wheat (12) | | 0.70 | | 1,515.47 | |
| Other Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| East Africa | 5.00 | 0.06 | 4.94 | 99.37 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| Dairy Products (12) | | 0.06 | | 99.37 | |
| Other Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Egypt | 100.00 | 6.00 | 94.00 | 24,727.07 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| Wheat (36) | | 6.00 | | 24,727.07 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| India | 20.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity for GSM-102 as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | |
| Indonesia | 750.00 | 717.60 | 32.40 | 3,733,901.46 | 4/ 6/ 8/ |
| Animal Genetics (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Barley Malt (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Brine Shrimp Eggs (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Corn Products (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Cotton (24) | | 35.30 | | 100,489.27 | |
| Cotton Fabrics 100% (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 9/ |
| Cotton Yarn 100% (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 9/ |
| Dairy Products (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feed Grains (24) | | 53.60 | | 295,219.98 | |
| Fruit, Dried (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Fruit, Fresh (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Fruit Juice (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Hides and Skins (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Leather (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 9/ |
| Livestock, Breeder (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Meat (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Oilseeds (24) | | 340.80 | | 1,775,971.84 | |
| Planting Seeds (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Potatoes (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Poultry Breeder Stock (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Protein Meals (24) | | 198.60 | | 1,065,887.53 | |
| Rice (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Tree Nuts (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wheat; Wheat Flour; Semolina (24) | | 89.30 | | 496,332.84 | |
| Wood Products, Solid (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wood Pulp (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wool; Mohair (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Jordan | 70.00 | 41.30 | 28.70 | 274,060.02 | 4/ 6/ 13/ |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wheat (36) | | 41.30 | | 274,060.02 | |
| Sub-Total... | 60.00 | 41.30 | 18.70 | 274,060.02 | |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 5/ |
| Sub-Total... | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | |
| Kazakhstan | 5.00 | 0.20 | 4.80 | 543.10 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| Meat (12) | | 0.20 | | 543.10 | |
| Other Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Korea | 650.00 | 568.37 | 81.63 | 2,177,193.34 | |
| Cotton (24) | 135.00 | 101.40 | 33.60 | 400,221.26 | |
| Feed Grains (24) | | 111.00 | | 413,353.34 | |
| Soybean Meal (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Sub-Total... | 130.00 | 111.00 | 19.00 | 413,353.34 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (24) | | 0.00 | | 147.77 | |
| Oilseeds (24) | | 131.60 | | 532,533.01 | |
| Wood Products, Solid (24) | | 0.07 | | 262.85 | |
| Other Commodities (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 6/ |
| Sub-Total... | 140.00 | 131.67 | 8.33 | 532,943.63 | |
| Hides and Skins (24) | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 89,139.65 | |
| Leather (24) | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 15,279.06 | 9/ |
| Meat (24) | 50.00 | 43.20 | 6.80 | 167,759.77 | |
| Wheat (24) | 165.00 | 151.10 | 13.90 | 558,496.63 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity for GSM-102 as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | | |
| Lebanon | 10.00 | 0.40 | 9.60 | 2,223.11 | 4/ 5/ 6/ 8/ |
| Planting Seeds (36) | | 0.40 | | 2,223.11 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Malaysia | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Mexico | 500.00 | 385.20 | 114.80 | 1,494,762.54 | 5/ 8/ 10/ |
| Animal Feed Products (24) | | 0.10 | | 413.66 | |
| Cotton (24) | | 120.40 | | 464,046.30 | |
| Cotton Fabrics (24) | | 0.40 | | 1,444.02 | 9/ |
| Feed Grains (24) | | 66.60 | | 266,214.62 | |
| Leather (24) | | 2.10 | | 8,049.86 | 9/ |
| Hides and Skins (24) | | 3.40 | | 13,160.77 | |
| Meat (24) | | 74.00 | | 287,111.97 | |
| Oilseeds (24) | | 78.90 | | 308,015.37 | |
| Protein Meals (24) | | 0.60 | | 2,487.00 | |
| Tallow (24) | | 10.00 | | 39,931.09 | |
| Vegetable Oils (24) | | 21.40 | | 82,913.94 | |
| Wheat (24) | | 5.30 | | 20,973.94 | |
| Other Commodities (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Morocco | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Nigeria | 9.00 | 7.60 | 1.40 | 11,554.97 | 4/ 5/ |
| Rice (90) | | 4.00 | | 6,100.68 | |
| Wheat (90) | | 3.60 | | 5,454.29 | |
| Other Commodities (90 days) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Peru | 80.00 | 19.90 | 60.10 | 131,790.91 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 17.90 | | 118,470.64 | |
| Protein Meals (36) | | 2.00 | | 13,320.27 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Philippines | 100.00 | 1.80 | 98.20 | 10,176.27 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| Wheat (36) | | 1.80 | | 10,176.27 | |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Poland | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ 8/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Romania | 25.00 | 14.00 | 11.00 | 32,016.32 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| Feed Grains (12) | | 14.00 | | 32,016.32 | |
| Other Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Russia | 40.00 | 0.10 | 39.90 | 218.90 | 4/ 5/ 8/ |
| Meat (12) | | 0.10 | | 218.90 | |
| Other Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| South America Region | 490.00 | 426.90 | 63.10 | 2,768,415.05 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| Aquaculture Feed (36) | | 0.40 | | 1,284.85 | |
| Corn Products (36) | | 5.60 | | 36,897.05 | |
| Cotton (36) | | 8.30 | | 54,636.84 | |
| Distillers Dry Grain (36) | | 4.00 | | 26,519.47 | |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 164.90 | | 1,116,979.31 | |
| Grain Neutral Spirits (36) | | 28.40 | | 188,449.97 | |
| Lyocell (36) | | 2.30 | | 13,059.19 | |
| Oilseeds (36) | | 22.20 | | 147,362.04 | |
| Protein Meals (36) | | 38.50 | | 257,189.28 | |
| Rice (36) | | 0.70 | | 4,322.34 | |
| Vegetable Oils (36) | | 3.60 | | 23,589.30 | |
| Yellow Grease | | 0.60 | | 3,768.49 | |
| Wheat (36) | | 147.40 | | 894,176.92 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity for GSM-102 as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | —coverage in millions of dollars— | | | |
| Southeast Asia Region | 90.00 | 15.50 | 74.50 | 48,629.24 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 0.70 | | 2,099.40 | |
| Protein Meals (36) | | 4.20 | | 13,289.38 | |
| Wheat (36) | | 10.60 | | 33,240.46 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southeast Europe Region | 25.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ 8/ |
| All Commodities (24) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southern Africa Region | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Sri Lanka | 35.00 | 0.00 | 35.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 8/ |
| Wheat (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Thailand | 290.00 | 0.00 | 290.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ 6/ |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Tunisia | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 6/ |
| Vegetable Oils (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 11/ |
| **Sub-Total...** | **10.00** | **0.00** | **10.00** | **0.00** | |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 5/ |
| **Sub-Total...** | **20.00** | **0.00** | **20.00** | **0.00** | |
| Turkey | 360.00 | 359.50 | 0.50 | 2,381,405.29 | 5/ 6/ 7/ |
| Corn Products (36) | | 0.50 | | 3,351.41 | |
| Cotton (36) | | 104.80 | | 719,414.38 | |
| Feed Grains (36) | | 46.40 | | 307,934.38 | |
| Hides and Skins (36) | | 0.40 | | 2,841.96 | |
| Leather (36) | | 1.10 | | 7,538.40 | 9/ |
| Oilseeds (36) | | 56.70 | | 369,497.17 | |
| Protein Meals (36) | | 67.30 | | 449,232.02 | |
| Rice (36) | | 17.70 | | 117,633.68 | |
| Tallow (36) | | 20.00 | | 132,310.95 | |
| Vegetable Oils (36) | | 34.60 | | 227,656.93 | |
| Wood Pulp (36) | | 10.00 | | 43,994.01 | |
| Other Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Uzbekistan | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 108,969.16 | 4/ 5/ 8/ 15/ |
| Oilseeds (36) | | 20.00 | | 108,969.16 | |
| All Commodities (36) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| West Africa Region | 14.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 10,359.43 | 4/ 5/ |
| Rice (12) | | 5.00 | | 10,359.43 | |
| All Commodities (12) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| TOTAL FOR GSM-102 | 4,653.00 | 2,956.63 | 1,694.37 | 15,339,410.99 | |
| For Comparison Purposes: FY 2000 Payment Guarantee Commitments through September 30, 2000 | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR GSM-102 | 4,550.00 | 2,927.79 | 1,622.21 | 13,995,761.49 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity for GSM-103 as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | | |
| Central America Region | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Egypt | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Poultry Breeder Stock (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Indonesia | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feeder Cattle (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Jordan | 15.00 | 14.20 | 0.80 | 237,655.76 | 4/ 14/ |
| Animal Genetics (5) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feeder Cattle (5) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feed Grains (5) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (5) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wheat (5) | | 14.20 | | 237,655.76 | |
| Lebanon | 10.00 | 4.10 | 5.90 | 68,696.29 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feeder Cattle (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 4.10 | | 68,696.29 | |
| Mexico | 35.00 | 2.20 | 32.80 | 60,054.88 | |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feeder Cattle (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 2.20 | | 60,054.88 | |
| Morocco | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feed Grains (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feeder Cattle (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Oilseeds (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Protein Meals (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Vegetable Oils (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wheat (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Philippines | 2.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Poland | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| South America Region | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (5) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (5) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southern Africa Region | 1.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Feeder Cattle (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Tunisia | 40.00 | 21.10 | 18.90 | 555,370.57 | 4/ |
| Feed Grains (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Wheat (7) | | 21.10 | | 555,370.57 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity for GSM-103 as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --Coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | | |
| Turkey | 5.00 | 0.70 | 4.30 | 20,951.91 | |
| Animal Genetics (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | 4/ |
| Feeder Cattle (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (7) | | 0.70 | | 20,951.91 | |
| Poultry Breeder Stock (7) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| TOTAL FOR GSM-103 | 193.00 | 42.30 | 150.70 | 942,729.41 | |
| For Comparison Purposes: FY 2000 Payment Guarantee Commitments through September 30, 2000 | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR GSM-103 | 188.00 | 32.60 | 155.40 | 706,884.51 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) Activity as of close of business:
September 30, 2001 FINAL

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Baltic Region | 10.00 | 7.42 | 2.58 | 33,620.15 | 4/ 5/ |
| Cotton (180) | | 0.06 | | 495.67 | |
| Meat (180) | | 7.36 | | 33,124.48 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Caribbean Region | 10.00 | 2.64 | 7.36 | 23,745.94 | 4/ 5/ |
| Rice (180) | | 2.13 | | 19,170.27 | |
| Meat (180) | | 0.50 | | 4,506.31 | |
| Wine (180) | | 0.01 | | 69.36 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Central America Region | 30.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 199,192.63 | 4/ 5/ |
| Breakfast Cereal (180) | | 0.04 | | 198.11 | 9/ |
| Dairy Products (180) | | 0.01 | | 117.73 | |
| Feed Grains (180) | | 1.70 | | 11,072.14 | |
| Meat (180) | | 13.14 | | 59,133.79 | |
| Protein Meals (180) | | 0.76 | | 5,951.76 | |
| Rice (180) | | 14.27 | | 122,346.42 | |
| Soup, Dehydrated (180) | | 0.08 | | 372.68 | 9/ |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Central Europe Region | 20.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| China/Hong Kong Region | 50.00 | 0.26 | 49.74 | 1,153.17 | 4/ 5/ |
| Meat (180) | | 0.25 | | 1,110.34 | |
| Wine (180) | | 0.01 | | 42.83 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Egypt | 13.00 | 11.75 | 1.25 | 75,107.02 | 4/ 5/ |
| Fruit, Fresh (180) | | 0.53 | | 4,811.56 | |
| Meat (180) | | 11.22 | | 70,295.46 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Israel | 20.00 | 0.13 | 19.87 | 1,167.98 | 4/ 5/ |
| Wine (180) | | 0.13 | | 1,167.98 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Japan | 50.00 | 0.01 | 49.99 | 72.74 | 4/ 5/ |
| Vegetables, Fresh (180) | | 0.01 | | 72.74 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Kazakhstan | 10.00 | 4.88 | 5.12 | 21,972.62 | 4/ 5/ |
| Meat (180) | | 4.88 | | 21,972.62 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Kenya | 2.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Korea | 50.00 | 2.52 | 47.48 | 11,449.76 | 4/ 5/ |
| Fruit, Canned (180) | | 0.03 | | 264.46 | 9/ |
| Fruit, Fresh (180) | | 2.10 | | 9,455.78 | |
| Meat (180) | | 0.26 | | 1,149.49 | |
| Wine (180) | | 0.13 | | 580.03 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Macedonia | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) Activity as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | | |
| Mexico | 150.00 | 133.95 | 16.05 | 919,364.38 | 5/ |
| Aquaculture Feed (180) | | 2.00 | | 14,016.30 | |
| Breakfast Cereal (180) | | 0.08 | | 37.72 | 9/ |
| Cattle, Slaughter (180) | | 5.60 | | 52,272.21 | |
| Cotton (180) | | 1.20 | | 5,382.63 | |
| Feed Grains (180) | | 55.50 | | 378,177.17 | |
| Livestock, Breeder (180) | | 0.02 | | 216.66 | |
| Meat (180) | | 8.60 | | 46,906.55 | |
| Oilseeds (180) | | 45.30 | | 339,658.39 | |
| Pulses (180) | | 3.40 | | 15,287.62 | |
| Rice (180) | | 6.10 | | 36,195.01 | |
| Tallow (180) | | 0.30 | | 3,041.00 | |
| Vegetable Oils (180) | | 0.84 | | 6,222.05 | |
| Wheat (180) | | 3.10 | | 14,014.67 | |
| Wine (180) | | 0.01 | | 125.66 | |
| Wood Products, Solid (180) | | 1.70 | | 7,810.74 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Poland | 10.00 | 0.04 | 9.96 | 199.98 | 4/ 5/ |
| Planting Seeds (180) | | 0.04 | | 199.98 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Russia | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 63,994.14 | 4/ 5/ |
| Meat (180) | | 5.80 | | 25,998.10 | |
| Planting Seeds (180) | | 4.20 | | 37,996.04 | |
| Rice (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| South America Region | 20.00 | 0.39 | 19.61 | 2,313.21 | 4/ 5/ |
| Fruit, Fresh (180) | | 0.02 | | 103.24 | |
| Meat (180) | | 0.04 | | 187.26 | |
| Poultry Breeder Stock (180) | | 0.12 | | 1,076.40 | |
| Rice (180) | | 0.21 | | 946.31 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southeast Asia Region | 50.00 | 12.26 | 37.74 | 106,003.64 | 4/ 5/ |
| Condiments (180) | | 0.01 | | 12.51 | 9/ |
| Dairy Products (180) | | 0.01 | | 94.84 | |
| Fish (180) | | 0.01 | | 82.00 | |
| Fruit/Vegetable Concentrates (180) | | 0.01 | | 37.53 | |
| Fruit, Fresh (180) | | 0.01 | | 441.06 | |
| Fruit, Frozen (180) | | 0.01 | | 1.19 | 9/ |
| Juice, Fruit (180) | | 0.01 | | 8.75 | |
| Meat (180) | | 0.82 | | 3,699.21 | |
| Oilseeds (180) | | 11.03 | | 99,274.10 | |
| Snack Foods (180) | | 0.01 | | 46.75 | 9/ |
| Soup (180) | | 0.01 | | 1.10 | 9/ |
| Tree Nuts (180) | | 0.30 | | 2,291.11 | |
| Wine (180) | | 0.01 | | 9.73 | |
| Wheat (180) | | 0.01 | | 3.74 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southeast Balkans Region | 75.00 | 0.00 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southeast Europe Region | 20.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) Activity as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | --coverage in millions of dollars-- | | | |
| Taiwan | 50.00 | 0.03 | 49.97 | 254.72 | 4/ 5/ |
| Fruit, Fresh | | 0.01 | | 57.28 | |
| Meat (180) | | 0.01 | | 5.29 | |
| Wine (180) | | 0.01 | | 192.15 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Turkey | 5.00 | 4.60 | 0.40 | 37,484.58 | 4/ 5/ |
| Feed Grains (180) | | 1.22 | | 9,996.48 | |
| Hides and Skins (180) | | 0.33 | | 3,008.36 | |
| Oilseeds (180) | | 2.02 | | 16,533.15 | |
| Protein Meals (180) | | 0.79 | | 6,478.29 | |
| Pulses (180) | | 0.09 | | 794.32 | |
| Tree Nuts (180) | | 0.15 | | 673.98 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| West Africa Region | 45.00 | 5.10 | 39.90 | 40,072.25 | 4/ 5/ |
| Meat (180) | | 0.22 | | 1,070.55 | |
| Rice (180) | | 3.55 | | 27,114.59 | |
| Vegetable Oils (180) | | 1.33 | | 11,947.11 | |
| Other Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Yemen | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 4/ 5/ |
| All Commodities (180) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| TOTAL FOR SCGP | 720.00 | 225.98 | 494.02 | 1,537,169.11 | |
| For Comparison Purposes: FY 2000 Payment Guarantee Commitments through September 30, 2000 | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR SCGP | 466.00 | 116.37 | 349.63 | 830,699.81 | |

Summary of FY 2001 Facility Guarantee Program (FGP) Activity as of close of business:
September 30, 2001

| Country / Commodity (Maximum Credit Period 3/) | Announced Allocations FY 2001 | Exporter Applications Received | Balance | Guarantee Fee Charged | Remarks/Additional Information 1/ 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | –coverage in millions of dollars– | | | | |
| Baltic Region | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (5 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Caribbean Region | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (5 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Central America Region | 30.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (8 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Ghana | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (3 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Mexico | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (8 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| South America Region | 20.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (8 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southeast Asia Region | 50.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (8 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Southern Africa Region | 10.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (8 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Turkey | 5.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (5 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Yemen | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 8/ |
| Manufactured Goods/Services (3 years) | | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| TOTAL FOR FGP | 195.50 | 0.00 | 195.50 | 0.00 | |
| For Comparison Purposes: FY 2000 Payment Guarantee Commitments through September 30, 2000 | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR FGP | 225.00 | 4.80 | 220.20 | 269,217.70 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL FOR ALL CCC CREDITS | 5,761.50 | 3,226.91 | 2,534.59 | 17,813,309.51 | |
| For Comparison Purposes: FY 2000 Payment Guarantee Commitments through September 30, 2001 | | | | | |
| TOTAL FOR ALL CCC CREDITS | 5,429.00 | 3,081.56 | 2,347.44 | 16,802,683.51 | |

FY 2001

# FOOTNOTES:

1/ These announcement footnotes are indicative only. See actual provisions set forth in Program Announcements. These FAS news releases are available on the internet at http://www.fas.usda.gov or through fax polling. Callers should set their fax machines for polling and dial (202) 720-1728. For additional information, contact the FAS Information Division (202) 720-7115.

2/ Except as noted, the following terms apply:
--Coverage is available on an FAS/FOB basis
--Maximum coverage is 98% of port value for GSM 102/103, SCGP is 65% of port value and FGP is 95% of port value.
--Final registration date for is 9/30/01
--Final export date is 11/30/01

3/ UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, GSM-102 is shown in months, 103 and FGP in years, and SCGP in days
*For SCGP no interest coverage is offered.

4/ Coverage on a C&F basis is available on sales made on C&F or CIF basis.

5/ Commodities as reflected in program announcement PR-0240-00 or as superseded. Credit terms as set forth in country/regional program announcements.

6/ Credit terms for solid wood products, wood pulp and wood chips are offered up to 720 days.

7/ For Breeder Livestock, animal genetics, feeder cattle and poultry breeder stock, coverage is available on C&F basis to point of ocean vessel or international carrier discharge.

8/ For credit periods exceeding 6 months, principal repayments plus accrued interest are due at 6 month intervals.

9/ Products have been determined to be "high value products". See program announcement for details.

10/ Mexico(102)-- Total authorization was $1.0 billion, however, $500.0 million remains unallocated i.e., non-operational.

11/ Tunisia(102)-- For the $10.0 million allocation the eligible buyer is National Office of Oil and the eligible bank is Central Bank of Tunisia.

12/ Tunisia(103)-- The eligible bank is Central Bank of Tunisia.

13/ Jordan(102)--For the $60.0 million line of credit the eligible buyer is Ministry of Industry & Trade.

14/ Jordan(103)--The eligible buyer is Ministry of Industry & Trade.

15/ Uzbekistan(102)--Coverage is available on C&F basis to names point of destination.

# COUNTRIES INCLUDED WITHIN REGIONS

GSM-102/103

| | |
|---|---|
| BALTIC REGION: | Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania |
| CENTRAL AMERICA REG: | Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama |
| CARIBBEAN REGION: | Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago |
| CENTRAL EUROPE REGION: | Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia |
| CHINA/HONG KONG REG: | China and Hong Kong |
| EAST AFRICA: | Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda |
| SOUTH AMERICA REGION: | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela (102) |
| SOUTH AMERICA REGION: | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela (103) |
| SOUTHERN AFRICA REG: | Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire), Zambia and Zimbabwe |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION: | Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam |
| SOUTHEAST EUROPE REG: | Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia |
| WEST AFRICA REGION: | Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. |

* * * *

SUPPLIER CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| BALTIC REGION: | Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania |
| CARIBBEAN REGION: | Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago |
| CENTRAL AMERICA REG: | Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama |
| CENTRAL EUROPE REGION: | Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia |
| CHINA/HONG KONG REG: | China and Hong Kong |
| SOUTH AMERICA REGION: | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION: | Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore |
| SOUTHEAST BALKANS REGION: | Romania and Bulgaria |
| SOUTHEAST EUROPE REG: | Croatia and Slovenia |
| WEST AFRICA REGION: | Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal |

* * * *

**FACILITY GUARANTEE PROGRAM**

| | |
|---|---|
| **BALTIC REGION:** | Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania |
| **CARIBBEAN REGION:** | Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA REG:** | Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama |
| **SOUTH AMERICA REGION:** | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela |
| **SOUTHEAST ASIA REGION:** | Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam |
| **SOUTHERN AFRICA REG:** | Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire), Zambia and Zimbabwe |

Mr. Bonilla: During fiscal year 2001, did you have any cases where exporters falsely certified that the commodities they were selling were not entirely of U.S. origin?

Response: There were no cases of false certification in FY 2001

ARREARAGES

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record, listing all of the countries that are in arrears in their payments.

Response: [The information follows:]

ARREARAGES
P.L. 480 AND EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAMS

| Country | PL480 | Export Credit Guarantee Programs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | $12,436,718 | | $12,436,718 |
| Armenia | 3,641 | | 3,641 |
| Bolivia | 302,157 | | 302,157 |
| Cambodia | 44,066,136 | | 44,066,136 |
| Colombia | 51,272 | | 51,272 |
| Congo | 4,244,100 | | 4,244,100 |
| Costa Rica | 142 | | 142 |
| Croatia | 3,542 | | 3,542 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,821,489 | $220,538 | 2,042,027 |
| Ethiopia | 15 | | 15 |
| Georgia | 503 | | 503 |
| Guatemala | 113,361 | | 113,361 |
| Guinea | 342,863 | | 342,863 |
| Indonesia | 1,632 | | 1,632 |
| Indonesia (Sriboga) | 149,865 | | 149,865 |
| Ivory Coast | 13,928,786 | | 13,928,786 |
| Latvia | 162 | | 162 |
| Liberia | 77,332,283 | | 77,332,283 |
| Macedonia | 281 | | 281 |
| Moldova | 36,863 | | 36,863 |
| Paraguay | 67,571 | | 67,571 |
| Philippines | 20 | | 20 |
| Russia | 15,499,252 | | 15,499,252 |
| Sierra Leone | 236,943 | | 236,943 |
| Somalia | 97,720,136 | | 97,720,136 |
| Sudan | 208,287,340 | 109,608,992 | 317,896,332 |
| Suriname | 6,003,425 | | 6,003,425 |
| Syria | 66,184,866 | | 66,184,866 |
| Tajikistan | 6,900 | | 6,900 |
| Turkmenistan | 6,062,459 | | 6,062,459 |
| Uzbekistan | 3,271 | | 3,271 |
| Zaire | 185,418,777 | 15,091,116 | 200,509,893 |
| Zambia | 2,356,121 | | 2,356,121 |
| **TOTALS** | **$743,887,389** | **$124,920,646** | **$868,808,035** |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing how much CCC has paid out, by country, on loans that were in arrears. Also show what recoveries were made in 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

**Claims Paid by CCC Under the GSM 102/103 & SCGP Programs in CY 2001**

| COUNTRY | TOTAL CLAIMS PAID | TOTAL RECOVERIES |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | | |
| China | $5,612,007.74 | $1,482,796.74 |
| Colombia | 2,494,742.36 | 388,442.44 |
| Dominican Rep. | | |
| Ecuador | 13,088,743.12 | |
| Egypt | 196,125.94 | |
| El Salvador | | |
| Ghana | 21,221.11 | |
| Jamaica | | |
| Jordan | | |
| Lithuania | 54,713.70 | |
| Mexico | 13,114.90 | |
| Morocco | | |
| Nigeria | 97,172.52 | |
| Pakistan | | |
| Panama | | |
| Peru | 5,356,152 | |
| Philippines | 2,875,920.16 | |
| Poland | | |
| Russia | 4,205,172.72 | |
| **TOTALS** | **$34,015,086.70** | **$1,871,239.18** |

Mr. Bonilla: What are the total arrearages for P.L. 480 and Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)?

Response: As of February 28, 2002, total P.L. 480 arrearages are $743,887,389. Total Export Credit Guarantee Program arrearages are $124,920,646.

P.L. 480 TITLE I AGREEMENTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please list all of the Title I agreements that were signed during fiscal year 2001, including the country, the commodity, the dollar value and the terms of these agreements.

Response: [The information follows:]

P.L. 480 TITLE I AGREEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2001

| Country | Commodity | Metric Tons | Value ($ Millions) | Payment Terms |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| El Salvador | Soybean Oil | 6,195 | $2.5 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Eritrea | Wheat | 57,891 | $7.5 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| | Sorghum | 24,117 | $2.5 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Indonesia (Sriboga) | Wheat | 55,680 | $7.5 | Repayment period up to 20 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Indonesia (Pangamas) | Wheat | 54,900 | $7.5 | Repayment period up to 20 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Peru | Wheat | 78,000 | $9.8 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Philippines | Corn | 209,996 | $20.0 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| | Feed Peas | 9,921 | $2.0 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| | Rice | 34,932 | $8.0 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| | Soybean Meal | 51,392 | $10.0 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 63,000 | $7.9 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| Uzbekistan | Rice | 51,348 | $10.0 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |
| | Soybeans | 55,907 | $10.0 | Repayment period up to 30 years and grace period of 5 years, interest rate 1 percent |

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide the allocations, by country, under Title I for fiscal year 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

**P.L. 480, TITLE I**
**FY 2001 Country Allocations**

| Country/Private Entity | Commodity Value ($ 000) | Metric Tons |
|---|---|---|
| Title I | | |
| El Salvador | $2,486 | 6,195 |
| Eritrea | 10,000 | 82,008 |
| Indonesia (Sriboga) | 7,500 | 55,680 |
| Indonesia (Pangamas) | 7,500 | 54,900 |
| Peru | 9,808 | 78,000 |
| Philippines | 40,000 | 306,241 |
| Sri Lanka | 7,937 | 63,000 |
| Uzbekistan | 20,000 | 107,255 |
| **Title I Sub-Total** | $105,231 | 753,280 |

| **Title I Funded**<br>**Food for Progress** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albania (PVO) | $2,694 | 7,640 |
| Azerbaijan (PVO) | 1,173 | 4,000 |
| Bosnia (PVO) | 3,034 | 25,000 |
| Burkina (PVO) | 1,413 | 4,220 |
| Ecuador (Govt.) | 8,546 | 58,020 |
| El Salvador (PVO) | 1,640 | 7,580 |
| FR Yugoslavia/Kosovo (PVO) | 1,895 | 9,000 |
| Guyana (Govt.) | 3,931 | 28,200 |
| Indonesia (PVO) | 4,948 | 35,500 |
| Mozambique (Govt.) | 4,019 | 17,800 |
| Russia (PVO's) | 20,066 | 111,540 |
| Togo (PVO) | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| Turkmenistan (PVO) | 2,612 | 6,530 |
| **Food for Progress Sub-Total** | $57,471 | 321,030 |
| | | |
| **Total Title I + FFP** | **$162,702** | **1,074,310** |

**Note:** The totals above reflect only the commodity. They do not include $20.3 million in funding to cover transportation and administrative costs or $30.6 million in ocean freight differentials.

P.L. 480 TITLE I OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL

Mr. Bonilla: What was the ocean freight differential (OFD) for fiscal year 2001, and what are your estimates for fiscal years 2002 and 2003?

Response: The OFD for fiscal year 2001 was $30.6 million. For fiscal year 2002, the OFD is estimated at $24.7 million and for 2003, it is estimated at $28 million.

P.L. 480 TITLE II

Mr. Bonilla: Please list the commodities and countries in the Title II program for fiscal year 2001. Please provide a list of the sponsors with the acronyms spelled out.

Response: [The information follows:]

**PL 480 Title II FY 2001 Cooperating Sponsors**

| | |
|---|---|
| ACDI | ACDI/VOCA |
| ADRA | Adventist Development & Relief Agency International, Inc. |
| AFRCARE | Africare |
| AFK | Aga Khan Foundation |
| ARC | American National Red Cross |
| CARE | Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. |
| CARITAS | Caritas del Peru |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| DIA | Dutch Interchurch Aid |
| DOULO | Doulos Community |
| EOC | Ethiopian Orthodox Church |

| | |
|---|---|
| FHI | Food for the Hungry, Inc. |
| GTG/TII | Government-to-Government Title II |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| LWR | Lutheran World Relief, Inc. |
| MCI | Mercy Corps International |
| NPA | Norwegian People's Aid |
| OICI | Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc. |
| PCI | Project Concern International |
| PRISMA | PRISMA, Asociacion Benefica |
| REST | Relief Society of Tigray |
| SCF | Save the Children Federation, Inc. |
| SHARE | World SHARE, Inc. |
| TECHSRV | TechnoServe, Inc. |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| WVUS | World Vision, Inc. |

## FY 2001 P.L. 480 Commodity Mix
### Approved Programs

| Group | Commodity | Title I | Title II | | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Non-Emergency | Emergency | | |
| Wheat/Wheat Products | Bulgur | | 53,050 | 51,480 | | 104,530 |
| | S.F.Bulgur | | 26,580 | 0 | | 26,580 |
| | High Energy Biscuits | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | Wheat Flour | 17,600 | 40,730 | 87,720 | | 146,050 |
| | Wheat Soya Blend | | 7,560 | 5,980 | | 13,540 |
| | Wheat, Bagged | | 9,620 | 3,500 | | 13,120 |
| | Wheat, Bulk | 474,600 | 0 | 0 | | 474,600 |
| | Wheat, Bulk Bnt | | 12,970 | 0 | | 12,970 |
| | Wheat Hard Red Spr | | 3,000 | 0 | | 3,000 |
| | Wheat Hard Red Win Bag | | 36,020 | 0 | | 36,020 |
| | Wheat Hard Red Win Bnt | | 58,510 | 0 | | 58,510 |
| | Wheat Hard Red Win Bulk | | 215,860 | 112,370 | | 328,230 |
| | Wheat North Spr Bulk | | 130,000 | 0 | | 130,000 |
| | Wheat North Spr Dk Bulk | | 38,840 | 0 | | 38,840 |
| | Wheat Soft Red Win Bag | | 2,310 | 0 | | 2,310 |
| | Wheat Soft Red Win Bulk | | 21,190 | 40,100 | | 61,290 |
| | Wheat Soft White Bag | | 5,000 | 0 | | 5,000 |
| | Wheat Soft White Bnt | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | Wheat Soft White Bulk | | 249,090 | 46,560 | | 295,650 |
| | *Subtotal* | *492,200* | *910,330* | *347,730* | *0* | *1,750,260* |
| Feed Grains | Buckwheat Groats | 1,600 | 0 | 0 | | 1,600 |
| | Corn Soy Masa Flour | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | | 2,500 |
| | Corn Soya Blend | 350,300 | 149,480 | 47,838 | | 547,618 |
| | Corn Soya Milk | 100 | 0 | 2,000 | | 2,100 |
| | Cornmeal | | 5,260 | 47,240 | | 52,500 |
| | Corn, Bagged | | 21,160 | 23,570 | | 44,730 |
| | Corn, Bulk | | 23,990 | 57,000 | | 80,990 |
| | Corn bulk w/bnt | | 14,280 | 0 | | 14,280 |
| | Sorghum, Bagged | | 0 | 28,200 | | 28,200 |
| | Sorghum, Bulk | | 0 | 12,000 | | 12,000 |
| | Sorghum, Bulk bnt | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | S.F.Cornmeal | | 0 | 31,960 | | 31,960 |
| | S.F. Sorghum Grits | | 6,080 | 4,150 | | 10,230 |
| | *Subtotal* | *354,500* | *220,250* | *253,958* | *0* | *828,708* |
| Pulses | Beans | 4,400 | 18,650 | 19,112 | | 42,162 |
| | Peas | | 7,770 | 31,530 | | 39,300 |
| | Lentils | | 7,590 | 40,420 | | 48,010 |
| | *Subtotal* | *4,400* | *34,010* | *91,062* | *0* | *129,472* |
| Vegetable Oil | 4 Liter | 34,300 | 28,670 | 35,548 | | 98,518 |
| | 20 Liter | | 18,420 | 1,230 | | 19,650 |
| | 208 Liter | | 510 | 0 | | 510 |
| | Bulk | | 101,730 | 0 | | 101,730 |
| | *Subtotal* | *34,300* | *149,330* | *36,778* | *0* | *220,408* |
| Other | Apples | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | | 2,000 |
| | Nonfat Dried Milk | 1,700 | 0 | 70 | | 1,770 |
| | Rice, Bagged | 102,000 | 58,710 | 3,800 | | 164,510 |
| | Rice, Bulk bnt | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | Soybean Meal | 65,800 | 20,300 | 0 | | 86,100 |
| | Soybeans | 55,900 | 0 | 0 | | 55,900 |
| | Tallow | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | *Subtotal* | *227,400* | *79,010* | *3,870* | *0* | *310,280* |
| Total | | 1,112,800 | 1,392,930 | 733,398 | /1 | 3,239,128 |

/1 At the time this report was issued there was no data available for approved activities for Title III.

**FY 2001 Operating Year Budget (Approved Programs)**
**Dollars in Thousands (In commodity and freight)**

| Region / Country | Title I | Title II Development WFP | Development PVO/CDO | Development Sec. 202(e) | Development Subtotal | Emergency WFP/PRRO | Emergency WFP/IEFR | Emergency PVO/CDO | Emergency Sec. 202(e) | Emergency Subtotal | Subtotal Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | $16,800.0 | $23,434.5 | $156,185.8 | $10,726.9 | $190,347.0 | $104,619.8 | $85,011.8 | $120,507.9 | $817.7 | $310,787.2 | $501,134.2 | | $518,334.2 |
| Angola/CARE | | | $1,932.8 | | $1,932.8 | | | | | | $1,932.8 | | $1,932.8 |
| Angola/CRS | | | $607.3 | | $607.3 | | | | | | $607.3 | | $607.3 |
| Angola/CRC | | | | | | | | $11,325.1 | | $11,325.1 | $11,325.1 | | $11,325.1 |
| Angola/SCF | | | $1,790.5 | | $1,790.5 | | | | | | $1,790.5 | | $1,790.5 |
| Angola/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $17,065.6 | | | | $17,065.6 | $17,065.6 | | $17,065.6 |
| Angola/WVI | | | $3,162.6 | | $3,162.6 | | | | | | $3,162.6 | | $3,162.6 |
| *Subtotal Angola* | | | *$7,493.2* | | *$7,493.2* | *$17,065.6* | | *$11,325.1* | | *$28,390.7* | *$35,883.9* | | *$35,883.9* |
| Benin/CRS | | | $3,542.8 | $110.4 | $3,653.2 | | | | | | $3,653.2 | | $3,653.2 |
| Benin/WFP | | $547.6 | | | $547.6 | | | | | | $547.6 | | $547.6 |
| *Subtotal Benin* | | *$547.6* | *$3,542.8* | *$110.4* | *$4,200.8* | | | | | | *$4,200.8* | | *$4,200.8* |
| Burkina Faso/AFRICARE | | | $2,336.6 | $342.1 | $2,678.7 | | | | | | $2,678.7 | | $2,678.7 |
| Burkina Faso/CRS | | | $8,258.4 | $128.8 | $8,387.2 | | | | | | $8,387.2 | | $8,387.2 |
| Burkina Faso/FFPr | $1,900.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $1,900.0 |
| Burkina Faso/WFP | | $373.6 | | | $373.6 | | | | | | $373.6 | | $373.6 |
| *Subtotal Burkina Faso* | *$1,900.0* | *$373.6* | *$10,595.0* | *$470.9* | *$11,439.5* | | | | | | *$11,439.5* | | *$13,339.5* |
| Burundi/CRC | | | | | | | | $2,421.1 | | $2,421.1 | $2,421.1 | | $2,421.1 |
| Burundi/WFP | | $1,190.5 | | | $1,190.5 | | | | | | $1,190.5 | | $1,190.5 |
| Burundi/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $7,973.1 | | | | $7,973.1 | $7,973.1 | | $7,973.1 |
| *Subtotal Burundi* | | *$1,190.5* | | | *$1,190.5* | *$7,973.1* | | *$2,421.1* | | *$10,294.2* | *$11,484.7* | | *$11,484.7* |
| Cape Verde/ACDI | | | $3,568.9 | $403.1 | $3,972.0 | | | | | | $3,972.0 | | $3,972.0 |
| Central African Republic/WFP | | $244.3 | | | $244.3 | | | | | | $244.3 | | $244.3 |
| Chad/AFRICARE | | | $1,309.9 | $387.6 | $1,697.5 | | | | | | $1,697.5 | | $1,697.5 |
| Chad/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $3,161.7 | | | $3,161.7 | $3,161.7 | | $3,161.7 |
| *Subtotal Chad* | | | *$1,309.9* | *$387.6* | *$1,697.5* | | *$3,161.7* | | | *$3,161.7* | *$4,859.2* | | *$4,859.2* |
| Congo/CRC | | | | | | | | $632.3 | | $632.3 | $632.3 | | $632.3 |
| Congo/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $13,612.0 | | | | $13,612.0 | $13,612.0 | | $13,612.0 |
| *Subtotal Congo* | | | | | | *$13,612.0* | | *$632.3* | | *$14,244.3* | *$14,244.3* | | *$14,244.3* |
| Djibouti/WFP | | $98.2 | | | $98.2 | | | | | | $98.2 | | $98.2 |
| Eritrea | $10,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $10,000.0 |
| Eritrea/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $2,829.7 | | | $2,829.7 | $2,829.7 | | $2,829.7 |
| *Subtotal Eritrea* | *$10,000.0* | | | | | | *$2,829.7* | | | *$2,829.7* | *$2,829.7* | | *$12,829.7* |
| Ethiopia/AFRICARE | | | $926.4 | $167.5 | $1,093.9 | | | | | | $1,093.9 | | $1,093.9 |
| Ethiopia/CARE | | | $4,205.5 | $366.5 | $4,652.0 | | | | | | $4,652.0 | | $4,652.0 |
| Ethiopia/CRS | | | $9,227.3 | $194.2 | $9,421.5 | | | $45,310.5 | | $45,310.5 | $54,732.0 | | $54,732.0 |
| Ethiopia/EOC | | | $3,346.2 | $41.0 | $3,387.2 | | | | | | $3,387.2 | | $3,387.2 |
| Ethiopia/FHI | | | $3,388.7 | $183.6 | $3,572.3 | | | | | | $3,572.3 | | $3,572.3 |
| Ethiopia/REST | | | $5,912.9 | $155.9 | $6,068.8 | | | $15,344.9 | | $15,344.9 | $21,413.7 | | $21,413.7 |
| Ethiopia/SCF | | | $2,264.3 | $547.5 | $2,811.8 | | | | | | $2,811.8 | | $2,811.8 |
| Ethiopia/WFP | | $7,725.0 | | | $7,725.0 | | | | | | $7,725.0 | | $7,725.0 |
| Ethiopia/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $12,576.8 | | | $12,576.8 | $12,576.8 | | $12,576.8 |
| Ethiopia/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $5,248.3 | | | | $5,248.3 | $5,248.3 | | $5,248.3 |
| Ethiopia/WVI | | | $2,526.0 | $19.8 | $2,545.8 | | | | | | $2,545.8 | | $2,545.8 |
| *Subtotal Ethiopia* | | *$7,725.0* | *$31,877.3* | *$1,676.1* | *$41,278.4* | *$5,248.3* | *$12,576.8* | *$60,655.4* | | *$78,482.5* | *$119,760.9* | | *$119,760.9* |
| Gambia/WFP | | $81.8 | | | $81.8 | | | | | | $81.8 | | $81.8 |
| Ghana/ADRA | | | $8,439.2 | $613.7 | $9,052.9 | | | | | | $9,052.9 | | $9,052.9 |
| Ghana/CRS | | | $5,117.7 | $73.5 | $5,191.2 | | | | | | $5,191.2 | | $5,191.2 |
| Ghana/OICI | | | $947.1 | $274.2 | $1,221.3 | | | | | | $1,221.3 | | $1,221.3 |
| Ghana/TECHNOSERVE | | | $3,696.0 | | $3,696.0 | | | | | | $3,696.0 | | $3,696.0 |
| Ghana/WFP | | $146.8 | | | $146.8 | | | | | | $146.8 | | $146.8 |
| *Subtotal Ghana* | | *$146.8* | *$18,200.0* | *$961.5* | *$18,308.3* | | | | | | *$18,308.3* | | *$18,308.3* |
| Guinea/ADRA | | | $877.0 | $398.9 | $1,275.9 | | | | | | $1,275.9 | | $1,275.9 |

## FY 2001 Operating Year Budget (Approved Programs)
### Dollars in Thousands (includes commodity and freight)

| Region / Country | Title I | Title II Development WFP | Development PVO/CDO | Development Sec. 202(e) | Development Subtotal | Title II Emergency WFP/PRRO | Emergency WFP/IEFR | Emergency PVO/CDO | Emergency Sec. 202(e) | Emergency Subtotal | Subtotal Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guinea/AFRICARE | | | $1,472.0 | $379.6 | $1,851.6 | | | | | | $1,851.6 | | $1,851.6 |
| Guinea/OIC | | | $783.0 | $465.8 | $1,248.8 | | | | | | $1,248.8 | | $1,248.8 |
| Guinea/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $402.8 | | | $402.8 | $402.8 | | $402.8 |
| Guinea/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $7,177.6 | | | | $7,177.6 | $7,177.6 | | $7,177.6 |
| *Subtotal Guinea* | | *$3,132.0* | *$1,244.4* | *$4,378.4* | | *$7,177.6* | *$402.8* | | | *$7,580.4* | *$11,958.8* | | *$11,958.8* |
| Kenya/ADRA | | | $1,089.0 | $14.6 | $1,103.6 | | | | | | $1,103.6 | | $1,103.6 |
| Kenya/CARE | | | $1,848.0 | | $1,848.0 | | | | | | $1,848.0 | | $1,848.0 |
| Kenya/CRS | | | $2,474.6 | $73.8 | $2,548.4 | | | | | | $2,548.4 | | $2,548.4 |
| Kenya/FHI | | | $976.8 | $34.5 | $1,011.3 | | | | | | $1,011.3 | | $1,011.3 |
| Kenya/TECHNOSERVE | | | $732.6 | $105.4 | $838.0 | | | | | | $838.0 | | $838.0 |
| Kenya/WFP | | $1,262.3 | | | $1,262.3 | | | | | | $1,262.3 | | $1,262.3 |
| Kenya/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $33,710.0 | | | $33,710.0 | $33,710.0 | | $33,710.0 |
| Kenya/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $5,028.8 | | | | $5,028.8 | $5,028.8 | | $5,028.8 |
| Kenya/WVI | | | $1,051.7 | $81.9 | $1,133.6 | | | | | | $1,133.6 | | $1,133.6 |
| *Subtotal Kenya* | | *$1,262.3* | *$8,177.7* | *$310.2* | *$9,745.2* | *$5,028.8* | *$33,710.0* | | | *$38,738.8* | *$48,484.0* | | *$48,484.0* |
| Liberia/CRS | | | $1,850.2 | $476.5 | $2,326.7 | | | | | | $2,326.7 | | $2,326.7 |
| Liberia/WFP | | $1,211.5 | | | $1,211.5 | | | | | | $1,211.5 | | $1,211.5 |
| *Subtotal Liberia* | | *$1,211.5* | *$1,850.2* | *$476.5* | *$3,538.2* | | | | | | *$3,538.2* | | *$3,538.2* |
| Madagascar/ADRA | | | $1,430.2 | $100.1 | $1,530.3 | | | | | | $1,530.3 | | $1,530.3 |
| Madagascar/CARE | | | $1,131.2 | | $1,131.2 | | | | | | $1,131.2 | | $1,131.2 |
| Madagascar/CRS | | | $2,904.7 | $40.6 | $2,945.3 | | | | | | $2,945.3 | | $2,945.3 |
| Madagascar/WFP | | $1,714.5 | | | $1,714.5 | | | | | | $1,714.5 | | $1,714.5 |
| *Subtotal Madagascar* | | *$1,714.5* | *$5,466.1* | *$140.7* | *$7,321.3* | | | | | | *$7,321.3* | | *$7,321.3* |
| Malawi/CRS | | | $3,150.2 | | $3,150.2 | | | | | | $3,150.2 | | $3,150.2 |
| Mali/AFRICARE | | | $1,487.2 | $165.8 | $1,653.0 | | | | | | $1,653.0 | | $1,653.0 |
| Mali/WFP | | $885.0 | | | $885.0 | | | | | | $885.0 | | $885.0 |
| *Subtotal Mali* | | *$885.0* | *$1,487.2* | *$165.8* | *$2,538.0* | | | | | | *$2,538.0* | | *$2,538.0* |
| Mauritania/WFP | | $2,348.3 | | | $2,348.3 | | | | | | $2,348.3 | | $2,348.3 |
| Mauritania/WVI | | | $2,378.9 | $198.4 | $2,577.3 | | | | | | $2,577.3 | | $2,577.3 |
| *Subtotal Mauritania* | | *$2,348.3* | *$2,378.9* | *$198.4* | *$4,925.6* | | | | | | *$4,925.6* | | *$4,925.6* |
| Mozambique/ADRA | | | $1,774.2 | $346.1 | $2,120.3 | | | | | | $2,120.3 | | $2,120.3 |
| Mozambique/AFRICARE | | | $828.7 | $132.5 | $961.2 | | | | | | $961.2 | | $961.2 |
| Mozambique/CARE | | | $2,886.5 | $358.8 | $3,245.3 | | | | | | $3,245.3 | | $3,245.3 |
| Mozambique/FFPr | | $5,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | $5,000.0 |
| Mozambique/FHI | | | $3,133.1 | $299.8 | $3,432.9 | | | | | | $3,432.9 | | $3,432.9 |
| Mozambique/SCF | | | $1,856.4 | $323.7 | $2,180.1 | | | | | | $2,180.1 | | $2,180.1 |
| Mozambique/WFP | | $269.0 | | | $269.0 | | | | | | $269.0 | | $269.0 |
| Mozambique/WVI | | | $12,389.0 | $1,082.3 | $13,471.3 | | | | | | $13,471.3 | | $13,471.3 |
| *Subtotal Mozambique* | *$5,000.0* | *$269.0* | *$22,867.9* | *$2,543.3* | *$25,680.2* | | | | | | *$25,680.2* | | *$30,680.2* |
| Niger/AFRICARE | | | $4,631.0 | $383.6 | $5,014.6 | | | | | | $5,014.6 | | $5,014.6 |
| Niger/WFP | | $2,445.0 | | | $2,445.0 | | | | | | $2,445.0 | | $2,445.0 |
| *Subtotal Niger* | | *$2,445.0* | *$4,631.0* | *$383.6* | *$7,459.6* | | | | | | *$7,459.6* | | *$7,459.6* |
| Rwanda/ACDI | | | $1,568.0 | $242.9 | $1,810.9 | | | | | | $1,810.9 | | $1,810.9 |
| Rwanda/CRS | | | $4,651.5 | | $4,651.5 | | | | | | $4,651.5 | | $4,651.5 |
| Rwanda/WFP | | $70.3 | | | $70.3 | | | | | | $70.3 | | $70.3 |
| Rwanda/WVI | | | $4,111.4 | $111.2 | $4,222.6 | | | | | | $4,222.6 | | $4,222.6 |
| *Subtotal Rwanda* | | *$70.3* | *$10,330.9* | *$354.1* | *$10,755.3* | | | | | | *$10,755.3* | | *$10,755.3* |
| Sao Tome/WFP | | $320.0 | | | $320.0 | | | | | | $320.0 | | $320.0 |
| Senegal/WFP | | $833.8 | | | $833.8 | | | | | | $833.8 | | $833.8 |
| Sierra Leone/CARE | | | | | | | | $6,300.2 | $252.1 | $8,552.3 | $8,552.3 | | $8,552.3 |
| Sierra Leone/CRS | | | | | | | | $6,429.3 | $135.1 | $6,564.4 | $6,564.4 | | $6,564.4 |
| Sierra Leone/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $11,901.9 | | | | $11,901.9 | $11,901.9 | | $11,901.9 |

**FY 2001 Operating Year Budget (Approved Programs)**
**Dollars in Thousands (In $ commodity and freight)**

| Region / Country | Title I | Development WFP | Development PVO/CDO | Development Sec. 202(e) | Development Subtotal | Title II Emergency WFP/PRRO | Title II Emergency WFP/IEFR | Title II Emergency PVO/CDO | Title II Emergency Sec. 202(e) | Title II Emergency Subtotal | Subtotal Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sierra Leone/WVI | | | | | | | | $6,343.8 | $86.3 | $6,430.1 | $6,430.1 | | $6,430.1 |
| *Subtotal Sierra Leone* | | | | | | $13,801.9 | | $21,072.3 | $478.5 | $22,449.7 | $22,449.7 | | $22,449.7 |
| Somalia/CARE | | | | | | | | $9,702.1 | $56.1 | $9,758.2 | $9,758.2 | | $9,758.2 |
| Sudan/ADRA | | | | | | | | $1,442.6 | $34.0 | $1,476.6 | $1,476.6 | | $1,476.6 |
| Sudan/CARE | | | | | | | | $3,584.2 | $43.9 | $3,628.1 | $3,628.1 | | $3,628.1 |
| Sudan/CRS | | | | | | | | $6,587.2 | | $6,587.2 | $6,587.2 | | $6,587.2 |
| Sudan/DIA | | | | | | | | $76.8 | | $76.8 | $76.8 | | $76.8 |
| Sudan/NPA | | | | | | | | $3,007.8 | $10.2 | $3,018.0 | $3,018.0 | | $3,018.0 |
| Sudan/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $26,194.7 | | | $26,194.7 | $26,194.7 | | $26,194.7 |
| *Subtotal Sudan* | | | | | | | $26,194.7 | $14,036.6 | $88.1 | $40,091.4 | $40,091.4 | | $40,091.4 |
| Tanzania/WFP | | $934.0 | | | $934.0 | | | | | | $934.0 | | $934.0 |
| Tanzania/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $6,134.1 | | | $6,134.1 | $6,134.1 | | $6,134.1 |
| Tanzania/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $22,187.4 | | | | $22,187.4 | $22,187.4 | | $22,187.4 |
| *Subtotal Tanzania* | | $934.0 | | | $934.0 | $22,187.4 | $6,134.1 | | | $28,321.5 | $29,255.5 | | $29,255.5 |
| Togo/FFPr | $1,900.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $1,900.0 |
| Uganda/ACDI | | | $10,995.9 | $480.9 | $11,476.8 | | | | | | $11,476.8 | | $11,476.8 |
| Uganda/AFRICARE | | | $468.3 | $110.2 | $578.5 | | | | | | $578.5 | | $578.5 |
| Uganda/CRS | | | $1,354.5 | $251.0 | $1,605.5 | | | | | | $1,605.5 | | $1,605.5 |
| Uganda/TECHNOSERVE | | | $2,267.8 | $58.4 | $2,326.2 | | | | | | $2,326.2 | | $2,326.2 |
| Uganda/WFP | | $733.0 | | | $733.0 | | | | | | $733.0 | | $733.0 |
| Uganda/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $14,425.1 | | | | $14,425.1 | $14,425.1 | | $14,425.1 |
| Uganda/WVI | | | $1,044.9 | | $1,044.9 | | | | | | $1,044.9 | | $1,044.9 |
| *Subtotal Uganda* | | $733.0 | $16,131.4 | $900.5 | $17,764.9 | $14,425.1 | | | | $14,425.1 | $32,190.0 | | $32,190.0 |
| ASIA/NEAR EAST | $70,900.0 | $15,927.7 | $144,409.2 | $1,241.2 | $161,578.1 | $7,823.4 | $27,115.3 | | | $34,938.7 | $196,516.8 | | $267,316.8 |
| Afghanistan/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $22,093.1 | | | $22,093.1 | $22,093.1 | | $22,093.1 |
| Afghanistan/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $7,201.8 | | | | $7,201.8 | $7,201.8 | | $7,201.8 |
| *Subtotal Afghanistan* | | | | | | $7,201.8 | $22,093.1 | | | $29,294.9 | $29,294.9 | | $29,294.9 |
| Bangladesh/CARE | | | $46,664.2 | | $46,664.2 | | | | | | $46,664.2 | | $46,664.2 |
| Bangladesh/WFP | | $5,857.3 | | | $5,857.3 | | | | | | $5,857.3 | | $5,857.3 |
| Bangladesh/WVI | | | $16,196.5 | $338.1 | $16,534.6 | | | | | | $16,534.6 | | $16,534.6 |
| *Subtotal Bangladesh* | | $5,857.3 | $62,860.7 | $338.1 | $69,056.1 | | | | | | $69,056.1 | | $69,056.1 |
| Cambodia/WFP | | $409.0 | | | $409.0 | | | | | | $409.0 | | $409.0 |
| Cambodia/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $1,390.9 | | | $1,390.9 | $1,390.9 | | $1,390.9 |
| Cambodia/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $621.6 | | | | $621.6 | $621.6 | | $621.6 |
| *Subtotal Cambodia* | | $409.0 | | | $409.0 | $621.6 | $1,390.9 | | | $2,012.5 | $2,421.5 | | $2,421.5 |
| Egypt/WFP | | $322.6 | | | $322.0 | | | | | | $322.6 | | $322.6 |
| India/CARE | | | $47,272.6 | $500.0 | $47,772.6 | | | | | | $47,772.6 | | $47,772.6 |
| India/CRS | | | $22,043.5 | $403.1 | $22,446.6 | | | | | | $22,446.6 | | $22,446.6 |
| India/WFP | | $8,747.5 | | | $8,747.5 | | | | | | $8,747.5 | | $8,747.5 |
| *Subtotal India* | | $8,747.5 | $69,316.1 | $903.1 | $78,966.7 | | | | | | $78,966.7 | | $78,966.7 |
| Indonesia | $15,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $15,000.0 |
| Indonesia/CARE | | | $2,073.3 | | $2,073.3 | | | | | | $2,073.3 | | $2,073.3 |
| Indonesia/CRS | | | $3,239.5 | | $3,239.5 | | | | | | $3,239.5 | | $3,239.5 |
| Indonesia/CWS | | | $917.5 | | $917.5 | | | | | | $917.5 | | $917.5 |
| Indonesia/FFPr | $7,800.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $7,800.0 |
| Indonesia/MCI | | | $3,110.8 | | $3,110.8 | | | | | | $3,110.8 | | $3,110.8 |
| Indonesia/WVI | | | $2,891.3 | | $2,891.3 | | | | | | $2,891.3 | | $2,891.3 |
| *Subtotal Indonesia* | $22,800.0 | | $12,232.4 | | $12,232.4 | | | | | | $12,232.4 | | $35,032.4 |
| Korea/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $1,776.0 | | | $1,776.0 | $1,776.0 | | $1,776.0 |
| Morocco/WFP | | $591.3 | | | $591.3 | | | | | | $591.3 | | $591.3 |
| Pakistan/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $1,855.3 | | | $1,855.3 | $1,855.3 | | $1,855.3 |
| Philippines | $40,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $40,000.0 |

**FY 2001 Operating Year Budget (Approved Programs)**
**Dollars in Thousands (includes commodity and freight)**

| Region / Country | Title I | Development | | | | Title II | | Emergency | | | | Subtotal Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | WFP | PVO/CDO | Sec. 202(e) | Subtotal | WFP/PRRO | WFP/IEFR | PVO/CDO | Sec. 202(e) | Subtotal | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | $8,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $8,000.0 |
| ENI | $65,500.0 | | | | | $10,703.8 | $48,353.2 | | | $59,056.8 | | $59,056.8 | | $124,556.8 |
| Albania/FFPr | $4,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $4,000.0 |
| Armenia/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $741.9 | | | | $741.9 | | $741.9 | | $741.9 |
| Azerbaijan/FFPr | $1,800.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $1,800.0 |
| Azerbaijan/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $2,500.7 | | | | $2,500.7 | | $2,500.7 | | $2,500.7 |
| Subtotal Azerbaijan | $1,800.0 | | | | | $2,500.7 | | | | $2,500.7 | | $2,500.7 | | $4,300.7 |
| Balkans/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $33,978.0 | | | $33,978.0 | | $33,978.0 | | $33,978.0 |
| Bosnia/FFPr | $4,400.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $4,400.0 |
| Georgia/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $7,291.0 | | | $7,291.0 | | $7,291.0 | | $7,291.0 |
| Georgia/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $1,914.1 | | | | $1,914.1 | | $1,914.1 | | $1,914.1 |
| Subtotal Georgia | | | | | | $1,914.1 | $7,291.0 | | | $9,205.1 | | $9,205.1 | | $9,205.1 |
| Russia/FFPr | $29,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $29,000.0 |
| Tajikistan/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $7,084.2 | | | $7,084.2 | | $7,084.2 | | $7,084.2 |
| Tajikistan/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $5,546.9 | | | | $5,546.9 | | $5,546.9 | | $5,546.9 |
| Subtotal Tajikistan | | | | | | $5,546.9 | $7,084.2 | | | $12,631.1 | | $12,631.1 | | $12,631.1 |
| Turkmenistan/FFPr | $3,700.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $3,700.0 |
| Uzbekistan | $20,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $20,000.0 |
| Yugoslavia/FFPr | $2,600.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $2,600.0 |
| LAC | $12,300.0 | $7,937.8 | $100,412.8 | $3,097.9 | $111,448.5 | $2,122.5 | $926.1 | $1,901.7 | | $4,950.3 | | $116,398.8 | | $128,698.8 |
| Bolivia/ADRA | | | $1,074.0 | $248.4 | $1,322.4 | | | | | | | $1,322.4 | | $1,322.4 |
| Bolivia/CARE | | | $1,898.1 | $194.4 | $2,092.5 | | | | | | | $2,092.5 | | $2,092.5 |
| Bolivia/FHI | | | $9,537.5 | $360.0 | $9,897.5 | | | | | | | $9,897.5 | | $9,897.5 |
| Bolivia/PCI | | | $2,316.5 | $350.0 | $2,666.5 | | | | | | | $2,666.5 | | $2,666.5 |
| Bolivia/WFP | | $1,191.0 | | | $1,191.0 | | | | | | | $1,191.0 | | $1,191.0 |
| Subtotal Bolivia | | $1,191.0 | $14,826.1 | $1,152.8 | $17,169.9 | | | | | | | $17,169.9 | | $17,169.9 |
| Dominican Republic/WFP | | $1,525.1 | | | $1,525.1 | | | | | | | $1,525.1 | | $1,525.1 |
| Ecuador/FFPr | $10,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $10,000.0 |
| El Salvador | $5,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $5,000.0 |
| El Salvador/FFPr | $2,200.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $2,200.0 |
| El Salvador/WFP/IEFR | | | | | | | $926.1 | | | $926.1 | | $926.1 | | $926.1 |
| El Salvador/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $532.8 | | | | $532.8 | | $532.8 | | $532.8 |
| Subtotal El Salvador | $7,200.0 | | | | | $532.8 | $926.1 | | | $1,458.9 | | $1,458.9 | | $8,658.9 |
| Guatemala/CARE | | | $4,146.6 | $311.1 | $4,457.7 | | | | | | | $4,457.7 | | $4,457.7 |
| Guatemala/CRS | | | $4,027.0 | $207.6 | $4,234.6 | | | | | | | $4,234.6 | | $4,234.6 |
| Guatemala/SCF | | | $3,806.0 | $458.8 | $4,264.8 | | | | | | | $4,264.8 | | $4,264.8 |
| Guatemala/SHARE | | | $3,159.1 | $235.0 | $3,394.1 | | | | | | | $3,394.1 | | $3,394.1 |
| Guatemala/WFP | | $422.4 | | | $422.4 | | | | | | | $422.4 | | $422.4 |
| Guatemala/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $474.9 | | | | $474.9 | | $474.9 | | $474.9 |
| Subtotal Guatemala | | $422.4 | $15,138.7 | $1,212.5 | $16,773.6 | $474.9 | | | | $474.9 | | $17,248.5 | | $17,248.5 |
| Guyana/FFPr | $5,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | $5,000.0 |
| Haiti/CARE | | | $10,386.9 | | $10,386.9 | | | | | | | $10,386.9 | | $10,386.9 |
| Haiti/CRS | | | $11,785.5 | | $11,785.5 | | | | | | | $11,785.5 | | $11,785.5 |
| Haiti/WFP | | $2,938.2 | | | $2,938.2 | | | | | | | $2,938.2 | | $2,938.2 |
| Subtotal Haiti | | $2,938.2 | $22,172.4 | | $25,110.6 | | | | | | | $25,110.6 | | $25,110.6 |
| Honduras/CARE | | | $3,616.6 | $185.0 | $3,801.6 | | | | | | | $3,801.6 | | $3,801.6 |
| Honduras/WFP | | $818.5 | | | $818.5 | | | | | | | $818.5 | | $818.5 |
| Honduras/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $834.7 | | | | $834.7 | | $834.7 | | $834.7 |
| Subtotal Honduras | | $818.5 | $3,616.6 | $185.0 | $4,620.1 | $834.7 | | | | $834.7 | | $5,454.8 | | $5,454.8 |
| Nicaragua/ADRA | | | $1,080.7 | $101.9 | $1,182.6 | | | $906.9 | | $906.9 | | $2,089.5 | | $2,089.5 |
| Nicaragua/CRS | | | $489.7 | | $489.7 | | | | | | | $489.7 | | $489.7 |
| Nicaragua/PCI | | | $1,377.6 | $91.7 | $1,469.3 | | | $712.2 | | $712.2 | | $2,181.5 | | $2,181.5 |

**FY 2001 Operating Year Budget (Approved Programs)**
**Dollars in Thousands (Inc[illegible] commodity and freight)**

| Region / Country | Title I | Title II Development WFP | Development PVO/CDO | Development Sec. 202(e) | Development Subtotal | Emergency WFP/PRRO | Emergency WFP/IEFR | Emergency PVO/CDO | Emergency Sec. 202(e) | Emergency Subtotal | Subtotal Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicaregua/SCF | | | $1,732.8 | $109.1 | $1,841.9 | | | $282.6 | | $282.6 | $2,124.5 | | $2,124.5 |
| Nicaragua/WFP | | $945.4 | | | $945.4 | | | | | | $945.4 | | $945.4 |
| Nicaragua/WFP/PRRO | | | | | | $280.1 | | | | $280.1 | $280.1 | | $280.1 |
| Subtotal Nicaragua | | $945.4 | $1,732.8 | $109.1 | $2,787.3 | $280.1 | | $282.6 | | $562.7 | $3,350.0 | | $3,350.0 |
| Peru | $10,000.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $10,000.0 |
| Peru/ADRA | | | $9,515.3 | | $9,515.3 | | | | | | $9,515.3 | | $9,515.3 |
| Peru/CARE | | | $8,096.2 | | $8,096.2 | | | | | | $8,096.2 | | $8,096.2 |
| Peru/CARITAS | | | $10,068.7 | | $10,068.7 | | | | | | $10,068.7 | | $10,068.7 |
| Peru/CRS | | | $1,224.1 | | $1,224.1 | | | | | | $1,224.1 | | $1,224.1 |
| Peru/PRISMA | | | $8,893.0 | $245.0 | $9,138.0 | | | | | | $9,138.0 | | $9,138.0 |
| Peru/TECHNOSERVE | | | $1,280.7 | | $1,280.7 | | | | | | $1,280.7 | | $1,280.7 |
| Peru/WFP | | $97.2 | | | $97.2 | | | | | | $97.2 | | $97.2 |
| Subtotal Peru | $10,000.0 | $97.2 | $39,078.0 | $245.0 | $40,220.2 | | | | | | $39,320.2 | | $49,320.2 |
| UNALLOCATED | | | | | | | | $9,388.8 | | $9,388.8 | $9,388.8 | | $9,388.8 |
| Private Trade | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unallocated/PREPO | | | | | | | | $9,388.8 | | $9,388.8 | $9,388.8 | | $9,388.8 |
| WORLDWIDE SUBTOTAL | $187,300.0 | $47,300.0 | $401,007.4 | $15,068.0 | $463,373.4 | $125,269.3 | $161,406.4 | $131,798.4 | $417.7 | $418,891.8 | $882,465.2 | | $1,069,765.2 |
| Unallocated | | | ($1,007.4) | | ($1,007.4) | | | $21,395.2 | | $21,395.2 | $20,387.8 | | $20,387.8 |
| Unallocated Overall Title II | | | | | | | | | | | ($0.0) | | ($0.0) |
| Ocean Freight Differential | $31,600.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | $31,600.0 |
| Unallocated WFP 19th Pledge - FY 01 | | | | | | | | | | | ($69.3) | | ($69.3) |
| Section 202(e) to ISGs/ISAs | | | | | | | | | | | $2,316.3 | | $2,316.3 |
| Section 202(e) to WFP FMIP | | | | | | | | | | | $10,000.0 | | $10,000.0 |
| Unallocated Sec. 202(e) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other (see Page 1, III C) | | | | | | | | | | | $10,750.0 | | $10,750.0 |
| Funding Adjustments (Page 1, IV) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORLDWIDE TOTAL | $218,900.0 | $47,300.0 | $400,000.0 | $15,068.0 | $462,366.0 | $125,269.3 | $161,406.4 | $153,193.6 | $417.7 | $440,287.0 | $925,859.0 | | $1,144,859.0 |

/1 At the time this report was issued there was no data available for approved activities for Title III

P.L. 480 TITLE II INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Bonilla: What was the cost of internal transportation during fiscal year 2001, and what is the estimate for 2002?

Response: The internal transportation costs for P.L. 480 Title II are as follows:

| | U.S. $000s |
|---|---|
| FY 2001 (final) | $131,177.2 |
| FY 2002 (to date**) | $69,904.6 |

Note: ** This amount represents internal transportation costs associated with FY 2002 activities approved to date. Based upon projections of additional Title II requirements in FY 2002, the actual amount of internal transport costs approved for the entire fiscal year is expected to meet or exceed the final amount approved in FY 2001.

P.L. 480 TITLE II EXTERNAL TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Bonilla: What was the cost of external transportation during fiscal year 2001, and what is the estimate for 2002?

Response: The external transportation costs for P.L. 480 Title II are as follows:

| | U.S. $000s |
|---|---|
| FY 2001 (final) | $287,740.1 |
| FY 2002 (to date**) | $210,054.2 |

Note: ** This amount represents ocean and inland transportation costs associated with FY 2002 activities approved to date. Based upon projections of additional Title II requirements in FY 2002, the actual amount of external transport costs approved for the entire fiscal year is expected to meet or exceed the final amount approved in FY 2001.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe the school lunch program provided under Title II, and estimate the number of children involved in this program during calendar year 2001?

Response: Education activities integrate school feeding programs with other efforts to improve the quality of teaching (staff and curriculum) as well as school infrastructure. Since female education is a key marker of development, Food for Education activities also promote increased female school participation and advancement to higher levels. In FY 2001, Title II's school feeding programs in five countries reached 1.3 million beneficiaries.

MONETIZATION

Mr. Bonilla: Please explain monetization. In what programs is it used? How much was monetized in fiscal year 2001?

Response: Monetization is the sale of commodities received under U.S. government food aid programs. Foreign governments, non-government organizations, and other cooperating sponsors receive donated agricultural products or agricultural products purchased with concessional loans from the U.S. government. These entities sell the commodities in the markets of the recipient foreign countries. Only in rare and special circumstances does USDA authorize the monetization of commodities in a third country. One such exception occurred in FY 2001 when the commodities could not be monetized in Senegal due to a change in the government's policy, USDA authorized

the monetization in neighboring Mali. Proceeds from the sales are used in the recipient countries for development or humanitarian purposes. Monetization can occur under USDA's P.L. 480, Title I program, Food for Progress program, or Section 416(b) program. During fiscal year 2001, foreign governments, non-government organizations, and other cooperating sponsors monetized 2.5 million metric tons of commodities received through USDA programs.

P.L. 480 TITLES I, II AND III

Mr. Bonilla: During fiscal year 2001, what agreements were signed under Title III and in what amounts?

Response: No agreements were signed under Title III in fiscal year 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: How much was carried over from Titles I, II and III from fiscal year 2001 to fiscal year 2002?

Response: The following amounts were carried over from fiscal year 2001 to 2002: $3.9 million in Title I subsidy funds, $15.1 million in Title I OFD funds, $94.1 million in Title II funds, and $187,265 in Title III funds.

Mr. Bonilla: Please list all transfers among Titles I, II and III for fiscal year 2001 and to date in fiscal year 2002.

Response: In fiscal year 2001, $1,205,740 in Title I subsidy budget authority, and $81,108 in Title I OFD budget authority were transferred to Title II to carry out Farmer-to-Farmer programs. This included a transfer of $750,000 for a Farmer-to-Farmer program in Africa, in addition to the traditional 0.4 percent transfer of Title I budget authority. In fiscal year 2001, $15 million was also transferred from the Title I subsidy account to the Title I OFD account. Thus far in fiscal year 2002, $505,636 in Title I subsidy budget authority and $81,108 in Title I OFD budget authority is being transferred to the Title II grant account to carry out the Farmer-to-Farmer program.

SECTION 416(b) AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table in last year's hearing record showing the transportation costs for 416(b) and Food for Progress in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 and the estimates for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

Response: [The information follows:]

**SECTION 416(B) AND FOOD FOR PROGRESS TRANSPORTATION COSTS, FY 2000-2001 AND ESTIMATES FOR FY 2002-2003**
**(In Millions of Dollars)**

| Fiscal Year | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 416(b) | 504.0 | 469.0 | 217.8 | 7.4 |
| Food for Progress 1/ | 38.5 | 59.5 | 45.5 | 9.3 |
| **Total** | **542.5** | **528.5** | **263.3** | **16.7** |

Note: Transportation costs in this table include ocean freight and overseas distribution costs. Ocean freight differential costs are also included.

1/ Transportation costs for Food for Progress include costs incurred for shipping CCC purchased agricultural commodities as well as shipping agricultural commodities purchased with Title I funds.

DAIRY EXPORT INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: What was the cost of the DEIP in fiscal year 2001, and what are the estimates for fiscal years 2002 and 2003?

Response: For FY 2001 total bonuses awarded under the DEIP were $8,487,867.50. The budget estimate is $61 million for FY 2002 and $63 million for FY 2003.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of the countries that participated in the DEIP program and the amount of product they received in fiscal year 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

DAIRY EXPORT INCENTIVE PROGRAM
FY 2001

Non-Fat Dry Milk

| | |
|---|---|
| Africa and Middle East | 1,713 metric tons |
| Asia and Former Soviet Union | 21,635 metric tons |
| Caribbean, Central and South America | 32,103 metric tons |
| **Total Non Fat Dry Milk** | 55,451 metric tons |

Monterey Jack Cheese

| | |
|---|---|
| Caribbean, Central and South America | 500 metric tons |

Mozzarella Cheese

| | |
|---|---|
| Caribbean, Central and South America | 2,230 metric tons |

Varietal Cheese

| | |
|---|---|
| Caribbean, Central and South America | 300 metric tons |
| **Total Cheese** | 3,030 metric tons |

SECTION 416 (b) COMMODITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please list the total amount of section 416(b) commodities donated, by fiscal year, since fiscal year 1996. Please estimate the market value of those commodities for each fiscal year.

Response: [The information follows:]

FY 1997 - FY 2002
SECTION 416(b) FOREIGN DONATION PROGRAM
METRIC TONS

| Year | NFDM/ WDM 1/ | Bulgur | Wheat/ Flour 2/ | Corn/CSB/ Cornmeal 3/ | Rice | Soybeans | Soyoil | Soymeal | Pulses | Un-Designated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1997 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1998 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1999 | 22,670 | 67,670 | 5,144,090 | 274,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,508,670 |
| FY 2000 | 26,120 | 20,500 | 2,571,190 | 216,140 | 141,240 | -- | 39,400 | 130,500 | -- | -- | 3,145,090 |
| FY 2001 | 15,370 | 23,710 | 1,867,550 | 518,210 | 64,420 | 178,930 | 255,470 | 115,070 | -- | -- | 3,038,730 |
| FY 2002 4/ | 6,860 | 1,810 | 933,370 | 162,510 | 60,290 | 67,400 | 161,530 | 22,009 | -- | -- | 1,415,770 |
| TOTAL | 64,160 | 111,880 | 9,582,830 | 1,008,590 | 205,660 | 178,930 | 294,870 | 245,579 | -- | -- | 13,108,260 |

FY 1997 - FY 2002
SECTION 416(b) FOREIGN DONATION PROGRAM
WORLD MARKET VALUE
THOUSAND DOLLARS

| Year | NFDM WDM 1/ | Bulgur | Wheat/ Flour 2/ | Corn/CSB/ Cornmeal 3/ | Rice | Soybeans | Soyoil | Soymeal | Pulses | Un-Designated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1997 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1998 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1999 | 51,385 | 15,501 | 696,785 | 29,973 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 793,644 |
| FY 2000 | 59,197 | 3,690 | 331,322 | 27,968 | 31,073 | -- | 24,372 | 23,881 | -- | -- | 501,503 |
| FY 2001 | 30,494 | 4,552 | 275,818 | 73,523 | 14,172 | 31,492 | 177,039 | 22,899 | -- | -- | 629,989 |
| FY 2002 4/ | 13610 | 347 | 136391 | 23796 | 13264 | 12321 | 99239 | 4378 | -- | -- | 303,346 |
| TOTAL | 141,076 | 23,743 | 1,303,925 | 131,464 | 45,245 | 31,492 | 201,411 | 46,780 | -- | -- | 2,228,482 |

1/ NFDM is nonfat dry milk. WDM is whole dry milk.
2/Includes wheat soy blend.
2/ CSB is corn soy blend.
3/ FY 2002 quantities and values reflect approvals as of March 21, 2002.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD SHOWS

Mr. Bonilla: What international or national food shows were sponsored by FAS during fiscal year 2001, and what shows are currently scheduled for fiscal years 2002 and 2003? Also indicate the location, dates, and purpose of each show.

Response: FAS's Trade Show Office supports 30-35 events annually. Plans are developed on a calendar year basis and 2-year cycle due to the need for advanced planning for shows. This is feasible, because most of the shows are endorsed and not sponsored. The difference is financial exposure. In the endorsed shows, FAS partners with show organizers and lets the private sector take the financial risk of organizing a U.S. Pavilion. FAS' financial exposure is minimal. Only two or three shows are sponsored annually in key markets, where no high quality international show is offered. A detailed list of the shows carried out in 2001, and those planned for 2002/2003 is attached. In 2001, the following shows were sponsored: Gulf Food (Dubai, United Arab Emirates) and AHARA 2001 (New Delhi, India). The purpose of all these shows is to provide a visible forum for U.S. food exporters to connect with foreign buyers.

[The information follows:]

## TRADE SHOW OFFICE 2002/2003 STRATEGIC PLAN

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The office goal is to develop a foreign trade show program that supports the Agency's goal --to expand export opportunities for U.S. agricultural and food products -- and is tangible and measurable.

In 2002/2003, the Trade Show Office working with posts will engage in and promote overseas trade shows and missions in the best prospective markets in order to expand marketing opportunities and exposure for U.S. companies and products. It will select about 30 overseas shows annually for endorsement or sponsorship by FAS, develop a flexible approach and procedures to promote and increase attendance of U.S. firms in overseas shows and missions, and will identify constraints and find solutions to increase customer satisfaction with shows.

As a result, we anticipate a 5 percent increase in show participants - of which 10 percent are new-to-market, a slight change in the mix of endorsed shows, and the conduct of 2-3 sales missions. The shows are expected to generate sales of over $700 million for U.S. firms in 2002/2003.

Historically, FAS selected a handful of shows worldwide, and provided full-scale, hands-on show organization and management to U.S. firms. This policy restricted FAS participation to the largest and most popular shows in the world. While FAS provided excellent, low-cost, and convenient one-stop service to U.S. participants, the number of companies served and subsidized was limited and the budget exposure was substantial. Hands-on show management was both labor and financial resource intensive.

In the last 5 years, FAS has been developing strategic alliances with major show organizers to endorse their shows. FAS negotiates favorable terms with partners to provide uniform high quality service at a reasonable cost to U.S. firms participating in U.S. Pavilions. When a show is endorsed, show organization and management, and the financial risk, are shifted to the private sector. FAS staff is primarily involved in recruitment, sharing market information, and on-site assistance and counseling of U.S. companies. While FAS loses direct control over many aspects of the shows, there is no budget exposure, and FAS staff time is not spent on excessive micro management of the details which can be done by professional show organizers. In selected growth markets, where no reliable international shows are available, FAS still steps in and organizes solo shows or targeted missions. One size does not fit all.

FAS will continue to have a 2-year show cycle. The show plan takes into consideration the most recent analyses on the best prospective markets in terms of current market position, potential growth, and relative market share, the BICO reports, and individual posts' input and justification for shows. This plan is intended to be flexible and will be

adjusted on a regular basis to fit the changing conditions in the world market. This plan will include a combination of endorsed and sponsored shows, and missions. While the trend is towards endorsement where there are reliable and competent show organizers, some markets require maintaining the sponsored show approach.

By using intelligence gained from post Unified Export Strategy (UES) applications, industry demand, states, and other resources special effort will be made to seek out niche product and market opportunities with rapid response and targeted activity taking the form of a mission or other focused approach. Partnering with industry associations like NASFT at selected high-end shows like SIAL, ANUGA, Hofex and Alimentaria or the pet products manufacturers seeking niche markets will likely be emulated. The American Café, a low cost promotion solution will continue to be tested at selected shows. A summary of the 2-year activity calendar and the completed 2001 shows follows.

2001 SHOWS

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SIAL Montreal 2001, Montreal, Canada, March 4-6, 2001
Canadian F&B Show, Toronto, Canada, February 18-20, 2001
Grocery Innovations Canada, Toronto, Canada, October 2001-American Café

EXPO USA (tentative), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, September 19-22, 2001
Alimentec, Bogota, May 15-19, 2001-NEW
Food Ingredients South America 2001, August 26-29, May 2001
Sial Mercosur 2001, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 21-24, 2001
Americas Food & Beverage Show 2001, Miami, Florida, November 29-30, 2001

ASIA
Foodex 2001, Tokyo, Japan, March 13-16, 2001
International Food Ingredients Asia (IFIA), Tokyo, Japan, May 16-18, 2001
Health Ingredients Japan, Tokyo, Japan, September 26-28, 2001
Hofex 2001, Hong Kong, May 8-11, 2001
Food Ingredients China 2001, Shanghai, China, April 3-5, 2001
Food & Hotel China 2001, Shanghai, China, August 28-31, 2001
Food Ingredients Asia 2001, Singapore, May 22-24, 2001
Sial Asia 2001, Singapore, June 5-8, 2001
Food & Hotel Indonesia 2001, Jakarta, Indonesia, February 21-24, 2001

BALTICS/NIS
Agrobalt 2001, Vilnius, Lithuania, May 2-5, 2001-NEW
Prodexpo 2001, Moscow, Russia, February 5-9, 2001-NEW-American Café
World Food Moscow, Moscow, Russia, September 25-28, 2001
Food Ingredients Central/Eastern Europe, Moscow, Russia, November 28-30, 2001

EUROPE
SALIMA 2001, Brno, Czech Republic, March 2001
Polfish, Gdansk, Poland, June 6-8, 2001
Polagra Food 2001, Poznan, Poland, September 11-14, 2001

Fruit Logistica, Berlin, Germany, January 18-20, 2001
BioFach, Nurnberg, Germany, February 13-18, 2001
IFE (International Food Exhibition) 2001, London, United Kingdom, March 25-28, 2001
European Seafood Exhibition, Brussels, Belgium, April 2001
Ethnic Food Show, June 13-14, Paris, France
PLMA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, May 22-23, 2001
Dietexpo 2001, Paris, France, October 20-22, 2001
ANUGA 2001, Cologne, Germany, October 13-17, 2001
Food Ingredients Europe 2001, London, England, November 5-7, 2001

MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA
Gulf Food, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, February 25-28, 2001
AHARA 2001, New Delhi, India, March 17-21, 2001-NEW-American Café
Hostex 2001, Johannesburg, South Africa, March 2001-NEW-American Café only

2002 SHOWS

WESTERN HEMISPHERE
Canadian Food & Beverage Show 2002, Toronto, Canada February 17-19, 2002
Grocery Innovations Canada, Toronto, Canada, October 27-29, 2002

ANTAD, Guadalajara, Mexico, March 16-18, 2002
Exphotel, Cancun, Mexico, June 12-14, 2002
Abastur, Mexico City, Mexico, October 2-4,2002

Costa Rica/Guatemala, San Jose, Costa Rica and Guatemala City, Guatemala, February 24-March 1, 2002
EXPO USA 2002, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Fall 2002
Americas Food and Beverage Trade Show, Miami, Florida, December 4-5, 2002

ASIA
Foodex Japan, Tokyo, Japan, March 12-15, 2002
International Food Ingred. & Additives Exhibition, IFIA, Tokyo, Japan, May 15-17, 2002
Health Ingredients Japan 2002, Tokyo Japan, September 2002
ANew World@ Export Showcase, Seoul, Korea, March 18-19, 2002
Food & Hotel South China 2002, Guangzhou, China, June 26-28, 2002
SIAL China 2002, Shanghai, China, May 22-24, 2002
Food Ingredients China, Shanghai, China, April 1-3, 2002
Great American Food Show, Manila, Philippines, April 17-18, 2002
Food & Hotel Asia 2002, Singapore, Singapore, April 9-12, 2002-Buyer mission to Malaysia, April 13-16

EUROPE
Gastro Helsinki 2002, Helsinki, Finland, March 15-17, 2002-NEW
Salima 2002, Brno, Czech Republic, March 5-8, 2002-Info Booth,Sales Mission, Buyer Seminar
Polagra Food 2002, Poznan, Poland, September 10-13, 2002
Foodapest 2002, Budapest, Hungary, November 26-29, 2002-American Café

Fruit Logistica 2002, Berlin, Germany, January 10-12, 2002
BioFach, Nurnberg, Germany, February 14-17, 2002
Alimentaria 2002, Barcelona, Spain, March 4-8, 2002
European Seafood Show, Brussels, Belgium, April 23-25, 2002
EuroKosher, Paris, France, June 4-5, 2002-NEW
Interzoo, Nurnberg, Germany, May 9-12, 2002-Trade Mission to France-NEW
Health Ingredients Europe, Paris, France, September 17-19, 2002
SIAL 2002, Paris, France, October 20-24, 2002

NIS
Prodexpo, Moscow, Russia, February 4-8, 2002-American Café
World Food, Moscow, Russia, September, 2002 or Solo Show (Tentative)
Agrobalt, Vilnius, Lithuania, May 7-10, 2002- American Café

MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA
AAHAR 2002, New Delhi, India, March 6-10, 2002-American Café
Food & Hotel Africa 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa, September 29-October 2, 2002-American Café Only
American Café Casablanca, Morocco -NEW (TBD)-(Tentative)

Great American Foodfest, Cairo, September 4-10, 2002 and Sharm El Sheikh, September 12-15, 2002-NEW
Egyptian International Franchise Exhibition, Cairo, Egypt, March 31-April 3, 2002-NEW

2003 SHOWS (PLANNED)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE
Canadian Food & Beverage Show 2003, Toronto, Canada February , 2003
Grocery Innovations Canada, Toronto, Canada, October 2003
SIAL Montreal 2003, Montreal, Canada, April 2-4, 2003

ANTAD, Guadalajara, Mexico, March 2003
Exphotel, Cancun, Mexico, June 2003
Abastur, Mexico City, Mexico, October 2003

Alimentec, Bogota, Colombia, Summer 2003
Sial Mercosur, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 2003
EXPO USA 2003, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Fall 2003
Americas Food and Beverage Trade Show, Miami, Florida, November/December 2003

ASIA
Foodex Japan, Tokyo, Japan, March 2003
International Food Ingred. & Additives Exhibition, IFIA, Tokyo, Japan, May 2003
Health Ingredients Japan 2003, Tokyo Japan, September 2003
U.S. Export Showcase, (tentative) Seoul, Korea March 2003
Food & Hotel China 2003 or SIAL China 2003 (TBD) Shanghai, China, Summer 2003
Food Ingredients China, Shanghai, China, April 2003
Hofex 2003, Hong Kong, May 2003
Food & Hotel Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia, April 2-4, 2003

EUROPE
Mission to Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary (tentative)
Polfish 2003, Gdansk, Poland, June 2003
International Food and Drink Exhibition (IFE), London, United Kingdom, March 2003
Fruit Logistica 2003 (tentative), Berlin, Germany, January 2003
European Seafood Show, Brussels, Belgium, April, 2003
EuroKosher, Paris, France, May/June 2003
ANUGA 2003, Cologne, Germany, October 2003-Buyer mission from Poland
Food Ingredients Europe, Frankfurt, Germany, November 2003

NIS
Prodexpo, Moscow, Russia, February 2003
World Food or Solo Show (tentative)

MIDDLE EAST/AFRICA
Gulf Food Show, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, February 2003
AAHAR 2003, New Delhi, India, March 2003
Hostex 2003, Johannesburg, South Africa, March 16-19, 2003-American Café Only
Great American Foodfest, Cairo, September 2003 and Sharm El Sheikh, September 2003-NEW

AGRICULTURAL TRADE OFFICES

Mr. Bonilla: Please list for the record the location of the Agricultural Trade Offices (ATO) and indicate the numbers of FAS and foreign nationals assigned to each ATO.

Response: The location of FAS overseas trade offices and the number of Americans and foreign nationals assigned to those offices is as follows:

AGRICULTURAL TRADE OFFICES

| LOCATION | FY 2001 On-Board Employees | |
|---|---|---|
| | AMERICAN | FSN |
| SAO PAULO, Brazil | 1 | 3 |
| SHANGHAI, China | 1 | 0 |
| GUANGZHOU, China | 1 | 1 |
| HAMBURG, Germany | 1 | 2 |
| HONG KONG | 2 | 1 |
| JAKARTA, Indonesia | 1 | 0 |
| TOKYO, Japan | 2 | 3 |
| OSAKA, Japan | 1 | 2 |
| SEOUL, Korea | 2 | 2 |
| MEXICO CITY, Mexico | 2 | 2 |
| MONTERREY, Mexico | 1 | 0 |
| MOSCOW, Russia | 1 | 0 |
| RIYADH, Saudi Arabia | 1 | 1 |
| DUBAI, U.A.E. | 1 | 3 |
| AIT, Taiwan | 3 | 3 |
| CARIBBEAN BASIN, USA | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 24 | 23 |

LANDSAT DATA

Mr. Bonilla: How much did you receive from the CCC during fiscal year 2001 for the purchase of LANDSAT data, and what are your plans for fiscal years 2002 and 2003?

Response: In FY 2001, CCC funding for satellite imagery and related services totaled $3.5 million. The estimate for FY 2002 and FY 2003 is $4.25 million and $4.75 million respectively.

LANGUAGE TRAINING

Mr. Bonilla: How much did you spend on language training during fiscal year 2001 and what are your estimates for 2002 and 2003?

Response: During fiscal year 2001, $483,517 was spent on language training. For both fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the budget includes $497,000 for foreign language training.

Mr. Bonilla: During fiscal year 2001, how many FAS employees were enrolled in language training, by language?

Response: There were 52 employees enrolled in language training during fiscal year 2001. A list of languages with the number of employees is provided for the record.

[The information follows:]

FAS EMPLOYEES IN LANGUAGE TRAINING

| LANGUAGE | FY 2001 |
|---|---|
| BULGARIAN | 4 |
| CANTONESE | 1 |
| CHINESE | 3 |
| FRENCH | 7 |
| GERMAN | 2 |
| INDONESIAN | 2 |
| ITALIAN | 2 |
| JAPANESE | 7 |
| POLISH | 1 |
| RUSSIAN | 9 |
| SPANISH | 10 |
| THAI | 2 |
| TURKISH | 2 |
| TOTAL | 52 |

FAS CONFERENCES

Mr. Bonilla: What FAS conferences took place in fiscal year 2001 and where were they held?

Response: FAS held four regional Attaché marketing conferences during fiscal year 2001. The conferences were held in Miami, Dubai, Prague, and Denpasar at a total cost of $365,500. The purposes of the conferences were for market development and FAS strategic planning.

FAS MANAGEMENT RETREATS

Mr. Bonilla: Has FAS held any employee management retreats during the past 12 months, and if so, where and what was the cost?

Response: FAS held 2 employee management retreats during the past 12 months. These retreats were held at an off-site location in the Washington, D.C. area at a total cost of $16,000. These retreats focused on leadership training and team building.

REPRESENTATION

Mr. Bonilla: During fiscal year 2001, how much of the representation allowance was used in Washington and how much was used overseas?

Response: Of the $158,000 available for representation activities in fiscal year 2001, $115,226 was used by overseas offices and $38,093 was used for domestic activities.

COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: How many students, and from what countries, were selected to participate in the Cochran Program during fiscal year 2001?

Response: FAS will provide that information for the record.

[The information follows:]

Asia: 178 participants from nine countries: India (17 participants), Malaysia (12), China (44), Thailand (16), Indonesia (15), Philippines (26), Pakistan (7), Sri Lanka (9), and Vietnam (32).

Eastern Europe: 171 participants from 16 countries: Turkey (15), Poland (23), Hungary (5), Czech Republic (90), Slovakia (2), Bulgaria (9), Slovenia (9), Croatia (10), Latvia (14), Estonia (23), Lithuania (20), Bosnia (5), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (15), Macedonia (4), Montenegro (3) and Romania (5).

Latin America: 297 participants from eighteen North, Central, and South American countries: Mexico (70), Venezuela (11), Caribbean (35), Panama (4), Colombia (22), Argentina (6), Brazil (37), Costa Rica (18), Ecuador (7), El Salvador (4), Guatemala (16), Guyana (2), Honduras (6), Nicaragua (8), Paraguay (4), Peru (13), Uruguay (8), and Chile (22).

Africa: 101 participants from ten countries: Botswana (3), Cote d' Ivoire (4), Ghana (17), South Africa (37), Namibia (2), Nigeria (19), Kenya (11), Uganda (4), Senegal (1) and Zimbabwe (3).

North Africa & Middle East: 40 participants from five countries: Algeria (10), Morocco (8), Oman (5), Tunisia (11), and Yemen (6).

New Independent States: 75 participants from ten countries: Russia (8), Ukraine (10), Kazakhstan (13), Kyrgyzstan (4), Uzbekistan (7), Turkmenistan (2), Tajikistan (2), Armenia (16), Moldova (4), and Georgia (9).

Mr. Bonilla: What is the status of the 2002 program? How many students will be selected and what counties will be involved.

Response: Cochran Fellowship Staff are currently conducting interviews for the FY2002 program. We anticipate approximately 910 participants will be selected and trained in FY 2002. The following countries are targeted as participants for FY 2002.

| North Africa/Middle East | Asia | Latin America & Caribbean |
|---|---|---|
| Yemen | China | Argentina |
| Algeria | Indonesia | Bolivia |
| Tunisia | Philippines | Brazil |
| Morocco | Malaysia | Chile |
| Oman | Thailand | Colombia |
| | Korea | Costa Rica |
| | Vietnam | Dominican Republic |
| | India | Ecuador |
| | Pakistan | El Salvador |
| | Sri Lanka | Guatemala |
| | Bangladesh | Honduras |
| | | Jamaica |
| | | Mexico |
| | | Nicaragua |
| | | Panama |
| | | Paraguay |
| | | Peru |
| | | Venezuela |

| Sub-Saharan Africa | Europe and Central Asia | |
|---|---|---|
| Botswana | Albania | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Armenia | |
| Ghana | Azerbaijan | |
| Kenya | Bosnia | |
| Mozambique | Bulgaria | |
| Namibia | Czech Republic | |
| Nigeria | Croatia | |
| Senegal | Estonia | |
| South Africa | Georgia | |
| | Hungary | |
| | Kazakhstan | |
| | Kyrgyz Republic | |
| | Latvia | |
| | Lithuania | |
| | Macedonia | |
| | Moldova | |
| | Poland | |
| | Romania | |
| | Russia | |
| | Slovak Republic | |
| | Slovenia | |
| | Turkmenistan | |
| | Tajikistan | |
| | Turkey | |
| | Uzbekistan | |
| | Ukraine | |
| | Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | |

Mr. Bonilla: Is there a carryover in this program?

Response: Yes, there is a carryover in both nominees and in funding. FY 2001 carryover is approximately $120,000. Carryover is a normal course of action in training programs, as some Fellows selected in the current fiscal year must, for scheduling reasons, be trained in the following fiscal year.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the current estimate of AID reimbursable funding for fiscal years 2002 and 2003? How much was reimbursed in fiscal year 2001?

Response: The current estimate for AID reimbursable funding for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 is $45 million each fiscal year. The actual amount reimbursed for fiscal year 2001 was $52 million.

BINATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Bonilla: What is the total amount of U.S. funding provided to the United States-Israel Binational Agricultural Research and Development Fund (BARD) and in what years were the funds provided?

Response: In fiscal year 1979, the United States contributed $40 million for the BARD endowment. In fiscal year 1985 another $15 million was provided. These amounts were matched by the Government of Israel, creating a total endowment of $110 million. In 1993, agreement was reached to provide an additional $2.5 million per year from each side, not to increase the endowment, but rather as direct support for grant operations in that year. Provided for the record is the USDA funding for BARD since fiscal year 1994.

[The information follows:]

| Fiscal Year | Total Funding |
|---|---|
| 1994 | $2,350,000 |
| 1995 | $2,500,000 |
| 1996 | $2,500,000 |
| 1997 | $2,000,000 |
| 1998 | $500,000 |
| 1999 | $800,000 |
| 2000 | $720,000 |
| 2001 | $789,100 |
| 2002 Estimate | $519,100 |

Funds were available for program administrative costs and set-asides were required by law for Small Business Innovation Research and Biotechnology Risk Assessment programs prior to 1998, when the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-185) was enacted. The Act includes a provision which requires that funds appropriated or otherwise made available for cooperative projects under the U.S.-Israel BARD program be paid directly to the Fund.

Mr. Bonilla: What research grants were awarded by BARD during fiscal year 2001?

Response: [The information follows:]

## Approved BARD Projects 2001

### *Ag Engineering*

**US-3189-01**

**Comparing the performance of naturally ventilated and fan-ventilated greenhouses**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Willits, D.H. | NC State | NC |
| Teitel, M. | ARO | |
| Tanny, J. | ARO | |
| Peet, M.M. | NC State | NC |
| Cohen, S. | ARO | |
| Matan, E. | ARO | |

**US-3190-01**

**X-ray and stereo imaging method for sensitive detection of bone fragments and hazardous materials in de-boned poultry fillets**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tao, Y. | U Maryland | MD |
| Alchanatis, V. | ARO | |
| Chen, Y.R. | USDA, ARS | MD |

## *Animal Production*

US-3199-01C

**Placental lactogen enhances production efficiency in sheep**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spencer, T.E. | Texas A&M | TX |
| Gootwine, E. | ARO | |
| Gertler, A. | Hebrew U | |
| Bazer, F.W. | Texas A&M | TX |

US-3201-01

**Environmental manipulation during the dry period of ruminants: strategies to enhance subsequent lactation**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dahl, G.E. | U Illinois | IL |
| Mabjeesh, S.J. | Hebrew U | |
| McFadden, T.B. | U Vermont | VT |
| Shamay, A. | ARO | |

## *Animal Protection*

US-3205-01

**Characterization of bee viruses and an investigation of their mode of spread**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Camazine, S. | PA State | PA |
| Sela, I. | Hebrew U | |
| Yakobson, B.A. | Veterinary Inst. | |
| deMiranda, J.R. | PA State | PA |
| Slabezki, Y. | Agri. Ministry | |

## *Aquaculture*

IS-3214-01

**Altering GnRH neuron development as a method to induce hypogonadism and sterility in farmed fish: a feasibility study**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gothilf, Y. | IOLR | |
| Zohar, Y. | U MD, Marine Biotech | MD |
| Wray, S. | NIH | MD |

## *Cellular and Molecular Biology*

**IS-3215-01**

**The function of protein farnesylation in early events of ABA signal transduction in stomatal guard cells of *Arabidopsis***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yalovsky, S. | Tel Aviv U | |
| Schroeder, J.I. | UCA, San Diego | CA |

**IS-3222-01C**

**Mechanisms of intra- and intercellular targeting and movement of tobacco mosaic virus.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Epel, B.L. | Tel Aviv U | |
| Beachy, R.N. | Danforth Center | MO |

**US-3223-01C**

**DNA damage, repair and recombination in plants**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Weil, C. F. | U Idaho | ID |
| Levy, A.A. | Weizmann Inst. | |
| Britt, A. | UC, Davis | CA |
| Simchen, G. | Hebrew U | |

**IS-3259-01**

**Determination of the architectural features sodium channel receptors that bind anti-insect selective toxins for design of environmentally safe pesticides**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gordon, D. | Tel Aviv U | |
| Gurevitz, M. | Tel Aviv U | |
| Kallen, R.G. | U PA | PA |

## *Field & Garden Crops*

**US-3224-01**

**Positional cloning of a gene responsible for high grain protein content in tetraploid wheat**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dubcovsky, J. | UC, Davis | CA |
| Fahima, T. | U Haifa | |
| Blechl, A.E. | USDA, ARS | CA |

**IS-3225-01C**

**Genetics and comparative molecular mapping of biochemical and morphological fruit characters in Capsicum**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paran, I. | ARO | |
| Jahn, M. | Cornell U | NY |

US-3231-01

**Biotechnology approaches to enhance phosphorus acquisition of tomato plants**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raghothama, K.G. | Purdue | IN |
| Silber, A. | ARO | |
| Levy, A.A. | Weizmann Inst. | |

IS-3237-01

**A functional genomics approach to dissect resistance of tomato to bacterial spot disease**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sessa, G. | Tel Aviv U | |
| Martin, G.B. | Boyce Thompson | NY |

US-3240-01

**Effects of root zone temperature, oxygen concentration, and moisture content on actual vs. potential growth of greenhouse crops**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lieth, J.H. | UC, Davis | CA |
| Raviv, M. | ARO | |
| Burger, D.W. | UC, Davis | CA |

## *Fruit Tree Crops*

US-3245-01

**Regulated expression of site-specific DNA recombination for precision genetic engineering of apple**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Norelli, J.L. | Cornell U | NY |
| Flaishman, M.A. | ARO | |
| Reynoird, J-P. | Cornell U | NY |
| Gidoni, D. | ARO | |

## *Plant Protection*

IS-3255-01

**Inhibition of geminiviruses nuclear import: a novel approach for combating virus diseases in plants**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loyter, A. | Hebrew U | |
| Gilbertson, R.L. | UC, Davis | CA |
| Lucas, W.J. | UC, Davis | CA |

US-3256-01

**Manipulation of the post-teneral environment to increase sexual competitiveness and survival of male Mediterranean fruit flies**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shelly, T.E. | U Hawaii | HI |
| Yuval, B. | Hebrew U | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| McInnis, D.O. | USDA, ARS | HI |

US-3260-01C

**Characterization of fungal symbiotic lifestyle expression in *Colletotrichum* and generating non-pathogenic mutants that confer disease resistance, drought tolerance, and growth enhancement to plant hosts**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rodriguez, R.J. | U Washington | WA |
| Freeman, S. | ARO | |

US-3265-01C

**The roles Hrp-dependent effector proteins and *Hrp* gene regulation as determinants of virulence and host-specificity in *Erwinia stewartii* and *E. herbicola pvs. gypsophilae* and *betae*.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coplin, D.L. | Ohio St. U | OH |
| Manulis, S. | ARO | |
| Barash, I. | Tel Aviv U | |

## *Postharvest*

IS-3271-01

**Ethanol for postharvest decay control of table grapes: application and mode of action**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Smilanick, J.L. | USDA, ARS | CA |
| Margosan, D.A. | USDA, ARS | CA |
| Lurie, S. | ARO | |

US-3276-01

**Disinfestation of Mediterranean and Mexican fruit flies in citrus using radio and microwave energy**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tang, J. | WA State | WA |
| Gazit, Y. | Citrus Marketing | |
| Rossler, Y. | Citrus Marketing | |
| Lurie, S. | ARO | |
| Shellie, K.C. | USDA, ARS | TX |
| Sheppard, W.S. | WA State | WA |

IS-3280-01

**Spices, medicinal plants and yeasts as dietary sources for antioxidants, lipid lowering and hypoglycemic materials**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mirsky, N. | U Haifa | |
| Anderson, R.A. | USDA, ARS | MD |
| Yannai, S. | Technion | |

*Soil & Water*

IS-3282-01

**Effect of different water regimes on plant development, fruiting and water relations in three vine cacti crops**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mizrahi, Y. | Ben Gurion U | |
| Nobel, P.S. | UCA, Los Angeles | CA |
| Ben Asher, J. | Ben Gurion U | |
| Nerd, A. | Ben Gurion U | |

IS-3284-01

**Influence of hydraulic properties of rootstocks and the rootstock-scion graft on water use and productivity of apple trees**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cohen, S. | ARO | |
| Tyree, M. | VT USDA NFS | VT |
| Naor, A. | Golan Res. Inst. | |
| Lakso, A.N. | Cornell U | NY |
| Robinson, T. | Cornell U | NY |

US-3287-01

**Scale-dependency and spatial variability of soil hydraulic properties**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zhang, R. | U Wyoming | WY |
| Russo, D. | ARO | |

OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL COSTS FOR FOOD AID PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: What is the total USDA/CCC spent on maritime costs for each of the past five years for food aid programs? How much was paid by USDA/CCC and how much was paid by MARAD?

Response: [The information follows:]

**OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL COSTS FOR FOOD AID PROGRAMS**
[In millions of dollars]

| Fiscal Year | Total OFD Costs | MARAD Costs | USDA/CCC Costs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1997 | 71.7 | 15.8 | 55.9 |
| 1998 | 59.3 | 18.6 | 40.7 |
| 1999 | 184.8 | 61.0 | 123.8 |
| 2000 | 252.3 | 83.3 | 169.0 |
| 2001* | 265.0 | 87.5 | 177.5 |
| Total | 833.1 | 266.2 | 566.9 |

Note: OFD costs are included for Section 416(b), Food for Progress, and P.L. 480 titles I, II, and III.

* Preliminary. All documents may not have been received for fiscal year 2001.

FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table in last year's hearing record of actual and estimated costs for the Foreign Market Development program.

Response: [The information follows:]

**Foreign Market Development**
**Cooperator Program**
**($Millions)**

| | PROGRAM YEAR | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **2000 Actual** | **2001 Estimate** | **2002 Estimate** |
| **Marketing Plans** | $33.5 | $33.5 | $33.5 |
| **Program Availability:** | | | |
| Carryover Balance from Prior Year | $15.1 | $11.9 | $7.0 |
| New Allocation | $27.5 | $27.5 | $27.5 |
| Total Available | $42.6 | $39.4 | $34.5 |
| **Less:** | | | |
| Actual Cash Expended | $30.7 | $29.7 | $4.1 |
| Accrued Expenditures | $0.0 | $2.7 | $26.7 |
| **Carryover Balance to Following Year** | $11.9 | $7.0 | $3.7 |

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the tables in last year's hearing record identifying each participant in the FMD/Cooperator program in FY 2000, the overseas location of each participant, the total U.S. contribution to each and a breakdown of that contribution into categories such as travel, housing, office expenses, etc. If the full U.S. contribution has not been made for that year, please provide estimates of the full contribution.

Response: [The information follows:]

2000 Foreign Market Development Program-Government Contributions by Cost Category

| Cooperator | Compensation & Allowances | Consumer Promotion | Contractor Fees | International Travel | Rent & Supplies | Sales & Trade Relations | Shows | Technical Assistance | Trade Promotion | Total Cost Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Forest & Paper Association | $555,270 | | $25,982 | $489,940 | $318,565 | $5,237 | $113,189 | $300,660 | $640,509 | $2,449,351 |
| American Peanut Council | $111,532 | | $110,750 | $100,236 | $116,707 | $2,950 | $25,000 | | $3,768 | $469,954 |
| American Seed Trade Association | | | $8,277 | $242,396 | | | | $5,662 | | $256,335 |
| American Sheep Industry Association | | | | $2,736 | $17,616 | | $74,533 | $51,284 | $14,820 | $160,989 |
| American Soybean Association | $1,965,063 | | $1,763,199 | $1,596,868 | $449,627 | $68,667 | $36,498 | $678,627 | $35,632 | $6,594,380 |
| Cotton Council International | $352,633 | | | $769,952 | $335,905 | $5,654 | | $287,963 | | $1,752,106 |
| Leather Industries of America | | | | | | | $198,069 | | | $198,069 |
| Mohair Council of America | | | | $26,129 | | | | | | $26,129 |
| National Cottonseed Products Association | | | | $11,526 | | | | $30,426 | $22,809 | $64,761 |
| National Dry Bean Council | | | | $15,427 | | | $5,991 | | $64,066 | $85,484 |
| National Hay Association | | | $8,315 | $26,538 | | | | | | $34,853 |
| National Renderers Association | $489,323 | | $85,571 | $146,298 | $179,981 | $931 | $11,316 | $18,680 | $68,753 | $1,001,053 |
| National Sunflower Association | | | | $36,557 | | $3,014 | | $20,502 | $196,773 | $256,847 |
| North American Millers Association | | | $13,510 | $16,210 | | | | | | $29,720 |
| U.S. Dairy Export Council | | | | $60,500 | | | $68,955 | $509,090 | | $639,545 |
| U.S. Grains Council | $2,122,970 | | $270,858 | $1,654,982 | $440,630 | $66,856 | | $751,818 | | $5,308,124 |
| U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association | | | | | | | $85,759 | | | $85,759 |
| U.S. Livestock Genetics | | | $33,760 | $592,651 | $703 | $8,673 | $16,706 | $40,660 | $19,852 | $713,005 |
| U.S. Meat Export Federation | $986,336 | | | $40,369 | $197,718 | | | $309,733 | | $1,534,157 |
| U.S. Wheat Associates | $3,177,004 | | | $1,561,249 | $612,373 | $106,922 | | $791,701 | $6,972 | $6,256,221 |
| USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council | | | | $65,986 | | $1,845 | $45,682 | $62,050 | $4,954 | $180,517 |
| USA Poultry and Egg Export Council | $945,659 | | | $142,661 | $235,600 | | | | $59,693 | $1,383,613 |
| USA Rice Federation | $292,925 | $47,048 | $39,400 | $107,388 | $499 | $24,673 | $72,113 | | $684,767 | $1,268,813 |
| Grand Total | $10,998,715 | $47,048 | $2,369,622 | $7,706,597 | $2,904,925 | $295,442 | $754,811 | $3,859,257 | $1,823,367 | $30,749,785 |

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Newsletter

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table for FY 2001 listing all participants in the FMD/Cooperator Program together with all U.S. contributions received or estimated, if necessary, from the FMD/Cooperator funds and from the Market Promotion/Market Access Program.

Response: [The information follows:]

## 2001 Foreign Market Development Contributions by Cost Category

| Cooperator | Compensation & Allowances | Contractor Fees | International Travel | Rent & Supplies | Sales & Trade Relations | Shows | Technical Assistance | Trade Promotion | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Forest & Paper Association | $601,282 | | $256,093 | $326,602 | | $16,604 | $923,674 | $144,556 | $2,268,811 |
| American Peanut Council | $404,926 | $8,231 | $8,970 | $29,595 | $24,738 | | $637,285 | $40,128 | $1,153,873 |
| American Seed Trade Association | $440,113 | $54,838 | | $81,012 | | $2,185 | $1,549 | $118,575 | $698,272 |
| American Sheep Industry Association | $18,965 | $17,810 | $40,697 | $13,281 | | | | $51,920 | $142,674 |
| American Soybean Association | $198,650 | $5,886,607 | $1,601,550 | $982,938 | $98,134 | | $1,079,709 | $2,255,243 | $12,102,831 |
| Cotton Council International | $677,930 | | $636,407 | $191,539 | $71,012 | | | $223,112 | $1,800,000 |
| Leather Industries of America | $90,100 | | $586,067 | $30,240 | | $385,460 | | | $1,091,867 |
| Mohair Council of America | $75,359 | $495 | $10,040 | $1,950 | | | | | $87,845 |
| National Cottonseed Products Association | | | $47,855 | | | | $35,701 | $26,578 | $110,134 |
| National Dry Bean Council | $121,880 | | $4,909 | | | | | | $126,789 |
| National Hay Association | $41,500 | | $29,150 | | | | $24,100 | $2,000 | $96,750 |
| National Renderers Association | $146,191 | | $73,803 | $71,300 | $7,179 | $15,316 | $374,672 | $12,708 | $701,169 |
| National Sunflower Association | $51,977 | $15,300 | $4,136 | $20,269 | $1,069 | | $306,864 | $979 | $400,594 |
| North American Millers Association | $120,303 | | | $34,277 | $4,464 | | | | $159,044 |
| U.S. Dairy Export Council | $413,932 | | $64,397 | $181,090 | $13,652 | $86,509 | $354,262 | | $1,113,842 |
| U.S. Grains Council | $2,065,192 | | $1,800,871 | $398,300 | $184,568 | | $2,050,398 | | $6,499,329 |
| U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association | $111,075 | | $40,686 | | | $22,000 | | | $173,761 |
| U.S. Livestock Genetics | | $45,739 | $801,746 | | $12,518 | $21,666 | $54,309 | $26,962 | $962,940 |
| U.S. Meat Export Federation | $1,474,362 | | $60,301 | $303,754 | | | $466,660 | | $2,305,075 |
| U.S. Wheat Associates | $2,576,678 | | $545,193 | $1,197,069 | $82,392 | | $2,142,256 | $988,361 | $7,531,949 |
| USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council | $60,830 | | $14,935 | $33,984 | | | $79,602 | | $189,351 |
| USA Poultry and Egg Export Council | $219,137 | | | $498,595 | | | $90,555 | $632,460 | $1,440,747 |
| USA Rice Federation | $304,316 | $23,650 | $275,270 | $34,770 | $4,137 | $53,004 | $1,809 | $339,594 | $1,036,550 |
| Grand Total | $10,214,697 | $6,052,670 | $6,903,076 | $4,430,564 | $503,863 | $602,744 | $8,623,406 | $4,863,177 | $42,194,197 |

**FMD and MAP Participant Contributions**
**FY2001**

| Cooperator Name | 2001 FMD Contribution | 2001 MAP Contribution (Estimated) |
|---|---|---|
| American Forest & Paper Association | $2,268,811 | $4,207,412 |
| American Peanut Council | $1,153,873 | $1,084,292 |
| American Seed Trade Association | $698,272 | $11,377 |
| American Sheep Industry Association | $142,674 | $360,680 |
| American Soybean Association | $12,102,831 | $3,763,424 |
| Cotton Council International | $1,800,000 | $11,340,141 |
| Leather Industries of America | $1,091,867 | N/A |
| Mohair Council of America | $87,845 | $63,743 |
| National Cottonseed Products Association | $110,134 | N/A |
| National Dry Bean Council | $126,789 | $270,108 |
| National Hay Association | $96,750 | N/A |
| National Renderers Association | $701,169 | $151,783 |
| National Sunflower Association | $400,594 | $486,272 |
| North American Millers Association | $159,044 | N/A |
| U.S. Dairy Export Council | $1,113,842 | $2,725,000 |
| U.S. Grains Council | $6,499,329 | $1,279,408 |
| U.S. Hide, Skin and Leather Association | $173,761 | N/A |
| U.S. Livestock Genetics | $962,940 | $1,118,750 |
| U.S. Meat Export Federation | $2,305,075 | $10,002,994 |
| U.S. Wheat Associates | $7,531,949 | $2,550,000 |
| USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council | $189,351 | $228,236 |
| USA Poultry and Egg Export Council | $1,440,747 | $1,178,113 |
| USA Rice Federation | $1,036,550 | $1,666,667 |
| **Totals** | **$42,194,197** | **$42,488,400** |

REIMBURSEMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe the program under which the Department reimburses the Department of State for certain expenses overseas and update the table that appears in last year's hearing record.

Response: FAS, as well as other foreign affairs agencies, rely on the Department of State to provide in-country administrative support services including such functions as fiscal, personnel, building maintenance, motor pool, and security. Agencies receiving these services reimburse State through the International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) program.

FAS COST SUMMARY
REIMBURSEMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT
($000)

| FISCAL YEAR | |
|---|---|
| 2001 Actual | $10,258 |
| 2002 Estimate | $11,258 |
| 2003 Estimate | $11,258 |

FAS BUYOUTS

Mr. Bonilla: Did FAS exercise any buyout authority in FY 2001?

Response: FAS did not exercise any buyout authority in FY 2001.

FOOD SECURITY COMMODITY RESERVE

Mr. Bonilla: Was there any activity involving the Food Security Commodity Reserve in fiscal year 2001 and fiscal year 2002 to date?

Response: No commodities were released from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (formerly the Food Security Commodity Reserve) in fiscal year 2001. No commodities have been released in fiscal year 2002 to date.

COUNTRIES GRADUATING FROM FOOD AID PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: Have any countries graduated from food aid to GSM programs in the last 12 months?

Response: The best example of this movement is Russia. After the financial crisis of August 1998, Russia was the recipient of large food assistance donations under a variety of programs. Since FY 1999, Russia received successively smaller donations and in FY 2002 food assistance is being phased out. In turn, the GSM program, which was suspended because of the systemic collapse of the Russian banking sector, has been reinitiated and sales of U.S. agricultural products under both the GSM-102 and Supplier Credit Guarantee Program are being registered.

EUROPEAN UNION BAN

Mr. Bonilla: Regarding the European Union ban on imported animals treated with hormones, does the Department expect that American beef exporters will ever be allowed into the EU market?

Response: The United States currently has a small import quota for meat not treated with growth promoting hormones. This quota is too small for an economically viable hormone-free beef trade to be established. As part of the resolution of the long running hormone case, the United States is negotiating with the European Commission for an increase in this quota level. As the EU hormone ban was always meant to protect the EU beef industry and they are still dealing with the "mad-cow" crisis, greater market access for U.S. beef will be an uphill battle.

CHINA WTO ACCESSION

Mr. Bonilla: Has China's accession to the WTO affected U.S. agricultural imports and exports?

Response: China's entry into the WTO dramatically cut import barriers imposed on American agricultural products. U.S. agricultural exports are forecast to increase dramatically as a result of this Agreement. Some of these barriers were already removed in the course of the negotiations. U.S. agricultural exports to China for calendar year 2001 were up by 14 percent, or $235 million, to $1.95 billion. China ranks as number seven in the U.S. top markets for agricultural exports, after Japan, Canada, Mexico, the European Union, Korea, and Taiwan. The largest single item in the U.S. sales picture for China was soybeans, which were up 4 percent in volume to 5.5 MMT, valued at over $1.0 billion. The second largest item was hides and skins (which are often further processed for re-export as shoes and coats), valued at about $400 million. Total U.S. livestock and red meat products sales to China were up 55 percent to $501 million. U.S. horticultural products were up 40 percent in value to $161 million. These figures are based on U.S. Census data for direct sales to China and do not include products that are transshipped through Hong Kong on to China. An estimated 50 percent of China's important imports of U.S. poultry meat, pistachios, almonds, oranges, apples, grapes, and frozen french fries still come in via Hong Kong. This trade channel is gradually changing in favor of direct trade now that China is a WTO member and has significantly reduced import tariffs. According to new data from USDA's Economic Research Service, U.S. agricultural exports to China are forecast to increase by $0.9 billion annually over the next 9 years to 2010. China officially joined the WTO on December 11, 2001, so new trade data showing an immediate pattern is not yet available.

P.L. 480 TITLE I LOCAL CURRENCY

Mr. Bonilla: How much of your Title I sales in fiscal years 2001 and 2002 was for local currency and what do you expect in FY 2003?

Response: USDA did not approve any local currency sales under Title I in 2001 or 2002. All concessional sales in FY 2003 will be denominated in dollars as well.

MARKET ACCESS COMPLIANCE

Mr. Bonilla: How much do you estimate USDA will spend on market compliance in FY 2002?

Response: While I cannot speak for other USDA agencies, FAS will spend approximately $3.3 million in staff time associated with market access compliance efforts during FY 2002.

FACILITY GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Are you forecasting any activities in the Facility Guarantee Program (FGP) for FY 2002 and FY 2003?

Response: The level of FGP activity depends upon proposals submitted to the Foreign Agricultural Service as well as the outcome of the proposal review process. However, the CCC baseline budget estimates project program activity of $60 million in both FY 2002 and FY 2003.

BILL EMERSON HUMANITARIAN TRUST

Mr. Bonilla: What commodities were released from the Food Security Commodity Reserve/Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust in FY 2001? What activities do you forecast for FY 2002 and FY 2003?

Response: No commodities were released from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust in fiscal year 2001. At the present time, we have no plans to release commodities from the Reserve in fiscal year 2002. The

Administration's Management Review of U.S. foreign food aid activities has confirmed that the Trust is available for use, in future years when there is a need for emergency food aid and funds are not available to meet the needs through Title II.

Mr. Bonilla: What commodities make up the current supply in the Food Security Commodity Reserve/Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust?

Response: There are currently 2.5 million metric tons of wheat in the Trust. However, the law provides substantial flexibility to exchange wheat for other commodities in order to meet specific food needs.

EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: Of the $5.5 billion available for the export credit guarantee programs how much do you actually expect to use in fiscal 2002?

Response: The President's Budget assumes that $3.9 billion of guarantees under the export credit guarantee programs will be issued for all of fiscal year 2002. As of March 1, 2002, exporter applications received under these programs totaled $1.5 billion. This is approximately $270 million ahead of last year's pace.

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record concerning the use of funds in the past 5 years.

Response: [The information follows:]

| Fiscal Year | Announced Allocations (mil. $) | Export Applications Received (mil. $) |
|---|---|---|
| 1997 | 4,439 | 2,876 |
| 1998 | 6,396 | 4,037 |
| 1999 | 5,859 | 3,045 |
| 2000 | 5,429 | 3,082 |
| 2001 | 5,762 | 3,227 |

FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of all countries where the FAS or attaches have foreign currency accounts and the current dollar value of each account.

Response: FAS has foreign currency accounts in the following countries. The balances listed are in U.S. dollar equivalents.

FAS Foreign Currency Accounts

| Country | Balance US$ equiv. |
|---|---|
| Costa Rica | $1,079,604 |
| Dominican Republic | 5,349,094 |
| Guatemala | 77,867 |
| Jamaica | 723,772 |
| Morocco | 1,131,630 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,629,690 |
| Tunisia | 7,445,336 |
| TOTALS | $17,436,993 |

Mr. Bonilla: For what purposes are you using these funds now? Please cite the authority in law that permits use of these currencies.

Response: The Section 108 program foreign currencies are used for activities that are intended to result in the development, maintenance, and expansion of long-term export markets for U.S. agricultural products and foster and encourage the development of private enterprise institutions and infrastructure in developing countries.

Section 416 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1736g.3) authorizes the Secretary to use local currencies, generated under pre-1990 Title I agreements, for market development and agricultural technical assistance activities. "Section 108" refers to section 108 of P.L. 480 as added by section 1111(h) of the Food Security Act of 1985, P.L. 99-198.

SHIPPING OF P.L. 480 TITLE I COMMODITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Were you able to carry into fiscal years 2001 and 2002 P.L. 480, Title I program, the policy of requiring Title I recipient countries to arrange and pay for shipping commodities after discharge?

Response: Yes, in fiscal years 2001 and 2002, CCC was able to continue the policy of requiring Title I recipient countries to arrange and pay for shipping commodities after discharge.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM P.L. 480 TITLE II TO TITLE III

Mr. Bonilla: Under current law, the USDA may transfer up to 15 percent of P.L. 480 – Title II funds to Title III. Has the USDA transferred any funds from Title II to Title III in fiscal year 2002? If so, how much?

Response: No funds have been transferred from Title II to Title III in fiscal year 2002.

GLOBAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Mr. Bonilla: What is the status of the Global Food for Education (GFE) pilot program? Who is participating in that program?

Response: Since the July 23, 2000, Presidential commitment of $300 million was announced, 45 out of 49 agreements covering 38 countries have been signed. The remaining four agreements should be completed in late spring 2002 and the programs should be operational by the fall.

For those agreements already in place, much progress has been made. To date, more than 485,000 metric tons of commodities have been programmed and over 350,000 metric tons have been shipped. Because of the difference in agreement signing dates, the programs are distributing these commodities over different periods of time. The earliest distribution of food to children began in September 2001 and the latest programs will continue until June 2003.

Our monitoring and evaluation efforts are in full implementation. The GFE monitors and/or USDA staff have visited 23 PVO projects, the one government implemented program and a few WFP projects. The initial feedback is very encouraging. Locally hired monitors have begun collecting quantitative data on attendance, enrollment and performance data; and focus groups will begin over the next month. These focus groups are being conducted to obtain qualitative data on the projects. A database has been developed to capture all of this data for analysis as well as to generate reports on the GFE program. The first report on the GFE program is expected out in July 2002.

Additional steps are being taken by USDA to utilize all of the $300 million commitment. Due to cost savings from initially high estimates of commodity and freight, USDA has realized that $68 million remains

unutilized. USDA has prepared a proposal to utilize most of the remaining funds. The proposal will allow more adequate evaluation of the program, ensure that projects which had an early start or are scheduled to end in the middle of a school year will not see a potential break in programming, and, in a few instances, extend the feeding to cover additional regions and children.

The participants under the GFE program are listed below:

The Government of the Dominican Republic
ACDI/VOCA
Adventist for Development and Relief (ADRA)
Cooperative Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
Counterpart International (CPI)
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD)
Land O'Lakes
Mercy Corp International (MCI)
Mercy USA
Project Concern International (PCI)
Save The Children (STC)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Share International

SECTION 416(b) COMMODITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table for the record showing the level of 416(b) activity for each of 1997-2002. Please provide a breakdown by commodity.

Response: [The information follows:]

FY 1997 - FY 2002
SECTION 416(b) FOREIGN DONATION PROGRAM
METRIC TONS

| Year | NFDM/ WDM 1/ | Bulgur | Wheat/ Flour 2/ | Corn/CSB/ Commeal 3/ | Rice | Soybeans | Soyoil | Soymeal | Pulses | Un-Designated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1997 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1998 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1999 | 22,670 | 67,670 | 5,144,090 | 274,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,508,670 |
| FY 2000 | 26,120 | 20,500 | 2,571,190 | 216,140 | 141,240 | -- | 39,400 | 130,500 | -- | -- | 3,145,090 |
| FY 2001 | 15,370 | 23,710 | 1,867,550 | 518,210 | 64,420 | 178,930 | 255,470 | 115,070 | -- | -- | 3,038,730 |
| FY 2002 4/ | 6,860 | 1,810 | 933,370 | 162,510 | 60,290 | 67,400 | 161,530 | 22,000 | -- | -- | 1,415,770 |
| TOTAL | 64,160 | 111,880 | 9,582,830 | 1,008,590 | 205,660 | 178,930 | 294,870 | 245,570 | -- | -- | 13,108,260 |

FY 1997 - FY 2002
SECTION 416(b) FOREIGN DONATION PROGRAM
WORLD MARKET VALUE
THOUSAND DOLLARS

| Year | NFDM WDM 1/ | Bulgur | Wheat/ Flour 2/ | Corn/CSB/ Commeal 3/ | Rice | Soybeans | Soyoil | Soymeal | Pulses | Un-Designated | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY 1997 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1998 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FY 1999 | 51,385 | 15,501 | 696,785 | 29,973 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 793,644 |
| FY 2000 | 59,197 | 3,690 | 331,322 | 27,968 | 31,073 | -- | 24,372 | 23,881 | -- | -- | 501,503 |
| FY 2001 | 30,494 | 4,552 | 275,818 | 73,523 | 14,172 | 31,492 | 177,039 | 22,899 | -- | -- | 629,989 |
| FY 2002 4/ | 13610 | 347 | 136391 | 23796 | 13264 | 12321 | 99239 | 4378 | -- | -- | 303,346 |
| TOTAL | 141,076 | 23,743 | 1,303,925 | 131,464 | 45,245 | 31,492 | 201,411 | 46,780 | -- | -- | 2,228,482 |

1/ NFDM is nonfat dry milk. WDM is whole dry milk.
2/Includes wheat soy blend.
2/ CSB is corn soy blend.
3/ FY 2002 quantities and values reflect approvals as of March 21, 2002.

GLOBAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Mr. Bonilla: Public Law 107-20, the fiscal year 2001 supplemental appropriations act, provided the Secretary with the authority to make available up to $22,949,000 of financial assistance for internal transportation, storage, and handling expenses, and for any appropriate administrative expenses for cooperating sponsors in fiscal years 2001 and 2002 under the Global Food for Education Initiative. Has the Secretary used this authority? How has the Secretary used this authority? If these funds have been provided, please tell the Committee how much of the funding has gone for each of the activities, i.e., internal transportation, storage, etc.? If this authority has not been used to date, does the Secretary plan to use this authority at all?

Response: Of the total $22.9 million made available, about $5 million was allocated to assist the private voluntary organizations (PVOs) with their administrative expenses in fiscal year 2001. Another $3.8 million could be used in fiscal year 2002 if the USDA proposal for additional programming moves forward.

The primary reason that the full $22.9 million was not used was due to timing. Originally, the decision was made not to allocate CCC funds for the administrative expenses of the PVOs. To compensate, the agreements were modified to provide additional commodities so they could be monetized, with the administrative expenses being paid from the proceeds. The supplemental appropriations bill was approved after many of those agreements were already signed.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Mr. Bonilla: What key role did FAS play "in the successful launch of negotiations in November 2001 to further liberalize global agricultural trade under the World Trade Organization?"

Response: The Foreign Agricultural Service is the lead USDA agency responsible for trade negotiations. The objective of FAS is to ensure that U.S. agricultural interests are represented in international arenas. One of the reasons Doha was such a success both for agriculture and the broader agenda was because of the efforts of FAS officials prior to Doha. FAS officials held numerous meetings with WTO Members and the WTO Secretariat to set the stage for Doha, providing guidance and working with countries to reach a consensus on further agricultural trade reform. In Washington, FAS coordinated efforts with the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to develop a solid strategy, outlining a clear objective for the negotiations in agriculture at Doha. Because of FAS' efforts, the adoption of language on agriculture in Doha was smooth and noncontroversial. In addition, FAS officials were successful in heading off attempts to disguise protectionism in the forms of Geographical Indications and Trade and Environment.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY AGREEMENT FOR RICE

Mr. Bonilla: The fiscal year 2003 appropriations language proposes to delete a provision related to the international activity agreement for rice. The justification for the proposed deletion indicates that the language unnecessarily restricts program administration, which is detrimental to achieving program objectives. How does this provision restrict program administration? When was the international activity agreement for rice completed for fiscal year 2002? When do you expect to have the international activity agreement for rice completed for fiscal year 2003? Please provide a three-year table for each of fiscal years 2001-2003 the MAP/FMD allocations to each of the rice trade associations and the date that the allocations were made.

Response: In our view, the provision to withhold salaries unless an applicable agreement between two organizations from one industry is in place restricts program administration in several ways.

In the first place, the two organizations may not agree on substantive issues wholly unrelated to foreign market development efforts and thus may in effect delay necessary, appropriate, and strategic market development efforts that are in the best interests of the United States, and the affected industry.

Secondly, the provision pressures FAS to ignore the established criteria of allocating funds to industry organizations with the broadest possible representation. While this not only compromises the objectivity of the allocation process, it could also encourage some organizations or entities within other national commodity organizations to seek similar treatment, potentially causing fragmentation of programming efforts, funds, and effectiveness. FAS is concerned that proliferation of such arrangements would seriously undermine the programs' overall effectiveness and U.S. export success, as industry promotion efforts became more and more parochial and less strategic.

In the case of rice, for example, earmarking funds for two organizations through an industry agreement has inevitably resulted in both rice trade organizations carrying out somewhat parallel overseas market development activities in several countries. Furthermore, the lack of unity in the rice industry has led to diminished representation on issues of importance to the rice industry, both in the U.S. and overseas.

For the current year's UES allocation (UES 2001) - MAP 2001 and FMD 2002 - the international activity agreement was completed September 6, 2001, approximately one month after the beginning of both rice industries' MAP programming year, and one month before the FMD programming year.

For the current UES allocation (UES 2002) - MAP 2002 and FMD 2003 - we have just received the application for market development funds and we do not expect to announce allocations until around the first week in June. While we cannot predict the dynamics between the two rice associations, if things proceed as they did last year, we would expect that the international activity agreement would be signed within a few months of the allocation announcement, or about the same time as last year. The dates and amounts of MAP 1999-2001/FMD 2000-2002 allocations [does not include EMO, 108, QSP allocations for the U.S. Rice Producers Association (USRPA)] are as follows:

US Rice Producers Association: (USRPA did not use FMD for the years listed below)
2001 MAP - $163,000 - Sept 12, 2001
2000 MAP - $170,000 - Mar 13, 2001
1999 MAP - $170,000 - May 20, 2000

USA Rice Federation:
2001 MAP - $2,394,619 - Sept 12, 2001 (less $163,000 earmarked for USRPA)

2000 MAP - $1,258,943 - Mar 13, 2001 (less $170,000 earmarked for USARPA)
2000 MAP- $1,408,943 - Aug 28, 2000 (earmarked to countries with no overlap)

1999 MAP - $300,000 - May 20, 2000 (less $170,000 earmarked for USRPA)
1999 MAP - $2,647,656 - July 29, 1999 (earmarked to countries no overlap with USRPA)

2002 FMD - $1,649,220 - Oct 1, 2001
2001 FMD - $1,687,806 - Oct 1, 2000
2000 FMD - $1,739,535 - Oct 1, 1999

COMPUTER SYSTEM FAILURES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide for the record a specific description of the series of computer-related crises that have threatened to cripple agency operations and communications. If these issues occurred over the last year, why is it imperative that they are addressed in the fiscal year 2003 budget request? Are there CCC funds available to the Secretary to address these kinds of issues?

Response: We averaged one moderate to serious system failure per week for the last several months before some new hardware was deployed. However, we continue to suffer periodic failures among systems that remain to be renovated using FY 2003 funds, and the threat of new catastrophes has not been completely eliminated. For example, the network's main telecommunications switch is 6 years old, well beyond its expected life span. It is a

single point of failure, and if it fails, the agency's entire network will shut down until it can be replaced. Even if replaced under emergency procurement provisions, this would take a minimum of 2 weeks during which FAS would effectively be closed for business. The obsolete tape backup system is only about 75% effective, meaning FAS risks losing 25% of its data, files, and electronic records if they have to be restored from tape (we have already had some bad experiences with small-scale file restorations.) FAS lacks the capability to back up 20 years of satellite imagery data valued at $30 million, and is thus at risk of losing irreplaceable and very expensive data. Inadequate bandwidth between Washington and our overseas posts results in transmission delays of up to 5 days, even of high-priority messages. It is imperative that these and other problems for which prior-year funding was inadequate be addressed in fiscal 2003 and beyond. CCC funds are not available to address these issues due to a combination of statutory limits on information technology spending out of CCC funds, and legal restrictions on acquisition of computer hardware with CCC funds. A listing of recent system failures will be provided for the record.
[The information follows:]

RECENT SYSTEM FAILURES

- April 2001, a power transformer in the south end of the CCC Computer Facility blew up. For the next week the FAS web presence was limited to 12 hours per day between 5 a.m. and 5 p.m., the only times PEPCO could reliably provide clean electricity. This meant we were unable to serve our overseas clientele, particularly in Asia, as the hours the web servers were shut off corresponded to working hours there. Running outside those hours resulted in catastrophic crashes of the web servers. During this time various computers relying on uncleaned electrical power blew up their own power supplies, and had hard drives, memory chips, and disk drive controller cards destroyed by power surges.

- The International Cooperation and Development file server crashed several times in 2001 due to age and insufficient disk drive capacity. This server had to be rebuilt several times by network technicians pulling "all-nighters." In one instance the server was down for an entire week, crippling an entire program area's operations.

- The NIMDA virus struck in December, bringing the FAS network to a halt for three days since the network operating system, Banyan VINES, is no longer supported by anti-virus programs. This obsolete network operating system, which is no longer supported by its vendor, continues to be used in our overseas posts, which will not have their equipment replaced until the end of this calendar year.

- The e-mail package used through 2001 in Washington, and still in use overseas, is no longer supported by its vendor. It is not Year 2000 compliant, cannot handle long file names, and causes system crashes if opened at the same time as the standard calendar management program.

- In January and February 2001, the Multilateral Trade Negotiation Division was unable to operate a tariff database using then-current FAS technology. The database was too large for our computer hardware to handle. We had to provide two standalone PCs, not connected to the network, which could handle a database of that size.

- The network fax capability failed due to age of the equipment in 2001, and we had to provide standalone PCs to AgExport Services Division as an interim broadcast fax solution until a new network could be deployed. All other divisions simply went without.

- The remote access system for mobile users and telecommuters failed completely in December 2001. The equipment was seven years old and beyond its expected life span. The system could not be repaired as the vendor had gone out of business two years before. A replacement technology was procured on an emergency basis but telecommuting, a Congressional and Administration priority, was essentially halted until March 2002 when a replacement system went on line.

- The network's Internet gateway failed in 2001 due to system overload, shutting down all e-mail between FAS and the outside world for several days. The gateway software was designed for Internet traffic loads of the mid-1990's, and by 2001 was overwhelmed. When we contacted the vendor for an updated version of

his gateway software that would run on a faster computer, he gave it to us for free since the technology is now considered obsolete.

- Our budget-forced dependence on unreliable, low-bandwidth telecommunications between Washington and overseas results in inability to communicate by e-mail or otherwise transmit reports from overseas to Washington an average of 10% of the time, and up to 50% of the time in some posts (e.g., Sofia.) The low bandwidth and unreliable connections result in delays in transmission between Washington and overseas of up to two days and in some extreme cases five days. We currently average 12.2Kbps bandwidth between Washington and overseas with about 90% reliability. The industry standard is minimum 64Kbps with 99% uptime.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION REIMBURSEMENTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide for the record a copy of the $45 million budget request to offset the elimination of Maritime Administration reimbursements.

Response: The 2003 budget request for P.L. 480 programs includes $45 million needed to offset the elimination of Maritime Administration reimbursements. The budget proposes to eliminate these reimbursements and fund the full costs of cargo preference through the food aid program themselves. A legislative proposal to provide the necessary authorization is under development and will be forwarded to Congress in the near future.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe what market conditions would precipitate a large-scale use of the Export Enhancement Program.

Response: We have not used EEP because our assessment has been that world market conditions have not warranted its use and little export "additionality" would be achieved. The circumstances under which we might resume use of the program would include (1) a change in market conditions such that use of the program would lead to a significant increase in U.S. exports or domestic prices; (2) a significant increase in our competitors' use of unfair export practices; or (3) instances where we might determine that there is a significant trade policy or market development benefit to be gained from strategic use of the program.

FAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Bonilla: It appears that FAS will have to use a combination of Diplomatic Telecommunications Service and commercial bandwidth for program operations. What is the fiscal year 2003 cost for this item and what is FAS spending in fiscal year 2002?

Response: We have identified this approach as the most cost-effective alternative. The increase in fiscal year 2003 cost for all agency telecommunications is projected to total $2,049,000 if we expand from narrowband to broadband and move to a combination of Diplomatic Telecommunications Service and commercial bandwidth. Since the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service intends to impose a minimum increment of 64 kilobits per second for billing purposes effective next October 1, we estimate our fiscal year 2003 telecommunications bill from State Department alone would jump to over $3.2 million (i.e., nearly 50% higher than if we move to a mix of DTS and commercial service providers where possible.) Beginning in fiscal year 2004, based on preliminary information we have received from the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office, that cost will increase yet again, perhaps by as much as 300 percent.

In fiscal year 2002, FAS will spend about $450,000 on telecommunications.

GSA RENT

Mr. Bonilla: Is the proposed transfer to FAS from the Department-wide GSA rent account sufficient to cover your GSA rent costs?

Response: The GSA rent estimates were developed by Departmental Administrative staff and presumably are reasonably accurate. However, because GSA rent costs have been centrally funded for the past 20 years, FAS has some concerns about out-year exposure in the event that Departmental space allocation records are modified.

QUALITY SAMPLES PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Does private industry contribute to the Quality Samples Program? How much? Is the QSP an example of something that could be done solely by the private sector?

Response: Quality Samples Program funds can only be used to reimburse the cost of the samples and the cost of transporting the samples to the point of entry in the destination country. All technical assistance costs, transportation costs within the destination country, and incidental costs are ineligible for QSP reimbursement and must be paid for by other sources, including industry contributions.

In most cases, QSP participants are non-profit trade associations that do not own agricultural products. Thus, to conduct these types of projects that accrue industry-wide benefits, such organizations would either have to purchase samples or depend on individual companies to donate samples, as well as bear the costs of shipping the product. Although the private sector could carry out this type of program on its own, most non-profit industry organizations have not done so. The Quality Samples Program is a good example where federal funds are supplementing, not supplanting, private sector funds.

AZORES COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION GROUP

Mr. Bonilla: Has the FAS been involved in assisting the U.S. Government's treaty obligations to the Government of Portugal through the Azores Collaborative Research and Education Group as outlined in House Report 107-116?

Response: Under the *1995 Agreement on Cooperation and Defense between Portugal and the United States*, USDA and the Department of Defense (DOD) have worked with U.S. and Azorean counterparts to identify and implement cooperative activities of mutual interest. As a direct result, both government and non-governmental participants from the U.S. have committed resources to technical cooperation with Portugal. FAS has not done any work in this area for the past two years.

FAS PRESENCE IN UKRAINE

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe for the Committee your ongoing efforts to increase FAS presence in Ukraine. How much is FAS spending on these efforts?

Response: We will provide a table displaying staffing changes in the Ukraine as well as the Balkans for the record.

[The information follows:]

## COSTS OF STAFFING CHANGES, BALKANS AND UKRAINE
### FY 2001-2003

| | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| TDY American, Sofia, Bulgaria | $85,000 | N/A | N/A |
| Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Sofia, Bulgaria | $90,000 | $150,000 | $155,000 |
| FSN/PSC Ag. Specialist, Belgrade, Yugoslavia | $50,000 | $60,000 | $63,000 |
| American Officer, Belgrade, Yugoslavia | $125,000 | $150,000 | $155,000 |
| Additional FSN/PSC Staff, Belgrade, Yugoslavia | $35,000 | $40,000 | $42,000 |
| FSN/PSC Staff, Bosnia | $20,000 | $50,000 | $52,500 |
| FSN/PSC Staff, Croatia | $20,000 | $50,000 | $52,500 |
| American Officer, Kiev, Ukraine | $100,000 | $150,000 | $155,000 |
| Total | $525,000 | $650,000 | $675,000 |

RICE AND USDA EXPORT PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: House Report 107-116 included language to ensure that all forms of rice are fairly represented in all USDA food aid, export market development, export promotion, and other export related programs. How is USDA implementing this directive?

Response: For a number of years, USDA's export programs have been structured so that all forms of rice have had equal access to export opportunities.

Under the export credit guarantee programs, all forms of rice (rough, brown or milled) have always been eligible. As market conditions have led to growth in U.S. rough rice exports, the use of GSM and Supplier Credit Programs for rough rice have risen commensurately. While FAS' database does not compile use of the credit guarantee programs by type of rice, a cursory review of registrations indicates that the percentage of credit guarantees for rough rice versus total credit guarantees for rice is larger than the percentage of U.S. rough rice exports versus total U.S. exports. However, the high use of credit guarantees for rough rice is strictly a function of market conditions, as all types of rice have been and are eligible for coverage under USDA export credit guarantee programs.

Under the food-aid programs, it has been USDA's practice to program milled rice or even brown rice because it preserves the value added processing for our United States rice industry and its employees and has generally been needed and requested by recipients. However, there may be circumstances under which programming rough rice under food aid is more practical, e.g. to meet long-term market development goals, to respond to a foreign government request, or for logistical reasons. Therefore, USDA allows for the possibility of food aid programming of any type of rice. To make this even clearer, since FY 1999, food aid agreements for rice are signed without providing any further specifications (e.g. rough, brown, milled) to allow maximum flexibility. While rice food aid recipients can specify any type of rice, since FY 1999, only Jamaica has actually sought rough rice under our food aid programs.

Under the market development programs, the Department has always allowed for the promotion of all forms of rice. When rough rice exports began to develop commercially, the expenditures for promotion of rough rice by the sole rice association at that time grew considerably under FAS's primary export market development programs, the Market Access Program (MAP) and the Foreign Market Development Program (FMD). The expenditures for rough rice promotion were for extensive trade servicing and representation programs generally targeted towards the growing rough rice markets in Latin America. Promotion of milled and brown rice continued in Latin America and other markets, as market conditions warranted.

When market development funds were channeled to a second rice association, ostensibly to promote rough rice exports, overall expenditures for rough rice promotions were expanded as the first association maintained its rough rice promotion and the second association began new rough rice promotions. Since that time, however, the second association has expanded its promotion efforts to include promotion for brown and milled rice. Now, both rice groups are promoting all forms of rice with FAS market development funds, in some cases even in the same countries.

Under the Quality Samples Program, rough rice and brown rice were originally the only commodities eligible for inclusion in the program. One large project for rough rice for Missouri Baldo rice was completed under the program. Since then, milled rice (in limited amounts) has become eligible for QSP programming, but has not been requested for programming. Also, no further QSP projects for rough or brown rice have been programmed.

Industry associations have the opportunity to promote all forms of rice using other foreign market development programs, such as the Emerging Market Program and Section 108 Program. To date, the majority of funds requested and approved under these two programs have been used to promote rough rice or to complement FMD/MAP/QSP activities directed toward rough rice promotion.

Mr. Bonilla: Provide a table for the record for each of fiscal years 2000-2002 that shows the amount of rough, brown, and milled rice used in food aid, export market development, export promotion, and other export related programs.

Response: For market development and export promotion programs, USDA does not maintain expenditure data by type of rice promoted since funded program activities usually promote all types of American rice generically and simultaneously. Consequently, there is no way to accurately differentiate expenditures by type of rice.

For food aid programs, USDA allows for the possibility of programming any type of rice. While data on the type of rice shipped under food aid is available from individual shipping documents, USDA has not compiled the data in that form and to do so will require some time. However, since FY 1999, only Jamaica has actually sought rough rice under our food aid programs, so all other rice food shipments have been brown or milled rice.

USDA's database also does not compile use of the credit guarantee programs by type of rice. But as indicated, a cursory review of registrations indicates that the percentage of credit guarantees for rough rice versus total credit guarantees for rice is larger than the percentage of U.S. rough rice exports versus total U.S. exports. The high use of credit guarantees for rough rice is strictly a function of market conditions, as all types of rice have been and are eligible for coverage under USDA export credit guarantee programs.

## FAS INCREASE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Bonilla: The Foreign Agricultural Service is requesting a fiscal year 2003 appropriation of $139.8 million. This amount is a $9.4 million increase over the fiscal year 2002 appropriation of $130.4 million. Of the increase, $6 million is for information technology initiatives; $2.1 million is for pay; and $1.3 million is for other items.

I think this is significant because two-thirds of your requested increase is for information technology. Please tell the Committee what problems would be addressed if the funding request were approved and what would the Foreign Ag Service be able to accomplish with these information technology improvements?

Response: Of the $6 million for information technology, $2 million is for replacement of obsolete computer equipment and software, $2 million is for expansion of telecommunications bandwidth, and $2 million is for implementing electronic Government, which includes compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act.

We currently replace computer equipment every 5 to 6 years, when it is well past its useful life expectancy. This means our computer systems are unreliable for a significant portion of their life spans, resulting in unpredictable service outages. This in turn means that our customers and clients, including the public, members of Congress, and

policy-level Administration officials, cannot count on timely and accurate information, or on reliable provision of programs we are in many cases mandated by law to offer. The private sector replaces its computers every three years on average, as do the majority of other Federal agencies. The first $2 million will complete an overhaul of our agency computer network begun last year and put us on a cycle of regular, planned computer system maintenance that in turn will assure we can serve our customers in the manner Congress and the Administration intend.

The second $2 million will bring our telecommunications up to the standards of other Federal agencies. We currently communicate with our nearly 100 overseas posts primarily through bandwidth bought from the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service. This bandwidth is narrow, averaging shared 12.2 kilobits per second and most often limited to 9.6 kilobits per second. This bandwidth is shared with up to two other agencies at each overseas post, for an effective bandwidth at times of only 3.2 kilobits per second. To put this in perspective, the typical home Internet user in the United States uses a personal computer with a 56 kilobit per second connection. By expanding bandwidth, we will speed communications between our overseas posts and their clients both abroad and in the United States, eliminating costly delays in data and document transmission and improving customer service.

The third $2 million will be used to re-engineer business practices that in many cases have not been changed since the 1950s, and then to bring them into the electronic age. In particular we intend to make application for FAS programs available to American customers over the Internet around the clock, seven days a week, replacing processes that today are in some cases still completely handled on paper. This will improve delivery of services to Americans and also bring us into compliance with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act.

## RETALIATION AGAINST STEEL IMPORTS DECISION

Mr. Bonilla: To what extent should we be concerned that the decision to impose tariffs on steel imports will have an adverse impact on the United States in agricultural trade disputes? In your view, was this a significant factor in Russia's recent decision to ban U.S. poultry imports?

Response: Several countries have pursued consultations regarding the steel action under the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding. However, we are confident that no retaliatory action will be taken against the United States until the dispute settlement process is completed in approximately 18 – 24 months. While it appears no official retaliatory actions will take place, the steel decision may cloud relations between the United States and the affected countries, making resolution of disputes more complex. To our knowledge, no country has mentioned agriculture specifically in this debate. The Russian decision to ban U.S. poultry imports was taken before the President's decision on steel. The steel decision may dampen the atmosphere of cooperation between the United States and Russia, but we continue to work constructively with the Russians to resolve the issue.

## RUSSIAN POULTRY BAN

Mr. Bonilla: As you know Russia imposed an import ban on U.S. poultry for alleged food safety concerns. Can you tell us what those concerns are and are the concerns legitimate?

Response: A U.S. team was in Moscow for 2 weeks in March 2002 to seek reversal of the February 28 ban on U.S. poultry imports. The Russian veterinary service claims the ban reflects health concerns, and discussions are focusing on salmonella, FSIS certification issues, as well as other industry practices including use of antibiotics and anti-microbial rinses. Efforts to clarify the conditions under which the ban would be lifted continue. We do not believe the concerns are legitimate. USDA has over 7,000 inspectors verifying the safety of U.S. poultry meat consumed in the United States and shipped worldwide. Combined with the resources of other U.S. Government agencies at the Federal, State and local levels, we have the most extensive system of protection in the world.

Mr. Bonilla: How long do you expect the ban to last?

Response: The Russian veterinary service has stopped issuing import certificates for U.S. poultry. U.S. product that is accompanied by bills of lading that shows departure from U.S. ports before March 10 will be accorded entry into Russia. A U.S. team was in Moscow for two weeks in March and met exhaustively with their

Russian counterparts to clarify the conditions under which the ban would be lifted. At this time, it is not clear when the ban will be lifted.

Mr. Bonilla: Can you tell the Committee specifically what FAS is doing to address the ban?

Response: A U.S. team made up of officials from FAS, FSIS, APHIS, FDA, and USTR, was in Moscow for two weeks in March to seek reversal of the ban on U.S. poultry imports. They met exhaustively with their Russian counterparts to clarify the conditions under which the ban would be lifted. On the Washington side, FAS was in constant contact with the various agencies involved to ensure that the negotiating team was receiving the information and counsel it needed to continue the technical dialogue. FAS was in contact with poultry industry representatives to communicate the status of the talks, including areas of disagreement, and help shape strategies and negotiating options. We have been in constant contact with USTR and the Department of State in order to ensure coordination of broader USG activities involving this issue.

Mr. Bonilla: What percentage of U.S. poultry goes to Russia and what is the estimated value of these lost exports due to this current ban?

Response: The ban is extremely disruptive for U.S. exporters. The Russian market accounts for roughly 50 percent of total U.S. poultry exports and is our number one export item to Russia ($630 million in 2001 or 20 percent of total U.S. exports). The impact on U.S. poultry producers is significant and affects 38 of 50 states. Following the import ban, U.S. chicken leg quarter prices have fallen from 19-20 cents/lb to 13-14 cents/lb. On an annual basis, this price decline represents $750 million in revenue losses for the U.S. poultry industry.

## GLOBAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Mr. Bonilla: Is it correct that the budget assumes no funding from any source of funds for the Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI) for fiscal year 2003? Provide for the record a complete funding history for the Global Food for Education Initiative.

Response: With respect to 2003, the Administration has stated that a decision will be made on whether to continue the GFEI once the results of the pilot program have been evaluated. Accordingly, specific funding to continue the GFEI is not included in the 2003 budget.

The GFEI pilot program was authorized at a total cost of $300 million. Total planned programming under the fiscal year 2001 GFEI program was approximately $296 million. Actual costs are now estimated at approximately $228 million. Of this amount, about $40 million in programming was carried over into fiscal year 2002. In addition, FAS has developed a proposal for additional GFEI programming, valued at about $65 million (including commodity costs), which represents the approximate amount remaining under the $300 million GFEI pilot.

## BIOTECHNOLOGY APPROVAL REGIMES

Mr. Bonilla: What tools do you use to assure that foreign biotechnology approval regimes are transparent, timely, predictable, and science-based?

Response: The WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement and the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement are the most useful tools we have to help to ensure that foreign biotechnology approval regimes are transparent, timely, predictable, and science-based.

Under these Agreements, a WTO member country is obligated to notify other members when it intends to enact a regulation that may affect trade. Member countries then have an opportunity to provide comments on the regulation. If any aspect of the regulation does not appear to be science-based, creates an unnecessary barrier to trade, or creates differential treatment for domestic and imported products; other countries may make their concerns known through their official comments. If an exporting country believes an importing country is enacting an

unjustified SPS or TBT measure, it can raise the issue in the WTO SPS or TBT Committees. If the exporting country believes no results have been achieved in this venue, it may use the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO.

Mr. Bonilla: For a case in point, China seems to have done a quick reversal of its position on bio-engineered soybeans. How did that come about? Was that a matter of China facing up to a supply crunch, or was it more complicated than that?

Response: China is a net importer of soybeans and is the fourth largest spender in biotechnology research and development in the world. On January 5, 2002, China published implementing regulations for its May 2001 decree on certification and labeling for the imports of agricultural biotechnology products. As with the initial decree, we have expressed our concern to China that these implementing regulations will cause unnecessary disruptions in trade. We have urged China to institute a smooth transitional implementation process to reassure the market place and to ensure that trade will not be halted on March 20, 2002, when the implementing regulations are supposed to go into effect.

The United States sent a USDA-led interagency team to China February 4-8 to discuss and clarify the biotechnology regulations and product approval steps and to seek a solution to allow trade to continue unimpeded. The team expressed strong U.S. concerns about possible unjustifiable restrictions on trade resulting from the new regulations and China's failure to observe basic WTO principles. The team recommended less restrictive measures used in other countries that could be employed by China. They also sought advance authorization for the biotech varieties that have completed the regulatory process in the United States and have been used in China in the past.

President Bush raised U.S. concerns over China's biotech implementing regulations in his meetings with Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji during his visits to China February 21-22, but no immediate resolution to the problem was offered by the Chinese side. This was after the President's earlier meeting with President Jiang in October 2001 in Shanghai where assurances were received that trade would not be disrupted. Following up on the discussions between President Bush and President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji, Ambassador Alan Johnson, Chief U.S. Agricultural Negotiator, led a joint USTR, USDA and State team to China to meet with Chinese officials to seek a transitional implementing process and a framework for discussions regarding other elements of regulations to ensure that trade is not disrupted. As a result of the meetings, the United States and China reached a verbal agreement that would allow imports of agricultural biotechnology products that have completed the regulatory review process in the exporting country. The interim measure will expire on December 20, 2002.

According to the regulations, China would not accept cargoes after March 20 without a safety authorization issued by the Government of China. Procedures for applying for the safety authorization and for import approval were unclear and contradictory and could require 270 working days to complete. The new rules also would require labeling for all biotech products. Since China did not set up a procedure for U.S. exporters to apply for product authorizations, the new biotech measures appeared likely to block U.S. exports of soybeans and corn as well as a number of processed products. There were also disturbing reports speculating that China was deliberately making use of standards barriers to regulate the rate of imports of agricultural products.

In marketing year 2000/01, China imported 13.2 million tons of soybeans, up 31 percent over the previous marketing year. Although China's rapidly growing crushing industry absorbed most of this increase, the Chinese government is concerned about increasing soybean stocks and decreasing prices for domestically grown soybeans.

China accounts for over 20 percent of all U.S. soybean exports, representing approximately $ 1 billion. The pace of U.S. soybean shipments to China was rapid through January, but since mid-February, soybean shipments to China have virtually stopped, as this was the latest that shipments could leave the U.S. for arrival in China before March 20. So far this marketing year, the U.S. has exported 4.1 million tons of soybeans to China, compared to 4.3 million tons at this point last year. However, this year's total soybean commitments to China as of March 7 are only 4.2 million tons, versus 5.5 million tons at this time last year.

Mr. Bonilla: How helpful or unhelpful is the Codex Alimentarius Commission in resolving questions regarding the safety of foods derived from biotechnology?

Response: The Codex Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology is working to develop guidelines for foods derived from biotechnology, with regard to risk analysis and food safety/nutrition assessment. At the most recent Task Force meeting (March 2002) in Yokohama, Japan, it was decided to move the draft guidelines to the last step in the Codex process. These draft guidelines are consistent with the U.S. approach to safety assessments. The Task Force is expected to complete its work in 2004. The resulting work of the Task Force will likely be very helpful in resolving questions of biotech food safety.

FOREIGN FOOD ASSISTANCE

Mr. Bonilla: Provide for the record a funding history of the exercise of Food for Progress and of section 416(b) authority that relied on the purchase of commodities by CCC for each of the last 10 years.

Response: [The information follows:]

**VALUE OF U.S. FOOD AID COMMODITIES PROGRAMMED**
**FY 1992 – 2001**
**($000's)**

| YEAR | SECTION 416(b) | FOOD FOR PROGRESS |
|---|---|---|
| 2001 | 629,989.58 | 107,110.84 |
| 2000 | 501,503.08 | 150,990.07 |
| 1999 | 793,644.06 | 306,859.61 |
| 1998 | 0.00 | 129,713.30 |
| 1997 | 0.00 | 79,064.21 |
| 1996 | 0.00 | 107,682.93 |
| 1995 | 7,487.04 | 172,970.08 |
| 1994 | 90,483.17 | 113,228.83 |
| 1993 | 364,944.22 | 923,432.11 |
| 1992 | 308,107.40 | 126,805.80 |

Source of the data is the Annual Food Aid Table for each year produced by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The 416(b) information includes World Food Program donations and the Global Food for Education. The Food for Progress information includes CCC purchased commodities under Title I funding as well as under regular Food for Progress funding.

Mr. Bonilla: In addition, provide for the record tabular information regarding the commodities distributed and the recipient countries, by year, for each of the last 10 years.

Response: [The information follows:]

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PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID, FY 1992
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | World Food Program | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | -- | 33.98 | 8,955.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.98 | 10,915.00 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,407.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,407.80 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | 4.37 | 577.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 | 577.40 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 30.39 | 5,737.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.39 | 5,737.40 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 14.21 | 1,880.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.21 | 1,880.80 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 2.37 | 684.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 684.40 |
| Comoro Islands | -- | -- | 0.78 | 317.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 317.80 |
| Congo | 14.45 | 4,989.94 | 0.81 | 307.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.26 | 5,297.64 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 36.01 | 9,999.95 | 1.50 | 553.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.51 | 10,553.45 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 293.43 | 52,080.10 | 34.67 | 10,840.80 | 15.00 | 1,380.00 | 2.00 | 3,709.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 345.10 | 68,009.90 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 8.09 | 2,777.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.09 | 2,777.90 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 38.87 | 6,866.60 | 20.59 | 5,687.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.47 | 12,553.90 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 2.15 | 790.00 | 20.42 | 5,519.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.57 | 6,309.60 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.55 | 531.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 531.30 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 25.30 | 5,799.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 4,361.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.80 | 10,151.40 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 8.11 | 2,038.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.11 | 2,528.30 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 89.33 | 35,361.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.33 | 35,361.80 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 6.92 | 2,613.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 2,499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.42 | 5,112.40 |
| Malawi | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238.00 | 23,324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 283.00 | 27,734.00 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 1.23 | 731.40 | 6.89 | 941.00 | 4.00 | 368.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.12 | 2,040.40 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.94 | 543.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.94 | 543.30 |
| Mauritius | -- | -- | 1.00 | 223.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 223.80 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 42.58 | 8,178.50 | 246.35 | 26,854.00 | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 488.93 | 54,632.50 |
| Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 17.89 | 2,034.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.89 | 2,034.50 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 2.19 | 672.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 672.50 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 3.12 | 286.90 | 44.68 | 13,927.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.80 | 14,214.30 |
| Sierra Leone | 25.89 | 6,999.73 | 12.19 | 3,316.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.07 | 10,316.23 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 56.88 | 20,019.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 5,760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.88 | 25,779.80 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 50.47 | 13,688.50 | -- | -- | 55.43 | 5,099.60 | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.90 | 20,628.10 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 |
| Togo | -- | -- | 13.62 | 3,225.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.62 | 3,225.00 |
| Tunisia | 93.20 | 14,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.20 | 14,999.99 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 4.04 | 3,186.60 | 6.00 | 2,109.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.04 | 5,296.40 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | 202.99 | 21,696.50 | 80.00 | 7,840.00 | 30.00 | 2,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332.99 | 34,436.50 |
| Zimbabwe | 330.90 | 39,999.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.00 | 10,284.00 | 95.00 | 9,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 533.90 | 59,593.48 |
| Totals ... | 500.45 | 76,989.09 | 841.63 | 192,819.90 | 582.60 | 87,576.40 | 262.43 | 24,971.60 | 760.50 | 77,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,947.60 | 460,149.99 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 95.00 | 13,300.00 | 300.95 | 43,170.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 395.95 | 56,470.20 |
| Bhutan | -- | -- | 1.46 | 349.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 349.90 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 |
| India | -- | -- | 149.80 | 83,520.70 | 47.25 | 22,214.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 297.05 | 105,734.70 |
| Indonesia | -- | -- | 13.90 | 3,986.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.90 | 3,986.50 |
| Iraq | -- | -- | 28.66 | 7,855.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.66 | 7,855.60 |
| Laos | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 14,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.25 | 14,998.50 |
| Philippines | 96.08 | 19,999.44 | 61.79 | 14,255.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.88 | 34,255.24 |
| Sri Lanka | 72.75 | 12,999.94 | -- | -- | 262.35 | 33,577.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 335.12 | 46,577.54 |
| Totals ... | 168.83 | 32,999.38 | 483.28 | 144,112.00 | 610.54 | 98,961.80 | -- | -- | 8.00 | 14,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,270.65 | 290,873.18 |
| **BALTIC STATES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 70.81 | 8,396.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 170.81 | 18,196.43 |
| Latvia | 57.76 | 7,999.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.76 | 17,799.89 |
| Lithuania | 44.53 | 8,799.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 144.53 | 18,599.99 |
| Totals ... | 173.11 | 25,196.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 29,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 473.11 | 54,596.31 |
| **EASTERN EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | 0.77 | 260.40 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 5,880.00 | -- | -- | 64.94 | 22,000.00 | 6.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | 75.91 | 37,940.40 |
| Balkan States | -- | -- | 11.35 | 4,392.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.35 | 4,392.90 |
| Macedonia | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 |
| Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 25,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 25,600.00 |
| Romania | 7.26 | 9,999.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.26 | 9,999.14 |
| Totals ... | 7.26 | 9,999.14 | 22.12 | 6,053.30 | -- | -- | 20.20 | 31,480.00 | -- | -- | 64.94 | 22,000.00 | 6.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | 120.52 | 79,332.44 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Bolivia** | -- | -- | 48.87 | 11,679.80 | 153.85 | 22,373.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 202.72 | 34,053.10 |
| **Brazil** | -- | -- | 2.70 | 1,158.00 | -- | -- | 0.05 | 91.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 1,249.80 |
| **Costa Rica** | -- | -- | 0.17 | 131.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 131.80 |
| **Dominican Rep.** | -- | -- | 11.80 | 2,834.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.80 | 2,834.10 |
| **Ecuador** | -- | -- | 11.04 | 2,075.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.04 | 2,075.80 |
| **El Salvador** | 149.93 | 29,418.14 | 11.05 | 5,285.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 160.98 | 34,703.64 |
| **Guatemala** | 103.93 | 14,902.44 | 33.82 | 6,876.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 137.76 | 21,779.24 |
| **Guyana** | 46.43 | 7,054.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.43 | 7,054.36 |
| **Haiti** | -- | -- | 68.18 | 19,620.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.18 | 19,620.80 |
| **Honduras** | -- | -- | 29.89 | 7,503.20 | 76.78 | 11,980.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.66 | 19,483.30 |
| **Jamaica** | 183.61 | 29,869.12 | 17.73 | 1,760.40 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 246.34 | 36,039.52 |
| **Mexico** | -- | -- | 25.45 | 2,806.10 | -- | -- | 18.50 | 15,832.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.95 | 18,638.10 |
| **Nicaragua** | -- | -- | 7.22 | 4,034.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.00 | 20,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.22 | 24,134.60 |
| **Panama** | -- | -- | 2.28 | 307.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.28 | 3,707.80 |
| **Paraguay** | -- | -- | 0.65 | 119.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 119.60 |
| **Peru** | -- | -- | 164.73 | 57,901.40 | 142.46 | 19,103.50 | 38.54 | 4,522.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 345.73 | 81,526.90 |
| **Suriname** | 42.12 | 7,352.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.12 | 7,352.51 |
| **Totals ...** | 526.02 | 88,596.56 | 435.58 | 124,095.70 | 373.09 | 53,456.90 | 102.09 | 24,855.80 | -- | -- | 93.00 | 23,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,529.78 | 314,504.96 |
| **NEAR EAST** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Egypt** | 287.70 | 40,409.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 287.70 | 40,409.06 |
| **Gaza** | -- | -- | 2.66 | 860.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.66 | 860.00 |
| **Jordan** | 143.71 | 19,999.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,380.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 243.71 | 29,379.96 |
| **Lebanon** | -- | -- | 14.27 | 7,207.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.27 | 7,207.20 |
| **Morocco** | 184.42 | 44,999.93 | 10.10 | 3,786.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 194.52 | 48,786.23 |
| **West Bank** | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,363.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,363.80 |
| **Yemen** | -- | -- | 8.17 | 1,956.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.17 | 1,956.00 |
| **Totals ...** | 615.83 | 105,408.95 | 39.42 | 15,173.30 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,380.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 755.25 | 129,962.25 |
| **NIS COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Armenia** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.20 | 13,287.50 | -- | -- | 66.00 | 9,300.00 | -- | -- | 7.80 | 3,646.80 | 82.00 | 26,234.30 |
| **Belarus** | 147.62 | 19,899.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 9,590.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.34 | 2,653.90 | 156.16 | 32,143.82 |
| **Georgia** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 170.00 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.10 | 14,170.00 |
| **Kazakhstan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 7,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 630.00 | 7.00 | 8,030.00 |
| **Kyrgyzstan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,300.00 |
| **Moldova** | 71.68 | 6,951.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.68 | 6,951.43 |
| **Russia** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.37 | 61,919.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.49 | 26,295.90 | 102.85 | 88,215.40 |
| **Tajikistan** | 58.09 | 8,199.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.09 | 8,199.86 |
| **Turkmenistan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 6,679.20 | 6.10 | 9,739.20 |
| **Totals ...** | 277.38 | 35,051.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.67 | 95,427.00 | -- | -- | 222.00 | 31,600.00 | -- | -- | 81.93 | 39,905.80 | 639.97 | 201,984.00 |
| **Program Totals ...** | 2,268.87 | 374,240.64 | 1,922.03 | 482,254.20 | 1,566.23 | 239,995.10 | 843.39 | 215,514.40 | 768.50 | 92,593.00 | 379.94 | 77,100.00 | 6.00 | 9,800.00 | 81.93 | 39,905.80 | 7,836.88 | 1,531,403.14 |

Printed on 04/17/2002 :

Sources:

Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $16.1 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
Title II - Approved Program Summary Country by Commodity Profile dated November 23, 1992. (AID)
Title III - Approvals Scheduled for Shipment, Regular and Emergency, dated October 6, 1992. (AID)
Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
Food for Progress:
Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $26.3 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
CCC Purchases - Based on purchases as of September 18, 1992. (FAS/EC/PAD)
World Food Program - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)

FAS:EC:CCCPS Doris.hall
X:\REPORTS\AID\92AID.WK4

Printed on 04/17/2002 :

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID, FY 1992**
**COMMODITY SUMMARY**
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | World Food Program | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.70 | 5,217.00 | 8.70 | 5,217.00 |
| Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 |
| Beans, Navy | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 |
| Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 31.51 | 18,905.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.51 | 18,905.70 |
| Beans, Red | -- | -- | 12.17 | 7,302.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.17 | 7,302.20 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 97.03 | 17,270.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 534.00 | 100.03 | 17,804.70 |
| Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.50 | 74,284.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 6,400.00 | -- | -- | 53.50 | 80,684.00 |
| Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.29 | 27,465.50 | 10.00 | 18,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.29 | 45,965.50 |
| Corn | 554.03 | 56,107.52 | 214.77 | 21,047.00 | 444.34 | 47,381.90 | 541.00 | 53,018.00 | 718.50 | 70,413.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,472.63 | 247,967.42 |
| Corn Soy Masa Flour | -- | -- | 7.48 | 2,057.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.48 | 2,057.20 |
| Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 32.98 | 9,959.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.98 | 9,959.90 |
| Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 211.01 | 63,724.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 211.01 | 63,724.40 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 29.01 | 5,338.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.01 | 5,338.30 |
| Cotton | 7.26 | 9,999.14 | -- | -- | 4.67 | 7,042.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 7,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.87 | 24,841.94 |
| Evaporated Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 575.30 | 0.65 | 575.30 |
| Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 11,475.00 | 2.55 | 11,475.00 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 28.60 | 13,727.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 240.00 | 29.10 | 13,967.20 |
| NFDM | -- | -- | 12.47 | 3,988.40 | -- | -- | 24.17 | 41,039.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | 38.64 | 48,428.70 |
| Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.54 | 1,473.90 | 4.54 | 1,473.90 |
| Peas, Green | -- | -- | 18.88 | 5,876.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.88 | 5,876.60 |
| Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,215.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,215.50 |
| Rice | 102.74 | 29,499.12 | 188.20 | 69,447.30 | 90.70 | 26,302.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.42 | 8,271.10 | 404.06 | 133,521.02 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 76.65 | 7,018.90 | -- | -- | 214.43 | 19,727.60 | 40.00 | 3,680.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 331.08 | 30,426.50 |
| Soybean Meal | 228.06 | 46,759.30 | 8.81 | 1,778.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.10 | 1,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 245.96 | 50,437.90 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 42.86 | 8,572.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.72 | 544.00 | 45.58 | 9,116.10 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 28.52 | 5,903.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.52 | 5,903.90 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 8.11 | 1,720.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.11 | 1,720.40 |
| Tallow | 24.23 | 8,418.28 | -- | -- | 6.00 | 2,109.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.40 | 5,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.63 | 15,628.08 |
| Vegetable Oil | 78.69 | 37,989.49 | 131.26 | 99,605.10 | 47.25 | 22,214.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 18,700.00 | -- | -- | 6.57 | 5,216.60 | 303.76 | 183,725.19 |
| Wheat | 1,239.50 | 177,467.25 | 586.73 | 82,142.70 | 973.27 | 134,943.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 306.50 | 43,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,106.01 | 438,153.65 |
| Wheat Flour | 34.37 | 7,999.95 | 131.66 | 27,649.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.29 | 6,360.90 | 196.33 | 42,010.45 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 17.40 | 6,472.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.40 | 6,472.30 |
| Wheat Soy Milk | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 |
| Program Totals... | 2,268.87 | 374,240.64 | 1,921.03 | 482,254.20 | 1,566.23 | 239,995.10 | 843.39 | 215,514.40 | 768.50 | 92,593.00 | 379.94 | 77,100.00 | 6.00 | 9,800.00 | 91.93 | 39,905.80 | 7,846.03 | 1,531,403.14 |

Sources:

- Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $16.1 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- Title II - Approved Program Summary Country by Commodity Profile dated November 23, 1992. (AID)
- Title III - Approvals Scheduled for Shipment, Regular and Emergency, dated October 6, 1992. (AID)
- Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- Food for Progress:
  - Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $26.3 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
  - Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
  - *CCC Purchases* - Based on purchases as of September 18, 1992. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- World Food Program - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)

FAS:EC:PAD:Tosha C. Young:Susan Hall:"D:\TOSHA\FOOD_AID_92.WK3"

Printed on 04/17/2002

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID, FY 1993
COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 416 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) Regular 416 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) World Food Program 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) World Food Program 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Wheat | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 |
| Afghanistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 |
| Albania | Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 5,880.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 6,400.00 | -- | -- | 8.20 | 12,280.00 |
| Albania | Cotton | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 7,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 7,800.00 |
| Albania | NFDM | -- | -- | 0.50 | 160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 3,560.00 |
| Albania | Rice | -- | -- | 0.27 | 100.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 100.40 |
| Albania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Albania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,200.00 |
| Albania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.77 | 260.40 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 5,880.00 | -- | -- | 64.94 | 22,000.00 | 6.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | 75.91 | 37,940.40 |
| Angola | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 3.81 | 2,282.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.81 | 2,282.60 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 16.72 | 1,638.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.72 | 3,598.20 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.36 | 411.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 411.30 |
| Angola | Rice | -- | -- | 6.67 | 2,460.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.67 | 2,460.10 |
| Angola | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 3.66 | 757.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.66 | 757.40 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.77 | 1,403.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 1,403.80 |
| Angola | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 33.98 | 8,955.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.98 | 10,915.00 |
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 2,160.00 | 3.60 | 2,160.00 |
| Armenia | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 534.00 | 1.00 | 534.00 |
| Armenia | Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 5,375.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 5,375.00 |
| Armenia | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,237.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,237.50 |
| Armenia | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 4,675.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 4,675.00 |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 952.80 | 1.20 | 952.80 |
| Armenia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 9,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 9,300.00 |
| Armenia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.30 | 13,287.50 | -- | -- | 66.00 | 9,300.00 | -- | -- | 7.80 | 3,646.80 | 82.10 | 26,234.30 |
| Balkan States | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 1.00 | 302.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 302.00 |
| Balkan States | Lentils | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,200.00 |
| Balkan States | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,468.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,468.90 |
| Balkan States | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,050.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,050.00 |
| Balkan States | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.00 | 372.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 372.00 |
| Balkan States | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.35 | 4,392.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.35 | 4,392.90 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | 95.00 | 13,300.00 | 300.95 | 43,170.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 395.95 | 56,470.20 |
| Bangladesh | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 95.00 | 13,300.00 | 300.95 | 43,170.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 395.95 | 56,470.20 |
| Belarus | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 9,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 9,250.00 |
| Belarus | Corn | 92.53 | 8,999.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 92.53 | 8,999.97 |
| Belarus | Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 1,575.00 | 0.35 | 1,575.00 |
| Belarus | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 340.00 |
| Belarus | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 369.00 | 1.00 | 369.00 |
| Belarus | Soybean Meal | 55.07 | 10,899.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.07 | 10,899.95 |
| Belarus | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 397.00 | 0.50 | 397.00 |
| Belarus | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 312.90 | 1.49 | 312.90 |
| Belarus | Sub-Total | 147.60 | 19,899.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 9,590.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.34 | 2,653.90 | 156.14 | 32,143.82 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.55 | 285.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 285.40 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.71 | 561.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 561.90 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.51 | 560.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 560.50 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,407.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,407.80 |

Printed on 04/17/2002 :

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhutan | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.57 | 114.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 114.40 |
| Bhutan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.25 | 199.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 199.50 |
| Bhutan | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.64 | 236.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 236.20 |
| Bhutan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.46 | 549.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 549.90 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 5.81 | 1,755.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.81 | 1,755.80 |
| Bolivia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.09 | 16.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 16.70 |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.45 | 697.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.45 | 697.00 |
| Bolivia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.24 | 86.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 86.70 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.74 | 548.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.74 | 548.20 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 12.55 | 2,597.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.55 | 2,597.40 |
| Bolivia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.89 | 707.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 707.10 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 153.85 | 22,373.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 153.85 | 22,373.30 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 25.10 | 5,270.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.10 | 5,270.90 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 48.87 | 11,679.80 | 153.85 | 22,373.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 202.72 | 34,053.10 |
| Botswana | Sorghum | -- | -- | 4.12 | 378.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.12 | 378.90 |
| Botswana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 |
| Botswana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.37 | 577.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 | 577.40 |
| Brazil | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 |
| Brazil | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 91.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 91.80 |
| Brazil | Rice | -- | -- | 2.00 | 738.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 738.00 |
| Brazil | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.70 | 1,158.00 | -- | -- | 0.05 | 91.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 1,249.80 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.26 | 158.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 158.40 |
| Burkina Faso | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 11.04 | 2,031.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.04 | 2,031.60 |
| Burkina Faso | NFDM | -- | -- | 1.32 | 423.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 423.40 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | 0.74 | 273.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 273.10 |
| Burkina Faso | Sorghum | -- | -- | 9.09 | 830.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.09 | 830.23 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.27 | 470.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 470.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.16 | 920.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.16 | 920.20 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat | -- | -- | 4.50 | 630.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 630.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 30.39 | 5,737.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.39 | 5,737.40 |
| Cambodia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 |
| Cambodia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 |
| Cameroon | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 |
| Cameroon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,176.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 2.00 | 604.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 604.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.21 | 100.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 100.80 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.21 | 1,880.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.21 | 1,880.80 |
| Central African Rep. | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 |
| Central African Rep. | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 |
| Chad | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.39 | 57.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 57.40 |
| Chad | Rice | -- | -- | 1.05 | 387.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 387.40 |
| Chad | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 1.33 | 239.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.33 | 239.60 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.37 | 684.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 684.40 |
| Comoro Islands | Rice | -- | -- | 0.70 | 258.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 258.30 |
| Comoro Islands | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.08 | 59.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 59.50 |
| Comoro Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.78 | 317.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 317.80 |
| Congo | Rice | 12.25 | 3,500.00 | 0.78 | 287.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.03 | 3,787.80 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | 2.21 | 1,489.94 | 0.03 | 19.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | 1,509.84 |
| Congo | Sub-Total | 14.45 | 4,989.94 | 0.81 | 307.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.26 | 5,297.64 |
| Costa Rica | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.13 | 131.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 131.80 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 4.10 | 869.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.10 | 869.20 |
| Ghana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.06 | 47.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 47.60 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 29.29 | 4,099.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.29 | 4,099.90 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.95 | 352.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 352.20 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Milk | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 38.87 | 6,866.60 | 20.99 | 5,687.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.47 | 12,553.96 |
| Guatemala | Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 |
| Guatemala | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.78 | 465.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 465.40 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 20.91 | 2,049.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.91 | 2,049.10 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.52 | 1,063.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.52 | 1,063.30 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,392.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,392.20 |
| Guatemala | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.30 | 460.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 460.00 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.54 | 1,143.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 1,143.10 |
| Guatemala | Wheat | 103.93 | 14,902.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 103.93 | 14,902.44 |
| Guatemala | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.77 | 160.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 160.90 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total | 103.93 | 14,902.44 | 33.83 | 6,876.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 137.76 | 21,779.24 |
| Guinea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.05 | 15.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 15.10 |
| Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | 2.10 | 774.90 | 20.42 | 5,519.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.52 | 6,294.50 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.15 | 790.00 | 20.42 | 5,519.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.57 | 6,309.60 |
| Guinea Bissau | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 |
| Guinea Bissau | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.40 | 276.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 276.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.00 | 210.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 210.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.55 | 531.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 531.30 |
| Guyana | Wheat | 46.43 | 7,054.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.43 | 7,054.36 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total | 46.43 | 7,054.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.43 | 7,054.36 |
| Haiti | Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.41 | 606.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.41 | 606.10 |
| Haiti | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.42 | 127.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 127.10 |
| Haiti | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.47 | 86.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 86.50 |
| Haiti | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 5.75 | 1,869.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 1,869.80 |
| Haiti | NFDM | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.10 |
| Haiti | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 5.75 | 3,449.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 3,449.40 |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 18.96 | 3,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.96 | 3,793.00 |
| Haiti | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.80 | 372.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 372.60 |
| Haiti | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.31 | 65.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 65.70 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.69 | 2,931.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 2,931.80 |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 24.39 | 5,121.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.39 | 5,121.90 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.20 | 1,190.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 1,190.80 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 68.18 | 19,620.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.18 | 19,620.80 |
| Honduras | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 2.73 | 1,638.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.73 | 1,638.00 |
| Honduras | Corn | -- | -- | 9.66 | 946.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.66 | 946.90 |
| Honduras | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.33 | 401.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.33 | 401.70 |
| Honduras | NFDM | -- | -- | 1.89 | 605.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 605.80 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 2.77 | 1,020.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.77 | 1,020.70 |
| Honduras | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.16 | 231.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.16 | 231.00 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,472.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,472.10 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,190.00 | 76.78 | 11,980.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.28 | 13,170.10 |
| Honduras | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 29.89 | 7,563.20 | 76.78 | 11,980.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.66 | 19,483.30 |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 41.38 | 7,330.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.38 | 7,330.40 |
| India | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 150.76 | 45,529.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.76 | 45,529.50 |
| India | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 1.26 | 408.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.26 | 408.90 |
| India | Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 1.30 | 422.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 422.50 |
| India | Rice | -- | -- | 10.70 | 3,948.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.70 | 3,948.30 |
| India | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 14.75 | 2,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.75 | 2,950.00 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 29.85 | 22,931.10 | 47.25 | 22,214.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.10 | 45,145.10 |
| India | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 249.89 | 83,520.70 | 47.25 | 22,214.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 297.05 | 105,734.70 |
| Indonesia | Rice | -- | -- | 7.96 | 2,935.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.96 | 2,935.80 |
| Indonesia | Wheat | -- | -- | 5.00 | 700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 700.00 |
| Indonesia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.94 | 350.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 350.70 |
| Indonesia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 13.90 | 3,986.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.90 | 3,986.50 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iraq | Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 2.44 | 793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 793.00 |
| Iraq | Rice | -- | -- | 6.18 | 2,250.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.18 | 2,250.90 |
| Iraq | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.22 | 968.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 968.70 |
| Iraq | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 18.30 | 3,843.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.30 | 3,843.00 |
| Iraq | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.06 | 7,855.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.06 | 7,855.60 |
| Jamaica | Corn | 80.41 | 8,999.96 | 17.65 | 1,739.40 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 143.06 | 15,139.36 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 34.40 | 10,000.00 | 0.08 | 31.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.48 | 10,031.00 |
| Jamaica | Wheat | 68.80 | 10,869.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.80 | 10,869.13 |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total | 183.61 | 29,869.13 | 17.73 | 1,770.40 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 246.34 | 36,039.53 |
| Jordan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 2,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 2,940.00 |
| Jordan | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,440.00 |
| Jordan | Wheat | 143.71 | 19,999.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 143.71 | 19,999.96 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | 143.71 | 19,999.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,380.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 243.71 | 29,379.96 |
| Kazakhstan | Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 7,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 7,400.00 |
| Kazakhstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 630.00 | 3.00 | 630.00 |
| Kazakhstan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 7,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 630.00 | 7.00 | 8,030.00 |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 4,361.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 4,361.00 |
| Kenya | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,718.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,718.00 |
| Kenya | NFDM | -- | -- | 0.50 | 156.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 156.00 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.74 | 589.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 589.50 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | 14.07 | 1,969.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.07 | 1,969.10 |
| Kenya | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.69 | 257.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 257.80 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 25.00 | 5,790.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 4,361.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.50 | 10,151.40 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,300.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,300.00 |
| Laos | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 |
| Laos | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 |
| Latvia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 |
| Latvia | Wheat | 57.76 | 7,999.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.76 | 7,999.89 |
| Latvia | Sub-Total | 57.76 | 7,999.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.76 | 17,799.89 |
| Lebanon | Beans, Navy | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 |
| Lebanon | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.76 | 134.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.76 | 134.60 |
| Lebanon | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.51 | 722.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 722.90 |
| Lebanon | Rice | -- | -- | 6.80 | 2,509.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.80 | 2,509.90 |
| Lebanon | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.70 | 2,936.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 2,936.20 |
| Lebanon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.27 | 7,207.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.27 | 7,207.20 |
| Lesotho | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 7.22 | 1,328.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.22 | 1,328.50 |
| Lesotho | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.89 | 709.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 709.80 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.11 | 2,038.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.11 | 2,528.30 |
| Liberia | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 4.88 | 2,925.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.88 | 2,925.00 |
| Liberia | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 0.94 | 283.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 283.00 |
| Liberia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 7.30 | 2,204.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 | 2,204.60 |
| Liberia | Rice | -- | -- | 71.93 | 26,541.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.93 | 26,541.40 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.29 | 3,407.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.29 | 3,407.80 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 89.33 | 35,361.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.33 | 35,361.80 |
| Lithuania | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 |
| Lithuania | Soybean Meal | 44.53 | 8,799.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.53 | 8,799.99 |
| Lithuania | Sub-Total | 44.53 | 8,799.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 144.53 | 18,599.99 |
| Macedonia | Wheat | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 |

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| Macedonia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 |
| Madagascar | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 2,499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 2,499.00 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 3.67 | 1,107.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.67 | 1,107.40 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.14 | 41.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 41.10 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | 2.37 | 874.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 874.20 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.74 | 590.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 590.70 |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 6.92 | 2,613.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 2,499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.42 | 5,112.40 |
| Malawi | Corn | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238.00 | 23,324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 283.00 | 27,734.00 |
| Malawi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238.00 | 23,324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 283.00 | 27,734.00 |
| Mali | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 |
| Mali | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 |
| Mali | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.73 | 580.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 580.40 |
| Mali | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.89 | 941.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.89 | 941.00 |
| Mali | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.23 | 731.40 | 6.89 | 941.00 | 4.00 | 368.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.12 | 2,040.40 |
| Mauritania | NFDM | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.90 |
| Mauritania | Sorghum | -- | -- | 0.35 | 32.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 32.50 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.95 | 202.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 202.20 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.20 | 162.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 162.00 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.19 | 70.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 70.70 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.94 | 543.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.94 | 543.30 |
| Mauritius | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 |
| Mauritius | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.85 | 178.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 178.50 |
| Mauritius | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.00 | 223.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 223.80 |
| Mexico | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.10 | 57.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 57.60 |
| Mexico | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 5,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 5,550.00 |
| Mexico | Corn | -- | -- | 20.78 | 2,036.10 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.78 | 3,016.10 |
| Mexico | Corn Soy Masa Flour | -- | -- | 0.03 | 8.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 8.20 |
| Mexico | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.13 | 37.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 37.80 |
| Mexico | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 9,302.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 9,302.00 |
| Mexico | Rice | -- | -- | 0.09 | 33.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 33.20 |
| Mexico | Sorghum | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 |
| Mexico | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.33 | 265.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 265.20 |
| Mexico | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 25.45 | 3,806.10 | -- | -- | 18.50 | 15,832.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.95 | 19,638.10 |
| Moldova | Corn | 71.68 | 6,951.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.68 | 6,951.43 |
| Moldova | Sub-Total | 71.68 | 6,951.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.68 | 6,951.43 |
| Morocco | NFDM | -- | -- | 1.30 | 416.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 416.00 |
| Morocco | Rice | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.30 |
| Morocco | Vegetable Oil | 61.53 | 28,999.94 | 2.60 | 2,066.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.14 | 31,065.94 |
| Morocco | Wheat | 122.89 | 16,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 122.89 | 16,000.00 |
| Morocco | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 6.18 | 1,298.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.18 | 1,298.00 |
| Morocco | Sub-Total | 184.42 | 44,999.93 | 10.10 | 3,786.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 194.52 | 48,786.23 |
| Mozambique | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 3.36 | 2,013.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.36 | 2,013.60 |
| Mozambique | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,080.00 |
| Mozambique | Corn | -- | -- | 31.73 | 3,109.80 | 241.34 | 25,685.40 | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 473.08 | 48,395.20 |
| Mozambique | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 4.67 | 1,409.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.67 | 1,409.70 |
| Mozambique | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 |
| Mozambique | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,168.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,168.60 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.52 | 414.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 414.40 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 42.58 | 8,178.50 | 246.35 | 26,854.00 | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 488.93 | 54,633.50 |
| Namibia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 |
| Namibia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 |
| Nepal | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 |
| Nepal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.77 | 23,400.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.77 | 23,400.50 |
| Russia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.54 | 1,473.90 | 4.54 | 1,473.90 |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.42 | 7,164.10 | 19.42 | 7,164.10 |
| Russia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.72 | 544.00 | 2.72 | 544.00 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.57 | 3,628.60 | 4.57 | 3,628.60 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.50 | 5,355.00 | 23.50 | 5,355.00 |
| Russia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.37 | 61,919.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.49 | 26,295.90 | 102.86 | 88,215.40 |
| Sao Tome | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 0.19 | 115.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 115.20 |
| Sao Tome | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.07 | 197.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 197.10 |
| Sao Tome | Rice | -- | -- | 0.49 | 181.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 181.50 |
| Sao Tome | S. F. Commeal | -- | -- | 0.28 | 58.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 58.00 |
| Sao Tome | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.15 | 120.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 120.70 |
| Sao Tome | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.19 | 672.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 672.50 |
| Senegal | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.68 | 13,927.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.68 | 13,927.40 |
| Senegal | Sorghum | -- | -- | 3.12 | 286.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.12 | 286.90 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.12 | 286.90 | 44.68 | 13,927.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.80 | 14,214.30 |
| Sierra Leone | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.06 | 37.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 37.80 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 8.15 | 1,450.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.15 | 1,450.30 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.20 | 664.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 664.40 |
| Sierra Leone | Rice | 20.08 | 5,999.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.08 | 5,999.76 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.19 | 948.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.19 | 948.20 |
| Sierra Leone | Wheat | 3.80 | 999.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.80 | 999.96 |
| Sierra Leone | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.58 | 215.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 215.80 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | 25.89 | 6,999.73 | 12.19 | 3,316.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.07 | 10,316.23 |
| Somalia | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 7.72 | 4,632.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.72 | 4,632.00 |
| Somalia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 3,920.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 3,920.00 |
| Somalia | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 1.02 | 306.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 306.80 |
| Somalia | Rice | -- | -- | 23.00 | 8,487.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.00 | 8,487.00 |
| Somalia | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 |
| Somalia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,818.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,818.70 |
| Somalia | Wheat | -- | -- | 18.36 | 2,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.36 | 2,570.00 |
| Somalia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,205.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,205.30 |
| Somalia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 56.88 | 20,019.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 5,760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.88 | 25,779.80 |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 38.40 | 4,999.99 | -- | -- | 262.35 | 31,577.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.75 | 36,577.59 |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat Flour | 34.37 | 7,999.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.37 | 7,999.95 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total | 72.77 | 12,999.94 | -- | -- | 262.35 | 31,577.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 335.12 | 44,577.54 |
| Sudan | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 |
| Sudan | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.16 | 48.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 48.30 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 13.04 | 6,258.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.04 | 6,258.30 |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 12.63 | 1,161.70 | -- | -- | 55.43 | 5,099.60 | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88.06 | 8,101.30 |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.14 | 3,269.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.14 | 3,269.20 |
| Sudan | Wheat | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 50.47 | 13,688.50 | -- | -- | 55.43 | 5,099.60 | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.90 | 20,628.10 |
| Suriname | Corn | 21.58 | 2,356.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.58 | 2,356.22 |
| Suriname | Vegetable Oil | 3.55 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,500.00 |
| Suriname | Wheat | 16.00 | 2,496.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,496.30 |
| Suriname | Sub-Total | 41.13 | 7,352.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.13 | 7,352.51 |
| Swaziland | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 |
| Swaziland | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | 58.09 | 8,199.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.09 | 8,199.86 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total | 58.09 | 8,199.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.09 | 8,199.86 |
| Togo | Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.66 | 472.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.66 | 472.70 |
| Togo | Corn | -- | -- | 1.70 | 166.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 166.60 |
| Togo | Sorghum | -- | -- | 0.20 | 18.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 18.30 |
| Togo | S. F. Commeal | -- | -- | 0.37 | 76.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 76.00 |
| Togo | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.14 | 904.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.14 | 904.20 |

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| Togo | Wheat | -- | -- | 5.28 | 739.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.28 | 739.50 |
| Togo | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.38 | 846.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.38 | 846.70 |
| Togo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 13.62 | 3,325.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.62 | 3,325.00 |
| Tunisia | Wheat | 93.20 | 14,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.20 | 14,999.99 |
| Tunisia | Sub-Total | 93.20 | 14,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.20 | 14,999.99 |
| Turkmenistan | Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 5,400.00 | 1.20 | 5,400.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 240.00 | 0.50 | 240.00 |
| Turkmenistan | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,060.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 738.00 | 2.00 | 738.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 238.20 | 0.30 | 238.20 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 63.00 | 0.30 | 63.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 6,679.20 | 6.10 | 9,739.20 |
| Uganda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.04 | 10.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 10.60 |
| Uganda | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 2,109.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 2,109.80 |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,176.00 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.04 | 3,186.60 | 6.00 | 2,109.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.04 | 5,296.40 |
| West Bank | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.50 | 298.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 298.80 |
| West Bank | Rice | -- | -- | 0.65 | 241.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 241.30 |
| West Bank | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.31 | 242.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 242.20 |
| West Bank | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 2.77 | 581.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.77 | 581.50 |
| West Bank | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,363.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,363.80 |
| Yemen | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 0.47 | 152.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 152.10 |
| Yemen | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.22 | 254.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 254.10 |
| Yemen | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 7.28 | 1,549.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.28 | 1,549.80 |
| Yemen | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.17 | 1,956.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.17 | 1,956.00 |
| Zambia | Corn | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | 202.99 | 21,696.50 | 80.00 | 7,840.00 | 30.00 | 2,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332.99 | 34,436.50 |
| Zambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | 202.99 | 21,696.50 | 80.00 | 7,840.00 | 30.00 | 2,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332.99 | 34,436.50 |
| Zimbabwe | Corn | 249.65 | 24,999.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.00 | 5,684.00 | 95.00 | 9,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 401.65 | 39,993.97 |
| Zimbabwe | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 4,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 4,600.00 |
| Zimbabwe | Vegetable Oil | 11.40 | 4,999.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.40 | 4,999.61 |
| Zimbabwe | Wheat | 70.55 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.55 | 9,999.91 |
| Zimbabwe | Sub-Total | 331.60 | 39,999.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.00 | 10,284.00 | 95.00 | 9,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 533.60 | 59,593.48 |
| Program Totals ... | | 2,268.87 | 374,240.64 | 1,922.93 | 482,154.20 | 1,566.23 | 239,995.10 | 843.39 | 215,514.40 | 768.50 | 92,593.00 | 379.94 | 77,100.00 | 6.00 | 9,800.00 | 81.93 | 39,905.80 | 7,839.88 | 1,531,103.14 |

Sources.

2 Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $16.1 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
3 Title II - Approved Program Summary Country by Commodity Profile dated November 23, 1992. (AID)
7 Title III - Approvals Scheduled for Shipment, Regular and Emergency, dated October 6, 1992. (AID)
5 Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
6 Food for Progress
Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $26.3 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
CCC Purchases - Based on purchases as of September 18, 1992. (FAS/EC/PAD)
2 World Food Program - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)

FAS:EC/PAD:Tosha C. Young:Susan Hall:"D:\TOSHA\FOOD_AID_92.WK3"

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PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID, FY 1992
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | World Food Program | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 2,160.00 | 3.60 | 2,160.00 |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.10 | 3,057.00 | 5.10 | 3,057.00 |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.70 | 5,217.00 | 8.70 | 5,217.00 |
| Beans, Black | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 |
| Beans, Black | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 142.80 |
| Beans, Navy | Lebanon | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 |
| Beans, Navy | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 903.60 |
| Beans, Pinto | Angola | -- | -- | 3.81 | 2,283.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.81 | 2,283.60 |
| Beans, Pinto | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 0.26 | 158.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 158.40 |
| Beans, Pinto | El Salvador | -- | -- | 1.66 | 993.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 993.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.07 | 42.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 42.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | Gaza | -- | -- | 0.35 | 208.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 208.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.22 | 132.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 132.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.78 | 465.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 465.40 |
| Beans, Pinto | Haiti | -- | -- | 5.75 | 3,449.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 3,449.40 |
| Beans, Pinto | Liberia | -- | -- | 4.68 | 2,925.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.68 | 2,925.90 |
| Beans, Pinto | Mexico | -- | -- | 0.10 | 57.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 57.60 |
| Beans, Pinto | Mozambique | -- | -- | 3.36 | 2,013.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.36 | 2,013.60 |
| Beans, Pinto | Peru | -- | -- | 2.01 | 1,207.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 | 1,207.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.06 | 37.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 37.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Somalia | -- | -- | 7.72 | 4,632.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.72 | 4,632.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | West Bank | -- | -- | 0.50 | 298.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 298.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 31.51 | 18,905.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.51 | 18,905.70 |
| Beans, Red | Brazil | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 |
| Beans, Red | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 0.35 | 210.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 210.00 |
| Beans, Red | El Salvador | -- | -- | 0.51 | 308.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 308.40 |
| Beans, Red | Honduras | -- | -- | 2.73 | 1,638.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.73 | 1,638.00 |
| Beans, Red | Mozambique | -- | -- | 1.88 | 1,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.88 | 1,080.00 |
| Beans, Red | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.12 | 69.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 69.60 |
| Beans, Red | Panama | -- | -- | 0.10 | 59.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 59.40 |
| Beans, Red | Peru | -- | -- | 5.67 | 3,404.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.67 | 3,404.60 |
| Beans, Red | Sao Tome | -- | -- | 0.19 | 115.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 115.20 |
| Beans, Red | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.17 | 7,302.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.17 | 7,302.20 |
| Bulgur | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 534.00 | 3.00 | 534.00 |
| Bulgur | Dominican Rep | -- | -- | 0.72 | 128.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 128.20 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 2.50 | 445.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 445.00 |
| Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 3.41 | 606.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.41 | 606.10 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 41.18 | 7,330.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.18 | 7,330.40 |
| Bulgur | Lebanon | -- | -- | 0.76 | 134.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.76 | 134.60 |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 19.04 | 3,388.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.04 | 3,388.60 |
| Bulgur | Philippines | -- | -- | 18.62 | 3,313.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.62 | 3,313.80 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 8.15 | 1,450.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.15 | 1,450.30 |
| Bulgur | Togo | -- | -- | 2.66 | 473.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.66 | 473.70 |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 97.03 | 17,270.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 534.00 | 100.03 | 17,804.70 |
| Butter | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 5,880.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 6,400.00 | -- | -- | 8.20 | 12,280.00 |
| Butter | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 5,375.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 5,375.00 |
| Butter | Kazakhstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 7,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 7,400.00 |
| Butter | Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 25,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 25,600.00 |
| Butter | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.00 | 30,009.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.00 | 30,009.00 |

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| Butter | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.50 | 74,334.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 6,400.00 | -- | -- | 53.50 | 80,664.00 |
| Butteroil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,257.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,257.50 |
| Butteroil | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 9,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 9,250.00 |
| Butteroil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,700.00 |
| Butteroil | Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 5,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 5,550.00 |
| Butteroil | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 14,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 14,800.00 |
| Butteroil | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 918.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 918.00 |
| Butteroil | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 8,510.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 8,510.00 |
| Butteroil | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.29 | 27,485.50 | 10.00 | 18,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.29 | 45,985.50 |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | 16.72 | 1,938.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.72 | 3,898.80 |
| Corn | Belarus | 92.55 | 8,999.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 92.55 | 8,999.97 |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,176.00 |
| Corn | Ecuador | -- | -- | 9.00 | 882.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 882.00 |
| Corn | Estonia | 38.17 | 3,799.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 138.17 | 13,599.96 |
| Corn | Guatemala | -- | -- | 20.91 | 2,049.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.91 | 2,049.10 |
| Corn | Honduras | -- | -- | 9.66 | 946.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.66 | 946.90 |
| Corn | Jamaica | 80.41 | 8,999.99 | 17.63 | 1,729.40 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 143.04 | 15,139.39 |
| Corn | Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 2,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 2,940.00 |
| Corn | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 4,361.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 4,361.00 |
| Corn | Latvia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 |
| Corn | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 |
| Corn | Lithuania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 9,800.00 |
| Corn | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 2,499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 2,499.00 |
| Corn | Malawi | -- | -- | 45.00 | 4,410.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238.00 | 23,324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 283.00 | 27,734.00 |
| Corn | Mexico | -- | -- | 20.78 | 2,036.10 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.78 | 3,016.10 |
| Corn | Moldova | 71.68 | 6,951.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.68 | 6,951.43 |
| Corn | Mozambique | -- | -- | 31.73 | 3,109.80 | 241.34 | 25,685.40 | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 473.08 | 48,395.20 |
| Corn | Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 |
| Corn | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.49 | 47.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 47.60 |
| Corn | Panama | -- | -- | 2.13 | 208.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.13 | 208.70 |
| Corn | Peru | -- | -- | 7.00 | 686.00 | -- | -- | 18.00 | 1,764.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 2,450.00 |
| Corn | Somalia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 3,920.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 3,920.00 |
| Corn | Suriname | 22.58 | 2,356.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.58 | 2,356.23 |
| Corn | Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,029.00 |
| Corn | Togo | -- | -- | 1.70 | 166.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 166.60 |
| Corn | Zambia | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | 202.99 | 21,664.90 | 80.00 | 7,840.00 | 30.00 | 2,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332.99 | 34,404.90 |
| Corn | Zimbabwe | 248.65 | 24,999.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.00 | 5,684.00 | 95.00 | 9,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 401.65 | 39,993.97 |
| Corn | Sub-Total | 554.03 | 56,107.65 | 214.77 | 21,847.00 | 444.34 | 47,381.30 | 561.30 | 53,018.00 | 718.50 | 70,413.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,472.65 | 247,967.42 |
| Corn Soy Mass Floor | Mexico | -- | -- | 0.03 | 3.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 3.20 |
| Corn Soy Mass Floor | Peru | -- | -- | 7.45 | 2,049.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.45 | 2,049.00 |
| Corn Soy Mass Floor | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.48 | 2,052.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.48 | 2,052.20 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Balkan States | -- | -- | 1.00 | 302.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 302.00 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Bolivia | -- | -- | 5.81 | 1,755.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.81 | 1,755.80 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 2.00 | 604.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 604.00 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,276.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,276.90 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Kenya | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,718.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,718.00 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.94 | 283.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 283.00 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Madagascar | -- | -- | 3.67 | 1,107.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.67 | 1,107.40 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Mauritius | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Mozambique | -- | -- | 4.67 | 1,409.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.67 | 1,409.70 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Somalia | -- | -- | 1.02 | 306.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 306.80 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 32.98 | 9,959.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.98 | 9,959.90 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Angola | -- | -- | 1.36 | 411.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 411.30 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Chad | -- | -- | 0.19 | 57.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 57.40 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Ecuador | -- | -- | 0.31 | 93.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 93.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 7.97 | 2,406.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.97 | 2,406.90 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 3.10 | 937.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.10 | 937.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.52 | 1,063.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.52 | 1,063.30 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Guinea | -- | -- | 0.05 | 15.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 15.10 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 45.30 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.42 | 127.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 127.10 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.33 | 401.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.33 | 401.70 |
| Corn Soya Blend | India | -- | -- | 150.76 | 45,529.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.76 | 45,529.50 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | 7.30 | 2,204.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 | 2,204.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 0.14 | 41.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 41.10 |

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| Corn Soya Blend | Mali | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Mexico | -- | -- | 0.13 | 37.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 37.80 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Mozambique | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 151.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 14.46 | 4,366.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.46 | 4,366.90 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Philippines | -- | -- | 16.43 | 4,960.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.43 | 4,960.80 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 2.20 | 664.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 664.40 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.16 | 48.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 48.30 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Uganda | -- | -- | 0.04 | 10.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 10.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 211.01 | 63,724.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 211.01 | 63,724.40 |
| Commeal | Benin | -- | -- | 1.55 | 285.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 285.40 |
| Commeal | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.09 | 16.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 16.70 |
| Commeal | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 11.04 | 2,031.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.04 | 2,031.60 |
| Commeal | C ntral African Rep | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 294.40 |
| Commeal | Dominican Rep | -- | -- | 0.20 | 36.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 36.80 |
| Commeal | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.47 | 86.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 86.50 |
| Commeal | Lesotho | -- | -- | 7.22 | 1,328.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.22 | 1,328.50 |
| Commeal | Paraguay | -- | -- | 0.65 | 119.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 119.60 |
| Commeal | Peru | -- | -- | 5.12 | 941.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.12 | 941.70 |
| Commeal | Sao Tome | -- | -- | 1.07 | 197.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 197.10 |
| Cornmeal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 29.01 | 5,338.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.01 | 5,338.30 |
| Cotton | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.67 | 7,642.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.67 | 7,642.80 |
| Cotton | Romania | 7.26 | 9,999.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.26 | 9,999.14 |
| Cotton | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 7,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 7,800.00 |
| Cotton | Sub-Total | 7.26 | 9,999.14 | -- | -- | 4.67 | 7,642.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 7,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.87 | 25,441.94 |
| Evaporated Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 573.30 | 0.65 | 573.30 |
| Evaporated Milk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 573.30 | 0.65 | 573.30 |
| Infant Formula | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 1,575.00 | 0.35 | 1,575.00 |
| Infant Formula | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 4,500.00 | 1.00 | 4,500.00 |
| Infant Formula | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 5,400.00 | 1.20 | 5,400.00 |
| Infant Formula | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 11,475.00 | 2.55 | 11,475.00 |
| Lentils | Balkan States | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,200.00 |
| Lentils | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.45 | 697.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.45 | 697.00 |
| Lentils | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 0.21 | 100.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 100.80 |
| Lentils | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 3.71 | 1,778.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.71 | 1,778.40 |
| Lentils | Lebanon | -- | -- | 1.51 | 722.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 722.90 |
| Lentils | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.89 | 425.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 425.80 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 5.30 | 2,544.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 2,544.00 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 13.04 | 6,258.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.04 | 6,258.30 |
| Lentils | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 240.00 | 0.50 | 240.00 |
| Lentils | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.60 | 13,727.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 240.00 | 29.10 | 13,967.20 |
| NFDM | Albania | -- | -- | 0.50 | 160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 3,560.00 |
| NFDM | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 4,675.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 4,675.00 |
| NFDM | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 340.00 |
| NFDM | Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 91.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 91.80 |
| NFDM | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.32 | 423.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 423.40 |
| NFDM | Gambia | -- | -- | 0.02 | 4.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 4.80 |
| NFDM | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 170.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 170.00 |
| NFDM | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.10 |
| NFDM | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.89 | 605.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 605.80 |
| NFDM | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.80 | 256.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 256.00 |
| NFDM | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.90 |
| NFDM | Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 9,302.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 9,302.00 |
| NFDM | Morocco | -- | -- | 1.30 | 416.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 416.00 |
| NFDM | Peru | -- | -- | 0.46 | 155.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 155.50 |
| NFDM | Philippines | -- | -- | 5.89 | 1,885.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.89 | 1,885.90 |
| NFDM | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.77 | 23,400.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.77 | 23,400.50 |
| NFDM | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,060.00 |
| NFDM | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.47 | 3,989.40 | -- | -- | 24.17 | 41,039.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | 38.64 | 48,428.70 |
| Peas | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.54 | 1,473.90 | 4.54 | 1,473.90 |
| Peas | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.54 | 1,473.90 | 4.54 | 1,473.90 |

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| Peas, Green | Haiti | -- | -- | 5.75 | 1,859.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 1,859.80 |
| Peas, Green | India | -- | -- | 1.26 | 408.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.26 | 408.90 |
| Peas, Green | Peru | -- | -- | 4.25 | 1,380.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.25 | 1,380.50 |
| Peas, Green | Philippines | -- | -- | 6.35 | 2,065.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.35 | 2,065.30 |
| Peas, Green | Yemen | -- | -- | 0.47 | 152.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 152.10 |
| Peas, Green | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 18.08 | 5,876.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.08 | 5,876.60 |
| Peas, Yellow | India | -- | -- | 1.30 | 422.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 422.50 |
| Peas, Yellow | Iraq | -- | -- | 2.44 | 793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 793.00 |
| Peas, Yellow | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,215.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,215.50 |
| Rice | Albania | -- | -- | 0.27 | 100.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 100.40 |
| Rice | Angola | -- | -- | 6.67 | 2,460.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.67 | 2,460.10 |
| Rice | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 369.00 | 1.00 | 369.00 |
| Rice | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.24 | 86.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 86.70 |
| Rice | Brazil | -- | -- | 2.00 | 738.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 738.00 |
| Rice | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 0.74 | 273.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 273.10 |
| Rice | Chad | -- | -- | 1.05 | 387.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 387.40 |
| Rice | Comoro Islands | -- | -- | 0.70 | 258.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 258.30 |
| Rice | Congo | 12.25 | 3,500.00 | 0.78 | 287.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.03 | 3,787.80 |
| Rice | Cote d'Ivoire | 36.01 | 9,999.95 | 1.50 | 553.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.51 | 10,553.45 |
| Rice | Dominican Rep | -- | -- | 1.63 | 601.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.63 | 601.10 |
| Rice | Ecuador | -- | -- | 0.64 | 234.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 234.70 |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | 7.22 | 2,665.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.22 | 2,665.30 |
| Rice | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.26 | 96.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 96.20 |
| Rice | Gambia | -- | -- | 4.98 | 1,836.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.98 | 1,836.10 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.34 | 124.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 124.70 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.64 | 606.90 | 20.59 | 5,687.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.24 | 6,294.20 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,392.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,392.20 |
| Rice | Guinea | -- | -- | 2.10 | 774.90 | 20.42 | 5,519.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.51 | 6,294.50 |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 2.77 | 1,020.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.77 | 1,020.70 |
| Rice | India | -- | -- | 10.70 | 3,948.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.70 | 3,948.30 |
| Rice | Indonesia | -- | -- | 7.96 | 2,935.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.96 | 2,935.80 |
| Rice | Iraq | -- | -- | 6.10 | 2,250.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.10 | 2,250.90 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 34.60 | 10,000.00 | 0.06 | 31.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.66 | 10,031.90 |
| Rice | Lebanon | -- | -- | 6.80 | 2,509.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.80 | 2,509.90 |
| Rice | Liberia | -- | -- | 71.93 | 26,541.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.93 | 26,541.40 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.17 | 874.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 874.20 |
| Rice | Mexico | -- | -- | 0.09 | 33.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 33.30 |
| Rice | Morocco | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.30 |
| Rice | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,168.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,168.60 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 1.29 | 476.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 476.70 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 17.43 | 6,431.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.43 | 6,431.70 |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.42 | 7,164.10 | 19.42 | 7,164.10 |
| Rice | Sao Tome | -- | -- | 0.49 | 181.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 181.30 |
| Rice | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.68 | 13,927.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.68 | 13,927.40 |
| Rice | Sierra Leone | 20.08 | 5,999.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.08 | 5,999.76 |
| Rice | Somalia | -- | -- | 23.00 | 8,487.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.00 | 8,487.00 |
| Rice | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 738.00 | 2.00 | 738.00 |
| Rice | West Bank | -- | -- | 0.65 | 241.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 241.30 |
| Rice | Sub-Total | 102.74 | 29,499.72 | 188.28 | 69,447.30 | 90.70 | 26,303.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.42 | 8,271.10 | 404.06 | 133,521.01 |
| Sorghum | Botswana | -- | -- | 4.12 | 378.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.12 | 378.90 |
| Sorghum | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 9.09 | 836.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.09 | 836.20 |
| Sorghum | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 27.15 | 2,470.70 | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,380.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.15 | 3,850.70 |
| Sorghum | Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,440.00 |
| Sorghum | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 |
| Sorghum | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.35 | 32.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 32.50 |
| Sorghum | Mexico | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 368.00 |
| Sorghum | Niger | -- | -- | 16.00 | 1,471.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 1,471.70 |
| Sorghum | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 |
| Sorghum | Senegal | -- | -- | 3.12 | 286.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.12 | 2,126.90 |
| Sorghum | Somalia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,840.00 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 12.63 | 1,161.70 | -- | -- | 55.43 | 3,099.60 | 20.00 | 1,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88.06 | 6,101.30 |
| Sorghum | Togo | -- | -- | 0.20 | 18.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 18.30 |
| Sorghum | Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 4,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 4,600.00 |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 76.66 | 7,018.90 | -- | -- | 214.43 | 19,727.60 | 40.00 | 3,680.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 331.08 | 30,426.50 |
| Soybean Meal | Belarus | 55.07 | 10,899.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.07 | 10,899.95 |
| Soybean Meal | Dominican Rep | -- | -- | 8.81 | 1,778.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.81 | 1,778.60 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | 31.40 | 7,059.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.40 | 7,059.93 |
| Soybean Meal | Lithuania | 44.53 | 8,799.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.53 | 8,799.99 |

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| Soybean Meal | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.10 | 1,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.10 | 1,900.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | 96.05 | 19,999.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.05 | 19,999.44 |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total | 238.06 | 46,759.30 | 8.81 | 1,778.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.10 | 1,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 245.96 | 50,437.90 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bhutan | -- | -- | 0.57 | 114.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 114.40 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 2.74 | 548.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.74 | 548.20 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.38 | 276.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 276.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 2.30 | 460.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 460.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 18.96 | 3,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.96 | 3,793.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.16 | 231.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.16 | 231.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 14.75 | 2,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.75 | 2,950.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 1.00 | 199.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 199.50 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.72 | 544.00 | 2.72 | 544.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 42.86 | 8,572.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.72 | 544.00 | 45.58 | 9,116.10 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Angola | -- | -- | 3.66 | 757.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.66 | 757.40 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Bolivia | -- | -- | 12.55 | 2,597.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.55 | 2,597.40 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.27 | 470.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 470.50 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.80 | 372.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 372.60 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Peru | -- | -- | 7.59 | 1,572.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.59 | 1,572.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Sao Tome | -- | -- | 0.28 | 58.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 58.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Togo | -- | -- | 0.37 | 76.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 76.60 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.51 | 5,903.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.51 | 5,903.90 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Chad | -- | -- | 1.13 | 239.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 239.60 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 4.18 | 869.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.18 | 869.20 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.31 | 65.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 65.70 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.95 | 202.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 202.20 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Niger | -- | -- | 1.62 | 343.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 343.70 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.19 | 1,720.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.19 | 1,720.40 |
| Tallow | El Salvador | 24.23 | 8,418.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.23 | 8,418.28 |
| Tallow | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.40 | 5,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.40 | 5,100.00 |
| Tallow | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 2,109.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 2,109.80 |
| Tallow | Sub-Total | 24.23 | 8,418.28 | -- | -- | 6.00 | 2,109.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.40 | 5,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.63 | 15,628.08 |
| Vegetable Oil | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | -- | -- | 1.77 | 1,463.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 1,463.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 952.80 | 1.20 | 952.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Balkan States | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,468.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,468.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 397.00 | 0.50 | 397.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | 0.71 | 561.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 561.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bhutan | -- | -- | 0.25 | 199.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 199.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.89 | 707.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 707.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Botswana | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.16 | 920.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.16 | 920.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cambodia | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 1,230.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cameroon | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 92.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Comoro Islands | -- | -- | 0.08 | 59.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 59.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo | 2.21 | 1,489.94 | 0.03 | 19.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | 1,509.84 |
| Vegetable Oil | Costa Rica | -- | -- | 0.17 | 131.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 131.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Dominican Rep | -- | -- | 0.10 | 79.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 79.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ecuador | -- | -- | 1.09 | 865.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.09 | 865.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | -- | -- | 1.66 | 1,318.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 1,318.30 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 15.30 | 11,049.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.30 | 11,049.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gaza | -- | -- | 0.19 | 151.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 151.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.06 | 47.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 47.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.54 | 1,143.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 1,143.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 0.40 | 276.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 276.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | -- | -- | 3.69 | 2,931.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 2,931.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,472.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1,472.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | -- | -- | 29.85 | 22,934.10 | 47.25 | 22,214.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.10 | 45,148.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Iraq | -- | -- | 1.22 | 968.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 968.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.74 | 589.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 589.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Laos | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,014.30 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lebanon | -- | -- | 3.70 | 2,936.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 2,936.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lesotho | -- | -- | 0.89 | 709.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 709.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | -- | -- | 4.29 | 3,407.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.29 | 3,407.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | -- | -- | 0.74 | 590.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 590.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mali | -- | -- | 0.73 | 580.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 580.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.20 | 162.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 162.00 |

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| Vegetable Oil | Mexico | -- | -- | 0.33 | 265.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 265.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Morocco | 61.53 | 28,999.94 | 2.60 | 2,066.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.14 | 31,065.94 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | -- | -- | 0.52 | 414.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 414.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 4.09 | 2,885.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 6,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.09 | 9,185.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Niger | -- | -- | 0.28 | 219.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 219.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Pakistan | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 198.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Panama | -- | -- | 0.05 | 39.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.05 | 3,439.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | -- | -- | 29.78 | 21,563.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.78 | 21,563.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.57 | 3,628.60 | -- | 4.57 | 3,628.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sao Tome | -- | -- | 0.15 | 120.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 120.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 1.19 | 948.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.19 | 948.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Somalia | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,818.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,818.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | -- | -- | 4.14 | 3,269.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.14 | 3,269.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Suriname | 3.55 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,500.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Togo | -- | -- | 1.14 | 904.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.14 | 904.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 238.20 | -- | 0.30 | 238.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,176.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | West Bank | -- | -- | 0.31 | 242.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 242.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Yemen | -- | -- | 0.32 | 254.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 254.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Zimbabwe | 11.40 | 4,999.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.40 | 4,999.61 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total | 78.69 | 37,989.49 | 131.36 | 99,605.10 | 47.25 | 32,214.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 18,700.00 | -- | -- | 6.57 | 5,316.60 | -- | 303.76 | 183,725.19 |
| Wheat | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 18,200.00 |
| Wheat | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,200.00 |
| Wheat | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 9,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 9,300.00 |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 95.00 | 13,300.00 | 300.95 | 43,170.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 395.95 | 56,470.20 |
| Wheat | Bolivia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 153.85 | 22,373.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 153.85 | 22,373.30 |
| Wheat | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 4.50 | 630.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 630.00 |
| Wheat | Egypt | 287.70 | 40,409.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 287.70 | 40,409.06 |
| Wheat | El Salvador | 93.30 | 13,939.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.30 | 13,939.93 |
| Wheat | Eritrea | 32.64 | 4,596.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.64 | 4,596.48 |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 232.24 | 32,514.20 | 30.00 | 3,798.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 262.24 | 36,312.20 |
| Wheat | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,000.00 |
| Wheat | Ghana | -- | -- | 29.29 | 4,099.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.29 | 4,099.90 |
| Wheat | Guatemala | 103.93 | 14,902.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 103.93 | 14,902.44 |
| Wheat | Guyana | 46.43 | 7,054.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.43 | 7,054.36 |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,198.00 | 76.78 | 11,980.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.28 | 13,170.30 |
| Wheat | Indonesia | -- | -- | 5.00 | 700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 700.00 |
| Wheat | Jamaica | 68.80 | 10,869.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.80 | 10,869.13 |
| Wheat | Jordan | 143.71 | 19,999.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 143.71 | 19,999.96 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | 14.07 | 1,969.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.07 | 1,969.10 |
| Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 8,200.00 |
| Wheat | Latvia | 57.76 | 7,999.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.76 | 7,999.89 |
| Wheat | Macedonia | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,400.00 |
| Wheat | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.89 | 941.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.89 | 941.00 |
| Wheat | Morocco | 122.89 | 16,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 122.89 | 16,000.00 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 6,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.50 | 6,800.00 |
| Wheat | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | 142.46 | 19,103.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 142.46 | 19,103.50 |
| Wheat | Philippines | -- | -- | 14.50 | 2,030.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.50 | 2,030.00 |
| Wheat | Sierra Leone | 5.80 | 995.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 995.06 |
| Wheat | Somalia | -- | -- | 18.36 | 2,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.36 | 2,570.00 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | 38.40 | 4,999.99 | -- | -- | 262.35 | 33,577.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.75 | 38,577.59 |
| Wheat | Sudan | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Wheat | Suriname | 16.00 | 2,496.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,496.30 |
| Wheat | Tajikistan | 58.09 | 8,199.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.09 | 8,199.86 |
| Wheat | Togo | -- | -- | 5.28 | 739.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.28 | 739.50 |
| Wheat | Tunisia | 93.20 | 14,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.20 | 14,999.99 |
| Wheat | Zimbabwe | 70.85 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.85 | 9,999.91 |
| Wheat | Sub-Total | 1,139.50 | 177,467.15 | 586.73 | 82,142.70 | 972.27 | 134,943.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 306.50 | 43,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,106.01 | 438,153.65 |
| Wheat Flour | Balkan States | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,050.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,050.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 312.90 | -- | 1.49 | 312.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Bolivia | -- | -- | 25.10 | 5,270.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.10 | 5,270.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Cuba | -- | -- | 1.79 | 374.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.79 | 374.80 |
| Wheat Flour | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.77 | 160.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 160.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.00 | 210.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 210.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | 24.39 | 5,121.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.39 | 5,121.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Iraq | -- | -- | 18.30 | 3,843.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.30 | 3,843.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Kazakhstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 630.00 | -- | 3.00 | 630.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Mauritius | -- | -- | 0.85 | 178.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 178.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Morocco | -- | -- | 6.18 | 1,298.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.18 | 1,298.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 38.14 | 8,010.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.14 | 8,010.30 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 5,355.00 | -- | 25.50 | 5,355.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Sri Lanka | 34.37 | 7,999.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.37 | 7,999.95 |

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| Wheat Flour | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 63.00 | 0.30 | 63.00 |
| Wheat Flour | West Bank | -- | -- | 2.77 | 581.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.77 | 581.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Yemen | -- | -- | 7.38 | 1,549.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.38 | 1,549.80 |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total | 34.37 | 7,999.95 | 131.66 | 27,649.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.39 | 6,360.90 | 186.33 | 42,010.45 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Balkan States | -- | -- | 1.00 | 372.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 372.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.51 | 560.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 560.50 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bhutan | -- | -- | 0.64 | 236.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 236.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.95 | 352.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 352.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 3.20 | 1,190.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 1,190.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.94 | 350.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 350.70 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.69 | 257.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 257.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.19 | 70.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 70.70 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Nepal | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 684.50 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.35 | 129.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 129.10 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.58 | 215.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 215.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Somalia | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,205.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,205.30 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Togo | -- | -- | 2.28 | 846.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 846.70 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 17.40 | 6,472.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.40 | 6,472.30 |
| Wheat Soy Milk | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 |
| Wheat Soy Milk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 482.80 |
| Program Totals | | 2,268.87 | 374,340.64 | 1,972.93 | 482,254.20 | 1,356.23 | 239,995.10 | 842.39 | 215,514.40 | 768.50 | 92,593.00 | 379.94 | 77,100.00 | 6.00 | 9,600.00 | 81.93 | 30,903.80 | 7,896.18 | 1,531,403.14 |

Sources:

1) Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $16.1 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
2) Title II - Approved Program Summary Country by Commodity Profile dated November 23, 1992. (AID)
3) Title III - Approvals Scheduled for Shipment, Regular and Emergency, dated October 6, 1992. (AID)
4) Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
5) Food for Progress
   Title I - Revised Final Program Summary dated October 20, 1992. The total does not reflect the payment of ocean freight costs totaling $26.3 million dollars. (FAS/EC/PAD)
   Section 416(b) - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
   CCC Purchases - Based on purchases as of September 18, 1992. (FAS/EC/PAD)
6) World Food Program - Final Section 416(b) Foreign Donation Commitment Report dated January 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)

FAS/EC/PAD:Tonha C. Young:Susan Hall "D:\TOSHA\FOOD_AID_92.WK3"

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1993
REGION/COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | -- | 19.51 | 5,901.50 | 1.67 | 559.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.36 | 5,314.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.34 | 11,775.90 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 6.62 | 1,750.10 | 2.85 | 290.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.55 | 437.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.02 | 2,478.20 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 17.96 | 4,433.90 | 5.48 | 1,257.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.44 | 5,691.50 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 181.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 181.40 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 18.00 | 1,656.00 | 2.24 | 349.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.57 | 150.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.81 | 2,155.50 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 318.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 318.30 |
| Comoro Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 309.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 309.80 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 41.10 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 6.54 | 2,041.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.64 | 12,041.70 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 322.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 322.80 |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 124.59 | 27,386.90 | 13.00 | 2,153.30 | 20.25 | 29,954.00 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 159.14 | 61,121.40 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 4.08 | 1,306.60 | 4.31 | 1,259.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.39 | 2,565.80 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 30.33 | 5,337.60 | 6.64 | 1,957.90 | 38.42 | 9,471.00 | -- | -- | 3.05 | 292.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.46 | 17,059.00 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.78 | 1,109.30 | 30.75 | 7,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.53 | 8,902.30 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.35 | 530.80 | 2.80 | 813.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.15 | 1,343.90 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 30.61 | 7,507.40 | 40.30 | 5,366.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.88 | 12,253.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 181.79 | 25,127.40 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.55 | 2,175.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.55 | 2,175.40 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,644.30 | 66.77 | 21,163.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.77 | 30,808.10 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 6.89 | 2,222.50 | 2.54 | 554.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.43 | 2,776.60 |
| Malawi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,117.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.98 | 4,318.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.48 | 5,435.60 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 0.30 | 112.10 | -- | -- | 9.25 | 1,120.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.55 | 1,232.10 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 10.28 | 1,913.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.39 | 1,309.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.67 | 3,222.60 |
| Mauritius | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 346.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 346.80 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 70.50 | 10,814.70 | 5.10 | 469.20 | 70.22 | 8,009.00 | -- | -- | 78.99 | 7,583.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 224.81 | 26,876.10 |
| Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 22.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 22.40 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 12.60 | 3,089.90 | 11.31 | 2,699.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.54 | 4,172.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.24 | 9,962.00 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.93 | 647.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.93 | 647.80 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.25 | 1,106.20 | 10.69 | 2,665.00 | -- | -- | 4.41 | 401.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.35 | 4,172.50 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 14.40 | 4,659.30 | 5.46 | 1,523.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.86 | 6,182.60 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 88.37 | 24,971.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.73 | 7,042.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 162.09 | 32,013.80 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 60.84 | 16,078.90 | 16.32 | 3,570.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.16 | 20,609.00 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | 1.63 | 409.50 | 1.98 | 499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.61 | 1,868.50 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 35.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 35.00 |
| Togo | -- | -- | 12.44 | 3,713.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.44 | 3,713.00 |
| Tunisia | 50.50 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,423.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.50 | 6,423.00 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 5.47 | 4,073.70 | 0.29 | 64.70 | 12.12 | 4,071.00 | -- | -- | 0.10 | 175.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.98 | 8,384.40 |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.31 | 221.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.31 | 221.80 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 355.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 355.00 |
| Zimbabwe | 49.90 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.90 | 5,740.00 |
| Totals ... | 141.50 | 20,000.00 | 566.76 | 137,413.50 | 234.01 | 55,552.20 | 191.00 | 63,885.00 | 1.00 | 1,423.00 | 455.77 | 48,443.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,593.04 | 325,957.60 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 38.00 | 5,320.00 | 97.24 | 18,297.10 | 208.33 | 26,772.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 343.57 | 50,389.10 |
| Bhutan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 366.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 366.10 |
| India | -- | -- | 225.51 | 68,476.00 | 81.39 | 20,935.70 | 37.69 | 20,633.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 344.59 | 110,044.70 |
| Indonesia | -- | -- | 20.81 | 4,855.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.81 | 4,855.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.76 | 13,580.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.76 | 13,580.78 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 0.18 | 76.00 | 0.59 | 258.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 334.40 |
| Pakistan | 72.10 | 40,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 2,461.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.78 | 42,461.10 |
| Philippines | 85.10 | 20,000.00 | 55.05 | 13,439.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 140.15 | 33,439.20 |
| Sri Lanka | 73.00 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 315.21 | 38,234.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 388.21 | 48,234.00 |
| Totals ... | 230.40 | 70,000.00 | 339.55 | 92,168.20 | 230.35 | 46,857.30 | 561.43 | 85,639.00 | 28.76 | 13,580.78 | 1.68 | 2,461.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,391.97 | 310,706.38 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 172.20 | 19,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 172.20 | 19,600.00 |
| Totals ... | 172.20 | 19,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 172.20 | 19,600.00 |
| *EASTERN EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,588.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.13 | 6,951.15 | -- | -- | 105.25 | 14,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.20 | 23,239.75 |
| Bulgaria | 157.80 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.80 | 15,000.00 |
| Croatia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.89 | 7,938.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.89 | 7,938.10 |
| Ex-Yugoslavia | -- | -- | 180.55 | 51,182.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.55 | 51,182.00 |
| Macedonia | -- | -- | 12.12 | 2,015.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.12 | 2,015.50 |
| Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,000.00 | 200.00 | 19,000.00 |
| Romania | 75.20 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 577.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.55 | 10,577.50 |
| Totals ... | 233.00 | 25,000.00 | 198.47 | 54,786.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.30 | 7,528.65 | 4.89 | 7,938.10 | 105.25 | 14,700.00 | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,000.00 | 747.11 | 128,952.85 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | -- | 50.48 | 11,929.70 | 9.90 | 1,660.80 | 138.54 | 17,253.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 198.92 | 30,843.50 |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 1,536.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 1,536.00 |
| Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 477.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 477.40 |
| Costa Rica | 95.50 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.69 | 169.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.19 | 15,169.90 |
| Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 4.69 | 1,732.10 | 0.08 | 42.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.77 | 1,775.00 |
| El Salvador | 155.40 | 33,400.00 | -- | -- | 10.29 | 5,186.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.69 | 39,258.90 |
| Guatemala | 97.10 | 15,000.00 | 30.98 | 8,060.10 | 1.95 | 966.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.40 | 1,190.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 142.43 | 25,217.60 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 80.70 | 36.66 | 5,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.97 | 5,330.70 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 36.48 | 12,217.00 | 2.51 | 603.80 | 49.33 | 11,640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88.32 | 24,460.80 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 13.88 | 3,656.80 | 10.46 | 2,099.90 | 75.86 | 10,624.00 | -- | -- | 5.83 | 559.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.03 | 16,970.40 |
| Jamaica | 231.80 | 30,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.85 | 3,252.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 259.65 | 33,252.50 |
| Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.36 | 2,154.10 | -- | -- | 2.75 | 4,812.50 | 69.00 | 6,624.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 91.11 | 13,590.60 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 3.86 | 1,417.10 | 3.23 | 1,137.70 | 61.32 | 12,565.00 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 239.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.90 | 15,159.50 |
| Panama | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 104.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 192.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.57 | 296.70 |
| Paraguay | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 126.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 126.00 |
| Peru | -- | -- | 151.18 | 49,049.90 | 5.89 | 1,820.20 | 177.26 | 25,682.00 | -- | -- | 51.86 | 4,978.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 385.19 | 82,330.70 |
| Suriname | 21.50 | 2,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 2,400.00 |
| Totals ... | 601.30 | 95,800.00 | 291.56 | 88,852.90 | 85.42 | 18,187.80 | 538.96 | 83,014.00 | 2.75 | 4,812.50 | 178.44 | 17,709.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,698.43 | 308,416.20 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.03 | 2,026.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.19 | 2,080.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.22 | 4,106.90 |
| Gaza | -- | -- | 2.68 | 742.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 742.70 |
| Iraq | -- | -- | 5.63 | 1,931.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.63 | 1,931.80 |
| Jordan | 195.00 | 25,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 195.00 | 25,600.00 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | 8.81 | 5,145.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.81 | 5,145.20 |
| Morocco | 98.50 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | 6.83 | 1,883.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 1,247.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.04 | 23,131.20 |
| Syria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 1,163.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 1,163.80 |
| West Bank | -- | -- | 4.09 | 1,168.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.09 | 1,168.20 |
| Yemen | 57.20 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 11.26 | 2,354.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.46 | 12,354.00 |
| Totals ... | 350.70 | 55,600.00 | 21.20 | 8,988.00 | 27.13 | 6,263.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.57 | 4,492.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 401.60 | 75,343.90 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1993
COMMODITY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | | | Section 416 | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Baby Cereal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 24 | 3,599 10 | 1.24 | 3,599.10 |
| Baby Food | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 91 | 5,578 30 | 2.91 | 5,578.30 |
| Bean | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 90 | 391 50 | 0.90 | 391.50 |
| Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.39 | 183.30 | 2 44 | 1,156 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.82 | 1,340.00 |
| Beans, Great Northern | -- | -- | 18.38 | 8,729 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.38 | 8,729 60 |
| Beans, Navy | -- | -- | 3 02 | 1,434 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 1,434.40 |
| Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 26 53 | 12,591.60 | 7 88 | 3,741.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.38 | 16,332.60 |
| Beans, Red | -- | -- | 5 60 | 2,658 70 | 1.06 | 503.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 59 | 384 10 | 7.25 | 3,546.30 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 109.19 | 27,080.60 | 0.20 | 49 60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 109 39 | 27,130.20 |
| Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78 84 | 109,523 35 | -- | -- | 8 89 | 12,000 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87 72 | 121,523.35 |
| Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15 72 | 26,972.36 | 13 11 | 21,868 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.83 | 48,841.16 |
| Chicken | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | 10 63 | 8,000.00 | 19.63 | 15,000 00 |
| Corn | 791.30 | 79,300 60 | 89 86 | 8,266 80 | 38 62 | 3,553.00 | 70.22 | 8,009 00 | 210.00 | 19,950.00 | 575 70 | 55,267 60 | 2,385.39 | 252,953 00 | -- | -- | 931 79 | 88,521 80 | 5,093.08 | 515,821.20 |
| Corn Soy Mass Flour | -- | -- | 5 97 | 1,122.40 | 0 15 | 28 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.12 | 1,151.20 |
| Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 3 89 | 1,058.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.89 | 1,058.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 254 02 | 64,000.10 | 28 77 | 7,250 10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 282.79 | 71,250.20 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 22 69 | 3,358.70 | 25 39 | 3,758 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.08 | 7,116.70 |
| Cotton | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 55 | 29,954.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.55 | 29,954.00 |
| Egg Powder | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 01 | 3 80 | 0.01 | 3.80 |
| Evaporated Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 63 | 159 40 | 0.63 | 159.40 |
| Farina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 48 | 372 40 | 0.48 | 372.40 |
| Feed Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 871 43 | 126,356.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 871.43 | 126,356.92 |
| Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 32 | 17,290 70 | 3.32 | 17,290.70 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 39 05 | 13,235.50 | 3 25 | 1,152 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 59 | 696 42 | 43.89 | 13,053.92 |
| NFDM | -- | -- | 0 04 | 12 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 |
| Peanut Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 27 | 387 50 | 0.27 | 387.50 |
| Peanuts | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.14 | 3,355 40 | -- | -- | 4 32 | 3,000.00 | 11 46 | 10,355.40 |
| Peas, Green | -- | -- | 12 56 | 2,574.10 | 6.17 | 1,264 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.73 | 3,838.80 |
| Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 1 89 | 387 40 | 1.70 | 348.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 735.90 |
| Pork | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 4,700 00 | -- | -- | 8 75 | 19,300.00 | 10 89 | 24,000.00 |
| Rice | 125.70 | 28,400 00 | 103 39 | 30,560.40 | 112 17 | 33,090 20 | 79 86 | 19,929.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81 14 | 18,300.00 | -- | -- | 96 86 | 33,284 10 | 599 32 | 163,563 70 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 52 36 | 4,660 20 | 20 36 | 1,811.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55 00 | 5,005.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127 72 | 11,476.70 |
| Soybean Meal | 189.30 | 41,800 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 619 09 | 131,807 20 | -- | -- | 25 00 | 6,400.00 | 833 39 | 180,007.20 |
| Sugar | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7 97 | 5,000.00 | 7.97 | 5,000.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 35 02 | 9,279 10 | 22 46 | 5,952 70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.48 | 15,231.80 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 4 22 | 739 00 | 9 64 | 1,735 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13 86 | 2,474.90 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 8 83 | 1,607 40 | 0 43 | 78 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.26 | 1,685 70 |
| Tallow | 34 30 | 12,000 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27 81 | 9,440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.11 | 21,440.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | 92 50 | 50,000.00 | 145 22 | 99,661.00 | 28 14 | 20,792.00 | 37 69 | 20,633.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65 04 | 40,000 00 | -- | -- | 10 11 | 8,649 10 | 378.70 | 239,735 10 |
| Veggie Burger | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 81 | 7,308.90 | 1.81 | 7,308.90 |
| WDM, Instant | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 97 | 3,535.90 | 0.97 | 3,535.90 |
| Wheat | 872.50 | 121,300.00 | 220 02 | 30,893 30 | 232 89 | 32,604.30 | 1,606 93 | 132,133 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 870 59 | 122,649 20 | -- | -- | 619 50 | 102,217 50 | 3,822.44 | 541,705.30 |
| Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 233 94 | 48,892 60 | 36 07 | 7,536.00 | 49.33 | 11,640 00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 26 | 95 00 | -- | -- | 10 55 | 2,414 80 | 330.13 | 70,580.40 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 20 61 | 9,025 50 | 1 12 | 491 40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.73 | 9,516.90 |
| Wheat Soy Milk | -- | -- | 0 69 | 506.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 506 80 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 9,027.30 | 2.96 | 9,027.30 |
| Program Totals ... | 2,100 60 | 332,800 00 | 1,417.53 | 382,248 70 | 578 90 | 126,900 80 | 1,292 19 | 231,736.00 | 1,175 98 | 282,802 83 | 643 81 | 82,141 40 | 4,048 87 | 596,859 80 | -- | -- | 1,742 86 | 325,222 80 | 13,001 97 | 2,360,812 14 |

FAS/EC/PAD Tasha C. Young

Sources:

□ P.L. 480, Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary of sales registered as of October 21, 1993. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $16.7 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)

□ P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country by Commodity Profile as of December 20, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $206.7 million. (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Quantities and Values as of December 20, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $129.3 million (AID)

□ P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of November 15, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of 85.2 million (AID)

□ Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on shipments as of December 20, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD) & (ASCS)
World Food Program - Based on commitments as of November 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)

□ Food for Progress: Title I - P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 25, 1993. The total does not reflect payment of ocean freight costs totaling $32.2 million. Russia based on FFP/Title I funded agreements signed under the Vancouver Package (FAS/EC/PAD)
Section 416(b) - No data reported as of November 15, 1993 (FAS/EC/PAD)
CCC Purchase - Based on shipments made. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $44.3 million. (FAS/EC/PAD) & (ASCS)

X:\REPORTS\AID93\AID WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1993
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416 (b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 2.03 | 964.20 | 0.15 | 72.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.18 | 1,036.90 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 5.27 | 485.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.36 | 5,314.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.63 | 5,799.80 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,260.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,260.00 |
| Angola | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.43 | 421.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.43 | 421.30 |
| Angola | S. F. Commod | -- | -- | 3.59 | 646.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 646.00 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.42 | 3,546.30 | 0.09 | 65.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 2,611.90 |
| Angola | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 19.31 | 6,901.50 | 1.67 | 559.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.36 | 5,314.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.34 | 11,775.90 |
| Benin | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 69.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.55 | 437.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 506.20 |
| Benin | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 53.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 53.70 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.55 | 219.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 219.40 |
| Benin | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 168.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 168.20 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.63 | 472.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 472.90 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 3.00 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 420.00 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.43 | 637.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.43 | 637.80 |
| Benin | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 6.63 | 1,750.10 | 2.35 | 290.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.55 | 437.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.03 | 2,478.20 |
| Botswana | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 |
| Botswana | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,395.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,395.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 11.63 | 1,722.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.63 | 1,722.00 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Commod | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 900.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.39 | 1,056.40 | 0.48 | 537.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 1,594.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat | -- | -- | 2.00 | 280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 280.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 17.96 | 4,453.90 | 5.48 | 1,237.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.44 | 5,691.50 |
| Burundi | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 181.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 181.40 |
| Burundi | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 181.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 181.40 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 18.00 | 1,656.00 | 1.50 | 138.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.57 | 150.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.07 | 1,944.50 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 124.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 124.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 87.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 87.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 18.00 | 1,656.00 | 2.24 | 349.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.57 | 150.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.81 | 2,155.50 |
| Central African Rep. | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 247.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 247.90 |
| Central African Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 130.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 130.40 |
| Central African Rep. | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 378.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 378.30 |
| Comoro Islands | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 |
| Comoro Islands | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 |
| Congo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 309.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 309.80 |
| Congo | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 309.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 309.80 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | 41.10 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 6.20 | 1,855.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.30 | 11,855.50 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 186.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 186.20 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total ... | 41.10 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 6.54 | 2,041.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.64 | 12,041.70 |
| Djibouti | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 190.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 190.00 |
| Djibouti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 132.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 132.80 |
| Djibouti | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 322.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 322.80 |

*AFRICA — continued*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eritrea | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 |
| Ethiopia | Beans, Fava | -- | -- | 0.30 | 142.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 142.50 |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.52 | 376.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.52 | 376.00 |
| Ethiopia | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,625.00 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 6.32 | 1,592.20 | 3.00 | 755.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.32 | 2,347.70 |
| Ethiopia | Cowpea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.55 | 29,954.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.55 | 29,954.00 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.20 | 59.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 59.00 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 15.10 | 11,055.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.10 | 11,055.40 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 101.18 | 14,181.80 | 10.00 | 1,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111.18 | 15,581.80 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 124.56 | 27,348.90 | 13.00 | 2,155.50 | 20.55 | 29,954.00 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 159.14 | 61,121.40 |
| Gambia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.31 | 833.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.31 | 833.60 |
| Gambia | NFDM | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 |
| Gambia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.16 | 1,227.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.16 | 1,227.80 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.73 | 460.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 460.80 |
| Gambia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 51.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 51.40 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 4.08 | 1,306.60 | 4.31 | 1,259.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.39 | 2,565.80 |
| Ghana | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.36 | 89.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 89.30 |
| Ghana | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.05 | 292.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.05 | 292.50 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 0.56 | 164.20 | 6.64 | 1,957.90 | 38.42 | 9,471.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.62 | 11,593.10 |
| Ghana | S F Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.01 | 532.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 | 532.80 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 1.79 | 325.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.79 | 325.60 |
| Ghana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.20 | 148.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 148.30 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 23.71 | 3,318.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.71 | 3,318.80 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.73 | 758.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 758.60 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 30.35 | 5,359.60 | 6.64 | 1,957.90 | 38.42 | 9,471.00 | -- | -- | 3.05 | 292.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.46 | 17,079.00 |
| Guinea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 25.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 25.20 |
| Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.68 | 1,084.10 | 30.75 | 7,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.43 | 8,877.10 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.78 | 1,109.30 | 30.75 | 7,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.53 | 8,902.30 |
| Guinea Bissau | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 75.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 75.60 |
| Guinea Bissau | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 737.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 737.50 |
| Guinea Bissau | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.50 | 311.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 311.40 |
| Guinea Bissau | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.03 | 219.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 219.40 |
| Guinea Bissau | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 1.53 | 530.80 | 2.80 | 813.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.33 | 1,343.90 |
| Kenya | Beans, Fava | -- | -- | 4.56 | 2,165.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 1,807.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.56 | 2,165.10 |
| Kenya | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.85 | 8,625.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.85 | 8,625.50 |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 8.56 | 2,106.00 | 4.50 | 1,132.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.85 | 3,238.70 |
| Kenya | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.25 | 3,357.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,820.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.25 | 5,177.20 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.94 | 697.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 697.80 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | 13.96 | 1,923.90 | 20.55 | 2,877.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.51 | 4,810.90 |
| Kenya | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 2.80 | 584.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | 584.60 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 30.81 | 7,507.40 | 48.30 | 5,366.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.88 | 12,253.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 181.78 | 25,127.40 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.26 | 1,962.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.26 | 1,962.30 |
| Lesotho | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.29 | 213.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.29 | 213.10 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.55 | 2,175.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.55 | 2,175.40 |

AFRICA – continued

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AFRICA – continued

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ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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| ***EASTERN EUROPE – continued*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 140.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 140.00 |
| Romania | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 437.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 437.50 |
| Romania | Wheat | 75.20 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.20 | 10,000.00 |
| Romania | Sub-Total ... | 75.20 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 577.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.55 | 10,577.50 |
| Eastern Europe ... | | 353.00 | 25,000.00 | 198.47 | 54,786.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.60 | 7,538.55 | 4.89 | 7,938.10 | 103.33 | 14,786.00 | -- | -- | 200.00 | 19,000.00 | 865.29 | 128,048.75 |
| ***LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.79 | 443.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.79 | 443.00 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 3.21 | 872.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.21 | 872.80 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,095.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,095.40 |
| Bolivia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.79 | 116.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 116.20 |
| Bolivia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 73.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 73.80 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.21 | 585.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 585.90 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.24 | 873.30 | 138.54 | 17,253.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 144.78 | 18,126.30 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 34.36 | 7,182.00 | 3.42 | 713.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.78 | 7,895.70 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,636.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,636.40 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 50.48 | 17,959.70 | 9.90 | 1,660.80 | 138.54 | 17,253.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 198.92 | 36,853.50 |
| Brazil | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 380.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 380.00 |
| Brazil | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.40 | 1,176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.40 | 1,176.00 |
| Brazil | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 1,556.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 1,556.00 |
| Colombia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 477.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 477.40 |
| Colombia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 477.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 477.40 |
| Costa Rica | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 25.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 25.60 |
| Costa Rica | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 39.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 39.80 |
| Costa Rica | Wheat | 95.50 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.50 | 15,000.00 |
| Costa Rica | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 104.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 104.50 |
| Costa Rica | Sub-Total ... | 95.50 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.69 | 169.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.19 | 15,169.90 |
| Dominican Rep. | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.68 | 274.10 | 0.07 | 34.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 308.80 |
| Dominican Rep. | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 0.95 | 449.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 449.40 |
| Dominican Rep. | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.38 | 343.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 343.00 |
| Dominican Rep. | Rice | -- | -- | 1.47 | 434.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 434.70 |
| Dominican Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.31 | 230.90 | 0.01 | 8.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 239.10 |
| Dominican Rep. | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 4.69 | 1,732.10 | 0.08 | 42.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.77 | 1,775.00 |
| El Salvador | Beans, Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 201.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 201.90 |
| El Salvador | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 2,089.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 2,089.50 |
| El Salvador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.47 | 667.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.47 | 1,339.20 |
| El Salvador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.03 | 1,482.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.03 | 1,482.70 |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | 29.90 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.90 | 7,000.00 |
| El Salvador | Tallow | 34.30 | 12,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.30 | 12,000.00 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 725.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 725.60 |
| El Salvador | Wheat | 91.40 | 14,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 91.40 | 14,400.00 |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total ... | 155.60 | 53,400.00 | -- | -- | 18.29 | 5,186.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.89 | 59,258.90 |

| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN—continued | | |

*LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN – continued*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicaragua | Beans, Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 99.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 99.80 |
| Nicaragua | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 57.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 57.00 |
| Nicaragua | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 359.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 359.50 |
| Nicaragua | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.34 | 476.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 476.60 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.52 | 772.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.52 | 772.30 |
| Nicaragua | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.69 | 5,369.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.69 | 5,369.00 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.47 | 349.40 | 0.28 | 208.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 558.00 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.63 | 7,196.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.63 | 7,196.00 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.36 | 284.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 284.50 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat Soy Milk | -- | -- | 0.69 | 306.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 306.80 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total -- | -- | -- | 3.86 | 1,417.30 | 3.25 | 1,337.70 | 61.32 | 12,565.00 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 359.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.90 | 15,359.50 |
| Panama | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 45.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 192.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.49 | 237.10 |
| Panama | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 59.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 59.60 |
| Panama | Sub-Total -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 104.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 192.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.57 | 296.70 |
| Paraguay | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 96.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 96.20 |
| Paraguay | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 29.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 29.80 |
| Paraguay | Sub-Total -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 126.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 126.00 |
| Peru | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,397.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,397.50 |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 23.10 | 5,728.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.10 | 5,728.30 |
| Peru | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.86 | 4,978.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.86 | 4,978.60 |
| Peru | Corn Soy Mass Flour | -- | -- | 5.93 | 1,122.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.93 | 1,122.40 |
| Peru | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 15.64 | 3,891.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.64 | 3,891.80 |
| Peru | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.35 | 345.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.35 | 345.30 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 6.22 | 2,208.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.22 | 2,208.30 |
| Peru | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 1.34 | 274.30 | 0.99 | 203.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 477.50 |
| Peru | Rice | -- | -- | 20.57 | 6,067.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.57 | 6,067.10 |
| Peru | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.73 | 987.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.73 | 987.70 |
| Peru | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 647.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 647.80 |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 38.38 | 31,215.80 | 1.30 | 969.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.68 | 32,185.00 |
| Peru | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 177.26 | 25,682.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 177.26 | 25,682.00 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 31.14 | 6,508.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.14 | 6,508.20 |
| Peru | Sub-Total -- | -- | -- | 151.18 | 49,749.90 | 5.89 | 1,820.20 | 177.26 | 25,682.00 | -- | -- | 31.86 | 4,978.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 386.19 | 82,230.70 |
| Suriname | Wheat | 21.50 | 2,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 2,400.00 |
| Suriname | Sub-Total -- | 21.50 | 2,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 2,400.00 |
| Latin America & Caribbean Area -- | | 581.30 | 95,600.00 | 291.54 | 88,892.90 | 83.42 | 18,187.80 | 538.96 | 83,014.00 | 2.75 | 4,812.30 | 178.44 | 17,729.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,698.43 | 308,416.00 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Buttermilk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.19 | 2,080.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.19 | 2,080.80 |
| Egypt | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 193.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 193.00 |
| Egypt | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.77 | 1,833.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.77 | 1,833.10 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.03 | 2,026.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.19 | 2,080.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.22 | 4,106.90 |
| Gaza | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.16 | 76.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 76.80 |
| Gaza | Rice | -- | -- | 0.40 | 116.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 116.80 |
| Gaza | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.20 | 147.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 147.10 |
| Gaza | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.92 | 402.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.92 | 402.00 |
| Gaza | Sub-Total -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 742.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 742.70 |

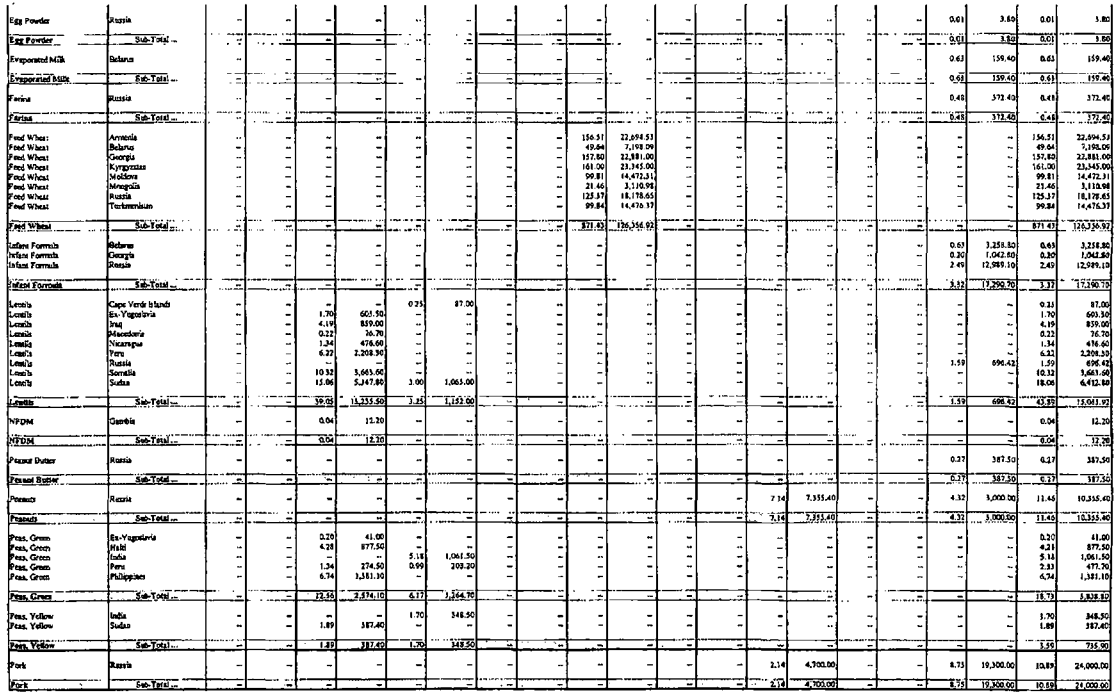
| | | |

Sources
1/ P.L. 480, Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary of sales registered as of October 31, 1993. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $16.7 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
P.L. 480, Title II - Semi-Ann Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary/ Country by Commodity Profile as of December 20, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $206.7 million (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Quantities and Values as of December 20, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $129.3 million. (AID)
2/ P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of November 13, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $5.2 million. (AID)
3/ Section 416 (b) - Regular 416 - Based on shipments as of December 20, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD) & (ASCS)
World Food Program - Based on commitments as of November 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
4/ Food for Progress. Title I - P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 25, 1993. The total does not reflect payment of ocean freight costs totaling $32.2 million. Russia based on FY93/Title I funded agreements signed under the Vancouver Package (FAS/EC/PAD)
Section 416(b) - No data reported as of November 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
CCC Purchases - Based on shipments made. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $44.3 million. (FAS/EC/PAD) & (ASCS)

FAS.EC.PAD:Tisha C. Young
X:\REPORTS\AID\0AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1993
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons
FINAL

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416 (b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Baby Cereal | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,191.00 | 0.45 | 1,191.00 |
| Baby Cereal | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 2,198.10 | 0.79 | 2,198.10 |
| Baby Cereal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 3,389.10 | 1.24 | 3,389.10 |
| Baby Food | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 1,193.70 | 0.65 | 1,193.70 |
| Baby Food | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 4,184.60 | 2.27 | 4,184.60 |
| Baby Food | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.91 | 5,378.30 | 2.91 | 5,378.30 |
| Beans | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 391.50 | 0.90 | 391.50 |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 391.50 | 0.90 | 391.50 |
| Beans, Black | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 201.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 201.90 |
| Beans, Black | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.39 | 183.50 | 1.80 | 855.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 1,038.50 |
| Beans, Black | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 99.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 99.80 |
| Beans, Black | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.39 | 183.50 | 2.44 | 1,156.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.83 | 1,340.20 |
| Beans, Great Northern | Ex-Yugoslavia | -- | -- | 18.38 | 6,729.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.38 | 6,729.60 |
| Beans, Great Northern | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 18.38 | 6,729.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.38 | 6,729.60 |
| Beans, Navy | Albania | -- | -- | 0.11 | 52.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 52.20 |
| Beans, Navy | Ex-Yugoslavia | -- | -- | 1.91 | 907.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.91 | 907.10 |
| Beans, Navy | Mozambique | -- | -- | 1.00 | 475.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 475.00 |
| Beans, Navy | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.02 | 1,434.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 1,434.40 |
| Beans, Pinto | Albania | -- | -- | 0.50 | 237.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 237.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Angola | -- | -- | 2.02 | 964.20 | 0.15 | 72.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 1,036.90 |
| Beans, Pinto | Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 380.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 380.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,395.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,395.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 25.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 25.60 |
| Beans, Pinto | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 0.58 | 274.10 | 0.07 | 34.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 308.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 2,089.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 2,089.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.30 | 142.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 142.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Gaza | -- | -- | 0.16 | 76.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 76.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.80 | 378.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 378.10 |
| Beans, Pinto | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.20 | 92.60 | 0.33 | 155.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 247.90 |
| Beans, Pinto | Kenya | -- | -- | 6.56 | 2,162.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.56 | 2,162.10 |
| Beans, Pinto | Liberia | -- | -- | 4.80 | 2,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.80 | 2,280.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 118.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 118.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Mozambique | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,963.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,963.80 |
| Beans, Pinto | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 57.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 57.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | Rwanda | -- | -- | 3.29 | 1,560.80 | 1.50 | 712.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.79 | 2,273.30 |
| Beans, Pinto | Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 95.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 95.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.63 | 299.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 299.20 |
| Beans, Pinto | Somalia | -- | -- | 0.42 | 199.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 199.50 |
| Beans, Pinto | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.83 | 392.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 392.40 |
| Beans, Pinto | West Bank | -- | -- | 0.36 | 168.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 168.90 |
| Beans, Pinto | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.21 | 12,691.00 | 7.83 | 3,741.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.04 | 16,432.60 |
| Beans, Red | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 0.99 | 449.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 449.40 |
| Beans, Red | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 28.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 28.50 |
| Beans, Red | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.71 | 811.60 | 1.00 | 475.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.71 | 1,286.60 |
| Beans, Red | Peru | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,397.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.94 | 1,397.50 |
| Beans, Red | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 384.10 | 0.59 | 384.10 |
| Beans, Red | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.64 | 2,658.50 | 1.06 | 503.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 384.10 | 7.23 | 3,546.10 |
| Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.79 | 443.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.79 | 443.00 |
| Bulgur | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 1.36 | 343.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 343.00 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 1.52 | 376.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.52 | 376.00 |
| Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.36 | 89.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 89.30 |
| Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 49.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 49.60 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 35.98 | 8,897.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.98 | 8,897.50 |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 21.10 | 5,218.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.10 | 5,218.50 |



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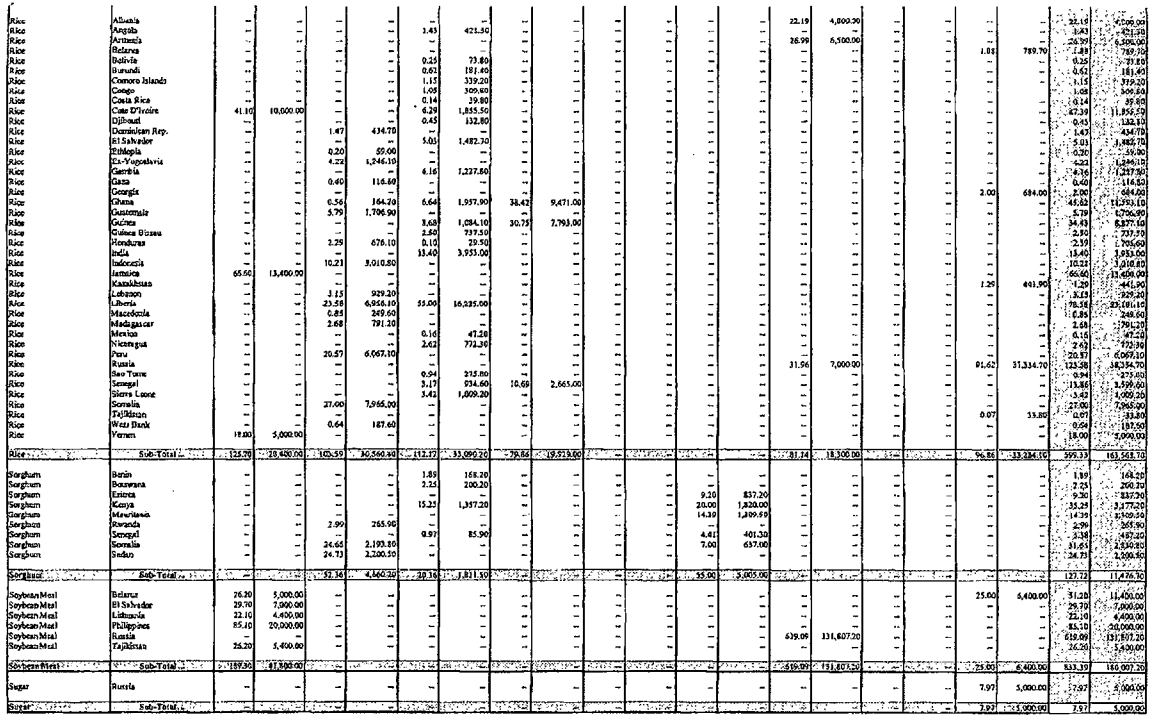
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egg Powder | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.01 | 3.80 | 0.01 | 3.80 |
| Egg Powder | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.01 | 3.80 | 0.01 | 3.80 |
| Evaporated Milk | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 159.40 | 0.63 | 159.40 |
| Evaporated Milk | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 159.40 | 0.63 | 159.40 |
| Farina | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 372.40 | 0.48 | 372.40 |
| Farina | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 372.40 | 0.48 | 372.40 |
| Feed Wheat | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 156.51 | 22,694.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 156.51 | 22,694.53 |
| Feed Wheat | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.64 | 7,198.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.64 | 7,198.09 |
| Feed Wheat | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.80 | 22,881.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.80 | 22,881.00 |
| Feed Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 161.00 | 23,345.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 161.00 | 23,345.00 |
| Feed Wheat | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.81 | 14,472.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.81 | 14,472.31 |
| Feed Wheat | Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.46 | 3,110.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.46 | 3,110.98 |
| Feed Wheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.37 | 18,178.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.37 | 18,178.65 |
| Feed Wheat | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.84 | 14,476.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.84 | 14,476.37 |
| Feed Wheat | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 871.43 | 126,356.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 871.43 | 126,356.92 |
| Infant Formula | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 3,258.80 | 0.65 | 3,258.80 |
| Infant Formula | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 1,042.80 | 0.20 | 1,042.80 |
| Infant Formula | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.49 | 12,989.10 | 2.49 | 12,989.10 |
| Infant Formula | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.32 | 17,290.70 | 3.32 | 17,290.70 |
| Lentils | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 87.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 87.00 |
| Lentils | Ex-Yugoslavia | -- | -- | 1.70 | 603.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 603.50 |
| Lentils | Iraq | -- | -- | 4.19 | 859.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.19 | 859.00 |
| Lentils | Macedonia | -- | -- | 0.22 | 76.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 76.70 |
| Lentils | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 1.34 | 476.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 476.60 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 6.22 | 2,208.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.22 | 2,208.30 |
| Lentils | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.59 | 696.42 | 1.59 | 696.42 |
| Lentils | Somalia | -- | -- | 10.32 | 3,665.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.32 | 3,665.60 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 15.06 | 5,347.80 | 3.00 | 1,065.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.06 | 6,412.80 |
| Lentils | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 39.05 | 13,237.50 | 3.25 | 1,152.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.59 | 696.42 | 43.89 | 15,085.92 |
| NFDM | Gambia | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 |
| NFDM | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 12.20 |
| Peanut Butter | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 387.50 | 0.27 | 387.50 |
| Peanut Butter | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 387.50 | 0.27 | 387.50 |
| Peanuts | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.14 | 7,355.40 | -- | -- | -- | 4.32 | 3,000.00 | 11.46 | 10,355.40 |
| Peanuts | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.14 | 7,355.40 | -- | -- | -- | 4.32 | 3,000.00 | 11.46 | 10,355.40 |
| Peas, Green | Ex-Yugoslavia | -- | -- | 0.20 | 41.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 41.00 |
| Peas, Green | Haiti | -- | -- | 4.28 | 877.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.28 | 877.50 |
| Peas, Green | India | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.18 | 1,061.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.18 | 1,061.50 |
| Peas, Green | Peru | -- | -- | 1.34 | 274.50 | 0.99 | 202.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 477.70 |
| Peas, Green | Philippines | -- | -- | 6.74 | 1,381.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.74 | 1,381.10 |
| Peas, Green | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 12.56 | 2,574.10 | 6.17 | 1,264.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.73 | 3,838.80 |
| Peas, Yellow | India | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 348.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 348.50 |
| Peas, Yellow | Sudan | -- | -- | 1.89 | 387.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 387.40 |
| Peas, Yellow | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 1.89 | 387.40 | 1.70 | 348.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 735.90 |
| Pork | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 4,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | 8.75 | 19,300.00 | 10.89 | 24,000.00 |
| Pork | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 4,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | 8.75 | 19,300.00 | 10.89 | 24,000.00 |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.19 | 4,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.19 | 4,000.00 |
| Rice | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.43 | 421.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.43 | 421.50 |
| Rice | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.99 | 6,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.99 | 6,500.00 |
| Rice | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.88 | 789.70 | 1.88 | 789.70 |
| Rice | Bolivia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 73.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 73.80 |
| Rice | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 181.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 181.40 |
| Rice | Comoro Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 339.20 |
| Rice | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 309.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 309.60 |
| Rice | Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 39.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 39.80 |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | 41.00 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 6.29 | 1,855.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.29 | 11,855.50 |
| Rice | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 132.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 132.80 |
| Rice | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 1.47 | 434.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 434.70 |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.03 | 1,482.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.03 | 1,482.30 |
| Rice | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.20 | 59.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 59.00 |
| Rice | Ex-Yugoslavia | -- | -- | 4.22 | 1,246.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.22 | 1,246.10 |
| Rice | Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.16 | 1,227.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.16 | 1,227.50 |
| Rice | Gaza | -- | -- | 0.40 | 116.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 116.60 |
| Rice | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 684.00 | 2.00 | 684.00 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.56 | 164.20 | 6.64 | 1,957.90 | 38.42 | 9,471.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.62 | 11,593.10 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 5.79 | 1,706.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.79 | 1,706.90 |
| Rice | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.68 | 1,084.10 | 30.75 | 7,793.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.43 | 8,877.10 |
| Rice | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 737.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 737.50 |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 2.29 | 676.10 | 0.10 | 29.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.39 | 705.60 |
| Rice | India | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.40 | 3,953.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.40 | 3,953.00 |
| Rice | Indonesia | -- | -- | 10.23 | 3,010.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.23 | 3,010.80 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 65.50 | 13,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.50 | 13,400.00 |
| Rice | Kazakhstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 441.90 | 1.29 | 441.90 |
| Rice | Lebanon | -- | -- | 3.15 | 929.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 929.20 |
| Rice | Liberia | -- | -- | 23.58 | 6,956.10 | 55.00 | 16,235.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.58 | 23,191.10 |
| Rice | Macedonia | -- | -- | 0.85 | 249.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 249.60 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.68 | 791.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 791.20 |
| Rice | Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 47.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 47.20 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.62 | 772.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.62 | 772.30 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 20.57 | 6,067.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.57 | 6,067.10 |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.56 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | 91.62 | 31,334.70 | 123.18 | 38,334.70 |
| Rice | Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 215.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 215.80 |
| Rice | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.17 | 934.60 | 10.69 | 2,665.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.86 | 3,599.60 |
| Rice | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,009.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,009.20 |
| Rice | Somalia | -- | -- | 27.00 | 7,965.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 7,965.00 |
| Rice | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 33.80 | 0.07 | 33.80 |
| Rice | West Bank | -- | -- | 0.64 | 187.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 187.60 |
| Rice | Yemen | 18.00 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Rice | Sub-Total : | 125.70 | 28,400.00 | 165.59 | 50,560.90 | 142.17 | 53,090.20 | 79.86 | 19,929.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.74 | 18,500.00 | -- | -- | 96.86 | 33,284.70 | 599.33 | 163,565.70 |
| Sorghum | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 168.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 168.20 |
| Sorghum | Botswana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 200.20 |
| Sorghum | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 837.20 |
| Sorghum | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.25 | 1,357.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,820.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.25 | 3,177.20 |
| Sorghum | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.39 | 1,309.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.39 | 1,309.69 |
| Sorghum | Rwanda | -- | -- | 2.99 | 265.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.99 | 265.90 |
| Sorghum | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 85.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 401.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.38 | 487.20 |
| Sorghum | Somalia | -- | -- | 24.65 | 2,193.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 637.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.65 | 2,830.80 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 24.73 | 2,200.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.73 | 2,200.50 |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 52.36 | 4,660.20 | 20.36 | 1,811.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.00 | 5,005.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127.72 | 11,476.70 |
| Soybean Meal | Belarus | 26.20 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,400.00 | 51.20 | 11,400.00 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | 29.70 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.70 | 7,000.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Lithuania | 22.10 | 4,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.10 | 4,400.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | 85.10 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.10 | 20,000.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 639.09 | 131,607.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 639.09 | 131,607.20 |
| Soybean Meal | Tajikistan | 28.20 | 5,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.20 | 5,400.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total : | 189.30 | 41,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 639.09 | 131,607.20 | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,400.00 | 853.39 | 180,007.20 |
| Sugar | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.97 | 5,000.00 | 7.97 | 5,000.00 |
| Sugar | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.97 | 5,000.00 | 7.97 | 5,000.00 |

- FAS/EC/PAD:Tosha C. Young

Sources:

- P.L. 480, Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary of sales registered as of October 21, 1993. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $16.7 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country by Commodity Profile as of December 20, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $206.7 million. (AID)
  Title III/FFP - Based on Approved Quantities and Values as of December 20, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of $129.3 million. (AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of November 15, 1993. The total does not reflect freight costs of 85.2 million. (AID)
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on shipments as of December 20, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD) & (ASCS)
  World Food Program - Based on commitments as of November 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 25, 1993. The total does not reflect payment of ocean freight costs totaling $32.2 million. Russia based on FFP/Title I freight agreements signed under the Vancouver Package (FAS/EC/PAD)
  Section 416(b) - No data reported as of November 15, 1993. (FAS/EC/PAD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on shipments made. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $44.3 million. (FAS/EC/PAD) & (ASCS)

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PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1994
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 32.00 | 5,900.00 | 71.32 | 22,038.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 5,220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 148.32 | 33,158.10 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,612.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,612.20 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 648.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 648.00 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 18.19 | 5,888.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.19 | 5,888.20 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 48.13 | 26,372.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.13 | 28,612.30 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,058.00 | 0.76 | 241.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.76 | 2,299.70 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 60.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 60.60 |
| Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.76 | 1,353.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.76 | 1,353.90 |
| Congo | 15.00 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 51.98 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.98 | 15,000.00 |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 61.40 | 12,952.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.40 | 15,112.40 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 177.59 | 38,351.00 | -- | -- | 210.09 | 28,835.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 387.68 | 67,186.60 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 3.86 | 1,505.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.86 | 1,505.20 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 34.82 | 5,478.30 | -- | -- | 22.37 | 6,603.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.19 | 12,082.10 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,378.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,378.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.06 | 530.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 530.00 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 29.67 | 8,253.30 | 15.50 | 3,166.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.17 | 15,479.80 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.90 | 1,603.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.90 | 1,603.70 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 29.66 | 12,473.20 | 68.50 | 26,723.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 98.16 | 39,196.40 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 6.92 | 2,956.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.92 | 2,956.20 |
| Malawi | -- | -- | 25.00 | 2,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 2,950.00 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 0.60 | 111.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 111.40 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.61 | 552.90 | 1.00 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.61 | 972.90 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 30.32 | 9,536.50 | -- | -- | 70.18 | 7,432.10 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.50 | 18,128.60 |
| Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.02 | 1,791.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.02 | 1,791.10 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 57.72 | 22,910.30 | 0.23 | 221.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.97 | 23,131.50 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 132.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 132.80 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 21.40 | 6,338.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.40 | 6,338.90 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 24.00 | 12,056.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.00 | 12,056.60 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 102.68 | 17,991.30 | 32.20 | 6,093.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 134.88 | 24,084.70 |
| Togo | -- | -- | 5.83 | 1,356.30 | 1.89 | 285.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.72 | 1,641.30 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,770.00 | -- | -- | 15.11 | 6,069.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.11 | 7,839.40 |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 49.30 |
| Totals | 98.90 | 26,900.00 | 890.39 | 215,824.40 | 354.75 | 43,103.60 | 342.75 | 55,318.90 | -- | -- | 130.00 | 14,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 49.30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,876.14 | 355,917.10 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.99 | 17,569.70 | 184.17 | 33,726.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 295.16 | 51,296.20 |
| India | -- | -- | 216.34 | 76,853.50 | 27.99 | 10,472.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 244.33 | 87,325.50 |
| Indonesia | -- | -- | 12.95 | 3,245.50 | 21.59 | 2,955.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.54 | 6,200.70 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 3,312.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 3,312.50 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.20 | 4,758.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.20 | 4,758.00 |
| Philippines | 73.90 | 15,000.00 | 51.39 | 11,982.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.29 | 26,982.60 |
| Sri Lanka | 127.20 | 18,000.00 | -- | -- | 2.06 | 278.10 | 95.00 | 19,093.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 224.26 | 37,371.70 |
| Totals | 201.10 | 33,000.00 | 280.68 | 92,081.60 | 192.83 | 36,033.00 | 279.17 | 52,820.10 | 2.50 | 3,312.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 957.19 | 217,247.20 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 64.00 | 13,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.00 | 13,500.00 |
| Totals | 64.00 | 13,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.00 | 13,500.00 |

Sources:

- P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary signed agreements and complete sales registered as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $19.0 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- P.L. 480, Title II: Outright Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight value of $290.1 million. (AID)
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $58.8 million. (AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of October 7, 1994. The total does not reflect estimated freight costs of $64.1 million. (AID)
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Section 416(b) Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. Total does not include estimated freight costs of $35.0 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - Based on allocations as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $41.5 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based FINAL on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect payment of freight cost estimates totaling $28.2 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
  Section 416 (b) - No data reported as of October 17, 1994. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect freight estimates of $26.2 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 10/19/94
FAS/EC/COOPSD/Tosha C. Young
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PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1994
COMMODITY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Baby Food | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 698.97 | 0.89 | 698.97 |
| Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.93 | 9,709.34 | 14.93 | 9,709.34 |
| Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | 0.38 | 304.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 768.00 |
| Beans, Great Northern | -- | -- | 4.37 | 3,496.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 | 3,496.00 |
| Beans, Navy | -- | -- | 16.65 | 13,320.00 | 0.21 | 168.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.86 | 13,488.00 |
| Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 54.89 | 43,912.00 | 0.20 | 160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.09 | 44,072.00 |
| Beans, Red | -- | -- | 6.25 | 5,000.00 | 1.41 | 1,128.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.66 | 6,128.00 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 69.86 | 16,534.80 | 11.40 | 2,697.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.26 | 19,637.40 |
| Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.50 | 40,412.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.50 | 40,412.50 |
| Butterfl | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.30 | 25,410.00 | 1.14 | 1,529.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.44 | 31,339.50 |
| Corn | 150.80 | 16,600.00 | 179.22 | 20,789.50 | 24.20 | 2,807.20 | 88.18 | 9,204.00 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 11,600.00 | 4.80 | 459.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 547.20 | 61,460.56 |
| Corn Soy Mate Flour | -- | -- | 8.68 | 2,170.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.68 | 2,170.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 252.15 | 80,183.50 | 16.26 | 5,170.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 36.60 | 268.53 | 85,390.90 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 25.59 | 5,215.00 | 12.13 | 2,462.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.72 | 7,677.40 |
| Cotton | 5.20 | 9,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 9,200.00 |
| Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 954.80 | 0.18 | 954.80 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 78.33 | 13,454.40 | 3.52 | 1,589.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.48 | 2,711.31 | 87.33 | 17,755.31 |
| NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.58 | 3,891.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.58 | 3,891.17 |
| Nutr Powdered Bev | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.35 | 3,377.34 | 2.35 | 3,377.34 |
| Peas, Green | -- | -- | 27.73 | 6,511.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 41.47 | 27.77 | 6,552.97 |
| Rice | 110.70 | 30,800.00 | 112.13 | 56,458.50 | 44.69 | 20,108.30 | 47.38 | 12,873.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.48 | 1,739.65 | 321.36 | 116,980.25 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 124.75 | 23,472.50 | 30.91 | 3,340.40 | 20.00 | 2,089.10 | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 205.66 | 32,092.50 |
| Soybean Meal | 334.20 | 66,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.52 | 2,865.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,330.00 | 357.72 | 72,095.00 |
| Sunflowerseed Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.76 | 7,965.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.76 | 7,965.24 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 48.96 | 9,302.40 | 17.43 | 3,392.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.84 | 12,694.50 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 17.47 | 4,070.50 | 10.11 | 2,354.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.58 | 6,424.90 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 7.86 | 1,635.00 | 1.75 | 372.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.61 | 2,247.00 |
| Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.21 | 12,341.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.21 | 12,341.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | 19.40 | 12,800.00 | 120.91 | 101,661.10 | 19.18 | 16,570.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 7,369.47 | 160.41 | 138,400.87 |
| Wheat | 531.20 | 77,500.00 | 260.68 | 35,191.70 | 233.55 | 31,539.30 | 788.70 | 126,047.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 373.22 | 53,201.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,177.35 | 321,470.23 |
| Wheat Flour | 16.70 | 4,000.00 | 317.42 | 44,177.00 | 46.13 | 9,363.90 | 29.30 | 9,724.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.33 | 7,350.77 | 349.86 | 74,615.87 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 12.80 | 4,172.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.80 | 4,172.80 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.81 | 15,291.59 | 5.81 | 15,291.59 |
| Program Totals .... | 1,119.80 | 317,900.00 | 1,917.26 | 475,171.70 | 474.89 | 103,218.30 | 1,021.58 | 174,994.90 | 49.38 | 73,713.67 | 131.14 | 16,369.50 | 389.79 | 61,626.83 | -- | -- | 87.51 | 51,981.19 | 4,791.54 | 1,174,917.19 |

Sources:

- P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary signed agreements and completed sales registered as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $19.0 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight value of $290.1 million. (AID)
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $58.8 million. (AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of October 7, 1994. The total does not reflect estimated freight costs of $64.1 million. (AID)
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Section 416(b) Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. Total does not include estimated freight costs of $35.6 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - Based on allocations as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $41.5 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based FINAL on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect payment of freight cost estimates totaling $28.2 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
  Section 416 (b) - No data reported as of October 17, 1994. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect freight estimates of $26.2 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 10/19/94
FAS/EC/CCCPSD:Tosha C. Young
X:\REPORTS\AID\94AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1994
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416 (b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 9.90 | 7,920.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.90 | 7,920.00 |
| Angola | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.28 | 81.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 81.50 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 38.82 | 4,503.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 5,220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.82 | 9,723.10 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 7.55 | 2,400.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.55 | 2,400.90 |
| Angola | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 3.60 | 720.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 720.50 |
| Angola | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.20 | 576.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 576.00 |
| Angola | Rice | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,350.00 |
| Angola | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.55 | 594.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 594.10 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.42 | 3,911.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.42 | 3,911.70 |
| Angola | Wheat | 13.70 | 1,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.70 | 1,900.00 |
| Angola | Wheat Flour | 18.30 | 4,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.30 | 4,000.00 |
| Angola | Sub-Total | 32.00 | 5,900.00 | 71.32 | 22,018.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 5,220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 148.32 | 33,138.10 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.78 | 361.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.78 | 361.30 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.69 | 610.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 610.60 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 1.00 | 135.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 135.00 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.55 | 505.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 505.30 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.02 | 1,612.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.02 | 1,612.20 |
| Botswana | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 648.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 648.00 |
| Botswana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 648.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 648.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,600.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 10.80 | 2,192.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.80 | 2,192.40 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.31 | 1,159.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 | 1,159.30 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat | -- | -- | 3.50 | 472.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 472.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 18.19 | 5,888.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.19 | 5,888.20 |
| Burundi | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 18.70 | 14,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 | 14,960.00 |
| Burundi | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,160.00 |
| Burundi | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 10.49 | 3,335.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.49 | 3,335.50 |
| Burundi | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 6.14 | 1,442.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.14 | 1,442.90 |
| Burundi | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,080.00 |
| Burundi | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 7.20 | 1,677.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.20 | 1,677.60 |
| Burundi | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 5.60 | 4,056.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.60 | 4,056.00 |
| Burundi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 48.13 | 25,172.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.13 | 27,412.50 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,838.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,838.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.76 | 241.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.76 | 241.70 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,838.00 | 0.76 | 241.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.76 | 3,079.70 |
| Central African Rep. | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 40.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 40.60 |
| Central African Rep. | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 40.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 40.60 |
| Chad | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 31.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 31.80 |
| Chad | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 405.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 405.00 |
| Chad | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.76 | 1,106.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.76 | 1,106.10 |
| Chad | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 208.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 208.00 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.76 | 1,753.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.76 | 1,753.90 |
| Congo | Rice | 11.30 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.30 | 3,000.00 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | 3.70 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 3,000.00 |
| Congo | Sub-Total | 15.00 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 6,000.00 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | 51.90 | 15,000.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 51.90 | 15,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total | 51.90 | 15,000.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 51.90 | 15,000.00 |
| Eritrea | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | 1.64 | 521.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.64 | 521.50 |
| Eritrea | Lentils | – | – | 4.05 | 1,944.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.05 | 1944.00 |
| Eritrea | Sorghum | – | – | 6.53 | 705.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20.00 | 2,160.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26.53 | 2,865.20 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 3.47 | 3,070.90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.47 | 3,070.90 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | – | – | 49.71 | 6,790.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 49.71 | 6,790.80 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | – | – | 65.40 | 12,952.40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20.00 | 2,160.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 85.40 | 15,112.40 |
| Ethiopia | Beans, Pinto | – | – | 0.81 | 248.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.81 | 248.00 |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | – | – | 5.33 | 950.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.33 | 950.70 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | 10.08 | 3,205.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10.08 | 3,205.50 |
| Ethiopia | Lentils | – | – | 4.08 | 1,958.40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.08 | 1,958.40 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | – | – | 0.94 | 423.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.94 | 423.00 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | – | – | 26.60 | 2,872.80 | – | – | 20.00 | 2,039.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 46.60 | 4,912.00 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 15.48 | 13,141.90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15.48 | 13,141.90 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | – | – | 114.63 | 15,475.10 | – | – | 190.09 | 26,796.40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 304.72 | 42,271.50 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat Soy Blend | – | – | 0.14 | 45.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.14 | 45.00 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | – | – | 327.56 | 38,356.00 | – | – | 210.09 | 28,835.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 537.66 | 67,186.60 |
| Gambia | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | 2.45 | 779.10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.45 | 779.10 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 0.91 | 726.10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.91 | 726.10 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | – | – | 3.36 | 1,505.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.36 | 1,505.20 |
| Ghana | Rice | – | – | 0.57 | 256.50 | – | – | 22.37 | 6,603.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 22.94 | 6,860.30 |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | – | – | 0.87 | 165.30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.87 | 165.30 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | – | – | 3.32 | 690.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.32 | 690.60 |
| Ghana | Wheat | – | – | 28.71 | 3,875.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28.71 | 3,875.80 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | – | – | 1.35 | 440.10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.35 | 440.10 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | – | – | 34.82 | 5,428.30 | – | – | 22.37 | 6,603.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 57.19 | 12,032.10 |
| Guinea | Rice | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25.00 | 6,270.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25.00 | 6,270.00 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25.00 | 6,270.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 25.00 | 6,270.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 0.53 | 423.40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.53 | 423.40 |
| Guinea Bissau | Wheat Flour | – | – | 0.53 | 107.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.53 | 107.60 |
| Guinea Bissau | Sub-Total | – | – | 1.06 | 531.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.06 | 530.00 |
| Kenya | Bulgur | – | – | 0.96 | 176.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.96 | 176.60 |
| Kenya | Corn | – | – | 7.97 | 912.90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 35.00 | 4,060.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 42.97 | 4,971.90 |
| Kenya | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | 12.99 | 4,130.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 12.99 | 4,130.60 |
| Kenya | Lentils | – | – | 1.47 | 705.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.47 | 705.60 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 2.03 | 1,740.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.03 | 1740.20 |
| Kenya | Wheat | – | – | 4.35 | 587.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.35 | 587.20 |
| Kenya | Wheat Flour | – | – | – | – | 15.50 | 3,146.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15.50 | 3,146.50 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | – | – | 29.67 | 8,253.10 | 15.50 | 3,146.50 | – | – | – | – | 35.00 | 4,060.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 80.17 | 15,459.80 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | – | – | – | – | 7.90 | 1,603.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7.90 | 1,603.70 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | – | – | – | – | 7.90 | 1,603.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7.90 | 1,603.70 |

AFRICA — continued

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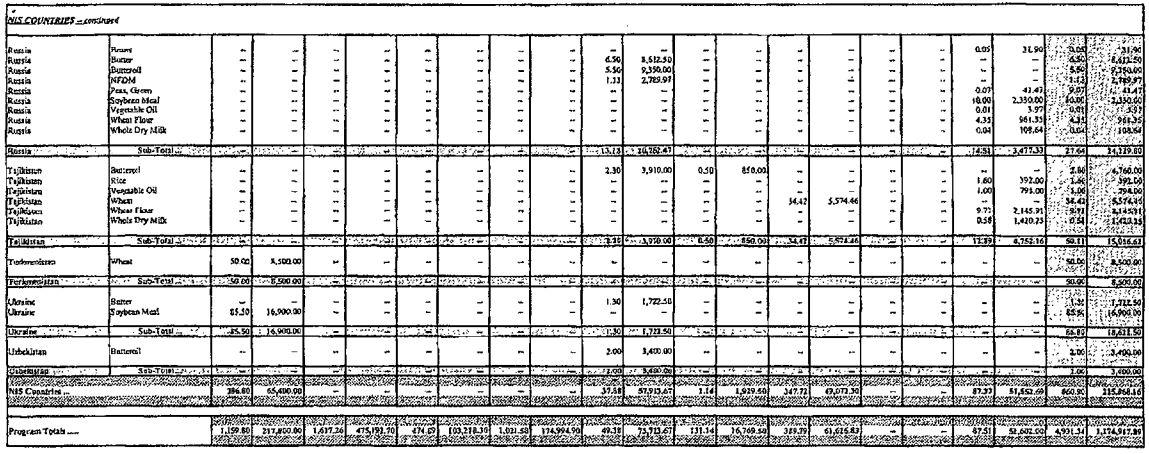
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.90 | 912.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.90 | 912.00 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 4.55 | 864.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.55 | 864.50 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 7.72 | 1,798.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.72 | 1,798.80 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,032.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,032.00 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 34.03 | 6,905.60 | 1.58 | 321.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.61 | 7,226.90 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 48.20 | 10,481.30 | 1.58 | 321.30 | 100.00 | 14,032.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 149.78 | 24,834.60 |
| Costa Rica | Beans, Black | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 144.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 144.00 |
| Costa Rica | Beans, Navy | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 168.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 168.00 |
| Costa Rica | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 455.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 455.80 |
| Costa Rica | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 20.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 20.30 |
| Costa Rica | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.53 | 788.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.53 | 788.10 |
| Dominican Rep. | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.95 | 760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 760.00 |
| Dominican Rep. | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 0.06 | 48.00 | 0.11 | 88.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 136.00 |
| Dominican Rep. | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.90 | 165.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 165.60 |
| Dominican Rep. | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.30 | 60.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 60.90 |
| Dominican Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.73 | 2,834.10 | 0.01 | 8.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.74 | 3,842.90 |
| Dominican Rep. | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 6.94 | 3,868.60 | 0.12 | 96.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.06 | 3,965.40 |
| Ecuador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 45.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 45.00 |
| Ecuador | Wheat | -- | -- | 14.29 | 1,929.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.29 | 1,929.20 |
| Ecuador | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.29 | 1,929.20 | 0.10 | 45.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.39 | 1,974.20 |
| Guatemala | Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 |
| Guatemala | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.70 | 560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 560.00 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 15.94 | 1,849.00 | 5.16 | 598.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.10 | 2,447.60 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 5.83 | 1,633.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.83 | 1,633.98 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 5.54 | 2,493.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.54 | 2,493.00 |
| Guatemala | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.35 | 636.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.35 | 636.50 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.50 | 2,109.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 2,109.50 |
| Guatemala | Wheat | 93.60 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.60 | 15,000.00 |
| Guatemala | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 126.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 126.90 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total | 93.60 | 15,000.00 | 34.44 | 9,885.98 | 5.79 | 725.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.83 | 25,691.40 |
| Guyana | Beans, Red | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 104.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 104.00 |
| Guyana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 62.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 62.00 |
| Guyana | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.14 | 4,493.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.14 | 4,493.70 |
| Guyana | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 334.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 334.90 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 500.90 | 29.14 | 4,493.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.99 | 4,994.60 |
| Haiti | Beans, Red | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 176.00 |
| Haiti | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 168.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 168.50 |
| Haiti | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 10.10 | 2,373.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.10 | 2,373.40 |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 14.28 | 6,513.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.28 | 6,513.20 |
| Haiti | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 114.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 114.40 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 5.12 | 4,531.10 | 0.08 | 70.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 4,601.90 |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.30 | 9,724.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.30 | 9,724.20 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 5.47 | 2,109.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.47 | 2,109.20 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 54.97 | 15,926.00 | 1.68 | 530.90 | 36.30 | 9,724.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 92.95 | 26,780.80 |

| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN – continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Honduras | Beans, Red | – | – | 2.33 | 1,864.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.33 | 1,864.00 |
| Honduras | Corn | – | – | 11.17 | 1,295.70 | 4.45 | 516.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15.62 | 1,811.90 |
| Honduras | Corn Soy Mass Flour | – | – | 2.35 | 587.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.35 | 587.50 |
| Honduras | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | – | – | 0.20 | 63.60 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.20 | 63.60 |
| Honduras | Rice | – | – | 2.16 | 972.00 | 0.15 | 67.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.31 | 1,039.50 |
| Honduras | S. F. Bulgur | – | – | 1.08 | 283.20 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.08 | 283.20 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 0.58 | 513.30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.58 | 513.30 |
| Honduras | Wheat | – | – | – | – | 21.60 | 2,916.00 | 59.76 | 9,282.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 81.36 | 12,198.80 |
| Honduras | Sub-Total | – | – | 19.67 | 5,437.70 | 26.40 | 3,663.30 | 59.76 | 9,282.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 105.83 | 18,383.80 |
| Jamaica | Corn | 16.40 | 2,000.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 16.40 | 2,000.00 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 47.50 | 12,800.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 47.50 | 12,800.00 |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total | 63.90 | 14,800.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 63.90 | 14,800.00 |
| Mexico | Beans, Pinto | – | – | – | – | 0.20 | 160.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.20 | 160.00 |
| Mexico | Corn | – | – | – | – | 10.81 | 1,254.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 10.81 | 1,254.00 |
| Mexico | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | – | – | 0.05 | 15.90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.05 | 15.90 |
| Mexico | Sorghum | – | – | – | – | 14.59 | 1,575.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14.59 | 1,575.70 |
| Mexico | Vegetable Oil | – | – | – | – | 0.35 | 309.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.35 | 309.80 |
| Mexico | Sub-Total | – | – | – | – | 26.00 | 3,315.40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 26.00 | 3,315.40 |
| Nicaragua | Beans, Black | – | – | – | – | 0.20 | 160.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.20 | 160.00 |
| Nicaragua | Beans, Red | – | – | – | – | 0.80 | 640.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.80 | 640.00 |
| Nicaragua | Corn | – | – | – | – | 2.20 | 255.20 | 18.00 | 1,771.90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20.20 | 2,027.10 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | – | – | – | – | 2.60 | 1,170.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.60 | 1,170.00 |
| Nicaragua | Soybean Meal | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13.82 | 2,865.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13.82 | 2,865.00 |
| Nicaragua | Tallow | – | – | – | – | – | – | 33.10 | 6,171.80 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 33.10 | 6,171.80 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | – | – | – | – | 0.22 | 194.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.22 | 194.70 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total | – | – | – | – | 6.02 | 3,419.90 | 64.92 | 10,808.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 50.94 | 13,338.60 |
| Panama | Beans, Red | – | – | – | – | 0.15 | 120.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.15 | 120.00 |
| Panama | Sub-Total | – | – | – | – | 0.15 | 120.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.15 | 120.00 |
| Peru | Beans, Red | – | – | 1.86 | 1,488.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.86 | 1,488.00 |
| Peru | Bulgur | – | – | 14.96 | 2,752.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 14.96 | 2,752.70 |
| Peru | Buttermilk | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.50 | 2,550.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1.50 | 2,550.00 |
| Peru | Corn Soy Mass Flour | – | – | 0.33 | 1,582.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.33 | 1,582.50 |
| Peru | Corn Soya Blend | – | – | 13.85 | 4,404.30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 13.85 | 4,404.30 |
| Peru | Cornmeal | – | – | 2.23 | 452.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.23 | 452.70 |
| Peru | Lentils | – | – | 4.93 | 2,366.40 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.93 | 2,366.40 |
| Peru | Peas, Green | – | – | 5.09 | 1,196.10 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.09 | 1,196.10 |
| Peru | Rice | – | – | 44.37 | 19,966.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 44.37 | 19,966.50 |
| Peru | S. F. Bulgur | – | – | 4.83 | 917.70 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.83 | 917.70 |
| Peru | S. F. Cornmeal | – | – | – | – | 4.47 | 1,040.30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.47 | 1,040.30 |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | – | – | 20.01 | 14,788.80 | 1.33 | 995.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21.34 | 15,784.40 |
| Peru | Wheat | – | – | – | – | 21.62 | 2,918.70 | 130.55 | 18,694.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 152.17 | 21,613.20 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | – | – | 28.45 | 5,775.30 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 28.45 | 5,775.30 |
| Peru | Sub-Total | – | – | 145.91 | 55,691.00 | 27.21 | 4,954.50 | 130.55 | 18,694.50 | 1.50 | 2,550.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 306.17 | 81,890.10 |
| Suriname | Vegetable Oil | 3.90 | 2,300.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.90 | 2,300.00 |
| Suriname | Wheat | 20.40 | 3,200.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 20.40 | 3,200.00 |
| Suriname | Sub-Total | 24.30 | 5,500.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 24.30 | 5,500.00 |
| Latin America & Caribbean | | 181.80 | 38,300.00 | 336.42 | 102,901.60 | 98.41 | 77,393.50 | 399.64 | 47,035.90 | 1.50 | 2,550.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 1,018.20 | 268,179.00 |

| | | |



NIS COUNTRIES -- continued

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | Flours | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 31.90 | 0.05 | 31.90 |
| Russia | Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.56 | 8,512.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.56 | 8,512.50 |
| Russia | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.56 | 9,350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.56 | 9,350.00 |
| Russia | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 2,789.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 2,789.97 |
| Russia | Peas, Green | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 41.47 | 0.07 | 41.47 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,330.00 | 10.00 | 2,330.00 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.01 | 3.97 | 0.01 | 3.97 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.35 | 961.35 | 4.35 | 961.35 |
| Russia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 108.64 | 0.04 | 108.64 |
| Russia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.13 | 20,792.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.51 | 3,477.33 | 27.64 | 24,269.80 |
| Tajikistan | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 3,910.00 | 0.50 | 850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | 4,760.00 |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 392.00 | 1.60 | 392.00 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 | 1.00 | 794.00 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.42 | 5,574.46 | -- | -- | 34.42 | 5,574.46 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.73 | 2,145.91 | 9.73 | 2,145.91 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.68 | 1,410.23 | 0.68 | 1,410.23 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 3,910.00 | 0.50 | 850.00 | 34.42 | 5,574.46 | -- | -- | 12.99 | 4,752.16 | 50.11 | 15,076.62 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat | 50.00 | 8,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 8,500.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Sub-Total ... | 50.00 | 8,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 8,500.00 |
| Ukraine | Butter | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,722.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,722.50 |
| Ukraine | Soybean Meal | 85.50 | 16,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.50 | 16,900.00 |
| Ukraine | Sub-Total ... | 85.50 | 16,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,722.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.80 | 18,622.50 |
| Uzbekistan | Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 |
| Uzbekistan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,400.00 |
| NIS Countries ... | | 356.40 | 65,400.00 | | | | | | | 57.18 | 87,913.47 | 1.14 | 1,879.68 | 347.72 | 49,072.30 | | | 87.27 | 81,562.49 | 860.90 | 285,928.16 |
| Program Totals ... | | 1,159.80 | 217,800.00 | 1,617.36 | 475,193.70 | 474.60 | 103,218.30 | 1,031.58 | 174,994.90 | 69.18 | 74,713.67 | 131.14 | 16,769.58 | 389.29 | 61,615.82 | -- | -- | 87.51 | 82,602.02 | 4,961.14 | 1,174,917.99 |

Sources:

- O P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary signed agreements and complete sales registered as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $19.0 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
- O P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight value of $290.1 million. (AID)
  Title II/PVP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimates of $30.8 million. (AID)
- O P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of October 7, 1994. The total does not reflect estimated freight costs of $64.1 million. (AID)
- O Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Section 416(b) Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. Total does not include estimated freight costs of $35.0 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - Based on allocations as of October 4, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $41.5 million. (FAS/EC/TAD)
- U Food for Progress. Title I - Based FINAL on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect payment of freight cost estimates totalling $28.2 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)
  Section 416 (b) - No data reported as of October 17, 1994. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect freight estimates of $26.2 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 10/19/94
FAS:EC:CCCPS:Tricia C. Young
X:\REPORTS\AID94AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1994
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416 (b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Baby Food | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 698.97 | 0.89 | 698.97 | | |
| Baby Food ... | Sub-Total ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.89 | 698.97 | 0.89 | 698.97 | | |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.10 | 3,115.38 | 5.10 | 3,115.38 | | |
| Beans | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.17 | 4,666.05 | 7.17 | 4,666.05 | | |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.90 | 1,886.80 | 2.90 | 1,886.80 | | |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 31.90 | 0.05 | 31.90 | | |
| Beans ... | Sub-Total ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14.92 | 9,700.34 | 14.92 | 9,700.34 | | |
| Beans, Black | Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 144.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 144.00 | | |
| Beans, Black | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | | |
| Beans, Black | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 160.00 | | |
| Beans, Black ... | Sub-Total ... | | | 0.58 | 464.00 | 0.38 | 304.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.96 | 768.00 | | |
| Beans, Great Northern | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,464.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,464.60 | | |
| Beans, Great Northern | Croatia | -- | -- | 2.40 | 1,920.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 1,920.00 | | |
| Beans, Great Northern | Slovenia | -- | -- | 0.14 | 112.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 112.00 | | |
| Beans, Great Northern ... | Sub-Total ... | | | 4.37 | 3,496.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.37 | 3,496.60 | | |
| Beans, Navy | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | 16.55 | 13,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.55 | 13,080.00 | | |
| Beans, Navy | Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 168.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 168.00 | | |
| Beans, Navy | Croatia | -- | -- | 0.30 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 240.00 | | |
| Beans, Navy ... | Sub-Total ... | | | 16.85 | 13,320.00 | 0.21 | 168.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16.86 | 13,488.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Angola | -- | -- | 9.90 | 7,920.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.90 | 7,920.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 464.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Burundi | -- | -- | 18.70 | 14,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 | 14,960.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Croatia | -- | -- | 0.10 | 80.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 80.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 0.95 | 760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 760.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.31 | 248.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 248.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.70 | 560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 560.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Liberia | -- | -- | 2.58 | 2,064.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.58 | 2,064.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Mexico | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 160.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Mozambique | -- | -- | 1.07 | 856.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 856.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Rwanda | -- | -- | 18.21 | 14,568.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.21 | 14,568.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 1.68 | 1,344.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 1,344.00 | | |
| Beans, Pinto ... | Sub-Total ... | | | 54.89 | 43,972.00 | 0.20 | 160.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55.09 | 44,132.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,600.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 0.06 | 48.00 | 0.11 | 88.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 136.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 104.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 104.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 176.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Honduras | -- | -- | 2.33 | 1,864.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 1,864.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 640.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Panama | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 120.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 120.00 | | |
| Beans, Red | Peru | -- | -- | 1.86 | 1,488.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 1,488.00 | | |
| Beans, Red ... | Sub-Total ... | | | 6.25 | 5,000.00 | 1.41 | 1,128.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.66 | 6,128.00 | | |
| Bulgur | Angola | -- | -- | 0.28 | 51.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 51.50 | | |
| Bulgur | Dominican Rep. | -- | -- | 0.90 | 165.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 165.60 | | |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 5.35 | 980.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.35 | 980.70 | | |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 27.81 | 4,957.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.81 | 4,957.00 | | |
| Bulgur | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.96 | 176.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 176.60 | | |
| Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | 6.58 | 1,173.90 | 11.40 | 2,097.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.98 | 3,271.50 | | |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 14.96 | 2,752.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.96 | 2,752.70 | | |
| Bulgur | Philippines | -- | -- | 7.15 | 1,316.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.15 | 1,316.30 | | |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 11.06 | 2,035.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.06 | 2,035.00 | | |
| Bulgur | Somalia | -- | -- | 2.52 | 464.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.52 | 464.00 | | |
| Bulgur | Togo | -- | -- | 1.53 | 281.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.53 | 281.50 | | |
| Bulgur ... | Sub-Total ... | | | 80.86 | 14,512.80 | 11.40 | 2,097.60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 101.26 | 16,631.40 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Flour | Gaza | -- | -- | 1.07 | 217.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 217.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.06 | 1,206.15 | 5.06 | 1,206.15 |
| Wheat Flour | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 126.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 126.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 0.53 | 107.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 107.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 334.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 334.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.39 | 9,724.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.39 | 9,724.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.39 | 3,146.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.39 | 3,146.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 198.90 | 0.90 | 198.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | 28.43 | 5,775.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.43 | 5,775.10 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.35 | 961.35 | 4.35 | 961.35 |
| Wheat Flour | Slovenia | -- | -- | 1.34 | 393.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 393.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Somalia | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,135.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,135.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.71 | 2,145.91 | 9.71 | 2,145.91 |
| Wheat Flour | West Bank | -- | -- | 1.30 | 263.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 263.90 |
| Wheat Flour - | Sub-Total ... | 18.50 | 4,000.00 | 317.07 | 66,177.00 | 49.15 | 9,363.90 | 35.39 | 9,724.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.33 | 7,250.37 | 549.44 | 96,515.47 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.23 | 905.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.23 | 905.30 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bosnia-Herzegovena | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 2.14 | 45.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 45.60 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.35 | 440.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 440.15 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 6.47 | 2,109.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.47 | 2,109.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.50 | 163.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 163.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.56 | 182.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.56 | 182.60 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.57 | 185.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 185.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Togo | -- | -- | 0.86 | 280.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 280.40 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 14.68 | 4,572.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.68 | 4,572.85 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.37 | 2,812.67 | 3.37 | 2,812.67 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 906.47 | 0.37 | 906.47 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 2,709.36 | 0.97 | 2,709.36 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,255.00 | 0.50 | 1,255.00 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.04 | 108.64 | 0.04 | 108.64 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 1,420.25 | 0.58 | 1,420.25 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.81 | 10,201.59 | 5.81 | 10,201.59 |
| Program Totals ---- | | 1,189.90 | 237,800.00 | 1,617.26 | 475,193.70 | 478.89 | 103,218.30 | 1,021.85 | 278,994.90 | 49.35 | 75,715.67 | 131.14 | 16,769.50 | 169.79 | 53,436.83 | -- | -- | 87.51 | 51,603.00 | 4,931.34 | 1,174,972.90 |

Sources:

G P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary signed agreements and complete ships registered as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $19.8 million (FAS/EC/PAD)

G P.L. 480, Title II - Enough Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight value of $179.1 million. (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of 530.8 million. (AID)

C P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of October 7, 1994. The total does not reflect estimated freight costs of 564.1 million. (AID)

D Section 416 (b) Regular 416 - Based on Section 416(b) Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. Total does not include estimated freight costs of $33.9 million (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - Based on allocations as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $41.5 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)

C Food for Progress: Title I - Based FINAL on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect payment of freight cost estimates totaling $28.2 million (FAS/EC/PAD)
Section 416 (b) - No data reported as of October 17, 1994. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect freight estimates of $26.2 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 10/19/94
FAS/EC/CCCPSD/Tosha C. Young
X:\REPORTS\AID94AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1994
REGION BY COUNTRY SUM MARY
Commodity Value

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular 416 | WFP | Title I | Section 416 | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 5,900.0 | 22,038.1 | -- | -- | -- | 5,220.0 | -- | -- | -- | 33,158.1 |
| Benin | -- | 1,612.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,612.2 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | 648.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 648.0 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 5,888.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,888.2 |
| Burundi | -- | 26,372.3 | -- | -- | -- | 2,240.0 | -- | -- | -- | 28,612.3 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 2,088.0 | 241.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,329.7 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 40.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.6 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 1,753.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,753.9 |
| Congo | 6,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,000.0 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 15,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,000.0 |
| Eritrea | -- | 12,952.4 | -- | -- | -- | 2,160.0 | -- | -- | -- | 15,112.4 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 38,351.0 | -- | 28,835.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67,186.6 |
| Gambia | -- | 1,505.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,505.2 |
| Ghana | -- | 5,428.3 | -- | 6,603.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,032.1 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | -- | 6,270.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,270.0 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | 530.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 530.0 |
| Kenya | -- | 8,253.3 | 3,146.5 | -- | -- | 4,060.0 | -- | -- | -- | 15,459.8 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 1,693.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,693.7 |
| Liberia | -- | 12,475.2 | 26,723.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39,198.4 |
| Madagascar | -- | 2,956.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,956.2 |
| Malawi | -- | 2,900.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,900.0 |
| Mali | -- | 111.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111.4 |
| Mauritania | -- | 522.9 | 450.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 972.9 |
| Mozambique | -- | 9,556.3 | -- | 7,432.1 | -- | 1,160.0 | -- | -- | -- | 18,148.4 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 1,791.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,791.1 |
| Rwanda | -- | 22,910.3 | 221.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23,131.5 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 132.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 132.8 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 6,298.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,298.9 |
| Somalia | -- | 12,006.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,006.6 |
| Sudan | -- | 17,941.3 | 6,095.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24,036.7 |
| Togo | -- | 1,356.3 | 255.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,611.8 |
| Uganda | -- | 1,770.0 | -- | 6,069.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,839.4 |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.3 | 49.3 |
| Totals ... | 26,900.0 | 215,824.4 | 43,193.6 | 55,210.9 | -- | 14,840.0 | -- | -- | 49.3 | 355,928.2 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 17,569.7 | 33,726.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51,296.0 |
| India | -- | 76,853.5 | 10,472.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87,325.5 |
| Indonesia | -- | 3,745.5 | 2,955.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,700.7 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,312.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,312.5 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 4,758.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,758.0 |
| Philippines | 15,000.0 | 11,932.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26,932.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 18,000.0 | -- | 278.1 | 19,021.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37,299.9 |
| Totals ... | 33,000.0 | 92,531.6 | 36,033.0 | 52,748.1 | 3,312.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 217,125.2 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 13,500.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,500.0 |
| Totals ... | 13,500.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,500.0 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,554.5 | -- | -- | 12,554.5 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 56,698.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56,698.5 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,300.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,300.0 |
| Croatia | 9,200.0 | 6,641.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,841.8 |
| F.Y.R. of Macedonia | 4,500.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,500.0 |
| Romania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,637.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,637.5 |
| Slovenia | -- | 713.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 713.5 |
| Totals ... | 13,700.0 | 63,053.8 | -- | -- | 9,937.5 | -- | 12,554.5 | -- | -- | 99,645.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Bolivia** | -- | 10,483.3 | 321.3 | 14,032.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24,836.6 |
| **Costa Rica** | -- | -- | 798.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 798.1 |
| **Dominican Rep.** | -- | 3,868.6 | 96.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,965.4 |
| **Ecuador** | -- | 1,929.2 | 45.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,974.2 |
| **Guatemala** | 15,000.0 | 9,965.9 | 725.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,691.4 |
| **Guyana** | -- | -- | 500.9 | 4,493.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,994.6 |
| **Haiti** | -- | 15,526.9 | 529.7 | 9,724.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,780.8 |
| **Honduras** | -- | 5,437.7 | 3,563.3 | 9,282.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,283.8 |
| **Jamaica** | 14,800.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14,800.0 |
| **Mexico** | -- | -- | 3,315.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,315.4 |
| **Nicaragua** | -- | -- | 2,419.9 | 10,808.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,228.6 |
| **Panama** | -- | -- | 120.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.0 |
| **Peru** | -- | *55,691.0* | *4,954.6* | *18,694.5* | *2,550.0* | -- | -- | -- | -- | *81,890.1* |
| **Suriname** | 5,500.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,500.0 |
| **Totals ...** | 35,300.0 | 102,902.6 | 17,390.5 | 67,035.9 | 2,550.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 225,179.0 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Egypt** | -- | -- | 6,201.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,201.6 |
| **Gaza** | -- | 457.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 457.5 |
| **Jordan** | 15,000.0 | -- | 192.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,192.0 |
| **Morocco** | 15,000.0 | -- | 297.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,297.6 |
| **West Bank** | -- | 522.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 522.8 |
| **Totals ...** | 30,000.0 | 980.3 | 6,691.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37,671.5 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Armenia** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16,860.0 | -- | 16,900.0 | -- | 16,474.5 | 50,234.5 |
| **Azerbaijan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 680.0 | -- | -- | 12,015.3 | 12,695.3 |
| **Belarus** | 24,100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 699.0 | 24,799.0 |
| **Georgia** | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 399.5 | 17,200.0 | -- | 10,579.5 | 28,179.0 |
| **Kazakhstan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,201.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,201.2 |
| **Kyrgyzstan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,537.5 | -- | 9,397.8 | -- | 3,555.0 | 17,490.3 |
| **Moldova** | 15,900.0 | -- | -- | -- | 530.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16,430.0 |
| **Russia** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,752.5 | -- | -- | -- | 3,477.3 | 24,229.8 |
| **Tajikistan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,910.0 | 850.0 | 5,574.5 | -- | 4,752.2 | 15,086.6 |
| **Turkmenistan** | 8,500.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,500.0 |
| **Ukraine** | *16,900.0* | -- | -- | -- | 1,722.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,622.5 |
| **Uzbekistan** | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,400.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,400.0 |
| **Totals ...** | 65,400.0 | -- | -- | -- | 57,913.7 | 1,929.5 | 49,072.3 | -- | 51,552.7 | 225,868.2 |
| **Program Totals ....** | 317,800.0 | 475,192.7 | 103,218.3 | 174,994.9 | 73,713.7 | 16,759.5 | 61,626.8 | -- | 51,603.0 | 1,174,917.9 |

Sources:

O P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary signed agreements and exp/loc sales registered as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $19.0 million (FAS/EC/PAD)

O P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight value of $290.1 million. (AID)

Title II/FFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $38.8 million. (AID)

O P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approvals scheduled for shipment (regular and emergency) as of October 7, 1994. The total does not reflect estimated freight costs of $64.1 million. (AID)

O Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Section 416(b) Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. Total does not include estimated freight costs of $35.0 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

World Food Program - Resolution allocations as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $41.5 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)

O Food for Progress: Title I - Based FINAL on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect payment of freight cost estimates totaling $28.2 million. (FAS/EC/PAD)

Section 416 (b) - Monies reported as of October 17, 1994 (FAS/EC/PDD)

CCC Purchases - Baseline Private Voluntary/Program Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect freight estimates of $16.2 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 10/19/94
FAS:EC:CCCPSD:Tosha C. Young

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1994
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular 416 | WFP | Title I | Section 416 | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 32.0 | 71.3 | -- | -- | -- | 45.0 | -- | -- | -- | 148.3 |
| Benin | -- | 5.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.0 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | 6.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 18.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.2 |
| Burundi | -- | 48.1 | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 | -- | -- | -- | 68.1 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 18.0 | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.8 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 0.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.2 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 6.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.8 |
| Congo | 15.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.0 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 51.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.9 |
| Eritrea | -- | 65.4 | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 | -- | -- | -- | 85.4 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 177.6 | -- | 210.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 387.7 |
| Gambia | -- | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.4 |
| Ghana | -- | 34.8 | -- | 22.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.2 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.1 |
| Kenya | -- | 29.7 | 15.5 | -- | -- | 35.0 | -- | -- | -- | 80.2 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 7.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.9 |
| Liberia | -- | 29.7 | 68.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 98.2 |
| Madagascar | -- | 6.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.9 |
| Malawi | -- | 25.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 |
| Mali | -- | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.6 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1.6 | 1.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.6 |
| Mozambique | -- | 50.3 | -- | 70.2 | -- | 10.0 | -- | -- | -- | 130.5 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 12.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.0 |
| Rwanda | -- | 57.7 | 0.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.0 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.6 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 21.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.4 |
| Somalia | -- | 24.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.0 |
| Sudan | -- | 102.7 | 32.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.5 |
| Togo | -- | 5.8 | 1.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.7 |
| Uganda | -- | 2.0 | -- | 15.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.1 |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Totals ... | 98.9 | 800.3 | 164.2 | 342.7 | -- | 130.0 | -- | -- | 0.1 | 1,536.2 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 111.0 | 184.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 295.2 |
| India | -- | 216.3 | 28.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 244.3 |
| Indonesia | -- | 13.0 | 21.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.8 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.5 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 30.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.8 |
| Philippines | 73.9 | 51.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 127.2 | -- | 2.1 | 95.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 224.3 |
| Totals ... | 201.1 | 280.7 | 193.7 | 279.2 | 2.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 957.2 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 64.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.0 |
| Totals ... | 64.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.0 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.1 | -- | -- | 42.1 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 187.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 187.9 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.0 |
| Croatia | 5.2 | 16.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.5 |
| F.Y.R. of Macedonia | 46.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.0 |
| Romania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 |
| Slovenia | -- | 2.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.4 |
| Totals ... | 51.2 | 206.6 | -- | -- | 7.5 | -- | 42.1 | -- | -- | 307.4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 48.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 149.8 |
| Costa Rica | -- | -- | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.5 |
| Dominican Rep. | -- | 6.9 | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.1 |
| Ecuador | -- | 14.3 | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.4 |
| Guatemala | 95.6 | 34.4 | 5.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.8 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | 1.9 | 29.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.0 |
| Haiti | -- | 56.0 | 1.7 | 35.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.0 |
| Honduras | -- | 19.7 | 26.4 | 59.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.8 |
| Jamaica | 63.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.9 |
| Mexico | -- | -- | 26.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.0 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 6.0 | 44.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.9 |
| Panama | -- | -- | 0.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.2 |
| Peru | -- | 146.9 | 27.2 | 130.5 | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 305.2 |
| Suriname | 24.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.3 |
| Totals ... | 183.8 | 326.4 | 98.4 | 399.7 | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,009.8 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 27.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.6 |
| Gaza | -- | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.5 |
| Jordan | 107.4 | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.8 |
| Morocco | 66.6 | -- | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67.2 |
| West Bank | -- | 1.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.8 |
| Totals ... | 174.0 | 3.3 | 28.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 205.9 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.3 | -- | 120.0 | -- | 18.6 | 150.9 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | 20.6 | 21.0 |
| Belarus | 139.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.9 | 140.7 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.2 | 125.0 | -- | 14.1 | 139.4 |
| Kazakhstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.4 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.0 | -- | 68.3 | -- | 5.8 | 77.1 |
| Moldova | 111.5 | -- | -- | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111.9 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.1 | -- | -- | -- | 14.5 | 27.6 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.3 | 0.5 | 34.4 | -- | 12.9 | 50.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 50.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.0 |
| Ukraine | 85.5 | -- | -- | -- | 1.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.8 |
| Uzbekistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.0 |
| Totals ... | 386.8 | -- | -- | -- | 37.9 | 1.1 | 347.7 | -- | 87.4 | 860.9 |
| Program Totals .... | 1,159.8 | 1,617.3 | 474.9 | 1,021.6 | 49.4 | 131.1 | 369.8 | -- | 87.6 | 4,931.3 |

Sources:

1/ P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary signed agreements and complete sales registered as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $149.0 million. (FAS/OCP/AID)

2/ P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profiles as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight value of $290.1 million. (AID)

Title II/FFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profiles as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $53.8 million. (AID)

3/ P.L. 480, Title III - Based on approved schedules for shipments (regular and emergency) as of October 7, 1994. The total does not reflect estimated freight costs of $54.1 million. (AID)

4/ Section 416 (b)/ Regular 416 - Based on Section 416(b) Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. Total does not include estimated freight costs of $18.0 million. (FAS/OCP/PSD)

World Food Program - Based on allocations as of October 5, 1994. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $41.5 million. (FAS/OCP/PAD)

5/ Food for Progress: Title I - Based FINAL on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect payment of freight cost estimates totaling $18.2 million. (FAS/EUR/PAE)

Section 416 (b) - No data reported as of October 17, 1994. (FAS/OCP/POD)

CCC Programs - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1994 as of October 17, 1994. The total does not reflect freight estimates of $24.2 million. (FAS/OCP/PSD)

File updated on: 10/19/94
FAS:EC:CCCPSD:Tosha C. Young

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 26.00 | 6,600.00 | 82.10 | 16,606.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.10 | 23,206.60 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,817.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,817.80 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.31 | 706.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.31 | 706.60 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 18.76 | 4,562.60 | 8.92 | 1,935.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.68 | 6,498.00 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 64.72 | 15,018.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.72 | 15,018.30 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 14.00 | 1,484.60 | 7.98 | 1,612.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.98 | 3,096.60 |
| Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.16 | 669.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.16 | 669.90 |
| Comoro Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.32 | 812.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.32 | 812.00 |
| Congo | 13.00 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 27.50 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.60 | 210.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.10 | 10,210.00 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 906.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 906.30 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 90.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 90.00 |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 11.20 | 3,072.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.20 | 3,072.40 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 110.51 | 22,172.30 | 11.09 | 2,163.00 | 160.60 | 28,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 282.21 | 52,335.30 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 3.46 | 1,403.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.46 | 1,403.70 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 30.73 | 4,286.20 | 0.51 | 178.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.24 | 4,464.70 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 26.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 26.20 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.37 | 688.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 688.60 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 20.45 | 3,358.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.45 | 3,358.20 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 8.00 | 784.60 | 2.00 | 370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,154.60 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 26.40 | 7,767.20 | 80.83 | 16,807.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.23 | 24,574.80 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 4.26 | 2,334.70 | 0.11 | 33.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 | 2,367.70 |
| Malawi | -- | -- | 60.00 | 6,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 6,280.00 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.80 | 249.40 | 0.70 | 420.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 670.10 |
| Mauritius | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 34.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 34.50 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 52.64 | 8,797.00 | 17.23 | 3,514.50 | 51.05 | 7,028.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.92 | 19,340.30 |
| Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 107.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 107.70 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 226.71 | 49,657.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 226.71 | 49,657.50 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 665.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 665.00 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 17.32 | 4,914.90 | 0.76 | 221.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.08 | 5,136.10 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 15.00 | 7,659.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 7,659.50 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 64.59 | 11,208.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.59 | 11,208.20 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | 6.00 | 636.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 636.00 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,590.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 1,102.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.53 | 2,692.50 |
| Togo | -- | -- | 1.16 | 379.00 | 6.41 | 148.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.57 | 527.50 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,589.60 | 11.38 | 2,170.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.38 | 4,760.50 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,960.00 |
| Totals | 66.50 | 22,600.00 | 867.33 | 181,675.60 | 164.83 | 35,812.90 | 211.65 | 35,028.00 | -- | -- | 0.53 | 1,102.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,310.83 | 278,219.00 |
| ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,200.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 80.00 | 10,400.00 | 57.38 | 7,767.60 | 169.68 | 30,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 307.06 | 48,367.60 |
| India | -- | -- | 199.53 | 68,103.30 | 26.69 | 8,647.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 226.22 | 76,751.00 |
| Indonesia | -- | -- | 14.49 | 2,469.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.49 | 2,469.60 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 266.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 266.99 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 5,402.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 5,402.00 |
| Philippines | -- | -- | 46.34 | 9,032.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.34 | 9,032.80 |
| Sri Lanka | 118.30 | 19,500.00 | -- | -- | 4.90 | 637.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 123.20 | 20,137.00 |
| Totals | 118.30 | 19,500.00 | 340.36 | 90,005.70 | 148.82 | 27,921.29 | 169.68 | 30,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 777.16 | 166,626.99 |
| BALTIC STATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 40.30 | 8,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |
| Totals | 40.30 | 8,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 37.03 | 8,193.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.03 | 8,193.13 |
| Totals ... | 37.03 | 8,193.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.03 | 8,193.13 |
| Program Totals ... | 803.93 | 171,281.13 | 1,635.00 | 374,533.00 | 417.45 | 83,164.50 | 463.07 | 82,557.00 | 1.50 | 4,117.04 | 1.66 | 3,340.00 | 379.17 | 67,912.87 | -- | -- | 262.01 | 105,557.31 | 3,963.83 | 872,399.74 |

Sources:

- O P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary of complete sales registered as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $18.4 million. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
- □ P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $174.3 million. (AID)
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $203.5 millions. (AID)
- □ P.L. 480, Title III - Based on summary of Title III proposed allocations as of September 28, 1995. Totals reflect proposed $40.0 million (BA) resources for FY 1995. The total does not include freight cost estimate of $24.3 million. (AID)
- □ Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Fiscal 1995 World Summary Sheet as of June 23, 1995. Total does not include freight cost estimate of $.4 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - Based on commodities available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
- □ Food for Progress: Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect estimated payment of freight costs totalling $21.0 million. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
  Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchase - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1995 as of January 22, 1996. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $40.0 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 01/26/96
FAS/EC/CCCPSD E:\fs5
X:\REPORTS\AUP\STAID.WK4

# PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1995
## COMMODITY SUMMARY
### Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular 416 | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.36 | 5,282.12 | 8.36 | 5,282.12 |
| Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.47 | 216.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 216.20 |
| Beans, Kidney | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 59.79 | 27,501.10 | 0.83 | 383.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.62 | 27,884.90 |
| Beans, Red | -- | -- | 1.65 | 480.00 | 1.50 | 610.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 1,090.90 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 93.01 | 16,462.80 | 45.22 | 8,065.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 155.70 | 138.82 | 24,684.40 |
| Corn | 121.40 | 14,600.00 | 340.31 | 36,072.80 | 73.11 | 7,749.80 | 61.94 | 8,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 3,168.48 | 612.76 | 69,955.08 |
| Corn Soy Mass Flour | -- | -- | 4.99 | 1,137.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.99 | 1,137.70 |
| Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 207.56 | 60,480.00 | 31.21 | 9,578.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 358.10 | 240.28 | 70,416.30 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 25.58 | 4,722.30 | 13.00 | 4,255.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.58 | 8,977.30 |
| Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 2,400.88 | 0.46 | 2,400.88 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 31.53 | 11,851.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.02 | 1,256.96 | 33.54 | 13,114.56 |
| NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 4,127.04 | 1.50 | 3,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.30 | 7,487.04 |
| Nutr Powdered Bev | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 771.25 | 0.50 | 771.25 |
| Peas, Green | -- | -- | 40.42 | 8,891.30 | 0.65 | 143.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.07 | 9,034.30 |
| Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 5.89 | 1,238.40 | 0.18 | 39.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.08 | 1,278.00 |
| Rice | 86.70 | 26,800.00 | 28.30 | 9,900.00 | 18.76 | 5,816.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.76 | 42,516.00 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 124.54 | 23,576.80 | 23.21 | 3,176.60 | 70.10 | 13,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.17 | 3,273.92 | 237.02 | 43,177.32 |
| Soybean Meal | 127.90 | 45,900.00 | 27.00 | 5,454.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.50 | 9,214.42 | 200.40 | 60,568.42 |
| Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,440.60 | -- | -- | 64.73 | 14,385.40 | 84.73 | 18,826.00 |
| Sunflowerseed Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 4,740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 4,740.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 55.91 | 10,231.60 | 3.42 | 516.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.33 | 10,747.70 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 6.71 | 1,416.60 | 12.17 | 3,961.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.88 | 5,377.80 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 7.78 | 1,470.40 | 1.13 | 711.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.91 | 2,182.10 |
| Tallow | 11.90 | 5,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.90 | 5,600.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | 23.80 | 17,000.00 | 106.79 | 90,026.30 | 22.17 | 19,083.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.65 | 21,630.34 | 179.41 | 147,760.44 |
| Wheat | 288.80 | 51,000.00 | 282.58 | 36,704.90 | 167.56 | 19,705.80 | 331.83 | 62,040.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 351.67 | 57,343.27 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 6,826.10 | 1,456.90 | 234,417.07 |
| Wheat Flour | 6.30 | 2,100.00 | 168.65 | 33,730.00 | 6.78 | 1,356.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.90 | 9,505.91 | 213.63 | 46,691.91 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 12.80 | 4,019.10 | 1.36 | 427.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.16 | 4,446.10 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.44 | 24,108.57 | 8.44 | 24,108.57 |
| To Be Determined | 39.00 | 8,103.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.00 | 8,103.13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -- | -- |
| Program Totals | 955.80 | 171,703.13 | 1,635.00 | 373,530.00 | 417.45 | 83,156.50 | 463.87 | 83,550.00 | 1.80 | 4,127.04 | 1.50 | 3,360.00 | 379.17 | 67,011.87 | -- | -- | 263.03 | 105,857.23 | 3,963.83 | 892,399.74 |

Sources:
□ P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary of complete sales registered as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $78.9 million. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
C P.L. 480, Title II Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $174.8 million. (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $103.5 million. (AID)
□ P.L. 480, Title III - Based on summary of Title III proposed allocations as of September 28, 1995. Totals reflect proposed $43.0 million (GA) rescission for FY 1995. The total does not include freight cost estimate of $38.3 million. (AID)
□ Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Fiscal 1995 World Summary Sheet as of June 23, 1995. Total does not include freight cost estimate of 5.4 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - Based on commodities available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
□ Food for Progress: Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect estimated payment of freight costs totaling $31.0 million. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1995 as of January 22, 1996. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $40.4 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File created on 01/26/96
FAS/EC/CCCPSD/WD
E:\REPORTS\AID96AID.WK4

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1995
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Centered by Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | SECTION 416 (b) Regular 416 | | WFP | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I | | Section 416 | | CCC Purchases | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 4.80 | 2,208.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.80 | 2,208.00 |
| Angola | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.65 | 117.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 117.00 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 42.59 | 6,634.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.59 | 6,634.50 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.20 | 660.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 660.00 |
| Angola | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 4.00 | 740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 740.00 |
| Angola | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 0.80 | 176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 176.00 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | 4.00 | 3,400.00 | 7.00 | 6,092.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 9,492.90 |
| Angola | Wheat | 15.70 | 3,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.70 | 3,100.00 |
| Angola | Wheat Flour | 6.30 | 2,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.30 | 2,100.00 |
| Angola | Sub-Total | 26.00 | 8,800.00 | 82.16 | 16,956.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.16 | 25,756.60 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.84 | 364.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 364.10 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.71 | 612.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 612.70 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 3.00 | 390.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 390.00 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.50 | 471.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 471.00 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,837.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,837.80 |
| Botswana | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.21 | 706.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.21 | 706.60 |
| Botswana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.21 | 706.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.21 | 706.60 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 1.42 | 653.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | 653.20 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans, Red | -- | -- | 0.35 | 138.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 138.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 11.02 | 2,038.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.02 | 2,038.70 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 112.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 112.00 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.60 | 1,323.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.60 | 1,323.20 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,121.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,121.90 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat | -- | -- | 4.70 | 611.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | 611.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 19.74 | 4,563.80 | 8.92 | 1,935.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.66 | 6,498.00 |
| Burundi | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 12.00 | 5,520.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 5,520.00 |
| Burundi | Corn | -- | -- | 12.45 | 1,298.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.45 | 1,298.50 |
| Burundi | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 14.77 | 4,298.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.77 | 4,298.10 |
| Burundi | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.50 | 277.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 277.50 |
| Burundi | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.30 | 3,624.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 3,624.60 |
| Burundi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 44.72 | 15,018.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.72 | 15,018.70 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 14.00 | 1,464.00 | 4.48 | 474.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.48 | 1,938.90 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.48 | 430.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.48 | 430.70 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.03 | 707.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.03 | 707.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.00 | 1,464.00 | 7.96 | 1,612.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.96 | 3,076.60 |
| Chad | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.16 | 669.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.16 | 669.90 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.16 | 669.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.16 | 669.90 |
| Comoro Islands | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.52 | 812.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.52 | 812.00 |
| Comoro Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.52 | 812.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.52 | 812.00 |
| Congo | Rice | 9.30 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.30 | 3,000.00 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | 3.70 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 3,000.00 |
| Congo | Sub-Total | 13.00 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | 27.50 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.60 | 210.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.10 | 10,210.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total | 27.50 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.60 | 210.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.10 | 10,210.00 |

| AFRICA - continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Djibouti | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 122.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 122.20 |
| Djibouti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 50.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 50.00 |
| Djibouti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 138.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 138.10 |
| Djibouti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.95 | 590.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.95 | 590.00 |
| Djibouti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 900.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 900.30 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 90.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 90.00 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 90.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 90.00 |
| Eritrea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.03 | 8.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 8.70 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.30 | 1,696.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 1,696.60 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | -- | -- | 8.97 | 1,166.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.97 | 1,166.10 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.30 | 2,873.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.30 | 2,873.40 |
| Ethiopia | Beans, Peas | -- | -- | 1.04 | 498.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 498.40 |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.99 | 766.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 766.20 |
| Ethiopia | Corn | -- | -- | 3.06 | 419.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.06 | 419.80 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 4.99 | 1,452.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.99 | 1,452.10 |
| Ethiopia | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.58 | 142.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 142.50 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.83 | 290.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 290.50 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,470.00 | -- | -- | 70.10 | 12,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.10 | 13,620.00 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 9.35 | 7,938.30 | 1.09 | 863.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.53 | 8,801.30 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 70.84 | 9,710.50 | 10.00 | 1,300.00 | 90.50 | 15,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 171.25 | 26,960.50 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.14 | 44.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 44.00 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 110.01 | 15,172.30 | 11.09 | 2,163.00 | 160.60 | 28,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 281.11 | 45,435.30 |
| Gambia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.64 | 768.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.64 | 768.20 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.82 | 655.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 655.50 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.46 | 1,423.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.46 | 1,423.70 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 0.26 | 91.00 | 0.51 | 178.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 269.50 |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.13 | 23.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 23.80 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 3.31 | 825.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.31 | 825.60 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 26.31 | 3,419.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.31 | 3,419.70 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.72 | 236.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 236.10 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 37.73 | 4,284.30 | 0.51 | 178.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.24 | 4,462.80 |
| Guinea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 26.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 26.20 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 26.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 26.20 |
| Guinea Bissau | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.72 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 558.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.65 | 130.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 130.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.37 | 688.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 688.00 |
| Kenya | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.91 | 527.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.91 | 527.50 |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | 3.17 | 839.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.17 | 839.70 |
| Kenya | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.60 | 756.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.60 | 756.60 |
| Kenya | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.74 | 277.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 277.50 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.72 | 276.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 276.20 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | 10.69 | 1,289.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.69 | 1,289.70 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 30.45 | 3,968.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.45 | 3,968.10 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 370.00 |
| Lesotho | Sorghum | -- | -- | 8.00 | 784.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 784.00 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.00 | 784.00 | 2.00 | 370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,154.00 |

| *AFRICA – continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liberia | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 6.00 | 7,760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 7,760.00 |
| Liberia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 14.00 | 2,478.00 | 45.23 | 8,003.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.23 | 10,481.90 |
| Liberia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 6.76 | 218.20 | 6.97 | 2,031.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.73 | 2,249.40 |
| Liberia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,700.00 |
| Liberia | Rice | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,750.00 | 4.63 | 1,620.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.63 | 3,370.50 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.63 | 551.00 | 4.00 | 3,452.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.63 | 4,013.00 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 26.40 | 7,167.20 | 80.83 | 18,807.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.23 | 35,574.80 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.39 | 986.50 | 0.11 | 32.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,018.50 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | 2.20 | 770.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 770.00 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.67 | 578.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 578.20 |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 6.26 | 2,334.70 | 0.11 | 32.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.37 | 2,366.70 |
| Malawi | Corn | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,300.00 |
| Malawi | Sorghum | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 980.00 |
| Malawi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 60.00 | 6,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 6,280.00 |
| Mauritania | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 119.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 119.00 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.41 | 77.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.41 | 77.50 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.09 | 77.70 | 0.56 | 310.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 388.40 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.10 | 44.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 44.20 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.60 | 249.40 | 0.70 | 429.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 679.10 |
| Moldova | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 34.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 34.50 |
| Mauritius | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 34.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 34.50 |
| Mozambique | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 1.25 | 575.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 575.00 |
| Mozambique | Corn | -- | -- | 42.44 | 4,499.60 | 15.00 | 1,590.00 | 51.05 | 7,028.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.49 | 13,117.66 |
| Mozambique | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.30 | 87.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 87.30 |
| Mozambique | Rice | -- | -- | 1.00 | 350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 350.00 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.56 | 2,296.90 | 2.23 | 1,924.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.88 | 4,221.40 |
| Mozambique | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 52.54 | 8,797.80 | 17.23 | 3,514.50 | 51.05 | 7,028.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.82 | 19,340.36 |
| Niger | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 197.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 197.70 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 197.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 197.70 |
| Rwanda | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 28.45 | 13,054.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.45 | 13,054.70 |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | 108.17 | 12,526.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.17 | 12,526.90 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 19.60 | 1,928.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.60 | 1,928.40 |
| Rwanda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,017.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,017.50 |
| Rwanda | Lentils | -- | -- | 14.17 | 5,313.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.17 | 5,313.80 |
| Rwanda | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 9.25 | 3,053.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.25 | 3,053.90 |
| Rwanda | Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 4.02 | 1,060.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.02 | 1,060.40 |
| Rwanda | Sorghum | -- | -- | 35.41 | 2,480.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.41 | 2,480.20 |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 10.55 | 8,194.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.55 | 8,194.60 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 235.71 | 49,657.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 235.71 | 49,657.50 |
| Senegal | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 175.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 175.00 |
| Senegal | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 490.00 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 665.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 665.00 |
| Sierra Leone | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 2.27 | 1,044.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 1,044.20 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 11.99 | 2,122.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.99 | 2,122.20 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.36 | 454.90 | 0.78 | 221.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.22 | 676.20 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,294.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,294.50 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 17.31 | 4,914.80 | 0.78 | 221.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.08 | 5,136.10 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nepal | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 266.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 266.90 |
| Nepal | Sub-Total | | | | | 0.85 | 266.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.85 | 266.90 |
| Pakistan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,452.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,452.00 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,350.00 |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total | | | | | 19.00 | 4,802.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19.00 | 4,802.00 |
| Philippines | Bulgur | -- | -- | 9.88 | 1,748.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.88 | 1,748.80 |
| Philippines | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 7.73 | 2,249.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.73 | 2,249.40 |
| Philippines | Pats, Other | -- | -- | 1.73 | 220.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 220.60 |
| Philippines | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 27.00 | 5,454.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 5,454.00 |
| Philippines | Sub-Total | | | 46.34 | 9,831.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46.34 | 9,831.80 |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 118.30 | 19,500.00 | -- | -- | 4.90 | 637.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 123.20 | 20,137.00 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total | 118.30 | 19,500.00 | -- | -- | 4.90 | 637.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 123.20 | 20,137.00 |
| Asia and the Middle East | | 118.30 | 19,500.00 | 340.34 | 80,856.70 | 145.65 | 37,911.20 | 369.63 | 58,300.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 973.94 | 196,568.20 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | Soybean Meal | 40.30 | 8,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |
| Lithuania | Sub-Total | 40.30 | 8,700.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |
| Baltic States | | 40.30 | 8,700.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Sunflowerseed Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 4,700.00 | -- | -- | 7.50 | 4,700.00 |
| Albania | Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.50 | 4,700.00 | | | 7.50 | 4,700.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Beans, Peas | -- | -- | 0.70 | 322.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 322.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.18 | 33.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 33.30 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.45 | 545.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.45 | 545.70 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 7.48 | 1,645.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.48 | 1,645.60 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | 0.75 | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 165.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Rice | -- | -- | 0.26 | 91.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 91.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.78 | 4,125.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.78 | 4,125.20 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat | -- | -- | 7.00 | 910.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 910.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 105.50 | 20,760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.50 | 20,760.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 128.40 | 28,595.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 128.40 | 28,595.80 |
| Croatia | Vegetable Oil | 7.00 | 4,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 4,600.00 |
| Croatia | Sub-Total | 7.00 | 4,600.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7.00 | 4,600.00 |
| Europe | | 7.00 | 4,600.00 | 128.40 | 28,595.80 | | | | | | | | | | | 7.50 | 4,700.00 | | | 142.90 | 37,895.80 |

## LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.26 | 632.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.26 | 632.50 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.84 | 702.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.84 | 702.80 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 6.37 | 1,350.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.37 | 1,350.40 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | 24.50 | 4,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.50 | 4,900.00 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 33.24 | 6,648.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.24 | 6,648.00 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total ... | 24.50 | 4,900.00 | 45.19 | 9,253.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.69 | 14,153.70 |
| Costa Rica | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 364.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 364.00 |
| Costa Rica | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 414.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 414.20 |
| Costa Rica | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 134.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 134.00 |
| Costa Rica | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 912.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 912.20 |
| Dominican Rep. | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.10 | 46.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 46.00 |
| Dominican Rep. | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.15 | 26.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 26.60 |
| Dominican Rep. | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 161.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 161.00 |
| Dominican Rep. | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.13 | 24.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 24.10 |
| Dominican Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.74 | 2,155.50 | 0.03 | 25.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 2,181.40 |
| Dominican Rep. | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 4.12 | 2,252.20 | 0.49 | 186.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.61 | 2,439.10 |
| Ecuador | Beans, Red | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 72.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 72.60 |
| Ecuador | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 64.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 64.00 |
| Ecuador | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 136.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 136.60 |
| El Salvador | Tallow | 11.90 | 5,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.90 | 5,600.00 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | 6.40 | 4,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.40 | 4,000.00 |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total ... | 18.30 | 9,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.30 | 9,600.00 |
| Guatemala | Beans, Black | -- | -- | 0.47 | 216.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 216.20 |
| Guatemala | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.83 | 381.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 381.80 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 12.72 | 1,348.30 | 10.28 | 1,089.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.00 | 2,438.00 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 5.19 | 1,510.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.19 | 1,510.30 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 4.39 | 1,536.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 1,536.50 |
| Guatemala | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.83 | 517.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 517.90 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.22 | 1,533.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.22 | 1,533.20 |
| Guatemala | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.61 | 322.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.61 | 322.00 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 29.65 | 7,364.30 | 11.89 | 1,411.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.54 | 8,755.90 |
| Guyana | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 128.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 128.80 |
| Guyana | Peas, Yellow | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 39.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 39.60 |
| Guyana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 94.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 94.90 |
| Guyana | Wheat | 15.00 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.92 | 2,255.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.92 | 5,255.00 |
| Guyana | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 220.00 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total ... | 15.00 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | 1.67 | 483.30 | 14.92 | 2,255.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.59 | 5,738.30 |
| Haiti | Beans, Pinto | -- | -- | 0.10 | 46.00 | 0.25 | 115.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 161.00 |
| Haiti | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 185.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 185.00 |
| Haiti | Peas, Green | -- | -- | 18.23 | 4,010.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.23 | 4,010.60 |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 43.15 | 7,896.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.15 | 7,896.40 |
| Haiti | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 104.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 104.00 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.34 | 6,334.60 | 0.10 | 86.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.44 | 6,420.70 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.71 | 7,383.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.71 | 7,383.00 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 9.67 | 3,036.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.67 | 3,036.30 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 78.49 | 21,313.90 | 1.90 | 490.30 | 24.71 | 7,383.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.10 | 29,196.00 |

*LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN—continued*

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*NIS COUNTRIES*

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.56 | 1,890.07 | 2.56 | 1,890.07 |
| Armenia | Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 583.43 | 0.11 | 583.43 |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 922.24 | 1.50 | 922.24 |
| Armenia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.45 | 1,361.84 | 3.45 | 1,361.84 |
| Armenia | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,469.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,469.60 |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.81 | 3,924.19 | 3.81 | 3,924.19 |
| Armenia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 115.93 | 18,316.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 115.93 | 18,316.26 |
| Armenia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,305.83 | 4.30 | 1,305.83 |
| Armenia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 10,158.67 | 3.63 | 10,158.67 |
| Armenia | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.93 | 22,885.86 | -- | -- | 19.35 | 20,149.33 | 155.28 | 43,035.19 |
| Azerbaijan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 457.70 | 0.50 | 457.70 |
| Azerbaijan | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 333.72 | 0.52 | 333.72 |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.45 | 522.53 | 1.45 | 522.53 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 1,403.99 | 1.62 | 1,403.99 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.02 | 2,641.76 | 8.02 | 2,641.76 |
| Azerbaijan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 1,609.40 | 0.52 | 1,609.40 |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.32 | 6,968.19 | 12.32 | 6,968.19 |
| Belarus | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 82.62 | 0.15 | 82.62 |
| Belarus | Corn | 21.20 | 2,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.20 | 2,300.00 |
| Belarus | Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 65.82 | 0.14 | 65.82 |
| Belarus | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 229.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 229.30 |
| Belarus | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 65.82 | 0.14 | 65.82 |
| Belarus | Soybean Meal | 77.10 | 14,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.10 | 14,700.00 |
| Belarus | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 274.20 | 0.33 | 274.20 |
| Belarus | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 1,754.80 | 0.54 | 1,754.80 |
| Belarus | Sub-Total... | 98.30 | 17,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 229.30 | -- | -- | 1.39 | 2,345.66 | 99.89 | 19,471.96 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.56 | 1,433.19 | 2.56 | 1,433.19 |
| Georgia | Beans, Kidney | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 358.10 | 1.51 | 358.10 |
| Georgia | Infant Formula | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 1,818.15 | 0.35 | 1,818.15 |
| Georgia | NFDI | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 458.60 | 0.30 | 458.60 |
| Georgia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.16 | 641.36 | 2.16 | 641.36 |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,954.09 | 3.50 | 3,954.09 |
| Georgia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.09 | 20,640.13 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 6,526.10 | 168.09 | 27,166.23 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,301.20 | 5.00 | 1,301.20 |
| Georgia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 6,723.84 | 2.28 | 6,723.84 |
| Georgia | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.09 | 20,640.13 | -- | -- | 56.65 | 22,457.92 | 189.74 | 43,098.05 |
| Kazakhstan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 63.11 | 0.10 | 63.11 |
| Kazakhstan | NFDI | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 272.65 | 0.20 | 272.65 |
| Kazakhstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 76.06 | 0.20 | 76.06 |
| Kazakhstan | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 170.44 | 0.20 | 170.44 |
| Kazakhstan | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 582.25 | 0.70 | 582.25 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Milk Powdered Bev | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,407.84 | 4.00 | 1,407.84 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,261.95 | 1.50 | 1,261.95 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.60 | 14,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.60 | 14,200.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.60 | 14,200.00 | -- | -- | 5.50 | 2,669.79 | 83.10 | 16,869.79 |
| Moldova | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 120.28 | 0.25 | 120.28 |
| Moldova | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 94.05 | 0.38 | 94.05 |
| Moldova | Corn | 47.70 | 5,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.70 | 5,700.00 |
| Moldova | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,146.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,146.40 |
| Moldova | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 185.63 | 0.58 | 185.63 |
| Moldova | Soybean Meal | 9.50 | 1,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.50 | 1,700.00 |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.60 | 2,181.70 | 2.60 | 2,181.70 |
| Moldova | Sub-Total... | 57.20 | 7,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,146.40 | -- | -- | 3.80 | 2,581.66 | 61.50 | 11,128.06 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *NIS COUNTRIES -- continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 2,751.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 2,751.35 |
| Russia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,168.48 | 16.00 | 2,168.48 |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 410.95 | 1.00 | 410.95 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.50 | 5,436.42 | 25.50 | 5,436.42 |
| Russia | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.73 | 14,385.40 | 64.73 | 14,385.40 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.94 | 4,337.04 | 6.94 | 4,337.04 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 240.46 | 0.70 | 240.46 |
| Russia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 2,751.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 114.87 | 34,968.75 | 116.07 | 37,720.10 |
| Tajikistan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,335.80 | 2.21 | 1,335.80 |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.97 | 2,527.32 | 6.97 | 2,527.32 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.69 | 1,922.68 | 4.69 | 1,922.68 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.05 | 4,666.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.05 | 4,666.88 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.08 | 3,750.85 | 13.08 | 3,750.85 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.45 | 3,961.87 | 1.45 | 3,961.87 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.05 | 4,666.88 | -- | -- | 28.40 | 15,398.51 | 53.45 | 20,065.39 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat | 53.30 | 10,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.30 | 10,600.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Sub-Total ... | 53.30 | 10,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.30 | 10,600.00 |
| Ukraine | Bulgur Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 61.71 | 0.21 | 61.71 |
| Ukraine | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 174.57 | 0.44 | 174.57 |
| Ukraine | Soybean Meal | 101.00 | 20,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,488.00 | 121.00 | 25,288.00 |
| Ukraine | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,219.97 | 1.47 | 1,219.97 |
| Ukraine | Sub-Total ... | 101.00 | 20,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.12 | 5,944.26 | 123.12 | 26,744.26 |
| NIS Countries ... | | 309.80 | 85,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 4,127.04 | -- | -- | 771.07 | 63,312.87 | -- | -- | 161.02 | 105,957.21 | 945.18 | 218,797.12 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | To Be Determined | 37.03 | 8,103.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.03 | 8,103.13 |
| Unspecified ... | Sub-Total ... | 37.03 | 8,103.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.03 | 8,103.13 |
| Unspecified Countries ... | | 37.03 | 8,103.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.03 | 8,103.13 |
| Program Totals ..... | | 803.81 | 191,703.13 | 1,638.00 | 374,533.00 | 417.45 | 83,154.50 | 462.97 | 85,881.00 | 1.80 | 4,127.04 | 1.60 | 3,360.00 | 779.17 | 67,013.37 | -- | -- | 323.02 | 205,957.21 | 1,945.81 | 417,329.74 |

Sources:

- P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary of complete sales registered as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $18.4 million. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
- P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary. Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $174.8 million. (AID)
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $203.5 million. (AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III - Based on summary of Title III proposed allocations as of September 28, 1995. Totals reflect proposed $40.0 million (BA) rescission for FY 1995. The total does not include freight cost estimate of $38.3 million. (AID)
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Fiscal 1995 World Summary Sheet as of June 23, 1995. Total does not include freight cost estimate of $ 4 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - Based on commodities available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect estimated payment of freight costs totaling $21.0 million. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
  Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1995 as of January 22, 1996. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $40.4 million. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 01/24/96
FAS/EC/CCCPSD/E.Hol
A:\REPORT\REPFINAL.WK4

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1995**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Metric Tons**

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular 416 | WFP | Title I | Section 416 | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 26.0 | 82.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.1 |
| Benin | -- | 7.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.1 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | 7.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.2 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 18.7 | 8.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.7 |
| Burundi | -- | 44.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.7 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 14.0 | 8.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.0 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 3.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.2 |
| Comoro Islands | -- | -- | 2.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.3 |
| Congo | 13.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.0 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 27.5 | -- | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.1 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 3.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.7 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 |
| Eritrea | -- | 11.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.2 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 130.5 | 11.0 | 160.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 282.1 |
| Gambia | -- | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 |
| Ghana | -- | 30.7 | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.2 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.4 |
| Kenya | -- | 20.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.5 |
| Lesotho | -- | 8.0 | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.0 |
| Liberia | -- | 26.4 | 80.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.2 |
| Madagascar | -- | 6.3 | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.4 |
| Malawi | -- | 60.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.0 |
| Mauritania | -- | 0.8 | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.5 |
| Mauritius | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 |
| Mozambique | -- | 52.6 | 17.2 | 51.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.9 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.6 |
| Rwanda | -- | 226.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 226.7 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 5.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.5 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 17.3 | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.1 |
| Somalia | -- | 15.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.0 |
| Sudan | -- | 64.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.6 |
| Swaziland | -- | 6.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 |
| Tanzania | -- | 15.0 | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | 15.5 |
| Togo | -- | 1.2 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.6 |
| Uganda | -- | 3.0 | 11.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.4 |
| Zambia | -- | 20.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.0 |
| Totals ... | 66.5 | 869.2 | 166.5 | 211.7 | -- | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | 1,313.4 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.0 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 80.0 | 57.4 | 169.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 307.1 |
| India | -- | 199.5 | 26.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 226.2 |
| Indonesia | -- | 14.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.5 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.9 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 19.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.0 |
| Philippines | -- | 46.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 118.3 | -- | 4.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 123.2 |
| Totals ... | 118.3 | 340.4 | 149.8 | 169.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 777.2 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 40.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.3 |
| Totals ... | 40.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EUROPE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.5 | -- | -- | 7.5 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 126.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.4 |
| Croatia | 7.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.0 |
| Totals ... | 7.0 | 126.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.5 | -- | -- | 140.9 |
| **LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 24.5 | 43.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.7 |
| Costa Rica | -- | -- | 2.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.2 |
| Dominican Rep. | -- | 4.1 | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.6 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.4 |
| El Salvador | 18.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.3 |
| Guatemala | -- | 28.7 | 11.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.5 |
| Guyana | 15.0 | -- | 1.7 | 14.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.6 |
| Haiti | -- | 78.5 | 1.9 | 24.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.1 |
| Honduras | -- | 5.9 | 12.3 | 19.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.7 |
| Jamaica | 49.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | 51.0 |
| Mexico | -- | -- | 33.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.7 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 9.3 | 22.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.7 |
| Paraguay | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 |
| Peru | -- | 138.7 | 28.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 167.0 |
| Suriname | 20.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.2 |
| Totals ... | 127.9 | 301.0 | 101.1 | 81.6 | -- | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | 613.7 |
| **NEAR EAST** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 97.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.0 |
| Totals ... | 97.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.0 |
| **NIS COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.9 | -- | 19.4 | 155.3 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| Belarus | 98.3 | -- | -- | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | 1.3 | 99.7 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.1 | -- | 52.6 | 185.7 |
| Kazakhstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.6 | -- | 5.5 | 83.1 |
| Moldova | 57.2 | -- | -- | -- | 0.5 | -- | -- | -- | 3.8 | 61.5 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.2 | -- | -- | -- | 114.9 | 116.1 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.0 | -- | 28.4 | 53.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 53.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.3 |
| Ukraine | 101.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.1 | 123.1 |
| Totals ... | 309.8 | -- | -- | -- | 1.8 | -- | 371.7 | -- | 262.0 | 945.3 |
| **UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 37.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.0 |
| Totals ... | 37.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.0 |
| **Program Totals ....** | 803.9 | 1,635.0 | 417.5 | 463.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 379.2 | -- | 262.0 | 3,963.8 |

Source:

D: P.L. 480, Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480 Title I Program Summary of complete sales registered as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect export freight financing of $11.4 million. (FAS/RAM/COMMOD)

O: P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II. Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Pro-files as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $170 5million. (AID)

Title II/FFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 7, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $2702 million. (AID)

I: P.L. 480, Title III - Based on summary of Title III proposed agreements as of September 28, 1995. Totals reflect proposed $400 million (BA) assistance for FY 1995. The total does not include freight cost estimate of $36 3 million. (AID)

D: Section 416 (b); Regular 416 - Based on Fiscal 1995 World Statutory Sheet as of June 13, 1995. Total does not include freight cost estimate of 1.4 million. (FAS/LP/DD)

World Food Program - Based on commodities available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/OCD/CPSD)

D: Food for Progress: Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 1995. The total does not reflect estimated payment of freight costs totalling $13.0 million. (FAS/RAM/COMMOD)

Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available as of September 28, 1995. (FAS/LP/DD)

CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1995 as of September 28, 1995. The total does not reflect freight cost estimate of $31 3 million. (FAS/FAS/WDC)

FAS:ECC:CPSD:S.Hall
R:\PUBLIC\123\FOOD\AID\ALLCNTRY\95AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1995
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular 416 | WFP | Title I | Section 416 | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 8,600.0 | 16,606.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,206.6 |
| Benin | -- | 1,817.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,817.8 |
| Botswana | -- | -- | 706.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 706.6 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 4,562.8 | 1,935.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,498.0 |
| Burundi | -- | 15,918.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,918.7 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 1,484.0 | 1,612.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,096.6 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 669.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 669.9 |
| Comoro Islands | -- | -- | 812.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 812.8 |
| Congo | 6,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,000.0 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 10,000.0 | -- | 210.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,210.0 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 906.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 906.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | 90.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.0 |
| Eritrea | -- | 3,073.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,073.4 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 22,172.3 | 2,163.0 | 28,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52,335.3 |
| Gambia | -- | 1,403.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,403.7 |
| Ghana | -- | 4,386.2 | 178.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,564.7 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 26.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.2 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | 589.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 589.0 |
| Kenya | -- | 3,558.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,558.2 |
| Lesotho | -- | 784.0 | 370.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,154.0 |
| Liberia | -- | 7,767.2 | 18,807.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26,574.8 |
| Madagascar | -- | 2,334.7 | 32.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,366.7 |
| Malawi | -- | 6,280.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,280.0 |
| Mauritania | -- | 249.4 | 429.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 679.1 |
| Mauritius | -- | -- | 34.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.5 |
| Mozambique | -- | 8,797.8 | 3,514.5 | 7,028.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19,340.3 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 107.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.7 |
| Rwanda | -- | 49,657.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49,657.5 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 665.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 665.0 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 4,914.9 | 221.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,136.1 |
| Somalia | -- | 7,659.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,659.5 |
| Sudan | -- | 11,205.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,205.2 |
| Swaziland | -- | 636.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 636.0 |
| Tanzania | -- | 1,590.0 | -- | -- | -- | 1,102.5 | -- | -- | -- | 2,692.5 |
| Togo | -- | 179.0 | 149.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 328.5 |
| Uganda | -- | 2,589.0 | 2,170.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,759.9 |
| Zambia | -- | 1,960.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,960.0 |
| Totals ... | 24,600.0 | 181,575.9 | 35,813.9 | 35,028.0 | -- | 1,102.5 | -- | -- | -- | 278,119.3 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 5,200.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,200.0 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 10,400.0 | 7,767.6 | 30,200.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48,367.6 |
| India | -- | 68,103.3 | 8,647.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76,751.0 |
| Indonesia | -- | 2,469.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,469.6 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 266.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 266.9 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 5,402.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,402.0 |
| Philippines | -- | 9,832.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,832.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 19,500.0 | -- | 637.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,137.0 |
| Totals ... | 19,500.0 | 90,805.7 | 27,921.2 | 30,200.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 168,426.9 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 8,700.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,700.0 |
| Totals ... | 8,700.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,700.0 |

PUBLIC 480 TITLE I ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 1995
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | 000 $ |
|---|---|---|
| *AFRICA* | | |
| Angola | 26.00 | 9,600.00 |
| Congo | 13.00 | 6,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 27.50 | 10,000.00 |
| Totals ... | 66.50 | 24,600.00 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | |
| Sri Lanka | 118.30 | 19,500.00 |
| Totals ... | 118.30 | 19,500.00 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | |
| Lithuania | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |
| Totals ... | 40.30 | 8,700.00 |
| *EUROPE* | | |
| Croatia | 7.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Totals ... | 7.00 | 4,400.00 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | |
| Bolivia | 24.50 | 4,800.00 |
| El Salvador | 18.30 | 9,600.00 |
| Guyana | 15.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Jamaica | 49.90 | 13,800.00 |
| Suriname | 20.20 | 5,300.00 |
| Totals ... | 127.90 | 36,500.00 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | |
| Jordan | 97.00 | 14,100.00 |
| Totals ... | 97.00 | 14,100.00 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | |
| Armenia | 135.93 | 22,805.86 |
| Belarus | 98.30 | 17,000.00 |
| Georgia | 113.09 | 20,640.13 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 77.60 | 14,200.00 |
| Moldova | 57.20 | 7,400.00 |
| Tajikistan | 25.05 | 4,666.88 |
| Turkmenistan | 53.30 | 10,600.00 |
| Ukraine | 101.00 | 20,800.00 |
| Totals ... | 565.54 | 98,307.01 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | |
| Unspecified | 37.03 | 8,103.13 |
| Totals ... | 37.03 | 8,103.13 |
| Program Totals | 1,039.57 | 211,710.14 |

Sources:
* P.L. 480 Title I - Based on FINAL P.L. 480 Program Summary of Signed agreements and complete sales registered as of October 16,1995. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $39.4 million

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 23.01 | 7,669.47 | 77.44 | 22,886.80 | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.45 | 31,756.27 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 5.06 | 1,825.70 | 2.00 | 710.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.06 | 2,535.70 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 12.69 | 4,692.90 | 0.58 | 510.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.27 | 5,203.30 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 14.22 | 3,403.10 | 3.45 | 1,018.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.67 | 4,421.30 |
| Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.14 | 2,738.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.14 | 2,738.50 |
| Congo | 16.91 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.91 | 8,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 27.84 | 9,999.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.84 | 9,999.62 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 138.65 | 0.20 | 138.65 |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 4.79 | 1,796.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.79 | 1,796.90 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 48.24 | 17,826.00 | 41.59 | 8,998.00 | 56.80 | 20,392.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 146.63 | 47,216.80 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 4.38 | 2,081.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.38 | 2,081.90 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 35.87 | 7,923.40 | 2.72 | 797.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.59 | 8,721.30 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,806.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,806.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 2.58 | 1,410.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.58 | 1,410.70 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 12.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 12.60 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 13.10 | 4,387.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.10 | 4,387.00 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 28.92 | 9,297.00 | 98.89 | 30,680.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127.81 | 39,977.40 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 6.55 | 2,666.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.55 | 2,666.40 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.50 | 594.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 594.80 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 37.37 | 6,695.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.37 | 6,695.80 |
| Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 379.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 379.50 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 176.31 | 45,297.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 176.31 | 45,297.00 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 629.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 629.90 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 47.52 | 14,954.80 | 1.76 | 610.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.28 | 15,565.50 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,660.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,660.00 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 34.03 | 10,421.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.03 | 10,421.30 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,080.00 | 5.34 | 715.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.84 | 3,795.60 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Total Africa | 67.77 | 25,669.09 | 366.17 | 165,707.58 | 187.61 | 80,167.70 | 56.80 | 20,392.80 | -- | -- | 0.20 | 138.65 | 878.55 | 262,075.74 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (A&ME)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 55.00 | 11,000.00 | 5.88 | 4,901.40 | 30.00 | 5,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.88 | 21,301.40 |
| India | -- | -- | 217.80 | 82,363.40 | 26.26 | 9,981.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 244.06 | 92,344.80 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,678.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,678.80 |
| Pakistan | 31.41 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 14.52 | 2,904.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.93 | 12,904.00 |
| Philippines | 34.26 | 14,999.70 | 9.56 | 2,853.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.82 | 17,852.70 |
| Sri Lanka | 49.35 | 9,614.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.35 | 9,614.31 |
| Total A&ME | 115.02 | 34,614.01 | 282.36 | 96,216.40 | 90.61 | 27,465.60 | 30.00 | 5,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 517.99 | 163,696.01 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 36.03 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 9,999.98 |
| Total Baltic States | 36.03 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 9,999.98 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 187.75 | 54,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 187.75 | 54,335.20 |
| Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 |
| Total Europe | -- | -- | 187.75 | 54,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 210.55 | 64,182.57 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (LA&C)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 47.25 | 8,628.43 | 42.63 | 13,871.60 | 0.44 | 387.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.32 | 22,887.23 |
| Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 4.68 | 2,657.60 | 1.09 | 664.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.77 | 3,322.50 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 577.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 577.70 |
| El Salvador | 28.88 | 12,154.65 | -- | -- | 12.21 | 3,232.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.09 | 15,386.95 |
| Guatemala | -- | -- | 22.12 | 7,735.90 | 16.30 | 2,583.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.42 | 10,319.00 |
| Guyana | 38.93 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.70 | 220.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.63 | 9,220.50 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 53.10 | 18,688.10 | 1.54 | 481.10 | 21.50 | 6,794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.14 | 25,963.20 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 12.00 | 3,780.90 | 7.52 | 1,486.60 | 22.17 | 3,791.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.69 | 9,058.60 |
| Jamaica | 44.13 | 14,999.39 | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.13 | 16,599.39 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.95 | 375.80 | 3.86 | 1,679.90 | 16.00 | 2,896.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.81 | 4,951.70 |
| Panama | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Peru | -- | -- | 94.85 | 43,210.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 94.85 | 43,210.10 |
| Suriname | 8.40 | 1,864.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.40 | 1,864.14 |
| Total- LA&C | 167.60 | 46,646.67 | 230.33 | 90,320.00 | 55.48 | 13,446.40 | 59.67 | 13,481.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 513.08 | 163,894.11 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 16.60 | 4,476.50 | 1.37 | 431.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.97 | 4,908.10 |
| Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jordan | 75.46 | 20,999.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.46 | 20,999.88 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,040.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,040.00 |
| Total Near East | 75.46 | 20,999.88 | 16.60 | 4,476.50 | 4.87 | 1,471.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.93 | 26,947.98 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 52.50 | 11,439.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.49 | 8,148.91 | 65.99 | 19,588.13 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.02 | 5,849.21 | 13.02 | 5,849.21 |
| Belarus | 36.00 | 8,966.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.56 | 1,082.45 | 37.56 | 10,049.26 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.00 | 25,553.30 | 22.52 | 8,674.66 | 147.52 | 34,227.96 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.61 | 10,532.28 | 14.50 | 7,315.85 | 62.11 | 17,848.13 |
| Moldova | 49.67 | 12,162.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 1,918.61 | 52.82 | 14,081.47 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.30 | 11,959.05 | 51.30 | 11,959.05 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,131.27 | 18.50 | 7,217.57 | 53.50 | 14,348.83 |
| Turkmenistan | 39.69 | 8,739.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.69 | 8,739.09 |
| Ukraine | 66.95 | 18,406.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 2,313.77 | 71.15 | 20,719.82 |
| Total NIS Countries | 244.81 | 59,714.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 207.61 | 43,216.85 | 142.74 | 54,480.07 | 594.66 | 157,410.95 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |
| Total Unspecified | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |
| Program Totals ..... | 789.82 | 218,985.88 | 1,283.21 | 411,055.60 | 338.57 | 92,551.30 | 146.47 | 39,273.90 | 227.48 | 47,528.31 | 145.36 | 60,154.62 | 2,930.91 | 869,549.61 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Sources: | | 287,856.47 | 1,621.78 | 503,606.90 | | | | | | | | | | |

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of December. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan5,997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of Dec. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1996 as of February 18, 1997. (FSA/PDD/EOD)

File updated on: 02/20/97
FAS/EC/CCCPSD:S Hall X:\REPORTS\ATD96AID.WK4

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**COMMODITY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COM TC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | |
| COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT |
| Beans | -- | -- | 29.42 | 16,223.70 | 7.27 | 4,070.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.56 | 3,205.61 | 41.25 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 126.56 | 33,905.60 | 56.54 | 14,700.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.10 |
| Corn | -- | -- | 159.16 | 21,379.60 | 47.53 | 6,434.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.50 | 2,999.83 | 222.19 |
| Corn Soy Masa Flour | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 |
| Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 196.87 | 66,935.80 | 41.18 | 14,001.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 55.03 | 238.21 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 67.60 | 17,577.00 | 13.26 | 3,447.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.86 |
| Cotton | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 2.92 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 28.17 | 13,239.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 388.91 | 28.92 |
| Peas | -- | -- | 63.49 | 19,681.90 | 1.80 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 156.88 | 65.74 |
| Rice | 152.40 | 58,657.96 | 32.40 | 11,502.00 | 15.45 | 5,484.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.79 | 4,578.88 | 212.04 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 16.67 | 2,500.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.67 |
| Soybean Meal | 151.64 | 41,020.67 | 3.95 | 1,066.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 2,508.24 | 163.59 |
| Soybeans | 31.41 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.41 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 47.10 | 12,717.00 | 7.50 | 2,025.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.60 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 3.71 | 1,113.00 | 9.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.71 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 12.50 | 3,437.50 | 2.10 | 577.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.60 |
| Tallow | 12.03 | 6,014.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.03 |
| Vegetable Oil | 12.89 | 9,919.95 | 126.80 | 101,369.50 | 13.25 | 11,660.00 | 11.80 | 9,097.80 | -- | -- | 19.01 | 16,494.65 | 183.75 |
| Wheat | 299.08 | 63,402.02 | 238.74 | 47,748.00 | 116.95 | 24,255.00 | 113.17 | 23,382.10 | 227.48 | 47,528.31 | 48.32 | 10,554.98 | 1,043.75 |
| Wheat Flour | 47.29 | 8,628.43 | 122.53 | 38,596.90 | 2.07 | 652.10 | 21.50 | 6,794.00 | -- | -- | 32.49 | 9,780.78 | 225.84 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 6.48 | 2,753.80 | 4.67 | 1,984.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.15 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 3,894.94 | 1.40 |
| To Be Determined | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 |
| Program Totals ..... | 789.62 | 218,985.88 | 1,183.21 | 411,055.60 | 338.57 | 92,551.30 | 146.47 | 39,273.90 | 227.48 | 47,528.31 | 145.36 | 60,154.62 | 2,930.91 |

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of December. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan5,997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of Dec. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1996 as of February 18, 1997. (FSA/PDD/EOB)

File updated on: 02/20/97
FAS:EC:CCCPSD:S.Hall X:\REPORTS\AID96AID.WK4

| MODITY TALS | 000 $ |
|---|---|
| | 23,699.81 |
| | 47,606.00 |
| | 30,813.83 |
| | 307.46 |
| | 80,992.83 |
| | 21,054.60 |
| | 5,515.30 |
| | 13,628.81 |
| | 20,306.28 |
| | 80,223.64 |
| | 2,500.50 |
| | 44,595.41 |
| | 10,000.00 |
| | 14,742.00 |
| | 3,813.00 |
| | 4,015.08 |
| | 6,014.57 |
| | 148,547.89 |
| | 216,670.41 |
| | 64,452.21 |
| | 4,735.60 |
| | 3,894.94 |
| | 21,342.36 |
| | 869,549.61 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| ***AFRICA*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans | -- | -- | 11.35 | 6,295.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.35 | 6,295.20 |
| Angola | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.72 | 187.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 187.20 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 53.31 | 8,358.40 | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.31 | 9,558.40 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.70 | 578.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 578.00 |
| Angola | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.93 | 907.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.93 | 907.10 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | 5.16 | 4,427.69 | 6.93 | 6,098.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.09 | 10,526.09 |
| Angola | Wheat | 17.85 | 3,241.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.85 | 3,241.79 |
| Angola | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.50 | 472.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 472.50 |
| Angola | Sub-Total | 23.01 | 7,669.47 | 77.44 | 23,896.80 | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.45 | 32,766.27 |
| Benin | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.15 | 39.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 39.00 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.31 | 341.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 | 341.60 |
| Benin | Rice | -- | -- | 0.23 | 81.70 | 2.00 | 710.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | 791.70 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.64 | 563.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 563.20 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 1.60 | 320.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 320.00 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.13 | 480.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 480.20 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.06 | 1,825.70 | 2.00 | 710.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.06 | 2,535.70 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans | -- | -- | 1.95 | 1,072.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 1,072.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 7.24 | 1,882.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.24 | 1,882.40 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.30 | 594.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 594.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,144.00 | 0.58 | 510.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.88 | 1,654.40 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.69 | 4,692.90 | 0.58 | 510.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.27 | 5,203.30 |
| Cameroon | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 |
| Cameroon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 7.00 | 840.00 | 0.86 | 137.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.86 | 977.60 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 880.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 880.60 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Rice | -- | -- | 7.22 | 2,563.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.22 | 2,563.10 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.22 | 3,403.10 | 3.45 | 1,018.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.67 | 4,421.30 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
Countrodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Chad | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,700.00 |
| Chad | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 38.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 38.50 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.14 | 2,738.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.14 | 2,738.50 |
| Congo | Rice | 13.39 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.39 | 5,000.00 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | 3.53 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.53 | 3,000.00 |
| Congo | Sub-Total | 16.91 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.91 | 8,000.00 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | 27.84 | 9,999.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.84 | 9,999.62 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total | 27.84 | 9,999.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.84 | 9,999.62 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 30.90 | 0.08 | 30.90 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 107.75 | 0.12 | 107.75 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Equatorial Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 138.65 | 0.20 | 138.65 |
| Eritrea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.80 |
| Eritrea | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.15 | 70.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 70.50 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.17 | 1,029.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.17 | 1,029.60 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | -- | -- | 3.45 | 690.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.45 | 690.00 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.79 | 1,796.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.79 | 1,796.90 |
| Ethiopia | Beans | -- | -- | 0.13 | 71.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 71.50 |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 5.42 | 1,409.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.42 | 1,409.20 |
| Ethiopia | Corn | -- | -- | 4.36 | 697.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.36 | 697.60 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.80 | 1,292.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.80 | 1,292.00 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 1.06 | 376.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 376.30 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 0.72 | 108.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 108.00 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 10.85 | 9,462.20 | 1.00 | 880.00 | 11.80 | 9,097.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.65 | 19,440.00 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 21.77 | 4,354.00 | 40.59 | 8,118.00 | 45.00 | 11,295.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.36 | 23,767.00 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.13 | 55.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 55.20 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 48.34 | 17,816.00 | 41.59 | 8,998.00 | 56.80 | 20,392.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 146.53 | 47,216.80 |
| Gambia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,105.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,105.00 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.11 | 968.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.11 | 968.40 |
| Gambia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.02 | 8.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 8.50 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.38 | 2,081.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.38 | 2,081.90 |
| Ghana | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 0.54 | 191.70 | 1.86 | 660.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 852.00 |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.81 | 218.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 218.70 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 2.00 | 550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 550.00 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 30.48 | 6,096.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.48 | 6,096.00 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.04 | 867.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 867.00 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 35.87 | 7,923.40 | 2.72 | 797.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.59 | 8,721.30 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,806.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,806.00 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | | | 2.10 | 1,806.00 | | | | | | | | | 2.10 | 1,806.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,007.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,007.50 |
| Guinea Bissau | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.28 | 403.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 403.20 |
| Guinea Bissau | Sub-Total | | | 2.58 | 1,410.70 | | | | | | | | | 2.58 | 1,410.70 |
| Kenya | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 12.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 12.60 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | | | | | 4.00 | 12.60 | | | | | | | 4.00 | 12.60 |
| Liberia | Beans | -- | -- | 1.66 | 913.00 | 4.80 | 2,640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.46 | 3,553.00 |
| Liberia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 20.96 | 5,449.60 | 55.54 | 14,700.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.50 | 20,150.00 |
| Liberia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.81 | 615.40 | 11.65 | 3,961.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.46 | 4,576.40 |
| Liberia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.60 | 3,276.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.60 | 3,276.00 |
| Liberia | Green Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 558.00 |
| Liberia | Lentils | -- | -- | 2.88 | 1,353.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.88 | 1,353.60 |
| Liberia | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.74 | 190.80 | 7.50 | 2,025.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.24 | 2,215.80 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.87 | 765.60 | 4.00 | 3,520.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.87 | 4,285.60 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | | | 28.92 | 9,287.00 | 98.89 | 30,680.40 | | | | | | | 127.81 | 39,977.40 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,193.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,193.40 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | 2.29 | 813.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.29 | 813.00 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.75 | 660.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 660.00 |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | | | 6.55 | 2,666.40 | | | | | | | | | 6.55 | 2,666.40 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.80 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 220.00 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.17 | 149.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 149.60 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.53 | 225.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 225.20 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | | | 1.50 | 594.80 | | | | | | | | | 1.50 | 594.80 |
| Mozambique | Beans | -- | -- | 0.56 | 308.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.56 | 308.00 |
| Mozambique | Corn | -- | -- | 26.27 | 3,152.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.27 | 3,152.40 |
| Mozambique | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.18 | 61.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 61.20 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,436.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,436.20 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | 8.69 | 1,738.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 1,738.00 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | | | 37.37 | 6,695.80 | | | | | | | | | 37.37 | 6,695.80 |
| Niger | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 379.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 379.50 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | | | | | 1.38 | 379.50 | | | | | | | 1.38 | 379.50 |
| Rwanda | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | 57.60 | 6,912.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.60 | 6,912.00 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 8.90 | 3,026.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.90 | 3,026.00 |
| Rwanda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 57.81 | 15,030.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.81 | 15,030.60 |
| Rwanda | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.49 | 700.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 700.30 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rwanda | Peas | -- | -- | 43.51 | 13,488.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.51 | 13,488.10 |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.00 | 6,140.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 6,140.00 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 176.31 | 45,297.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 176.31 | 45,297.00 |
| Sao Tome | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 175.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 175.50 |
| Sao Tome | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 454.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 454.40 |
| Sao Tome | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 629.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 629.90 |
| Senegal | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 38.03 | 9,887.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.03 | 9,887.80 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.19 | 1,084.60 | 0.94 | 319.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,404.20 |
| Sierra Leone | Lentils | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,146.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,146.80 |
| Sierra Leone | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 291.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 291.10 |
| Sierra Leone | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.92 | 248.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 248.40 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.94 | 2,587.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.94 | 2,587.20 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 47.52 | 14,954.80 | 1.76 | 610.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.28 | 15,565.50 |
| Somalia | Corn | -- | -- | 7.00 | 840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 840.00 |
| Somalia | Lentils | -- | -- | 7.00 | 940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 940.00 |
| Somalia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.00 | 880.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 880.00 |
| Somalia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,660.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,660.00 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 4.91 | 2,307.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.91 | 2,307.70 |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 15.95 | 2,392.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.95 | 2,392.50 |
| Sudan | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 9.70 | 2,667.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.70 | 2,667.50 |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.47 | 3,053.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.47 | 3,053.60 |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 34.03 | 10,421.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.03 | 10,421.30 |
| Uganda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 600.00 |
| Uganda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 115.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 115.60 |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,080.00 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,080.00 | 5.34 | 715.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.84 | 3,795.60 |
| Total Africa | | 67.77 | 15,569.00 | 583.07 | 161,370.50 | 187.03 | 50,167.70 | 56.80 | 20,392.80 | -- | -- | 0.20 | 138.65 | 866.45 | 157,688.74 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Afghanistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Bangladesh | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 2,508.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 2,508.00 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | 55.00 | 11,000.00 | 2.43 | 2,138.40 | 30.00 | 5,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87.43 | 18,538.40 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 255.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 255.00 |
| Bangladesh | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 55.00 | 11,000.00 | 3.03 | 2,393.40 | 30.00 | 5,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.03 | 18,793.40 |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 44.27 | 11,510.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.27 | 11,510.20 |
| India | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 150.97 | 51,329.80 | 24.31 | 8,265.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 175.28 | 59,595.20 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 22.66 | 19,523.40 | 1.95 | 1,716.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.61 | 21,239.40 |
| India | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 217.89 | 82,363.40 | 26.26 | 9,981.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 244.06 | 92,344.80 |
| Nepal | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,678.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,678.80 |
| Nepal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,678.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,678.80 |
| Korea, North | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,190.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,190.00 |
| Korea, North | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.15 | 299.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 299.00 |
| Korea, North | Rice | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,343.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,343.00 |
| Korea, North | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.85 | 555.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 555.00 |
| Korea, North | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 13.10 | 4,387.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.10 | 4,387.00 |
| Pakistan | Soybeans | 37.41 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.41 | 10,000.00 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.52 | 2,904.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.52 | 2,904.00 |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total | 37.41 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 14.52 | 2,904.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.93 | 12,904.00 |
| Philippines | Beans | -- | -- | 0.22 | 121.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 121.00 |
| Philippines | Bulgur | -- | -- | 5.23 | 1,359.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.23 | 1,359.80 |
| Philippines | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.27 | 1,111.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.27 | 1,111.80 |
| Philippines | Peas | -- | -- | 0.84 | 260.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 260.40 |
| Philippines | Rice | 34.26 | 14,999.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.26 | 14,999.70 |
| Philippines | Sub-Total | 34.26 | 14,999.70 | 9.56 | 2,853.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.82 | 17,852.70 |
| Sri Lanka | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 49.35 | 9,614.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.35 | 9,614.31 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total | 49.35 | 9,614.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.35 | 9,614.31 |
| Total Asia and the Middle East | | 115.01 | 34,614.01 | 293.46 | 100,603.40 | 90.61 | 17,405.60 | 30.00 | 5,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 531.09 | 168,023.01 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | Soybean Meal | 36.03 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 9,999.98 |
| Lithuania | Sub-Total | 36.03 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 9,999.98 |
| Total Baltic States | | 36.03 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 9,999.98 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***EUROPE*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 |
| Albania | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Beans | -- | -- | 9.60 | 5,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 5,280.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Rice | -- | -- | 1.00 | 355.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 355.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Peas | -- | -- | 3.00 | 930.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 930.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.20 | 6,336.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.20 | 6,336.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Wheat | -- | -- | 97.00 | 19,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.00 | 19,400.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 69.95 | 22,054.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.95 | 22,054.20 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 187.75 | 54,355.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 187.75 | 54,355.20 |
| Poland | Cotton | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 |
| Poland | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Poland | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 |
| Total Europe ... | | -- | -- | 187.75 | 54,355.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 210.54 | 64,202.57 |
| ***LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.09 | 30.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 30.60 |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 3.82 | 1,795.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.82 | 1,795.40 |
| Bolivia | Peas | -- | -- | 0.09 | 27.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 27.90 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.73 | 737.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.73 | 737.10 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.86 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 558.00 |
| Bolivia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 387.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 387.20 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | 47.25 | 8,628.43 | 34.04 | 10,723.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.29 | 19,351.03 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total ... | 47.25 | 8,628.43 | 42.63 | 13,871.60 | 0.44 | 387.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.32 | 22,887.23 |
| Costa Rica | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 |
| Costa Rica | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Costa Rica | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 |
| Dominican Republic | Beans | -- | -- | 0.39 | 214.50 | 0.16 | 88.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 302.50 |
| Dominican Republic | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.46 | 119.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 119.60 |
| Dominican Republic | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 163.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 163.30 |
| Dominican Republic | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.09 | 23.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 23.40 |
| Dominican Republic | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.74 | 2,300.10 | 0.47 | 413.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 2,713.70 |
| Dominican Republic | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 4.68 | 2,657.60 | 1.09 | 664.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.77 | 3,322.50 |
| Ecuador | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 100.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 100.80 |
| Ecuador | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 163.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 163.20 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Ecuador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 252.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 252.10 |
| Ecuador | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 61.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 61.60 |
| Ecuador | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 577.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 577.70 |
| El Salvador | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 142.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 142.20 |
| El Salvador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.34 | 1,014.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.34 | 1,014.40 |
| El Salvador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,952.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,952.50 |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | 12.66 | 3,647.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.66 | 3,647.82 |
| El Salvador | Tallow | 12.03 | 6,014.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.03 | 6,014.57 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | 4.20 | 2,492.26 | -- | -- | 0.14 | 123.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.34 | 2,615.46 |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total : | 28.89 | 12,154.65 | -- | -- | 12.21 | 3,232.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.09 | 15,386.95 |
| Guatemala | Beans | -- | -- | 1.10 | 605.00 | 0.25 | 137.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 742.50 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 3.62 | 579.20 | 15.75 | 2,181.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.37 | 2,760.80 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 4.52 | 1,536.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.52 | 1,536.80 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 4.61 | 1,707.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.61 | 1,707.50 |
| Guatemala | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.15 | 575.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.15 | 575.10 |
| Guatemala | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,066.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,066.50 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.99 | 1,665.80 | 0.30 | 264.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.29 | 1,929.80 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 22.12 | 7,735.90 | 16.30 | 2,583.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.42 | 10,319.00 |
| Guyana | Wheat | 38.93 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.93 | 9,000.00 |
| Guyana | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 220.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 220.50 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total : | 38.93 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | 0.70 | 220.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.63 | 9,220.50 |
| Haiti | Beans | -- | -- | 1.26 | 693.00 | 0.18 | 99.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.44 | 792.00 |
| Haiti | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 171.60 |
| Haiti | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.43 | 202.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 202.10 |
| Haiti | Peas | -- | -- | 8.73 | 2,706.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.73 | 2,706.30 |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 35.07 | 9,468.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.07 | 9,468.90 |
| Haiti | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 159.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 159.50 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 5.28 | 4,627.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.28 | 4,627.60 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 6,794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 6,794.00 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.33 | 990.20 | 0.12 | 51.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.45 | 1,041.20 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 53.10 | 18,688.10 | 1.54 | 481.10 | 21.50 | 6,794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.14 | 25,963.20 |
| Honduras | Beans | -- | -- | 1.20 | 660.00 | 0.29 | 159.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 819.50 |
| Honduras | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 696.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 696.00 |
| Honduras | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.59 | 540.60 | 0.87 | 295.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.46 | 836.40 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 1.78 | 631.90 | 0.30 | 106.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 738.40 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.68 | 398.40 | 0.26 | 128.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 527.20 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 6.75 | 1,350.00 | -- | -- | 22.17 | 3,791.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.92 | 5,141.10 |
| Honduras | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 12.00 | 3,780.90 | 7.52 | 1,486.60 | 22.17 | 3,791.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.69 | 9,058.60 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 44.13 | 14,999.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.13 | 14,999.39 |
| Jamaica | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,600.00 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total | 44.13 | 14,999.39 | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.13 | 16,599.39 |
| Nicaragua | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 324.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 324.50 |
| Nicaragua | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.85 | 289.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 289.00 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.72 | 610.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.72 | 610.60 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,896.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,896.00 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.10 | 86.80 | 0.69 | 607.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 694.00 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.95 | 375.80 | 3.86 | 1,679.90 | 16.00 | 2,896.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.81 | 4,951.70 |
| Panama | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 |
| Panama | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 11.32 | 2,943.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.32 | 2,943.20 |
| Peru | Corn Soy Mixed Flour | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 |
| Peru | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 5.72 | 1,944.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.72 | 1,944.80 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 7.02 | 3,299.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.02 | 3,299.40 |
| Peru | Peas | -- | -- | 7.32 | 2,269.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.32 | 2,269.20 |
| Peru | Rice | -- | -- | 6.87 | 2,438.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.87 | 2,438.80 |
| Peru | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.50 | 675.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 675.00 |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 37.28 | 24,367.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.28 | 24,367.90 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 15.76 | 4,964.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.76 | 4,964.40 |
| Peru | Sub-Total | 94.85 | 43,210.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 94.85 | 43,210.10 |
| Suriname | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suriname | Wheat | 8.40 | 1,864.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.40 | 1,864.14 |
| Suriname | Sub-Total | 8.40 | 1,864.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.40 | 1,864.14 |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | | 167.60 | 46,644.61 | 330.33 | 90,370.09 | 55.48 | 13,446.40 | 59.67 | 13,481.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 613.08 | 163,894.11 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.10 | 517.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 517.00 |
| Egypt | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,032.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,032.00 |
| Egypt | Wheat | -- | -- | 14.00 | 2,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Egypt | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.30 | 127.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 127.50 |
| Egypt | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 431.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 431.60 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total | 16.60 | 4,476.50 | 1.37 | 431.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.97 | 4,908.10 |
| Iraq | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iraq | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iraq | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iraq | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Iraq | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Jordan | Rice | 18.80 | 7,957.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.80 | 7,957.74 |
| Jordan | Wheat | 56.66 | 13,042.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.66 | 13,042.13 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | 75.46 | 20,999.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.46 | 20,999.88 |
| Yemen | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 440.00 |
| Yemen | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 |
| Yemen | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,040.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,040.00 |
| Total Near East | | 75.46 | 20,999.88 | 16.60 | 4,476.50 | 4.87 | 1,471.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.93 | 26,947.98 |
| ***NIS COUNTRIES*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 282.25 | 0.50 | 282.25 |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 272.23 | 0.55 | 272.23 |
| Armenia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 156.88 | 0.45 | 156.88 |
| Armenia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 221.84 | 0.60 | 221.84 |
| Armenia | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.75 | 5,905.35 | 6.75 | 5,905.35 |
| Armenia | Wheat | 52.50 | 11,439.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.50 | 11,439.23 |
| Armenia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.63 | 1,310.36 | 4.63 | 1,310.36 |
| Armenia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Sub-Total | 52.50 | 11,439.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.49 | 8,148.91 | 65.99 | 19,588.13 |
| Azerbaijan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 710.00 | 0.95 | 710.00 |
| Azerbaijan | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.94 | 893.43 | 1.94 | 893.43 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 1,770.05 | 2.04 | 1,770.05 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.09 | 2,475.73 | 8.09 | 2,475.73 |
| Azerbaijan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.02 | 5,849.21 | 13.02 | 5,849.21 |
| Belarus | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 69.50 | 0.10 | 69.50 |
| Belarus | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 139.32 | 0.25 | 139.32 |
| Belarus | Soybean Meal | 36.00 | 8,966.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.00 | 8,966.81 |
| Belarus | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 782.09 | 0.91 | 782.09 |
| Belarus | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 111.54 | 0.30 | 111.54 |
| Belarus | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Belarus | Sub-Total | 36.00 | 8,966.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.56 | 1,082.45 | 37.56 | 10,049.26 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 1,115.53 | 1.46 | 1,115.53 |
| Georgia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.96 | 720.38 | 1.96 | 720.38 |
| Georgia | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 948.24 | 3.00 | 948.24 |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 1,753.07 | 2.06 | 1,753.07 |
| Georgia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.00 | 23,553.30 | 11.00 | 2,293.39 | 136.00 | 25,846.69 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.64 | 798.37 | 2.64 | 798.37 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title III/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Georgia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 1,045.88 | 0.40 | 1,045.88 |
| Georgia Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | 125.00 | 25,653.30 | 22.52 | 8,674.66 | 147.52 | 34,217.96 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.10 | 1,152.40 | 3.10 | 1,152.40 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,522.39 | 1.80 | 1,522.39 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.61 | 10,532.28 | 7.00 | 1,266.09 | 54.61 | 11,798.37 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 525.91 | 1.60 | 525.91 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 2,849.06 | 1.00 | 2,849.06 |
| Kyrgyzstan Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | 47.61 | 10,532.28 | 14.50 | 7,315.85 | 62.11 | 17,848.13 |
| Moldova | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 91.17 | 0.16 | 91.17 |
| Moldova | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Corn-Soy Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 55.03 | 0.16 | 55.03 |
| Moldova | Rice | 13.97 | 5,701.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 245.97 | 14.67 | 5,947.48 |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 1,373.18 | 1.51 | 1,373.18 |
| Moldova | Wheat | 35.70 | 6,461.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 73.30 | 36.02 | 6,534.65 |
| Moldova | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 79.96 | 0.30 | 79.96 |
| Moldova | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova Sub-Total | | 49.67 | 12,162.86 | | | | | | | | | 3.15 | 1,918.61 | 52.82 | 14,081.47 |
| Russia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 57.01 | 0.09 | 57.01 |
| Russia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.50 | 2,999.83 | 15.50 | 2,999.83 |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 77.08 | 0.20 | 77.08 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,560.00 | 5.00 | 1,560.00 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 279.75 | 0.30 | 279.75 |
| Russia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,922.20 | 30.00 | 6,922.20 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 63.18 | 0.21 | 63.18 |
| Russia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | 51.30 | 11,959.05 | 51.30 | 11,959.05 |
| Tajikistan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 690.53 | 1.00 | 690.53 |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.38 | 889.36 | 2.38 | 889.36 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.02 | 1,662.91 | 2.02 | 1,662.91 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,131.27 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,131.27 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.10 | 3,974.77 | 13.10 | 3,974.77 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | 35.00 | 7,131.27 | 18.50 | 7,217.57 | 53.50 | 14,348.83 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat | 39.69 | 8,739.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.69 | 8,739.09 |
| Turkmenistan Sub-Total | | 39.69 | 8,739.09 | | | | | | | | | | | 39.69 | 8,739.09 |
| Ukraine | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 109.83 | 0.20 | 109.83 |
| Ukraine | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 116.68 | 0.20 | 116.68 |
| Ukraine | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ukraine | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 228.19 | 0.58 | 228.19 |
| Ukraine | Soybean Meal | 66.95 | 18,406.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.95 | 18,406.05 |
| Ukraine | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,338.10 | 1.50 | 1,338.10 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Ukraine | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 440.95 | 1.62 | 440.95 |
| Ukraine | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ukraine | Sub-Total | 66.95 | 19,406.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 2,313.77 | 71.15 | 20,719.82 |
| Total NIS Countries | | 264.81 | 59,714.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 207.61 | 43,216.88 | 142.24 | 54,480.07 | 594.66 | 157,410.98 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | To Be Determined | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |
| Unspecified | Sub-Total | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |
| Total Unspecified Countries | | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |
| Program Totals .... | | 789.82 | 210,995.88 | 1,383.21 | 411,035.69 | 338.57 | 92,551.30 | 146.47 | 39,373.90 | 217.48 | 47,518.31 | 145.36 | 66,154.62 | 2,930.91 | 867,549.61 |

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of December. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan5,997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of Dec. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1996 as of February 18, 1997. (FSA/PDD/EOB)

File updated on: 20-Feb-97
FAS EC\CCCPSD\S.Hall X:\REPORTS\AID96\AID.WK1

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**COMMODITY BY COUNTRY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | Angola | -- | -- | 11.35 | 6,285.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.35 | 6,285.20 |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 282.25 | 0.50 | 282.25 |
| Beans | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 710.00 | 0.95 | 710.00 |
| Beans | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 69.50 | 0.10 | 69.50 |
| Beans | Bosnia-Herzegovena | -- | -- | 9.60 | 5,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 5,280.00 |
| Beans | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.95 | 1,072.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 1,072.50 |
| Beans | Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 203.50 |
| Beans | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 0.39 | 214.50 | 0.16 | 88.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 302.50 |
| Beans | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 100.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 100.80 |
| Beans | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 142.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 142.20 |
| Beans | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.13 | 71.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 71.50 |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 1,115.33 | 1.46 | 1,115.33 |
| Beans | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.10 | 605.00 | 0.25 | 137.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 742.50 |
| Beans | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.26 | 693.00 | 0.18 | 99.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.44 | 792.00 |
| Beans | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.20 | 660.00 | 0.29 | 159.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 819.50 |
| Beans | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.65 | 913.00 | 4.80 | 2,640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.46 | 3,553.00 |
| Beans | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 91.17 | 0.16 | 91.17 |
| Beans | Mozambique | -- | -- | 0.56 | 308.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.56 | 308.00 |
| Beans | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 324.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 324.50 |
| Beans | Philippines | -- | -- | 0.22 | 121.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 121.00 |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 57.01 | 0.09 | 57.01 |
| Beans | Rwanda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 175.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 175.50 |
| Beans | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 690.53 | 1.00 | 690.53 |
| Beans | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 189.83 | 0.30 | 189.83 |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 29.42 | 16,233.70 | 7.27 | 4,070.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.56 | 3,205.61 | 41.25 | 23,509.81 |
| Bulgur | Angola | -- | -- | 0.72 | 187.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 187.20 |
| Bulgur | Benin | -- | -- | 0.15 | 39.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 39.00 |
| Bulgur | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 0.46 | 119.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 119.60 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 5.42 | 1,409.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.42 | 1,409.20 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 44.27 | 11,510.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.27 | 11,510.20 |
| Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | 20.96 | 5,449.60 | 56.54 | 14,700.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 77.50 | 20,150.00 |
| Bulgur | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 11.32 | 2,943.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.32 | 2,943.20 |
| Bulgur | Philippines | -- | -- | 5.23 | 1,359.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.23 | 1,359.80 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 38.03 | 9,887.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.03 | 9,887.80 |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 126.56 | 32,905.60 | 56.54 | 14,700.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.10 | 47,606.00 |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | 53.31 | 8,358.40 | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.31 | 9,558.40 |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 7.00 | 840.00 | 0.86 | 137.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.86 | 977.60 |
| Corn | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.34 | 1,014.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.34 | 1,014.40 |
| Corn | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 4.36 | 697.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.36 | 697.60 |
| Corn | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 |
| Corn | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.62 | 579.20 | 15.75 | 2,181.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.37 | 2,760.80 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Corn | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 696.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 696.00 |
| Corn | Mozambique | -- | -- | 26.27 | 3,152.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.27 | 3,152.40 |
| Corn | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 137.60 |
| Corn | Panama | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 329.60 |
| Corn | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.50 | 2,999.83 | 15.50 | 2,999.83 |
| Corn | Rwanda | -- | -- | 57.60 | 6,912.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.60 | 6,912.00 |
| Corn | Somalia | -- | -- | 7.00 | 840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 840.00 |
| Corn | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 600.00 |
| Corn | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 159.18 | 21,379.60 | 47.53 | 6,434.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.50 | 2,999.83 | 322.19 | 30,811.83 |
| Corn Soy Mass Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 |
| Corn Soy Mass Flour | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 307.40 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Angola | -- | -- | 1.70 | 578.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 578.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.09 | 30.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 30.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 880.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 880.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 163.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 163.20 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.80 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 3.89 | 1,292.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.89 | 1,292.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,105.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,105.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 4.52 | 1,536.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.52 | 1,536.80 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.59 | 540.60 | 0.87 | 295.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.46 | 836.40 |
| Corn Soya Blend | India | -- | -- | 150.97 | 51,329.60 | 24.31 | 8,265.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 175.28 | 59,595.20 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Korea, North | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,190.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,190.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.81 | 615.40 | 11.65 | 3,961.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.46 | 4,576.40 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,193.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,193.40 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 55.03 | 0.16 | 55.03 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Mozambique | -- | -- | 0.18 | 61.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 61.20 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.85 | 289.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 289.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 5.72 | 1,944.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.72 | 1,944.80 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Philippines | -- | -- | 3.27 | 1,111.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.27 | 1,111.80 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Rwanda | -- | -- | 8.90 | 3,026.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.90 | 3,026.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 3.19 | 1,084.60 | 0.94 | 319.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,404.20 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 115.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 115.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 196.87 | 66,935.80 | 41.18 | 14,001.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 55.03 | 238.21 | 80,992.03 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**COMMODITY BY COUNTRY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Cornmeal | Benin | -- | -- | 1.31 | 341.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 | 341.60 |
| Cornmeal | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 7.24 | 1,882.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.24 | 1,882.40 |
| Cornmeal | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 0.09 | 23.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 23.40 |
| Cornmeal | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 171.60 |
| Cornmeal | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.60 | 3,276.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.60 | 3,276.00 |
| Cornmeal | Korea, North | -- | -- | 1.15 | 299.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 299.00 |
| Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 57.81 | 15,030.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.81 | 15,030.60 |
| Cornmeal | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 67.60 | 17,577.00 | 13.25 | 3,447.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.86 | 21,024.60 |
| Cotton | Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 |
| Cotton | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 5,535.90 | 2.92 | 5,535.90 |
| Lentils | Angola | -- | -- | 1.93 | 907.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.93 | 907.10 |
| Lentils | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 272.23 | 0.55 | 272.23 |
| Lentils | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lentils | Bolivia | -- | -- | 3.82 | 1,795.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.82 | 1,795.40 |
| Lentils | Egypt | -- | -- | 1.10 | 517.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 517.00 |
| Lentils | Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.15 | 70.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 70.50 |
| Lentils | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.43 | 202.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 202.10 |
| Lentils | Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lentils | Liberia | -- | -- | 2.88 | 1,353.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.88 | 1,353.60 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 7.02 | 3,299.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.02 | 3,299.40 |
| Lentils | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.49 | 700.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 700.30 |
| Lentils | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,146.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,146.80 |
| Lentils | Somalia | -- | -- | 2.00 | 940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 940.00 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 4.91 | 2,307.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.91 | 2,307.70 |
| Lentils | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 116.68 | 0.20 | 116.68 |
| Lentils | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 28.17 | 13,239.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 388.91 | 28.92 | 13,628.81 |
| Peas | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 156.88 | 0.45 | 156.88 |
| Peas | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.09 | 27.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 27.90 |
| Peas | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 3.00 | 930.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 930.00 |
| Peas | Haiti | -- | -- | 8.73 | 2,706.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.73 | 2,706.30 |
| Peas | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 558.00 |
| Peas | Peru | -- | -- | 7.32 | 2,269.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.32 | 2,269.20 |
| Peas | Philippines | -- | -- | 0.84 | 260.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 260.40 |
| Peas | Rwanda | -- | -- | 43.51 | 13,488.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.51 | 13,488.10 |
| Peas | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 63.49 | 19,681.90 | 1.80 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 156.88 | 65.74 | 20,396.78 |
| Rice | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 221.84 | 0.60 | 221.84 |
| Rice | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.94 | 893.43 | 1.94 | 893.43 |
| Rice | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 119.32 | 0.25 | 119.32 |
| Rice | Benin | -- | -- | 0.23 | 91.70 | 2.00 | 710.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | 791.70 |
| Rice | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 1.00 | 355.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 355.00 |
| Rice | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 284.00 |
| Rice | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 7.22 | 2,563.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.22 | 2,563.10 |
| Rice | Congo | 13.39 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.39 | 5,000.00 |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | 27.84 | 9,999.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.84 | 9,999.62 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**COMMODITY BY COUNTRY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rice | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 163.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 163.30 |
| Rice | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 252.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 252.10 |
| Rice | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 30.90 | 0.08 | 30.90 |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,952.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,952.50 |
| Rice | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 1.06 | 376.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 376.30 |
| Rice | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.96 | 720.38 | 1.96 | 720.38 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.54 | 191.70 | 1.86 | 660.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 852.00 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 4.81 | 1,707.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.81 | 1,707.50 |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.78 | 631.90 | 0.30 | 106.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 738.40 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 44.13 | 14,999.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.13 | 14,999.39 |
| Rice | Jordan | 18.80 | 7,957.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.80 | 7,957.74 |
| Rice | Korea, North | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,343.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,343.00 |
| Rice | Kyrgystan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.10 | 1,152.40 | 3.10 | 1,152.40 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.29 | 813.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.29 | 813.00 |
| Rice | Moldova | 13.97 | 5,701.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 245.97 | 14.67 | 5,947.48 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.72 | 610.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.72 | 610.60 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 6.87 | 2,438.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.87 | 2,438.80 |
| Rice | Philippines | 34.26 | 14,999.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.26 | 14,999.70 |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 77.08 | 0.20 | 77.08 |
| Rice | Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 454.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 454.40 |
| Rice | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 291.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 291.10 |
| Rice | Sri Lanka | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.38 | 889.36 | 2.38 | 889.36 |
| Rice | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 228.19 | 0.58 | 228.19 |
| Rice | Sub-Total ... | 152.40 | 58,657.96 | 32.40 | 11,502.00 | 15.45 | 5,484.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.79 | 4,578.88 | 212.04 | 80,223.64 |
| Sorghum | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.72 | 108.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 108.00 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 15.95 | 2,392.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.95 | 2,392.50 |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 16.67 | 2,500.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.67 | 2,500.50 |
| Soybean Meal | Belarus | 36.00 | 8,966.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.00 | 8,966.81 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | 12.66 | 3,647.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.66 | 3,647.82 |
| Soybean Meal | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 948.24 | 3.00 | 948.24 |
| Soybean Meal | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,066.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,066.50 |
| Soybean Meal | Lithuania | 36.03 | 9,999.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 9,999.58 |
| Soybean Meal | Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,560.00 | 5.00 | 1,560.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Ukraine | 66.95 | 18,406.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.95 | 18,406.05 |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total ... | 151.64 | 41,020.67 | 3.95 | 1,066.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,508.24 | 163.59 | 44,595.41 |
| Soybeans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Pakistan | 31.41 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.41 | 10,000.00 |
| Soybeans | Sub-Total ... | 31.41 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.41 | 10,000.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 2.73 | 737.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.73 | 737.10 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.20 | 594.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 594.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.81 | 218.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 218.70 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 2.13 | 575.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.13 | 575.10 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| S. F. Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 35.07 | 9,468.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.07 | 9,468.90 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.74 | 199.80 | 7.50 | 2,025.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.24 | 2,224.80 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 2.50 | 675.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 675.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.92 | 248.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 248.40 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 47.10 | 12,717.00 | 7.50 | 2,025.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.60 | 14,742.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.86 | 558.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 558.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,700.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Korea, North | -- | -- | 1.85 | 555.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 555.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 3.71 | 1,113.00 | 9.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.71 | 3,813.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 38.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 38.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 2.00 | 550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 550.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 159.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 159.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.80 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 220.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 379.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 379.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sudan | -- | -- | 9.70 | 2,667.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.70 | 2,667.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 12.50 | 3,437.50 | 2.10 | 577.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.60 | 4,015.00 |
| Tallow | El Salvador | 12.03 | 6,014.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.03 | 6,014.57 |
| Tallow | Sub-Total ... | 12.03 | 6,014.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.03 | 6,014.57 |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | 5.16 | 4,427.69 | 6.93 | 6,098.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.09 | 10,526.09 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 5,905.35 | 5.75 | 5,905.35 |
| Vegetable Oil | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 1,770.05 | 2.04 | 1,770.05 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 2,508.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 2,508.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 782.09 | 0.91 | 782.09 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | 0.64 | 563.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 563.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bolivia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 387.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 387.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bosnia-Herzegovena | -- | -- | 7.20 | 6,336.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.20 | 6,336.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,144.00 | 0.38 | 510.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 1,654.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo | 3.53 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.53 | 3,000.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Costa Rica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 3.74 | 2,300.10 | 0.47 | 413.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 2,713.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 61.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 61.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Egypt | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,032.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,032.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | 4.20 | 2,492.26 | -- | -- | 0.14 | 123.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.34 | 2,615.46 |
| Vegetable Oil | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 107.75 | 0.12 | 107.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Eritrea | -- | -- | 1.17 | 1,029.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.17 | 1,029.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 10.85 | 9,462.20 | 1.00 | 850.00 | 11.80 | 9,097.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.65 | 19,440.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.11 | 968.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.11 | 968.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 1,753.07 | 2.06 | 1,753.07 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.99 | 1,665.80 | 0.30 | 264.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.29 | 1,929.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,806.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,806.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,007.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,007.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | -- | -- | 5.28 | 4,627.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.28 | 4,627.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.68 | 598.60 | 0.26 | 228.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 827.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | -- | -- | 22.56 | 19,523.40 | 1.95 | 1,716.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.51 | 21,239.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**COMMODITY BY COUNTRY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Vegetable Oil | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,522.39 | 1.80 | 1,522.39 |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.87 | 765.60 | 4.00 | 3,520.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.87 | 4,285.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | -- | -- | 6.75 | 660.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.75 | 660.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.17 | 149.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 149.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 1,373.18 | 1.51 | 1,373.18 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,436.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,436.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.10 | 86.80 | 0.69 | 607.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 694.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | -- | -- | 37.28 | 24,367.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.28 | 24,367.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 279.75 | 0.30 | 279.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Rwanda | -- | -- | 7.00 | 6,140.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 6,140.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 2.94 | 2,587.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.94 | 2,587.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Somalia | -- | -- | 1.00 | 880.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 880.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | -- | -- | 3.47 | 3,053.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.47 | 3,053.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.02 | 1,662.91 | 2.02 | 1,662.91 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,080.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,338.10 | 1.50 | 1,338.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 440.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total ... | 12.89 | 9,919.95 | 126.88 | 101,369.50 | 13.25 | 11,660.00 | 11.80 | 9,097.83 | -- | -- | 19.01 | 16,494.65 | 183.75 | 148,541.93 |
| Wheat | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Wheat | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 | -- | -- | 19.87 | 4,311.47 |
| Wheat | Angola | 17.85 | 3,241.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.85 | 3,241.79 |
| Wheat | Armenia | 52.50 | 11,439.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.50 | 11,439.23 |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 35.00 | 13,000.00 | 2.43 | 2,338.40 | 30.00 | 3,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 87.43 | 19,238.40 |
| Wheat | Benin | -- | -- | 1.60 | 320.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 320.00 |
| Wheat | Bosnia-Hercegovenus | -- | -- | 97.00 | 19,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.00 | 19,400.00 |
| Wheat | Egypt | -- | -- | 14.00 | 2,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Wheat | Eritrea | -- | -- | 3.45 | 690.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.45 | 690.00 |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 21.77 | 4,354.00 | 40.50 | 8,118.00 | 45.00 | 11,295.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.35 | 23,767.00 |
| Wheat | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.00 | 25,553.30 | 11.00 | 2,293.39 | 136.00 | 27,846.69 |
| Wheat | Ghana | -- | -- | 30.48 | 6,096.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.48 | 6,096.00 |
| Wheat | Guyana | 38.93 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.93 | 9,000.00 |
| Wheat | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 6.75 | 1,350.00 | -- | -- | 22.17 | 3,791.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.92 | 5,141.10 |
| Wheat | Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,600.00 |
| Wheat | Jordan | 56.66 | 13,042.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.66 | 13,042.13 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 12.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 12.60 |
| Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.61 | 10,532.28 | 7.00 | 1,266.09 | 54.61 | 11,798.37 |
| Wheat | Moldova | 38.70 | 6,461.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 73.30 | 39.02 | 6,534.65 |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | 8.69 | 1,738.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 1,738.00 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,896.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,896.00 |
| Wheat | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.52 | 2,904.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.52 | 2,904.00 |
| Wheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,922.20 | 30.00 | 6,922.20 |
| Wheat | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 882.00 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | 49.35 | 9,614.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.35 | 9,614.31 |
| Wheat | Suriname | 8.40 | 1,864.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.40 | 1,864.24 |
| Wheat | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,131.27 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,131.27 |
| Wheat | Turkmenistan | 39.69 | 8,739.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.69 | 8,739.09 |
| Wheat | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 |

# PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
## COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
### Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Wheat | Sub-Total ... | 209.03 | 63,402.02 | 238.74 | 47,748.00 | 116.95 | 24,255.00 | 313.13 | 23,282.10 | 127.48 | 47,528.31 | 48.32 | 10,354.98 | 1,043.75 | 216,870.41 |
| Wheat Flour | Angola | -- | -- | 1.50 | 472.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 472.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.03 | 1,310.36 | 4.03 | 1,310.36 |
| Wheat Flour | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.09 | 2,475.73 | 8.09 | 2,475.73 |
| Wheat Flour | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 111.54 | 0.30 | 111.54 |
| Wheat Flour | Bolivia | 47.25 | 8,628.43 | 34.04 | 10,722.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.29 | 19,351.03 |
| Wheat Flour | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 69.95 | 22,034.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.95 | 22,034.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 431.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 431.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.64 | 798.37 | 2.64 | 798.37 |
| Wheat Flour | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 1.28 | 403.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 403.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 220.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 220.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 6,794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.50 | 6,794.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 525.91 | 1.60 | 525.91 |
| Wheat Flour | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 79.96 | 0.30 | 79.96 |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 15.76 | 4,904.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.76 | 4,904.40 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 63.38 | 0.21 | 63.38 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.10 | 3,974.77 | 13.10 | 3,974.77 |
| Wheat Flour | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 440.95 | 1.62 | 440.95 |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total ... | 47.25 | 8,628.43 | 122.53 | 38,536.90 | 2.07 | 652.10 | 21.50 | 6,794.00 | -- | -- | 32.49 | 9,780.78 | 225.84 | 64,452.11 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 255.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 255.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.13 | 480.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 480.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Egypt | -- | -- | 0.30 | 127.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 127.50 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.13 | 55.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 55.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 0.02 | 8.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 8.50 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 2.04 | 867.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 867.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 2.33 | 990.20 | 0.12 | 51.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.45 | 1,041.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.53 | 225.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 225.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 1,678.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 1,678.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 6.48 | 2,753.80 | 4.67 | 1,984.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.15 | 4,738.60 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Belarus | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 1,045.88 | 0.40 | 1,045.88 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 2,849.06 | 1.00 | 2,849.06 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 3,894.94 | 1.40 | 3,894.94 |
| To Be Determined | Unspecified | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |
| To Be Determined | Sub-Total ... | 83.13 | 21,342.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.13 | 21,342.28 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Program Totals .... | | 789.82 | 218,985.88 | 1,183.21 | 431,055.60 | 338.57 | 92,551.30 | 146.47 | 39,273.99 | 227.48 | 47,528.31 | 145.36 | 60,154.62 | 2,930.91 | 869,549.61 |

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of December, 9, 1996. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD)
-- P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan5,997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of Dec. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1996 (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1996 as of February 18, 1997. (FSA/PDD/ROB)

File updated on: 02/20/97
FAS:EC:CCCPSD.S Hal X:\REPORTS\AID96AID WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 7,669.5 | 22,886.8 | 1,200.0 | -- | -- | -- | 31,756.3 |
| Benin | -- | 1,825.7 | 710.0 | -- | -- | -- | 2,535.7 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 4,692.9 | 510.4 | -- | -- | -- | 5,203.3 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 284.0 | -- | -- | -- | 284.0 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 3,403.1 | 1,018.2 | -- | -- | -- | 4,421.3 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 2,738.5 | -- | -- | -- | 2,738.5 |
| Congo | 8,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,000.0 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 9,999.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,999.6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 138.7 | 138.7 |
| Eritrea | -- | 1,796.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,796.9 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 17,826.0 | 8,998.0 | 20,392.8 | -- | -- | 47,216.8 |
| Gambia | -- | 2,081.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,081.9 |
| Ghana | -- | 7,923.4 | 797.9 | -- | -- | -- | 8,721.3 |
| Guinea | -- | 1,806.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,806.0 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | 1,410.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,410.7 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 12.6 | -- | -- | -- | 12.6 |
| Korea, North | -- | 4,387.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,387.0 |
| Liberia | -- | 9,297.0 | 30,680.4 | -- | -- | -- | 39,977.4 |
| Madagascar | -- | 2,666.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,666.4 |
| Mauritania | -- | 594.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 594.8 |
| Mozambique | -- | 6,695.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,695.8 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 379.5 | -- | -- | -- | 379.5 |
| Rwanda | -- | 45,297.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45,297.0 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 629.9 | -- | -- | -- | 629.9 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 882.0 | -- | -- | -- | 882.0 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 14,954.8 | 610.7 | -- | -- | -- | 15,565.5 |
| Somalia | -- | 2,660.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,660.0 |
| Sudan | -- | 10,421.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,421.3 |
| Uganda | -- | 3,080.0 | 715.6 | -- | -- | -- | 3,795.6 |
| Total Africa | 25,669.1 | 165,707.5 | 50,167.7 | 20,392.8 | -- | 138.7 | 262,075.7 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (A&ME)* | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 8,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | 8,000.0 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 11,000.0 | 4,901.4 | 5,400.0 | -- | -- | 21,301.4 |
| India | -- | 82,363.4 | 9,981.4 | -- | -- | -- | 92,344.8 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 1,678.8 | -- | -- | -- | 1,678.8 |
| Pakistan | 10,000.0 | -- | 2,904.0 | -- | -- | -- | 12,904.0 |
| Philippines | 14,999.7 | 2,853.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17,852.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 9,614.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,614.3 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| Total A&ME | 34,614.0 | 96,216.4 | 27,465.6 | 5,400.0 | -- | -- | 163,696.0 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 10,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,000.0 |
| Total Baltic States | 10,000.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,000.0 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,311.5 | -- | 4,311.5 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 54,335.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54,335.2 |
| Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,535.9 | 5,535.9 |
| Total Baltic States | -- | 54,335.2 | -- | -- | 4,311.5 | 5,535.9 | 64,182.6 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (LA&C)* | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 8,628.4 | 13,871.6 | 387.2 | -- | -- | -- | 22,887.2 |
| Costa Rica | -- | -- | 203.5 | -- | -- | -- | 203.5 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | 2,657.6 | 664.9 | -- | -- | -- | 3,322.5 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | 577.7 | -- | -- | -- | 577.7 |
| El Salvador | 12,154.7 | -- | 3,232.3 | -- | -- | -- | 15,387.0 |
| Guatemala | -- | 7,735.9 | 2,583.1 | -- | -- | -- | 10,319.0 |
| Guyana | 9,000.0 | -- | 220.5 | -- | -- | -- | 9,220.5 |
| Haiti | -- | 18,688.1 | 481.1 | 6,794.0 | -- | -- | 25,963.2 |
| Honduras | -- | 3,780.9 | 1,486.6 | 3,791.1 | -- | -- | 9,058.6 |
| Jamaica | 14,999.4 | -- | 1,600.0 | -- | -- | -- | 16,599.4 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 375.8 | 1,679.9 | 2,896.0 | -- | -- | 4,951.7 |
| Panama | -- | -- | 329.6 | -- | -- | -- | 329.6 |
| Peru | -- | 43,210.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43,210.1 |
| Suriname | 1,864.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,864.1 |
| Total LA&C | 46,646.6 | 90,320.0 | 13,446.4 | 13,481.1 | -- | -- | 163,894.1 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | 4,476.5 | 431.6 | -- | -- | -- | 4,908.1 |
| Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jordan | 20,999.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,999.9 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 1,040.0 | -- | -- | -- | 1,040.0 |
| Total Near East | 20,999.9 | 4,476.5 | 1,471.6 | -- | -- | -- | 26,948.0 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value**

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 11,439.2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,148.9 | 19,588.1 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,849.2 | 5,849.2 |
| Belarus | 8,966.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,082.5 | 10,049.3 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,553.3 | 8,674.7 | 34,228.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,532.3 | 7,315.9 | 17,848.1 |
| Moldova | 12,162.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,918.6 | 14,081.5 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,959.0 | 11,959.0 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,131.3 | 7,217.6 | 14,348.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 8,739.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,739.1 |
| Ukraine | 18,406.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,313.8 | 20,719.8 |
| Total NIS Countries | 59,714.0 | -- | -- | -- | 43,216.8 | 54,480.1 | 157,410.9 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 21,342.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21,342.3 |
| Total Unspecified | 21,342.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21,342.3 |
| Program Totals ..... | 218,985.9 | 411,055.6 | 92,551.3 | 39,273.9 | 47,528.3 | 60,154.6 | 869,549.6 |

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of December. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).

-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)

-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan5,997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)

-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)

-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of Dec. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1996 as of February 18, 1997. (FSA/PDD/EOB)

FAS:EC:CCCPSD:S. Hall / 2-20-97 X:\REPORTS\AID\SHAID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 23.0 | 77.4 | 10.0 | -- | -- | -- | 110.5 |
| Benin | -- | 5.1 | 2.0 | -- | -- | -- | 7.1 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 12.7 | 0.6 | -- | -- | -- | 13.3 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 0.8 | -- | -- | -- | 0.8 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 14.2 | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | 17.7 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 9.1 | -- | -- | -- | 9.1 |
| Congo | 16.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.9 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 27.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Eritrea | -- | 4.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.8 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 48.2 | 41.6 | 56.8 | -- | -- | 146.6 |
| Gambia | -- | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 |
| Ghana | -- | 35.9 | 2.7 | -- | -- | -- | 38.6 |
| Guinea | -- | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.1 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | 2.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.6 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 4.0 | -- | -- | -- | 4.0 |
| Korea, North | -- | 13.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.1 |
| Liberia | -- | 28.9 | 98.9 | -- | -- | -- | 127.8 |
| Madagascar | -- | 6.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.6 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.5 |
| Mozambique | -- | 37.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.4 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | 1.4 |
| Rwanda | -- | 176.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 176.3 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 1.6 | -- | -- | -- | 1.6 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 4.4 | -- | -- | -- | 4.4 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 47.5 | 1.8 | -- | -- | -- | 49.3 |
| Somalia | -- | 10.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.0 |
| Sudan | -- | 34.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.0 |
| Uganda | -- | 3.5 | 5.3 | -- | -- | -- | 8.8 |
| Total Africa | 67.8 | 566.2 | 187.6 | 56.8 | -- | 0.2 | 878.5 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST (A&ME)* | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 40.0 | -- | -- | -- | 40.0 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 55.0 | 5.9 | 30.0 | -- | -- | 90.9 |
| India | -- | 217.8 | 26.3 | -- | -- | -- | 244.1 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 4.0 | -- | -- | -- | 4.0 |
| Pakistan | 31.4 | -- | 14.5 | -- | -- | -- | 45.9 |
| Philippines | 34.3 | 9.6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 49.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.4 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| Total A&ME | 115.0 | 282.4 | 90.6 | 30.0 | -- | -- | 518.0 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 36.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.0 |
| Total Baltic States | 36.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.0 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.9 | -- | 19.9 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 187.8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 187.8 |
| Poland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Total Baltic States | -- | 187.8 | -- | -- | 19.9 | 2.9 | 210.5 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN (LA&C)* | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 47.3 | 42.6 | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | 90.3 |
| Costa Rica | -- | -- | 0.4 | -- | -- | -- | 0.4 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | 4.7 | 1.1 | -- | -- | -- | 5.8 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | 1.4 |
| El Salvador | 28.9 | -- | 12.2 | -- | -- | -- | 41.1 |
| Guatemala | -- | 22.1 | 16.3 | -- | -- | -- | 38.4 |
| Guyana | 38.9 | -- | 0.7 | -- | -- | -- | 39.6 |
| Haiti | -- | 53.1 | 1.5 | 21.5 | -- | -- | 76.1 |
| Honduras | -- | 12.0 | 7.5 | 22.2 | -- | -- | 41.7 |
| Jamaica | 44.1 | -- | 8.0 | -- | -- | -- | 52.1 |
| Nicarsgua | -- | 1.0 | 3.9 | 16.0 | -- | -- | 20.8 |
| Panama | -- | -- | 2.1 | -- | -- | -- | 2.1 |
| Peru | -- | 94.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 94.9 |
| Suriname | 8.4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.4 |
| Total LA&C | 167.6 | 230.1 | 55.5 | 59.7 | -- | -- | 513.1 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1996**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Metric Tons**

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | 16.6 | 1.4 | -- | -- | -- | 18.0 |
| Iraq | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Jordan | 75.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.5 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 3.5 | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 |
| Total Near East | 75.5 | 16.6 | 4.9 | -- | -- | -- | 96.9 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 52.5 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.5 | 66.0 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Belarus | 36.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.6 | 37.6 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 125.0 | 22.5 | 147.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.6 | 14.5 | 62.1 |
| Moldova | 49.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.2 | 52.8 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.3 | 51.3 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.0 | 18.5 | 53.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 39.7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.7 |
| Ukraine | 67.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.2 | 71.2 |
| Total NIS Countries | 244.8 | -- | -- | -- | 207.6 | 142.2 | 594.7 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | 83.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.1 |
| Total Unspecified | 83.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.1 |
| Program Totals .... | 789.8 | 1,283.2 | 338.6 | 146.5 | 227.5 | 145.4 | 2,930.9 |

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of December. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan. 15, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of Jan5,997. The total does not reflect freight cost . (AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program. - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of Dec. 9, 1996. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1996. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1996 as of February 18, 1997. (FSA/PDD/EOB)

FAS:EC:CCCPSD:S. Hall 12-20-97 X:\REPORTS\AID\96AID.WK4

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

---REVISED FINAL---

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | -- | 39.86 | 7,724.03 | 32.00 | 7,641.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.86 | 15,365.03 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 4.68 | 1,407.60 | 0.20 | 159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,325.40 | 19.88 | 3,892.00 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 19.78 | 6,966.60 | 0.14 | 111.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.92 | 7,077.76 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 7.71 | 2,378.80 | 0.20 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.91 | 2,537.60 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 8.98 | 1,549.40 | 0.20 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.18 | 1,708.20 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 30.36 | 9,999.92 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 1,769.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.56 | 11,767.92 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 475.73 | 0.64 | 475.73 |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.80 | 635.20 | -- | -- | 59.00 | 10,401.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.80 | 11,036.40 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 64.32 | 17,267.80 | 14.44 | 3,216.40 | 42.00 | 6,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.76 | 27,084.20 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 3.71 | 1,399.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.71 | 1,399.90 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 47.84 | 9,088.05 | 1.04 | 669.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.88 | 9,757.05 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 1.25 | 993.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 993.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 876.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 876.00 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 11.14 | 1,882.00 | 16.26 | 3,895.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.40 | 5,777.02 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 | 882.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 | 882.38 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 9.45 | 3,243.00 | 32.60 | 8,030.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.05 | 11,273.30 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 7.28 | 2,660.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.28 | 2,660.46 |
| Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,674.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,674.00 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 5.82 | 1,017.70 | 3.66 | 1,118.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.48 | 2,136.50 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 61.87 | 12,831.00 | 0.25 | 150.00 | 16.50 | 2,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.62 | 15,581.00 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 1.50 | 297.00 | 2.41 | 580.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.91 | 877.98 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 92.91 | 31,222.09 | 6.19 | 1,736.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.10 | 32,958.49 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 23.37 | 6,757.25 | 6.00 | 1,630.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.37 | 8,387.25 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 3.62 | 807.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 807.26 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 35.44 | 8,018.00 | 0.42 | 334.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.86 | 8,352.00 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 11.94 | 5,051.44 | 33.97 | 4,177.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.91 | 9,229.14 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 |
| Total Africa | 30.36 | 9,999.92 | 465.48 | 124,952.28 | 166.72 | 39,086.84 | 117.50 | 19,601.20 | -- | -- | 15.64 | 2,801.13 | 795.70 | 196,441.37 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 120.00 | 19,800.00 | 17.51 | 4,863.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 137.51 | 24,663.49 |
| India | -- | -- | 200.82 | 63,212.00 | 14.08 | 3,637.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 214.90 | 66,849.39 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 167.00 | 23,629.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 167.00 | 23,629.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 |
| Pakistan | 203.42 | 34,999.67 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 2,443.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 214.42 | 37,443.67 |
| Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | 64.98 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.98 | 9,999.91 |
| Total Asia & Middle East | 268.40 | 44,999.58 | 488.30 | 106,806.00 | 112.59 | 22,493.88 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | -- | -- | 880.29 | 175,929.67 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 30.00 | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 7,609.50 |
| Total Baltic States | 30.00 | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 7,609.50 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 96.18 | 23,809.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 3,422.24 | 101.18 | 27,231.78 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | 8.50 | 2,736.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 2,736.60 |
| Total Europe | -- | -- | 109.68 | 27,786.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 3,422.24 | 114.68 | 31,208.38 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 64.89 | 9,999.98 | 43.99 | 11,407.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.88 | 21,406.98 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 222.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 222.80 |
| El Salvador | 19.78 | 9,172.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,284.48 | 23.78 | 10,457.12 |
| Guatemala | -- | -- | 22.72 | 7,638.60 | 5.14 | 976.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.86 | 8,615.10 |
| Guyana | 45.97 | 7,813.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.97 | 7,813.47 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 28.11 | 8,185.20 | 2.36 | 487.22 | 26.00 | 7,500.00 | -- | -- | 6.93 | 1,935.01 | 63.40 | 18,107.43 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 7.34 | 1,338.80 | 7.40 | 1,055.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.74 | 2,393.80 |
| Jamaica | 15.20 | 5,348.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 5,348.79 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,052.00 | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | 7.00 | 2,187.50 | 17.50 | 4,239.50 |
| Peru | -- | -- | 93.90 | 42,127.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.90 | 42,127.70 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | 145.84 | 32,334.88 | 199.56 | 71,749.30 | 16.25 | 2,741.52 | 33.00 | 8,500.00 | -- | -- | 17.93 | 5,406.99 | 412.58 | 120,731.68 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,868.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,868.60 |
| Iraq | -- | -- | 19.90 | 3,666.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.90 | 3,666.10 |
| Jordan | 115.50 | 20,898.47 | -- | -- | 10.95 | 1,806.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.45 | 22,705.27 |
| Morocco | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,208.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,208.10 |
| Tunisia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,923.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,923.90 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.36 | 2,791.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.36 | 2,791.00 |
| Total Near East | 115.50 | 20,898.47 | 19.90 | 3,666.10 | 43.73 | 9,598.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 179.13 | 34,162.97 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 63.00 | 11,306.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 6,076.96 | 75.00 | 17,383.22 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.38 | 2,702.38 | 6.38 | 2,702.38 |
| Georgia | 108.97 | 17,214.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.48 | 8,550.68 | 128.46 | 25,765.31 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 8,280.60 | 13.77 | 5,568.77 | 73.77 | 13,849.37 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 2,443.07 | 3.63 | 2,443.07 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,273.93 | 50.00 | 9,273.93 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 16.20 | 4,209.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,814.95 | 18.40 | 9,412.27 | 69.60 | 18,436.22 |
| Ukraine | 5.70 | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.91 | 8,681.02 | 22.61 | 17,026.38 |
| Total NIS Countries | 177.68 | 36,866.25 | 16.20 | 4,209.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.00 | 13,095.55 | 140.57 | 52,709.09 | 429.44 | 106,879.89 |
| Total Allocated | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.20 | 73,921.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.20 | 73,921.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 30, 1997. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OPG or OTB).
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost.(AID)
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary County/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost.(AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary County/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost.(AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight costs (FAS/EC/CCC/PSD)
Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1997 as of September 30,1997. (FAS/EC/PDD)

XAREF/ORTS/AID/97AID WK4

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | -- | -- | 18.43 | 11,058.00 | 4.18 | 2,508.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 2,120.09 | 26.24 | 15,686.09 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 66.31 | 13,129.64 | 0.50 | 99.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.26 | 324.41 | 68.07 | 13,553.05 |
| Corn | -- | -- | 183.98 | 22,437.00 | 62.89 | 7,672.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.80 | 2,580.50 | 268.67 | 32,689.70 |
| Corn Soy Masa Flour | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 188.33 | 47,269.89 | 22.99 | 5,770.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 211.32 | 53,040.88 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 7.05 | 1,572.46 | 16.86 | 3,760.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.91 | 5,332.54 |
| Cotton | 5.70 | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 8,345.36 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 15.45 | 7,956.85 | 2.70 | 1,391.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 713.46 | 19.65 | 10,061.31 |
| Peas | -- | -- | 27.12 | 10,170.95 | 2.30 | 862.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 217.16 | 29.92 | 11,250.61 |
| Rice | 161.06 | 36,247.17 | 35.01 | 14,739.73 | 7.70 | 3,241.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.43 | 5,671.70 | 218.20 | 59,900.40 |
| Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 290.24 | 0.15 | 290.24 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 805.01 | 0.50 | 805.01 |
| Salmon Canned | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 258.56 | 0.10 | 258.56 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 28.87 | 3,176.00 | 15.00 | 1,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.87 | 4,826.00 |
| Soybean Meal | 78.82 | 20,682.70 | 7.71 | 2,005.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 6,626.49 | 108.53 | 29,314.19 |
| Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,403.30 | 10.00 | 3,403.30 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 33.60 | 6,676.87 | 26.50 | 5,514.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.10 | 12,190.87 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 43.36 | 9,669.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.36 | 9,669.07 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 11.77 | 2,343.10 | 2.24 | 446.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.01 | 2,789.10 |
| Tallow | 2.37 | 1,199.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 1,199.59 |
| Vegetable Oil | 8.41 | 4,899.63 | 140.37 | 93,244.34 | 17.10 | 13,528.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.37 | 16,833.62 | 184.25 | 128,705.61 |
| Wheat | 511.42 | 81,334.13 | 379.68 | 62,588.10 | 147.03 | 23,436.15 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 95.00 | 13,895.55 | 51.00 | 7,797.50 | 1,329.03 | 216,381.63 |
| Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 103.12 | 25,956.22 | 16.30 | 4,042.90 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | 30.14 | 7,470.66 | 160.56 | 39,098.99 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 8.58 | 2,943.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 117.33 | 8.84 | 3,060.93 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.30 | 9,909.43 | 3.30 | 9,909.43 |
| Total Allocated | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.29 | 73,921.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |
| To Be Determined | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.29 | 73,921.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |

File updated on: 12/15/97
FAS:EC:CCC:PSD:S.Hall X:\REPORTS\AID97AID.WK4

Sources: Refer to next page.

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,200 | 1.35 | 810 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.35 | 2,010.00 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 19.55 | 2,385 | 22.91 | 2,795 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.46 | 5,180.00 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.47 | 369 | 2.50 | 628 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.97 | 997.00 |
| Angola | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.19 | 98 | 2.70 | 1,391 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.89 | 1,488.85 |
| Angola | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,167 | 2.54 | 2,017 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.01 | 3,184.18 |
| Angola | Wheat | -- | -- | 15.18 | 2,505 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.18 | 2,505.00 |
| Angola | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 39.86 | 7,724.93 | 31.00 | 7,641.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.86 | 15,365.93 |
| Benin | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.08 | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 16.00 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.89 | 199 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 199.00 |
| Benin | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Benin | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.36 | 80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 80.00 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.55 | 437 | 0.20 | 159 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 596.00 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 1.60 | 264 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,325.40 | 16.60 | 2,589.40 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.20 | 412 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 411.60 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.68 | 1,407.60 | 0.20 | 159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,325.40 | 19.88 | 3,892.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,254 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,254.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.08 | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 15.60 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | 5.34 | 2,248 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.34 | 2,248.10 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 10.74 | 3,234 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.74 | 3,233.99 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.53 | 1,215 | 0.14 | 111 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,325.99 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 19.78 | 6,966.60 | 0.14 | 111.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.92 | 7,077.76 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 2.90 | 354 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.90 | 353.80 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Rice | -- | -- | 4.81 | 2,025 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.81 | 2,025.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 159 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.71 | 1,378.80 | 0.20 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.91 | 2,537.60 |
| Chad | Corn | -- | -- | 5.38 | 656 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.38 | 656.40 |
| Chad | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 159 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 |
| Chad | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 3.60 | 893 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 893.00 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.98 | 1,549.40 | 0.20 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.18 | 1,708.20 |
| Congo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Congo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | 30.36 | 9,999.92 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 1,768 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.56 | 11,767.92 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total | 30.36 | 9,999.92 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 1,768.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.56 | 11,767.92 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2002**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

—REVISED FINAL—

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Equatorial Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 52.38 | 0.12 | 52.38 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 23.60 | 0.06 | 23.60 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 399.76 | 0.46 | 399.76 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Equatorial Guinea | Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | 0.64 | 475.73 | 0.64 | 475.73 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.80 | 635 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 635.20 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.00 | 10,401.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.00 | 10,401.20 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | | | 0.80 | 635.20 | | | 59.00 | 10,401.20 | | | | | 59.80 | 11,036.40 |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 4.21 | 854 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 854.60 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.51 | 630 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 630.00 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.88 | 371 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.88 | 370.50 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 9.61 | 7,500 | 2.20 | 1,747 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.81 | 9,246.80 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 46.38 | 7,653 | 2.24 | 370 | 42.00 | 6,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.62 | 14,623.30 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.73 | 181 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 181.00 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | | | 64.31 | 17,767.80 | 14.44 | 3,216.40 | 42.00 | 6,600.00 | | | | | 120.76 | 27,584.10 |
| Gambia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.68 | 673 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 673.70 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.03 | 727 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 727.30 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | | | 3.71 | 1,399.00 | | | | | | | | | 3.71 | 1,399.00 |
| Ghana | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 486 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 486.00 |
| Ghana | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.36 | 90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 90.00 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 0.53 | 223 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 222.10 |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.81 | 169 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 168.50 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 4.31 | 858 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.31 | 858.00 |
| Ghana | Veg. Oil | -- | -- | 1.36 | 1,064 | 0.23 | 183 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,247.00 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 40.47 | 6,678 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.47 | 6,677.55 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.02 | 7 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.90 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | | | 47.84 | 9,088.05 | 1.04 | 669.00 | | | | | | | 48.88 | 9,757.05 |
| Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.25 | 993 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 993.00 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | | | 1.25 | 993.00 | | | | | | | | | 1.25 | 993.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 876 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 876.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | Sub-Total | | | | | 2.08 | 876.00 | | | | | | | 2.08 | 876.00 |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.69 | 572 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.69 | 572.00 |
| Kenya | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.23 | 58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 58.00 |
| Kenya | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.80 | 412 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 412.00 |
| Kenya | Sorghum | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550.00 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.63 | 24 | 0.83 | 659 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 683.02 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | 5.08 | 838 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.08 | 838.00 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Kenya | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.74 | 2,664 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.74 | 2,664.00 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.14 | 1,881.00 | 16.26 | 3,895.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.40 | 5,777.02 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 660 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 660.88 |
| Lesotho | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 222 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 222.50 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.34 | 882.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.34 | 882.38 |
| Liberia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.00 | 396 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 396.00 |
| Liberia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 5.65 | 1,418 | 1.60 | 402 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.25 | 1,819.60 |
| Liberia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 357 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 356.80 |
| Liberia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 488 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 487.50 |
| Liberia | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.50 | 5,514 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.50 | 5,514.00 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,429 | 1.60 | 1,270 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 2,699.40 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 9.45 | 3,243.00 | 32.60 | 8,030.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.05 | 11,273.30 |
| Mali | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.90 | 1,539 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.90 | 1,539.00 |
| Mali | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 135 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 135.00 |
| Mali | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,674.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 1,674.00 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.94 | 989 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.94 | 988.94 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,027 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1027.24 |
| Madagascar | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.12 | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.96 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619.32 |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.28 | 2,660.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.28 | 2,660.46 |
| Mauritania | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | 598 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | 597.80 |
| Mauritania | Sorghum | -- | -- | 4.00 | 440 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 440.00 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.95 | 189 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 189.10 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.20 | 159 | 0.24 | 191 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 349.80 |
| Mauritania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 330 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 330.00 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.67 | 230 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 229.86 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.82 | 1,017.70 | 3.66 | 1,118.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.48 | 2,136.50 |
| Mozambique | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 150 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 150.00 |
| Mozambique | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 6.45 | 3,687 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.45 | 3,687.00 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | 55.42 | 9,144 | -- | -- | 16.50 | 2,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.92 | 11,744.00 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 61.87 | 12,831.00 | 0.25 | 150.00 | 16.50 | 2,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.63 | 15,581.00 |
| Niger | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Niger | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.50 | 297 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 297.00 |
| Niger | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.24 | 446 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.24 | 446.00 |
| Niger | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 135 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 134.98 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.50 | 297.00 | 2.41 | 580.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.91 | 877.98 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rwanda | Beans | -- | -- | 7.13 | 4,278 | 0.49 | 294 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.62 | 4,572.00 |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | 4.94 | 503 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 503.00 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 9.75 | 2,447 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.75 | 2,447.25 |
| Rwanda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.14 | 31 | 5.40 | 1,704 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.54 | 1,735.40 |
| Rwanda | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.46 | 742 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 741.60 |
| Rwanda | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 42.89 | 9,564 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.89 | 9,564.47 |
| Rwanda | Peas | -- | -- | 18.09 | 6,784 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.09 | 6,783.75 |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 8.53 | 6,773 | 0.30 | 238 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.83 | 7,011.01 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 97.01 | 31,372.09 | 6.19 | 1,736.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.10 | 32,958.49 |
| Senegal | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,755 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 14.82 | 2,946 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.82 | 2,946.24 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.54 | 387 | 5.00 | 1,253 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.54 | 1,640.00 |
| Sierra Leone | Lentils | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,669 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,669.00 |
| Sierra Leone | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 375 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 375.00 |
| Sierra Leone | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.50 | 0 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 0.31 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,755 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 23.31 | 6,757.25 | 6.00 | 1,630.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.31 | 8,387.25 |
| Somalia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 3.62 | 807 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 807.26 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.62 | 807.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 807.26 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 3.56 | 1,833 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 1,833.60 |
| Sudan | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 6.51 | 1,296 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.51 | 1,296.00 |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 19.87 | 2,186 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 2,186.00 |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.81 | 1,437 | 0.42 | 334 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | 1,771.00 |
| Sudan | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.69 | 1,266 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 1,266.00 |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 35.44 | 8,018.60 | 0.42 | 334.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.86 | 8,352.00 |
| Uganda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.80 | 3,270 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.80 | 3,269.60 |
| Uganda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.40 | 535 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 535.00 |
| Uganda | Peas | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188.00 |
| Uganda | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550.00 |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.51 | 3,581 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.51 | 3,580.94 |
| Uganda | Wheat | -- | -- | 4.53 | 748 | 2.17 | 358 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.70 | 1,105.60 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.94 | 5,051.40 | 33.97 | 4,177.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.91 | 9,229.14 |
| Zambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 |
| Zambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 |
| Africa | | 30.36 | 7,999.03 | 463.48 | 134,952.28 | 166.72 | 29,086.04 | 117.50 | 19,601.20 | -- | -- | 15.64 | 2,801.13 | 793.70 | 194,441.37 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

---REVISED FINAL---

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 |
| Afghanistan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 |
| Bangladesh | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.22 | 2,506 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.22 | 2,505.64 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | 120.00 | 19,800 | 14.29 | 2,358 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 134.29 | 22,157.85 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bangladesh | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 120.00 | 19,800.00 | 17.51 | 4,863.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 137.51 | 24,663.49 |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 35.60 | 7,049 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.60 | 7,049.00 |
| India | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 137.06 | 34,402 | 13.89 | 3,486 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.95 | 37,888.39 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 28.16 | 21,761 | 0.19 | 151 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.35 | 21,912.00 |
| India | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 200.82 | 63,212.00 | 14.08 | 3,637.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 214.90 | 66,849.39 |
| Nepal | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 |
| Nepal | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 |
| Korea, North | Corn | -- | -- | 150.40 | 18,340 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.40 | 18,340.00 |
| Korea, North | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,510 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,510.00 |
| Korea, North | Rice | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,779 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,779.00 |
| Korea, North | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 167.00 | 23,629.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 167.00 | 23,629.00 |
| Mongolia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 |
| Mongolia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 |
| Pakistan | Soybean Meal | 39.82 | 9,999.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.82 | 9,999.79 |
| Pakistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | 163.61 | 24,999.88 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,650 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 173.61 | 25,649.88 |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total ... | 203.42 | 34,999.67 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 2,444.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 214.42 | 37,443.67 |
| Philippines | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philippines | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 64.98 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.98 | 9,999.91 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total ... | 64.98 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.98 | 9,999.91 |
| Asia and the Middle East | | 268.40 | 44,999.58 | 488.30 | 106,806.00 | 112.59 | 22,494.88 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | -- | -- | 880.29 | 175,929.67 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| ***BALTIC STATES*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | Soybean Meal | 30.00 | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 7,609.50 |
| Lithuania | Sub-Total : | 30.00 | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 7,609.50 |
| Baltic States | | 30.00 | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 7,609.50 |
| ***EUROPE*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 |
| Albania | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Beans | -- | -- | 4.58 | 2,748 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.58 | 2,748.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Rice | -- | -- | 0.99 | 417 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 416.79 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 6.47 | 5,137 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 2,995.23 | 9.72 | 8,133.44 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Wheat | -- | -- | 65.05 | 10,773 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.05 | 10,773.25 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 19.09 | 4,734 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 427.02 | 20.84 | 5,161.34 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 96.18 | 23,810 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 3,422.24 | 101.18 | 27,231.78 |
| Bulgaria | Beans | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 |
| Bulgaria | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.10 | 1,760.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.10 | 1,760.80 |
| Bulgaria | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.70 | 555.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 555.80 |
| Bulgaria | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 8.50 | 2,736.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 2,736.60 |
| Europe | | -- | -- | 109.68 | 27,786.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 3,422.24 | 114.68 | 31,208.38 |
| ***LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.10 | 20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 19.60 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.94 | 687 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.94 | 686.90 |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.98 | 716 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.98 | 715.90 |
| Bolivia | Peas | -- | -- | 2.19 | 821 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 821.20 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 4.67 | 971 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.67 | 971.30 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.11 | 25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 24.60 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | 64.89 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.89 | 9,999.98 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 33.20 | 8,734 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.20 | 8,733.50 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.39 | 134 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 133.80 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total : | 64.89 | 9,999.98 | 43.99 | 11,407 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.88 | 21,406.98 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1977
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Dominican Republic | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 223 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 222.80 |
| Dominican Republic | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 223 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 222.80 |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | 9.00 | 3,073.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,284.48 | 13.00 | 4,357.89 |
| El Salvador | Tallow | 2.37 | 1,199.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 1,199.59 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | 8.41 | 4,899.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.41 | 4,899.63 |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total | 19.78 | 9,172.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,284.48 | 23.78 | 10,457.12 |
| Guatemala | Beans | -- | -- | 1.05 | 630 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 630.00 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 0.81 | 99 | 4.62 | 564 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.43 | 663.46 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 4.12 | 1,034 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.12 | 1,033.80 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 4.78 | 2,012 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.78 | 2,012.00 |
| Guatemala | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.44 | 508 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 507.50 |
| Guatemala | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 7.71 | 2,005 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.71 | 2,005.60 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.81 | 1,357 | 0.52 | 413 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 1,764.60 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 22.72 | 7,639 | 5.14 | 977 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.86 | 8,615.10 |
| Guyana | Wheat | 45.97 | 7,813.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.97 | 7,813.47 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total | 45.97 | 7,813.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.97 | 7,813.47 |
| Haiti | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 235.86 | 0.60 | 235.86 |
| Haiti | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 99.00 |
| Haiti | Peas | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188.00 |
| Haiti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 10.77 | 2,240 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.77 | 2,240.00 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.59 | 2,057 | 0.13 | 103 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 285.15 | 3.05 | 2,445.35 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 285 | 26.00 | 7,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.73 | 7,785.00 |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 12.50 | 3,100 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,414.02 | 18.50 | 4,514.02 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.75 | 600 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 600.10 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.11 | 8,185.20 | 2.36 | 487.22 | 26.00 | 7,500.00 | -- | -- | 6.93 | 1,935.03 | 63.40 | 18,107.43 |
| Honduras | Beans | -- | -- | 0.17 | 102 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 102.00 |
| Honduras | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.87 | 472 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.87 | 472.00 |
| Honduras | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.34 | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 85.00 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 0.07 | 30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 30.00 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.01 | 8 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.01 | 8.00 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 6.75 | 1,114 | 3.53 | 583 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.28 | 1,696.80 |
| Honduras | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.34 | 1,339 | 7.40 | 1,055 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.74 | 2,393.80 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 15.20 | 5,348.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 5,348.79 |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total | 15.20 | 5,348.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 5,348.79 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.18 | 798 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.18 | 798.00 |
| Nicaragua | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 2,187.50 | 7.00 | 2,187.50 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.32 | 254 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 254.00 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,000.00 |

FLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

REVISED FINAL

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,052 | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,400.00 | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,187.50 | 17.50 | 4,339.50 |
| Peru | Beans | -- | -- | 0.71 | 426 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 426.00 |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 7.86 | 1,556 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.86 | 1,556.20 |
| Peru | Corn Soy Masa Flour | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 |
| Peru | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 3.56 | 894 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 893.50 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 3.93 | 2,024 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 2,024.00 |
| Peru | Peas | -- | -- | 5.84 | 2,190 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.84 | 2,190.00 |
| Peru | Rice | -- | -- | 8.57 | 3,608 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.57 | 3,608.00 |
| Peru | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.55 | 530 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 530.40 |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 47.45 | 27,580 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.45 | 27,580.00 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 12.45 | 3,088 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.45 | 3,087.60 |
| Peru | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 93.90 | 42,127 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.90 | 42,127.70 |
| Suriname | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suriname | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suriname | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Latin America & Caribbean | | 345.84 | 72,334.88 | 199.66 | 71,749.30 | 16.35 | 2,741.52 | 23.00 | 3,500.00 | -- | -- | 17.93 | 5,486.95 | 612.78 | 156,732.68 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 180 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 180.00 |
| Egypt | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 310 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 309.70 |
| Egypt | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.56 | 1,379 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.56 | 1,378.98 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,869 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,868.68 |
| Iraq | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.90 | 464 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 463.50 |
| Iraq | Wheat | -- | -- | 18.62 | 3,072 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.62 | 3,072.30 |
| Iraq | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.38 | 130 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 130.30 |
| Iraq | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 19.90 | 3,666 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.90 | 3,666.10 |
| Jordan | Rice | 115.50 | 20,898.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 115.50 | 20,898.47 |
| Jordan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.95 | 1,807 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.95 | 1,806.80 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | 115.50 | 20,898.47 | -- | -- | 10.95 | 1,807 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.45 | 22,705.27 |
| Morocco | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 |
| Morocco | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 414 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 414.10 |
| Morocco | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,208.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 1,208.10 |
| Tunisia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,924 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,923.50 |
| Tunisia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,924 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,923.50 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yemen | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 588 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 588.00 |
| Yemen | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619.00 |
| Yemen | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 1,584 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 1,584.00 |
| Yemen | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.36 | 2,791 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.36 | 2,791.00 |
| Near East ... | | 115.50 | 20,898.47 | 19.90 | 3,666.10 | 43.73 | 9,598.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 179.13 | 34,163.97 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 377.55 | 0.50 | 377.55 |
| Armenia | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 191.80 | 0.75 | 191.80 |
| Armenia | Dry Whole Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 2,603.39 | 0.75 | 2,603.39 |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 288.81 | 0.50 | 288.81 |
| Armenia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 217.16 | 0.50 | 217.16 |
| Armenia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 494.29 | 1.25 | 494.29 |
| Armenia | Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 290.24 | 0.15 | 290.24 |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 454.59 | 0.50 | 454.59 |
| Armenia | Wheat | 63.00 | 11,306.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 963.11 | 69.50 | 12,269.36 |
| Armenia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 196.06 | 0.60 | 196.06 |
| Armenia | Sub-Total ... | 63.00 | 11,306.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 6,076.96 | 75.00 | 17,383.22 |
| Azerbaijan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 323.30 | 0.61 | 323.30 |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 870.78 | 1.84 | 870.78 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 754.48 | 0.89 | 754.48 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.05 | 753.83 | 3.05 | 753.83 |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.38 | 2,702.38 | 6.38 | 2,702.38 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 786.99 | 1.25 | 786.99 |
| Georgia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 439.46 | 1.25 | 439.46 |
| Georgia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 918.75 | 3.00 | 918.75 |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.26 | 3,793.12 | 4.26 | 3,793.12 |
| Georgia | Wheat | 108.97 | 17,214.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 963.11 | 115.47 | 18,177.74 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.97 | 736.34 | 2.97 | 736.34 |
| Georgia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 912.92 | 0.26 | 912.92 |
| Georgia | Sub-Total ... | 108.97 | 17,214.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.48 | 8,550.69 | 128.46 | 25,765.31 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.34 | 1,255.74 | 3.34 | 1,255.74 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 3,062.85 | 3.59 | 3,062.85 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 499.34 | 1.84 | 499.34 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 8,280.69 | 5.00 | 750.85 | 65.00 | 9,031.45 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 8,280.69 | 13.77 | 5,568.77 | 73.77 | 13,849.37 |
| Moldova | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 102.52 | 0.26 | 102.52 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Moldova | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 132.62 | 0.51 | 132.62 |
| Moldova | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 276.72 | 0.80 | 276.72 |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 570.89 | 0.61 | 570.89 |
| Moldova | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 176.19 | 0.80 | 176.19 |
| Moldova | Wheat Soy blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 117.33 | 0.26 | 117.33 |
| Moldova | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 1,066.81 | 0.40 | 1,066.81 |
| Moldova | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 2,443.07 | 3.63 | 2,443.07 |
| Russia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 241.50 | 0.30 | 241.50 |
| Russia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 2,580.50 | 22.00 | 2,580.50 |
| Russia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Non Fat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 805.01 | 0.50 | 805.01 |
| Russia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 142.79 | 0.30 | 142.79 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 2,235.76 | 8.00 | 2,235.76 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 352.91 | 0.40 | 352.91 |
| Russia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,795.04 | 18.00 | 2,795.04 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 120.42 | 0.50 | 120.42 |
| Russia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,273.93 | 50.00 | 9,273.93 |
| Tajikistan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 424.66 | 1.00 | 424.66 |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 603.59 | 1.80 | 603.59 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.35 | 276 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 2,210.37 | 3.10 | 2,486.37 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,814.95 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,814.95 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 15.85 | 3,933 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,912.60 | 27.55 | 6,845.60 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,261.05 | 1.15 | 3,261.05 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 16.20 | 4,209.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,814.95 | 18.40 | 9,417.27 | 69.60 | 18,436.22 |
| Ukraine | Cotton | 5.70 | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 8,345.36 |
| Ukraine | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.79 | 1,564.74 | 3.79 | 1,564.74 |
| Ukraine | Salmon, Canned | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 258.56 | 0.10 | 258.56 |
| Ukraine | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,402.30 | 10.00 | 3,402.30 |
| Ukraine | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ukraine | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 1,154.30 | 1.34 | 1,154.30 |
| Ukraine | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 234.85 | 0.94 | 234.85 |
| Ukraine | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 2,065.28 | 0.74 | 2,065.28 |
| Ukraine | Sub-Total | 5.70 | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.91 | 8,681.01 | 22.61 | 17,026.38 |
| NIS Countries | | 177.68 | 36,866.25 | 16.20 | 4,209.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.00 | 13,056.55 | 140.67 | 52,789.09 | 429.44 | 106,479.89 |
| Total Allocated | | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 359,168.82 | 339.19 | 73,931.64 | 180.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals .... | | 767.78 | 153,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.29 | 73,931.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 674,964.47 |

File updated on: 15-Dec-97
FAS\EC\CCCPSDS.Mdl X:\REPORTS\AID97AID.WK4

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | Angola | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,200.00 | 1.35 | 810.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.35 | 2,010.00 |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 377.55 | 0.50 | 377.55 |
| Beans | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 323.30 | 0.61 | 323.30 |
| Beans | Bosnia-Herzegovena | -- | -- | 4.58 | 2,748.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.58 | 2,748.00 |
| Beans | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 420.00 |
| Beans | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.09 | 1,254.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.09 | 1,254.00 |
| Beans | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 180.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 180.00 |
| Beans | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 52.38 | 0.12 | 52.38 |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 786.99 | 1.25 | 786.99 |
| Beans | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 486.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 486.00 |
| Beans | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.05 | 630.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 630.00 |
| Beans | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 235.86 | 0.60 | 235.86 |
| Beans | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.17 | 102.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 102.00 |
| Beans | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 102.52 | 0.26 | 102.52 |
| Beans | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 150.00 |
| Beans | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Peru | -- | -- | 0.71 | 426.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 426.00 |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 241.50 | 0.30 | 241.50 |
| Beans | Rwanda | -- | -- | 7.13 | 4,278.00 | 0.49 | 294.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.62 | 4,572.00 |
| Beans | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 588.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 588.00 |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 18.43 | 11,058.00 | 4.18 | 2,508.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 2,110.09 | 26.24 | 15,676.09 |
| Bulgur | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 191.80 | 0.75 | 191.80 |
| Bulgur | Benin | -- | -- | 0.08 | 16.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 16.00 |
| Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.10 | 19.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 19.80 |
| Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 0.08 | 15.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 15.80 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 4.21 | 833.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 833.60 |
| Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 99.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 99.00 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 35.60 | 7,049.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.60 | 7,049.00 |
| Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | 2.00 | 396.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 396.00 |
| Bulgur | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 132.62 | 0.51 | 132.62 |
| Bulgur | Niger | -- | -- | 1.50 | 297.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 297.00 |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 7.86 | 1,556.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.86 | 1,556.20 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 14.88 | 2,946.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.88 | 2,946.24 |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 66.31 | 13,129.64 | 0.50 | 99.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.26 | 324.41 | 68.07 | 13,553.05 |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | 19.55 | 2,385.00 | 22.91 | 2,795.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.46 | 5,180.00 |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 2.90 | 353.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.90 | 353.80 |
| Corn | Chad | -- | -- | 5.38 | 656.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.38 | 656.40 |
| Corn | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.81 | 98.80 | 4.62 | 563.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.43 | 662.40 |
| Corn | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.87 | 472.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.87 | 472.00 |
| Corn | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.69 | 572.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.69 | 572.00 |
| Corn | Korea, North | -- | -- | 150.40 | 18,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.40 | 18,340.00 |
| Corn | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 2,580.50 | 22.00 | 2,580.50 |
| Corn | Rwanda | -- | -- | 4.94 | 603.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.94 | 603.00 |
| Corn | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.50 | 3,269.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.50 | 3,269.60 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

---REVISED FINAL---

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Corn | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 183.98 | 32,437.80 | 62.89 | 7,677.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 2,580.60 | 268.87 | 32,669.70 |
| Corn Soy Masa Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 |
| Corn Soy Masa Flour | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 232.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Angola | -- | -- | 1.47 | 369.00 | 2.50 | 628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.97 | 997.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.94 | 486.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.94 | 486.90 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 2.51 | 630.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 630.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 2.68 | 672.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 672.70 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.36 | 90.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 90.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 4.12 | 1,033.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.12 | 1,033.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.34 | 85.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 85.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | India | -- | -- | 137.06 | 34,402.00 | 13.89 | 3,486.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.95 | 37,888.39 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.23 | 58.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 58.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Korea, North | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,510.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,510.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | 5.65 | 1,418.60 | 1.60 | 401.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.25 | 1,819.60 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 3.94 | 988.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.94 | 988.94 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soya Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 3.18 | 798.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.18 | 798.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 3.56 | 893.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 893.50 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Rwanda | -- | -- | 9.75 | 2,447.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.75 | 2,447.25 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 1.54 | 387.00 | 5.00 | 1,255.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.54 | 1,642.00 |
| Corn Soya Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 188.33 | 47,269.89 | 22.99 | 5,770.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 211.32 | 53,040.88 |
| Cornmeal | Benin | -- | -- | 0.89 | 199.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 199.00 |
| Cornmeal | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 660.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 660.08 |
| Cornmeal | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 356.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 356.80 |
| Cornmeal | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.90 | 1,539.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.90 | 1,539.00 |
| Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.14 | 31.20 | 5.40 | 1,204.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.54 | 1,235.40 |
| Cornmeal | Somalia | -- | -- | 3.42 | 807.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 807.36 |
| Cornmeal | Uganda | -- | -- | 2.40 | 535.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 535.00 |
| Cornmeal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.06 | 1,572.48 | 16.86 | 3,760.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.91 | 5,332.64 |
| Cotton | Ukraine | 5.70 | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 8,345.36 |
| Cotton | Sub-Total | 5.70 | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 8,345.36 |
| Lentils | Angola | -- | -- | 0.19 | 97.85 | 2.70 | 1,391.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.89 | 1,488.85 |
| Lentils | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 288.81 | 0.50 | 288.81 |
| Lentils | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.39 | 715.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 715.90 |
| Lentils | Iraq | -- | -- | 0.90 | 463.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 463.50 |
| Lentils | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.80 | 412.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 412.00 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 3.93 | 2,024.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 2,024.00 |
| Lentils | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.44 | 741.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.44 | 741.60 |
| Lentils | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lentils | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,669.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 | 1,669.00 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 3.56 | 1,833.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 1,833.00 |
| Lentils | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 424.66 | 1.00 | 424.66 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

---REVISED FINAL---

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Lentils | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 15.45 | 7,956.85 | 2.70 | 3,391.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 713.46 | 19.65 | 10,061.31 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 805.01 | 0.50 | 805.01 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 805.01 | 0.50 | 805.01 |
| Peas | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 217.16 | 0.50 | 217.16 |
| Peas | Bolivia | -- | -- | 2.19 | 821.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 821.20 |
| Peas | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188.00 |
| Peas | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 487.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 487.50 |
| Peas | Peru | -- | -- | 5.84 | 2,190.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.84 | 2,190.00 |
| Peas | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Rwanda | -- | -- | 18.09 | 6,783.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.09 | 6,783.75 |
| Peas | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 375.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 375.00 |
| Peas | Uganda | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 188.00 |
| Peas | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 27.12 | 10,170.95 | 2.30 | 862.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 217.16 | 29.92 | 11,250.61 |
| Rice | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 494.29 | 1.25 | 494.29 |
| Rice | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 870.78 | 1.84 | 870.78 |
| Rice | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 0.99 | 416.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 416.79 |
| Rice | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 5.34 | 2,248.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.34 | 2,248.10 |
| Rice | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 4.81 | 2,025.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.81 | 2,025.00 |
| Rice | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | 30.36 | 9,999.92 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 1,768.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.56 | 11,767.92 |
| Rice | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 23.60 | 0.06 | 23.60 |
| Rice | Ethiopa | -- | -- | 0.88 | 370.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.88 | 370.50 |
| Rice | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 439.46 | 1.25 | 439.46 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.53 | 223.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 223.10 |
| Rice | Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 876.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 | 876.00 |
| Rice | Guiterrala | -- | -- | 4.78 | 2,012.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.78 | 2,012.00 |
| Rice | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.07 | 30.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 30.00 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 15.20 | 5,348.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 5,348.79 |
| Rice | Jordan | 115.50 | 20,898.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 115.50 | 20,898.47 |
| Rice | Korea, North | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,779.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.60 | 2,779.00 |
| Rice | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.34 | 1,255.74 | 3.34 | 1,255.74 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,027.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,027.24 |
| Rice | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | 597.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | 597.80 |
| Rice | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 276.72 | 0.80 | 276.72 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 8.57 | 3,608.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.57 | 3,608.00 |
| Rice | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 142.79 | 0.30 | 142.79 |
| Rice | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 603.59 | 1.80 | 603.59 |
| Rice | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.78 | 1,564.74 | 3.78 | 1,564.74 |
| Rice | Sub-Total... | 161.06 | 36,247.17 | 35.01 | 14,739.73 | 7.70 | 3,241.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.42 | 5,671.70 | 218.20 | 59,900.40 |
| Rice Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 290.24 | 0.15 | 290.24 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rice Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 290.34 | 0.15 | 290.34 |
| Salmon, Canned | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 258.56 | 0.10 | 258.56 |
| Salmon Canned | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 258.56 | 0.10 | 258.56 |
| Sorghum | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Sorghum | Kenya | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550.00 |
| Sorghum | Mauritania | -- | -- | 4.00 | 440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 440.00 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 19.87 | 2,186.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.87 | 2,186.00 |
| Sorghum | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 550.00 |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.87 | 3,176.00 | 15.00 | 1,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.87 | 4,826.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | 9.00 | 3,073.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,284.48 | 13.00 | 4,357.89 |
| Soybean Meal | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 918.75 | 3.00 | 918.75 |
| Soybean Meal | Guatemala | -- | -- | 7.71 | 2,005.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.71 | 2,005.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Lithuania | 30.00 | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 7,609.50 |
| Soybean Meal | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 2,187.50 | 7.00 | 2,187.50 |
| Soybean Meal | Pakistan | 39.82 | 9,999.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.82 | 9,999.79 |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 2,235.76 | 8.00 | 2,235.76 |
| Soybean Meal | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total | 78.82 | 20,682.70 | 7.71 | 2,005.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 6,626.49 | 108.53 | 29,314.19 |
| Soybeans | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,403.30 | 10.00 | 3,403.30 |
| Soybeans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,403.30 | 10.00 | 3,403.30 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 4.67 | 971.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.67 | 971.30 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 10.74 | 2,233.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.74 | 2,233.90 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.81 | 168.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 168.50 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 2.44 | 507.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 507.50 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 10.77 | 2,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.77 | 2,240.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.50 | 5,514.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.50 | 5,514.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Madagascar | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.96 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 2.55 | 530.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 530.40 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 1.50 | 0.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 0.31 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 33.60 | 6,676.87 | 26.50 | 5,514.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.10 | 12,190.87 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Benin | -- | -- | 0.36 | 80.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 80.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.11 | 24.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 24.60 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 42.89 | 9,564.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.89 | 9,564.47 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 43.36 | 9,669.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.36 | 9,669.07 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 4.31 | 858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.31 | 858.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.95 | 189.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 189.10 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

REVISED FINAL

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.24 | 446.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.24 | 446.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sudan | -- | -- | 6.51 | 1,296.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.51 | 1,296.00 |
| S/F. Sorghum Grits | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 6.51 | 1,296.00 | 2.24 | 446.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.01 | 2,788.10 |
| Tallow | El Salvador | 2.37 | 1,199.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 1,199.59 |
| Tallow | Sub-Total | 2.37 | 1,199.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 1,199.59 |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,167.28 | 2.54 | 2,017.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.01 | 3,184.88 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 454.59 | 0.50 | 454.59 |
| Vegetable Oil | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 754.48 | 0.89 | 754.48 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.22 | 2,505.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.22 | 2,505.64 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | 0.55 | 437.00 | 0.20 | 159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 596.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 6.47 | 5,137.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 2,995.23 | 9.71 | 8,132.41 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 7.10 | 1,760.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.10 | 1,760.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.53 | 1,214.80 | 0.14 | 111.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,325.96 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 309.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 309.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | 8.41 | 4,899.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.41 | 4,899.63 |
| Vegetable Oil | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 399.76 | 0.46 | 399.76 |
| Vegetable Oil | Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.80 | 635.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 635.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 9.61 | 7,600.00 | 2.20 | 1,746.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.81 | 9,346.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.03 | 727.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 727.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.34 | 1,064.00 | 0.23 | 183.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.57 | 1,247.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.26 | 3,789.12 | 4.26 | 3,789.12 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.81 | 1,351.70 | 0.52 | 412.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 1,764.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea | -- | -- | 1.25 | 993.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 993.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | -- | -- | 2.59 | 2,057.00 | 0.13 | 103.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 285.13 | 3.05 | 2,445.35 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.01 | 8.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.01 | 8.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | -- | -- | 28.16 | 21,761.00 | 0.19 | 151.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.35 | 21,912.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.03 | 24.00 | 0.83 | 659.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 683.02 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 3,062.85 | 3.59 | 3,062.85 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 222.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 222.30 |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,429.60 | 1.60 | 1,270.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 2,700.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619.32 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 135.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 135.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.20 | 158.80 | 0.24 | 191.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 349.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 570.89 | 0.61 | 570.89 |
| Vegetable Oil | Morocco | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | -- | -- | 6.45 | 3,687.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.45 | 3,687.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.32 | 254.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 254.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 134.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 134.98 |
| Vegetable Oil | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 794.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | -- | -- | 47.45 | 27,580.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.45 | 27,580.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 352.91 | 0.40 | 352.91 |
| Vegetable Oil | Rwanda | -- | -- | 8.53 | 6,772.82 | 0.30 | 238.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.83 | 7,011.02 |
| Vegetable Oil | Senegal | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 1,754.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,437.60 | 0.42 | 334.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 1,771.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

---REVISED FINAL---

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Vegetable Oil | Tajikistan | -- | -- | 0.35 | 278.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 2,210.37 | 3.10 | 2,488.37 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | -- | -- | 4.51 | 3,580.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.51 | 3,580.94 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 1,154.30 | 1.34 | 1,154.30 |
| Vegetable Oil | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 619.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 119.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total | 8.41 | 6,899.63 | 140.37 | 95,744.34 | 17.10 | 13,528.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.37 | 16,003.62 | 184.25 | 129,705.61 |
| Wheat | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 11,550.00 |
| Wheat | Angola | -- | -- | 15.18 | 2,505.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.18 | 2,505.00 |
| Wheat | Armenia | 63.00 | 11,306.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 963.11 | 69.50 | 12,269.36 |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 120.00 | 19,800.00 | 14.29 | 2,357.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 134.29 | 22,157.85 |
| Wheat | Benin | -- | -- | 1.60 | 264.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,325.40 | 16.60 | 2,589.40 |
| Wheat | Bolivia | 64.89 | 9,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.89 | 9,999.98 |
| Wheat | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 65.05 | 10,773.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.05 | 10,773.25 |
| Wheat | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 222.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 222.80 |
| Wheat | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.00 | 10,401.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.00 | 10,401.20 |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 46.38 | 7,652.70 | 2.24 | 369.60 | 42.00 | 6,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.62 | 14,622.30 |
| Wheat | Georgia | 108.97 | 17,214.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 963.11 | 115.47 | 18,177.77 |
| Wheat | Ghana | -- | -- | 40.47 | 6,677.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.47 | 6,677.55 |
| Wheat | Guyana | 45.97 | 7,813.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.97 | 7,813.47 |
| Wheat | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 285.00 | 26.00 | 7,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.73 | 7,785.00 |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 6.75 | 1,113.80 | 3.53 | 583.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.28 | 1,696.80 |
| Wheat | Iraq | -- | -- | 18.62 | 3,072.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.62 | 3,072.30 |
| Wheat | Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.95 | 1,806.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.95 | 1,806.80 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | 5.08 | 838.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.08 | 838.00 |
| Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 8,280.60 | 5.00 | 750.85 | 65.00 | 9,031.45 |
| Wheat | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 330.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 330.00 |
| Wheat | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Morocco | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 414.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 414.10 |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | 55.42 | 9,144.00 | -- | -- | 16.50 | 2,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.92 | 11,744.00 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Wheat | Pakistan | 163.61 | 24,999.88 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 173.61 | 26,649.88 |
| Wheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,795.04 | 18.00 | 2,795.04 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | 64.98 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.98 | 9,999.91 |
| Wheat | Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,814.95 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,814.95 |
| Wheat | Tunisia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,923.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 | 1,923.90 |
| Wheat | Uganda | -- | -- | 4.53 | 747.50 | 2.17 | 358.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.70 | 1,105.60 |
| Wheat | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 1,584.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 1,584.00 |
| Wheat | Sub-Total | 511.42 | 81,334.13 | 379.08 | 62,568.10 | 142.03 | 23,425.15 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 95.00 | 13,095.55 | 51.00 | 7,207.50 | 1,329.03 | 216,351.63 |
| Wheat Flour | Albania | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 196.06 | 0.60 | 196.06 |
| Wheat Flour | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.05 | 753.83 | 3.05 | 753.83 |
| Wheat Flour | Bolivia | -- | -- | 33.20 | 8,233.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.20 | 8,233.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | -- | 19.09 | 4,734.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 427.02 | 20.84 | 5,161.34 |
| Wheat Flour | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 0.70 | 555.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 555.80 |
| Wheat Flour | Chad | -- | -- | 3.60 | 893.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 893.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.56 | 1,378.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.56 | 1,378.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.73 | 181.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 181.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

REVISED FINAL

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Title I | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.97 | 736.14 | 2.97 | 736.14 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | 12.50 | 3,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,414.02 | 18.50 | 4,514.02 |
| Wheat Flour | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.74 | 2,664.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.74 | 2,664.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.84 | 499.34 | 1.84 | 499.34 |
| Wheat Flour | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 176.19 | 0.80 | 176.19 |
| Wheat Flour | Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 12.45 | 3,087.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.45 | 3,087.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 120.42 | 0.50 | 120.42 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | 15.85 | 3,931.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,912.66 | 27.55 | 6,843.66 |
| Wheat Flour | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 234.85 | 0.94 | 234.85 |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 40.80 | 10,118.60 | 10.74 | 2,664.00 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,629.21 | 30.74 | 7,670.69 | 94.28 | 22,082.50 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.20 | 411.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 411.60 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.39 | 133.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 133.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 6.90 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.75 | 600.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 600.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Iraq | -- | -- | 0.38 | 130.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 130.30 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.67 | 229.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 229.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 117.33 | 0.26 | 117.33 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Nepal | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 165.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sudan | -- | -- | 3.69 | 1,266.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 1,266.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.58 | 2,943.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 117.33 | 8.84 | 3,060.93 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 2,603.39 | 0.75 | 2,603.39 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 912.92 | 0.26 | 912.92 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 1,066.81 | 0.40 | 1,066.81 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,261.05 | 1.15 | 3,261.05 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 2,065.28 | 0.74 | 2,065.28 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.30 | 9,909.45 | 3.30 | 9,909.45 |
| Total Allocated | | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.29 | 73,921.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |
| To Be Determined | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals .... | | 767.78 | 152,708.59 | 1,299.12 | 339,168.82 | 339.29 | 73,921.64 | 150.50 | 28,101.20 | 106.00 | 14,724.76 | 179.14 | 64,339.45 | 2,841.83 | 672,964.47 |

File updated on: 11/18/97
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Sources: Refer to next page.

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

—REVISED FINAL—

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | 7,724.03 | 7,641.00 | -- | -- | -- | 15,365.03 |
| Benin | -- | 1,407.60 | 159.00 | -- | -- | 2,325.40 | 3,892.00 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 6,966.60 | 111.16 | -- | -- | -- | 7,077.76 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 2,378.80 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | 2,537.60 |
| Chad | -- | 1,549.40 | 158.80 | -- | -- | -- | 1,708.20 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 9,999.92 | -- | 1,768.00 | -- | -- | -- | 11,767.92 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 475.73 | 475.73 |
| Eritrea | -- | 635.20 | -- | 10,401.20 | -- | -- | 11,036.40 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 17,267.80 | 3,216.40 | 6,600.00 | -- | -- | 27,084.20 |
| Gambia | -- | 1,399.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,399.90 |
| Ghana | -- | 9,088.05 | 669.00 | -- | -- | -- | 9,757.05 |
| Guinea | -- | 993.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 993.00 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 876.00 | -- | -- | -- | 876.00 |
| Kenya | -- | 1,882.00 | 3,895.02 | -- | -- | -- | 5,777.02 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 882.38 | -- | -- | -- | 882.38 |
| Liberia | -- | 3,243.00 | 8,030.30 | -- | -- | -- | 11,273.30 |
| Madagascar | -- | 2,660.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,660.46 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 1,674.00 | -- | -- | -- | 1,674.00 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1,017.70 | 1,118.80 | -- | -- | -- | 2,136.50 |
| Mozambique | -- | 12,831.00 | 150.00 | 2,600.00 | -- | -- | 15,581.00 |
| Niger | -- | 297.00 | 580.98 | -- | -- | -- | 877.98 |
| Rwanda | -- | 31,222.09 | 1,736.40 | -- | -- | -- | 32,958.49 |
| Senegal | -- | 1,754.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,754.70 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 6,757.25 | 1,630.00 | -- | -- | -- | 8,387.25 |
| Somalia | -- | 807.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 807.26 |
| Sudan | -- | 8,018.00 | 334.00 | -- | -- | -- | 8,352.00 |
| Uganda | -- | 5,051.44 | 4,177.70 | -- | -- | -- | 9,229.14 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 119.10 | -- | -- | -- | 119.10 |
| Totals ... | 9,999.92 | 124,952.28 | 39,086.84 | 19,601.20 | -- | 2,801.13 | 196,441.37 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 11,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | 11,550.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 19,800.00 | 4,863.49 | -- | -- | -- | 24,663.49 |
| India | -- | 63,212.00 | 3,637.39 | -- | -- | -- | 66,849.39 |
| Korea, North | -- | 23,629.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23,629.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,629.21 | -- | 1,629.21 |
| Nepal | -- | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 165.00 |
| Pakistan | 34,999.67 | -- | 2,444.00 | -- | -- | -- | 37,443.67 |
| Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,999.91 |
| Totals ... | 44,999.58 | 106,806.00 | 22,494.88 | -- | 1,629.21 | -- | 175,929.67 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,609.50 |
| Totals ... | 7,609.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,609.50 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

---REVISED FINAL---

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | 1,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,240.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 23,809.54 | -- | -- | -- | 3,422.24 | 27,231.78 |
| Bulgaria | -- | 2,736.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,736.60 |
| Totals ... | -- | 27,786.14 | -- | -- | -- | 3,422.24 | 31,208.38 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 9,999.98 | 11,407.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21,406.98 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 222.80 | -- | -- | -- | 222.80 |
| El Salvador | 9,172.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,284.48 | 10,457.12 |
| Guatemala | -- | 7,638.60 | 976.50 | -- | -- | -- | 8,615.10 |
| Guyana | 7,813.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,813.47 |
| Haiti | -- | 8,185.20 | 487.22 | 7,500.00 | -- | 1,935.01 | 18,107.43 |
| Honduras | -- | 1,338.80 | 1,055.00 | -- | -- | -- | 2,393.80 |
| Jamaica | 5,348.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,348.79 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 1,052.00 | -- | 1,000.00 | -- | 2,187.50 | 4,239.50 |
| Peru | -- | 42,127.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42,127.70 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals ... | 32,334.88 | 71,749.30 | 2,741.52 | 8,500.00 | -- | 5,406.99 | 120,732.68 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 1,868.60 | -- | -- | -- | 1,868.60 |
| Iraq | -- | 3,666.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,666.10 |
| Jordan | 20,898.47 | -- | 1,806.80 | -- | -- | -- | 22,705.27 |
| Morocco | -- | -- | 1,208.10 | -- | -- | -- | 1,208.10 |
| Tunisia | -- | -- | 1,923.90 | -- | -- | -- | 1,923.90 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 2,791.00 | -- | -- | -- | 2,791.00 |
| Totals ... | 20,898.47 | 3,666.10 | 9,598.40 | -- | -- | -- | 34,162.97 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 11,306.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,076.96 | 17,383.22 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,702.38 | 2,702.38 |
| Georgia | 17,214.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,550.68 | 25,765.31 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,280.60 | 5,568.77 | 13,849.37 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,443.07 | 2,443.07 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,273.93 | 9,273.93 |
| Tajikistan | -- | 4,209.00 | -- | -- | 4,814.95 | 9,412.27 | 18,436.22 |
| Ukraine | 8,345.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,681.02 | 17,026.38 |
| Totals ... | 36,866.25 | 4,209.00 | -- | -- | 13,095.55 | 52,709.09 | 106,879.89 |
| Total Allocated | 152,708.59 | 339,168.82 | 73,921.64 | 28,101.20 | 14,724.76 | 64,339.45 | 672,964.47 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value**

---REVISED FINAL---

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Program Totals .....** | **152,708.59** | **339,168.82** | **73,921.64** | **28,101.20** | **14,724.76** | **64,339.45** | **672,964.47** |

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 30, 1997. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).
- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost .(AID) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost .(AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost .(AID)
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1997.\(FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight costs.(FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
  Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1997 as of September 30,1997. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 11/04/97
FAS:EC:CCCPSD:S.Hall X:\REPORTS\AID\97AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

—REVISED FINAL—

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | COUNTRY TOTALS 000 MT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | 39.86 | 32.00 | -- | -- | -- | 71.86 |
| Benin | -- | 4.68 | 0.20 | -- | -- | 15.00 | 19.88 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 19.78 | 0.14 | -- | -- | -- | 19.92 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 7.71 | 0.20 | -- | -- | -- | 7.91 |
| Chad | -- | 8.98 | 0.20 | -- | -- | -- | 9.18 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 30.36 | -- | 4.20 | -- | -- | -- | 34.56 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 0.64 |
| Eritrea | -- | 0.80 | -- | 59.00 | -- | -- | 59.80 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 64.32 | 14.44 | 42.00 | -- | -- | 120.76 |
| Gambia | -- | 3.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.71 |
| Ghana | -- | 47.84 | 1.04 | -- | -- | -- | 48.88 |
| Guinea | -- | 1.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 |
| Guinea Bissau | -- | -- | 2.08 | -- | -- | -- | 2.08 |
| Kenya | -- | 11.14 | 16.26 | -- | -- | -- | 27.40 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 3.24 | -- | -- | -- | 3.24 |
| Liberia | -- | 9.45 | 32.60 | -- | -- | -- | 42.05 |
| Madagascar | -- | 7.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.28 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 7.07 | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 |
| Mauritania | -- | 5.82 | 3.66 | -- | -- | -- | 9.48 |
| Mozambique | -- | 61.87 | 0.25 | 16.50 | -- | -- | 78.62 |
| Niger | -- | 1.50 | 2.41 | -- | -- | -- | 3.91 |
| Rwanda | -- | 92.91 | 6.19 | -- | -- | -- | 99.10 |
| Senegal | -- | 2.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 23.37 | 6.00 | -- | -- | -- | 29.37 |
| Somalia | -- | 3.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 |
| Sudan | -- | 35.44 | 0.42 | -- | -- | -- | 35.86 |
| Uganda | -- | 11.94 | 33.97 | -- | -- | -- | 45.91 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 0.15 | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 |
| Totals ... | 30.36 | 465.48 | 166.72 | 117.50 | -- | 15.64 | 795.70 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 70.00 | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 120.00 | 17.51 | -- | -- | -- | 137.51 |
| India | -- | 200.82 | 14.08 | -- | -- | -- | 214.90 |
| Korea, North | -- | 167.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 167.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | -- | 11.00 |
| Nepal | -- | 0.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 |
| Pakistan | 203.42 | -- | 11.00 | -- | -- | -- | 214.42 |
| Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | 64.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.98 |
| Totals ... | 268.40 | 488.30 | 112.59 | -- | 11.00 | -- | 880.29 |
| *BALTIC STATES* | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 30.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 |
| Totals ... | 30.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Metric Tons**

---REVISED FINAL---

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | 5.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 |
| Bosnia-Hercegovena | -- | 96.18 | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 101.18 |
| Bulgaria | -- | 8.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 |
| Totals ... | -- | 109.68 | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 114.68 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 64.89 | 43.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.88 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 1.35 | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 |
| El Salvador | 19.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 23.78 |
| Guatemala | -- | 22.72 | 5.14 | -- | -- | -- | 27.86 |
| Guyana | 45.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.97 |
| Haiti | -- | 28.11 | 2.36 | 26.00 | -- | 6.93 | 63.40 |
| Honduras | -- | 7.34 | 7.40 | -- | -- | -- | 14.74 |
| Jamaica | 15.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 3.50 | -- | 7.00 | -- | 7.00 | 17.50 |
| Peru | -- | 93.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.90 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals ... | 145.84 | 199.56 | 16.25 | 33.00 | -- | 17.93 | 412.58 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 6.25 | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 |
| Iraq | -- | 19.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.90 |
| Jordan | 115.50 | -- | 10.95 | -- | -- | -- | 126.45 |
| Morocco | -- | -- | 3.51 | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 |
| Tunisia | -- | -- | 11.66 | -- | -- | -- | 11.66 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 11.36 | -- | -- | -- | 11.36 |
| Totals ... | 115.50 | 19.90 | 43.73 | -- | -- | -- | 179.13 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 63.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 75.00 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.38 | 6.38 |
| Georgia | 108.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.48 | 128.46 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 13.77 | 73.77 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 3.63 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Tajikistan | -- | 16.20 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 18.40 | 69.60 |
| Ukraine | 5.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.91 | 22.61 |
| Totals ... | 177.68 | 16.20 | -- | -- | 95.00 | 140.57 | 429.44 |
| Total Allocated | 767.78 | 1,299.12 | 339.29 | 150.50 | 106.00 | 179.14 | 2,841.83 |
| | 767.78 | 1,299.12 | 339.29 | 150.50 | 106.00 | 179.14 | 2,841.83 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1997**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Metric Tons**

—REVISED FINAL—

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Title I | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *UNSPECIFIED COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals .... | 767.78 | 1,299.12 | 339.29 | 150.50 | 106.00 | 179.14 | 2,841.83 |

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 30, 1997. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost ( OFF, OFG or OFD).
- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost .(AID) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost .(AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of September 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight cost .(AID)
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
  World Food Program - No commodities available for programming in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 30, 1997. The total does not reflect freight costs.(FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
  Section 416 (b) - No commodities currently available in fiscal year 1997.(FAS/EC/PDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Private Voluntary Program Status Sheet for FY 1997 as of September 30,1997. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on: 11/04/97
FAS:EC:CCCPSD:SHall X:\REPORTS\AID\97AID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 42.73 | 8,236.51 | 20.11 | 3,864.19 | 33.55 | 6,215.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,949.90 | 113.39 | 21,266.12 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 4.39 | 1,265.70 | 2.09 | 826.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.48 | 2,112.54 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 17.70 | 5,629.14 | 8.59 | 2,752.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.29 | 8,381.40 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 6,110.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 6,110.63 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 23.05 | 3,128.43 | 1.94 | 770.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.99 | 3,898.90 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 643.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 643.96 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 475.68 | 0.99 | 475.68 |
| Eritrea | 83.15 | 10,000.00 | 0.43 | 384.29 | -- | -- | 24.80 | 3,199.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.38 | 13,583.49 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 138.83 | 24,280.33 | 33.30 | 3,725.50 | 48.00 | 6,480.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220.13 | 34,485.83 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 2.68 | 1,400.53 | 0.94 | 246.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 1,646.81 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 48.58 | 9,550.24 | 1.70 | 631.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.28 | 10,181.74 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1,255.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1,255.85 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 10.08 | 5,467.77 | 38.39 | 7,663.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,592.60 | 68.47 | 15,724.26 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 522.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 522.10 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 6.03 | 1,043.19 | 35.97 | 11,977.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.00 | 13,020.60 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 10.33 | 4,855.49 | 1.90 | 695.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.23 | 5,550.89 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | 4.59 | 1,539.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.09 | 1,834.59 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.91 | 745.64 | 2.92 | 1,081.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.83 | 1,827.11 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 91.41 | 15,304.14 | 3.86 | 1,573.24 | 25.00 | 4,502.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,498.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 145.27 | 24,877.88 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 2.00 | 262.00 | 5.16 | 1,432.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.16 | 1,694.34 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 31.90 | 7,576.15 | 23.00 | 6,642.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.90 | 14,218.91 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 22.97 | 6,408.18 | 26.04 | 7,308.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.01 | 13,716.18 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 6.50 | 1,113.50 | 5.62 | 821.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.12 | 1,935.24 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.80 | 11,112.07 | 11.80 | 11,112.07 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 34.44 | 7,197.01 | 47.61 | 8,294.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.05 | 15,491.10 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,552.20 | 10.00 | 3,552.20 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.70 | 4,009.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,457.60 | 33.70 | 5,467.40 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 12.84 | 4,978.96 | 50.17 | 8,542.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.01 | 13,521.37 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 635.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 635.00 |
| Zimbabwe | 72.33 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.33 | 10,000.00 |
| Total Africa | 198.21 | 28,236.50 | 491.93 | 106,359.73 | 385.41 | 83,672.91 | 97.80 | 14,181.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,498.50 | -- | -- | 67.78 | 20,142.05 | 1,266.73 | 257,588.89 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 143.00 | 15,592.00 | 48.48 | 5,273.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 3,963.50 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 986.76 | 343.48 | 30,815.70 |
| Indonesia | 79.44 | 21,999.61 | 44.64 | 16,396.96 | 38.66 | 14,340.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 162.94 | 52,736.65 |
| India | -- | -- | 187.17 | 65,844.92 | 13.00 | 4,052.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.17 | 69,896.92 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 38,638.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 38,638.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.05 | 4,809.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.05 | 4,809.15 |
| Philippines | 62.97 | 9,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.97 | 9,999.99 |
| Sri Lanka | 73.58 | 9,999.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.58 | 9,999.95 |
| Total Asia & Middle East | 215.99 | 41,999.65 | 375.01 | 100,833.88 | 321.19 | 67,700.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.43 | 9,087.14 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 986.76 | 993.62 | 220,607.99 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 258.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.30 | 7,198.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.27 | 7,456.41 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | 22.97 | 5,098.10 | 8.56 | 2,371.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.10 | 6,181.47 | -- | -- | 9.70 | 7,564.29 | 92.33 | 21,214.91 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | 10.64 | 3,113.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.64 | 3,113.41 |
| Serbia | -- | -- | 19.20 | 5,651.23 | 0.41 | 113.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.61 | 5,764.46 |
| Total Europe | -- | -- | 52.81 | 13,862.74 | 9.53 | 2,742.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.40 | 13,379.72 | -- | -- | 9.70 | 7,564.29 | 154.84 | 37,549.29 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 21.58 | 6,579.26 | 56.17 | 7,780.35 | 5.01 | 614.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.81 | 14,974.25 |
| El Salvador | 9.25 | 4,713.28 | -- | -- | 4.24 | 1,092.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.49 | 5,806.11 |
| Guatemala | 18.23 | 4,378.68 | 30.34 | 7,938.29 | 0.73 | 659.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 55.30 | 14,048.84 |
| Guyana | 52.57 | 7,602.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.92 | 0.96 | 369.26 | 53.77 | 8,515.35 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 64.31 | 15,976.11 | 2.22 | 578.54 | 42.00 | 7,154.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.13 | 2,169.49 | 115.65 | 25,878.14 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 12.50 | 5,569.49 | 0.65 | 237.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.15 | 5,807.39 |
| Jamaica | 13.18 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.18 | 5,000.00 |
| Nicaragua | 60.34 | 17,249.59 | 4.13 | 1,366.49 | 6.42 | 2,419.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.90 | 891.70 | 76.80 | 19,926.32 |
| Peru | 74.90 | 9,999.91 | 96.76 | 44,703.29 | 0.25 | 68.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 1,305.42 | 173.20 | 55,976.37 |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | 381.45 | 69,823.58 | 244.01 | 83,334.02 | 19.69 | 5,697.63 | 42.00 | 7,154.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.92 | 21.28 | 5,808.30 | 693.19 | 170,963.45 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 293.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 293.50 |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 |
| Jordan | 146.70 | 17,999.89 | -- | -- | 3.99 | 724.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.69 | 18,724.68 |
| Total Near East | 146.70 | 17,999.89 | -- | -- | 13.49 | 1,806.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 158.19 | 19,806.18 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 90.59 | 13,282.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,133.15 | 19.20 | 8,090.54 | 110.29 | 22,505.89 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 2,907.72 | 7.00 | 2,907.72 |
| Georgia | 80.23 | 13,357.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 2,493.09 | 84.73 | 15,850.58 |
| Kazakstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 4,233.58 | 7.50 | 4,233.58 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.00 | 9,967.77 | -- | -- | 8.50 | 3,342.23 | 42.50 | 13,310.00 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 2,964.17 | 9.20 | 2,964.17 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.83 | 4,260.96 | 16.83 | 4,260.96 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,929.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.00 | 4,939.24 | -- | -- | 10.65 | 3,091.70 | 48.65 | 10,059.94 |
| Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 7.12 | 13,073.94 | 7.22 | 13,074.04 |
| Total NIS Countries | 170.82 | 26,639.74 | 6.00 | 1,929.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 14,907.01 | 0.50 | 1,133.25 | 83.50 | 45,507.93 | 341.41 | 89,117.33 |
| Total Allocated | 1,013.76 | 164,399.26 | 1,172.76 | 264,399.57 | 737.71 | 163,515.84 | 139.50 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.93 | 40,863.27 | 0.84 | 1,903.73 | 197.50 | 83,847.20 | 3,513.50 | 780,264.16 |
| | 838.06 | 604,472.24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 197.53 | 85,830.94 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3,175.38 | 780,263.18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified ** | -- | -- | 12.60 | 6,740.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.60 | 6,740.50 |
| Program Totals | 1,013.76 | 164,399.26 | 1,185.36 | 271,140.07 | 737.71 | 163,515.84 | 139.50 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.93 | 40,863.27 | 0.84 | 1,903.73 | 197.50 | 83,847.20 | 3,526.10 | 787,004.66 |

** Non Unspecified is commodities purchased with 1998 appropriated funds but not allocated to a specific country

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 19, 1998 The total does not reflect ocean freight cost (OFT, Office Of Tr
-- P.L. 480, Title II, Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The
total does not reflect freight cost. (AID) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as
of October 29, 1998 The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III. Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998 The total does not
reflect freight cost. (AID)
-- Section 416 (b) Regular 416 - Based on Grant Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/BCP/PSD)
World Food Program - Based on Grant Database as of October 29, 1998 (FAS/BCP/PSD)
-- Food for Progress Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 16, 1998. The total does not reflect freight
costs. (FAS/BCC/CCP/PSD)
Section 416 (b) - Based on Grant Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/BCP/PSD)
CCC Purchases -Based on Grant Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/BCP/PSD)

File updated on 11/03/98
FAS/BCC/CCP/SPS/MG1 Clark X:\WINWORD\MGCRAIG.WKS

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
COMMODITY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFFE | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | -- | -- | 15.61 | 9,149.33 | 9.30 | 5,132.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.27 | 2,206.87 | 30.18 | 16,488.93 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 70.56 | 12,206.88 | 35.66 | 6,169.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.22 | 18,376.06 |
| Corn | 0.74 | 67.65 | 33.17 | 4,117.32 | 149.12 | 22,257.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 988.02 | 191.93 | 27,430.73 |
| Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 168.60 | 51,958.40 | 72.72 | 23,284.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 219.91 | 241.98 | 75,662.39 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.70 | 639.90 | 26.93 | 6,133.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 61.48 | 29.77 | 6,834.49 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 14.72 | 5,269.76 | 3.89 | 1,390.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 139.31 | 18.96 | 6,799.69 |
| Peas | -- | -- | 14.32 | 3,940.00 | 38.01 | 10,470.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 102.59 | 52.58 | 14,512.94 |
| Rice | 43.94 | 16,696.30 | 66.69 | 24,460.54 | 73.35 | 26,654.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.25 | 4,481.24 | 195.23 | 72,342.78 |
| Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 640.56 | 0.35 | 640.56 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sorghum | 17.70 | 2,000.00 | 86.06 | 10,573.86 | 31.50 | 3,571.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 1,903.73 | -- | -- | 136.10 | 18,049.09 |
| Soybean Meal | 67.82 | 10,699.03 | 19.30 | 3,173.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.00 | 4,111.07 | 108.12 | 17,983.60 |
| Soybeans | 53.44 | 11,999.90 | 1.50 | 336.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,674.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 84.94 | 19,011.10 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 43.81 | 8,260.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.81 | 8,260.09 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.36 | 356.31 | 51.99 | 13,963.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.35 | 14,319.90 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 6.31 | 1,665.84 | 1.75 | 462.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.06 | 2,127.84 |
| Tallow | 14.33 | 5,980.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.33 | 5,980.91 |
| Vegetable Oil | 14.16 | 12,252.37 | 122.65 | 94,179.88 | 30.48 | 16,720.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 7,252.07 | -- | -- | 41.47 | 39,075.92 | 218.06 | 169,479.09 |
| Wheat | 292.54 | 104,700.07 | 411.58 | 56,324.36 | 99.27 | 11,559.97 | 139.80 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 210.53 | 25,923.60 | -- | -- | 69.50 | 8,276.93 | 1,222.72 | 227,519.73 |
| Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 105.73 | 21,419.81 | 15.47 | 3,047.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.80 | 7,625.43 | 151.00 | 32,092.83 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 6.50 | 2,592.52 | 9.66 | 3,748.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.16 | 6,340.60 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.64 | 17,893.94 | 5.64 | 17,893.94 |
| Total Tonnage | 2,013.76 | 364,099.26 | 1,392.36 | 311,040.37 | 737.71 | 163,515.64 | 139.80 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.83 | 49,862.37 | 0.84 | 1,903.73 | 193.58 | 83,947.20 | 5,528.88 | 787,003.58 |
| Program Totals | 2,013.76 | 364,099.26 | 1,392.36 | 311,040.37 | 737.71 | 163,515.64 | 139.80 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.83 | 49,862.37 | 0.84 | 1,903.73 | 193.58 | 83,947.20 | 5,528.88 | 787,003.58 |

Sources

- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost (OFF, OFC or OFD).
- P.L. 480, Title II (Includes Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID)
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID)
- Section 416 (b) Regular 415 - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ECP/PGD)
  World Food Program - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ECP/PGD)
- Food for Progress Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (FAS/ECC/PGD)
  Section 416 (b) - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ECP/PGD)
  CCC Purchase - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ECP/PGD)

File updated on 11/03/98
FAS:EC:COPRD:SAMT.CMA K:\REPORTS\FOODAID WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans | -- | -- | 1.65 | 594.00 | 0.12 | 66.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.76 | 660.00 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 18.07 | 2,403.31 | 30.00 | 1,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.07 | 3,973.31 |
| Angola | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 314.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 314.00 |
| Angola | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 318.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 318.62 |
| Angola | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 547.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 547.23 |
| Angola | Rice | 4.75 | 1,699.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.75 | 1,699.17 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | 3.01 | 2,653.40 | 6.96 | 866.88 | 1.59 | 1,399.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.60 | 4,919.93 |
| Angola | Wheat | 34.90 | 3,883.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.90 | 3,883.94 |
| Angola | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,949.90 | 15.00 | 2,949.90 |
| Angola | Sub-Total: | 42.73 | 8,236.52 | 26.77 | 3,864.19 | 34.59 | 4,715.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,949.90 | 119.09 | 21,766.13 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.22 | 276.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 276.94 |
| Benin | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.50 |
| Benin | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 408.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 408.74 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.40 | 261.20 | 0.20 | 183.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 444.20 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 1.60 | 193.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 193.60 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.17 | 453.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.17 | 453.96 |
| Benin | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 4.39 | 1,384.70 | 2.09 | 819.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.48 | 2,112.54 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,006.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,006.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 225.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 225.30 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | 4.33 | 1,584.78 | 0.90 | 329.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.23 | 1,914.18 |
| Burkina Faso | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 10.34 | 1,954.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.34 | 1,954.26 |
| Burkina Faso | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,687.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,687.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,093.62 | 0.02 | 579.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 1,673.46 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 17.70 | 5,619.16 | 8.19 | 2,821.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.89 | 8,441.00 |
| Burundi | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 300.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 300.60 |
| Burundi | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,256.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,256.00 |
| Burundi | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,173.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,173.59 |
| Burundi | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 264.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 264.92 |
| Burundi | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 983.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 983.65 |
| Burundi | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.83 | 2,051.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.83 | 2,051.46 |
| Burundi | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.78 | 6,030.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.78 | 6,030.22 |
| Cameroon | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 |
| Cameroon | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Beans | -- | -- | 1.22 | 757.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 757.62 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | (1.53) | 1,265.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (1.53) | 1,265.91 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 251.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 251.20 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 347.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 347.70 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 171.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 171.57 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Wheat | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,105.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,105.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 11.69 | 3,148.43 | 1.94 | 770.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.63 | 3,918.90 |
| Chad | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Chad | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 169.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 169.56 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 181.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 181.60 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 292.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 292.80 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 643.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 | 643.96 |
| Djibouti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 |
| Djibouti | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 92.40 | 0.15 | 92.40 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 286.13 | 0.72 | 286.13 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 97.03 | 0.11 | 97.03 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 475.56 | 0.98 | 475.56 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Eritrea | Sorghum | 17.70 | 2,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.70 | 2,000.00 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.43 | 388.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 388.29 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | 65.45 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.80 | 3,199.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.25 | 12,199.20 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | 83.15 | 10,000.00 | 0.43 | 388.29 | -- | -- | 24.80 | 3,199.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.38 | 13,587.49 |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.14 | 543.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.14 | 543.22 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.84 | 891.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.84 | 891.76 |
| Ethiopia | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.79 | 282.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 282.82 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.88 | 189.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.88 | 189.00 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,850.00 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.98 | 7,180.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.98 | 7,180.69 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 72.70 | 9,362.47 | 33.30 | 3,715.50 | 48.00 | 6,480.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 154.00 | 19,557.97 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 138.53 | 24,780.33 | 33.30 | 3,715.50 | 48.00 | 6,480.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 219.83 | 34,475.83 |
| Gambia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.55 | 486.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 486.70 |
| Gambia | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 344.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 344.28 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.13 | 913.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 913.83 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.68 | 1,400.53 | 0.94 | 344.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.62 | 1,744.81 |
| Ghana | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 35.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 35.00 |
| Ghana | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.32 | 100.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 100.48 |
| Ghana | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 27.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 27.50 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 0.86 | 314.36 | 1.50 | 549.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 863.36 |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.39 | 243.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 243.81 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 3.99 | 1,053.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.99 | 1,053.36 |
| Ghana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.85 | 858.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 858.07 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 40.66 | 6,813.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.66 | 6,813.00 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.37 | 221.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 221.16 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 48.54 | 9,853.24 | 1.60 | 634.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.14 | 10,487.74 |
| Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1,256.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1,256.85 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1,256.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 1,256.85 |
| Kenya | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.58 | 1,455.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.58 | 1,455.34 |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.61 | 3,638.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.61 | 3,638.66 |
| Kenya | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.03 | 323.42 | 1.00 | 314.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.03 | 637.42 |
| Kenya | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 255.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 255.13 |
| Kenya | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 131.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 131.00 |
| Kenya | Soybeans | -- | -- | 1.30 | 370.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 370.50 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.53 | 4,767.85 | 2.07 | 1,899.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 6,667.06 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,592.66 | 20.00 | 2,592.66 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.08 | 5,607.77 | 18.39 | 7,693.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,592.66 | 48.47 | 15,893.77 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 322.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 322.10 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 322.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 322.10 |
| Liberia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Liberia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 6.03 | 1,043.19 | 19.66 | 3,451.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.69 | 4,494.37 |
| Liberia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,413.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,413.00 |
| Liberia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,260.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,260.00 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.31 | 4,822.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.31 | 4,822.93 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 6.03 | 1,043.19 | 35.97 | 11,977.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.00 | 13,020.30 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.66 | 1,149.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.66 | 1,149.24 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | 2.24 | 819.84 | 1.90 | 698.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.14 | 1,518.24 |
| Madagascar | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.12 | 22.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 22.68 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.31 | 3,894.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.31 | 3,894.73 |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.33 | 5,886.49 | 1.90 | 698.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.23 | 6,584.89 |
| Mali | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.28 | 740.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.28 | 740.02 |
| Mali | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 158.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 158.00 |
| Mali | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 623.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 623.07 |
| Mali | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Mali | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | 4.61 | 1,521.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.11 | 1,816.59 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
*Commodity Value and Metric Tons*

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Mauritania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 123.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 123.75 |
| Mauritania | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 867.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 867.42 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum-Cwo | -- | -- | 0.64 | 252.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 252.44 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.24 | 216.72 | 0.10 | 90.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 307.02 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.71 | 275.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 275.48 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.59 | 868.64 | 2.92 | 1,081.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.51 | 1,950.11 |
| Mozambique | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 495.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 495.00 |
| Mozambique | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 856.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 856.50 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 5.50 | 3,443.00 | 0.58 | 523.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.08 | 3,966.74 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | 83.94 | 11,661.14 | -- | -- | 25.00 | 4,502.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.00 | 3,498.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 131.94 | 19,661.64 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 89.44 | 15,104.14 | 3.65 | 1,875.24 | 25.00 | 4,502.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.00 | 3,498.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 141.09 | 24,979.88 |
| Niger | Sorghum | -- | -- | 2.00 | 262.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 262.00 |
| Niger | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.29 | 861.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.29 | 861.98 |
| Niger | S. F. Sorghum Cwo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 682.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 682.50 |
| Niger | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 103.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 103.38 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.00 | 262.00 | 5.16 | 1,647.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.16 | 1,909.86 |
| Rwanda | Beans | -- | -- | 2.41 | 1,343.98 | 1.80 | 978.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 2,322.78 |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | 1.64 | 244.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.64 | 244.72 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.22 | 69.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 69.02 |
| Rwanda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.48 | 558.42 | 3.02 | 685.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.48 | 1,243.76 |
| Rwanda | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 429.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 429.60 |
| Rwanda | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.19 | 341.78 | 9.95 | 2,644.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.14 | 2,986.54 |
| Rwanda | Peas | -- | -- | 0.04 | 11.02 | 7.50 | 1,934.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.54 | 1,945.08 |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.27 | 2,091.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 2,091.33 |
| Rwanda | Wheat | -- | -- | 21.00 | 2,901.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.00 | 2,901.00 |
| Rwanda | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.60 | 78.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 78.80 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 31.80 | 7,676.15 | 23.00 | 6,672.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.80 | 14,348.91 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 16.16 | 2,795.68 | 16.50 | 2,768.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.16 | 5,563.68 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.64 | 200.56 | 5.00 | 942.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.64 | 1,142.56 |
| Sierra Leone | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 431.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 431.50 |
| Sierra Leone | Lentils | -- | -- | 4.01 | 1,435.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.01 | 1,435.89 |
| Sierra Leone | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 647.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 647.33 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.16 | 1,971.91 | 2.79 | 2,519.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.95 | 4,491.28 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 22.97 | 6,408.13 | 28.04 | 7,308.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.01 | 13,716.33 |
| Somalia | Corn | -- | -- | 1.00 | 133.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 133.00 |
| Somalia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 822.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 822.74 |
| Somalia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 7.50 | 982.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 982.50 |
| Somalia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,115.50 | 3.62 | 822.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.12 | 1,938.24 |
| South Africa | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.80 | 11,112.07 | 11.80 | 11,112.07 |
| South Africa | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.80 | 11,112.07 | 11.80 | 11,112.07 |
| Sudan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.03 | 1,865.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.03 | 1,865.99 |
| Sudan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.23 | 72.22 | 6.14 | 1,927.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.37 | 2,000.18 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 4.44 | 1,589.52 | 1.06 | 379.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,969.00 |
| Sudan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 902.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 902.50 |
| Sudan | S. F. Sorghum Cmix | -- | -- | 1.36 | 359.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 359.04 |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 26.56 | 3,479.36 | 22.50 | 2,803.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.06 | 6,282.86 |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.83 | 1,098.87 | 0.56 | 332.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 1,431.53 |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 36.42 | 6,599.01 | 47.01 | 8,204.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.01 | 16,803.10 |
| Switzerland | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,552.20 | 10.00 | 1,552.20 |
| Switzerland | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,552.20 | 10.00 | 1,552.20 |
| Tanzania | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.00 | 2,023.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.00 | 2,023.00 |
| Tanzania | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 1,161.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 1,161.50 |
| Tanzania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 825.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 825.00 |
| Tanzania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,457.60 | 10.00 | 1,457.60 |
| Tanzania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.70 | 4,009.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,457.60 | 33.70 | 5,467.10 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | FFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Uganda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.31 | 4,018.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.31 | 4,018.17 |
| Uganda | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.26 | 709.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.26 | 709.64 |
| Uganda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,316.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,316.60 |
| Uganda | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,395.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,395.00 |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,612.00 | 1.80 | 903.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 4,515.00 |
| Uganda | Wheat | -- | -- | 8.84 | 1,366.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.84 | 1,366.96 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.84 | 4,978.96 | 50.17 | 8,342.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.01 | 13,321.37 |
| Zambia | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 635.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 635.00 |
| Zambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 635.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 635.00 |
| Zimbabwe | Wheat | 72.33 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.33 | 10,000.00 |
| Zimbabwe | Sub-Total | 72.33 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.33 | 10,000.00 |
| Africa | | 192.11 | 28,246.56 | 491.52 | 206,359.71 | 395.41 | 85,572.91 | 97.80 | 14,881.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 3,498.60 | -- | -- | 67.16 | 10,340.05 | 1,196.20 | 357,898.89 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 808.02 | 8.00 | 808.02 |
| Bangladesh | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 178.74 | 1.00 | 178.74 |
| Bangladesh | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 433.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 433.44 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | 143.00 | 18,592.00 | 40.00 | 4,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,965.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 233.00 | 29,397.50 |
| Bangladesh | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 143.00 | 18,592.00 | 40.48 | 5,273.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,965.50 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,464.50 | 243.48 | 30,895.70 |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 33.11 | 6,091.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.11 | 6,091.33 |
| India | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 192.55 | 41,126.50 | 13.00 | 4,602.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 205.55 | 45,728.50 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 19.75 | 18,229.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.75 | 18,229.00 |
| India | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 187.17 | 65,446.92 | 13.00 | 4,602.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.17 | 69,820.92 |
| Indonesia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.60 | 185.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 185.40 |
| Indonesia | Rice | 26.01 | 8,993.71 | 43.44 | 15,913.68 | 30.00 | 10,980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.45 | 34,893.39 |
| Indonesia | Soybean | 53.44 | 11,999.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.44 | 11,999.90 |
| Indonesia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.76 | 294.81 | 5.16 | 1,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.92 | 1,654.96 |
| Indonesia | Sub-Total | 79.44 | 20,993.61 | 44.84 | 16,393.90 | 35.16 | 14,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 159.44 | 51,727.65 |
| Korea, North | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.00 | 13,680.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.00 | 13,680.00 |
| Korea, North | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,420.00 |
| Korea, North | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 8,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 8,950.00 |
| Korea, North | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,750.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,750.00 |
| Korea, North | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 38,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 38,800.00 |
| Mongolia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 |
| Mongolia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 |
| Nepal | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 |
| Nepal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 |
| Pakistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.05 | 2,754.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.05 | 2,754.15 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,055.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,055.00 |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.05 | 4,809.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.05 | 4,809.15 |
| Philippines | Soybean Meal | 62.97 | 9,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.97 | 9,999.99 |
| Philippines | Sub-Total | 62.97 | 9,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.97 | 9,999.99 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFW | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 76.98 | 9,999.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.98 | 9,999.95 |
| Sri Lanka Sub-Total | | 76.98 | 9,999.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.98 | 9,999.95 |
| Asia and the Middle East | | 218.39 | 31,999.66 | 375.61 | 190,833.81 | 311.19 | 97,700.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.43 | 9,687.14 | -- | -- | 10.50 | 984.76 | 986.52 | 331,607.99 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 38.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 38.90 |
| Albania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 54.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.80 | 3,869.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.86 | 3,923.18 |
| Albania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,229.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,229.15 |
| Albania | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 165.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 165.48 |
| Albania Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 358.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.80 | 7,098.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.77 | 7,456.31 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Beans | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,123.44 | 0.70 | 401.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 1,524.54 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,587.73 | 0.50 | 1,587.73 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.83 | 749.45 | 0.60 | 541.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 4,487.23 | 7.43 | 5,778.53 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat | -- | -- | 12.42 | 1,630.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.10 | 6,181.47 | -- | -- | 2.00 | 252.66 | 65.52 | 8,064.43 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 8.03 | 1,585.85 | 7.25 | 1,424.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 236.58 | 16.48 | 3,246.68 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 22.95 | 5,093.10 | 8.55 | 2,371.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.10 | 6,181.47 | -- | -- | 9.70 | 7,564.20 | 92.32 | 21,214.07 |
| Bulgaria | Beans | -- | -- | 0.95 | 657.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 657.40 |
| Bulgaria | Rice | -- | -- | 0.48 | 175.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 175.68 |
| Bulgaria | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.66 | 295.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 295.58 |
| Bulgaria | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 8.55 | 1,684.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.55 | 1,684.35 |
| Bulgaria Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 10.64 | 3,113.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.64 | 3,113.01 |
| Serbia | Beans | -- | -- | 1.39 | 911.07 | 0.03 | 17.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.42 | 928.26 |
| Serbia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.71 | 259.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 259.86 |
| Serbia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.62 | 1,470.14 | 0.03 | 27.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 1,497.20 |
| Serbia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 15.29 | 3,019.66 | 0.15 | 68.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.43 | 3,088.59 |
| Serbia Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 19.01 | 5,681.73 | 0.41 | 113.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.41 | 5,794.91 |
| Europe | | -- | -- | 52.61 | 13,863.76 | 9.93 | 2,842.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.90 | 13,279.62 | -- | -- | 9.70 | 7,564.20 | 154.87 | 37,549.30 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.83 | 574.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 574.62 |
| Bolivia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.02 | 4.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 4.56 |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.24 | 85.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 85.50 |
| Bolivia | Peas | -- | -- | 1.51 | 465.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 465.25 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Sugar | -- | -- | 4.09 | 773.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.09 | 773.01 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Concntrd | -- | -- | 0.17 | 46.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 46.34 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | 52.68 | 6,539.99 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 614.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.68 | 7,154.66 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 26.71 | 5,761.87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.71 | 5,761.87 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.60 | 629.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 629.80 |
| Bolivia Sub-Total | | 52.68 | 6,539.99 | 36.17 | 8,342.95 | 5.00 | 614.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.85 | 15,497.62 |
| El Salvador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 362.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 362.01 |
| El Salvador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.47 | 850.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.47 | 850.83 |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 6.00 | 1,072.44 |
| El Salvador | Tallow | 5.75 | 2,351.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 2,351.79 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | 3.50 | 2,361.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,361.48 |
| El Salvador Sub-Total | | 9.25 | 4,713.27 | -- | -- | 4.44 | 1,092.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 19.69 | 6,878.54 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guatemala | Beans | -- | -- | 0.80 | 560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 560.00 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 0.53 | 70.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 70.49 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,340.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,340.36 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 4.08 | 1,493.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.08 | 1,493.28 |
| Guatemala | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.79 | 736.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.79 | 736.42 |
| Guatemala | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 17.92 | 3,156.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.92 | 3,156.00 |
| Guatemala | Tallow | 6.75 | 2,871.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.75 | 2,871.70 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.28 | 1,101.72 | 0.75 | 659.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.03 | 1,760.91 |
| Guatemala | Wheat | 11.46 | 1,499.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.46 | 1,499.92 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total | 18.21 | 4,371.62 | 30.34 | 7,032.39 | 0.75 | 659.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.30 | 12,076.19 |
| Guyana | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 147.84 | 0.24 | 147.84 |
| Guyana | Corn | 0.74 | 67.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 67.09 |
| Guyana | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 159.94 | 0.48 | 159.94 |
| Guyana | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 61.44 | 0.24 | 61.44 |
| Guyana | Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.92 | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.92 |
| Guyana | Soybean Meal | 4.06 | 699.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.06 | 699.95 |
| Guyana | Wheat | 42.78 | 6,831.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.78 | 6,831.14 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total | 47.57 | 7,600.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.92 | 0.96 | 369.38 | 48.77 | 8,513.47 |
| Haiti | Beans | -- | -- | 0.40 | 320.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 461.99 | 0.65 | 781.99 |
| Haiti | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.56 |
| Haiti | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 240.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 240.02 |
| Haiti | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.13 | 404.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 404.54 |
| Haiti | Peas | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,141.25 | 0.24 | 66.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 | 1,207.25 |
| Haiti | Rice | -- | -- | 0.95 | 347.70 | 0.47 | 159.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.41 | 507.42 |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 13.64 | 4,678.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.64 | 4,678.96 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.22 | 1,907.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 2,060.85 | 5.62 | 3,968.51 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.90 | 7,154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.90 | 7,154.00 |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,910.00 | 0.60 | 118.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 716.64 | 34.60 | 6,744.74 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.78 | 690.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.78 | 690.64 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 60.55 | 16,826.51 | 2.31 | 583.84 | 42.90 | 7,154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.15 | 3,999.49 | 112.91 | 27,163.84 |
| Honduras | Beans | -- | -- | 1.59 | 952.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.59 | 952.56 |
| Honduras | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.76 | 533.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.76 | 533.80 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 1.99 | 695.40 | 0.65 | 217.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.64 | 913.30 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.59 | 505.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.59 | 505.68 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 6.75 | 982.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.75 | 982.37 |
| Honduras | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.50 | 3,669.80 | 0.65 | 217.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.33 | 3,887.70 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 13.18 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.18 | 5,000.00 |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total | 13.18 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.18 | 5,000.00 |
| Nicaragua | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 165.00 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.34 | 194.76 | 0.78 | 244.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.12 | 439.68 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 1,903.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 1,903.20 |
| Nicaragua | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 1.38 | 241.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 893.70 | 6.58 | 1,135.20 |
| Nicaragua | Tallow | 1.73 | 740.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 740.95 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | 3.59 | 2,495.71 | 0.61 | 390.23 | 0.14 | 126.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.34 | 3,012.36 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | 35.01 | 5,599.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.01 | 5,599.92 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total | 40.34 | 11,547.57 | 2.33 | 1,830.49 | 6.22 | 2,839.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 893.70 | 54.09 | 17,111.30 |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 10.02 | 1,733.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.02 | 1,733.46 |
| Peru | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 6.20 | 1,946.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.20 | 1,946.50 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 5.11 | 1,115.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.11 | 1,115.31 |
| Peru | Peas | -- | -- | 6.42 | 1,820.50 | 0.25 | 68.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.67 | 1,889.25 |
| Peru | Rice | -- | -- | 7.38 | 2,664.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.38 | 2,664.40 |
| Peru | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.55 | 970.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 970.95 |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 50.24 | 32,034.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,103.42 | 51.43 | 33,138.36 |
| Peru | Wheat | 74.90 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.90 | 9,999.91 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 9.70 | 3,918.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.70 | 3,918.78 |
| Peru | Sub-Total | 74.90 | 9,999.91 | 98.34 | 46,958.79 | 0.25 | 68.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,103.42 | 174.69 | 58,130.87 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latin America & Caribbean | | 281.40 | 65,833.51 | 344.41 | 81,214.21 | 19.00 | 5,631.40 | 42.90 | 7,154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.92 | 20.60 | 6,744.50 | 708.19 | 167,035.44 |

PROGRAMMING, FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Algeria | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Egypt | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 |
| Jordan | Wheat | 146.70 | 17,999.89 | -- | -- | 5.99 | 724.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 152.69 | 18,724.68 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | 146.70 | 17,999.89 | -- | -- | 5.99 | 724.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 152.69 | 18,724.68 |
| Near East | | 146.70 | 17,999.89 | -- | -- | 11.49 | 1,808.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 158.19 | 19,808.18 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 252.64 | 0.33 | 252.64 |
| Armenia | Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 1,133.19 | -- | -- | 0.30 | 1,133.19 |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 156.31 | 0.25 | 156.31 |
| Armenia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 152.59 | 0.25 | 152.59 |
| Armenia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 397.12 | 1.00 | 397.12 |
| Armenia | Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 643.56 | 0.15 | 643.56 |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 3,960.04 | 4.50 | 3,960.04 |
| Armenia | Wheat | 90.79 | 13,282.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 574.96 | 93.79 | 13,857.22 |
| Armenia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 197.33 | 0.80 | 197.33 |
| Armenia | Sub-Total | 90.79 | 13,282.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 1,133.19 | 10.28 | 6,932.75 | 101.37 | 21,348.20 |
| Azerbaijan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 462.00 | 0.66 | 462.00 |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 836.99 | 1.00 | 836.99 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 1,233.07 | 1.46 | 1,233.07 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.28 | 961.05 | 3.28 | 961.05 |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 3,493.11 | 7.00 | 3,493.11 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 313.00 | 0.45 | 313.00 |
| Georgia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 179.15 | 0.65 | 179.15 |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | 5.95 | 5,037.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 1,674.45 | 7.90 | 6,711.76 |
| Georgia | Wheat | 76.24 | 8,319.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.24 | 8,319.78 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 324.49 | 1.65 | 324.49 |
| Georgia | Sub-Total | 82.19 | 13,357.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | 2,491.09 | 86.89 | 15,848.18 |
| Kazakstan | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 535.22 | 3.00 | 535.22 |
| Kazakstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 3,497.34 | 4.30 | 3,497.34 |
| Kazakstan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 | 4,032.56 | 7.30 | 4,032.56 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 618.83 | 1.55 | 618.83 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,674.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,674.70 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,283.07 | -- | -- | 2.45 | 2,169.33 | 6.45 | 5,452.40 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 156.66 | 1.00 | 156.66 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 642.13 | 3.50 | 642.13 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.00 | 9,957.77 | -- | -- | 7.50 | 3,360.52 | 41.50 | 13,318.29 |
| Moldova | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 184.00 | 0.22 | 184.00 |
| Moldova | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 371.17 | 0.44 | 371.17 |
| Moldova | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,429.93 | 6.00 | 1,429.93 |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 180.91 | 0.23 | 180.91 |
| Moldova | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 1,016.16 | 0.33 | 1,016.16 |
| Moldova | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.78 | 7,004.11 | 9.78 | 7,004.11 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Russia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 315.00 | 0.45 | 315.00 |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.86 | 3,038.96 | 4.86 | 3,038.96 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 1,394.84 | 1.62 | 1,394.84 |
| Russia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,894.65 | 15.00 | 1,894.65 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 159.25 | 0.91 | 159.25 |
| Russia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 158.79 | 0.05 | 158.79 |
| Russia | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.89 | 4,960.89 | 22.89 | 4,960.89 |
| Tajikistan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 39.98 | 0.10 | 39.98 |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 875.86 | 2.20 | 875.86 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.80 | 431.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.87 | 2,464.81 | 3.71 | 2,896.31 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | 7.20 | 1,477.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.20 | 4,579.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.40 | 6,056.74 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.45 | 2,055.10 | 10.45 | 2,055.10 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,653.05 | 1.15 | 3,653.05 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,910.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.20 | 4,579.24 | -- | -- | 16.85 | 9,091.79 | 63.05 | 15,581.04 |
| Ukraine | Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 316.64 | -- | -- | 0.10 | 316.64 |
| Ukraine | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 965.30 | 2.50 | 965.30 |
| Ukraine | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 482.66 | 0.50 | 482.66 |
| Ukraine | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.33 | 0.50 | 98.33 |
| Ukraine | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 11,490.31 | 3.63 | 11,490.31 |
| Ukraine | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 316.64 | 7.13 | 13,036.90 | 7.23 | 13,353.54 |
| NIS Countries | | 771.20 | 34,639.72 | 8.00 | 1,910.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.20 | 14,897.21 | 0.60 | 1,398.81 | 69.80 | 41,507.29 | 941.41 | 93,353.03 |
| Total Allocated | | 1,019.76 | 164,399.16 | 1,193.36 | 314,260.57 | 737.71 | 163,515.64 | 139.40 | 23,335.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 350.83 | 40,963.37 | 0.86 | 1,905.72 | 197.60 | 43,947.35 | 3,539.35 | 789,653.16 |
| UNSPECIFIED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified ** | Beans | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,123.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,123.00 |
| Unspecified ** | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,884.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,884.00 |
| Unspecified ** | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.00 | 358.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 358.00 |
| Unspecified ** | Peas | -- | -- | 2.50 | 532.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 532.00 |
| Unspecified ** | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,644.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,644.80 |
| Unspecified ** | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,179.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,179.00 |
| Unspecified ** | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 19.30 | 6,720.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.30 | 6,720.80 |
| Program Totals .... | | 1,019.76 | 164,399.16 | 1,193.36 | 314,260.57 | 737.71 | 163,515.64 | 139.40 | 23,335.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 350.83 | 40,963.37 | 0.86 | 1,905.72 | 197.60 | 43,947.35 | 3,558.65 | 796,373.96 |

** Note: Unspecified is commodities purchased with 1998 appropriated funds but not allocated to a specific country.

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Agreements of October 28, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost (OFF, OFG or GSO).
- P.L. 480, Title II: Based on Approved Program Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 27, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (GD) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 28, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (GD)
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 28, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (GD)
- Section 416 (b) Regular (14 - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (DG/DO/PDD)
  World Food Program - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (DG/DO/PDD)
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 19, 1998. The total does not reflect freight costs. (DG/DO/CCC/OSD)
  Section 416 (b) - Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (DG/DO/PDD)
  CCC Purchase: Based on Excel Database as of October 29, 1998. (DG/DO/PDD)

File updated on: 11/01/98
P480CCCPURCHART.Cmd: X:\EXPER\READ\SUM.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Beans | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 39.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 39.50 |
| Beans | Angola | -- | -- | 1.08 | 594.00 | 0.12 | 66.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 660.00 |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 258.64 | 0.35 | 258.64 |
| Beans | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 462.00 | 0.66 | 462.00 |
| Beans | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | 1.67 | 1,133.46 | 0.70 | 491.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 1,624.56 |
| Beans | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 0.95 | 657.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 657.40 |
| Beans | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,006.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 1,006.50 |
| Beans | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 380.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 380.80 |
| Beans | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 1.22 | 757.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 757.62 |
| Beans | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 92.40 | 0.15 | 92.40 |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 315.00 | 0.43 | 315.00 |
| Beans | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 55.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 55.00 |
| Beans | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.80 | 560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 560.00 |
| Beans | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 147.84 | 0.24 | 147.84 |
| Beans | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.40 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 461.99 | 1.15 | 681.99 |
| Beans | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.59 | 852.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.59 | 852.24 |
| Beans | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.58 | 1,455.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.58 | 1,455.54 |
| Beans | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Beans | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 154.00 | 0.22 | 154.00 |
| Beans | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 495.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 495.00 |
| Beans | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 165.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 165.60 |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 315.00 | 0.45 | 315.00 |
| Beans | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.48 | 1,343.98 | 1.80 | 978.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.28 | 2,322.78 |
| Beans | Serbia | -- | -- | 1.59 | 911.07 | 0.03 | 17.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 928.26 |
| Beans | Unspecified | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,122.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,122.00 |
| Beans | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 16.41 | 9,340.35 | 9.30 | 5,122.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.57 | 2,306.87 | 29.28 | 16,769.95 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 3.14 | 563.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.14 | 563.22 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 33.31 | 6,001.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.31 | 6,001.33 |
| Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | 6.03 | 1,043.19 | 19.66 | 3,401.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.69 | 4,444.37 |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 10.07 | 1,733.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.07 | 1,733.46 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 16.16 | 2,793.68 | 16.00 | 2,768.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.16 | 5,561.68 |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 70.71 | 12,235.88 | 35.66 | 6,169.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.37 | 18,372.06 |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | 18.07 | 3,403.31 | 30.00 | 3,370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.07 | 5,773.31 |
| Corn | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 808.03 | 9.00 | 808.03 |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 11.83 | 1,265.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.83 | 1,265.91 |
| Corn | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 263.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 263.01 |
| Corn | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.53 | 70.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 70.49 |
| Corn | Guyana | 0.74 | 67.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 67.08 |
| Corn | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.81 | 5,634.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.81 | 5,634.59 |
| Corn | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.00 | 15,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.00 | 15,840.00 |
| Corn | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.96 | 246.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.96 | 246.32 |
| Corn | Somalia | -- | -- | 1.00 | 133.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 133.00 |
| Corn | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.03 | 1,861.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.03 | 1,861.99 |
| Corn | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.00 | 2,023.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.00 | 2,023.00 |
| Corn | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.31 | 4,018.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.31 | 4,018.17 |
| Corn | Sub-Total ... | 0.74 | 67.08 | 33.37 | 4,117.23 | 249.12 | 29,157.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 808.03 | 292.23 | 34,150.10 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 314.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 314.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.83 | 574.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 574.62 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,256.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,256.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 251.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 251.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 628.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Cote d'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 169.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 169.56 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 2.80 | 891.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | 891.78 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.55 | 486.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 486.70 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.32 | 100.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 100.48 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,240.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,240.30 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 159.94 | 0.48 | 159.94 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 75.36 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.70 | 533.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 533.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | India | -- | -- | 132.25 | 41,526.50 | 13.00 | 4,082.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 145.25 | 45,608.50 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.60 | 188.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 188.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Kenya | -- | -- | 1.03 | 323.42 | 1.00 | 314.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.03 | 637.42 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,420.00 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Corn Soy Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,413.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,413.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 1.66 | 1,149.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 1,149.24 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 2.34 | 734.76 | 0.78 | 244.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.12 | 979.68 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 6.20 | 1,946.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.20 | 1,946.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.27 | 69.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 69.08 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.64 | 203.96 | 3.00 | 942.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.64 | 1,145.96 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.23 | 72.22 | 6.14 | 1,927.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.37 | 2,000.18 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 59.56 | 0.18 | 59.56 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 1,161.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 1,161.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.26 | 709.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.26 | 709.64 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Unspecified | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,884.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,884.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 165.00 | 51,998.40 | 72.11 | 21,834.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 210.91 | 237.77 | 74,043.39 |
| Cornmeal | Benin | -- | -- | 1.22 | 276.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 276.94 |
| Cornmeal | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.02 | 4.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 4.56 |
| Cornmeal | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,173.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,173.59 |
| Cornmeal | Cote d'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 181.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 181.60 |
| Cornmeal | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 61.48 | 0.24 | 61.48 |
| Cornmeal | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 240.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 240.62 |
| Cornmeal | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 522.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 522.10 |
| Cornmeal | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.26 | 740.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.26 | 740.02 |
| Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 2.46 | 558.42 | 2.02 | 685.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.48 | 1,243.96 |
| Cornmeal | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.90 | 431.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.90 | 431.30 |
| Cornmeal | Somalia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 821.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 821.74 |
| Cornmeal | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,316.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,316.60 |
| Cornmeal | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 3.70 | 839.90 | 26.93 | 6,113.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 61.48 | 30.87 | 7,014.49 |
| Lentils | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 318.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 318.63 |
| Lentils | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 135.31 | 0.25 | 135.31 |
| Lentils | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.24 | 82.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 82.92 |
| Lentils | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 264.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 264.92 |
| Lentils | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.79 | 282.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 282.92 |
| Lentils | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.11 | 404.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.11 | 404.24 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 3.11 | 1,113.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 1,113.38 |
| Lentils | Rwanda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 429.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 429.60 |
| Lentils | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 4.01 | 1,435.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.01 | 1,435.58 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 4.44 | 1,589.52 | 1.06 | 379.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,969.00 |
| Lentils | Unreported | -- | -- | 1.00 | 358.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 358.00 |
| Lentils | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 14.73 | 5,269.76 | 3.89 | 1,392.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 135.31 | 18.86 | 6,797.69 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,133.18 | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,133.18 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.93 | -- | -- | 0.24 | 543.93 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 226.64 | -- | -- | 0.10 | 226.64 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 1,903.75 | -- | -- | 0.84 | 1,903.75 |
| Peas | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 547.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 547.25 |
| Peas | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 112.89 | 0.25 | 112.89 |
| Peas | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 137.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 137.50 |
| Peas | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.51 | 415.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 415.25 |
| Peas | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 225.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 225.50 |
| Peas | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.58 | 983.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.58 | 983.80 |
| Peas | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 27.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 27.50 |
| Peas | Haiti | -- | -- | 4.93 | 1,191.25 | 0.24 | 66.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,257.25 |
| Peas | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 255.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 255.75 |
| Peas | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,240.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,240.30 |
| Peas | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 176.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 176.00 |
| Peas | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 123.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 123.75 |
| Peas | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.38 | 654.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.38 | 654.50 |
| Peas | Peru | -- | -- | 6.62 | 1,820.50 | 0.25 | 68.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.87 | 1,889.25 |
| Peas | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.04 | 11.00 | 7.00 | 1,924.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.04 | 1,935.06 |
| Peas | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 647.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 647.33 |
| Peas | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 962.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 962.50 |
| Peas | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 825.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 825.00 |
| Peas | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,595.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.80 | 1,595.00 |
| Peas | Unspecified | -- | -- | 2.00 | 552.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 552.00 |
| Peas | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 14.23 | 3,940.00 | 34.05 | 10,478.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 112.89 | 48.53 | 14,531.44 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rice | Angola | 4.75 | 1,699.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.75 | 1,699.17 |
| Rice | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 398.13 | 1.00 | 398.13 |
| Rice | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 636.99 | 1.60 | 636.99 |
| Rice | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 508.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 508.74 |
| Rice | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 0.48 | 175.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 175.68 |
| Rice | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 4.33 | 1,584.78 | 0.90 | 329.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.23 | 1,914.18 |
| Rice | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 347.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 347.70 |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 292.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.86 | 292.80 |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 830.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 830.82 |
| Rice | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 286.25 | 0.72 | 286.25 |
| Rice | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.36 | 139.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 139.08 |
| Rice | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 179.15 | 0.45 | 179.15 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.86 | 314.76 | 1.50 | 540.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 854.76 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 4.08 | 1,493.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.08 | 1,493.28 |
| Rice | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.95 | 347.70 | 0.42 | 153.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 501.42 |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.90 | 695.40 | 0.65 | 237.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 933.30 |
| Rice | Indonesia | 26.01 | 9,999.71 | 41.48 | 15,311.68 | 30.00 | 10,980.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 98.49 | 36,983.39 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 13.18 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.18 | 5,000.00 |
| Rice | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 8,958.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 8,958.00 |
| Rice | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 615.89 | 1.55 | 615.89 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.24 | 819.84 | 1.90 | 695.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.14 | 1,515.24 |
| Rice | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 887.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 887.42 |
| Rice | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 175.17 | 0.44 | 175.17 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 1,903.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.20 | 1,903.20 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 7.28 | 2,664.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.28 | 2,664.48 |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 318.50 | 0.80 | 318.50 |
| Rice | Serbia | -- | -- | 0.71 | 259.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 259.86 |
| Rice | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 875.86 | 2.20 | 875.86 |
| Rice | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 995.20 | 2.50 | 995.20 |
| Rice | Sub-Total ... | 47.94 | 16,698.88 | 66.69 | 24,468.54 | 73.35 | 26,654.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.26 | 4,481.24 | 395.33 | 72,142.76 |
| Rice Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 640.56 | 0.35 | 640.56 |
| Rice Soy Blend | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 640.56 | 0.35 | 640.56 |
| Sorghum | Eritrea | 17.70 | 2,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.70 | 2,000.00 |
| Sorghum | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,850.00 |
| Sorghum | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 131.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 131.00 |
| Sorghum | Niger | -- | -- | 2.00 | 262.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 262.00 |
| Sorghum | Somalia | -- | -- | 7.50 | 982.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 982.50 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 26.54 | 3,479.36 | 22.50 | 2,805.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.04 | 6,284.86 |
| Sorghum | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 655.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 655.00 |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total ... | 17.70 | 2,000.00 | 86.04 | 10,573.86 | 28.50 | 3,591.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 132.24 | 16,165.36 |
| Soybean Meal | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 178.74 | 1.00 | 178.74 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 6.00 | 1,072.44 |
| Soybean Meal | Guatemala | -- | -- | 17.92 | 3,136.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.92 | 3,136.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Guyana | 4.66 | 599.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.66 | 599.95 |
| Soybean Meal | Kazakstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 536.22 | 3.00 | 536.22 |
| Soybean Meal | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,429.92 | 8.00 | 1,429.92 |
| Soybean Meal | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 1.28 | 241.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 893.70 | 6.28 | 1,135.22 |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | 62.97 | 9,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.97 | 9,999.99 |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total ... | 67.63 | 10,599.93 | 19.20 | 3,377.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.00 | 4,111.02 | 109.83 | 18,188.47 |
| Soybeans | Indonesia | 53.66 | 11,999.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.66 | 11,999.90 |
| Soybeans | Kenya | -- | -- | 1.50 | 376.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 376.50 |
| Soybeans | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,674.70 | 30.00 | 6,674.70 |
| Soybeans | Sub-Total ... | 53.66 | 11,999.90 | 1.50 | 376.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 6,674.70 | 84.66 | 19,051.10 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 4.09 | 772.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.09 | 772.01 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 10.34 | 1,954.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.34 | 1,954.26 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.29 | 243.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 243.81 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.78 | 336.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.78 | 336.42 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 22.64 | 4,278.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.64 | 4,278.96 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Madagascar | -- | -- | 0.12 | 22.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 22.68 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 3.55 | 670.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 670.95 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 43.81 | 8,278.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.81 | 8,278.99 |

# PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
## COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
### Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS 000 MT | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. F. Commod | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.17 | 64.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 64.54 |
| S. F. Commod | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,637.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,637.50 |
| S. F. Commod | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.83 | 2,051.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.83 | 2,051.46 |
| S. F. Commod | Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 246.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.94 | 246.28 |
| S. F. Commod | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,550.00 |
| S. F. Commod | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.29 | 861.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.29 | 861.95 |
| S. F. Commod | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.19 | 311.78 | 9.98 | 2,614.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.17 | 2,926.54 |
| S. F. Commod | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 1.36 | 356.32 | 53.29 | 13,961.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.65 | 14,318.30 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 3.99 | 1,053.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.99 | 1,053.36 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.96 | 253.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 253.44 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 462.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 462.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sudan | -- | -- | 1.36 | 359.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 359.04 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | 6.31 | 1,665.84 | 1.75 | 462.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.06 | 2,127.84 |
| Tallow | El Salvador | 3.73 | 2,351.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.73 | 2,351.79 |
| Tallow | Guatemala | 4.75 | 2,878.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.75 | 2,878.76 |
| Tallow | Nicaragua | 1.73 | 749.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 749.96 |
| Tallow | Sub-Total : | 14.53 | 5,980.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.53 | 5,980.51 |
| Vegetable Oil | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 54.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.30 | 3,969.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.36 | 4,023.18 |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | 3.03 | 2,633.40 | 0.96 | 866.48 | 1.53 | 1,299.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.53 | 4,919.57 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 3,949.04 | 4.50 | 3,949.04 |
| Vegetable Oil | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.46 | 1,253.49 | 1.46 | 1,253.49 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 433.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 433.44 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | 0.40 | 361.20 | 0.20 | 180.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 541.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bosnia Herzegovina | -- | -- | 0.81 | 749.49 | 0.60 | 541.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.90 | 3,457.23 | 6.31 | 4,748.51 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 0.66 | 595.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 595.98 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.20 | 1,082.80 | 0.62 | 559.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.82 | 1,641.96 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 171.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 171.37 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | 3.50 | 2,361.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,361.48 |
| Vegetable Oil | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 97.03 | 0.11 | 97.03 |
| Vegetable Oil | Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.43 | 388.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 388.30 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 7.99 | 7,180.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.99 | 7,180.98 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.13 | 913.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 913.83 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.89 | 801.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 801.67 |
| Vegetable Oil | Georgia | 5.98 | 5,037.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 1,674.45 | 7.97 | 6,712.16 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.28 | 1,101.72 | 0.72 | 658.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,760.91 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea | -- | -- | 1.13 | 1,266.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 1,266.85 |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.22 | 1,067.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 2,060.86 | 3.62 | 3,128.52 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.56 | 505.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.56 | 505.68 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | -- | -- | 19.71 | 18,227.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.71 | 18,227.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kazakstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.90 | 3,697.34 | 4.90 | 3,697.34 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kenya | -- | -- | 7.55 | 4,767.03 | 2.07 | 1,669.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.62 | 6,437.06 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,283.07 | -- | -- | 2.40 | 2,107.12 | 6.40 | 5,390.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.31 | 4,822.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.31 | 4,822.93 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | -- | -- | 4.31 | 2,894.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.31 | 2,894.73 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 628.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 628.07 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.24 | 216.72 | 0.10 | 90.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 307.02 |
| Vegetable Oil | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 188.91 | 0.22 | 188.91 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | -- | -- | 5.50 | 3,443.00 | 0.99 | 523.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.49 | 3,966.74 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | 3.59 | 2,699.71 | 0.41 | 370.23 | 0.14 | 136.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.14 | 3,206.36 |
| Vegetable Oil | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 108.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 108.36 |
| Vegetable Oil | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.95 | 2,754.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.95 | 2,754.15 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | -- | -- | 30.24 | 12,834.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 1,103.42 | 31.53 | 13,938.36 |
| Vegetable Oil | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 1,394.54 | 1.62 | 1,394.54 |
| Vegetable Oil | Rwanda | -- | -- | 2.37 | 2,057.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.37 | 2,057.37 |
| Vegetable Oil | Serbia | -- | -- | 1.62 | 1,470.14 | 0.01 | 27.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.63 | 1,497.23 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 2.16 | 1,975.96 | 2.79 | 2,319.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.95 | 4,295.33 |
| Vegetable Oil | South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.80 | 11,112.07 | 11.80 | 11,112.07 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | -- | -- | 1.95 | 1,696.87 | 0.38 | 352.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 2,049.53 |
| Vegetable Oil | Tajikistan | -- | -- | 0.50 | 451.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.87 | 2,464.81 | 3.37 | 2,916.31 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,612.00 | 1.08 | 963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.08 | 4,575.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 465.00 | 0.50 | 465.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Unspecified | -- | -- | 1.60 | 1,444.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 1,444.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total : | 16.15 | 13,732.33 | 123.95 | 94,279.03 | 30.69 | 18,710.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.10 | 7,252.07 | -- | -- | 41.47 | 32,078.92 | 222.36 | 166,052.94 |

# PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
## COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
### Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Wheat | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,229.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,229.25 |
| Wheat | Angola | 34.90 | 3,883.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.90 | 3,883.94 |
| Wheat | Armenia | 90.79 | 13,212.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 338.96 | 93.79 | 13,551.22 |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 140.00 | 18,592.00 | 40.00 | 4,840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,963.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 230.00 | 29,395.50 |
| Wheat | Benin | -- | -- | 1.60 | 193.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 193.60 |
| Wheat | Bolivia | 32.98 | 6,578.96 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 614.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.06 | 7,193.64 |
| Wheat | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | 12.48 | 1,619.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.10 | 6,181.47 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 252.64 | 65.83 | 8,073.43 |
| Wheat | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,182.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,182.00 |
| Wheat | Eritrea | 65.45 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.80 | 3,299.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.25 | 11,299.20 |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 73.70 | 9,282.47 | 33.30 | 3,725.50 | 48.00 | 6,480.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 155.00 | 19,397.97 |
| Wheat | Georgia | 74.24 | 8,319.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.24 | 8,319.78 |
| Wheat | Guinea | -- | -- | 40.66 | 6,813.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.66 | 6,813.00 |
| Wheat | Guatemala | 11.48 | 1,499.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.48 | 1,499.93 |
| Wheat | Guyana | 47.78 | 6,855.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.78 | 6,855.14 |
| Wheat | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.00 | 7,134.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.00 | 7,134.00 |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 6.75 | 982.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.75 | 982.37 |
| Wheat | Jordan | 146.76 | 17,999.89 | -- | -- | 5.99 | 724.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 152.75 | 18,724.68 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,592.60 | 20.00 | 2,592.60 |
| Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 443.13 | 3.50 | 443.13 |
| Wheat | Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | 85.91 | 11,841.14 | -- | -- | 23.00 | 4,502.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | 3,123.64 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | 23.01 | 4,299.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,498.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.01 | 7,798.02 |
| Wheat | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,053.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,053.00 |
| Wheat | Peru | 74.90 | 9,999.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.90 | 9,999.91 |
| Wheat | Rwanda | -- | -- | 21.00 | 2,901.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.00 | 2,901.00 |
| Wheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,894.80 | 15.00 | 1,894.80 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | 75.98 | 9,999.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.98 | 9,999.85 |
| Wheat | Switzerland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,552.20 | 10.00 | 1,552.20 |
| Wheat | Tajikistan | -- | -- | 7.30 | 1,447.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.90 | 4,958.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.80 | 6,405.54 |
| Wheat | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,457.60 | 10.00 | 1,457.60 |
| Wheat | Uganda | -- | -- | 8.84 | 1,356.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.84 | 1,356.96 |
| Wheat | Zimbabwe | 72.33 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.33 | 10,000.00 |
| Wheat | Sub-Total ... | 803.64 | 104,500.83 | 417.30 | 56,304.16 | 99.37 | 11,959.97 | 139.80 | 21,415.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 210.53 | 26,955.60 | -- | -- | 63.50 | 8,500.01 | 1,733.13 | 229,636.77 |
| Wheat Flour | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 165.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 165.48 |
| Wheat Flour | Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,949.90 | 15.00 | 2,949.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 157.33 | 0.80 | 157.33 |
| Wheat Flour | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 448.05 | 2.28 | 448.05 |
| Wheat Flour | Bolivia | -- | -- | 26.71 | 5,261.87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.71 | 5,261.87 |
| Wheat Flour | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | 9.05 | 1,345.85 | 7.25 | 1,428.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 236.58 | 17.50 | 3,010.68 |
| Wheat Flour | Bulgaria | -- | -- | 8.55 | 1,644.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.55 | 1,644.35 |
| Wheat Flour | Chad | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 183.21 |
| Wheat Flour | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 788.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.63 | 324.49 | 1.63 | 324.49 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,910.00 | 0.60 | 118.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 796.64 | 34.60 | 6,824.84 |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 196.66 | 1.00 | 196.66 |
| Wheat Flour | Mali | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 295.50 |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 9.74 | 1,918.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.74 | 1,918.78 |
| Wheat Flour | Somalia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 179.35 | 0.91 | 179.35 |
| Wheat Flour | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.40 | 78.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 78.80 |
| Wheat Flour | Serbia | -- | -- | 35.28 | 3,010.16 | 0.35 | 68.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.63 | 3,079.11 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.45 | 2,065.10 | 10.45 | 2,065.10 |
| Wheat Flour | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.33 | 0.50 | 98.33 |
| Wheat Flour | Unspecified | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,379.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,379.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 166.51 | 31,419.81 | 15.17 | 3,067.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.80 | 7,629.43 | 163.00 | 31,994.83 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.17 | 459.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.17 | 459.96 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.60 | 620.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 620.80 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.57 | 221.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 221.16 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.78 | 690.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.78 | 690.64 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.70 | 294.82 | 8.66 | 3,360.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.42 | 3,654.90 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.71 | 275.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 275.48 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 6.53 | 2,566.93 | 9.66 | 3,748.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.25 | 6,315.00 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998**
**COMMODITY BY COUNTRY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Whole Dry Milk | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,187.75 | 0.50 | 1,187.75 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 1,014.16 | 0.33 | 1,014.16 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 158.78 | 0.05 | 158.78 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 3,635.95 | 1.15 | 3,635.95 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 | 11,495.31 | 3.62 | 11,495.31 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Sub-Total : | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.64 | 17,891.94 | 5.64 | 17,891.94 |
| Total Allocated | | 1,015.76 | 164,399.26 | 1,192.36 | 311,040.37 | 727.71 | 163,515.84 | 139.83 | 31,315.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.83 | 40,862.37 | 0.84 | 1,902.73 | 397.68 | 83,947.20 | 3,534.99 | 797,003.98 |
| Program Totals .... | | 1,015.76 | 164,399.26 | 1,192.36 | 311,040.37 | 727.71 | 163,515.84 | 139.80 | 31,315.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.83 | 40,862.37 | 0.84 | 1,902.73 | 397.68 | 83,947.20 | 3,534.92 | 797,003.98 |

Programs:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 19, 1998. The total does not reflect excess freight costs (OTF, OPC or OFD).
- P.L. 480, Title II, Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost (AID). Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The Wfd does not reflect freight costs (AID).
- P.L. 480, Title III (Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight costs (AID).
- Section 416 (b) Regular #13 - Based on Final Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ISC/FDD)
  World Food Program - Based on Final Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ISC/WFD)
- Food for Progress. Title I - Based on P.L. 480 Title I Program Summary as of October 19, 1998. The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/ISC/CCFD)
  Section 416 (b) - Based on Final Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ISC/FDD)
  CCC Purchases - Based on Final Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/ISC/FDD)

File updated on 11/03/98
PAR RC CCFD2 E DART Chart R:\REPORTS\AID\MAID.WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
*Commodity Value*

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | TOTALS |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 8,236.51 | 3,864.19 | 6,215.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,949.90 | 21,266.12 |
| Benin | -- | 1,285.70 | 826.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,112.54 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 5,629.14 | 2,752.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,381.40 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 6,110.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,110.63 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 3,128.43 | 770.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,898.90 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 628.00 |
| Chad | -- | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 295.50 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | 643.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 643.96 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 183.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.21 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 475.68 | 475.68 |
| Eritrea | 10,000.00 | 388.29 | -- | 3,199.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,587.49 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 24,280.53 | 3,725.50 | 6,480.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34,485.83 |
| Gambia | -- | 1,400.53 | 246.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,646.81 |
| Ghana | -- | 9,550.24 | 631.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,181.74 |
| Guinea | -- | 1,256.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,256.85 |
| Kenya | -- | 5,467.77 | 7,663.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,592.60 | 15,724.26 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 522.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 522.10 |
| Liberia | -- | 1,043.19 | 11,977.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,020.60 |
| Madagascar | -- | 4,886.49 | 695.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,581.89 |
| Mali | -- | 295.50 | 1,539.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,834.59 |
| Mauritania | -- | 745.64 | 1,081.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,827.11 |
| Mozambique | -- | 15,304.14 | 1,673.24 | 4,502.00 | -- | -- | 3,498.50 | -- | -- | 24,977.88 |
| Niger | -- | 262.00 | 1,432.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,694.34 |
| Rwanda | -- | 7,576.15 | 6,642.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14,218.91 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 6,408.18 | 7,308.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,716.18 |
| Somalia | -- | 1,115.50 | 821.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,937.24 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,112.07 | 11,112.07 |
| Sudan | -- | 7,197.01 | 8,294.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,491.10 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,552.20 | 1,552.20 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 4,009.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,457.60 | 5,467.40 |
| Uganda | -- | 4,978.96 | 8,542.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,521.37 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 635.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 635.00 |
| Zimbabwe | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,000.00 |
| Totals ... | 28,236.50 | 106,359.73 | 85,572.91 | 14,181.20 | -- | -- | 3,498.50 | -- | 20,140.05 | 257,988.89 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | -- | 18,592.00 | 5,273.44 | -- | -- | -- | 5,963.50 | -- | 986.76 | 30,815.70 |
| Indonesia | 21,999.61 | 16,396.96 | 14,340.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52,736.65 |
| India | -- | 65,844.92 | 4,082.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69,926.92 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 38,808.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38,808.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,123.64 | -- | -- | 3,123.64 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 388.00 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 4,809.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,809.15 |
| Philippines | 9,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,999.99 |
| Sri Lanka | 9,999.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,999.95 |
| Totals ... | 41,999.55 | 100,833.88 | 67,700.67 | -- | -- | -- | 9,087.14 | -- | 986.76 | 220,607.99 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | 258.16 | -- | -- | -- | 7,198.25 | -- | -- | 7,456.41 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | 5,098.10 | 2,371.15 | -- | -- | -- | 6,181.47 | -- | 7,564.20 | 21,214.92 |
| Bulgaria | -- | 3,113.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,113.43 |
| Serbia | -- | 5,651.23 | 113.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,764.46 |
| Totals ... | -- | 13,862.74 | 2,742.54 | -- | -- | -- | 13,379.72 | -- | 7,564.20 | 37,549.20 |

**PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value**

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | TOTALS |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 6,579.96 | 7,780.55 | 614.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14,975.19 |
| El Salvador | 4,713.26 | -- | 1,092.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,072.44 | 6,878.53 |
| Guatemala | 4,378.68 | 7,938.29 | 659.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,976.16 |
| Guyana | 7,602.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 543.92 | 369.26 | 8,515.35 |
| Haiti | -- | 15,976.11 | 578.54 | 7,154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,309.49 | 27,018.14 |
| Honduras | -- | 3,569.49 | 237.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,807.39 |
| Jamaica | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,000.00 |
| Nicaragua | 11,249.59 | 1,346.49 | 2,439.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 893.70 | 15,929.32 |
| Peru | 9,999.91 | 44,703.29 | 68.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,103.42 | 55,875.37 |
| Totals ... | 49,523.58 | 81,314.21 | 5,691.43 | 7,154.00 | -- | -- | -- | 543.92 | 6,748.30 | 150,975.45 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | -- | -- | 295.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 295.50 |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 788.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 788.00 |
| Jordan | 17,999.89 | -- | 724.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18,724.68 |
| Totals ... | 17,999.89 | -- | 1,808.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19,808.18 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 13,282.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,133.18 | 6,030.54 | 20,445.97 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,997.72 | 2,997.72 |
| Georgia | 13,357.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,493.09 | 15,850.58 |
| Kazakstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,233.58 | 4,233.58 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,957.77 | -- | 3,362.20 | 13,319.97 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,964.17 | 2,964.17 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,260.96 | 4,260.96 |
| Tajikistan | -- | 1,929.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,939.24 | -- | 9,091.70 | 15,959.94 |
| Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 226.64 | 13,073.94 | 13,300.58 |
| Totals ... | 26,639.74 | 1,929.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14,897.01 | 1,359.81 | 48,507.89 | 93,333.45 |
| Total Allocated | 164,399.26 | 304,299.57 | 163,515.84 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | 40,862.37 | 1,903.73 | 83,947.20 | 780,263.18 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified ** | -- | 6,740.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,740.80 |
| Program Totals .... | 164,399.26 | 311,040.37 | 163,515.84 | 21,335.20 | -- | -- | 40,862.37 | 1,903.73 | 83,947.20 | 787,003.98 |

** Note Unspecified is commodities purchased with 1998 appropriated funds but not allocated to a specific country

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 19, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost (OFF, OFG or OFD)
-- P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID)
-- P.L. 480, Title III. Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID)
-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998 (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998 (FAS/EC/PDD)
-- Food for Progress. Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 19, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost. (FAS/EC/CCCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998 (FAS/EC/PDD)
File updated on 11/03/98
FAS EC CCCPSD S Hall T Clark X:\REPORTS\AID98\AID WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 42.73 | 20.11 | 35.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 113.39 |
| Benin | -- | 4.39 | 2.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.48 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 17.70 | 8.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.29 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 22.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 23.05 | 1.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.99 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 2.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 |
| Chad | -- | 1.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | 2.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.14 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 0.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| Eritrea | 83.15 | 0.43 | -- | 24.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.38 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 138.83 | 33.30 | 48.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 220.13 |
| Gambia | -- | 2.68 | 0.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.62 |
| Ghana | -- | 48.58 | 1.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.28 |
| Guinea | -- | 1.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 |
| Kenya | -- | 10.08 | 38.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 68.47 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 2.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 |
| Liberia | -- | 6.03 | 35.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.00 |
| Madagascar | -- | 10.33 | 1.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.23 |
| Mali | -- | 1.50 | 4.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.09 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1.91 | 2.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.83 |
| Mozambique | -- | 91.41 | 3.86 | 25.00 | -- | -- | 25.00 | -- | -- | 145.27 |
| Niger | -- | 2.00 | 5.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.16 |
| Rwanda | -- | 31.90 | 23.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.90 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 22.97 | 26.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.01 |
| Somalia | -- | 8.50 | 3.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.12 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.80 | 11.80 |
| Sudan | -- | 34.44 | 47.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.05 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 23.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 33.70 |
| Uganda | -- | 12.84 | 50.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.01 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 5.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 |
| Zimbabwe | 72.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.33 |
| Totals ... | 198.21 | 492.53 | 385.61 | 97.80 | -- | -- | 25.00 | -- | 67.78 | 1,166.73 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | -- | 143.00 | 40.48 | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | -- | 10.00 | 243.48 |
| Indonesia | 79.46 | 44.84 | 38.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 162.94 |
| India | -- | 187.17 | 13.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.17 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.43 | -- | -- | 21.43 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | 1.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 18.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.05 |
| Philippines | 62.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.97 |
| Sri Lanka | 75.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.96 |
| Totals ... | 218.39 | 375.01 | 311.19 | -- | -- | -- | 71.43 | -- | 10.00 | 986.02 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | 0.97 | -- | -- | -- | 31.30 | -- | -- | 32.27 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | 22.97 | 8.55 | -- | -- | -- | 51.10 | -- | 9.70 | 92.32 |
| Bulgaria | -- | 10.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.64 |
| Serbia | -- | 19.20 | 0.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.61 |
| Totals ... | -- | 52.81 | 9.93 | -- | -- | -- | 82.40 | -- | 9.70 | 154.84 |

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1998
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | 52.98 | 36.17 | 5.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 94.23 |
| El Salvador | 9.25 | -- | 4.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 19.49 |
| Guatemala | 18.23 | 30.34 | 0.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.30 |
| Guyana | 52.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 0.96 | 53.77 |
| Haiti | -- | 64.51 | 2.32 | 42.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.15 | 115.98 |
| Honduras | -- | 12.50 | 0.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.15 |
| Jamaica | 13.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.18 |
| Nicaragua | 60.34 | 4.13 | 6.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 75.89 |
| Peru | 74.90 | 96.76 | 0.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 173.20 |
| Totals ... | 281.45 | 244.41 | 19.69 | 42.00 | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 20.40 | 608.19 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | -- | -- | 1.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 4.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 |
| Jordan | 146.70 | -- | 5.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 152.69 |
| Totals ... | 146.70 | -- | 11.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 158.19 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 90.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 10.50 | 101.79 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Georgia | 80.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 84.73 |
| Kazakstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 | 7.30 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.00 | -- | 8.50 | 42.50 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 9.20 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.83 | 18.83 |
| Tajikistan | -- | 8.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.00 | -- | 16.85 | 62.85 |
| Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 7.12 | 7.22 |
| Totals ... | 171.01 | 8.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.00 | 0.60 | 89.80 | 341.41 |
| Total Allocated | 1,015.76 | 1,172.76 | 737.71 | 139.80 | -- | -- | 250.83 | 0.84 | 197.68 | 3,515.38 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified** | -- | 19.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.60 |
| Program Totals .... | 1,015.76 | 1,192.36 | 737.71 | 139.80 | -- | -- | 250.83 | 0.84 | 197.68 | 3,534.98 |

** Note Unspecified is commodities purchased with 1998 appropriated funds but not allocated to a specific country

Sources:

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 19, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight cost (OFF, OFG or OFD)

-- P.L. 480, Title II Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998 The total does not reflect freight cost. (AID) Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998. The total does not reflect freight cost (AID)

-- P.L. 480, Title III Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 29, 1998 The total does not reflect freight cost (AID)

– Section 416 (b). Regular 416 - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998 (FAS/EC/PDD)
World Food Program - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/EC/PDD)

– Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 19, 1998 The total does not reflect freight costs. (FAS/EC/CCPSD)
Section 416 (b) - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998 (FAS/EC/PDD)
CCC Purchases - Based on Estel Database as of October 29, 1998. (FAS/EC/PDD)

File updated on 11/03/98

FAS:EC:CCCPSD:S Hall T Clark X:\REPORTS\AID\98AID WK4

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | -- | 16.66 | 2,905.60 | 23.61 | 6,630.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.27 | 9,535.75 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 4.78 | 1,448.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.78 | 1,448.51 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 24.03 | 7,306.42 | 4.65 | 1,048.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.68 | 8,354.52 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 0.52 | 446.16 | 3.96 | 665.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.48 | 1,111.50 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.89 | 1,437.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.89 | 1,437.23 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 9.49 | 1,053.39 | 0.80 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.29 | 1,270.99 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 272.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 272.52 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 1.60 | 222.00 | 2.80 | 836.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 1,058.42 |
| Congo | -- | -- | 8.15 | 2,440.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,270.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.15 | 3,710.91 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 21.15 | 4,999.92 | -- | -- | 0.49 | 151.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 5,971.80 | 36.65 | 11,122.92 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 294.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 794.70 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 685.58 | 1.04 | 685.58 |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.53 | 434.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 434.74 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 104.60 | 23,167.14 | 10.08 | 3,142.04 | 24.90 | 2,899.80 | -- | -- | 105.00 | 13,454.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 244.58 | 43,424.23 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 8.20 | 1,673.11 | 0.30 | 81.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,754.71 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 45.36 | 10,538.81 | 0.58 | 202.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.74 | 10,740.85 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 0.58 | 136.00 | 4.21 | 1,027.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.41 | 4,444.30 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.30 | 1,901.28 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 14.89 | 5,116.89 | 8.49 | 2,960.32 | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,592.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.38 | 10,669.81 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 511.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 511.56 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 10.29 | 2,511.66 | 7.03 | 2,380.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 | 4,285.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.03 | 8,975.98 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 12.25 | 2,926.91 | 1.82 | 385.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.07 | 3,312.47 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | 2.75 | 615.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.75 | 837.60 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.93 | 738.69 | 0.43 | 224.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 963.55 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 63.33 | 13,550.74 | 6.81 | 544.30 | 26.70 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.84 | 17,495.04 |
| Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 | 558.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 | 558.94 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 11.58 | 4,151.40 | 12.54 | 2,084.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.20 | 3,901.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.32 | 10,136.45 |
| Sahel Region | -- | -- | 14.32 | 3,664.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.32 | 3,664.06 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 970.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 389.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 | 1,359.75 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 10.11 | 5,013.04 | 3.30 | 1,482.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.41 | 6,495.64 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 16.00 | 1,997.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 1,997.00 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,919.00 | 3.00 | 2,919.00 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 57.95 | 14,293.56 | 5.28 | 2,257.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 112.18 | 17,346.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 175.41 | 33,897.73 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,352.20 | 10.00 | 1,352.20 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,322.00 | 43.51 | 9,711.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.51 | 12,033.18 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,184.96 | 8.00 | 1,184.96 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 32.21 | 9,948.30 | 2.00 | 511.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.41 | 10,712.57 |
| West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 329.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 329.56 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 4,393.45 | 5.00 | 4,393.45 |
| Total Africa ... | 21.15 | 4,999.92 | 488.09 | 120,960.48 | 155.63 | 41,895.55 | 51.60 | 6,299.80 | 25.00 | 3,863.45 | 286.54 | 44,617.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.04 | 18,897.99 | 1,070.05 | 241,249.53 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 6.59 | 2,039.14 | 2.52 | 683.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,563.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 109.11 | 15,285.78 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.55 | 1,218.96 | -- | -- | 600.00 | 76,311.00 | 100.00 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 716.55 | 90,492.96 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 25,926.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 25,926.00 |
| India | -- | -- | 251.54 | 53,330.72 | 25.66 | 7,424.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 277.20 | 60,755.60 |
| Indonesia | 200.25 | 45,633.48 | 35.62 | 15,300.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 186.50 | 28,064.58 | 170.00 | 22,037.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,577.00 | 631.37 | 116,612.40 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.00 | 31,690.00 | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,384.60 | 653.30 | 105,920.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 796.30 | 143,995.17 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,950.00 |
| Pakistan | 104.82 | 12,998.97 | -- | -- | 4.61 | 1,353.38 | -- | -- | 300.00 | 26,000.00 | 4.00 | 786.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 413.42 | 39,741.99 |
| Philippines | 138.16 | 30,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,481.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 188.16 | 36,481.50 |
| Sri Lanka | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,292.76 | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,316.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.42 | 7,608.76 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.63 | 1,229.33 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 19,566.00 | 10.00 | 1,631.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 112.63 | 22,426.78 |
| Total Asia & Middle East ... | 443.23 | 88,632.45 | 319.85 | 101,007.10 | 140.39 | 53,494.69 | -- | -- | 1,396.50 | 196,314.43 | 1,237.30 | 181,287.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,577.00 | 3,577.26 | 625,314.43 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,179.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,179.96 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.50 | 2,138.90 | -- | -- | 4.75 | 3,863.01 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,395.00 | 42.75 | 9,396.91 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.88 | 11,458.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.88 | 11,458.91 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 1,725.00 |
| Serbia | -- | -- | 58.77 | 23,948.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.77 | 23,948.72 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 22,447.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 22,447.75 |
| Total Europe ... | -- | -- | 58.77 | 23,948.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 132.38 | 16,502.77 | 65.00 | 22,447.75 | 4.75 | 3,863.01 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,395.00 | 264.40 | 69,157.25 |

TABLE 3 - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | -- | 41.60 | 9,965.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.60 | 9,965.50 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,141.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 795.73 | 13.70 | 1,937.67 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 66.30 | 6,703.08 | 1.00 | 474.20 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 15,522.00 | 0.21 | 464.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 167.51 | 23,163.88 |
| Ecuador | 22.92 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | 1.38 | 473.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 1,144.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.79 | 6,617.71 |
| El Salvador | 8.85 | 3,804.91 | 2.14 | 651.80 | 4.20 | 1,522.50 | -- | -- | 40.25 | 6,373.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,429.92 | 63.44 | 13,862.31 |
| Guatemala | 77.34 | 10,340.43 | 76.29 | 15,376.37 | 7.82 | 1,677.91 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,044.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 201.45 | 32,440.01 |
| Guyana | 8.86 | 1,315.73 | -- | -- | 2.63 | 311.60 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 5,051.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.49 | 6,679.13 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 35.63 | 10,951.74 | 4.30 | 1,001.28 | 64.80 | 7,399.00 | 2.10 | 412.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.90 | 2,402.36 | 110.73 | 22,167.37 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 74.70 | 24,677.74 | 18.87 | 4,933.30 | -- | -- | 65.00 | 8,833.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.10 | 8,404.00 | 2.00 | 500.00 | 219.67 | 47,348.54 |
| Jamaica | 33.91 | 5,004.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.91 | 5,004.84 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 31.26 | 10,943.72 | 10.82 | 3,161.68 | -- | -- | 75.00 | 9,500.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 2,466.60 | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 128.10 | 27,070.33 |
| Peru | -- | -- | 80.15 | 44,473.76 | 0.63 | 71.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,944.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.78 | 46,489.35 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean ... | 166.21 | 29,463.71 | 365.06 | 123,168.71 | 51.34 | 13,937.81 | 64.80 | 7,399.00 | 568.35 | 61,907.52 | 15.71 | 3,553.56 | 64.90 | 10,990.91 | -- | -- | 28.60 | 6,200.45 | 1,313.70 | 264,560.36 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,632.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,632.00 |
| Total Near East ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,632.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.00 | 12,964.00 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.10 | 1,265.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 96.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 7,285.07 | 9.30 | 8,649.20 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,746.00 | -- | -- | 12.58 | 1,770.17 | 3.00 | 589.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.82 | 2,154.05 | 24.40 | 4,360.19 |
| Georgia | 32.70 | 4,371.65 | -- | -- | 0.82 | 438.40 | -- | -- | 46.58 | 5,975.70 | 1.50 | 294.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.51 | 4,574.17 | 88.96 | 15,554.91 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 9,074.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.75 | 4,673.34 | 80.75 | 13,957.53 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,598.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 931.04 | 21.35 | 4,529.59 |
| Russia | 1,218.87 | 186,633.26 | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,776.00 | -- | -- | 1,733.28 | 244,901.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 8,136.46 | 3,144.43 | 766,663.13 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.29 | 3,366.85 | 0.50 | 1,135.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.70 | 7,119.23 | 48.49 | 11,894.24 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.86 | 759.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.03 | 2,526.80 | 7.90 | 3,286.69 |
| Uzbekistan | 33.35 | 6,374.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.35 | 6,374.80 |
| Total NIS Countries ... | 1,284.92 | 197,379.71 | -- | -- | 17.30 | 5,226.00 | -- | -- | 1,914.80 | 271,445.90 | 5.50 | 2,116.43 | 181.78 | 230,581.28 | -- | -- | 51.97 | 37,353.31 | 3,457.93 | 834,623.17 |
| Total Planned ... | 1,914.95 | 413,376.15 | 1,227.80 | 357,165.01 | 365.66 | 113,951.25 | 176.40 | 13,698.80 | 2,916.63 | 550,676.16 | 1,592.05 | 143,967.89 | 353.03 | 336,715.97 | -- | -- | 184.17 | 71,123.64 | 9,549.03 | 1,015,684.91 |
| *UNPROGRAMMED* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *UNDECIDED* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Unspecified* | -- | -- | *11.37* | *13,210.84* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *11.37* | *13,210.84* |
| Allocated Commodities | 1,914.96 | 410,376.19 | 1,251.17 | 381,344.85 | 365.66 | 113,951.25 | 176.40 | 13,698.80 | 2,916.63 | 550,676.16 | 1,592.05 | 143,967.89 | 353.03 | 336,715.97 | -- | -- | 184.17 | 71,123.66 | 9,589.09 | 1,030,974.75 |
| Reserve | 1,810.01 | 166,323.83 | 1,707.17 | 84,844.91 | -- | -- | 35.60 | 5,170.20 | 639.54 | 73,286.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,792.32 | 431,724.99 |
| Total Commodities | 3,724.97 | 576,700.02 | 2,958.54 | 466,189.76 | 365.66 | 113,951.25 | 212.00 | 18,869.00 | 3,556.20 | 624,962.24 | 1,592.05 | 143,967.89 | 353.03 | 336,715.97 | -- | -- | 184.17 | 71,123.66 | 13,381.35 | 1,462,699.74 |
| Program Totals | 3,724.97 | 684,900.01 | 2,958.54 | 467,135.76 | 365.66 | 113,951.25 | 212.00 | 18,869.00 | 4,556.20 | 624,962.24 | 1,592.05 | 143,967.89 | 353.03 | 336,715.97 | -- | -- | 184.17 | 71,123.66 | 13,381.35 | 1,462,699.74 |

NOTES: The reserve includes Title I / Title I funded food for progress, and CCC funds unallocated to Russia.

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of September 28, 1999, and the food assistance package announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 6, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight of $66.9 million.
- P.L. 480, Title II: Enough Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 6, 1999.
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 6, 1999.
  For Title I and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $266.1 million.
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 6, 1999. The total does not include freight cost.
- Section 416 (b): Section 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
  World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of September 28, 1999. The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $27.1 million
  Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
  CCC Purchases - Based on Export Database as of November 4, 1999

File updated on: 11/03/99
FAS\DOCS\FY99\[FY99 Table 3.xls]Table 3

TABLE II - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Barley | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | -- | -- | 36.91 | 19,124.29 | 8.09 | 3,749.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 4,096.77 | -- | -- | 7.97 | 5,223.11 | 60.97 | 32,793.37 |
| Beef | 26.88 | 86,749.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.88 | 86,749.95 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 86.34 | 15,568.53 | 3.00 | 534.00 | -- | -- | 3.11 | 711.95 | 64.56 | 14,788.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.01 | 31,603.22 |
| Bulgroll | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | 578.10 | 54,094.74 | 122.27 | 13,849.03 | 69.19 | 8,161.81 | -- | -- | 176.24 | 18,501.97 | 93.00 | 10,190.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 402.50 | 1,042.48 | 105,200.65 |
| Corn Gluten Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 235.24 | 63,985.28 | 90.86 | 24,733.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 383.18 | 327.80 | 89,082.38 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 24.47 | 4,694.24 | 14.83 | 2,847.36 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,280.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.30 | 8,826.45 |
| High Energy Biscuit | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,020.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,020.00 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 27.75 | 9,213.00 | 2.00 | 664.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.77 | 3,388.98 | -- | -- | 0.25 | 135.31 | 36.77 | 13,401.18 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.25 | 34,561.84 | 7.41 | 16,825.12 | 30.00 | 68,347.50 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 2,266.38 | 53.67 | 121,998.81 |
| Peas | -- | -- | 8.24 | 1,961.12 | 20.74 | 4,936.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 3,353.06 | -- | -- | 0.45 | 182.41 | 38.12 | 10,433.65 |
| Rice | 335.84 | 98,063.38 | 140.56 | 47,261.34 | 59.43 | 23,464.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.28 | 5,483.01 | -- | -- | 33.89 | 13,492.68 | 584.01 | 186,764.95 |
| Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pork | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 88,464.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 88,464.91 |
| Poultry | 55.84 | 29,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.84 | 29,999.98 |
| Salmon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 6,334.94 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 3,150.00 | 4.50 | 10,024.94 |
| Seeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 17,906.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 17,906.61 |
| Sorghum | 11.67 | 1,000.00 | 64.53 | 7,159.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.20 | 8,159.81 |
| Soybean Meal | 433.42 | 73,490.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.50 | 1,753.70 | -- | -- | 30.20 | 5,397.95 | 473.12 | 80,642.32 |
| Soybeans | 231.28 | 43,545.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,527.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 239.28 | 44,073.29 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 39.39 | 7,561.88 | 2.30 | 441.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.69 | 8,004.48 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 13.25 | 3,994.50 | 2.60 | 587.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.85 | 3,582.10 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 11.53 | 2,903.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.52 | 2,903.04 |
| Tallow | 8.27 | 3,151.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 500.00 | 10.27 | 3,699.97 |
| Vegetable Oil | 4.60 | 2,071.46 | 185.68 | 136,868.38 | 40.63 | 34,857.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.78 | 17,837.86 | -- | -- | 29.69 | 26,476.36 | 309.39 | 228,194.02 |
| Wheat | 229.08 | 29,193.27 | 180.28 | 28,498.19 | 30.43 | 5,051.06 | 116.40 | 13,699.80 | 3,496.55 | 452,261.53 | 1,185.77 | 153,711.37 | 50.00 | 6,650.32 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 5,989.95 | 5,333.51 | 695,659.48 |
| Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 78.09 | 17,335.98 | 20.67 | 4,589.74 | -- | -- | 220.47 | 43,256.82 | 241.30 | 47,454.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.95 | 580.15 | 563.48 | 113,216.95 |
| Wheat Seed | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,000.00 | 2.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 6.25 | 1,481.25 | 0.89 | 353.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 69.01 | 7.29 | 2,903.60 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 5,874.68 | 1.05 | 5,874.68 |
| Undesignated | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Planned | 1,914.95 | 430,376.39 | 1,261.17 | 382,384.85 | 365.66 | 113,951.35 | 116.40 | 13,699.80 | 3,916.61 | 560,676.16 | 1,592.08 | 247,967.89 | 252.03 | 235,738.97 | -- | -- | 164.11 | 71,123.64 | 9,585.99 | 2,030,914.75 |
| Reserve | 1,230.01 | 366,223.81 | 1,103.17 | 84,844.91 | -- | -- | 36.60 | 5,770.20 | 639.58 | 75,384.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,298.36 | 421,724.99 |
| Program Totals | 3,434.97 | 796,600.20 | 2,364.34 | 467,229.75 | 365.66 | 113,951.35 | 152.00 | 19,469.99 | 4,556.19 | 636,061.21 | 1,592.08 | 247,967.89 | 252.03 | 235,738.97 | -- | -- | 164.11 | 71,123.64 | 12,881.35 | 2,452,639.74 |

NOTE: The reserve includes Title I / Title I funded food for progress, and CCC funds unallocated to Russia.

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of September 15, 1999, and the food assistance package announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 6, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $46.9 million
-- P.L. 480, Title II. Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999.
For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $386.1 million
-- P.L. 480, Title III. Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999. The total does not reflect freight cost.
-- Section 416 (b) - Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of September 25, 1999. The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $27.1 million
Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
CCC Purchases - Based on Excel Database as of November 4, 1999.

File updated on: 11/03/99
FAS.ISC.CCC\FSD\S-Plan X:\REPORTS\ATD\1999AID.WK4

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans | -- | -- | 1.18 | 644 | 3.67 | 1,615 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.85 | 2,259.21 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 14.00 | 1,792 | 15.00 | 1,665 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.00 | 3,457.00 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.10 | 599.20 | 2.50 | 680.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 979.20 |
| Angola | High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | 0.05 | 170.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 170.00 |
| Angola | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 2,090.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 2,090.95 |
| Angola | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Angola | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Angola | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 16.33 | 3,805.20 | 23.61 | 6,050.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.94 | 9,856.15 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.13 | 216.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 216.96 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.52 | 471.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 471.30 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 1.82 | 347.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.82 | 347.52 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.29 | 517.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 517.83 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.76 | 1,553.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.76 | 1,553.61 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans | -- | -- | 2.69 | 1,183.60 | 0.45 | 194.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.14 | 1,377.60 |
| Burkina Faso | Corn Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.35 | 634.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.35 | 634.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 224.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 224.10 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | 5.77 | 1,854.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.77 | 1,854.28 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 11.97 | 2,779.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.97 | 2,779.04 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,261.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,261.26 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 2.83 | 628.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.83 | 628.26 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 24.93 | 7,306.42 | 3.75 | 1,052.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.68 | 8,358.52 |
| Burundi | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Burundi | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 201.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.78 | 201.28 |
| Burundi | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.34 | 550.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.34 | 550.75 |
| Burundi | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 114.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 114.24 |
| Burundi | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.53 | 466.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 466.16 |
| Burundi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.53 | 466.16 | 3.60 | 866.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,332.40 |
| Cameroon | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 252.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 252.33 |
| Cameroon | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 979.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 979.22 |
| Cameroon | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 205.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 205.92 |
| Cameroon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 1,437.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 1,437.51 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 9.49 | 1,053.39 | 0.80 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.29 | 1,270.99 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 9.49 | 1,053.39 | 0.80 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.29 | 1,270.99 |
| Central African Rep. | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central African Rep. | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 101.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 101.36 |
| Central African Rep. | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 40.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 40.46 |
| Central African Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 129.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 129.70 |
| Central African Rep. | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 271.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 271.52 |
| Chad | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 587.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 587.60 |
| Chad | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.29 | 244.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.29 | 244.92 |
| Chad | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | 2.69 | 832.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.69 | 1,054.52 |
| Congo | Beans | -- | -- | 1.95 | 891.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 891.00 |
| Congo | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Congo | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.65 | 176.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 176.60 |
| Congo | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.04 | 967.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,282.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.04 | 2,249.83 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.51 | 437.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 437.34 |
| Congo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.15 | 2,472.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,282.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.15 | 3,754.77 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | 21.15 | 4,999.93 | -- | -- | 0.40 | 131.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 5,911.80 | 36.55 | 11,112.93 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total | 21.15 | 4,999.93 | -- | -- | 0.40 | 131.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 5,911.80 | 36.55 | 11,112.93 |
| Djibouti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 128.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 128.70 |
| Djibouti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 666.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 666.00 |
| Djibouti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 794.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 794.70 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1990
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Grade Ton

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Equatorial Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 86.34 | 0.74 | 86.34 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 34.45 | 0.09 | 34.45 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 518.37 | 0.61 | 518.37 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 39.33 | 0.26 | 39.33 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 648.39 | 1.04 | 648.39 |
| Eritrea | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.53 | 454.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 454.74 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.53 | 454.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 454.74 |
| Ethiopia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.59 | 710.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,173.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.59 | 1,883.22 |
| Ethiopia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 9.82 | 1,679.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.82 | 1,679.20 |
| Ethiopia | Lentils | -- | -- | 4.64 | 2,211.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.64 | 2,211.12 |
| Ethiopia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 257.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 257.04 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.48 | 181.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 181.44 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 19.51 | 1,952.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.51 | 1,952.47 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 7.67 | 6,580.86 | 2.00 | 1,716.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.67 | 8,296.86 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 54.44 | 8,843.23 | 7.00 | 1,109.00 | 24.00 | 2,899.80 | -- | -- | 98.00 | 13,314.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.44 | 26,166.68 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 104.80 | 22,317.54 | 10.00 | 3,082.04 | 24.00 | 2,899.80 | -- | -- | 108.00 | 15,444.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 244.80 | 43,744.03 |
| Gambia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.67 | 454.24 | 0.30 | 81.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 535.84 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.33 | 1,216.87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.33 | 1,216.87 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,671.11 | 0.30 | 81.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.30 | 1,752.71 |
| Ghana | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ghana | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 90.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 90.64 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 4.24 | 1,602.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.24 | 1,602.72 |
| Ghana | Sorghum | -- | -- | 2.38 | 393.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.38 | 393.46 |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.99 | 190.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 190.68 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 6.04 | 1,532.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.04 | 1,532.08 |
| Ghana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.20 | 1,718.00 | 0.30 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,889.60 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 29.00 | 4,930.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.00 | 4,930.00 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.51 | 202.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 202.47 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 44.35 | 10,564.81 | 0.65 | 262.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 10,827.05 |
| Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guinea | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,690.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,690.13 |
| Guinea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.50 | 136.00 | 2.00 | 544.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 680.00 |
| Guinea | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guinea | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 | 311.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 | 311.76 |
| Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 772.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 772.20 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.50 | 136.00 | 4.21 | 1,627.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,690.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.41 | 4,454.09 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,003.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,003.25 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,003.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1,003.25 |
| Kenya | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 502.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 502.60 |
| Kenya | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.13 | 307.96 | 1.00 | 272.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.13 | 580.76 |
| Kenya | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 |
| Kenya | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 128.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 128.14 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.76 | 3,445.13 | 2.00 | 1,724.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.76 | 5,169.72 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,992.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.00 | 4,352.60 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.89 | 5,114.91 | 9.36 | 3,060.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,992.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.25 | 11,167.63 |
| Lesotho | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 397.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 397.12 |
| Lesotho | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 154.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 154.64 |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 551.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 551.76 |
| Liberia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 347.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 347.60 |
| Liberia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 7.09 | 1,203.03 | 1.20 | 231.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 | 4,283.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.09 | 5,717.63 |
| Liberia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.44 | 391.68 | 2.00 | 544.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.44 | 935.68 |
| Liberia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.62 | 537.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 537.84 |
| Liberia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 488.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 488.52 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.14 | 120.13 | 0.90 | 772.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 892.33 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.29 | 2,252.68 | 7.93 | 2,383.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 | 4,283.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.92 | 8,919.99 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/FFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/FFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madagascar | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.04 | 554.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 554.88 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 385.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 385.56 |
| Madagascar | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.86 | 360.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 360.96 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 8.33 | 3,011.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.33 | 3,011.14 |
| Madagascar | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.23 | 3,926.98 | 1.02 | 385.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.25 | 4,312.54 |
| Mali | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 171.60 |
| Mali | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | 2.00 | 444.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 666.00 |
| Mali | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | 2.20 | 615.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 837.60 |
| Mauritania | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 78.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 78.10 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.99 | 249.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 249.48 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.29 | 197.54 | 0.15 | 126.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 324.24 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.71 | 281.87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 281.87 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.99 | 728.49 | 0.43 | 204.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 933.69 |
| Mozambique | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 158.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 158.40 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 9.00 | 5,319.00 | 0.45 | 316.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.45 | 5,705.10 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | 54.33 | 8,231.74 | -- | -- | 28.70 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.03 | 11,631.74 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 63.33 | 13,550.74 | 0.81 | 474.50 | 28.70 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 92.84 | 17,425.24 |
| Niger | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 87.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 87.04 |
| Niger | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 471.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 471.90 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 | 558.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 | 558.94 |
| Rwanda | Beans | -- | -- | 0.65 | 286.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 286.00 |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.22 | 1,134.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,450.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.22 | 4,584.42 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.72 | 467.84 | 0.50 | 136.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.22 | 603.84 |
| Rwanda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.67 | 205.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 205.44 |
| Rwanda | Nonfat Dal Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 453.27 |
| Rwanda | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 287.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 287.69 |
| Rwanda | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,356.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,356.00 |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.14 | 1,536.12 | 0.61 | 521.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 2,057.50 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.18 | 4,151.40 | 12.54 | 2,081.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.30 | 3,903.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.02 | 10,134.47 |
| Sahel Region | Beans | -- | -- | 1.87 | 814.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 814.00 |
| Sahel Region | Bulgur | -- | -- | 12.80 | 2,888.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.80 | 2,888.48 |
| Sahel Region | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.77 | 660.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 660.66 |
| Sahel Region | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.93 | 3,864.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.93 | 3,864.04 |
| Senegal | Nonfat Dal Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 569.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 569.25 |
| Senegal | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 756.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 756.00 |
| Senegal | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 214.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 214.50 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 970.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 569.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,539.75 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 12.86 | 2,293.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.86 | 2,293.03 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.72 | 195.84 | 2.30 | 635.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 831.44 |
| Sierra Leone | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.39 | 1,291.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 1,291.48 |
| Sierra Leone | Peas | -- | -- | 0.28 | 66.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 66.64 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.34 | 1,170.00 | 1.00 | 818.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.34 | 1,988.00 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 17.11 | 5,017.04 | 3.30 | 1,453.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.41 | 6,470.64 |
| Somalia | Oats | -- | -- | 5.00 | 840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 840.00 |
| Somalia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,053.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,053.00 |
| Somalia | Wheat | -- | -- | 2.00 | 104.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 104.00 |
| Somalia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 16.00 | 1,997.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 1,997.00 |
| South Africa | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,910.00 | 3.00 | 2,910.00 |
| South Africa | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,910.00 | 3.00 | 2,910.00 |
| Sudan | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.88 | 5,923.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.88 | 5,923.75 |
| Sudan | Dura | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,795.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,795.60 |
| Sudan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,342.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,342.44 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 5.95 | 1,975.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.95 | 1,975.60 |
| Sudan | Nonfat Dried Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 573.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 573.39 |
| Sudan | S F Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 4.49 | 1,331.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.49 | 1,331.48 |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 22.66 | 3,818.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.66 | 3,818.83 |

**TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 6.20 | 3,330.16 | 1.00 | 858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.20 | 4,194.15 |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 2.50 | 464.00 | 6.30 | 1,199.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.79 | 7,918.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67.59 | 9,581.82 |
| Sudan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 | 1,435.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.30 | 1,435.62 |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.70 | 3,794.16 | 7.30 | 2,057.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.09 | 9,353.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.09 | 15,211.59 |
| Swaziland | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,552.20 |
| Swaziland | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,552.20 |
| Tanzania | Corn | -- | -- | 5.00 | 555.00 | 66.00 | 1,776.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.00 | 2,331.00 |
| Tanzania | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.50 | 136.00 | 5.40 | 1,468.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.90 | 1,604.00 |
| Tanzania | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,152.00 | 9.00 | 1,728.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,880.00 |
| Tanzania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 2,499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 2,499.00 |
| Tanzania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.50 | 429.00 | 2.61 | 2,259.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 2,688.38 |
| Tanzania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,272.00 | 93.51 | 9,731.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.51 | 12,003.38 |
| Togo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 3,184.96 |
| Togo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 3,184.96 |
| Uganda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 102.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 102.00 |
| Uganda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.40 | 163.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 163.20 |
| Uganda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,344.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,344.00 |
| Uganda | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 |
| Uganda | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 119.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 119.00 |
| Uganda | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,130.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,130.00 |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 5.75 | 4,933.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.75 | 4,933.50 |
| Uganda | Wheat | -- | -- | 14.86 | 2,377.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.86 | 2,377.60 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 33.01 | 10,048.30 | 2.00 | 221.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.01 | 10,721.57 |
| West Africa Region | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| West Africa Region | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 140.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 140.10 |
| Zambia | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 188.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 188.76 |
| Zambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 328.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 328.86 |
| Zimbabwe | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 4,293.45 |
| Zimbabwe | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 4,293.45 |
| Total Africa | | 31.13 | 6,999.97 | 483.29 | 170,865.48 | 153.63 | 41,895.25 | 21.69 | 4,197.80 | 35.00 | 4,871.49 | 286.54 | 44,321.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.00 | 18,787.79 | 1,073.08 | 292,945.56 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.69 | 24.48 | 2.53 | 685.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.22 | 709.92 |
| Afghanistan | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.89 | 295.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 295.48 |
| Afghanistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.71 | 609.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 609.18 |
| Afghanistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,963.00 |
| Afghanistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,310.00 |
| Afghanistan | | -- | -- | 8.29 | 2,239.14 | 2.53 | 685.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 109.81 | 15,887.58 |
| Bangladesh | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 3,045.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 3,045.90 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 2,171.00 | -- | -- | 600.00 | 76,311.00 | 100.00 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 713.00 | 91,445.00 |
| Bangladesh | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.55 | 5,216.90 | -- | -- | 600.00 | 76,311.00 | 100.00 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 716.55 | 94,490.90 |
| China | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 23,926.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 23,926.00 |
| China | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 23,926.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 23,926.00 |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 39.55 | 7,019.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.55 | 7,019.90 |
| India | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 178.30 | 48,606.40 | 24.90 | 6,772.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 203.20 | 55,379.20 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 33.39 | 28,093.42 | 0.76 | 652.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.05 | 28,745.50 |
| India | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 251.24 | 83,719.72 | 25.66 | 7,414.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 277.20 | 91,134.60 |

**TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | Title II/WFP 000 MT | Title II/WFP 000 $ | Title III 000 MT | Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 $ | CCC Purchases 000 MT | CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indonesia | Beans | -- | -- | 1.70 | 748.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 748.00 |
| Indonesia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.48 | 130.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 130.56 |
| Indonesia | Nonfat/Lfst Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 14,731.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 14,731.28 |
| Indonesia | Rice | 118.04 | 33,706.24 | 32.16 | 13,997.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 150.20 | 47,703.58 |
| Indonesia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,787.40 | 10.00 | 1,787.40 |
| Indonesia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.18 | 154.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 154.44 |
| Indonesia | Wheat | 91.51 | 31,927.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.00 | 23,333.40 | 170.00 | 22,037.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,789.80 | 471.51 | 81,087.54 |
| Indonesia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.70 | 237.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 237.60 |
| Indonesia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Indonesia | Sub-Total ... | 209.55 | 65,633.48 | 35.22 | 15,268.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 186.50 | 38,064.68 | 170.00 | 22,037.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,577.00 | 661.27 | 127,580.60 |
| Korea, North | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,284.60 | 35.00 | 3,795.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.00 | 10,079.60 |
| Korea, North | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 10,850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 10,850.00 |
| Korea, North | Nonfat/Lfst Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 12,011.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 12,011.66 |
| Korea, North | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 13,230.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 13,230.00 |
| Korea, North | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 8,560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 8,560.00 |
| Korea, North | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 437.00 | 56,648.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 437.00 | 56,648.31 |
| Korea, North | Wheat / Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 160.00 | 21,465.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 160.00 | 21,465.49 |
| Korea, North | Ekspan/Inf | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Korea, North | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.00 | 32,640.00 | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,284.60 | 637.30 | 93,919.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 790.30 | 142,844.17 |
| Mongolia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,950.00 |
| Mongolia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,950.00 |
| Pakistan | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.68 | 3,903.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.68 | 3,903.38 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | 104.31 | 12,999.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 26,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 404.31 | 38,999.97 |
| Pakistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 786.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 786.64 |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total ... | 104.31 | 12,999.97 | -- | -- | 4.68 | 3,903.38 | -- | -- | 300.00 | 26,000.00 | 4.00 | 786.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 413.00 | 43,691.99 |
| Philippines | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philippines | Rice | 59.33 | 17,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.33 | 17,000.00 |
| Philippines | Soybean Meal | 67.17 | 13,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67.17 | 13,000.00 |
| Philippines | Sorghum | 11.67 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.67 | 1,000.00 |
| Philippines | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,481.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,481.50 |
| Philippines | Sub-Total ... | 138.16 | 31,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,481.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 188.16 | 37,481.50 |
| Sri Lanka | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,292.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,292.76 |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,316.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,316.00 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,292.76 | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,316.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.42 | 7,608.76 |
| Vietnam | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 |
| Vietnam | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 |
| Yemen | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 660.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 660.66 |
| Yemen | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 |
| Yemen | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 211.14 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 19,666.00 | 5.00 | 967.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.97 | 20,844.53 |
| Yemen | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 353.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 353.33 |
| Yemen | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.63 | 1,225.33 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 19,666.00 | 10.00 | 1,615.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 112.63 | 22,506.78 |
| Total Asia and the Middle East | | 452.02 | 82,633.46 | 313.05 | 101,087.30 | 140.36 | 51,494.69 | -- | -- | 1,396.50 | 194,374.53 | 8,219.30 | 183,337.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,577.00 | 3,562.56 | 631,504.83 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Albania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Albania | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,179.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,179.96 |
| Albania | Wheat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Albania | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,179.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,179.96 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.75 | 3,863.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,395.90 | 8.25 | 7,258.98 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.50 | 2,138.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.50 | 2,138.90 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.25 | 6,001.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,395.90 | 24.75 | 9,397.88 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,600.00 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.88 | 6,858.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.88 | 6,858.91 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.88 | 11,458.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.88 | 11,458.91 |
| Montenegro | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 |
| Montenegro | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 |
| Serbia | Beans | -- | -- | 1.39 | 709.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 709.88 |
| Serbia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.23 | 334.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.23 | 334.56 |
| Serbia | High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | 0.25 | 850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 850.00 |
| Serbia | Rice | -- | -- | 12.62 | 4,770.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.62 | 4,770.36 |
| Serbia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 12.41 | 10,647.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.41 | 10,647.78 |
| Serbia | Wheat | -- | -- | 3.50 | 560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 560.00 |
| Serbia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 27.37 | 6,076.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.37 | 6,076.14 |
| Serbia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 58.77 | 23,948.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.77 | 23,948.73 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.13 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 11,799.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 11,799.60 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 12,447.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 12,447.73 |
| Total Europe | | -- | -- | 58.77 | 23,948.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 317.38 | 76,501.77 | 65.00 | 12,447.73 | 4.75 | 3,843.08 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,395.00 | 448.40 | 120,137.32 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.33 | 58.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 58.74 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.40 | 380.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 380.80 |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.72 | 239.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 239.04 |
| Bolivia | Peas | -- | -- | 3.17 | 754.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.17 | 754.46 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.87 | 359.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 359.04 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.25 | 56.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 56.00 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 33.86 | 7,516.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.86 | 7,516.92 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 41.60 | 9,365.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.60 | 9,365.50 |
| Central American Regional | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 711.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 711.95 |
| Central American Regional | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 142.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 402.50 | 4.74 | 544.87 |
| Central American Regional | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 393.32 | 2.20 | 393.32 |
| Central American Regional | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 71.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 71.30 |
| Central American Regional | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 314.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 314.33 |
| Central American Regional | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,241.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 795.82 | 11.70 | 2,037.76 |
| Dominican Republic | Beans | -- | -- | 2.22 | 1,299.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.22 | 1,299.36 |
| Dominican Republic | Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.00 | 359.00 | 1.70 | 302.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 661.60 |
| Dominican Republic | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.62 | 168.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 168.64 |
| Dominican Republic | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 464.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 464.60 |
| Dominican Republic | Rice | -- | -- | 10.32 | 2,920.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.32 | 2,920.96 |
| Dominican Republic | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.14 | 978.12 | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 1,149.72 |
| Dominican Republic | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 15,522.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 15,522.00 |
| Dominican Republic | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 16.30 | 5,725.08 | 1.90 | 474.20 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 15,522.00 | 0.21 | 464.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 118.41 | 22,185.88 |
| Ecuador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ecuador | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 95.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 95.20 |
| Ecuador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 378.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 378.00 |
| Ecuador | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 1,144.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 1,144.51 |
| Ecuador | Soybean Meal | 27.92 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.92 | 5,000.00 |
| Ecuador | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ecuador | Sub-Total ... | 27.92 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | 1.25 | 473.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 1,144.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.67 | 6,617.71 |
| El Salvador | Beans | -- | -- | 0.20 | 84.00 | 0.50 | 330.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 414.85 |
| El Salvador | Corn | -- | -- | 0.90 | 185.20 | 1.45 | 185.60 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.35 | 1,720.80 |
| El Salvador | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.02 | 5.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 5.44 |
| El Salvador | Corn Grits/ Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 966.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 966.59 |
| El Salvador | Rice | -- | -- | 0.90 | 340.20 | 1.78 | 672.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 1,013.04 |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 1,429.92 | 0.80 | 1,429.92 |
| El Salvador | Tallow | 4.28 | 1,731.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.28 | 1,731.25 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | 4.60 | 2,073.96 | 0.12 | 102.96 | 0.47 | 403.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.19 | 2,579.68 |
| El Salvador | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,656.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,656.60 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *El Salvador* | *Unprogrammed* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total ... | 0.85 | 2,804.71 | 2.34 | 551.30 | 6.30 | 1,592.56 | -- | -- | 40.25 | 6,913.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,419.97 | 57.44 | 13,281.73 |
| Guatemala | Beans | -- | -- | 3.05 | 1,878.76 | 0.50 | 371.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,249.96 |
| Guatemala | Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.01 | 3.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.01 | 3.74 |
| Guatemala | Corn | 50.40 | 4,745.96 | 59.65 | 6,241.04 | 6.11 | 737.78 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.19 | 12,883.77 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.56 | 968.23 | 0.23 | 62.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.79 | 1,030.85 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 6.99 | 2,642.21 | 0.78 | 294.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.77 | 2,937.04 |
| Guatemala | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.33 | 253.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.33 | 253.36 |
| Guatemala | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Soybean Meal | 22.93 | 4,165.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.93 | 4,165.74 |
| Guatemala | Tallow | 4.03 | 1,428.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.03 | 1,428.72 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.66 | 1,387.11 | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 1,558.71 |
| Guatemala | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,696.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,696.30 |
| *Guatemala* | *Undesignated* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total ... | 77.36 | 10,340.43 | 76.25 | 13,376.71 | 7.82 | 1,637.98 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,855.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 281.45 | 30,431.01 |
| Guyana | Corn | 2.63 | 268.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.63 | 268.80 |
| Guyana | Soybean Meal | 5.67 | 1,044.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.67 | 1,044.93 |
| Guyana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guyana | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.05 | 311.60 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,052.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.05 | 5,364.40 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total ... | 8.30 | 1,313.73 | -- | -- | 2.05 | 311.60 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,052.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.35 | 6,678.13 |
| Haiti | Beans | -- | -- | 2.40 | 176.00 | 0.39 | 25.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.99 | 2,402.36 | 6.86 | 2,603.96 |
| Haiti | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Haiti | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 217.60 |
| Haiti | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 138.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 138.24 |
| Haiti | Lentils | -- | -- | 4.45 | 1,492.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.45 | 1,492.58 |
| Haiti | Peas | -- | -- | 1.17 | 373.66 | 0.10 | 23.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.27 | 397.46 |
| Haiti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Haiti | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 21.45 | 4,118.60 | 2.30 | 441.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.75 | 4,560.20 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.06 | 2,483.48 | 0.18 | 124.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.24 | 2,607.92 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.80 | 7,399.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.80 | 7,399.00 |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.82 | 183.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 412.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 596.03 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.84 | 1,127.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.84 | 1,127.48 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 37.17 | 10,955.24 | 4.50 | 1,001.58 | 64.80 | 7,399.00 | 2.10 | 412.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.99 | 2,402.36 | 116.73 | 23,147.57 |
| Honduras | Beans | -- | -- | 10.88 | 6,275.02 | 0.78 | 343.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.74 | 6,618.22 |
| Honduras | Corn | -- | -- | 19.70 | 2,209.29 | 3.84 | 1,066.92 | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.54 | 5,001.21 |
| Honduras | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.53 | 416.16 | 2.42 | 491.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,074.40 |
| Honduras | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 4.23 | 810.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 810.16 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 26.74 | 10,107.72 | 6.24 | 2,358.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.98 | 12,466.44 |
| Honduras | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.90 | 1,753.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.90 | 1,753.70 |
| Honduras | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 500.00 | 2.00 | 500.00 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.11 | 3,326.38 | 0.59 | 304.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | 3,630.60 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 7.63 | 1,181.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 7,130.50 | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,650.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.63 | 14,961.92 |
| *Honduras* | *Undesignated* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Honduras | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 74.70 | 24,697.34 | 18.87 | 4,902.30 | -- | -- | 65.00 | 8,855.50 | -- | -- | 59.90 | 8,404.01 | -- | -- | 2.00 | 500.00 | 220.67 | 47,300.56 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 33.91 | 9,004.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.91 | 9,004.84 |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total ... | 33.91 | 9,004.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.91 | 9,004.84 |
| Nicaragua | Beans Dry | -- | -- | 2.74 | 1,985.27 | 0.52 | 238.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 2,486.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.26 | 4,710.56 |
| Nicaragua | Corn | -- | -- | 5.90 | 669.20 | 2.53 | 330.24 | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.43 | 2,724.44 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 7.45 | 2,026.40 | 1.52 | 522.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.97 | 2,548.64 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | -- | -- | 12.83 | 4,637.10 | 5.20 | 1,965.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.03 | 6,602.70 |
| Nicaragua | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 6.00 | 1,072.44 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.64 | 1,410.15 | 0.60 | 514.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.24 | 1,924.95 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,727.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,727.60 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 31.32 | 10,948.72 | 10.81 | 3,571.68 | -- | -- | 75.00 | 9,452.60 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 2,486.50 | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,072.44 | 128.10 | 27,332.11 |
| Peru | Beans | -- | -- | 1.10 | 484.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 484.00 |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 8.20 | 1,459.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.20 | 1,459.60 |
| Peru | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peru | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,169.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,169.60 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.73 | 574.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 574.36 |
| Peru | Peas | -- | -- | 1.72 | 429.36 | 0.83 | 7.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 436.50 |
| Peru | Rice | -- | -- | 3.54 | 1,358.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.54 | 1,358.13 |
| Peru | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 62.35 | 37,660.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.35 | 37,660.10 |
| Peru | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,944.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,944.45 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 6.21 | 1,378.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.21 | 1,378.62 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Peru | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | 39.15 | 44,413.74 | 0.83 | 7.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 1,844.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 194.18 | 46,425.35 |
| Suriname | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suriname | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | | 164.31 | 35,463.71 | 963.09 | 133,168.31 | 51.34 | 13,981.81 | 64.80 | 7,399.00 | 368.35 | 51,807.55 | 15.71 | 1,551.84 | 64.80 | 10,880.61 | -- | -- | 23.60 | 4,100.45 | 1,315.70 | 244,504.18 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 |
| Jordan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,622.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,622.00 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,622.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,622.00 |
| Total Near East | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,622.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.00 | 12,954.00 |
| *SEE COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | Barley | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 175.00 | 0.25 | 175.00 |
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 49.98 | 0.15 | 49.98 |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 150.31 | 0.25 | 150.31 |
| Armenia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 112.50 | 0.25 | 112.50 |
| Armenia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 99.53 | 0.25 | 99.53 |
| Armenia | Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 686.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 1,191.67 | 3.00 | 1,878.07 |
| Armenia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Wheat Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 69.02 | 0.15 | 69.02 |
| Armenia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 599.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 98.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 147.50 | 3.75 | 845.23 |
| Armenia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.45 | 4,464.48 | 1.45 | 4,464.48 |
| Armenia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,285.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 98.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 7,269.01 | 9.30 | 8,653.27 |
| Azerbaijan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 406.55 | 0.66 | 406.55 |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 826.07 | 2.70 | 826.07 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 1,361.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 911.44 | 1.06 | 911.44 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 409.03 | 3.00 | 589.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,361.13 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 888.00 | -- | -- | 2.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,887.00 |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,746.00 | -- | -- | 12.30 | 1,770.12 | 3.00 | 589.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.82 | 2,164.05 | 24.42 | 6,360.19 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 214.20 | 0.31 | 214.20 |
| Georgia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 95.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 95.20 |
| Georgia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 193.93 | 0.46 | 193.93 |
| Georgia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 714.04 | 4.00 | 714.04 |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 343.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.75 | 3,461.08 | 4.15 | 3,804.28 |
| Georgia | Wheat | 32.76 | 4,271.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.00 | 5,703.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.76 | 9,974.77 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 271.58 | 1.50 | 294.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.88 | 566.57 |
| Georgia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | Sub-Total | 32.76 | 4,271.03 | -- | -- | 0.81 | 438.40 | -- | -- | 45.38 | 5,975.30 | 1.50 | 294.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.51 | 4,574.17 | 88.96 | 15,554.99 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Buckwheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 549.41 | 1.38 | 549.41 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.87 | 3,327.62 | 3.87 | 3,327.62 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 9,074.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | 75.00 | 9,722.25 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.33 | 0.50 | 98.33 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 9,074.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.75 | 4,623.51 | 80.75 | 13,697.61 |
| Moldova | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 141.40 | 0.28 | 141.40 |
| Moldova | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 617.09 | 1.55 | 617.09 |
| Moldova | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 173.46 | 0.20 | 173.46 |
| Moldova | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 |
| Moldova | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 2,949.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 2,949.90 |
| Moldova | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 3,598.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 931.95 | 19.93 | 4,529.99 |

TABLE 9 - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Russia | Meats | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,910.16 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 719.96 | 4.00 | 2,630.14 |
| Russia | Beef | 24.88 | 86,749.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.88 | 86,749.95 |
| Russia | Corn | 525.03 | 93,078.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 525.03 | 93,078.99 |
| Russia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.770 | 1,288.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 1,288.97 |
| Russia | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 19,265.95 | -- | -- | 30.000 | 68,340.30 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 2,266.35 | 34.50 | 89,872.60 |
| Russia | Rice | 102.41 | 31,383.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.250 | 5,403.01 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 398.12 | 117.66 | 37,184.50 |
| Russia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 3,353.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 3,353.96 |
| Russia | Pork | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 88,464.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 88,464.81 |
| Russia | Poultry | 95.84 | 28,999.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 95.84 | 28,999.93 |
| Russia | Salmon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.000 | 6,934.64 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,150.00 | 3.50 | 8,084.64 |
| Russia | Seeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 17,906.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 17,906.61 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | 309.74 | 91,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 309.74 | 91,280.00 |
| Russia | Soybeans | 197.93 | 54,170.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.000 | 1,977.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 206.93 | 56,148.49 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.050 | 21,964.78 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,288.04 | 45.55 | 23,252.82 |
| Russia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 | 270,371.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 | 270,371.00 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.78 | 9,264.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 294.99 | 53.28 | 9,559.15 |
| Russia | Sub-Total ... | 1,255.87 | 386,653.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,755.28 | 298,899.11 | -- | -- | 183.74 | 220,997.10 | -- | -- | 7.00 | 8,126.66 | 3,164.43 | 914,676.13 |
| Tajikistan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 373.20 | 1.35 | 373.20 |
| Tajikistan | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,433.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,433.18 |
| Tajikistan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 69.83 | 0.20 | 69.83 |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 1,015.31 | 2.55 | 1,015.31 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,630.80 | 4.00 | 3,630.80 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Seed | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.000 | 1,776.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,000.00 | 10.00 | 2,776.00 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.29 | 5,366.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.29 | 5,366.85 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.40 | 1,270.20 | 6.40 | 1,270.20 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,776.00 | -- | -- | 27.29 | 5,366.85 | 0.50 | 1,433.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.10 | 7,118.33 | 53.89 | 15,694.36 |
| Turkmenistan | Eggs | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.53 | 1,058.40 | 1.53 | 1,058.40 |
| Turkmenistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 601.96 | 1.51 | 601.96 |
| Turkmenistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.01 | 868.44 | 1.01 | 868.44 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.84 | 739.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.84 | 739.89 |
| Turkmenistan | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.84 | 739.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.05 | 2,528.80 | 7.89 | 3,268.69 |
| Uzbekistan | Soybeans | 33.35 | 6,374.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.35 | 6,374.80 |
| Uzbekistan | Sub-Total ... | 33.35 | 6,374.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.35 | 6,374.80 |
| Total NIS Countries ... | | 1,289.22 | 393,027.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,786.41 | 305,005.85 | -- | -- | 183.74 | 220,997.10 | -- | -- | 29.15 | 17,773.79 | 3,288.67 | 939,804.70 |
| Total Planned ... | | 1,291.36 | 400,376.19 | 1,227.18 | 367,169.21 | 345.64 | 111,951.25 | 118.40 | 13,098.30 | 3,916.63 | 580,476.16 | 1,593.05 | 343,967.89 | 252.03 | 233,733.97 | -- | -- | 164.11 | 71,133.64 | 9,548.43 | 2,025,436.91 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | Beans | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,794.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,794.60 |
| Unspecified | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Corn | -- | -- | 3.00 | 351.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 351.00 |
| Unspecified | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 9.17 | 3,222.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.17 | 3,222.24 |
| Unspecified | High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.80 | 597.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 597.60 |
| Unspecified | Peas | -- | -- | 1.50 | 357.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 357.00 |
| Unspecified | Rice | -- | -- | 4.15 | 1,568.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.15 | 1,568.70 |
| Unspecified | S.F. Cereals) | -- | -- | 1.00 | 452.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 452.00 |
| Unspecified | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 9.60 | 3,964.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 3,964.80 |
| Unspecified | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.20 | 79.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 79.40 |
| Unspecified | Undesignated | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| *Unspecified (Prior Years)* | *Undesignated* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 33.31 | 13,519.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.31 | 13,519.84 |
| Allocated Commodities | | 1,291.36 | 400,376.19 | 1,260.49 | 380,689.05 | 345.64 | 111,951.25 | 118.40 | 13,098.30 | 3,916.63 | 580,476.16 | 1,593.05 | 343,967.89 | 252.03 | 233,733.97 | -- | -- | 164.11 | 71,133.64 | 9,581.74 | 2,039,356.49 |
| Reserve | | 1,420.00 | 385,325.00 | 3,100.17 | 86,469.21 | -- | -- | -- | 2,991.70 | 496.98 | 76,161.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,017.15 | 551,956.59 |
| Program Totals ... | | 2,711.36 | 785,701.19 | 4,360.66 | 467,158.26 | 345.64 | 111,951.25 | 118.40 | 16,090.00 | 4,413.61 | 656,637.84 | 1,593.05 | 343,967.89 | 252.03 | 233,733.97 | -- | -- | 164.11 | 71,133.64 | 14,598.89 | 2,591,313.08 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |

NOTE: The reserve includes Title I/ Title I funded food for programs and CCC funds sanctioned in Russia.

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of September 25, 1999, and the food assistance package announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 4, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight forwarding of $66.9 million.
- P.L. 480, Title II - Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 6, 1999.
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 6, 1999.
  See Title II and Title II/WFP for total dollar amount without ocean freight costs of $116.5 million
- P.L. 480, Title III. Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor Commodity Profile as of October 6, 1999 The total does not reflect ocean freight costs
- Section 416 (b) Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 6, 1999
  World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
- Food for Progress - Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of September 25, 1999. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $27.1 million
  Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b)/Section 416 Status Report as of November 4, 1999
  CCC Purchases - Based on EXCEDirectives as of November 4, 1999.

File updated on: 11/05/99
FABLECCCOMMOD.wk3 X:\WLPOST\MAIN\99MAID.WB4

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999**
**COMMODITY BY COUNTRY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFW/FP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Barley | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Barley | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Angola | -- | -- | 1.51 | 644.80 | 3.67 | 1,614.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.18 | 2,259.60 |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 175.00 | 0.25 | 175.00 |
| Beans | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 466.55 | 0.66 | 466.55 |
| Beans | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.69 | 1,183.60 | 0.45 | 198.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.14 | 1,381.60 |
| Beans | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Congo | -- | -- | 1.93 | 858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.93 | 858.00 |
| Beans | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 2.23 | 1,296.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.23 | 1,296.56 |
| Beans | El Salvador | -- | -- | 0.20 | 88.00 | 0.30 | 220.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 308.60 |
| Beans | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 88.34 | 0.14 | 88.34 |
| Beans | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 214.20 | 0.31 | 214.20 |
| Beans | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.05 | 1,879.76 | 0.50 | 371.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.55 | 2,250.96 |
| Beans | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.40 | 176.00 | 0.20 | 25.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.96 | 2,402.36 | 4.56 | 2,603.96 |
| Beans | Honduras | -- | -- | 10.96 | 4,271.02 | 0.78 | 343.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.74 | 4,614.22 |
| Beans | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Indonesia | -- | -- | 1.70 | 748.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 748.00 |
| Beans | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 347.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.79 | 347.60 |
| Beans | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 141.40 | 0.20 | 141.40 |
| Beans | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 158.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 158.40 |
| Beans | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,855.27 | 0.52 | 228.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.26 | 2,083.87 |
| Beans | Peru | -- | -- | 1.10 | 484.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 484.00 |
| Beans | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.63 | 286.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 286.00 |
| Beans | Somalia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Sahel Region | -- | -- | 1.85 | 814.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 814.00 |
| Beans | Serbia | -- | -- | 1.39 | 709.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 709.88 |
| Beans | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 140.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 1,058.40 | 1.51 | 1,058.40 |
| Beans | Unspecified | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,794.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,794.00 |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 36.31 | 18,314.39 | 8.08 | 3,747.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.07 | 5,128.33 | 51.47 | 27,190.01 |
| Beef | Russia | 26.89 | 86,749.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.89 | 86,749.93 |
| Beef | Sub-Total | 26.89 | 86,749.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.89 | 86,749.93 |
| Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.33 | 58.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 711.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.44 | 770.67 |
| Bulgur | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 711.93 |
| Bulgur | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 2.00 | 356.00 | 1.70 | 303.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 659.60 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 3.99 | 710.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.99 | 710.23 |
| Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,416.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.70 | 2,416.12 |
| Bulgur | Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.30 | 1,901.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.30 | 1,901.23 |
| Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.02 | 3.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 3.56 |
| Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | India | 34.35 | 7,059.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.35 | 7,059.90 |
| Bulgur | Liberia | 7.05 | 1,362.02 | 1.30 | 231.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 | 4,333.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.05 | 5,927.02 |
| Bulgur | Peru | 8.20 | 1,456.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.20 | 1,456.60 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | 12.34 | 2,398.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.34 | 2,398.08 |
| Bulgur | Sahel Region | 12.30 | 2,549.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.30 | 2,549.60 |
| Bulgur | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.86 | 5,923.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.86 | 5,923.75 |
| Bulgur | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total | 86.34 | 15,368.51 | 7.00 | 1,304.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.11 | 711.93 | 64.56 | 14,574.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 157.01 | 31,960.11 |
| Buttermilk | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Buttermilk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | 14.00 | 1,792.00 | 15.00 | 1,665.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.00 | 3,457.00 |
| Corn | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.74 | 350.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.74 | 350.72 |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 9.49 | 1,053.19 | 0.80 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.29 | 1,270.79 |
| Corn | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 142.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 402.50 | 4.74 | 544.87 |
| Corn | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | El Salvador | -- | -- | 0.90 | 115.20 | 1.45 | 185.60 | -- | -- | 10.60 | 1,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.95 | 1,450.80 |
| Corn | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 |
| Corn | Guatemala | 50.40 | 4,745.96 | 59.60 | 6,241.04 | 6.11 | 723.71 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 126.11 | 12,860.71 |
| Corn | Guyana | 2.61 | 860.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.61 | 860.61 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Corn | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,600.00 |
| Corn | Honduras | -- | -- | 19.70 | 2,399.20 | 8.84 | 1,066.92 | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.54 | 5,191.12 |
| Corn | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 525.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 525.60 |
| Corn | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 6,284.60 | 33.00 | 3,795.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 103.00 | 10,079.60 |
| Corn | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,725.00 |
| Corn | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 5.60 | 669.20 | 2.53 | 338.24 | -- | -- | 13.00 | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.13 | 2,732.44 |
| Corn | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Russia | 522.00 | 49,079.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 522.00 | 49,079.99 |
| Corn | Rwanda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.22 | 1,334.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,450.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.22 | 4,784.42 |
| Corn | Somalia | -- | -- | 5.00 | 640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 640.00 |
| Corn | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,799.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 1,799.60 |
| Corn | Tanzania | -- | -- | 5.00 | 555.00 | 16.00 | 1,776.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.00 | 2,331.00 |
| Corn | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 192.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 192.00 |
| Corn | Unspecified | -- | -- | 3.00 | 384.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 384.00 |
| Corn | Sub-Total: | 522.00 | 54,094.74 | 122.37 | 15,849.03 | 95.19 | 8,161.81 | -- | -- | 170.24 | 18,501.07 | 83.00 | 10,194.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 402.50 | 995.30 | 107,388.05 |
| Corn Gluten Meal | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Gluten Meal | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 0.69 | 74.48 | 2.52 | 685.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.21 | 759.92 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Angola | -- | -- | 1.10 | 299.20 | 2.50 | 680.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 979.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 49.98 | 0.15 | 49.98 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.40 | 380.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 380.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 201.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 201.28 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 103.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 103.36 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Congo | -- | -- | 0.65 | 176.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 176.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 0.52 | 168.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 168.64 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 95.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 95.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | El Salvador | -- | -- | 0.02 | 5.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 5.44 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 9.85 | 2,679.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.85 | 2,679.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.47 | 454.24 | 0.30 | 81.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 535.84 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guinea | -- | -- | 0.50 | 136.00 | 2.00 | 544.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 680.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.56 | 984.32 | 0.23 | 62.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.79 | 1,046.88 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 217.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.53 | 416.16 | 2.42 | 658.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.95 | 1,074.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | India | -- | -- | 178.70 | 48,606.40 | 24.90 | 6,772.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 203.60 | 55,379.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.48 | 130.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 130.56 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Kenya | -- | -- | 1.13 | 307.36 | 1.00 | 272.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.13 | 579.36 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 10,880.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 10,880.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.44 | 391.68 | 2.00 | 544.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.44 | 935.68 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.04 | 554.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 554.88 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 76.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 76.16 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 7.43 | 2,026.40 | 1.93 | 522.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.37 | 2,548.64 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 87.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 87.04 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,169.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,169.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.72 | 467.84 | 0.50 | 136.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.22 | 603.84 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Somalia | -- | -- | 1.23 | 334.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.23 | 334.56 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.72 | 195.84 | 2.30 | 625.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 821.44 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sudan | -- | -- | 5.77 | 1,569.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.77 | 1,569.44 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 333.20 | 1.55 | 333.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Tanzania | -- | -- | 0.50 | 136.00 | 5.40 | 1,468.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.90 | 1,604.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Uganda | -- | -- | 0.60 | 163.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 163.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Unspecified | -- | -- | 8.17 | 2,222.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.17 | 2,222.24 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 235.24 | 63,979.28 | 90.66 | 24,713.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 383.18 | 327.60 | 89,077.39 |
| Cornmeal | Benin | -- | -- | 1.13 | 215.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 215.98 |
| Cornmeal | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 624.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 624.00 |
| Cornmeal | Congo | -- | -- | 5.04 | 967.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,280.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.04 | 2,248.33 |
| Cornmeal | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cornmeal | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 138.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 138.24 |
| Cornmeal | Honduras | -- | -- | 4.33 | 812.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.33 | 812.16 |
| Cornmeal | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 357.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.86 | 357.12 |
| Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.07 | 205.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 205.44 |
| Cornmeal | Tanzania | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,832.00 | 9.00 | 1,728.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.00 | 3,560.00 |
| Cornmeal | Uganda | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,344.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,344.00 |
| Cornmeal | Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cornmeal | Sub-Total: | -- | -- | 27.57 | 5,695.26 | 14.83 | 2,847.36 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,280.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.40 | 9,823.27 |
| High Energy Biscuit | Angola | -- | -- | 0.05 | 170.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 170.00 |
| High Energy Biscuit | Serbia | -- | -- | 0.25 | 850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 850.00 |
| High Energy Biscuit | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| High Energy Biscuits | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.30 | 1,010.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 1,010.00 |
| Lentils | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 0.89 | 598.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 598.48 |
| Lentils | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 135.31 | 0.25 | 135.31 |
| Lentils | Bosnia | -- | -- | 0.72 | 229.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 229.04 |
| Lentils | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 |
| Lentils | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 6.66 | 2,211.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.66 | 2,211.12 |
| Lentils | Haiti | -- | -- | 4.43 | 1,470.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.43 | 1,470.68 |
| Lentils | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 332.00 |
| Lentils | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.62 | 537.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.62 | 537.84 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 1.73 | 574.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 574.36 |
| Lentils | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.77 | 3,388.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.77 | 3,388.88 |
| Lentils | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 3.93 | 1,291.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.93 | 1,291.48 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 5.95 | 1,973.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.95 | 1,973.45 |
| Lentils | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | 1.69 | 597.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.69 | 597.60 |
| Lentils | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 27.02 | 9,212.06 | 2.00 | 664.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.77 | 3,388.88 | -- | -- | 0.25 | 135.31 | 36.04 | 13,400.18 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 464.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 464.69 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 1,144.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 1,144.51 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 566.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 566.59 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 14,321.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 14,321.28 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 12,011.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 12,011.46 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 19,265.98 | -- | -- | 30.00 | 68,347.50 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 2,266.55 | 39.50 | 89,877.03 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Rwanda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 589.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 589.25 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 571.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 571.39 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,132.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 1,132.78 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 453.27 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Mlkx | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.33 | 34,543.84 | 7.42 | 16,815.32 | 30.00 | 68,347.50 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 2,266.55 | 53.67 | 121,973.21 |
| Peas | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 112.59 | 0.25 | 112.59 |
| Peas | Bolivia | -- | -- | 3.17 | 754.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.17 | 754.46 |
| Peas | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 326.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 326.10 |
| Peas | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 114.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 114.24 |
| Peas | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 252.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 252.28 |
| Peas | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 40.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.17 | 40.46 |
| Peas | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.08 | 257.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.08 | 257.04 |
| Peas | Haiti | -- | -- | 1.37 | 377.66 | 0.10 | 23.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 401.46 |
| Peas | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 90.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 90.44 |
| Peas | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 95.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 95.20 |
| Peas | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 241.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 241.78 |
| Peas | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 126.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 126.14 |
| Peas | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 485.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 485.52 |
| Peas | Peru | -- | -- | 1.72 | 499.29 | 0.03 | 7.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 506.43 |
| Peas | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 3,353.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 3,353.96 |
| Peas | Rwanda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 287.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 287.98 |
| Peas | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.28 | 66.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 66.64 |
| Peas | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 69.82 | 0.20 | 69.82 |
| Peas | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 2,499.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 2,499.00 |
| Peas | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 119.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 119.00 |
| Peas | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | 1.38 | 337.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 337.00 |
| Peas | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.24 | 1,961.13 | 20.74 | 4,924.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.69 | 3,353.96 | -- | -- | 0.45 | 182.41 | 38.12 | 10,453.61 |
| Rice | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 99.53 | 0.25 | 99.53 |
| Rice | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 836.05 | 2.10 | 836.05 |
| Rice | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,994.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.17 | 1,994.28 |
| Rice | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 979.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.59 | 979.02 |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | 21.15 | 4,599.97 | -- | -- | 0.40 | 151.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 5,671.80 | 36.55 | 10,423.37 |
| Rice | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 10.32 | 3,900.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.32 | 3,900.96 |
| Rice | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 378.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 378.00 |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | 0.90 | 340.20 | 1.78 | 672.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.68 | 1,013.04 |
| Rice | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 34.66 | 0.09 | 34.66 |
| Rice | Moldova | -- | -- | 0.48 | 181.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 181.44 |
| Rice | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 103.93 | 0.36 | 103.93 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 4.04 | 1,602.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.04 | 1,602.72 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.99 | 3,643.32 | 0.78 | 294.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 3,938.16 |
| Rice | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 26.76 | 10,102.73 | 6.26 | 2,358.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.02 | 12,461.45 |
| Rice | Indonesia | 118.08 | 23,706.24 | 53.34 | 12,997.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 171.42 | 36,703.58 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 32.91 | 9,004.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.91 | 9,004.84 |
| Rice | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 12,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 12,250.00 |
| Rice | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 549.41 | 1.28 | 549.41 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 255.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 255.56 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rice | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 417.00 | 1.50 | 417.00 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 12.65 | 4,137.30 | 5.20 | 1,965.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.85 | 6,102.90 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 3.54 | 1,118.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.54 | 1,118.13 |
| Rice | Philippines | 59.33 | 17,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.33 | 17,000.00 |
| Rice | Poland | 103.41 | 33,332.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.29 | 5,483.01 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 358.12 | 118.70 | 39,173.50 |
| Rice | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 756.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 756.00 |
| Rice | Serbia | -- | -- | 12.62 | 4,770.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.62 | 4,770.36 |
| Rice | Sri Lanka | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,292.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.42 | 1,292.76 |
| Rice | Thailand | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 1,015.21 | 2.55 | 1,015.21 |
| Rice | Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 3,184.96 | 8.00 | 3,184.96 |
| Rice | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 601.56 | 1.51 | 601.56 |
| Rice | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | *4.15* | *1,346.70* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *4.15* | *1,346.70* |
| Rice | Sub-Total | 162.74 | 50,043.37 | 32.96 | 11,372.49 | 10.62 | 4,014.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.29 | 5,483.01 | -- | -- | 32.99 | 15,892.68 | 253.60 | 86,806.91 |
| Rice Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pork | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 85,464.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 85,464.91 |
| Pork | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 85,464.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 85,464.91 |
| Poultry | Russia | 55.84 | 29,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.84 | 29,999.98 |
| Poultry | Sub-Total | 55.84 | 29,999.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.84 | 29,999.98 |
| Salmon | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 4,934.94 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 3,158.00 | 4.50 | 8,092.94 |
| Salmon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 4,934.94 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 3,158.00 | 4.50 | 8,092.94 |
| Seeds | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 17,906.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 17,906.61 |
| Seeds | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 17,906.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 17,906.61 |
| Sorghum | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 19.51 | 1,892.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.51 | 1,892.47 |
| Sorghum | Ghana | -- | -- | 3.39 | 395.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.39 | 395.44 |
| Sorghum | Philippines | 11.67 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.67 | 1,000.00 |
| Sorghum | Somalia | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,503.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,503.00 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 32.64 | 3,811.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.64 | 3,811.83 |
| Sorghum | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total | 11.67 | 1,000.00 | 64.53 | 7,130.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.20 | 8,130.91 |
| Soybean Meal | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 393.23 | 2.25 | 393.23 |
| Soybean Meal | Ecuador | 27.92 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.92 | 5,000.00 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,429.97 | 1.00 | 1,429.97 |
| Soybean Meal | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 714.96 | 4.00 | 714.96 |
| Soybean Meal | Guatemala | 22.92 | 4,368.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.92 | 4,368.74 |
| Soybean Meal | Guyana | 5.62 | 1,044.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.62 | 1,044.93 |
| Soybean Meal | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.58 | 1,753.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.58 | 1,753.70 |
| Soybean Meal | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,787.40 | 10.00 | 1,787.40 |
| Soybean Meal | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,672.44 | 4.00 | 1,672.44 |
| Soybean Meal | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | 67.17 | 12,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67.17 | 12,000.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Russia (USAPEEC) | 399.34 | 91,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 399.34 | 91,280.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total | 523.05 | 113,693.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.58 | 1,753.70 | -- | -- | 20.25 | 5,997.97 | 552.88 | 121,445.34 |
| Soybeans | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Russia | 197.93 | 36,170.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,327.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 205.93 | 37,498.49 |
| Soybeans | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Uzbekistan | 33.35 | 6,374.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.35 | 6,374.00 |
| Soybeans | Sub-Total | 231.28 | 42,545.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,327.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 239.28 | 43,873.49 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.07 | 339.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 339.04 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 11.87 | 2,278.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.87 | 2,278.04 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.99 | 190.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 190.08 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.32 | 253.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 253.36 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 21.45 | 4,116.40 | 2.30 | 441.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.75 | 4,558.00 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Madagascar | -- | -- | 1.88 | 360.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.88 | 360.96 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 39.59 | 7,598.18 | 2.30 | 441.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.89 | 8,039.78 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.25 | 56.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 56.30 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.60 | 587.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.60 | 587.60 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | | | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,356.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 6.00 | 1,356.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Uganda | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,130.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 5.00 | 1,130.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Unspecified | -- | -- | 2.00 | 452.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 2.00 | 452.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 13.25 | 2,994.50 | 2.60 | 587.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 15.85 | 3,581.10 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 6.04 | 1,522.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 6.04 | 1,522.08 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.99 | 249.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.99 | 249.48 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sudan | -- | -- | 4.49 | 1,131.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 4.49 | 1,131.48 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sub-Total ... | -- | -- | 11.52 | 2,903.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 11.52 | 2,903.04 |
| Tallow | El Salvador | 4.25 | 1,771.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 4.25 | 1,771.25 |
| Tallow | Guatemala | 4.02 | 1,428.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 4.02 | 1,428.72 |
| Tallow | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 500.00 | | | 2.00 | 500.00 |
| Tallow | Sub-Total ... | 8.27 | 3,199.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 500.00 | | | 10.27 | 3,699.97 |
| Vegetable Oil | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 0.73 | 609.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.73 | 609.18 |
| Vegetable Oil | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 2,000.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 2.44 | 2,000.95 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 664.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 1,891.67 | | | 3.00 | 2,573.07 |
| Vegetable Oil | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 828.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 911.44 | | | 2.06 | 1,749.44 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.53 | 3,045.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 3.53 | 3,045.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | 0.55 | 471.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.55 | 471.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.75 | 3,853.00 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 3,395.00 | | | 8.25 | 7,248.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,261.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 1.47 | 1,261.26 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burundi | -- | -- | 0.52 | 446.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 500.00 | | | 2.52 | 946.16 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 205.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.24 | 205.92 |
| Vegetable Oil | Central African Rep | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 128.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.15 | 128.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.29 | 248.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.29 | 248.82 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo | -- | -- | 0.51 | 437.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.51 | 437.58 |
| Vegetable Oil | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 128.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.15 | 128.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 1.14 | 978.12 | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 1.34 | 1,149.72 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | 4.60 | 2,033.46 | 0.12 | 102.96 | 0.47 | 403.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 5.19 | 2,539.68 |
| Vegetable Oil | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 525.17 | | | 0.81 | 525.17 |
| Vegetable Oil | Eritrea | -- | -- | 0.53 | 454.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.53 | 454.74 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 7.67 | 6,580.86 | 2.00 | 1,716.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 9.67 | 8,296.86 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.53 | 1,218.87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 1.53 | 1,218.87 |
| Vegetable Oil | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 343.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.75 | 3,461.03 | | | 4.15 | 3,804.23 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ghana | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,716.00 | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 2.20 | 1,887.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 772.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.90 | 772.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.66 | 1,387.81 | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 1.86 | 1,559.73 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | -- | -- | 4.06 | 3,483.48 | 0.18 | 154.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 4.24 | 3,637.92 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | -- | -- | 4.11 | 3,525.38 | 0.59 | 506.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 4.70 | 4,031.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | -- | -- | 33.75 | 31,093.42 | 0.76 | 653.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 34.51 | 31,746.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.18 | 154.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.18 | 154.44 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kenya | -- | -- | 5.76 | 3,449.35 | 2.01 | 1,724.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 7.77 | 5,173.93 |
| Vegetable Oil | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 8,580.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 10.00 | 8,580.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.47 | 3,327.62 | | | 3.47 | 3,327.62 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 154.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.18 | 154.44 |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.14 | 120.12 | 0.50 | 772.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.64 | 892.32 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | -- | -- | 8.33 | 5,081.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 8.33 | 5,081.14 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 171.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.20 | 171.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.23 | 197.34 | 0.15 | 128.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.38 | 326.04 |
| Vegetable Oil | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 172.46 | | | 0.20 | 172.46 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | -- | -- | 9.00 | 5,319.00 | 0.45 | 386.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 9.45 | 5,705.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 1.64 | 1,410.55 | 0.60 | 514.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 2.24 | 1,925.35 |
| Vegetable Oil | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 471.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.55 | 471.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.61 | 3,955.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 4.61 | 3,955.38 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | -- | -- | 62.35 | 37,660.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 62.35 | 37,660.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.05 | 33,964.78 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,286.04 | | | 45.55 | 35,250.82 |
| Vegetable Oil | Rwanda | -- | -- | 2.14 | 1,836.12 | 0.61 | 522.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 2.75 | 2,358.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sahel Region | -- | -- | 0.77 | 660.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.77 | 660.66 |
| Vegetable Oil | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 214.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.25 | 214.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Serbia | -- | -- | 12.41 | 10,647.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 12.41 | 10,647.78 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 1.36 | 1,170.00 | 1.00 | 858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 2.36 | 2,028.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,910.00 | | | 3.00 | 2,910.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | -- | -- | 5.20 | 5,336.16 | 1.00 | 858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 7.20 | 6,194.16 |
| Vegetable Oil | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 3,430.80 | | | 4.00 | 3,430.80 |
| Vegetable Oil | Tanzania | -- | -- | 0.80 | 429.00 | 2.61 | 2,239.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 3.41 | 2,668.38 |
| Vegetable Oil | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.01 | 868.44 | | | 1.01 | 868.44 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | -- | -- | 5.75 | 4,932.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 5.75 | 4,932.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 660.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.77 | 660.66 |
| Vegetable Oil | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 188.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 0.22 | 188.76 |
| Vegetable Oil | Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 4,297.45 | | | 3.00 | 4,297.45 |
| Vegetable Oil | Unspecified | -- | -- | 9.00 | 7,764.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 9.00 | 7,764.90 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total | 4.90 | 2,977.96 | 165.58 | 130,868.38 | 40.61 | 24,957.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.78 | 23,537.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.69 | 24,474.36 | 309.76 | 206,816.53 |
| Wheat | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,967.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,967.00 |
| Wheat | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,256.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,256.12 |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 2,121.00 | -- | -- | 600.00 | 78,311.00 | 100.00 | 12,967.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 713.00 | 93,399.00 |
| Wheat | Benin | -- | -- | 1.82 | 247.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.82 | 247.52 |
| Wheat | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.50 | 2,118.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.50 | 2,118.90 |
| Wheat | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 71.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 71.30 |
| Wheat | China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 25,934.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 25,934.00 |
| Wheat | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 15,322.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 15,322.00 |
| Wheat | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,656.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,656.60 |
| Wheat | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 56.44 | 8,852.23 | 7.00 | 1,169.00 | 24.97 | 2,539.80 | -- | -- | 93.00 | 12,314.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.34 | 24,875.85 |
| Wheat | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Georgia | 31.74 | 4,271.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.06 | 5,703.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.80 | 9,974.77 |
| Wheat | Ghana | -- | -- | 19.00 | 4,530.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 4,530.00 |
| Wheat | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,896.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,896.20 |
| Wheat | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.05 | 311.60 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 5,052.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.05 | 5,364.40 |
| Wheat | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.80 | 7,395.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.80 | 7,395.00 |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 7.43 | 1,167.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 7,120.50 | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,650.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.43 | 14,941.93 |
| Wheat | Indonesia | 93.31 | 11,907.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.00 | 23,332.40 | 170.00 | 22,037.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,769.60 | 473.31 | 61,047.34 |
| Wheat | Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,612.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,612.00 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 2,592.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.00 | 3,952.60 |
| Wheat | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 437.00 | 56,648.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 437.00 | 56,648.33 |
| Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | 9,074.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | 75.00 | 9,722.25 |
| Wheat | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 |
| Wheat | Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,950.00 |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | 54.33 | 8,231.74 | -- | -- | 26.70 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.03 | 11,631.74 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,777.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,777.80 |
| Wheat | Pakistan | 104.81 | 12,999.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 36,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 404.81 | 48,999.92 |
| Wheat | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,612.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 12,612.00 |
| Wheat | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,481.50 | 15.00 | 1,944.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 8,425.65 |
| Wheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 | 220,171.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 | 220,171.00 |
| Wheat | Serbia | -- | -- | 3.50 | 560.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 560.00 |
| Wheat | Somalia | -- | -- | 2.00 | 304.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 304.00 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,316.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,316.00 |
| Wheat | Sudan | -- | -- | 2.90 | 464.00 | 8.18 | 1,289.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.77 | 7,618.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.85 | 9,371.72 |
| Wheat | Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Switzerland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,392.20 | 10.00 | 1,392.20 |
| Wheat | S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 |
| Wheat | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Uganda | -- | -- | 14.86 | 2,377.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.86 | 2,377.60 |
| Wheat | Ukraine | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,240.75 |
| Wheat | West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 648.15 |
| Wheat | Sub-Total | 229.86 | 29,178.21 | 190.28 | 28,093.19 | 30.43 | 5,001.06 | 116.47 | 13,335.80 | 3,479.55 | 451,251.93 | 1,168.77 | 152,711.37 | 20.00 | 3,650.32 | -- | -- | 45.00 | 5,769.60 | 6,231.61 | 689,029.43 |
| Wheat Flour | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,110.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,110.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,179.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,179.96 |
| Wheat Flour | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 529.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 147.50 | 3.95 | 775.23 |
| Wheat Flour | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 838.00 | -- | -- | 2.00 | 409.05 | 3.00 | 589.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,837.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Belarus | -- | -- | 32.86 | 7,516.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.86 | 7,516.92 |
| Wheat Flour | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.43 | 628.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.43 | 628.26 |
| Wheat Flour | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 216.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 216.33 |
| Wheat Flour | Chad | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 666.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 666.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 39.13 | 0.20 | 39.13 |
| Wheat Flour | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.88 | 6,838.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.88 | 6,838.91 |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 271.98 | 1.50 | 294.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.86 | 566.97 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.82 | 182.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 412.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.92 | 594.99 |
| Wheat Flour | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 160.00 | 31,465.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 160.00 | 31,465.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.33 | 0.50 | 98.33 |
| Wheat Flour | Mali | -- | -- | 1.00 | 222.00 | 2.00 | 444.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 666.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,949.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,949.90 |
| Wheat Flour | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 786.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 786.64 |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 6.21 | 1,378.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.21 | 1,378.62 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.75 | 5,266.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 294.98 | 27.25 | 5,561.12 |
| Wheat Flour | Serbia | -- | -- | 27.37 | 6,078.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.37 | 6,078.14 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | | | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Wheat Flour | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.35 | 1,435.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 7.35 | 1,435.62 |
| Wheat Flour | S. Pacific/Micro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 11,799.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 60.00 | 11,799.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,776.00 | -- | -- | 27.29 | 5,366.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 35.29 | 7,142.85 |
| Wheat Flour | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.68 | 759.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 5.68 | 759.89 |
| Wheat Flour | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 215.34 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 19,666.00 | 5.00 | 983.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | 105.97 | 20,864.64 |
| *Wheat Flour* | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | 78.89 | -- | 17,313.54 | 20.62 | 4,549.76 | 132.97 | 26,132.01 | 247.35 | 49,454.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.95 | 520.93 | 262.48 | 173,514.95 |
| Wheat Seed | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,000.00 | 2.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Wheat Seed | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,000.00 | 2.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 59.02 | | 0.15 | 59.02 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.29 | 512.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 1.29 | 512.13 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.51 | 202.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 0.51 | 202.47 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 2.84 | 1,127.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 2.84 | 1,127.48 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.70 | 277.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 0.70 | 277.90 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.71 | 281.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 0.71 | 281.97 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 353.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 0.89 | 353.33 |
| *Wheat Soy Blend* | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | 0.20 | 79.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 0.20 | 79.40 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 6.25 | 2,481.35 | 0.89 | 353.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 59.02 | | 7.39 | 2,901.68 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 4,604.48 | | 1.15 | 4,604.48 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,270.20 | | 0.60 | 1,270.20 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 5,874.68 | | 1.75 | 5,874.68 |
| Undesignated | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| *Undesignated* | *Unspec.Sled (Pvt.non Trade)* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Allocated Commodities | | 2,914.96 | 475,379.19 | 124.17 | 57,234.15 | 345.66 | 113,951.25 | 114.45 | 13,694.80 | 3,914.43 | 550,476.14 | 1,592.35 | 242,567.89 | 257.03 | 253,735.97 | -- | -- | 264.11 | 71,133.64 | | 9,532.99 | 2,330,901.75 |
| Reserves | | 7,518.01 | 765,253.82 | 2,702.17 | 84,564.81 | -- | -- | 33.60 | 5,570.10 | 639.58 | 79,396.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | 3,293.36 | 421,716.79 |
| Program Totals --- | | 3,434.97 | 686,400.02 | 2,826.42 | 667,229.15 | 345.66 | 113,951.25 | 153.60 | 18,949.86 | 4,554.01 | 629,862.21 | 1,592.35 | 242,567.89 | 257.03 | 253,735.97 | -- | -- | 264.11 | 71,133.64 | | 12,826.35 | 2,752,618.54 |

NOTES: The reserve includes Title I / Title I funded food for progress, and CCC funds authorized to Russia.

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of September 23, 1999, and the food assistance package announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on Dec. 8, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight favorites
- P.L. 480 Title II: Intiale Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country Sponsor Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999.
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country Sponsor Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999
  For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $29.6.1 million
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country Sponsor Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999. The total does not reflect freight cost.
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
  World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
- Food for Progress, Title I: Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of September 23, 1999. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $27.3 million
  Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
  CCC Purchases - Based on Estel Database as of November 4, 1999.

File updated on: 11/05/99
FAS/OCCP/D.Bell X:\REPORT\FAID1999\AID_WS4

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SUM MARY
Commodity Value

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | 2,905.60 | 6,050.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,956.35 |
| Benin | -- | 1,448.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,448.51 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 7,506.42 | 1,048.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,554.52 |
| Burundi | -- | 496.16 | 666.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,162.40 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 1,437.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,437.22 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 1,053.39 | 217.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,270.99 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 272.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 272.52 |
| Chad | -- | 222.00 | 836.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,058.42 |
| Congo | -- | 2,449.06 | -- | -- | 1,280.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,729.91 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 4,999.92 | -- | 151.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,971.80 | 11,122.92 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 794.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 794.70 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 685.58 | 685.58 |
| Eritrea | -- | 454.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 454.74 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 23,117.54 | 5,142.04 | 2,896.80 | -- | 13,464.85 | -- | -- | -- | 45,621.23 |
| Gambia | -- | 1,622.11 | 81.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,703.71 |
| Ghana | -- | 10,558.81 | 262.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,820.85 |
| Guinea | -- | 136.00 | 1,627.98 | -- | -- | 2,680.12 | -- | -- | -- | 4,444.10 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,901.28 | -- | -- | -- | 1,901.28 |
| Kenya | -- | 5,126.91 | 2,960.32 | -- | 2,592.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,679.83 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 511.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 511.56 |
| Liberia | -- | 2,931.66 | 2,380.72 | -- | -- | 4,283.60 | -- | -- | -- | 9,595.98 |
| Madagascar | -- | 5,926.98 | 385.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,312.54 |
| Mali | -- | 222.00 | 615.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 837.60 |
| Mauritania | -- | 728.65 | 204.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 933.51 |
| Mozambique | -- | 13,550.74 | 564.50 | 3,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17,495.24 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 558.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 558.84 |
| Rwanda | -- | 4,151.40 | 2,081.78 | -- | -- | 3,903.27 | -- | -- | -- | 10,136.45 |
| Sahel Region | -- | 3,664.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,664.06 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 970.50 | -- | -- | 589.25 | -- | -- | -- | 1,559.75 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 5,013.64 | 1,483.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,497.24 |
| Somalia | -- | 1,997.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,997.00 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,910.00 | 2,910.00 |
| Sudan | -- | 14,295.36 | 2,257.46 | -- | -- | 17,346.71 | -- | -- | -- | 33,899.53 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,552.20 | 1,552.20 |
| Tanzania | -- | 2,272.00 | 9,711.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,983.12 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,184.96 | 3,184.96 |
| Uganda | -- | 9,968.30 | 331.00 | -- | -- | 453.27 | -- | -- | -- | 10,752.57 |
| West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 329.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 329.56 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,294.45 | 4,294.45 |
| Totals | 4,999.92 | 120,960.68 | 41,895.55 | 6,296.80 | 3,873.45 | 44,622.35 | -- | -- | 18,592.99 | 241,240.83 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | 2,039.14 | 685.44 | -- | -- | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | 15,687.58 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 5,216.90 | -- | 76,311.00 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | 94,490.90 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,926.00 | -- | -- | -- | 25,926.00 |
| India | -- | 83,759.72 | 7,424.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 91,184.60 |
| Indonesia | 45,633.48 | 15,308.24 | -- | -- | 38,064.68 | 22,057.10 | -- | -- | 5,577.00 | 126,640.50 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 32,690.00 | -- | 6,284.60 | 103,950.57 | -- | -- | -- | 142,925.17 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,950.00 |
| Pakistan | 12,999.97 | -- | 3,955.38 | -- | 36,000.00 | 786.64 | -- | -- | -- | 53,741.99 |
| Philippines | 30,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | 6,481.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36,481.50 |
| Sri Lanka | -- | -- | 1,292.76 | -- | 6,316.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,608.76 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,246.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,246.75 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 1,229.53 | -- | 19,666.00 | 1,631.45 | -- | -- | -- | 22,526.98 |
| Totals | 88,633.45 | 101,107.10 | 52,494.69 | -- | 194,314.53 | 180,277.76 | -- | -- | 5,577.00 | 624,404.53 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,179.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,179.96 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,138.90 | -- | 3,863.08 | -- | 3,395.00 | 9,396.98 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,458.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,458.91 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,725.00 |
| Serbia | -- | 23,948.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23,948.73 |
| S. Balkan/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,447.75 | -- | -- | -- | 12,447.75 |
| Totals | -- | 23,948.73 | -- | -- | 16,502.77 | 12,447.75 | 3,863.08 | -- | 3,395.00 | 60,157.33 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 9,365.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,365.50 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,141.94 | -- | -- | -- | 795.73 | 1,937.67 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | 6,703.00 | 474.68 | -- | 12,522.00 | 464.60 | -- | -- | -- | 20,164.28 |
| Ecuador | 5,000.00 | -- | 473.20 | -- | -- | 1,144.51 | -- | -- | -- | 6,617.71 |
| El Salvador | 3,804.71 | 651.80 | 1,582.50 | -- | 6,373.19 | -- | -- | -- | 1,429.92 | 13,842.11 |
| Guatemala | 10,360.43 | 13,376.37 | 1,637.91 | -- | 5,046.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30,421.01 |
| Guyana | 1,313.33 | -- | 317.60 | -- | 5,052.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,683.73 |
| Haiti | -- | 10,851.74 | 1,001.28 | 7,399.00 | 412.99 | -- | -- | -- | 2,482.36 | 22,147.37 |
| Honduras | -- | 24,697.74 | 4,933.30 | -- | 8,855.50 | -- | 8,404.82 | -- | 580.00 | 47,396.56 |
| Jamaica | 9,004.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,004.84 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 10,948.72 | 3,561.68 | -- | 9,501.00 | -- | 2,485.60 | -- | 1,072.44 | 27,571.23 |
| Peru | -- | 44,473.76 | 7.14 | -- | -- | 1,944.45 | -- | -- | -- | 46,425.35 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals | 29,483.31 | 331,168.71 | 13,983.01 | 7,399.00 | 51,907.52 | 3,553.56 | 10,890.01 | -- | 6,200.45 | 144,566.36 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SHM MARV
Commodity Value

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 332.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332.00 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,632.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,632.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | -- | 332.00 | -- | 12,632.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,964.00 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | 1,285.80 | -- | -- | 98.33 | -- | -- | 7,285.07 | 8,669.20 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | 1,746.00 | -- | 1,770.17 | 589.98 | -- | -- | 2,154.05 | 6,260.19 |
| Georgia | 4,271.05 | -- | 438.40 | -- | 5,975.70 | 294.99 | -- | -- | 4,574.17 | 15,554.31 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,074.10 | -- | -- | -- | 4,623.51 | 13,697.61 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,390.05 | -- | -- | -- | 931.94 | 4,321.99 |
| Russia 1/ | 286,633.26 | -- | -- | -- | 244,901.14 | -- | 220,982.28 | -- | 9,136.46 | 760,653.13 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 1,176.00 | -- | 3,366.85 | 1,133.18 | -- | -- | 7,119.23 | 12,795.26 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 750.80 | -- | -- | -- | 2,328.80 | 3,201.69 |
| Uzbekistan | 6,374.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,374.80 |
| Totals ... | 297,279.11 | -- | 5,246.20 | -- | 277,445.90 | 3,116.48 | 220,982.28 | -- | 37,353.23 | 841,423.17 |
| Total Planned ... | 429,376.19 | 367,165.01 | 113,951.25 | 13,698.80 | 550,676.16 | 242,967.89 | 235,735.97 | -- | 71,123.64 | 2,015,694.91 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | 15,219.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,219.84 |
| Allocated Commodities | 420,376.19 | 382,384.85 | 113,951.25 | 13,698.83 | 550,676.16 | 242,967.89 | 235,735.97 | -- | 71,123.64 | 2,030,914.78 |
| Reserve | 266,223.83 | 84,844.91 | -- | 5,270.20 | 75,306.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 431,734.99 |
| Program Totals .... | 686,600.02 | 467,219.75 | 113,951.25 | 18,969.03 | 626,067.21 | 242,967.89 | 235,735.97 | -- | 71,123.64 | 2,462,649.74 |

NOTE: The reserve includes Title I / Title I funded food for progress, and CCC funds unallocated to Russia.

1/ Includes Title I concessional sales. Title I-funded Food for Progress agreements and Section 416(b) donations under the assistance package to Russia which was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on November 6, 1998.

Sources
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of September 25, 1999, and the food assistance package announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 6, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $66.9 million.
- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999.
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999.
  For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $38.1 million.
- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999. The total does not reflect freight costs of $8.0 million
- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
  World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999
- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of September 25, 1999. The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $27.1 million
  Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
  CCC Purchases - Based on Estel Database as of November 4, 1999.

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | -- | 16.66 | 23.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.27 |
| Benin | -- | 4.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.79 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 24.03 | 4.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.68 |
| Burundi | -- | 0.32 | 3.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.48 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 3.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.89 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 9.49 | 0.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.29 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 0.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 |
| Chad | -- | 1.09 | 2.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.89 |
| Congo | -- | 8.15 | -- | -- | 5.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.15 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | 21.15 | -- | 0.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 36.55 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 3.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.04 | 1.04 |
| Eritrea | -- | 0.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 194.60 | 30.98 | 24.99 | -- | 105.00 | -- | -- | -- | 354.58 |
| Gambia | -- | 3.20 | 0.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 |
| Ghana | -- | 46.16 | 0.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.74 |
| Guinea | -- | 0.50 | 4.21 | -- | -- | 11.70 | -- | -- | -- | 16.41 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.30 | -- | -- | -- | 9.30 |
| Kenya | -- | 14.89 | 8.49 | -- | 20.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.38 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | 2.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 |
| Liberia | -- | 10.29 | 7.03 | -- | -- | 18.70 | -- | -- | -- | 36.02 |
| Madagascar | -- | 12.25 | 1.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.27 |
| Mali | -- | 1.00 | 2.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1.93 | 0.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 |
| Mozambique | -- | 63.33 | 0.81 | 26.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 90.84 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 0.87 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 |
| Rwanda | -- | 11.58 | 12.54 | -- | -- | 30.20 | -- | -- | -- | 54.32 |
| Sahel Region | -- | 14.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.92 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 2.25 | -- | -- | 0.26 | -- | -- | -- | 2.51 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 19.11 | 3.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.31 |
| Somalia | -- | 16.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Sudan | -- | 57.95 | 9.38 | -- | -- | 112.18 | -- | -- | -- | 179.51 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Tanzania | -- | 12.00 | 43.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.51 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Uganda | -- | 33.21 | 2.00 | -- | -- | 0.20 | -- | -- | -- | 35.41 |
| West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 0.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Totals ... | 21.15 | 488.09 | 155.63 | 51.69 | 25.00 | 288.54 | -- | -- | 42.04 | 1,070.05 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | 6.69 | 2.52 | -- | -- | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | 109.21 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 16.55 | -- | 600.00 | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | 716.55 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 |
| India | -- | 251.54 | 25.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 277.20 |
| Indonesia | 209.55 | 55.62 | -- | -- | 186.50 | 170.00 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 661.67 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 85.00 | -- | 70.00 | 635.30 | -- | -- | -- | 790.30 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 |
| Pakistan | 104.81 | -- | 4.61 | -- | 300.00 | 4.00 | -- | -- | -- | 413.42 |
| Philippines | 138.16 | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 188.16 |
| Sri Lanka | -- | -- | 3.42 | -- | 50.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.42 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 2.63 | -- | 100.00 | 10.00 | -- | -- | -- | 112.63 |
| Totals ... | 452.52 | 313.85 | 140.39 | -- | 1,396.50 | 1,219.30 | -- | -- | 40.00 | 3,562.56 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.50 | -- | 4.75 | -- | 3.50 | 24.75 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 74.88 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 |
| Serbia | -- | 58.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.77 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | 58.77 | -- | -- | 112.38 | 65.00 | 4.75 | -- | 3.50 | 244.40 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 41.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.60 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 11.70 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | 16.30 | 1.98 | -- | 100.00 | 0.21 | -- | -- | -- | 118.41 |
| Ecuador | 27.92 | -- | 1.35 | -- | -- | 0.51 | -- | -- | -- | 29.78 |
| El Salvador | 8.85 | 2.14 | 4.28 | -- | 40.25 | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 63.44 |
| Guatemala | 72.34 | 76.29 | 7.82 | -- | 40.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 201.45 |
| Guyana | 8.36 | -- | 2.05 | -- | 40.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.36 |
| Haiti | -- | 35.63 | 4.30 | 64.80 | 2.10 | -- | -- | -- | 3.90 | 110.73 |
| Honduras | -- | 74.70 | 18.87 | -- | 65.00 | -- | 59.50 | -- | 2.00 | 220.07 |
| Jamaica | 33.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.91 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 31.28 | 10.82 | -- | 75.00 | -- | 5.00 | -- | 6.00 | 128.10 |
| Peru | -- | 89.15 | 0.03 | -- | -- | 15.00 | -- | -- | -- | 104.18 |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tunisia ... | 156.31 | 367.95 | 51.34 | 64.60 | 365.35 | 15.71 | 64.50 | -- | 25.60 | 1,113.79 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 1.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | -- | 1.00 | -- | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.00 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | 3.50 | -- | -- | 0.50 | -- | -- | 5.70 | 9.70 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | 5.00 | -- | 12.53 | 3.00 | -- | -- | 3.82 | 24.60 |
| Georgia | 32.76 | -- | 0.80 | -- | 45.38 | 1.50 | -- | -- | 8.51 | 88.96 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 70.00 | -- | -- | -- | 10.75 | 80.75 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 21.95 |
| Russia 1/ | 1,218.87 | -- | -- | -- | 1,735.25 | -- | 182.78 | -- | 7.50 | 3,144.42 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 8.00 | -- | 27.29 | 0.50 | -- | -- | 10.70 | 46.49 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.86 | -- | -- | -- | 4.03 | 7.90 |
| Uzbekistan | 33.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.35 |
| Totals ... | 1,284.98 | -- | 17.30 | -- | 1,914.40 | 5.50 | 182.78 | -- | 52.97 | 3,457.91 |
| Total Planned ... | 1,914.96 | 1,227.80 | 365.66 | 116.40 | 3,916.62 | 1,592.05 | 252.03 | -- | 164.11 | 9,549.62 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | 33.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.37 |
| Allocated Commodities | 1,914.96 | 1,261.17 | 365.66 | 116.40 | 3,916.62 | 1,592.05 | 252.03 | -- | 164.11 | 9,582.99 |
| Reserve | 1,520.01 | 1,103.17 | -- | 35.60 | 639.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,298.36 |
| Program Totals .... | 3,434.97 | 2,364.34 | 368.66 | 152.00 | 4,556.20 | 1,592.05 | 252.03 | -- | 164.11 | 12,881.35 |

NOTE: The reserve includes Title I / Title I tinked food for progress and CCC funds unallocated to Russia

1/ Includes Title I concessional sales, Title I-linked Food for Progress agreements and Section 416(b) donations under the assistance package to Russia which was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on November 6, 1998.

*Sources:*

-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on ProgramSummary as of September 25, 1999, and the food assistance package announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 6, 1998. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $66.9 million.

-- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight TitleII - Based on Approved ProgramSummary CountrySponsorCommodity Profile as of October 4, 1999.
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved ProgramSummary CountrySponsorCommodity Profile as of October 4, 1999.
For TitleII and TitleII/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $286.1 million .

-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved ProgramSummary CountrySponsorCommodity Profile as of October 4, 1999. The total does not reflect freight costs.

-- Section 416 (b): Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
World Food Program- Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.

-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I ProgramSummary as of September 25, 1999. The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $27.1 million
Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of November 4, 1999.
CCC Purchases - Based on Excel Database as of November 4, 1999.

TABLE II - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1000
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 24.74 | 7,076.61 | 30.41 | 9,996.63 | 53.12 | 10,941.76 | -- | -- | 33.00 | 5,800.00 | 40.00 | 6,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 181.27 | 40,645.01 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 5.84 | 2,438.05 | 0.28 | 56.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.12 | 2,494.33 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 25.36 | 6,850.16 | 0.35 | 354.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.71 | 7,204.41 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.70 | 2,404.86 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 20.65 | 2,302.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.65 | 2,302.15 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 2.50 | 579.00 | 3.82 | 900.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.32 | 1,479.62 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | 2,718.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | 2,718.00 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.15 | 1,250.90 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,175.00 | 7.40 | 1,855.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.55 | 6,280.90 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.77 | 709.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,940.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.77 | 2,649.75 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.03 | 1,412.61 | -- | -- | 29.50 | 3,540.00 | 78.50 | 10,470.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 113.03 | 15,422.61 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 257.61 | 46,072.17 | 63.50 | 12,933.98 | -- | -- | 90.00 | 10,100.00 | 590.00 | 51,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 901.11 | 120,266.15 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 2.78 | 1,733.55 | 1.34 | 333.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.12 | 2,066.85 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 69.18 | 13,473.41 | 0.61 | 318.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,990.00 | 79.80 | 15,781.91 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,450.00 | 7.40 | 1,809.00 | -- | -- | 5.20 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.10 | 4,931.00 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 16.07 | 6,341.82 | 47.26 | 9,825.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 93.00 | 11,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 156.33 | 27,467.67 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 2.97 | 981.10 | 2.30 | 1,018.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 975.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.27 | 2,974.50 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 15.24 | 5,365.09 | 2.26 | 598.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.50 | 5,963.25 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 17.20 | 1,880.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.20 | 1,880.86 |
| Malawi | -- | -- | 12.78 | 1,815.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.78 | 1,815.60 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.79 | 630.13 | 1.77 | 639.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 1,269.63 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 50.46 | 11,222.26 | 2.03 | 2,732.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.49 | 13,954.30 |
| Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 176.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 176.79 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,650.00 |
| Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 2,946.26 | 1.30 | 2,946.26 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 5.00 | 2,504.84 | 24.31 | 3,993.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.50 | 2,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.81 | 9,123.51 |
| Sahel Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 210.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.70 | 4,385.00 | 33.65 | 8,195.11 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 24.53 | 5,290.54 | 18.95 | 4,123.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.48 | 9,414.13 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 18.00 | 3,166.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 3,166.00 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 17.43 | 3,177.07 | 10.84 | 3,702.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61.40 | 6,622.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.27 | 13,501.44 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.46 | 683.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.46 | 3,383.53 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 19.97 | 4,843.30 | 14.92 | 3,212.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.89 | 8,056.21 |
| West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 502.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 502.44 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Africa ... | 24.74 | 7,076.61 | 662.27 | 135,152.60 | 279.43 | 83,668.01 | -- | -- | 167.70 | 23,287.00 | 781.01 | 103,628.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.00 | 9,321.26 | 1,908.15 | 347,433.47 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 6.87 | 1,840.37 | 20.00 | 2,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.00 | 16,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 161.87 | 20,610.37 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 57.07 | 8,397.90 | 29.13 | 6,015.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.19 | 14,413.74 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.92 | 3,596.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.92 | 3,596.85 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| East Timor | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.05 | 1,918.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.05 | 1,918.00 |
| Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| India | -- | -- | 224.65 | 64,318.73 | 42.27 | 11,070.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 266.92 | 75,408.73 |
| Indonesia | -- | -- | 29.65 | 8,045.78 | 2.90 | 1,443.20 | -- | -- | 370.00 | 75,903.50 | 80.00 | 17,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 482.55 | 103,012.48 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 30.00 | 3,640.00 | 170.00 | 28,156.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 10,531.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 265.00 | 50,327.75 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.00 | 11,778.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 75.00 | 11,778.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,300.00 |
| Morocco | 92.46 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 15,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 222.46 | 25,600.00 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 |
| Philippines | 151.83 | 39,999.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 151.83 | 39,999.78 |
| Sri Lanka | 39.07 | 4,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.07 | 4,999.99 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.15 | 1,117.40 | -- | -- | 177.00 | 53,333.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.15 | 54,450.90 |
| Total Asia & Middle East ... | 283.36 | 54,999.77 | 358.24 | 86,242.78 | 294.03 | 56,324.54 | -- | -- | 817.00 | 164,416.00 | 280.00 | 44,331.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,034.61 | 41,4263.76 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE II - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Albania | -- | -- | 10.93 | 3,329.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.93 | 3,329.10 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 6,720.00 | -- | -- | 5.30 | 3,885.13 | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,160.00 | 77.30 | 12,765.13 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,910.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,910.00 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | 5.31 | 1,615.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.31 | 1,615.23 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Serbia | -- | -- | 61.36 | 16,196.67 | 19.89 | 9,195.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.15 | 25,391.80 |
| S. Belarus/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Total Europe | -- | -- | 77.60 | 21,140.99 | 19.89 | 9,195.13 | -- | -- | 106.00 | 13,830.00 | 35.00 | 7,000.00 | 5.30 | 3,885.13 | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,160.00 | 259.80 | 57,211.25 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | -- | 44.92 | 10,604.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.92 | 10,604.24 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,260.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,260.00 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 50.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 50.53 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.00 | 14,740.00 | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,256.10 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,275.00 | 118.50 | 21,271.10 |
| El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | -- | -- | 75.94 | 12,159.17 | 0.28 | 101.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | 86.22 | 13,460.67 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.48 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 79.33 | 13,509.13 | 10.00 | 1,904.13 | -- | -- | 12.25 | 4,683.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.70 | 20,097.05 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 33.45 | 6,016.79 | 0.44 | 103.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.80 | 4,020.02 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 955.00 | 63.17 | 11,095.34 |
| Jamaica | 13.50 | 3,222.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.50 | 3,222.17 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 19.74 | 3,709.84 | 3.22 | 761.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.96 | 4,470.96 |
| Peru | 33.00 | 4,384.08 | 84.62 | 31,246.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 117.62 | 35,630.58 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | 46.50 | 7,606.25 | 337.93 | 97,245.61 | 24.34 | 4,200.95 | -- | -- | 97.25 | 19,423.85 | -- | -- | 81.80 | 12,043.60 | -- | -- | 16.00 | 4,430.00 | 603.90 | 145,549.90 |
| NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 560.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 560.55 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 380.00 | 45,600.00 | 2.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 382.00 | 45,840.00 |
| Total Near East | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 560.55 | -- | -- | 380.00 | 45,600.00 | 2.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 382.99 | 46,400.55 |
| NIS COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 673.50 | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 900.00 | 69.80 | 8,773.50 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 1,193.50 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 905.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,666.50 | 14.40 | 3,765.50 |
| Caucasus Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,215.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,215.74 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.68 | 1,476.00 | 45.68 | 6,132.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,543.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,543.40 |
| Russia | 633.81 | 79,746.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 330.00 | 36,000.00 | -- | -- | 118.46 | 64,871.43 | -- | -- | 55.22 | 41,674.37 | 1,169.49 | 222,292.24 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 679.50 | -- | -- | 55.00 | 9,012.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.75 | 4,854.75 | 70.14 | 14,546.25 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,945.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,946.60 |
| Uzbekistan | 38.20 | 6,722.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.20 | 6,722.46 |
| Total NIS Countries | 672.00 | 86,469.24 | -- | -- | 18.30 | 4,154.24 | -- | -- | 810.00 | 73,035.50 | -- | -- | 378.46 | 66,871.43 | -- | -- | 89.45 | 52,571.29 | 1,477.30 | 279,101.11 |
| Total Planned | 1,018.60 | 156,781.85 | 1,455.99 | 339,711.98 | 637.97 | 137,132.05 | -- | -- | 3,686.07 | 318,306.33 | 1,059.02 | 163,196.75 | 267.56 | 81,307.22 | -- | -- | 145.45 | 68,482.85 | 8,660.65 | 1,264,789.03 |
| UNSPECIFIED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | -- | 66.21 | 13,622.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.21 | 14,922.85 |
| Announced Commodities | 1,018.60 | 156,781.85 | 1,489.20 | 353,334.83 | 637.97 | 137,132.05 | -- | -- | 3,686.07 | 318,306.33 | 1,059.02 | 163,196.75 | 267.56 | 82,607.22 | -- | -- | 145.45 | 68,482.85 | 8,704.86 | 1,279,771.88 |
| Reserve | (0.00) | (0.00) | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | -- | 0.00 | -- |
| Total | 1,018.60 | 156,781.85 | 1,489.20 | 353,334.83 | 637.97 | 137,132.05 | -- | -- | 3,686.07 | 318,306.33 | 1,059.02 | 163,196.75 | 267.56 | 82,607.22 | -- | -- | 145.45 | 68,482.85 | 8,704.86 | 1,279,771.88 |
| Program Totals | 1,018.60 | 156,781.85 | 1,489.20 | 353,334.83 | 637.97 | 137,132.05 | -- | -- | 3,686.07 | 318,306.33 | 1,059.02 | 163,196.75 | 267.56 | 82,607.22 | -- | -- | 145.45 | 68,482.85 | 8,704.86 | 1,279,771.88 |

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 15, 2000 & also includes carryover from the amended 1999 Bosnia program. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $129.7 million.
-- P.L. 480, Title II Freight: Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Cooperator/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Section/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000.
For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $145.7 million.
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Cooperator/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000. The total does not reflect freight cost.
-- Section 416(b): Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000

TABLE 1I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |

World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000. The totals do not reflect freight costs

Food for Progress, Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 2000. The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $35.3 million

Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000

CCC Purchases - Based on Detail Database as of October 17, 2000. The total does not reflect freight costs.

File updated on: 10/18/2000

PAS SC COMM-S Sht1

X: \COMMT\PAS\2000\SC\S1c1

TABLE IV - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Barley | 91.79 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 91.79 | 5,000.00 |
| Beans | -- | -- | 26.44 | 12,978.49 | 19.08 | 9,256.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,661.55 | -- | -- | 0.22 | 81.70 | 49.74 | 24,978.02 |
| Beef | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Buckwheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.60 | 11,154.21 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 1,290.30 | 14.91 | 12,444.51 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 72.58 | 11,895.74 | 23.10 | 3,758.30 | -- | -- | 0.50 | 90.00 | 20.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.18 | 19,344.04 |
| Butteroil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | 500.13 | 48,346.85 | 119.36 | 12,137.41 | 158.93 | 16,932.56 | -- | -- | 0.28 | 27.50 | 168.10 | 16,810.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.30 | 830.00 | 954.90 | 94,884.32 |
| Corn Gluten Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 202.26 | 53,537.34 | 95.90 | 26,532.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 250.00 | 314.55 | 81,320.04 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 26.46 | 5,133.24 | 0.74 | 143.86 | -- | -- | 0.36 | 81.00 | 32.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.56 | 12,557.86 |
| High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 406.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 406.13 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 20.49 | 7,603.52 | 6.64 | 2,483.34 | -- | -- | 21.32 | 67,665.31 | 5.00 | 11,331.76 | 7.08 | 2,003.51 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 1,075.25 | 37.51 | 14,222.14 |
| Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.87 | 13,972.45 | -- | -- | 5.03 | 11,999.74 | 27.01 | 70,906.65 |
| Peas | -- | -- | 5.54 | 1,336.76 | 27.49 | 5,960.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.07 | 4,117.60 | -- | -- | 7.12 | 1,521.75 | 53.23 | 12,846.26 |
| Rice | 135.03 | 37,160.40 | 53.55 | 13,249.40 | 31.03 | 7,943.44 | -- | -- | 52.74 | 11,602.80 | 83.50 | 19,470.00 | 25.48 | 7,154.92 | -- | -- | 14.23 | 3,129.30 | 401.42 | 99,706.26 |
| Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pork | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Planting Seeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Poultry | 10.69 | 10,679.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.69 | 10,679.25 |
| Salmon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Seeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 12,661.98 | 20.00 | 12,661.98 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 30.78 | 3,550.08 | 4.30 | 513.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.13 | 4,063.72 |
| Soy Protein Concentrate | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | 162.58 | 30,699.95 | 16.49 | 2,960.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 230.50 | 23,881.50 | -- | -- | 38.00 | 7,005.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 447.56 | 64,546.87 |
| Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.50 | 4,510.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 4,102.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.50 | 8,612.71 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 35.00 | 6,695.00 | 3.27 | 624.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.27 | 7,319.57 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 13.53 | 2,931.37 | 6.52 | 1,362.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.05 | 4,294.05 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 13.64 | 3,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.64 | 3,160.00 |
| Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 955.00 | 2.50 | 955.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | 2.63 | 3,738.23 | 171.24 | 97,296.48 | 39.40 | 28,585.90 | -- | -- | 19.93 | 11,748.60 | 19.42 | 12,622.00 | 30.35 | 21,652.60 | -- | -- | 7.49 | 14,791.25 | 318.41 | 190,633.18 |
| Wheat | 150.93 | 21,106.53 | 566.55 | 71,210.38 | 171.71 | 23,077.71 | -- | -- | 1,670.25 | 204,726.42 | 671.60 | 80,712.00 | 83.89 | 12,443.50 | -- | -- | 39.50 | 4,760.00 | 2,754.43 | 418,116.54 |
| Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 113.09 | 15,784.52 | 26.50 | 6,042.90 | -- | -- | 190.34 | 28,283.30 | 28.00 | 7,000.00 | 34.39 | 7,910.17 | -- | -- | 11.11 | 4,221.00 | 403.43 | 69,241.89 |
| Wheat Seed | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 7.60 | 2,810.00 | 1.63 | 612.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.23 | 3,422.88 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,428.98 | 0.45 | 1,428.98 |
| Undesignated | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,300.00 |
| Total Planned | 1,054.66 | 166,751.45 | 1,480.10 | 333,396.83 | 637.97 | 157,132.05 | -- | -- | 2,186.07 | 348,711.43 | 1,060.82 | 165,496.75 | 267.56 | 87,509.21 | -- | -- | 145.45 | 60,482.85 | 6,832.66 | 1,279,771.84 |
| Unfunded | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Reserve | -- | 10,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 10,000.00 |
| Total Request | 1,054.66 | 176,751.45 | 1,480.10 | 333,396.83 | 637.97 | 157,132.05 | -- | -- | 2,186.07 | 348,711.43 | 1,060.82 | 165,496.75 | 267.56 | 87,509.21 | -- | -- | 145.45 | 60,482.85 | 6,832.66 | 1,289,771.84 |

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 13, 2000 at the formula carryover from the amended 1999 Russia program. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $29.3 million.
- P.L. 480, Title II - Bought Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000
  For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $342.7 million
- P.L. 480, Title III Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000. The total does not reflect freight cost.
- Section 416 (b) Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000
  World Food Program - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 13, 2000 . The totals do not reflect freight costs.
- Food for Progress Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 2000. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $31.3 million
  Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000 .
  CCC Purchases - Based on Excel Database as of October 17, 2000. The totals does not reflect freight costs.

File updated on: 10/13/2000
[illegible] SECOND.final [illegible] REPORTS.REQ AMENDMENT

TABLE 8 - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1999
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Title II 000 MT | Title II 000 $ | Tit II EWFP 000 MT | Tit II EWFP 000 $ | Title III 000 MT | Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | Regular 000 $ | WFP 000 MT | WFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Section 416(b) 000 MT | Section 416(b) 000 $ | CCC Purchase 000 MT | CCC Purchase 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | Beans | -- | -- | 8.35 | 3,348.35 | 5.10 | 2,945.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.45 | 6,293.45 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | 2.02 | 246.66 | 25.00 | 3,750.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.50 | 5,580.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 72.52 | 9,576.66 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 650.00 |
| Angola | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 24.36 | 4,723.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.36 | 4,723.84 |
| Angola | High Energy Biscuit | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Angola | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 603.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 603.00 |
| Angola | Rice | 17.21 | 3,918.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.21 | 3,918.37 |
| Angola | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.00 | 418.00 | 3.02 | 631.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.02 | 1,049.18 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | 7.53 | 3,718.23 | 1.88 | 1,218.00 | 4.20 | 2,262.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 2,720.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.81 | 9,918.73 |
| Angola | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Angola | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Angola --- | Sub-Total --- | 24.74 | 7,636.61 | 38.41 | 9,954.85 | 93.12 | 18,041.78 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 5,800.00 | 43.00 | 8,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 391.27 | 49,733.23 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.52 | 294.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.52 | 294.88 |
| Benin | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.10 | 37.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 37.40 |
| Benin | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 56.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 56.28 |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.90 | 1,999.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.90 | 1,999.65 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.51 | 496.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 496.32 |
| Benin --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | 5.04 | 2,828.05 | 0.28 | 56.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.31 | 2,884.33 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans | -- | -- | 3.67 | 1,391.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.67 | 1,391.47 |
| Burkina Faso | Corn Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Burkina Faso | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 100.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 100.50 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,423.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.74 | 1,423.32 |
| Burkina Faso | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 14.37 | 2,744.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.37 | 2,744.67 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.78 | 1,180.50 | 0.35 | 253.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.13 | 1,434.25 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Burkina Faso --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | 23.56 | 7,844.76 | 0.85 | 354.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.41 | 7,704.41 |
| Burundi | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Burundi | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 |
| Burundi | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Burundi | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,250.00 |
| Burundi | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 92.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 92.46 |
| Burundi | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Burundi --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.68 | 154.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.68 | 2,404.86 |
| Cameroon | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 |
| Cameroon | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cameroon | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cameroon | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cameroon --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 15.60 | 1,797.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.60 | 1,797.15 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Wheat | -- | -- | 5.00 | 563.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 563.00 |
| Cape Verde Islands --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | 20.60 | 2,360.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.60 | 2,360.15 |
| Central African Rep. | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central African Rep. | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 |
| Central African Rep. | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central African Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central African Rep. --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 |
| Chad | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.12 |
| Chad | S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 721.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 721.50 |
| Chad | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 145.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 145.00 |
| Chad | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 2.50 | 570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 570.00 |
| Chad --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 570.00 | 2.61 | 890.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.11 | 1,460.61 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,250.00 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 468.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 468.00 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Congo, Democratic --- | Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | 2,718.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | 2,718.00 |
| Congo | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 860.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 860.00 |
| Congo | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 122.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 122.00 |
| Congo | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.09 | 283.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.49 | 383.40 |
| Congo | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Title II 000 MT | Title II 000 $ | Title II/FFP 000 MT | Title II/FFP 000 $ | Title III GSM MT | Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | Regular 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) FFP 000 MT | FFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Section 416(b) GSM MT | Section 416(b) 000 $ | CCC Purchases 000 MT | CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 950.00 | 0.50 | 1,430.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,980.00 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 47.50 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,025.00 | 0.50 | 525.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.06 | 1,597.50 |
| Congo | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Congo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 47.50 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,175.00 | 1.00 | 1,955.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.06 | 6,180.99 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Cote D'Ivoire | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Djibouti | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 3.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 3.90 |
| Djibouti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 669.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 448.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | 1,117.00 |
| Djibouti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 36.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 36.25 |
| Djibouti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 |
| Djibouti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.77 | 709.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,048.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.77 | 1,757.15 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Equatorial Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Equatorial Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Equatorial Guinea | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Equatorial Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 390.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,009.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,399.00 |
| Eritrea | High Energy Biscuit | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 144.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 144.21 |
| Eritrea | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 374.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 374.00 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 636.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 856.00 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 301.40 | -- | -- | 29.50 | 3,540.00 | 73.50 | 6,020.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 105.20 | 10,661.40 |
| Eritrea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.01 | 1,418.61 | -- | -- | 29.50 | 3,540.00 | 78.50 | 10,430.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 113.01 | 15,412.61 |
| Ethiopia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ethiopia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 3.96 | 645.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.96 | 645.48 |
| Ethiopia | Corn | -- | -- | 2.15 | 262.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.15 | 262.30 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 16.99 | 4,419.14 | 21.39 | 5,643.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.38 | 11,312.54 |
| Ethiopia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.03 | 400.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 400.18 |
| Ethiopia | Peas | -- | -- | 0.50 | 150.18 | 0.84 | 156.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.34 | 306.76 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.91 | 255.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 255.65 |
| Ethiopia | S.F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 8.95 | 1,800.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.95 | 1,800.37 |
| Ethiopia | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 813.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 813.63 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 16.39 | 11,876.79 | 2.70 | 1,957.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 4,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.09 | 18,384.35 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | -- | -- | 208.71 | 36,278.11 | 33.94 | 4,691.57 | -- | -- | 90.00 | 18,900.00 | 376.00 | 65,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 708.65 | 125,229.68 |
| Ethiopia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 257.63 | 58,087.80 | 87.26 | 13,263.34 | -- | -- | 90.00 | 18,900.00 | 388.00 | 71,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 821.89 | 159,411.13 |
| Gambia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.03 | 527.80 | 0.63 | 163.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.66 | 691.66 |
| Gambia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 38.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 38.14 |
| Gambia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 141.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 141.36 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.75 | 1,225.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 1,225.73 |
| Gambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.78 | 1,753.53 | 1.34 | 333.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.12 | 2,086.89 |
| Ghana | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ghana | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.20 | 826.60 | 8.20 | 826.60 |
| Ghana | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 50.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 50.25 |
| Ghana | Rice | -- | -- | 0.64 | 158.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 158.72 |
| Ghana | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ghana | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 0.96 | 183.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 183.36 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 11.71 | 2,977.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.71 | 2,977.50 |
| Ghana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.12 | 1,491.00 | 0.27 | 248.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,170.00 | 4.20 | 2,919.25 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 52.00 | 8,958.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.00 | 8,958.60 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.74 | 654.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 654.24 |
| Ghana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 69.18 | 14,473.43 | 0.52 | 318.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,996.60 | 79.70 | 16,788.93 |
| Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guinea | Bread Enriched Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 672.00 |
| Guinea | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 896.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 896.50 |
| Guinea | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.00 |
| Guinea | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guinea | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.50 | 2,450.00 | 0.90 | 652.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 3,102.50 |
| Guinea | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.50 | 2,450.00 | 7.40 | 1,809.00 | -- | -- | 3.20 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.10 | 4,931.00 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guinea-Bissau | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 332.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 332.34 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | 0.31 | 57.12 | 23.37 | 5,253.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 8,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 104.68 | 13,811.06 |
| Kenya | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.33 | 2,436.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.33 | 3,936.20 |
| Kenya | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.07 | 1,393.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.07 | 1,393.66 |
| Kenya | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.18 | 855.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.18 | 855.36 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 15.76 | 6,304.00 | 3.19 | 849.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.95 | 8,046.73 |
| Kenya | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,140.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,140.00 |
| Kenya | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 16.07 | 6,361.12 | 47.14 | 12,928.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 | 11,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 136.21 | 31,390.01 |
| Lesotho | Charcoal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lesotho | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Lesotho | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liberia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liberia | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 393.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 393.49 |
| Liberia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.62 | 161.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 161.30 |
| Liberia | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.32 | 120.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 120.93 |
| Liberia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.50 | 347.00 | 1.00 | 725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 975.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,047.00 |
| Liberia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.50 | 341.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 341.00 |
| Liberia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.97 | 970.23 | 2.35 | 1,118.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 975.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.47 | 3,063.72 |
| Madagascar | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 64.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 64.16 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 2.50 | 762.60 | 1.10 | 286.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 1,048.60 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 348.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 348.00 |
| Madagascar | S. F. Sorghum | -- | -- | 2.20 | 456.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 456.49 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 9.99 | 4,165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.99 | 4,165.00 |
| Madagascar | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 15.84 | 5,383.97 | 2.26 | 698.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.95 | 5,782.13 |
| Mali | Corn | -- | -- | 15.46 | 1,884.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.46 | 1,884.16 |
| Mali | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mali | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 1.74 | 396.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 396.72 |
| Mali | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 17.19 | 2,280.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.20 | 2,280.88 |
| Malawi | Corn | -- | -- | 1.60 | 195.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 195.20 |
| Malawi | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.96 | 119.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 119.60 |
| Malawi | Wheat | -- | -- | 10.72 | 1,560.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | 1,560.80 |
| Malawi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 13.28 | 1,815.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.28 | 1,815.60 |
| Mauritania | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Mauritania | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 |
| Mauritania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 52.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 52.24 |
| Mauritania | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 295.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 295.84 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.93 | 232.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 232.50 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.21 | 132.25 | 0.44 | 319.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 451.25 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.65 | 246.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 246.60 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 1.79 | 611.35 | 1.71 | 729.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 1,340.83 |
| Mozambique | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,002.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,002.50 |
| Mozambique | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 130.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 130.50 |
| Mozambique | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 1,049.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 1,049.04 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.50 | 600.00 | 0.80 | 280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 | 1,180.00 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | 76.90 | 15,032.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.90 | 15,032.30 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 80.40 | 15,632.30 | 0.80 | 280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.20 | 15,912.30 |
| Namibia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 32.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 32.08 |
| Namibia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 18.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 18.20 |
| Namibia | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 104.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 104.76 |
| Namibia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 21.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 21.75 |
| Namibia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 176.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 176.79 |
| Niger | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Niger | Rice | -- | -- | 2.50 | 420.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 420.00 |
| Niger | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,020.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,020.00 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,440.00 |
| Nigeria | Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 2,946.24 | 1.30 | 2,946.24 |
| Nigeria | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 2,946.24 | 1.30 | 2,946.24 |
| Rwanda | Beans | -- | -- | 0.05 | 816.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 816.12 |

**TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2005**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
**Commodity Values and Metric Tons**

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | 2.74 | 739.00 | 14.00 | 1,295.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.74 | 3,137.00 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.10 | 39.00 | 3.00 | 780.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.10 | 819.00 |
| Rwanda | Commeal | -- | -- | 0.51 | 98.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 98.94 |
| Rwanda | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rwanda | Peas | -- | -- | 0.32 | 44.22 | 7.52 | 1,614.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.84 | 1,658.89 |
| Rwanda | S.F. Semolina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.30 | 1,667.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.80 | 3,292.30 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.90 | 2,587.46 | 24.52 | 3,981.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.50 | 2,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.92 | 9,194.13 |
| Sahel Region | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sahel Region | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sahel Region | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sahel Region | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Senegal | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Senegal | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Senegal | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Senegal | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 72.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 72.36 |
| Senegal | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 2,980.00 | 9.00 | 2,980.00 |
| Senegal | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 337.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.75 | 2,403.00 | 3.93 | 2,740.75 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 410.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.75 | 4,383.00 | 33.29 | 8,393.11 |
| Sierra Leone | Bulgur | -- | -- | 16.45 | 3,613.45 | 12.00 | 1,956.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.45 | 5,569.45 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.68 | 176.30 | 2.95 | 767.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 943.30 |
| Sierra Leone | Lentils | -- | -- | 6.91 | 2,210.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.91 | 2,210.24 |
| Sierra Leone | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 675.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 675.39 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.79 | 1,279.73 | 1.00 | 755.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.79 | 2,034.73 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 26.83 | 7,279.72 | 18.95 | 4,153.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.78 | 11,433.11 |
| Somalia | Corn | -- | -- | 4.00 | 588.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 588.00 |
| Somalia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 |
| Somalia | Wheat | -- | -- | 4.00 | 948.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 948.00 |
| Somalia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,686.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 2,686.00 |
| South Africa | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| South Africa | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | Beans | -- | -- | 0.84 | 552.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 552.90 |
| Sudan | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.69 | 432.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.69 | 432.43 |
| Sudan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.30 | 3,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.30 | 3,700.00 |
| Sudan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.79 | 722.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.79 | 722.00 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.23 | 456.26 | 1.95 | 729.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.18 | 1,185.56 |
| Sudan | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 237.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 237.60 |
| Sudan | S.F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 14.78 | 1,716.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.78 | 1,716.08 |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.57 | 477.72 | 2.30 | 1,395.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.87 | 1,872.72 |
| Sudan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.10 | 2,951.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.10 | 2,951.00 |
| Sudan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 17.42 | 3,197.97 | 10.74 | 3,702.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.40 | 6,651.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.37 | 13,551.30 |
| Swaziland | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Swaziland | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanzania | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanzania | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.05 | 533.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.05 | 533.00 |
| Tanzania | Commeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,700.00 |
| Tanzania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 59.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 59.28 |
| Tanzania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 94.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 94.33 |
| Tanzania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.44 | 686.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.44 | 3,386.61 |
| Togo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Togo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,216.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.50 | 1,216.10 |
| Uganda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 85.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 85.05 |
| Uganda | Commeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 | 403.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 | 403.01 |
| Uganda | S.F. Commeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,337.50 | 2.68 | 1,508.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.18 | 3,845.50 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Uganda | Wheat | -- | -- | 10.45 | 2,705.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.45 | 2,705.89 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.45 | 2,705.89 | 14.97 | 3,555.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.42 | 6,261.42 |
| West Africa Region | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| West Africa Region | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 89.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 89.19 |
| Zambia | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 413.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 413.25 |
| Zambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 502.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 502.44 |
| Zimbabwe | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zimbabwe | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Africa | | 24.74 | 5,474.41 | 661.17 | 138,193.68 | 329.43 | 83,465.01 | -- | -- | 103.30 | 23,987.00 | 741.61 | 103,815.00 | -- | -- | 24.96 | 9,231.84 | 1,960.21 | 364,167.93 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 0.18 | 46.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 46.80 |
| Afghanistan | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.06 | 240.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 240.84 |
| Afghanistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.55 | 371.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 371.00 |
| Afghanistan | Wheat | -- | -- | 0.97 | 132.89 | 20.00 | 2,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.00 | 16,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 155.97 | 18,902.89 |
| Afghanistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,033.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,033.84 |
| Afghanistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.87 | 1,450.37 | 20.00 | 2,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.00 | 16,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 161.87 | 20,220.37 |
| Bangladesh | Peas | -- | -- | 0.71 | 206.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 206.25 |
| Bangladesh | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.39 | 261.00 | 3.84 | 2,784.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 3,045.00 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | 66.00 | 7,780.65 | 25.28 | 3,235.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 91.28 | 11,016.19 |
| Bangladesh | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 67.09 | 8,247.90 | 29.12 | 6,019.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.19 | 14,267.44 |
| Cambodia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.71 | 904.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.71 | 904.00 |
| Cambodia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,480.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,480.00 |
| Cambodia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 160.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 160.33 |
| Cambodia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.92 | 3,544.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.92 | 3,544.33 |
| China | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| China | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| East Timor | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 549.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 549.00 |
| East Timor | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 140.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 140.90 |
| East Timor | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,114.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,114.50 |
| East Timor | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 150.00 |
| East Timor | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.05 | 1,918.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.05 | 1,918.40 |
| Gaza Strip | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gaza Strip | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Gaza Strip | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 44.57 | 7,395.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.57 | 7,395.13 |
| India | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 152.16 | 40,661.60 | 40.97 | 10,652.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 193.13 | 51,313.80 |
| India | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 273.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 273.00 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 21.93 | 16,222.00 | 0.22 | 165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.15 | 16,387.00 |
| India | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 218.66 | 64,278.73 | 42.29 | 11,090.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 260.95 | 75,368.93 |
| Indonesia | Beans | -- | -- | 1.28 | 553.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 553.28 |
| Indonesia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.24 | 67.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 67.49 |
| Indonesia | Noncertified Manila MTs | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 23,663.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 23,663.56 |
| Indonesia | Rice | -- | -- | 25.00 | 6,393.40 | 8.96 | 4,463.20 | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,400.00 | 60.00 | 17,886.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 113.96 | 33,142.60 |
| Indonesia | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Indonesia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 14,648.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 14,648.00 |
| Indonesia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.56 | 406.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.56 | 406.00 |
| Indonesia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 260.00 | 34,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 260.00 | 34,300.00 |
| Indonesia | Wheat Soya Blend | -- | -- | 1.03 | 630.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 630.40 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Previous | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Indonesia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Indonesia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 19.62 | 8,042.78 | 3.90 | 1,462.20 | -- | -- | 370.00 | 72,903.36 | 310.00 | 17,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 185.88 | 53,012.43 |
| Korea, North | Corn | -- | -- | 25.00 | 2,400.00 | 67.00 | 6,432.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 92.00 | 8,832.00 |
| Korea, North | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Korea, North | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 11,331.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 11,331.75 |
| Korea, North | Rice | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,243.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,243.60 |
| Korea, North | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 6,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 6,400.00 |
| Korea, North | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 7,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 7,250.00 |
| Korea, North | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 | 10,074.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.00 | 17,274.00 |
| Korea, North | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Korea, North | Fortified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Korea, North | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 28.00 | 3,643.60 | 170.00 | 28,154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 65.00 | 18,531.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 263.00 | 50,331.75 |
| Lebanon | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.38 | 3,118.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.38 | 3,118.56 |
| Lebanon | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.75 | 9,660.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.75 | 9,660.42 |
| Lebanon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 | 12,778.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 | 12,778.98 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,650.00 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,650.00 |
| Morocco | Barley | 51.79 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.79 | 1,000.00 |
| Morocco | Wheat | 60.67 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.00 | 13,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 180.67 | 18,600.00 |
| Morocco | Sub-Total | 97.46 | 18,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 120.00 | 13,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 232.46 | 31,600.00 |
| Pakistan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Soybean meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 |
| Philippines | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philippines | Rice | 104.21 | 29,999.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 104.21 | 29,999.58 |
| Philippines | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philippines | Soybean Meal | 47.50 | 9,999.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.50 | 9,999.72 |
| Philippines | Sorghum | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philippines | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Philippines | Sub-Total | 151.71 | 39,999.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 151.71 | 39,999.30 |
| Sri Lanka | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 39.07 | 4,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.07 | 4,999.99 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total | 39.07 | 4,999.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.07 | 4,999.99 |
| Vietnam | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,080.00 |
| Vietnam | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,080.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,080.00 |
| Yemen | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 22,443.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 22,443.36 |
| Yemen | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 3,660.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 3,660.00 |
| Yemen | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,830.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,830.00 |
| Yemen | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Yemen | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 685.00 | -- | -- | 25.00 | 4,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,385.00 |
| Yemen | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.00 | 22,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Yemen | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.16 | 452.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.16 | 452.40 |
| Yemen | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.16 | 1,137.40 | -- | -- | 177.00 | 81,113.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.16 | 82,410.76 |
| Total Asia and the Middle East | | 383.24 | 64,999.27 | 358.24 | 56,162.73 | 260.68 | 44,753.84 | -- | -- | 815.00 | 184,435.93 | 310.00 | 32,331.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,126.92 | 474,233.52 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Bread | -- | -- | 1.33 | 619.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.33 | 619.05 |
| Albania | Rice | -- | -- | 0.60 | 180.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 180.80 |
| Albania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.02 | 739.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 739.50 |
| Albania | Yeast | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Albania | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 7.99 | 1,821.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.99 | 1,821.73 |
| Albania | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Albania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 10.93 | 3,179.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.93 | 3,179.79 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.36 | 3,455.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.36 | 3,455.13 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 6,720.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,160.00 | 72.00 | 8,880.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | 6,720.00 | -- | -- | 3.36 | 3,455.13 | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,160.00 | 75.36 | 12,335.13 |
| Bulgaria | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,750.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,750.00 |
| Bulgaria | Soybean meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,850.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,850.00 |
| Bulgaria | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,600.00 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Beans | -- | -- | 0.49 | 283.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 283.73 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.49 | 155.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 155.25 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 4.33 | 983.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.33 | 983.24 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.31 | 1,422.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.31 | 1,422.22 |
| Montenegro | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Montenegro | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Montenegro | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 |
| Serbia | Beans | -- | -- | 1.05 | 2,358.75 | 8.44 | 4,809.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.53 | 7,218.61 |
| Serbia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Serbia | High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Serbia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Serbia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.84 | 4,749.00 | 3.45 | 2,501.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.29 | 7,250.23 |
| Serbia | Wheat | -- | -- | 4.50 | 616.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 616.50 |
| Serbia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 30.33 | 11,452.44 | 8.00 | 1,824.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.33 | 13,276.44 |
| Serbia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 41.36 | 19,176.69 | 19.89 | 9,135.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61.25 | 28,311.82 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Total Europe | | 72.53 | 31,382.90 | 19.89 | 9,135.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 106.00 | 18,820.00 | 35.00 | 7,000.00 | 3.36 | 3,455.13 | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,160.00 | 252.78 | 71,953.16 |

*LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bolivia | Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.39 | 326.57 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 326.57 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.65 | 969.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.65 | 969.00 |
| Bolivia | Lent. I | -- | -- | 2.84 | 1,062.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.84 | 1,062.16 |
| Bolivia | Peas | -- | -- | 0.26 | 76.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 76.38 |
| Bolivia | Rice | -- | -- | 0.72 | 47.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 47.11 |
| Bolivia | U.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.93 | 372.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.93 | 372.43 |
| Bolivia | U. F. Cereal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 34.53 | 7,870.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.53 | 7,870.54 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 44.92 | 10,924.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.92 | 10,924.19 |
| Central American Regional | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central American Regional | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central American Regional | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central American Regional | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central American Regional | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Central American Regional | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Colombia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,280.00 |
| Colombia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,280.00 |
| Dominican Republic | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dominican Republic | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 58.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 58.53 |
| Dominican Republic | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dominican Republic | Nonfat Dried Milk 26% | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dominican Republic | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dominican Republic | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Dominican Republic | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
(Commodity Value and Ocean Freight)

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title II/WFP 000 $ | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 MT | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 MT | SECTION 416(b) WFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Section 416(b) 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 MT | FOOD FOR PROGRESS CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominican Republic | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.31 | 20.51 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.31 | 20.51 |
| Ecuador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ecuador | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ecuador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ecuador | Nonfat Dried Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Ecuador | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,490.00 |
| Ecuador | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 2,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,375.00 | 8.50 | 4,655.00 |
| Ecuador | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.00 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,254.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 10,254.19 |
| Ecuador | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 71.00 | 13,770.00 | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,254.19 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,375.00 | 104.50 | 20,399.19 |
| El Salvador | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Corn Gluten Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Nonfat Dried Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Beans | -- | -- | 2.28 | 1,402.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 1,402.17 |
| Guatemala | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 46.31 | 6,468.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.31 | 6,468.62 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.70 | 739.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 739.00 |
| Guatemala | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 50.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 50.73 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 5.13 | 3,269.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.13 | 3,269.56 |
| Guatemala | S.F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 1.51 | 256.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 256.21 |
| Guatemala | Soybean | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 16.49 | 2,968.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.49 | 2,968.20 |
| Guatemala | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,037.33 | 0.07 | 50.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 1,088.06 |
| Guatemala | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | 10.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Guatemala | Unidesignated | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 75.84 | 12,721.11 | 0.30 | 101.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | 86.14 | 15,022.57 |
| Guyana | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guyana | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guyana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guyana | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.43 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.43 |
| Haiti | Beans | -- | -- | 0.49 | 286.49 | 0.32 | 88.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.81 | 374.71 |
| Haiti | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 130.40 | -- | -- | 0.50 | 90.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.12 | 220.40 |
| Haiti | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 244.90 | -- | -- | 0.28 | 27.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 272.40 |
| Haiti | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Haiti | Nonfat Dried Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 92.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 92.80 |
| Haiti | Textile | -- | -- | 3.02 | 1,424.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 1,424.68 |
| Haiti | UPHA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,264.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,264.25 |
| Haiti | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 98.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 98.49 |
| Haiti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,200.00 |
| Haiti | S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 14.03 | 2,677.82 | 3.73 | 634.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.76 | 3,312.49 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.86 | 2,075.86 | 0.33 | 259.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.19 | 2,335.11 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | 56.00 | 6,378.00 | 2.30 | 359.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58.30 | 6,737.90 |
| Haiti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 100.00 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.54 | 806.66 | 0.48 | 180.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 987.14 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 78.93 | 12,329.15 | 10.80 | 1,984.21 | -- | -- | 11.98 | 4,681.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.70 | 20,995.20 |
| Honduras | Beans | -- | -- | 1.36 | 1,782.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.36 | 1,782.66 |
| Honduras | Corn | -- | -- | 0.52 | 74.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 74.64 |
| Honduras | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.78 | 197.69 | 0.18 | 49.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 247.38 |
| Honduras | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.07 | 13.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 13.38 |
| Honduras | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 56.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 56.53 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 1.09 | 220.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.09 | 220.31 |
| Honduras | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Honduras | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 955.00 | 2.50 | 955.00 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.55 | 369.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 369.73 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 38.20 | 3,864.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.89 | 4,432.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 63.09 | 8,296.92 |
| Honduras | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 0.83 | 141.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 141.38 |
| Honduras | Unidesignated | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Honduras | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 43.43 | 8,014.79 | 0.44 | 163.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.89 | 4,432.02 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 955.00 | 69.17 | 13,565.14 |
| Jamaica | Rice | 13.50 | 3,322.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.50 | 3,322.17 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2008
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Title II 000 MT | Title II 000 $ | Title II/FFE 000 MT | Title II/FFE 000 $ | Title III 000 MT | Title III 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular 000 MT | Regular 000 $ | FFP 000 MT | FFP 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Section 416(b) 000 MT | Section 416(b) 000 $ | CCC Purchases 000 MT | CCC Purchases 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andean | Sub-Total | 13.50 | 7,185.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.50 | 7,185.17 |
| Nicaragua | Beans Dry | -- | -- | 0.39 | 293.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 293.37 |
| Nicaragua | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 301.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 301.23 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.13 | 293.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 293.30 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | -- | -- | 0.75 | 184.50 | 1.20 | 297.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 482.10 |
| Nicaragua | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.44 | 319.00 | 0.36 | 261.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 580.09 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | -- | -- | 13.03 | 2,707.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.03 | 2,707.77 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 15.74 | 3,797.94 | 3.22 | 861.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.96 | 4,659.06 |
| Peru | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 6.47 | 728.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.47 | 728.01 |
| Peru | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peru | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.37 | 356.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 356.20 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.51 | 564.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 564.74 |
| Peru | Peas | -- | -- | 2.22 | 448.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.22 | 448.23 |
| Peru | Rice | -- | -- | 3.21 | 348.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.21 | 348.05 |
| Peru | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 97.70 | 27,431.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.70 | 27,431.06 |
| Peru | Wheat | 33.00 | 4,384.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.00 | 4,384.05 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 8.11 | 1,165.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.11 | 1,165.64 |
| Peru | Sub-Total | 33.00 | 4,384.05 | 81.62 | 31,246.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 114.62 | 35,630.97 |
| Suriname | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Suriname | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | | 46.50 | 7,604.17 | 237.29 | 77,165.41 | 24.34 | 4,296.55 | -- | -- | 97.16 | 19,133.00 | -- | -- | 84.89 | 12,163.69 | -- | -- | 34.00 | 4,456.00 | 523.96 | 124,349.90 |
| NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Egypt | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 60.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 60.70 |
| Egypt | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 206.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 206.25 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 266.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 266.95 |
| Jordan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 43,600.00 | 3.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 303.00 | 43,840.00 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 43,600.00 | 3.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 303.00 | 43,840.00 |
| Total Near East | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 266.95 | -- | -- | 300.00 | 43,600.00 | 3.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 303.99 | 44,106.95 |
| NIS COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | Barley | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Rice Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Soy Protein Concentrate | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 317.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 317.10 |
| Armenia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 900.00 | 73.50 | 8,100.00 |
| Armenia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 434.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 434.00 |
| Armenia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Armenia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.30 | 751.10 | -- | -- | 66.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 900.00 | 75.80 | 8,851.10 |
| Azerbaijan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Azerbaijan | Oil Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 271.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 271.96 |
| Azerbaijan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 337.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 135.00 | 1.20 | 472.50 |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 274.00 | 1.20 | 274.00 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.84 | 835.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 | 217.00 | 3.83 | 1,052.60 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 788.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.75 | 550.00 | 6.25 | 1,338.60 |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.10 | 1,126.10 | -- | -- | 2.96 | 1,107.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 1,176.00 | 12.60 | 3,409.66 |
| Caucasus Region | High energy Biscuits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 261.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 261.93 |

TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
SECTION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Caucasus Region | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 91.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 91.31 |
| Caucasus Region | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 912.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 912.00 |
| Caucasus Region | --- Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 1,003.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.21 | 1,003.31 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 81.70 | 0.27 | 81.70 |
| Georgia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 47.50 | 0.21 | 47.50 |
| Georgia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,717.50 | 2.00 | 3,717.50 |
| Georgia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 480.00 | 39.00 | 4,680.00 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 150.00 | 2.75 | 606.00 |
| Georgia | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | --- Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.23 | 4,476.70 | 44.23 | 9,132.70 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Oatmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kyrgyzstan | --- Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Moldova | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 81.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 81.00 |
| Moldova | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 123.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 123.29 |
| Moldova | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.76 | 494.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.76 | 494.00 |
| Moldova | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Moldova | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.33 | 3,847.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.33 | 3,847.30 |
| Moldova | --- Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.03 | 4,545.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.03 | 4,545.59 |
| Russia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,661.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,661.53 |
| Russia | Beef | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Buckwheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.62 | 11,154.23 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 1,390.20 | 34.93 | 12,544.43 |
| Russia | Corn | 500.13 | 48,346.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 500.13 | 48,346.65 |
| Russia | High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.08 | 3,009.51 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 1,075.75 | 10.39 | 4,085.26 |
| Russia | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.87 | 13,673.49 | -- | -- | 2.73 | 8,453.49 | 8.60 | 8,453.49 |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.60 | 7,154.92 | -- | -- | 2.36 | 729.26 | 17.96 | 7,884.18 |
| Russia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.02 | 4,197.60 | -- | -- | 6.43 | 1,408.75 | 19.45 | 5,606.35 |
| Russia | Pork | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Poultry | 20.04 | 10,699.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.04 | 10,699.20 |
| Russia | Salmon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Seeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 22,661.79 | 30.00 | 22,661.79 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | 173.04 | 66,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.06 | 7,202.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 206.10 | 73,902.25 |
| Russia | Soystarch | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 4,103.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.00 | 4,103.71 |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.53 | 17,767.47 | -- | -- | 6.60 | 4290.00 | 30.13 | 22,057.47 |
| Russia | Vegetable seeds | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 16,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 16,000.00 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.39 | 7,910.17 | -- | -- | 8.34 | 1,668.00 | 42.73 | 9,578.17 |
| Russia | --- Sub-Total --- | 693.21 | 79,046.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 16,000.00 | -- | -- | 178.30 | 64,838.49 | -- | -- | 66.13 | 45,074.97 | 1,036.64 | 272,799.66 |
| Tajikistan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 210.00 | 1.00 | 210.00 |
| Tajikistan | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 220.00 |
| Tajikistan | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 91.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 91.50 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 237.50 | -- | -- | 6.45 | 2,833.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 1,372.75 | 8.99 | 4,443.75 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Seed | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | 29.14 | 9,818.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.27 | 1,853.00 | 42.41 | 12,127.00 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,434.54 | 0.45 | 1,434.54 |
| Tajikistan | --- Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 693.50 | -- | -- | 37.09 | 12,963.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.76 | 7,054.73 | 54.35 | 20,667.73 |
| Turkmenistan | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Turkmenistan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | -- | 3.36 | 369.60 |
| Turkmenistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.36 | 741.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.36 | 741.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.08 | 816.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.08 | -- | 8.16 | 816.00 |
| Turkmenistan | --- Sub-Total --- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.12 | 1,926.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.76 | -- | 14.88 | 1,926.60 |
| Uzbekistan | Wheat | 38.30 | 4,727.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.30 | 4,727.46 |
| Uzbekistan | --- Sub-Total --- | 38.30 | 4,727.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.30 | 4,727.46 |

**TABLE I - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2005**
**REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY**
**Commodity Value and Metric Tons**

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Total Bill Emerson | | 104.10 | 44,460.24 | -- | -- | 15.34 | 6,547.17 | -- | -- | 319.00 | 71,870.56 | -- | -- | 175.00 | 84,218.00 | -- | -- | 69.63 | 8,777.69 | 683.07 | 215,873.66 |
| Total Planned | | 1,920.60 | 156,781.82 | 1,418.29 | 318,313.98 | 620.97 | 137,112.05 | -- | -- | 2,084.97 | 519,166.33 | 1,609.03 | 163,196.75 | 357.86 | 83,137.33 | -- | -- | 345.43 | 44,482.85 | 8,668.65 | 1,766,779.87 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | Beans | -- | -- | 1.40 | 441.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 441.10 |
| Unspecified | Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.50 | 637.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 637.50 |
| Unspecified | Corn | -- | -- | 3.00 | 619.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 619.00 |
| Unspecified | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 11.00 | 2,563.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 2,563.00 |
| Unspecified | High Energy Biscuits | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Lentils | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,122.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,122.00 |
| Unspecified | Peas | -- | -- | 1.50 | 393.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 393.30 |
| Unspecified | Rice | -- | -- | 3.00 | 744.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 744.00 |
| Unspecified | S.F. Cottonseed | -- | -- | 3.00 | 627.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 627.00 |
| Unspecified | Sorghum | -- | -- | 5.00 | 670.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 670.00 |
| Unspecified | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 8.11 | 3,879.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.11 | 3,879.79 |
| Unspecified | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| *Unspecified Administrative or Overhead* | *Overhead* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 |
| *Unspecified (Private Trade)* | *Undesignated* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unspecified | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 47.51 | 11,682.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.51 | 13,382.85 |
| Allocated Commodities | | 1,920.60 | 156,781.82 | 1,418.29 | 318,313.98 | 620.97 | 137,112.05 | -- | -- | 2,084.97 | 519,166.33 | 1,609.03 | 163,196.75 | 357.86 | 81,437.33 | -- | -- | 345.43 | 44,482.85 | 8,620.94 | 1,753,396.87 |
| Resales | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Total | | 1,920.60 | 156,781.82 | 1,465.80 | 330,196.83 | 620.97 | 137,112.05 | -- | -- | 2,084.97 | 519,166.33 | 1,609.03 | 163,196.75 | 357.86 | 83,137.33 | -- | -- | 345.43 | 44,482.85 | 8,668.65 | 1,766,779.87 |

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Agreements as of October 15, 2005 It also includes carryovers from 04 estimated 1999 Sudan program. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $129.7 million.
- P.L. 480, Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2006
  Title II/FFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2006.
  For Title II and Title II/FFP the total reserved includes ocean freight costs of $162.3 million
- P.L. 480, Title III Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2005. The total does not reflect freight costs
- Section 416 (b) - Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2005
  Wheat Food Programs - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2005. The totals do not reflect freight costs.
- Food for Progress - Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 13, 2005. The total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $16.3 million
  Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2005.
  CCC Purchases - Based on Export Database as of October 17, 2005. The total does not reflect freight costs

File updated on: 10/18/2005
End of COUNTRY.WK4 S:\Publish\Publish\Publish

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Barley | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Barley | Morocco | 51.79 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.79 | 5,000.00 |
| Barley | Sub-Total | 51.79 | 5,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.79 | 5,000.00 |
| Beans | Albania | -- | -- | 1.32 | 819.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 819.08 |
| Beans | Angola | -- | -- | 8.35 | 3,348.55 | 5.10 | 2,045.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.45 | 5,393.65 |
| Beans | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 3.47 | 1,591.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.47 | 1,591.47 |
| Beans | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 802.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 802.00 |
| Beans | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 81.70 | 0.22 | 81.70 |
| Beans | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Guatemala | -- | -- | 2.24 | 1,402.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.24 | 1,402.17 |
| Beans | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.49 | 194.49 | 0.22 | 84.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 278.71 |
| Beans | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.56 | 1,021.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.56 | 1,021.64 |
| Beans | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.88 | 332.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.88 | 332.34 |
| Beans | Macedonia | -- | -- | 1.38 | 553.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.38 | 553.38 |
| Beans | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | 0.69 | 282.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 282.73 |
| Beans | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 64.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 64.16 |
| Beans | Micronesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,002.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,002.50 |
| Beans | Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 32.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 32.08 |
| Beans | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.39 | 203.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 203.27 |
| Beans | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.48 | 316.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 316.12 |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,641.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,641.55 |
| Beans | Sahel Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Serbia | -- | -- | 4.09 | 2,356.73 | 8.44 | 4,869.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.53 | 7,226.31 |
| Beans | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.84 | 582.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 582.96 |
| Beans | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beans | Unprogrammed | -- | -- | 1.10 | 441.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 441.10 |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 26.44 | 12,978.49 | 19.68 | 9,134.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,641.55 | -- | -- | 0.22 | 81.70 | 50.34 | 24,836.01 |
| Beef | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Beef | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Buckwheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.60 | 11,154.32 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 1,390.20 | 14.91 | 12,544.52 |
| Buckwheat | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.60 | 11,154.32 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 1,390.20 | 14.91 | 12,544.52 |
| Bulgur | Belarus | -- | -- | 1.29 | 226.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 226.37 |
| Bulgur | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 59.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 59.53 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 2.96 | 645.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 645.46 |
| Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 896.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.50 | 896.50 |
| Bulgur | Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 140.40 | -- | -- | 0.30 | 90.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 230.40 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 44.51 | 7,255.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.51 | 7,255.13 |
| Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 293.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 293.40 |
| Bulgur | Mali | -- | -- | 4.47 | 728.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.47 | 728.61 |
| Bulgur | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 16.19 | 4,022.45 | 12.00 | 1,996.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.19 | 6,018.45 |
| Bulgur | Sahel Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bulgur | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.69 | 418.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.69 | 418.49 |
| Bulgur | Unprogrammed | -- | -- | 2.80 | 497.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.80 | 497.80 |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 77.31 | 13,875.74 | 24.10 | 3,803.32 | -- | -- | 0.30 | 90.00 | 20.00 | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.51 | 21,369.06 |
| Beverol | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Butteroil | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Cwetns Soy Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/416(b) | | Title III | | Regular | | Will | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | 2.02 | 246.44 | 33.00 | 3,750.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.80 | 3,540.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 57.82 | 7,536.44 |
| Corn | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 15.65 | 1,737.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.65 | 1,737.15 |
| Corn | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 123.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 123.00 |
| Corn | East Timor | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 549.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 549.00 |
| Corn | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 2.15 | 262.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.15 | 262.30 |
| Corn | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.20 | 920.00 | 8.20 | 920.00 |
| Corn | Guatemala | -- | -- | 46.31 | 5,461.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.31 | 5,461.63 |
| Corn | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 244.00 | -- | -- | 0.25 | 27.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 271.30 |
| Corn | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.62 | 75.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 75.64 |
| Corn | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.31 | 37.82 | 23.27 | 2,838.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.00 | 8,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.58 | 11,376.76 |
| Corn | Korea, North | -- | -- | 25.00 | 2,400.00 | 67.00 | 6,432.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 92.00 | 8,832.00 |
| Corn | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Malawi | -- | -- | 1.60 | 195.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 195.20 |
| Corn | Mali | -- | -- | 13.40 | 1,484.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.40 | 1,484.16 |
| Corn | Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 202.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 202.52 |
| Corn | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Russia | 500.13 | 48,346.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 500.13 | 48,346.95 |
| Corn | Rwanda | -- | -- | 4.14 | 339.08 | 14.00 | 1,591.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.14 | 2,357.08 |
| Corn | Somalia | -- | -- | 4.00 | 488.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 488.00 |
| Corn | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.30 | 2,730.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.30 | 2,730.00 |
| Corn | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 1,216.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 1,216.10 |
| Corn | Unspecified | -- | -- | 5.00 | 610.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 610.00 |
| Corn | Sub-Total... | 500.13 | 48,346.95 | 119.36 | 13,331.41 | 458.93 | 34,952.36 | -- | -- | 0.25 | 27.30 | 168.10 | 16,870.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.20 | 920.00 | 954.96 | 95,094.37 |
| Corn Gluten Meal | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Gluten Meal | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 0.18 | 46.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 46.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 650.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 3.65 | 949.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.65 | 949.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.71 | 444.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.71 | 444.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 28.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 360.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 3.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 3.90 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | East Timor | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 142.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 142.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 390.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 1,390.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 16.09 | 4,417.14 | 21.29 | 5,643.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.38 | 11,310.56 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | 2.07 | 327.60 | 0.45 | 163.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.52 | 491.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 260.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 2.95 | 768.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.95 | 768.50 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.76 | 197.60 | 0.16 | 46.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 244.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | India | -- | -- | 157.46 | 40,181.90 | 80.97 | 18,852.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 238.43 | 59,034.10 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.26 | 67.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 67.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.37 | 2,436.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 1,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.37 | 4,336.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Korea North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.62 | 161.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 161.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.73 | 743.60 | 1.19 | 286.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.92 | 1,029.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Malawi | -- | -- | 0.46 | 119.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 119.60 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 62.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 18.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 18.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.13 | 293.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 293.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 1.37 | 356.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.37 | 356.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.15 | 39.00 | 3.00 | 780.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 819.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Somalia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.68 | 176.80 | 2.25 | 267.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.43 | 963.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 702.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 702.00 |

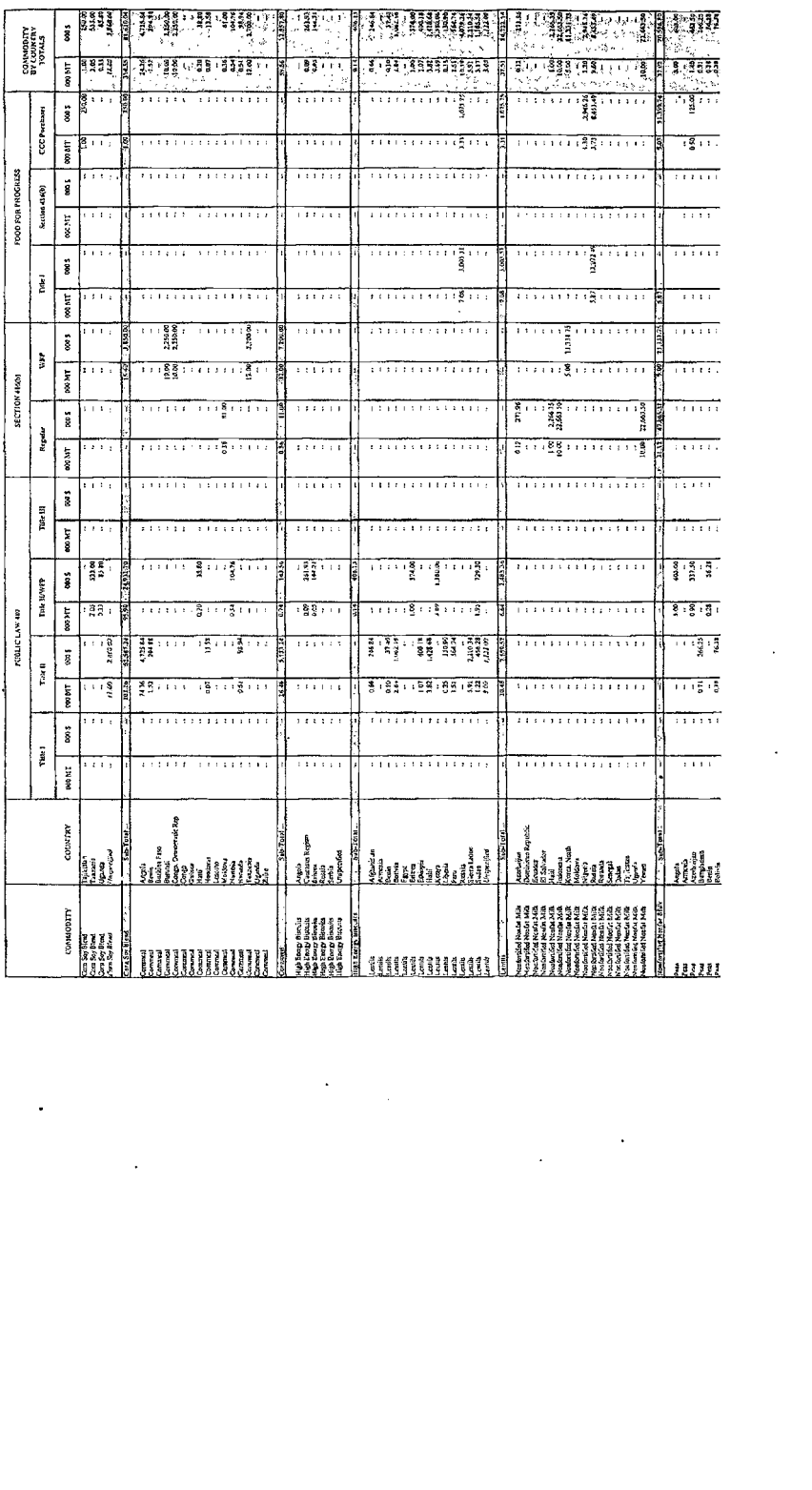

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Peas | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 100.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 100.50 |
| Peas | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 92.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 92.46 |
| Peas | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 | 46.23 |
| Peas | Caucasus Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 41.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 41.91 |
| Peas | Central African Rep | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 24.12 |
| Peas | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 60.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 60.30 |
| Peas | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.90 | 100.18 | 0.58 | 176.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.48 | 276.23 |
| Peas | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 98.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 98.49 |
| Peas | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 56.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 56.53 |
| Peas | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 28.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 28.14 |
| Peas | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 50.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 50.25 |
| Peas | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 36.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 36.75 |
| Peas | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.16 | 839.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.16 | 839.56 |
| Peas | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 52.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 52.26 |
| Peas | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 160.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 160.80 |
| Peas | Peru | -- | -- | 3.23 | 448.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.23 | 448.23 |
| Peas | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.07 | 1,117.60 | -- | -- | 6.62 | 1,406.73 | 19.69 | 2,524.33 |
| Peas | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.22 | 44.22 | 7.32 | 1,414.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.54 | 1,458.89 |
| Peas | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 72.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 72.36 |
| Peas | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 679.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 679.59 |
| Peas | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 237.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 237.60 |
| Peas | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Peas | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 56.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 56.28 |
| Peas | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.02 | 403.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.02 | 403.03 |
| Peas | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 87.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 87.19 |
| Peas | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | *1.30* | *301.30* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *1.30* | *301.30* |
| Peas | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 5.64 | 1,286.76 | 27.45 | 5,940.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.07 | 1,117.60 | -- | -- | 7.12 | 1,531.27 | 53.27 | 10,816.36 |
| Rice | Albania | -- | -- | 0.60 | 148.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 148.80 |
| Rice | Angola | 17.22 | 3,918.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.22 | 3,918.37 |
| Rice | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 374.00 | 1.70 | 374.00 |
| Rice | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.19 | 47.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.19 | 47.12 |
| Rice | Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Rice | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 5.74 | 1,413.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.74 | 1,413.52 |
| Rice | Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,480.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,480.60 |
| Rice | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 550.00 | 6.50 | 1,430.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,980.00 |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.70 | 669.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | 1,109.60 |
| Rice | East Timor | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,116.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,116.05 |
| Rice | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.91 | 225.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.91 | 225.68 |
| Rice | Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 141.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 141.36 |
| Rice | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 47.50 | 0.22 | 47.50 |
| Rice | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.64 | 158.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 158.72 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 5.12 | 1,269.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.12 | 1,269.36 |
| Rice | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,200.00 |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.09 | 270.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.09 | 270.32 |
| Rice | India | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 273.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 273.00 |
| Rice | Indonesia | -- | -- | 25.82 | 6,398.40 | 5.00 | 1,443.20 | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,400.00 | 80.00 | 17,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.82 | 29,841.60 |
| Rice | Jamaica | 13.30 | 3,222.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.30 | 3,222.17 |
| Rice | Korea, North | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,240.00 |
| Rice | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 248.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 248.00 |
| Rice | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 205.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 205.84 |
| Rice | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,049.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.23 | 1,049.04 |
| Rice | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 121.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 121.20 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.73 | 165.90 | 1.79 | 297.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.52 | 463.50 |
| Rice | Niger | -- | -- | 2.50 | 620.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 620.00 |
| Rice | Peru | -- | -- | 2.21 | 548.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.21 | 548.08 |
| Rice | Philippines | 104.31 | 25,999.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 104.31 | 25,999.86 |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.40 | 7,154.92 | -- | -- | 3.31 | 928.30 | 28.71 | 8,083.22 |
| Rice | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,980.00 | 9.00 | 1,980.00 |
| Rice | Serbia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Sri Lanka | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 220.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 220.00 |
| Rice | Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 |
| Rice | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,640.00 |

TABLE IX - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rice | Unspecified | -- | -- | 3.00 | 744.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 744.00 |
| Rice - Sub-Total | | 135.03 | 37,160.43 | 53.00 | 15,188.43 | 59.03 | 7,843.44 | -- | -- | 82.74 | 21,602.00 | 268.53 | 69,470.00 | 25.40 | 7,134.93 | -- | -- | 14.53 | 3,149.50 | 627.47 | 161,549.73 |
| Rice Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Rice Soy Blend - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Planting Seeds | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Planting Seeds - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pork | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Pork - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Poultry | Russia | 20.64 | 10,499.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.64 | 10,499.93 |
| Poultry - Sub-Total | | 20.64 | 10,499.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.64 | 10,499.93 |
| Salmon | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Salmon - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Seeds | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 22,661.94 | 30.00 | 22,661.94 |
| Seeds - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 22,661.94 | 30.00 | 22,661.94 |
| Sorghum | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 59.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 59.83 |
| Sorghum | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sorghum | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sorghum | Somalia | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,150.00 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 14.78 | 1,719.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.78 | 1,719.68 |
| Sorghum | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sorghum | Unspecified | -- | -- | 6.00 | 690.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 690.00 |
| Sorghum - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 30.78 | 3,569.68 | 4.39 | 59.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.17 | 4,063.51 |
| Soy Protein Concentrate | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soy Protein Concentrate - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,830.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,830.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,490.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,490.00 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Guatemala | -- | -- | 16.49 | 2,968.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.49 | 2,968.20 |
| Soybean Meal | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 14,640.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 14,640.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Peru | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | 47.62 | 9,999.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.62 | 9,999.93 |
| Soybean Meal | Russia | 113.04 | 20,705.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.00 | 7,005.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 146.04 | 27,705.25 |
| Soybean Meal | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 91.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 91.50 |
| Soybean Meal | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,830.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,830.00 |
| Soybean Meal - Sub-Total | | 141.55 | 30,499.93 | 16.49 | 2,968.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.50 | 23,881.50 | -- | -- | 33.00 | 7,005.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 321.54 | 64,354.87 |
| Soybeans | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | East Timor | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 110.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 110.00 |
| Soybeans | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,400.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,400.00 |
| Soybeans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.00 | 4,102.71 | -- | -- | 14.00 | 4,102.71 |
| Soybeans | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Soybeans - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.50 | 4,510.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.00 | 4,102.71 | -- | -- | 34.50 | 8,612.71 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.95 | 372.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.95 | 372.45 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 14.37 | 2,744.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.37 | 2,744.67 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.96 | 183.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.96 | 183.35 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.31 | 250.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.31 | 250.21 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Mali | -- | -- | 14.02 | 2,677.02 | 2.37 | 454.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.39 | 3,131.39 |

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| S. F. Budget | Madagascar | -- | -- | 2.19 | 454.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.19 | 454.45 |
| S. F. Budget - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,855.00 | 3.87 | 624.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.87 | 5,479.07 |
| S. F. Continued | Angola | -- | -- | 2.00 | 418.00 | 3.07 | 631.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.07 | 1,049.18 |
| S. F. Continued | Bolivia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| S. F. Continued | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 731.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 731.20 |
| S. F. Continued | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 8.93 | 1,466.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.93 | 1,466.33 |
| S. F. Continued | Rwanda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| S. F. Continued | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| S. F. Continued | Unspecified | -- | -- | 3.00 | 627.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 627.00 |
| S. F. Continued - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 13.93 | 2,791.33 | 6.57 | 1,362.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.50 | 4,153.71 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 11.71 | 2,927.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.71 | 2,927.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.93 | 233.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 233.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | 12.64 | 3,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.64 | 3,160.00 |
| Tallow | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tallow | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tallow | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 915.00 | 2.50 | 915.00 |
| Tallow - Sub-Total | | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 915.00 | 2.50 | 915.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 0.53 | 371.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 371.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Albania | -- | -- | 1.02 | 720.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 720.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | 7.50 | 3,338.25 | 1.58 | 1,219.90 | 4.50 | 3,202.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 2,790.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.78 | 10,548.45 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 217.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 217.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.48 | 633.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 617.50 | 3.41 | 1,251.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 0.35 | 261.00 | 5.84 | 2,784.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.19 | 3,045.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,499.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,499.45 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 3,582.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.30 | 3,582.13 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 1.79 | 1,290.00 | 0.75 | 553.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.53 | 1,843.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 152.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 152.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 145.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 145.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 468.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 | 468.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 43.50 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,623.00 | 0.50 | 325.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.06 | 1,992.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 34.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 34.55 |
| Vegetable Oil | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 3,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,275.00 | 8.50 | 5,525.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 300.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 300.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 203.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.13 | 853.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 16.39 | 11,676.73 | 2.79 | 1,957.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 4,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.18 | 18,184.23 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | -- | -- | 1.73 | 1,225.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.73 | 1,225.95 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.80 | 2,717.00 | 3.80 | 2,717.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ghana | -- | -- | 2.13 | 1,491.00 | 0.37 | 268.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,170.00 | 4.30 | 2,929.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,490.00 | 0.80 | 552.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 3,102.30 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | -- | -- | 1.47 | 1,037.85 | 0.07 | 96.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 1,134.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | -- | -- | 2.95 | 2,073.50 | 0.33 | 239.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.28 | 2,312.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.58 | 369.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.58 | 369.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | -- | -- | 22.98 | 16,232.00 | 0.20 | 145.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.18 | 16,377.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Indonesia | -- | -- | 0.66 | 456.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 456.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kenya | -- | -- | 15.75 | 6,304.00 | 1.19 | 862.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 1,100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.94 | 8,266.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 7,350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 7,350.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 2,112.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 2,112.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.50 | 367.00 | 1.00 | 725.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 975.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,067.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | 0.49 | 358.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 358.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | -- | -- | 9.98 | 4,165.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.98 | 4,165.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.21 | 152.25 | 0.44 | 319.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 471.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 494.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 494.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | -- | -- | 1.50 | 600.00 | 0.68 | 493.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.18 | 1,093.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Namibia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 21.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.03 | 21.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 0.64 | 319.00 | 0.36 | 261.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 580.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Niger | -- | -- | 1.10 | 1,030.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 1,030.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 442.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | -- | -- | 67.70 | 27,431.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 67.70 | 27,431.00 |

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1003
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.05 | 12,767.42 | -- | -- | 6.60 | 4,390.00 | 31.65 | 17,157.42 |
| Vegetable Oil | Rwanda | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,667.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 3,292.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sahel Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.39 | 137.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.70 | 2,482.00 | 10.09 | 2,619.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Serbia | -- | -- | 2.44 | 1,769.00 | 3.45 | 2,501.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.89 | 4,270.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 1.39 | 1,279.75 | 1.00 | 733.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.39 | 2,012.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sri Lanka | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.29 | 437.75 | 3.96 | 1,995.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.29 | 2,432.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 217.50 | -- | -- | 4.45 | 2,892.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.04 | 1,322.73 | 6.79 | 4,432.73 |
| Vegetable Oil | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 94.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 94.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.14 | 741.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.14 | 741.09 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,337.50 | 2.08 | 1,506.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.58 | 3,843.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 413.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 413.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Vegetable Oil | Unspecified | -- | -- | 8.11 | 5,870.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.11 | 5,870.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total | 7.53 | 5,756.83 | 177.84 | 97,356.48 | 39.40 | 38,565.00 | -- | -- | 18.98 | 11,748.60 | 13.41 | 11,023.00 | 29.35 | 17,451.60 | -- | -- | 27.49 | 16,797.15 | 313.41 | 199,121.16 |
| Wheat | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 0.97 | 121.89 | 30.00 | 2,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 135.00 | 16,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 165.97 | 18,891.89 |
| Wheat | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,800.00 |
| Wheat | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 900.00 | 75.50 | 7,900.00 |
| Wheat | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 66.00 | 7,700.65 | 23.38 | 3,337.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 89.38 | 11,038.49 |
| Wheat | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.00 | 6,720.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 2,160.00 | 52.00 | 8,880.00 |
| Wheat | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 5.00 | 565.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 565.00 |
| Wheat | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,280.00 |
| Wheat | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | 30.00 | 4,256.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 10,256.10 |
| Wheat | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.20 | 307.40 | -- | -- | 29.50 | 3,540.00 | 77.50 | 7,820.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 109.20 | 11,667.40 |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 206.71 | 24,778.11 | 33.94 | 4,671.37 | -- | -- | 90.00 | 10,800.00 | 378.00 | 45,360.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 708.65 | 85,609.48 |
| Wheat | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 440.00 | 39.00 | 4,640.00 |
| Wheat | Ghana | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,618.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 2,618.60 |
| Wheat | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,200.00 | 10.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Wheat | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,767.48 |
| Wheat | Haiti | -- | -- | 24.60 | 4,324.50 | 2.30 | 259.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.90 | 4,584.40 |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 28.20 | 3,865.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.80 | 4,420.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.00 | 8,285.95 |
| Wheat | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 260.00 | 34,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 260.00 | 34,200.00 |
| Wheat | Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 330.00 | 45,600.00 | 2.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 332.00 | 45,840.00 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 | 10,074.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 133.00 | 17,274.00 |
| Wheat | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Wheat | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.76 | 9,644.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.76 | 9,644.42 |
| Wheat | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Malawi | -- | -- | 10.72 | 1,500.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | 1,500.80 |
| Wheat | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,800.00 |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 4,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 4,250.00 |
| Wheat | Morocco | 40.67 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 15,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 170.67 | 18,600.00 |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | 78.96 | 10,622.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.96 | 10,622.26 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 17.03 | 2,707.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.03 | 2,707.77 |
| Wheat | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Peru | 33.00 | 4,194.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.00 | 4,194.00 |
| Wheat | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 30,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 30,000.00 |
| Wheat | Serbia | -- | -- | 4.50 | 614.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 614.50 |
| Wheat | Somalia | -- | -- | 4.00 | 548.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 548.00 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | 39.97 | 4,999.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.97 | 4,999.39 |
| Wheat | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.10 | 2,892.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.10 | 2,892.00 |
| Wheat | Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | S. Sudan/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat | Uganda | -- | -- | 16.47 | 2,303.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.47 | 2,303.80 |
| Wheat | Uzbekistan | 38.20 | 6,722.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.20 | 6,722.46 |
| Wheat | Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,000.00 |
| Wheat | West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID NOW FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Wheat | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 465.00 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 4,665.00 |
| Wheat | Sub-Total... | 150.93 | 21,106.53 | 546.54 | 71,310.18 | 123.22 | 23,871.77 | -- | -- | 1,670.19 | 204,726.47 | 93.00 | 10,712.00 | 83.80 | 17,443.60 | -- | -- | 33.50 | 4,745.00 | 2,331.35 | 374,915.55 |
| Wheat Flour | Afghanistan | -- | -- | 4.53 | 1,003.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.53 | 1,003.84 |
| Wheat Flour | Albania | -- | -- | 7.59 | 1,821.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.59 | 1,821.72 |
| Wheat Flour | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 4,000.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 456.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 798.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 546.00 | 6.00 | 1,344.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Bolivia | -- | -- | 34.32 | 7,870.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.32 | 7,870.56 |
| Wheat Flour | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Caucasus Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 912.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 912.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Chad | -- | -- | 2.10 | 378.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 378.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 600.00 |
| Wheat Flour | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | -- | 6.31 | 987.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.31 | 987.24 |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 150.00 | 3.75 | 606.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 672.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 100.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 100.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.82 | 141.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 141.36 |
| Wheat Flour | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,140.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,140.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.20 | 342.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 342.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Mali | -- | -- | 1.74 | 396.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 396.72 |
| Wheat Flour | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.33 | 3,847.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.33 | 3,847.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 5.13 | 1,169.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.13 | 1,169.64 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.19 | 7,910.17 | -- | -- | 8.34 | 1,464.00 | 32.53 | 9,374.17 |
| Wheat Flour | Sudan | -- | -- | 30.23 | 11,432.44 | 8.00 | 1,824.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.23 | 13,256.44 |
| Wheat Flour | Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | S. Sudan/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 7,000.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 456.00 | -- | -- | 29.14 | 5,828.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.27 | 1,853.00 | 41.41 | 8,137.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.15 | 826.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.15 | 826.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.00 | 22,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 110.00 | 22,000.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 113.09 | 25,784.53 | 26.50 | 6,047.00 | -- | -- | 190.32 | 42,483.20 | 38.00 | 7,600.00 | 24.19 | 7,910.17 | -- | -- | 21.11 | 4,272.00 | 412.41 | 89,096.90 |
| Wheat Seed | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Seed | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.32 | 426.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 426.12 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Ghana | -- | -- | 1.74 | 634.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 634.34 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 2.14 | 594.44 | 0.48 | 180.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.62 | 774.92 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 1.65 | 630.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.65 | 630.60 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.65 | 264.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 264.40 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 432.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.15 | 432.40 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | 7.50 | 2,950.00 | 1.63 | 612.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.13 | 3,562.88 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Whole Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,458.00 | 0.45 | 1,458.00 |
| Whole Dry Milk | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,458.00 | 0.45 | 1,458.00 |
| Undesignated | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Undesignated | Unspecified | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,500.00 |
| Undesignated | Unspecified (Private Trade) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | - |
| Undesignated | Sub-Total... | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,500.00 |
| Allocated Commodities | | 1,022.60 | 154,151.85 | 1,489.20 | 333,594.83 | 637.97 | 137,133.05 | -- | -- | 2,084.27 | 318,106.33 | 1,069.00 | 163,796.75 | 357.61 | 81,501.21 | -- | -- | 165.45 | 68,921.45 | 6,736.04 | 1,257,205.48 |
| Reserve | | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | -- | (0.00) | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | (0.00) | 0.00 |

Total, Page 9

TABLE III - PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Values in Thousands of Dollars

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title III/FFP | | Title III | | Regular | | WFP | | Title I | | Section 416(b) | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program Totals ... | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I: Letters of Program Agreement as of October 13, 2000 and data reported to the Department of State Program Planning System. The most recent available data might not reflect all agreements signed after October 13, 2000.
- P.L. 480 Title II: Based on the U.S. Annual Food for Peace Commodity Request and Program Proposal Submission for Fiscal Year 2000, as of October 1, 2000.
- Title III/FFP: Food for Progress Agreements signed by October 13, 2000. The level of tonnage reflects the minimum tonnage required by the agreements.
- Section 416(b): Based on the Section 416(b) Program Announcement #23 dated May 26, 2000. The level of tonnage reflects the minimum tonnage required by the agreements.
- Food for Progress: Based on the Food for Progress Announcement #23 dated May 26, 2000. The level of tonnage reflects the minimum tonnage required by the agreements.
- Section 416(b) and Food for Progress CCC Purchases: Based on Food Stocks as of October 13, 2000. The level of tonnage reflects the minimum tonnage required by the agreements.

FFP/A/PD
Prepared by:
FAS/OICD/PD/Data

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1989
REGION BY COUNTRY SUM MARY
Commodity Value

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 7,676.61 | 9,956.63 | 10,941.78 | -- | 3,800.00 | 6,310.00 | -- | -- | -- | 49,685.01 |
| Benin | -- | 2,828.05 | 56.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,884.33 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 6,856.16 | 354.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,204.41 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 54.86 | -- | -- | 2,250.00 | -- | -- | -- | 2,404.86 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 46.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.23 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 2,302.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,302.15 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 28.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.60 |
| Chad | -- | 570.00 | 900.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,470.62 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,718.00 | -- | -- | -- | 2,718.00 |
| Congo | -- | -- | 1,250.90 | -- | 3,175.00 | 1,855.00 | -- | -- | -- | 6,280.90 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 709.75 | -- | -- | 1,040.00 | -- | -- | -- | 1,749.75 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 1,412.61 | -- | 3,540.00 | 10,470.00 | -- | -- | -- | 15,422.61 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 46,022.17 | 12,912.98 | -- | 10,800.00 | 51,160.00 | -- | -- | -- | 120,895.15 |
| Gambia | -- | 1,757.55 | 333.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,090.85 |
| Ghana | -- | 13,472.42 | 318.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,990.00 | 15,781.01 |
| Guinea | -- | 2,450.00 | 1,009.00 | -- | 672.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,131.00 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | -- | 6,341.82 | 9,825.85 | -- | -- | 11,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | 27,467.67 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liberia | -- | 981.10 | 1,018.40 | -- | -- | 973.00 | -- | -- | -- | 2,972.50 |
| Madagascar | -- | 5,365.09 | 598.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,963.25 |
| Mali | -- | 1,880.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,880.80 |
| Malawi | -- | 1,815.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,815.60 |
| Mauritania | -- | 620.15 | 639.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,260.65 |
| Mozambique | -- | 11,223.26 | 2,732.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,955.30 |
| Namibia | -- | -- | 176.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 176.79 |
| Niger | -- | 1,650.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,650.00 |
| Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,946.26 | 2,946.26 |
| Rwanda | -- | 2,504.86 | 3,992.67 | -- | -- | 2,625.00 | -- | -- | -- | 9,122.53 |
| Sahel Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 210.11 | -- | -- | 3,600.00 | -- | -- | 4,385.00 | 8,195.11 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 6,299.34 | 4, 33 59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,632.93 |
| Somalia | -- | 2,186.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,186.00 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | -- | 3,477.07 | 3,702.37 | -- | -- | 6,622.00 | -- | -- | -- | 13,801.44 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 683 53 | -- | -- | 2,700.00 | -- | -- | -- | 3,383.53 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | -- | 4,845.20 | 3,312 91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,158.11 |
| West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 502.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 502.44 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals | 7,676.61 | 135,151.60 | 63,468.91 | -- | 23,987.00 | 103,223.00 | -- | -- | 9,321.26 | 342,828.47 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | 3,835.37 | 2,370.80 | -- | -- | 16,300.00 | -- | -- | -- | 22,506.17 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 8,365.90 | 6,019.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14,385.74 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | 3,596.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,596.85 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| East Timor | -- | -- | 1,918.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,918.00 |
| Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| India | -- | 64,338.73 | 11,970.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76,308.73 |
| Indonesia | -- | 8,045.78 | 1,463 20 | -- | 75,903.50 | 17,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | 103,012.48 |
| Korea, North | -- | 3,695.00 | 26,356.00 | -- | -- | 18,531.75 | -- | -- | -- | 48,582.75 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,778.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,778.92 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,800.00 |
| Morocco | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,000.00 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 442.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 442.25 |
| Philippines | 39,999 78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39,999.78 |
| Sri Lanka | 4,999 99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,999.99 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,000.00 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 1,117 40 | -- | 51,333 50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54,450.90 |
| Totals | 54,999.77 | 86,161.78 | 56,353.54 | -- | 164,415.92 | 52,431.75 | -- | -- | -- | 414,363.76 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | 3,329.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,329.19 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,720.00 | -- | 3,885.13 | -- | 2,160.00 | 12,765.13 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,930.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,930.00 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | 1,627.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,627.22 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,200.00 |
| Serbia | -- | 16,196.67 | 9,195.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25,391.80 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | 7,000.00 |
| Totals | -- | 21,153.08 | 9,195.13 | -- | 13,850.00 | 7,000.00 | 3,885.13 | -- | 2,160.00 | 57,243.34 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 10,664.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,664.24 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Colombia | -- | -- | 1,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,280.00 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 30.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.53 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14,740.00 | -- | 4,236.10 | -- | 2,275.00 | 21,251.10 |

**PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2002**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
**Commodity Value**

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | TOTALS |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| Guatemala | -- | 12,139.11 | 101.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,200.00 | 13,440.69 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,767.48 | -- | -- | 3,767.48 |
| Haiti | -- | 13,505.13 | 1,594.11 | -- | 4,683.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,097.09 |
| Honduras | -- | 6,016.79 | 103.33 | -- | -- | -- | 4,420.02 | -- | 955.00 | 11,495.14 |
| Jamaica | 3,222.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,222.17 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 3,709.84 | 761.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,470.96 |
| Peru | 4,384.00 | 31,246.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35,630.50 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals ... | 7,606.17 | 77,245.61 | 4,280.59 | -- | 19,473.85 | -- | 12,443.60 | -- | 4,458.00 | 125,349.99 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 560.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 560.55 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45,600.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | 45,840.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | -- | 560.55 | -- | 45,600.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | 46,400.55 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | 423.36 | -- | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | 900.00 | 8,523.36 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | 1,135.50 | -- | 903.56 | -- | -- | -- | 1,666.50 | 3,705.56 |
| Caucasus Region | -- | -- | 1,215.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,215.74 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | 456.00 | -- | 4,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | 3,476.00 | 8,132.00 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,200.00 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,545.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,545.40 |
| Russia | 79,746.75 | -- | -- | -- | 35,000.00 | -- | 64,838.49 | -- | 41,674.37 | 221,259.61 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 673.50 | -- | 9,032.00 | -- | -- | -- | 4,834.73 | 14,540.23 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,946.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,946.60 |
| Uzbekistan | 6,722.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6,722.46 |
| Totals ... | 86,469.21 | -- | 4,154.74 | -- | 71,019.56 | -- | 64,838.49 | -- | 52,571.59 | 278,103.71 |
| Total Planned ... | 156,751.85 | 319,711.98 | 137,132.05 | -- | 338,306.33 | 163,196.75 | 81,397.21 | -- | 68,482.85 | 1,264,979.03 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | 13,682.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,300.00 | -- | -- | 14,982.85 |
| Allocated Commodities | 156,751.85 | 333,394.83 | 137,132.05 | -- | 338,306.33 | 163,196.75 | 82,507.22 | -- | 68,482.85 | 1,279,771.88 |
| Reserve | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (0.00) | -- | -- | (0.00) |
| Program Totals ... | 156,751.85 | 333,394.83 | 137,132.05 | -- | 338,306.33 | 163,196.75 | 82,507.22 | -- | 68,482.85 | 1,279,771.88 |

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary as of October 12, 2000 it also reflected carryover from the amended 1999 Russia program. The total does not reflect ocean freight financing of $29.7 million
-- P.L. 480, Title II Straight Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2000
For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $42.3 million
-- P.L. 480, Title III - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999. The total does not reflect freight costs of $8.0 million.
-- Section 416 (b). Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000
World Food Program -- Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000 The totals do not reflect freight costs
-- Food for Progress. Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program Summary as of October 12, 2000. The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $33.3 million
Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000
CCC Purchases - Based on Total Database as of October 17, 2000. The total does not reflect freight costs

File updated on: 10/13/2000
Data Source(s): FAS

C:\REGIONS\A2000\05\XLS

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 24.74 | 38.41 | 53.12 | -- | 35.00 | 40.00 | -- | -- | -- | 191.27 |
| Benin | -- | 5.84 | 0.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.12 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 25.36 | 0.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.21 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 0.70 | -- | -- | 10.00 | -- | -- | -- | 10.70 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | 0.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.23 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 20.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.65 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 0.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 |
| Chad | -- | 2.50 | 3.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.32 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 | -- | -- | -- | 10.72 |
| Congo | -- | -- | 4.15 | -- | 10.00 | 7.40 | -- | -- | -- | 21.55 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 2.77 | -- | -- | 5.00 | -- | -- | -- | 7.77 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Eritrea | -- | -- | 5.03 | -- | 29.50 | 78.50 | -- | -- | -- | 113.03 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 257.61 | 63.50 | -- | 90.00 | 390.00 | -- | -- | -- | 801.11 |
| Gambia | -- | 3.78 | 1.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.12 |
| Ghana | -- | 69.18 | 0.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 79.80 |
| Guinea | -- | 3.50 | 7.40 | -- | 3.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.10 |
| Guinea-Bissau | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Kenya | -- | 16.07 | 47.26 | -- | -- | 93.00 | -- | -- | -- | 156.33 |
| Lesotho | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Liberia | -- | 2.97 | 2.80 | -- | -- | 1.50 | -- | -- | -- | 7.27 |
| Madagascar | -- | 15.24 | 2.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.50 |
| Mali | -- | 17.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.20 |
| Malawi | -- | 12.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.78 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1.79 | 1.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 |
| Mozambique | -- | 80.46 | 8.03 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88.49 |
| Namibia | -- | -- | 0.72 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.72 |
| Niger | -- | 4.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 |
| Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| Rwanda | -- | 5.00 | 24.32 | -- | -- | 12.50 | -- | -- | -- | 41.82 |
| Sahel Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 0.55 | -- | -- | 20.00 | -- | -- | 12.70 | 33.25 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 24.53 | 18.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.48 |
| Somalia | -- | 18.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 |
| South Africa | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Sudan | -- | 17.43 | 10.54 | -- | -- | 61.40 | -- | -- | -- | 89.37 |
| Swaziland | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 2.46 | -- | -- | 12.00 | -- | -- | -- | 14.46 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Uganda | -- | 19.97 | 14.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.89 |
| West Africa Region | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zaire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Zambia | -- | -- | 0.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.95 |
| Zimbabwe | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals ... | 24.74 | 662.27 | 279.43 | -- | 167.70 | 742.02 | -- | -- | 24.00 | 1,900.17 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | 6.87 | 20.60 | -- | -- | 135.00 | -- | -- | -- | 162.47 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 67.07 | 29.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 96.19 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | 13.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.92 |
| China | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| East Timor | -- | -- | 10.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.05 |
| Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| India | -- | 224.55 | 42.27 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 266.82 |
| Indonesia | -- | 29.65 | 5.90 | -- | 370.00 | 80.00 | -- | -- | -- | 485.55 |
| Korea, North | -- | 30.00 | 170.00 | -- | -- | 65.00 | -- | -- | -- | 265.00 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.00 |
| Mongolia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 |
| Morocco | 92.46 | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 222.46 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 0.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 |
| Philippines | 151.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 151.83 |
| Sri Lanka | 39.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.07 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | 6.15 | -- | 171.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.15 |
| Totals ... | 283.36 | 358.34 | 298.82 | -- | 815.00 | 280.00 | -- | -- | -- | 2,034.61 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | 10.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.93 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56.00 | -- | 5.30 | -- | 16.00 | 77.30 |
| Bulgaria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 |
| FYROM (Macedonia) | -- | 5.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.31 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 |
| Serbia | -- | 61.26 | 19.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.15 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | 77.50 | 19.89 | -- | 106.00 | 35.00 | 5.30 | -- | 16.00 | 259.69 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 44.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.92 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

PLANNED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2000
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | COUNTRY TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Title III | Regular | WFP | Title I | Section 416(b) | CCC Purchases | |
| | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| Colombia | -- | -- | 10.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 0.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 85.00 | -- | 30.00 | -- | 2.50 | 118.50 |
| El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Guatemala | -- | 75.94 | 0.28 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 86.22 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | -- | -- | 27.00 |
| Haiti | -- | 79.33 | 10.09 | -- | 12.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.76 |
| Honduras | -- | 33.43 | 0.44 | -- | -- | -- | 26.80 | -- | 2.50 | 63.17 |
| Jamaica | 13.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.50 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 19.74 | 3.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.96 |
| Peru | 33.00 | 84.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 117.62 |
| Suriname | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Totals ... | 46.50 | 337.98 | 24.34 | -- | 97.35 | -- | 83.80 | -- | 16.00 | 605.97 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 0.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | 2.00 | -- | -- | -- | 302.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | -- | 0.99 | -- | 300.00 | 2.00 | -- | -- | -- | 302.99 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | 2.30 | -- | 60.00 | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 69.80 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | 4.40 | -- | 3.00 | -- | -- | -- | 5.90 | 13.30 |
| Caucasus Region | -- | -- | 4.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.30 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | 2.00 | -- | 35.00 | -- | -- | -- | 8.03 | 45.03 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 |
| Russia | 635.81 | -- | -- | -- | 300.00 | -- | 178.46 | -- | 55.22 | 1,169.49 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 2.30 | -- | 35.00 | -- | -- | -- | 12.75 | 50.04 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 |
| Uzbekistan | 38.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.20 |
| Totals ... | 674.00 | -- | 15.30 | -- | 520.00 | -- | 178.46 | -- | 89.45 | 1,477.30 |
| Total Planned ... | 1,028.60 | 1,435.99 | 637.97 | -- | 2,086.07 | 1,059.02 | 267.56 | -- | 145.45 | 6,660.65 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | 44.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.21 |
| Allocated Commodities | 1,028.60 | 1,480.20 | 637.97 | -- | 2,086.07 | 1,059.02 | 267.56 | -- | 145.45 | 6,704.86 |
| Reserves | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals .... | 1,028.60 | 1,480.20 | 637.97 | -- | 2,086.07 | 1,059.02 | 267.56 | -- | 145.45 | 6,704.86 |

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program/Summary as of October 12, 2000 it also includes carryover from the amended 1999 Kosovo program The total does not reflect ocean freight amounting to $329.7 million.
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Section 416 (b). Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000
-- P.L. 480, Title II: Section 416 (b). WFP - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000
-- P.L. 480, Title III: Based on Approved Program/Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 4, 1999 This total does not reflect freight cost.
-- Section 416 (b). Regular 416 - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program/Summary/Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profiles as of October 2, 2000.
For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs of $44.7 7 million.
-- Food for Progress: Title I - Based on P.L. 480, Title I Program/Summary as of October 11, 2000 The total does not reflect ocean freight grants of $35.3 million
Section 416 (b) - Based on 416(b) Status Report as of October 17, 2000.
CCC Purchases - Based on Excel Database as of October 17, 2000. The total does not reflect freight costs

File updated on: 10/18/2000

TABLE II - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of 4 October 2001(FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. CFE 2/ | | WFP CFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 1,677.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 1,677.50 |
| Angola | -- | -- | 36.05 | 9,624.33 | 24.87 | 4,669.71 | -- | -- | 50.61 | 6,368.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 111.53 | 20,662.51 |
| Benin | -- | -- | 6.84 | 2,320.16 | 1.88 | 256.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.38 | 858.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.07 | 3,234.47 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 20.07 | 6,377.15 | 9.83 | 1,459.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 29.90 | 7,836.75 |
| Burundi | -- | -- | 4.05 | 724.01 | 14.80 | 3,513.71 | -- | -- | 19.80 | 3,797.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.85 | 8,034.72 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 970.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.05 | 109.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.05 | 1,079.18 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 17.76 | 2,993.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.76 | 2,993.14 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.92 |
| Chad | -- | -- | 2.29 | 496.83 | 5.00 | 1,012.50 | 10.00 | 2,330.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.97 | 1,254.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.26 | 5,093.74 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | 0.62 | 149.90 | 17.16 | 4,445.40 | -- | -- | 17.00 | 2,433.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.78 | 7,028.30 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | 0.40 | 277.20 | 8.10 | 2,061.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.50 | 3,678.60 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.00 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 60.88 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,398.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.24 | 1,458.88 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 599.45 | 1.85 | 599.45 |
| Eritrea | 62.00 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,803.50 | -- | -- | 116.00 | 17,970.36 | 17.43 | 6,653.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 219.43 | 36,427.38 |
| Ethiopia | -- | -- | 229.01 | 41,072.88 | 68.83 | 9,852.30 | -- | -- | 130.00 | 17,420.00 | -- | -- | 11.58 | 3,960.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 439.42 | 72,145.71 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 50.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.47 | 893.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.67 | 944.61 |
| Ghana | -- | -- | 71.24 | 11,812.58 | 0.40 | 94.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 290.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 73.61 | 12,198.31 |
| Guinea | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,512.00 | 13.77 | 3,543.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 47.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.90 | 6,102.75 |
| Kenya | -- | -- | 38.86 | 5,091.71 | 77.55 | 15,612.52 | -- | -- | 103.20 | 15,560.10 | -- | -- | 70.96 | 11,381.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 290.51 | 47,646.33 |
| Liberia | -- | -- | 4.47 | 1,157.40 | 3.15 | 717.05 | -- | -- | 4.20 | 906.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.82 | 2,781.35 |
| Madagascar | -- | -- | 13.17 | 4,182.58 | 4.54 | 1,010.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,795.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.71 | 6,988.64 |
| Mali | -- | -- | 2.50 | 564.20 | 1.77 | 433.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.27 | 997.83 |
| Malawi | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,829.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,829.96 |
| Mauritania | -- | -- | 6.53 | 1,502.45 | 7.60 | 1,170.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.13 | 2,672.71 |
| Mozambique | -- | -- | 98.40 | 14,700.68 | 0.96 | 191.50 | -- | -- | 9.18 | 110.88 | -- | -- | 8.80 | 2,330.20 | 17.80 | 3,226.70 | -- | -- | 135.14 | 20,559.96 |
| Niger | -- | -- | 9.60 | 2,213.32 | 9.82 | 1,216.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.42 | 3,430.00 |
| Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 2,710.05 | 1.87 | 2,710.05 |
| Rwanda | -- | -- | 15.25 | 5,127.27 | 0.11 | 33.98 | -- | -- | 12.27 | 2,113.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.63 | 7,274.27 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 186.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 186.00 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 497.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.55 | 1,706.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.72 | 2,204.10 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 34.43 | 9,984.22 | 17.50 | 4,284.60 | -- | -- | 17.80 | 4,319.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.73 | 18,588.23 |
| Somalia | -- | -- | 14.47 | 2,048.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.47 | 2,048.45 |
| Sudan | -- | -- | 21.15 | 4,764.86 | 26.32 | 5,593.78 | -- | -- | 89.20 | 12,388.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 136.67 | 22,746.84 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.44 | 11,755.02 | -- | -- | 31.20 | 5,428.80 | -- | -- | 2.05 | 355.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 79.69 | 17,538.97 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,200.00 | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Uganda | -- | -- | 34.55 | 7,936.61 | 29.18 | 5,054.97 | -- | -- | 6.13 | 1,418.09 | 0.84 | 284.04 | 7.26 | 1,443.09 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.76 | 16,134.43 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 473.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 473.80 |
| Total Africa | 62.00 | 10,000.00 | 835.84 | 174,073.13 | 423.09 | 77,364.12 | 25.00 | 4,640.00 | 804.27 | 94,906.41 | 43.12 | 14,749.00 | 111.91 | 23,885.30 | 23.80 | 4,566.38 | 3.72 | 4,309.83 | 2,966.21 | 427,186.30 |
| *ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.61 | 11,325.95 | -- | -- | 240.20 | 32,186.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.01 | 43,512.75 |
| Bangladesh | -- | -- | 294.69 | 37,484.85 | 23.26 | 3,797.12 | 80.00 | 55,440.00 | 55.00 | 7,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 452.95 | 104,491.97 |
| Bhutan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 355.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | 355.19 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.95 | 1,217.20 | -- | -- | 26.70 | 6,861.50 | -- | -- | 1.60 | 440.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.25 | 8,519.46 |
| Cote Dorp | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,597.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,597.50 |
| India | -- | -- | 160.36 | 44,678.36 | 21.50 | 5,415.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 181.86 | 50,093.36 |
| Indonesia | 110.60 | 18,000.00 | 29.65 | 7,832.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.50 | 5,144.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 178.75 | 31,776.57 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,016.00 | -- | -- | 346.00 | 57,057.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 350.00 | 58,073.00 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,435.40 | -- | -- | 37.00 | 3,635.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 137.00 | 18,070.40 |
| Morocco | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 478.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 478.15 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.66 | 2,665.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.66 | 2,665.97 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 838.50 | 240.00 | 81,015.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.66 | 4,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 249.66 | 85,914.46 |
| Philippines | 205.20 | 40,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 5,958.00 | 217.20 | 45,958.00 |
| Sri Lanka | 63.00 | 7,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 6,030.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.00 | 13,930.00 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.30 | 9,192.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.30 | 9,192.20 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.50 | 32,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.50 | 32,060.00 |
| Total Asia & Middle East | 378.80 | 65,900.00 | 484.70 | 90,095.28 | 118.18 | 24,087.92 | 622.50 | 197,577.90 | 667.90 | 103,675.30 | 80.30 | 12,827.20 | 54.97 | 7,534.42 | 12.00 | 5,958.00 | 12.00 | 5,958.00 | 3,031.35 | 513,868.50 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 84.00 | 9,700.00 | -- | -- | 19.24 | 3,268.58 | -- | -- | 8.90 | 2,888.92 | 6.00 | 1,656.00 | 318.14 | 77,513.50 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,550.00 | -- | -- | 24.50 | 3,300.42 | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,350.00 | 24.20 | 9,262.00 | 131.82 | 34,612.42 |
| Federal Rep of Yugoslavia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,550.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,550.00 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.00 | 3,372.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.00 | 3,372.00 |
| S. Bulkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.00 | 14,643.00 | -- | -- | 36.50 | 10,580.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 3,918.00 | -- | -- | 100.50 | 29,309.50 |
| Total Europe | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.00 | 14,643.00 | 210.00 | 31,972.00 | 36.50 | 10,580.50 | 43.74 | 6,569.00 | -- | -- | 42.90 | 10,156.92 | 30.20 | 10,918.00 | 626.46 | 154,837.42 |

**TABLE II - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of 4 October 2001(FINAL)**
**REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY**
*Commodity Value and Metric Tons*

| REGION/COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GSE 1/ | | WFP GSE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchased | | | |
| | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | -- | 35.21 | 6,977.04 | 3.00 | 426.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.63 | 3,931.39 | 7.86 | 1,035.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 54.70 | 12,370.05 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 | 4,158.00 | 8.00 | 4,158.00 |
| Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 459.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.00 | 1,799.77 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 861.04 | -- | -- | 2.16 | 430.48 | 62.20 | 16,764.60 | 0.81 | 99.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 68.51 | 18,154.32 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.80 | 8,147.20 | -- | -- | 60.80 | 8,147.20 |
| El Salvador | 6.20 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | 3.04 | 753.04 | 47.66 | 6,722.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.04 | 1,306.22 | 10.98 | 1,705.02 | -- | -- | 76.84 | 14,986.70 |
| Guatemala | -- | -- | 54.70 | 9,775.66 | 2.12 | 494.87 | 4.35 | 1,842.00 | -- | -- | 21.02 | 2,383.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 82.19 | 14,495.60 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,148.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.20 | 4,274.80 | -- | -- | 27.70 | 5,423.10 |
| Haiti | -- | -- | 67.81 | 14,068.10 | 7.88 | 1,747.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,100.00 | 80.69 | 16,915.91 |
| Honduras | -- | -- | 11.21 | 2,439.69 | 4.38 | 987.08 | 19.00 | 3,131.00 | 2.65 | 361.45 | -- | -- | 8.45 | 1,237.00 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,146.00 | 47.69 | 9,041.73 |
| Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 5,430.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | 5,430.10 |
| Nicaragua | -- | -- | 14.09 | 3,065.56 | 3.32 | 683.56 | 21.57 | 6,050.17 | 2.75 | 371.75 | 4.03 | 2,419.13 | 15.64 | 4,683.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61.30 | 17,057.77 |
| Peru | 76.00 | 8,800.00 | 85.59 | 30,943.53 | 0.12 | 78.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 171.71 | 41,161.53 |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | 82.20 | 11,300.00 | 268.61 | 67,149.78 | 27.37 | 6,031.40 | 103.28 | 24,423.99 | 17.59 | 2,503.68 | 95.88 | 25,498.19 | 54.84 | 10,265.81 | 98.98 | 14,127.02 | 16.00 | 6,404.00 | 764.19 | 178,905.54 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 242.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 242.04 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 26,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 26,800.00 |
| Total Near East | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 242.04 | 200.00 | 26,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.52 | 27,042.04 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 459.79 | -- | -- | 15.20 | 3,541.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.17 | 4,001.39 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.10 | 1,159.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,056.49 | -- | -- | 10.10 | 2,215.62 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 4,572.00 | -- | -- | 20.96 | 5,265.68 | 10.80 | 1,447.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.76 | 11,224.88 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.79 | 2,178.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.79 | 2,178.05 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.40 | 7,918.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.40 | 7,918.45 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,070.00 | 29.20 | 5,254.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 97.20 | 12,070.43 | 34.76 | 14,760.70 | 191.16 | 40,334.63 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.26 | 5,382.91 | 15.75 | 4,125.00 | 28.50 | 6,864.50 | -- | -- | 4.46 | 1,222.18 | 7.12 | 2,191.52 | 31.00 | 13,720.63 | 109.09 | 33,506.74 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.12 | 2,191.52 |
| Uzbekistan | 107.20 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.20 | 20,000.00 |
| Total NIS Countries | 107.20 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | 45.33 | 11,573.83 | 45.75 | 10,015.00 | 93.86 | 21,126.28 | 46.99 | 11,543.70 | 4.46 | 1,222.18 | 310.32 | 17,318.44 | 65.81 | 28,481.33 | 739.74 | 124,504.83 |
| Total Planned ... | 753.20 | 103,200.00 | 1,416.91 | 303,180.00 | 618.16 | 133,643.01 | 1,134.43 | 384,472.58 | 1,415.67 | 231,057.67 | 395.53 | 70,436.12 | 187.57 | 40,187.21 | 510.51 | 50,846.89 | 126.76 | 56,363.95 | 6,372.88 | 1,269,311.44 |
| *UNDISTRIBUTED* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Unspecified* | -- | -- | 39.74 | 11,447.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.74 | 11,447.98 |
| Allowance/Commodities | 753.20 | 103,200.00 | 1,516.65 | 314,628.00 | 618.16 | 133,643.01 | 1,134.43 | 384,472.58 | 1,415.67 | 231,057.67 | 395.53 | 70,436.12 | 187.57 | 40,187.21 | 510.51 | 50,846.89 | 126.76 | 56,363.95 | 6,412.62 | 1,280,975.42 |
| Reserve | -- | -- | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | -- | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) |
| Grand Total | 753.20 | 103,200.00 | 1,516.65 | 314,628.00 | 618.16 | 133,643.01 | 1,134.43 | 384,472.58 | 1,415.67 | 231,057.67 | 395.53 | 70,436.12 | 187.57 | 40,187.21 | 510.51 | 50,846.89 | 126.76 | 56,363.95 | 6,412.62 | 1,280,975.42 |

1/ Governments or Governmental and PVO agreements

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary Authorized by Title I PSC (Debra Wolfe code 498) -- Final version dated November 8, 2001.
-- P.L. 480, Title II, Bill Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country Sponsor Commodity Profiles as of October 2, 2001
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001
The Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity/WFAM was generated by Cathy Hiney (Chiney@usaid.com)
For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not include ocean freight costs

-- P.L. 480, Title III There is no programming for 2001.
-- All other figures are derived from the ENTEL database as of 1 February 2001, per Ron Vreeland (Rvreeland@usaid.gov)

File update completed on: 10/02/2001 -- 10:07 LETED -- 5:29:2002

Prepared by Cathy Webber(Webber@usaid.gov) X:\REPORTS\AID2001\AID WEB

**TABLE IV - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of 6 October 2001 (FINAL)**
**COMMODITY SUMMARY**
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. CFF 1/ | | WFP CFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Apples | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 800.00 | 2.00 | 800.00 |
| Beans | -- | -- | 22.18 | 8,410.59 | 16.37 | 7,134.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 916.64 | 4.01 | 1,854.79 | 46.12 | 18,136.94 |
| Buckwheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.91 | 760.20 | 1.91 | 760.20 |
| Bulgur | -- | -- | 77.41 | 16,101.28 | 17.22 | 5,446.96 | 1.52 | 391.84 | 32.19 | 6,260.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 128.34 | 28,200.56 |
| Corn | 134.10 | 23,500.00 | 50.78 | 9,714.92 | 87.23 | 9,378.70 | 15.33 | 1,668.80 | 357.06 | 36,479.24 | 24.12 | 2,583.11 | 84.87 | 8,741.02 | 91.20 | 9,494.40 | -- | -- | 844.79 | 99,560.39 |
| Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 139.32 | 35,564.45 | 50.75 | 14,921.60 | 1.68 | 524.16 | 34.96 | 10,720.36 | 6.23 | 1,818.25 | 31.35 | 9,210.68 | -- | -- | 0.70 | 198.10 | 264.79 | 72,957.60 |
| Cornmeal | -- | -- | 2.69 | 689.28 | 49.81 | 12,203.45 | 0.10 | 17.40 | 53.30 | 9,256.89 | 0.15 | 26.10 | 1.70 | 295.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.65 | 22,488.60 |
| Corn Soya Milk | -- | -- | 7.00 | 525.48 | -- | -- | 1.52 | 474.24 | -- | -- | 2.25 | 702.00 | 2.66 | 1,133.83 | 0.12 | 33.96 | -- | -- | 13.55 | 2,869.50 |
| Dehydrated Potatoes | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 270.00 | 0.45 | 270.00 |
| Lentils | -- | -- | 26.67 | 9,254.49 | 21.97 | 7,623.59 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 589.90 | 50.34 | 17,467.98 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | -- | -- | 0.07 | 70.80 | -- | -- | 11.53 | 22,954.88 | -- | -- | 3.80 | 7,539.30 | -- | -- | 0.40 | 1,190.40 | 7.33 | 14,543.71 | 23.13 | 46,298.09 |
| Peas | 9.90 | 2,000.00 | 7.33 | 1,753.45 | 34.96 | 8,073.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 227.80 | 2.56 | 934.18 | 55.40 | 12,988.87 |
| Rice | 66.30 | 18,000.00 | 48.16 | 11,132.65 | 14.36 | 3,315.16 | 6.24 | 1,372.80 | 24.40 | 5,368.00 | 10.95 | 4,160.00 | 14.43 | 3,242.60 | 16.72 | 5,678.40 | 13.54 | 3,758.80 | 243.50 | 73,948.41 |
| Sorghum | -- | -- | 29.90 | 7,791.30 | 15.00 | 1,437.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.90 | 9,228.30 |
| Soybean Meal | 51.40 | 10,000.00 | 20.30 | 3,978.80 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 19,900.00 | -- | -- | 15.07 | 2,999.53 | -- | -- | 8.98 | 1,787.02 | 10.00 | 1,990.00 | 205.75 | 40,655.75 |
| Soybeans | 55.90 | 10,000.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 166.17 | 29,345.52 | 10.00 | 1,760.00 | 2.76 | 493.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 234.83 | 41,491.64 |
| S. F. Bulgur | -- | -- | 25.83 | 4,790.90 | 5.75 | 1,222.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.01 | 6,113.40 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 15.56 | 4,200.72 | 16.00 | 4,512.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.56 | 8,712.72 |
| S. F. Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 712.50 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 712.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 9.53 | 1,579.30 | 1.20 | 324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.73 | 1,903.30 |
| Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,146.00 | 3.00 | 1,146.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | 4.10 | 3,500.00 | 158.44 | 69,196.79 | 18.14 | 18,435.70 | 167.47 | 112,891.71 | 46.37 | 32,468.39 | 28.46 | 18,772.76 | 17.77 | 11,716.69 | 12.36 | 7,722.48 | 23.37 | 18,155.16 | 483.84 | 313,045.46 |
| Wheat | 309.80 | 40,200.00 | 833.01 | 115,370.69 | 151.95 | 18,572.86 | 600.19 | 81,280.19 | 840.16 | 112,781.64 | 174.03 | 25,086.35 | 23.23 | 3,113.49 | 160.30 | 21,976.20 | 17.00 | 2,378.00 | 3,109.56 | 421,009.23 |
| Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 146.72 | 8,819.41 | 87.72 | 19,085.64 | 69.15 | 16,251.78 | 129.86 | 32,558.26 | 23.21 | 5,386.43 | 0.46 | 1,504.51 | 14.33 | 3,385.49 | 33.80 | 8,065.13 | 505.25 | 94,955.85 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 8.53 | 2,287.86 | 5.01 | 1,313.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,357.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.31 | 4,958.68 |
| Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,429.98 | 0.45 | 1,429.98 |
| Total Planned | 743.70 | 165,200.00 | 1,515.75 | 335,031.03 | 618.35 | 133,641.03 | 1,156.41 | 316,423.58 | 1,514.29 | 337,097.47 | 295.47 | 70,813.23 | 187.43 | 40,685.21 | 326.57 | 56,265.49 | 125.75 | 96,763.55 | 6,487.81 | 1,250,925.43 |
| Reserve | -- | -- | (0.00) | -- | 70.00 | (0.00) | -- | 0.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | (0.00) | -- | (0.00) | 80.00 | -- |
| Program Total | 743.70 | 165,200.00 | 1,515.75 | 335,031.03 | 618.35 | 133,641.03 | 1,156.41 | 316,423.58 | 1,524.29 | 337,097.47 | 295.47 | 70,813.23 | 187.43 | 40,685.21 | 326.57 | 56,265.49 | 125.75 | 96,763.55 | 6,567.81 | 1,250,925.43 |

1/ Government to Government and PVO experiences.

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Authority as established by Bureau Field (Debra.Field@usda.gov) -- Final revision dated November 8, 2001.
-- P.L. 480, Title II, Regular Title II - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001.
Title II/FFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001.
The Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile was generated by Craig Hanna (CHanna@fas.usda.gov)
For Title II and Title II/FFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs.
-- P.L. 480, Title III. There is no programming for 1999.
-- All other figures are derived from the EXTEL database as of 1 February 2002 for Rod Cruthers (Rod.Cruthers@usda.gov)

File update BEGAN on: 10/5/2001 -- File update COMPLETED on: -- 2/28/2001
Prepared by Lesley Weiss (Weiss@fas.usda.gov)

TABLE 8 - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2003 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Ton

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular II | | WFP | | Reg. CFE II | | WFP CFE | | Title I Loans | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 348.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 348.50 |
| Algeria | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,631.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,631.00 |
| Algeria | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 1,979.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 1,979.50 |
| Angola | Beans | -- | -- | 10.63 | 4,147.69 | 5.37 | 2,056.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 6,204.00 |
| Angola | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,470.00 | -- | -- | 47.00 | 4,841.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.00 | 6,311.00 |
| Angola | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,143.00 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 424.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,567.50 |
| Angola | S.F. Commtnal | -- | -- | 8.76 | 2,470.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.76 | 2,470.32 |
| Angola | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.45 | 949.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.51 | 1,042.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.96 | 1,992.72 |
| Angola | Wheat | -- | -- | 19.91 | 4,006.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.91 | 4,006.37 |
| Angola | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 40.75 | 11,574.13 | 24.87 | 4,669.31 | -- | -- | 50.00 | 6,308.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 115.62 | 27,551.91 |
| Benin | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 196.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 196.00 |
| Benin | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.73 | 178.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 178.85 |
| Benin | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.06 | 91.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.06 | 91.23 |
| Benin | Rice | -- | -- | 4.09 | 944.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.09 | 944.76 |
| Benin | Soya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 59.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 59.35 |
| Benin | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Benin | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.50 | 327.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 327.50 |
| Benin | Wheat | -- | -- | 2.35 | 358.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.35 | 358.25 |
| Benin | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.99 | 490.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.99 | 490.56 |
| Benin | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 9.72 | 2,399.16 | 1.28 | 255.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 2,654.51 |
| Burkina Faso | Beans | -- | -- | 2.10 | 606.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 606.10 |
| Burkina Faso | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 159.00 |
| Burkina Faso | Rice | -- | -- | 6.42 | 1,453.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.42 | 1,453.02 |
| Burkina Faso | S. F. Sulgur | -- | -- | 7.05 | 1,614.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.05 | 1,614.68 |
| Burkina Faso | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.12 | 733.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.12 | 733.60 |
| Burkina Faso | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 3.40 | 737.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 737.80 |
| Burkina Faso | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 20.09 | 5,145.20 | 0.50 | 159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.59 | 5,304.20 |
| Burundi | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 345.44 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 840.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.39 | 1,185.44 |
| Burundi | Corn | -- | -- | 3.04 | 373.60 | 2.43 | 258.60 | -- | -- | 6.00 | 516.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.47 | 1,148.20 |
| Burundi | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.86 | 2,152.00 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.86 | 3,892.00 |
| Burundi | Peas | -- | -- | 0.81 | 278.04 | 0.99 | 189.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.80 | 467.62 |
| Burundi | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.11 | 72.05 | 0.50 | 321.50 | -- | -- | 1.00 | 693.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.61 | 1,086.55 |
| Burundi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 3.96 | 723.69 | 11.17 | 1,513.12 | -- | -- | 18.00 | 3,789.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.13 | 6,025.81 |
| Cameroon | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 109.18 | -- | -- | 1.06 | 109.18 |
| Cameroon | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 670.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 670.00 |
| Cameroon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 670.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.06 | 109.18 | -- | -- | 6.06 | 779.18 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Corn | -- | -- | 14.26 | 1,833.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.26 | 1,833.84 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Wheat | -- | -- | 3.91 | 473.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.91 | 473.50 |
| Cape Verde Islands | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 17.74 | 2,307.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.74 | 2,307.34 |
| Central African Rep. | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.97 |
| Central African Rep. | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.97 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.97 |
| Chad | Grub | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 297.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 297.50 |
| Chad | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 654.68 | -- | -- | 3.02 | 654.68 |
| Chad | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 295.80 | -- | -- | 1.20 | 295.80 |
| Chad | S. F. Commtnal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 705.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 705.00 |
| Chad | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 103.95 | -- | -- | 0.15 | 103.95 |
| Chad | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 2.29 | 498.93 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.29 | 2,698.93 |
| Chad | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 4.79 | 498.93 | 5.00 | 1,002.50 | 10.00 | 2,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 | 1,054.43 | -- | -- | 24.16 | 5,254.86 |
| Congo, Dympcratic Rep. | Beans | -- | -- | 0.14 | 53.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 53.62 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep | Corn | -- | -- | 0.41 | 50.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.41 | 50.43 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 441.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 441.96 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,562.66 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.50 | 3,302.66 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.41 | 1,429.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.41 | 1,429.94 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep | S. F. Commtnal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 997.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 997.00 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.07 | 45.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 693.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | 738.55 |
| Congo, Democratic | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.62 | 149.60 | 19.15 | 4,431.56 | -- | -- | 11.00 | 2,433.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.77 | 7,014.16 |
| Congo | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 624.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 624.00 |
| Congo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 900.00 |
| Congo | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 277.20 | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,247.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.20 | 1,524.60 |
| Congo | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 |

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 16 | | WFP | | Reg. CFE 16 | | WFP CFE | | Title I Sealed | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Cote d'Ivoire | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.00 |
| Djibouti | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 69.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 69.96 |
| Djibouti | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,782.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,782.00 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 264.00 | 1.20 | 264.00 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 277.20 | 0.40 | 277.20 |
| Equatorial Guinea | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 58.25 | 0.25 | 58.25 |
| Eritrea | Corn | 24.10 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,133.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.10 | 3,633.00 |
| Eritrea | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | 0.94 | 238.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.44 | 365.02 |
| Eritrea | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.06 |
| Eritrea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 662.50 | -- | -- | 4.70 | 3,257.10 | 0.10 | 5,613.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.30 | 9,532.90 |
| Eritrea | Wheat | 57.90 | 7,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 99.36 | 13,314.24 | 9.93 | 1,250.22 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 166.89 | 22,064.46 |
| Ethiopia | Sulpur | 4.70 | 990.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.70 | 990.08 |
| Ethiopia | Corn Soy Blend | 10.98 | 2,707.94 | 1.00 | 254.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 2,912.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.98 | 5,874.43 |
| Ethiopia | Lentils | 3.38 | 1,102.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.38 | 1,102.45 |
| Ethiopia | Peas | -- | -- | 2.00 | 422.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 422.25 |
| Ethiopia | Rice | 0.53 | 191.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 191.23 |
| Ethiopia | S.F. Cereals | 0.69 | 1,886.53 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 1,886.53 |
| Ethiopia | Vegetable Oil | 0.32 | 6,041.56 | 2.53 | 1,722.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 130.00 | 37,420.00 | -- | -- | 1.20 | 869.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 134.05 | 46,053.20 |
| Ethiopia | Wheat | 193.47 | 29,009.06 | 63.30 | 7,453.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 256.77 | 36,462.67 |
| Gambia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 50.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 240.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 291.12 |
| Gambia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 528.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 528.00 |
| Gambia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 55.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 55.44 |
| Ghana | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 84.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 84.90 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sulpur | -- | -- | 0.83 | 160.95 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 160.95 |
| Ghana | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 3.84 | 967.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.84 | 967.80 |
| Ghana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.14 | 716.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 183.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.41 | 1,116.57 |
| Ghana | Wheat | -- | -- | 56.63 | 9,540.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.80 | 167.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 66.43 | 9,874.60 |
| Ghana | Wheat Soybean | -- | -- | 0.99 | 354.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 354.76 |
| Guinea | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 |
| Guinea | Sulpur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 2,036.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 2,036.40 |
| Guinea | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 56.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 42.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 99.28 |
| Guinea | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 95.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 95.00 |
| Guinea | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.00 |
| Guinea | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.40 |
| Guinea | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.00 | 2,812.00 | 0.65 | 425.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.65 | 3,237.75 |
| Kenya | Beans | -- | -- | 0.04 | 15.32 | 1.50 | 574.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 589.82 |
| Kenya | Corn | -- | -- | 0.11 | 13.53 | 37.42 | 5,727.15 | -- | -- | 90.00 | 5,270.00 | -- | -- | 56.40 | 5,809.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 183.93 | 16,819.89 |
| Kenya | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.11 | 27.94 | 5.07 | 1,436.99 | -- | -- | 7.67 | 2,340.00 | -- | -- | 11.50 | 3,681.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.35 | 7,486.53 |
| Kenya | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 3,123.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 3,123.00 |
| Kenya | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,829.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,829.50 |
| Kenya | Vegetable Oil | 0.04 | 28.70 | 4.60 | 3,222.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.70 | 3,950.10 | -- | -- | 2.70 | 1,871.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.04 | 9,072.50 |
| Kenya | Wheat | 30.58 | 5,008.72 | 8.90 | 772.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.48 | 5,781.32 |
| Kenya | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 4.84 | 1,071.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.84 | 1,071.90 |
| Liberia | Sulpur | 1.04 | 218.32 | 2.00 | 553.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 708.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.04 | 1,479.52 |
| Liberia | Corn Soy Blend | 0.07 | 220.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 220.98 |
| Liberia | Lentils | 0.08 | 31.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 31.23 |
| Liberia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 193.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 193.77 |
| Liberia | Vegetable Oil | 0.37 | 253.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 138.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 392.07 |
| Liberia | Wheat Flour | 2.10 | 455.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 455.70 |
| Madagascar | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 164.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 260.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.05 | 424.75 |
| Madagascar | Corn Soya Blend | 1.05 | 406.50 | 2.34 | 594.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 254.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.29 | 1,255.56 |
| Madagascar | NERICA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 1,180.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 1,180.40 |
| Madagascar | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 311.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 311.85 |

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1301 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Values and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. CFE 1/ | | WFP CFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Madagascar | S.F. Sugar | -- | -- | 0.54 | 78.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 78.20 |
| Madagascar | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 10.58 | 3,608.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.58 | 3,608.38 |
| Madagascar | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.11 | 3,686.58 | 4.68 | 1,810.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.79 | 5,497.32 |
| Mali | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 493.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 493.65 |
| Mali | Mixed Feed | -- | -- | 2.50 | 564.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 564.20 |
| Mali | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.50 | 564.20 | 1.77 | 493.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.27 | 1,057.85 |
| Malawi | Corn | -- | -- | 2.73 | 338.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.73 | 338.70 |
| Malawi | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 |
| Malawi | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 2.27 | 538.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.27 | 538.12 |
| Malawi | Wheat | -- | -- | 2.00 | 274.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 274.00 |
| Malawi | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.50 | 1,277.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 1,277.82 |
| Mauritania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 61.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 61.45 |
| Mauritania | S. F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 1.24 | 304.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 304.80 |
| Mauritania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.26 | 170.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 170.36 |
| Mauritania | Wheat | -- | -- | 0.10 | 022.28 | 7.31 | 1,108.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.50 | 1,922.04 |
| Mauritania | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.64 | 304.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.64 | 304.00 |
| Mauritania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.14 | 1,301.44 | 7.50 | 1,170.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.14 | 3,471.72 |
| Mozambique | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 |
| Mozambique | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 374.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 374.40 |
| Mozambique | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 3,543.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 3,543.00 |
| Mozambique | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.18 | 110.88 | -- | -- | 0.80 | 673.00 | 4.50 | 1,444.50 | -- | -- | 5.48 | 2,228.38 |
| Mozambique | Wheat | -- | -- | 98.40 | 14,700.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.30 | 3,702.20 | -- | -- | 111.70 | 18,403.68 |
| Mozambique | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 98.40 | 14,700.68 | 0.50 | 191.50 | -- | -- | 0.18 | 110.88 | -- | -- | 9.00 | 4,590.40 | 17.80 | 5,146.70 | -- | -- | 125.88 | 24,750.04 |
| Niger | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 63.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 63.90 |
| Niger | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 162.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 162.58 |
| Niger | Rice | -- | -- | 5.32 | 1,728.62 | 2.98 | 966.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.30 | 2,695.00 |
| Niger | S.F. Sugar | -- | -- | 4.20 | 984.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.20 | 984.40 |
| Niger | S.F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 324.00 |
| Niger | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 9.52 | 2,713.02 | 4.82 | 1,516.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.34 | 4,229.88 |
| Nigeria | Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 3,710.68 |
| Nigeria | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 3,710.68 |
| Rwanda | Beans | -- | -- | 1.71 | 643.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.71 | 643.96 |
| Rwanda | Corn | -- | -- | 6.92 | 695.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 633.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.48 | 1,978.60 |
| Rwanda | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.45 | 121.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 350.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.28 | 418.50 |
| Rwanda | Cornmeal | -- | -- | 1.68 | 414.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.68 | 754.05 |
| Rwanda | Peas | -- | -- | 1.06 | 421.66 | 0.11 | 33.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.34 | 456.87 |
| Rwanda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 4.42 | 2,921.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 692.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.51 | 3,524.31 |
| Rwanda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 15.15 | 5,137.31 | 0.11 | 33.99 | -- | -- | 13.97 | 3,133.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.23 | 7,324.33 |
| Sao Tome | Cornmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 196.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 196.00 |
| Sao Tome | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 196.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 196.00 |
| Senegal | Nonfortified blended soy | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 99.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 99.20 |
| Senegal | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.49 |
| Senegal | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 455.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.98 | 1,537.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.95 | 1,992.87 |
| Senegal | S.F. Sugar | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | -- |
| Senegal | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 73.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.11 | 73.23 |
| Senegal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.17 | 498.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.41 | 1,709.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.58 | 2,207.28 |
| Sierra Leone | Sugar | -- | -- | 24.23 | 5,039.64 | 13.45 | 2,797.60 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 3,072.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.68 | 10,909.24 |
| Sierra Leone | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.50 | 142.92 | 0.79 | 190.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 332.92 |
| Sierra Leone | Lentils | -- | -- | 9.13 | 2,521.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.13 | 2,521.11 |
| Sierra Leone | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 772.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 772.50 |
| Sierra Leone | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.49 | 975.66 | 0.80 | 524.00 | -- | -- | 1.80 | 1,247.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.09 | 2,747.06 |
| Sierra Leone | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 35.35 | 8,679.33 | 17.54 | 4,284.10 | -- | -- | 11.80 | 4,319.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.69 | 17,282.83 |
| Somalia | Corn | -- | -- | 2.31 | 354.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.31 | 354.13 |
| Somalia | Lentils | -- | -- | 1.00 | 347.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 347.00 |
| Somalia | Sorghum | -- | -- | 10.10 | 1,417.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.10 | 1,417.32 |
| Somalia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 13.41 | 2,118.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.41 | 2,118.45 |
| Sudan | Corn | -- | -- | 0.01 | 1.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.10 | 3,203.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.11 | 3,204.53 |
| Sudan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.00 | 254.00 | 5.82 | 1,478.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.82 | 1,732.23 |
| Sudan | Lentils | -- | -- | 2.73 | 947.31 | 3.00 | 1,041.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.73 | 1,988.31 |
| Sudan | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | 0.07 | 10.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 10.80 |
| Sudan | S.F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,130.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.13 | 1,130.50 |

TABLE 4 - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 1951 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Ton

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title III/IV/P | | Regular IV | | WFP | | Reg. CFE IV | | WFP CFE | | Title I Section | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Sudan | Sorghum | -- | -- | 11.74 | 1,490.98 | 15.00 | 1,437.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.74 | 2,927.98 |
| Sudan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.40 | 800.04 | 2.50 | 1,607.50 | -- | -- | 2.10 | 1,732.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 4,140.04 |
| Sudan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.60 | 7,450.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.60 | 7,450.40 |
| Sudan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 13.14 | 2,291.02 | 17.50 | 3,044.50 | -- | -- | 57.70 | 9,182.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 88.34 | 14,518.42 |
| Tanzania | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 266.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 128.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.75 | 395.25 |
| Tanzania | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.61 | 916.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 226.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.41 | 1,143.04 |
| Tanzania | Commeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.00 | 5,620.80 | -- | -- | 31.20 | 5,428.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.20 | 11,049.60 |
| Tanzania | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,852.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 1,852.30 |
| Tanzania | S.F. Commeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,809.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 3,809.00 |
| Tanzania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.61 | 12,465.24 | -- | -- | 31.20 | 5,428.80 | -- | -- | 2.05 | 355.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.86 | 17,649.19 |
| Togo | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,320.00 | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,320.00 |
| Togo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,320.00 | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,320.00 |
| Uganda | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.00 | 3,631.00 | -- | -- | 4.60 | 494.60 | -- | -- | 4.60 | 483.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.20 | 3,616.60 |
| Uganda | Corn Soya Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 380.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 380.64 |
| Uganda | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | 6.57 | 1,668.78 | 1.44 | 353.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.16 | 45.28 | 1.22 | 373.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.45 | 2,441.36 |
| Uganda | Commeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.74 | 1,681.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 25.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.89 | 1,707.40 |
| Uganda | Nonfat Dried Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 219.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 219.00 |
| Uganda | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 33.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 33.00 |
| Uganda | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 491.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 491.04 |
| Uganda | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 3.61 | 2,581.05 | 1.80 | 655.08 | -- | -- | 1.35 | 924.66 | 0.06 | 41.58 | 0.34 | 235.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.04 | 4,418.04 |
| Uganda | Wheat | -- | -- | 24.07 | 3,708.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.07 | 3,708.78 |
| Uganda | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 34.24 | 7,958.61 | 31.18 | 6,811.67 | -- | -- | 5.95 | 1,419.26 | 0.64 | 364.04 | 7.38 | 1,472.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 79.19 | 17,026.22 |
| Zambia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 472.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 472.60 |
| Zambia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 472.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 472.60 |
| Total Africa | | 83.00 | 10,000.00 | 655.44 | 138,073.13 | 323.99 | 77,233.21 | 25.00 | 1,441.00 | 658.10 | 74,394.43 | 6.47 | 64,319.82 | 111.93 | 32,665.30 | 27.60 | 1,644.10 | 1.70 | 1,206.53 | 1,894.21 | 401,185.00 |
| ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 177.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 177.60 |
| Afghanistan | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.64 | 1,513.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.64 | 1,513.06 |
| Afghanistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.41 | 2,253.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.41 | 2,253.65 |
| Afghanistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46.58 | 5,807.76 | -- | -- | 240.20 | 32,185.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 286.78 | 37,993.36 |
| Afghanistan | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.45 | 1,021.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.45 | 1,021.76 |
| Afghanistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 59.81 | 10,324.83 | -- | -- | 240.20 | 32,185.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.01 | 42,510.43 |
| Bangladesh | Peas | -- | -- | 0.74 | 210.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 210.29 |
| Bangladesh | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.35 | 208.28 | 1.80 | 1,170.00 | 60.00 | 55,440.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.15 | 56,818.28 |
| Bangladesh | Wheat | -- | -- | 263.63 | 37,015.01 | 21.48 | 2,615.12 | -- | -- | 95.00 | 1,370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 380.11 | 41,000.13 |
| Bangladesh | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 264.72 | 37,433.58 | 23.28 | 3,785.12 | 60.00 | 55,440.00 | 95.00 | 1,370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 442.99 | 98,028.70 |
| Bhutan | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 107.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 107.54 |
| Bhutan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 92.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.43 | 92.43 |
| Bhutan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 34.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.02 | 34.65 |
| Bhutan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 120.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 120.60 |
| Bhutan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 354.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 354.19 |
| Cambodia | Corn Soya Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 505.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 505.00 |
| Cambodia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.90 | 691.50 | -- | -- | 24.40 | 5,368.00 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 328.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.80 | 6,387.50 |
| Cambodia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 39.50 | -- | -- | 2.30 | 583.90 | -- | -- | 0.18 | 119.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.86 | 1,744.08 |
| Cambodia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.84 | 1,317.37 | -- | -- | 26.70 | 5,951.90 | -- | -- | 1.68 | 447.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.22 | 8,616.98 |
| Gaza Strip | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,732.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 1,732.50 |
| Gaza Strip | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.50 | 6,365.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 47.50 | 6,365.00 |
| Gaza Strip | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 8,097.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 8,097.50 |
| India | Bulgur | -- | -- | 41.32 | 8,594.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.32 | 8,594.56 |
| India | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 97.05 | 24,660.70 | 19.50 | 4,953.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.55 | 29,613.70 |
| India | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 452.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 452.00 |
| India | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 22.00 | 11,733.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22.00 | 11,733.13 |
| India | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 160.37 | 44,988.39 | 21.50 | 5,405.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 181.87 | 50,393.39 |
| Indonesia | Beans | -- | -- | 0.77 | 294.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 294.01 |
| Indonesia | Rice | -- | -- | 25.11 | 9,830.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.11 | 9,830.41 |
| Indonesia | S. F. Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 722.50 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 722.50 |
| Indonesia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.55 | 540.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 540.35 |

800

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of 4 October 2001 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Regular II | | WFP | | Reg. CFE 17 | | WFP CFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Funded | | | |
| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Indonesia | Wheat | 110.00 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.00 | 4,422.00 | -- | -- | 143.00 | 19,422.00 |
| Indonesia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,476.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,476.50 |
| Indonesia | Sub-Total | 110.00 | 15,000.00 | 3.25 | 1,476.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.00 | 4,422.00 | -- | -- | 146.25 | 20,898.50 |
| Korea, North | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,150.00 |
| Korea, North | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,816.00 | -- | -- | 21.00 | 6,592.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 8,408.00 |
| Korea, North | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,760.00 |
| Korea, North | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 10,295.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 10,295.00 |
| Korea, North | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.00 | 33,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.00 | 33,200.00 |
| Korea, North | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,816.00 | -- | -- | 346.00 | 61,007.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 350.00 | 62,823.00 |
| Lebanon | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,485.40 | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,835.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127.00 | 18,320.40 |
| Lebanon | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,485.40 | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,835.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127.00 | 18,320.40 |
| Nepal | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Nepal | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 1,309.72 | -- | -- | 1.89 | 1,309.72 |
| Nepal | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,357.20 | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,357.20 |
| Nepal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.66 | 2,666.92 | -- | -- | 5.66 | 2,666.92 |
| Morocco | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 476.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 476.15 |
| Morocco | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 476.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 476.15 |
| Pakistan | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 165.00 | 29,043.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 165.00 | 29,043.00 |
| Pakistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 327.50 | 75.00 | 51,975.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 4,080.95 | -- | -- | 80.50 | 56,383.45 |
| Pakistan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 511.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 511.00 |
| Pakistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 838.50 | 240.00 | 81,018.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 4,080.95 | -- | -- | 248.00 | 85,937.45 |
| Philippines | Corn | 210.00 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 210.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Philippines | Non Fat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 3,950.00 | 2.00 | 3,950.00 |
| Philippines | Peas | 2.00 | 2,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Philippines | Rice | 24.00 | 8,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.00 | 8,000.00 |
| Philippines | Soybean Meal | 51.40 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,960.00 | 61.40 | 11,960.00 |
| Philippines | Sub-Total | 107.40 | 40,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 5,910.00 | 119.40 | 45,910.00 |
| Sri Lanka | Wheat | 63.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 8,050.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.00 | 15,050.00 |
| Sri Lanka | Sub-Total | 63.00 | 7,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.00 | 8,050.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.00 | 15,050.00 |
| Vietnam | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 2,579.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 2,579.20 |
| Vietnam | Soybean meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,965.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,965.00 |
| Vietnam | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,618.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,618.00 |
| Vietnam | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.20 | 9,162.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.20 | 9,162.20 |
| Yemen | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 14,050.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | 14,050.00 |
| Yemen | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,200.00 |
| Yemen | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 9,320.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.00 | 9,320.00 |
| Yemen | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.50 | 30,570.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.50 | 30,570.00 |
| Total Asia and the Middle East | | 479.40 | 62,000.00 | 484.74 | 63,467.13 | 778.16 | 34,687.27 | 492.50 | 87,603.40 | 997.00 | 161,435.38 | 76.20 | 13,917.20 | 14.51 | 4,744.61 | 33.45 | 6,144.19 | 31.00 | 5,910.00 | 2,895.96 | 346,360.34 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 304.74 | 2.00 | 916.00 | 2.66 | 1,211.74 |
| Albania | Non-fat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 674.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 674.58 |
| Albania | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 19.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 19.80 |
| Albania | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 34.65 | -- | -- | 0.00 | 585.83 | -- | -- | 0.01 | 620.48 |
| Albania | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.50 | 2,479.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.50 | 2,479.80 |
| Albania | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 60.56 | -- | -- | 7.20 | 1,677.00 | 4.00 | 932.00 | 11.48 | 2,670.14 |
| Albania | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.12 | 3,373.39 | -- | -- | 7.86 | 2,566.57 | 6.00 | 1,848.00 | 32.98 | 7,787.96 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 990.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 990.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.20 | 6,964.00 | -- | -- | 7.20 | 6,964.00 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.00 | 8,309.00 | -- | -- | 24.63 | 3,300.43 | -- | -- | 25.00 | 3,333.00 | 17.00 | 2,278.00 | 128.63 | 20,210.43 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 64.00 | 9,299.00 | 24.63 | 3,300.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.20 | 10,297.00 | 17.00 | 2,278.00 | 137.83 | 27,174.43 |
| Federal Rep of Yugoslavia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,990.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,990.00 |
| Federal Rep of Yugoslavia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,990.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 9,990.00 |
| Montenegro | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,238.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,238.00 |
| Montenegro | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 796.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 796.00 |

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As 04 October 2001 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Values and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 3/ | | WFP | | Reg. CPE 3/ | | WFP CPE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Montenegro | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 |
| Montenegro | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 3,030.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 3,030.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 309.00 | -- | -- | 2.00 | 309.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 567.00 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 567.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,965.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 2,425.50 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 2,918.00 | -- | -- | 9.50 | 7,308.50 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.00 | 9,543.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.00 | 8,155.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 79.00 | 17,698.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.00 | 14,538.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 38.50 | 10,580.50 | -- | -- | 8.00 | 3,814.00 | -- | -- | 100.50 | 28,932.50 |
| Total Europe | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 53.00 | 14,538.00 | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | 38.50 | 10,580.50 | -- | -- | 8.00 | 3,814.00 | -- | -- | 110.50 | 30,272.50 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 49.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 49.17 |
| Bolivia | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.17 | 297.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 107.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.55 | 404.72 |
| Bolivia | Lentils | -- | -- | 0.52 | 919.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 919.24 |
| Bolivia | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 2,678.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 2,678.40 |
| Bolivia | Peas | -- | -- | 0.53 | 118.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 118.80 |
| Bolivia | S. F. Sugar | -- | -- | 0.61 | 177.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 177.36 |
| Bolivia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 255.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 255.62 |
| Bolivia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 426.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.40 | 822.96 | 7.64 | 1,053.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.04 | 2,302.88 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 27.80 | 6,702.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.80 | 6,702.60 |
| Bolivia | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.26 | 94.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 94.12 |
| Bolivia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 31.33 | 8,309.30 | 3.00 | 426.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.86 | 3,913.69 | 7.64 | 1,053.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 49.83 | 13,702.91 |
| Central American Regional | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 4,158.00 | 6.00 | 4,158.00 |
| Central American Regional | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 4,158.00 | 6.00 | 4,158.00 |
| Colombia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,349.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 480.27 | -- | -- | 13.60 | 1,829.27 |
| Colombia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,349.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.60 | 480.27 | -- | -- | 13.60 | 1,829.27 |
| Dominican Republic | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 251.66 | -- | -- | 2.19 | 428.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 680.14 |
| Dominican Republic | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 |
| Dominican Republic | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 314.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 314.10 |
| Dominican Republic | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 548.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.20 | 8,414.80 | 0.31 | 98.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.94 | 9,061.20 |
| Dominican Republic | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 8,280.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 80.00 | 8,280.00 |
| Dominican Republic | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.53 | 1,241.04 | -- | -- | 2.19 | 428.48 | 92.20 | 16,694.80 | 0.31 | 98.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 98.23 | 18,162.34 |
| Ecuador | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.80 | 8,147.20 | 60.80 | 8,147.20 |
| Ecuador | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.80 | 8,147.20 | 60.80 | 8,147.20 |
| El Salvador | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 172.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 172.35 |
| El Salvador | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 211.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 211.20 |
| El Salvador | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 169.74 | 1.00 | 103.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.40 | 868.30 | 5.00 | 318.00 | 13.79 | 1,459.04 |
| El Salvador | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 87.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 87.36 |
| El Salvador | Nonfortified Nonfat Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,654.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,654.00 |
| El Salvador | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 207.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 300.00 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 507.50 |
| El Salvador | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 00.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 00.00 |
| El Salvador | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,100.00 | 5.00 | 1,100.00 |
| El Salvador | Vegetable Oil | 0.20 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | 0.31 | 203.08 | 0.56 | 381.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 97.12 | -- | -- | 1.21 | 3,181.35 |
| El Salvador | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.00 | 5,600.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.00 | 5,600.52 |
| El Salvador | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 163.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.63 | 163.39 |
| El Salvador | Sub-Total | 0.20 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | 3.24 | 774.14 | 47.44 | 8,191.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.04 | 1,265.42 | 10.00 | 1,418.00 | 69.92 | 14,149.97 |
| Guatemala | Beans | -- | -- | 2.13 | 776.54 | 0.15 | 57.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 833.99 |
| Guatemala | Corn | -- | -- | 22.07 | 2,251.06 | 0.89 | 169.47 | 1.00 | 172.01 | -- | -- | 20.25 | 2,055.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.21 | 4,648.29 |
| Guatemala | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.53 | 645.82 | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.46 | 132.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.49 | 905.01 |
| Guatemala | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 802.80 | -- | -- | 0.04 | 78.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 881.15 |
| Guatemala | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 83.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 83.05 |
| Guatemala | Rice | -- | -- | 4.26 | 961.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 49.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.47 | 1,010.98 |
| Guatemala | S.F. Sugar | -- | -- | 0.26 | 64.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 64.40 |
| Guatemala | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | 20.80 | 3,878.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.80 | 3,878.80 |
| Guatemala | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 1.44 | 974.23 | 0.18 | 117.56 | 0.56 | 368.00 | -- | -- | 0.08 | 41.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.26 | 1,501.37 |
| Guatemala | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 309.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 309.11 |
| Guatemala | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 54.89 | 9,774.30 | 2.11 | 554.53 | 3.68 | 1,651.92 | -- | -- | 20.84 | 2,355.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 81.13 | 14,335.82 |
| Guyana | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 93.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.39 | 93.60 |
| Guyana | Oatmeal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 17.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 17.40 |
| Guyana | Pulse | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 797.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 797.60 |
| Guyana | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 33.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 33.20 |
| Guyana | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 138.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 138.50 |
| Guyana | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 78.20 | 4,274.80 | 78.20 | 4,274.80 |

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 – As of October 2001 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Values are Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 Title I 000 MT | Title I 000 $ | Title II 000 MT | Title II 000 $ | Title II/WFP 000 MT | Title II/WFP 000 $ | SECTION 416(b) Regular M 000 MT | Regular M 000 $ | WFP 000 MT | WFP 000 $ | Reg. GFE 3/ 000 MT | Reg. GFE 3/ 000 $ | WFP GFE 000 MT | WFP GFE 000 $ | FOOD FOR PROGRESS Title I Funded 000 MT | Title I Funded 000 $ | CCC Purchase 000 MT | CCC Purchase 000 $ | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS 000 MT | 000 $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guyana | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 69.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.30 | 69.90 |
| Guyana | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 1,743.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.19 | 4,191.80 | -- | -- | 11.69 | 5,473.10 |
| Haiti | Beans | -- | -- | 0.35 | 122.50 | 0.15 | 67.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 189.95 |
| Haiti | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 123.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,113.00 |
| Haiti | Lentils | -- | -- | 2.83 | 902.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.83 | 902.01 |
| Haiti | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 53.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 53.00 |
| Haiti | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,100.00 | 5.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Haiti | S. F. Sugar | -- | -- | 7.57 | 1,741.10 | 5.75 | 1,322.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.32 | 3,063.60 |
| Haiti | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.57 | 373.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 373.05 |
| Haiti | Wheat | -- | -- | 76.20 | 10,713.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 76.20 | 10,713.30 |
| Haiti | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.32 | 119.04 | 0.53 | 191.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 310.40 |
| Haiti | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 87.84 | 14,064.18 | 7.68 | 1,947.31 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.68 | 1,120.00 | 10.00 | 2,200.00 | 113.20 | 19,331.49 |
| Honduras | Beans | -- | -- | 0.82 | 308.32 | 0.15 | 67.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 375.77 |
| Honduras | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 451.79 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 257.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.31 | 1,259.21 |
| Honduras | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.77 | 185.56 | 0.26 | 71.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.03 | 256.70 |
| Honduras | Dry Whey | -- | -- | 0.27 | 66.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 66.15 |
| Honduras | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 61.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 61.64 |
| Honduras | Rice | -- | -- | 1.66 | 242.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.66 | 242.56 |
| Honduras | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,791.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,791.00 |
| Honduras | Tallow | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,148.00 | 3.00 | 1,148.00 |
| Honduras | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.64 | 419.20 | 0.08 | 58.96 | -- | -- | 0.15 | 103.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 156.22 | -- | -- | 1.11 | 737.43 |
| Honduras | Wheat | -- | -- | 7.08 | 1,195.79 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.08 | 2,535.79 |
| Honduras | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 11.24 | 2,419.54 | 4.32 | 711.09 | 19.00 | 3,131.00 | 2.65 | 360.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.45 | 1,121.68 | 3.00 | 1,148.00 | 45.46 | 9,849.71 |
| Jamaica | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 342.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 342.20 |
| Jamaica | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 2,777.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 2,777.60 |
| Jamaica | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 680.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 680.00 |
| Jamaica | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 1,247.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 1,247.40 |
| Jamaica | Whey | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 26.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 26.60 |
| Jamaica | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 163.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 163.10 |
| Jamaica | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 5,236.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 5,236.90 |
| Nicaragua | Beans Dry | -- | -- | 1.44 | 541.44 | 0.10 | 36.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 577.74 |
| Nicaragua | Bulgur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 80.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 80.64 |
| Nicaragua | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 162.36 | 0.58 | 57.68 | 2.90 | 287.00 | 0.26 | 26.00 | 7.00 | 721.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.76 | 1,254.25 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.52 | 474.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.36 | 243.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.88 | 717.40 |
| Nicaragua | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 2.37 | 691.80 | 1.00 | 254.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 19.91 | 0.10 | 10.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.54 | 975.55 |
| Nicaragua | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 1,226.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.62 | 1,226.85 |
| Nicaragua | Rice | -- | -- | 1.65 | 249.48 | 0.90 | 207.90 | 2.74 | 492.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.29 | 949.84 |
| Nicaragua | Soybeans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 73.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 73.92 |
| Nicaragua | Soybean Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 935.00 | -- | -- | 0.07 | 15.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.07 | 1,050.93 |
| Nicaragua | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 0.78 | 548.95 | -- | -- | 0.80 | 685.06 | 0.15 | 103.35 | 3.55 | 2,521.55 | 3.67 | 2,541.62 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.95 | 6,810.36 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat | -- | -- | 9.62 | 1,423.76 | -- | -- | 5.21 | 1,009.47 | -- | -- | 0.29 | 50.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.11 | 2,584.08 |
| Nicaragua | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.52 | 254.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.79 | 840.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.31 | 1,094.76 |
| Nicaragua | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 14.88 | 3,455.43 | 3.31 | 660.56 | 21.53 | 6,403.37 | 3.05 | 414.35 | 4.01 | 2,449.37 | 16.31 | 4,607.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.98 | 17,990.33 |
| Peru | Beans | -- | -- | 0.87 | 330.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 | 330.21 |
| Peru | Bulgur | -- | -- | 2.00 | 428.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 428.40 |
| Peru | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 3.29 | 851.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.29 | 851.06 |
| Peru | Lentils | -- | -- | 2.55 | 684.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.55 | 684.85 |
| Peru | Peas | -- | -- | 0.75 | 199.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 199.00 |
| Peru | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 83.83 | 27,726.05 | 0.12 | 76.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 83.95 | 27,802.65 |
| Peru | Wheat | 78.00 | 9,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | 88.00 | 10,340.00 |
| Peru | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | 2.54 | 551.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.54 | 551.18 |
| Peru | Sub-Total | 78.00 | 9,000.00 | 96.03 | 30,541.81 | 0.12 | 76.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | 184.15 | 41,157.41 |
| Total Latin America & Caribbean | | 84.90 | 14,100.00 | 255.51 | 62,849.78 | 17.14 | 3,431.76 | 133.53 | 30,133.79 | 17.55 | 3,483.60 | 56.59 | 15,436.12 | 65.61 | 16,127.04 | 74.19 | 6,194.80 | 78.00 | 3,348.00 | 784.50 | 155,155.39 |
| NEAR EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 111.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 111.04 |
| Egypt | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 131.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 131.00 |
| Egypt | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 242.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 242.04 |
| Jordan | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 36,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 36,800.00 |
| Jordan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 36,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 36,800.00 |
| Total Near East | | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 | 242.04 | 200.00 | 36,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.52 | 37,042.04 |

SOUTH ASIA/STATE

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Values and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY/ CMDTY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. CFE 1/ | | WFP CFE | | Title I Funded | | CCC Purchase | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Armenia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 197.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 197.79 |
| Armenia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 262.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 262.00 |
| Armenia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 3,341.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 3,341.80 |
| Armenia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 459.79 | -- | -- | 15.20 | 3,341.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.02 | 3,801.59 |
| Azerbaijan | NFDM | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 104.40 | -- | -- | 0.10 | 104.40 |
| Azerbaijan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 160.83 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 160.83 |
| Azerbaijan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.90 | 656.00 | -- | -- | 3.90 | 656.00 |
| Azerbaijan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 337.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 337.50 |
| Azerbaijan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 651.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 651.00 |
| Azerbaijan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.58 | 1,149.33 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 760.40 | -- | -- | 7.58 | 1,909.73 |
| Georgia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 707.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 707.00 |
| Georgia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 393.00 | -- | -- | 0.70 | 465.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 858.10 |
| Georgia | Wheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,447.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,447.20 |
| Georgia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 3,472.00 | -- | -- | 20.26 | 4,720.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.26 | 8,192.58 |
| Georgia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.00 | 4,572.00 | -- | -- | 20.96 | 5,185.68 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,447.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 48.96 | 11,204.88 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 116.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 116.60 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 534.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 534.40 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,902.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,902.85 |
| Kyrgyzstan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 2,553.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 2,553.85 |
| Moldova | Corn Soya Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 702.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.85 | 702.00 |
| Moldova | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 838.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.33 | 838.75 |
| Moldova | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 1,370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 1,370.00 |
| Moldova | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 1,028.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.60 | 1,028.00 |
| Moldova | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.40 | 3,921.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.40 | 3,921.25 |
| Moldova | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.18 | 7,858.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.18 | 7,858.00 |
| Russia | Apples | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 400.00 | 2.00 | 400.00 |
| Russia | Beans | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 321.30 | 2.01 | 956.70 | 2.71 | 1,278.00 |
| Russia | Buckwheat | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.81 | 760.20 | 1.81 | 760.20 |
| Russia | Corn | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 94.20 | 8,672.60 | -- | -- | 94.20 | 8,672.60 |
| Russia | Lentils | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 582.90 | 1.70 | 582.90 |
| Russia | Non Fat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.92 | 992.00 | 1.43 | 2,658.60 | 2.35 | 3,650.60 |
| Russia | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.74 | 6,130.80 | 9.94 | 7,354.60 | 13.68 | 13,485.40 |
| Russia | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 197.80 | 2.54 | 539.10 | 3.39 | 736.90 |
| Russia | Soybean Meal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Russia | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 5,973.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 5,973.00 |
| Russia | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 1,287.40 | 2.85 | 1,981.00 | 5.50 | 4,373.50 | 11.25 | 7,641.90 |
| Russia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.40 | 1,287.20 | -- | -- | 15.80 | 3,274.60 | 3.15 | 730.35 | 10.20 | 2,341.32 | 31.55 | 7,633.47 |
| Russia | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.00 | 5,973.00 | -- | -- | 16.20 | 4,561.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.20 | 10,534.60 |
| Tajikistan | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 124.62 | -- | -- | 0.44 | 124.62 |
| Tajikistan | Dehydrated Potatoes | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 270.00 | 0.45 | 270.00 |
| Tajikistan | Nonfat Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 | 3,697.64 | 2.01 | 3,697.64 |
| Tajikistan | Peas | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 249.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 249.15 |
| Tajikistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 851.50 | 1.00 | 393.00 | 1.50 | 1,039.50 | -- | -- | 0.33 | 242.55 | -- | -- | 3.12 | 2,162.16 | 7.27 | 4,688.71 |
| Tajikistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.70 | 4,252.25 | 14.73 | 3,429.00 | 23.00 | 8,525.00 | -- | -- | 3.61 | 855.11 | -- | -- | 24.35 | 5,079.55 | 76.39 | 24,070.91 |
| Tajikistan | Whole Dry Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,426.08 | 0.45 | 1,426.08 |
| Tajikistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.20 | 5,352.90 | 15.73 | 4,134.00 | 24.50 | 9,564.50 | -- | -- | 3.94 | 1,097.66 | -- | -- | 31.08 | 13,738.63 | 108.38 | 35,387.53 |
| Turkmenistan | Corn Soya Milk | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 32.66 | -- | -- | 0.12 | 32.66 |
| Turkmenistan | Rice | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 |
| Turkmenistan | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.14 | 792.00 | -- | -- | 1.14 | 792.00 |
| Turkmenistan | Wheat Flour | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.19 | 973.04 | -- | -- | 4.19 | 973.04 |
| Turkmenistan | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.13 | 2,167.30 | -- | -- | 7.13 | 2,167.30 |
| Uzbekistan | Rice | 51.20 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.20 | 10,000.00 |
| Uzbekistan | Soybeans | 50.90 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.90 | 10,000.00 |
| Uzbekistan | Sub-Total | 102.10 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 102.10 | 20,000.00 |
| Total 2001 Country | | 127.30 | 24,000.00 | -- | -- | 49.15 | 11,097.81 | 45.73 | 10,795.79 | 74.64 | 17,144.38 | 45.79 | 11,443.39 | 4.83 | 1,333.31 | 154.57 | 37,116.31 | 47.68 | 13,466.63 | 549.49 | 125,346.52 |
| Total Planned ... | | 751.30 | 150,000.00 | 3,476.61 | 733,397.40 | 615.16 | 133,643.08 | 1,136.43 | 266,713.56 | 1,414.43 | 331,992.47 | 198.53 | 70,434.13 | 137.37 | 40,021.31 | 310.53 | 50,844.97 | 125.75 | 26,243.66 | 8,312.88 | 1,805,593.42 |
| UNSPECIFIED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | Beans | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 388.00 |
| Unspecified | Bulgur | -- | -- | 4.00 | 922.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 922.00 |

TABLE I - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As 04 October 2001 (FINAL)
SECTION BY COUNTRY BY COMMODITY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COUNTRY BY COMMODITY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GPE 1/ | | WFP GPE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Unspecified | Corn | -- | -- | 2.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 240.00 |
| Unspecified | Corn Soy Blend | -- | -- | 0.42 | 2,141.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 2,141.05 |
| Unspecified | Corn Soy Milk | -- | -- | 2.00 | 525.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 525.48 |
| Unspecified | Lentils | -- | -- | 4.98 | 1,722.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.98 | 1,722.06 |
| Unspecified | Peas | -- | -- | 2.41 | 958.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.41 | 958.54 |
| Unspecified | Sb F. Cornmeal | -- | -- | 0.61 | 163.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 163.85 |
| Unspecified | Sb F. Sorghum Grits | -- | -- | 0.50 | 155.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 155.00 |
| Unspecified | Sorghum | -- | -- | 7.00 | 889.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 889.00 |
| Unspecified | Vegetable Oil | -- | -- | 5.41 | 3,817.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.41 | 3,817.68 |
| Unspecified | Wheat Soy Blend | -- | -- | 1.50 | 543.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 543.00 |
| Unspecified | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 32.54 | 11,640.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32.54 | 11,640.98 |
| All Approved Commodities | | 253.70 | 185,370.00 | 3,647.24 | 965,831.98 | 618.36 | 133,641.00 | 1,736.43 | 369,473.66 | 1,615.03 | 333,702.67 | 399.53 | 70,416.13 | 267.97 | 48,087.11 | 310.51 | 60,845.00 | 122.36 | 54,261.95 | 8,971.43 | 1,905,979.41 |
| Reserve | | -- | -- | (0.03) | (0.00) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | (0.03) | (0.00) |
| Program Totals .... | | 253.70 | 185,370.00 | 3,615.21 | 965,831.98 | 618.36 | 133,641.00 | 1,736.43 | 369,473.66 | 1,615.03 | 333,702.67 | 399.53 | 70,416.13 | 267.97 | 48,087.11 | 310.51 | 60,845.00 | 122.36 | 54,261.95 | 8,971.40 | 1,905,979.41 |

1/ Commercial or Government and PVO agreements.

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - B used on Program Summary statement by Index PL07(Updated05.xls) as per 1 - Total transactions Not within 5, 2001.
- P.L. 480 Title II - Both 1 Year (1) - Based on Approved Program Summary Year and Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001
  Title II/WFP - B used on Approved Program Summary Year and Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001.
  The Approved Program Summary Country Agreement Commodity Profile was prepared by Food Aid (FA) and approved by the Food Aid and Trade Policy Division and other relevant organizations.
- P.L. 480, Title III - No new agreements for 2001.
- All other figures are derived from the CATTL database as of [illegible] 2001, per Ann Chamberlain (Ann.Chamberlain@fas.gov)

File Name: FY2001.xls
Prepared by: Leslie Wiseman (leslie.wiseman@fas.gov)

Last Saved: [illegible]
File Updated: [illegible]

2/26/2002

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/FFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GFE 1/ | | WFP GFE | | Title I Section | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| | | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Apples | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 800.00 | 2.00 | 800.00 |
| *Apples* | *Sub-Total* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *2.00* | *800.00* | *2.00* | *800.00* |
| Beans | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.88 | 394.74 | 2.00 | 918.00 | 2.88 | 1,312.74 |
| Beans | Angola | -- | -- | 10.83 | 4,147.80 | 6.37 | 2,056.71 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.20 | 6,204.51 |
| Beans | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 2.11 | 808.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.11 | 808.13 |
| Beans | Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | 0.14 | 53.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.14 | 53.12 |
| Beans | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 172.35 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 172.35 |
| Beans | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 707.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 707.00 |
| Beans | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 |
| Beans | Guatemala | -- | -- | 2.13 | 779.54 | 0.15 | 57.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.28 | 836.99 |
| Beans | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.32 | 122.96 | 0.15 | 57.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.47 | 180.41 |
| Beans | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.82 | 308.32 | 0.15 | 57.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.97 | 365.77 |
| Beans | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.04 | 18.42 | 1.50 | 574.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 592.92 |
| Beans | Moldavia | -- | -- | 0.77 | 294.91 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.77 | 294.91 |
| Beans | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 191.50 |
| Beans | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 1.44 | 541.44 | 0.10 | 38.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.54 | 579.74 |
| Beans | Peru | -- | -- | 0.82 | 333.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 333.21 |
| Beans | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.71 | 642.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.71 | 642.96 |
| Beans | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 321.30 | 2.01 | 938.79 | 2.71 | 1,260.09 |
| Beans | S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 3,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 3,000.00 |
| *Beans* | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | *1.00* | *393.90* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *1.00* | *393.90* |
| Beans | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 23.18 | 9,186.91 | 16.17 | 7,144.21 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.58 | 716.04 | 4.01 | 1,856.79 | 44.94 | 18,903.94 |
| Buckwheat | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.81 | 760.20 |
| Buckwheat | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.81 | 760.20 |
| Bulgur | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.21 | 281.68 | -- | -- | 3.19 | 420.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.40 | 702.16 |
| Bulgur | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 211.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 211.20 |
| Bulgur | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 4.76 | 690.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.76 | 690.00 |
| Bulgur | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 2,039.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 2,039.40 |
| Bulgur | India | -- | -- | 41.32 | 8,564.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 41.32 | 8,564.55 |
| Bulgur | Liberia | -- | -- | 1.04 | 216.32 | 2.66 | 553.28 | -- | -- | 4.00 | 768.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.70 | 1,537.60 |
| Bulgur | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 80.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 80.64 |
| Bulgur | Peru | -- | -- | 2.06 | 428.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 428.48 |
| Bulgur | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 24.20 | 5,039.84 | 12.49 | 2,797.60 | -- | -- | 16.00 | 3,012.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 52.69 | 10,849.44 |
| Bulgur | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | *4.96* | *832.00* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *4.96* | *832.00* |
| Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 77.41 | 16,101.38 | 12.49 | 2,797.60 | 1.52 | 291.84 | 23.19 | 4,200.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.14 | 24,391.56 |
| Corn | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 1,470.00 | -- | -- | 47.00 | 4,841.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62.00 | 6,311.00 |
| Corn | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 196.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.83 | 196.60 |
| Corn | Bolivia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 49.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.36 | 49.17 |
| Corn | Burundi | -- | -- | 3.04 | 373.92 | 2.43 | 259.89 | -- | -- | 5.00 | 515.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.47 | 1,148.81 |
| Corn | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.96 | 109.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.96 | 109.18 |
| Corn | Cape Verde Islands | -- | -- | 14.28 | 1,813.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.28 | 1,813.64 |
| Corn | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 397.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 397.50 |
| Corn | Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | 0.41 | 50.63 | 1.38 | 168.74 | 1.00 | 103.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.40 | 559.20 | 5.00 | 515.00 | -- | -- | 13.79 | 1,446.56 |
| Corn | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Corn | Eritrea | 24.10 | 2,500.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.00 | 1,133.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.10 | 3,633.00 |
| Corn | Guatemala | -- | -- | 22.97 | 2,251.06 | 6.89 | 826.47 | 1.57 | 142.91 | -- | -- | 20.29 | 2,885.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.72 | 6,106.19 |
| Corn | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 123.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 123.00 |
| Corn | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.51 | 173.73 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 257.50 | -- | -- | 3.58 | 951.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.59 | 1,382.31 |
| Corn | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.11 | 13.23 | 37.42 | 3,727.16 | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,200.00 | -- | -- | 56.40 | 5,895.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 143.93 | 18,835.59 |
| Corn | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,150.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 5,150.00 |
| Corn | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 104.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 350.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 454.30 |
| Corn | Malawi | -- | -- | 2.73 | 338.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.73 | 338.79 |
| Corn | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,230.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 1,230.00 |
| Corn | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 162.36 | 0.63 | 97.65 | 2.60 | 287.89 | 0.26 | 26.99 | 7.00 | 721.43 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.79 | 1,296.32 |
| Corn | Philippines | 210.00 | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 210.00 | 20,000.00 |
| Corn | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 114.29 | 8,872.60 | -- | -- | 114.29 | 8,872.60 |
| Corn | Rwanda | -- | -- | 4.92 | 601.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.48 | 873.44 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.40 | 1,474.60 |
| Corn | S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 309.00 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 309.00 |
| Corn | Somalia | -- | -- | 2.31 | 284.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.31 | 284.13 |
| Corn | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.01 | 1.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.10 | 3,203.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 31.11 | 3,204.53 |
| Corn | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.33 | 285.59 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 154.50 | -- | -- | 1.25 | 109.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.08 | 549.88 |
| Corn | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.20 | 1,891.00 | -- | -- | 4.50 | 494.48 | -- | -- | 4.40 | 453.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.10 | 2,838.68 |
| Corn | Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 473.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | 473.80 |
| Corn | *Unspecified* | -- | -- | *2.00* | *248.00* | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | *2.00* | *248.00* |
| Corn | Sub-Total | 234.10 | 22,500.00 | 43.74 | 5,174.73 | 63.14 | 6,116.79 | 14.13 | 1,584.10 | 224.48 | 27,424.34 | 24.30 | 3,312.11 | 79.97 | 8,247.87 | 92.29 | 9,696.60 | -- | -- | 541.78 | 84,501.74 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 177.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 177.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Angola | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,143.00 | -- | -- | 1.53 | 424.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.03 | 1,567.56 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Bhutan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 107.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.38 | 107.54 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 1.17 | 297.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.08 | 107.54 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.25 | 404.72 |

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title III/FFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GSE 1/ | | WFP GSE | | Title I funded | | CCC Procedures | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Corn Soy Blend | Burundi | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.26 | 345.44 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 849.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.26 | 1,194.44 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 509.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 509.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Central African Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 127.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 127.92 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 854.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.02 | 854.68 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 624.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 624.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 441.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.74 | 441.96 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 68.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.24 | 68.66 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | 0.94 | 266.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.44 | 393.02 |
| Corn Soy Blend | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 87.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 87.36 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 10.68 | 2,787.94 | 1.00 | 254.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 2,912.49 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 21.98 | 5,954.43 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 50.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.69 | 280.17 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.89 | 330.97 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 59.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 42.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.37 | 102.14 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guatemala | -- | -- | 3.33 | 845.82 | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 126.18 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.28 | 1,099.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 93.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 93.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.77 | 195.58 | 0.28 | 71.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 265.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 531.90 |
| Corn Soy Blend | India | -- | -- | 97.05 | 24,650.70 | 19.50 | 4,953.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 116.55 | 29,603.70 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 343.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.10 | 343.20 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Kenya | -- | -- | 0.11 | 27.94 | 5.87 | 1,490.58 | -- | -- | 7.50 | 2,340.00 | -- | -- | 1.80 | 3,621.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.28 | 7,540.31 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 1,016.00 | -- | -- | 21.00 | 6,552.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.00 | 7,568.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.87 | 220.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.87 | 220.98 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Madagascar | -- | -- | 1.66 | 495.30 | 2.34 | 594.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 254.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.90 | 1,344.36 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Malawi | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 127.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 636.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 636.75 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 374.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 374.40 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 2.37 | 601.98 | 1.00 | 254.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 19.81 | 0.10 | 26.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.54 | 902.61 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 50.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 50.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Peru | -- | -- | 3.59 | 861.06 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.59 | 861.06 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Rwanda | -- | -- | 0.48 | 121.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.02 | 288.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 410.58 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.60 | 147.30 | 0.75 | 190.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 337.80 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sudan | -- | -- | 1.00 | 254.00 | 5.62 | 1,478.29 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.62 | 1,732.29 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 124.52 | -- | -- | 0.70 | 198.10 | 1.14 | 322.62 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.81 | 916.34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 226.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.61 | 1,142.34 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Uganda | -- | -- | 6.57 | 1,866.78 | 1.44 | 365.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 45.26 | 1.32 | 373.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.43 | 2,453.30 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Unspecified | -- | -- | 8.41 | 2,141.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.41 | 2,141.23 |
| Corn Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 156.13 | 39,766.41 | 62.15 | 14,922.60 | 1.56 | 524.36 | 34.96 | 10,296.68 | 4.11 | 1,818.24 | 31.15 | 9,328.85 | -- | -- | 0.70 | 198.10 | 290.76 | 77,855.43 |
| Cornmeal | Benin | -- | -- | 0.73 | 178.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 178.45 |
| Cornmeal | Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.60 | 2,282.00 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.60 | 4,022.00 |
| Cornmeal | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 295.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 295.80 |
| Cornmeal | Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 1,562.50 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,740.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.50 | 3,302.50 |
| Cornmeal | Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 96.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 96.00 |
| Cornmeal | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 17.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 17.40 |
| Cornmeal | Honduras | -- | -- | 0.27 | 68.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.27 | 68.15 |
| Cornmeal | Mali | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 433.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.77 | 433.65 |
| Cornmeal | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.63 | 414.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 348.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.63 | 762.05 |
| Cornmeal | Sao Tome | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 195.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | 195.90 |
| Cornmeal | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.00 | 5,880.00 | -- | -- | 31.20 | 5,429.88 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.20 | 11,309.88 |
| Cornmeal | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.74 | 1,551.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 29.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.89 | 1,580.40 |
| Cornmeal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.63 | 660.65 | 43.81 | 11,101.45 | 0.10 | 17.40 | 53.20 | 9,258.68 | 0.15 | 29.10 | 1.70 | 295.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 101.59 | 21,363.08 |
| Corn Soya Milk | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 783.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.25 | 783.00 |
| Corn Soya Milk | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.22 | 474.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.18 | 743.19 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 1,217.43 |
| Corn Soya Milk | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.67 | 33.56 | -- | -- | 0.67 | 33.56 |
| Corn Soya Milk | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 369.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.32 | 369.64 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Unspecified | -- | -- | 2.00 | 531.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 531.48 |
| Corn Soy Milk | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 2.00 | 531.48 | -- | -- | 1.22 | 474.24 | -- | -- | 2.25 | 783.00 | 3.50 | 1,112.83 | 0.67 | 33.56 | -- | -- | 9.65 | 2,935.07 |
| Dehydrated Potatoes | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 270.00 | 0.45 | 270.00 |
| Dehydrated Potatoes | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 270.00 | 0.45 | 270.00 |
| Lentils | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.64 | 1,610.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.64 | 1,610.08 |
| Lentils | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 197.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.57 | 197.78 |
| Lentils | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.09 | 31.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 31.23 |
| Lentils | Egypt | -- | -- | 0.82 | 319.24 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 319.24 |
| Lentils | Eritrea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 111.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.32 | 111.04 |
| Lentils | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.00 |
| Lentils | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 3.35 | 1,162.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.35 | 1,162.45 |
| Lentils | Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 694.00 |
| Lentils | Haiti | -- | -- | 2.03 | 982.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.03 | 982.01 |
| Lentils | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 3,123.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 3,123.00 |
| Lentils | Liberia | -- | -- | 0.09 | 31.23 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 31.23 |
| Lentils | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 152.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.44 | 152.68 |
| Lentils | Peru | -- | -- | 2.56 | 884.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.56 | 884.85 |
| Lentils | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 589.80 | 1.70 | 589.80 |
| Lentils | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | 0.13 | 2,821.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.13 | 2,821.11 |

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GPE 2/ | | WFP GPE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Lentils | Somalia | -- | -- | 1.50 | 347.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | 347.30 |
| Lentils | Sudan | -- | -- | 2.73 | 647.35 | 3.00 | 1,041.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.73 | 1,788.35 |
| Lentils | Unspecified | -- | -- | 4.93 | 1,733.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.93 | 1,733.60 |
| Lentils | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 19.07 | 6,154.44 | 11.67 | 3,443.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.70 | 598.53 | 32.44 | 10,196.42 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 674.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 674.58 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.10 | 198.40 | -- | -- | 0.10 | 198.40 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Bolivia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 2,679.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 2,679.40 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,894.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,894.00 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 892.80 | -- | -- | 0.04 | 79.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.49 | 972.16 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 793.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 793.60 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 2,777.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.40 | 2,777.60 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,190.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,190.40 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 1,626.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.82 | 1,626.86 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 3,710.06 | 1.87 | 3,710.06 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Philippines | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 1,968.00 | 1.00 | 1,968.00 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 992.00 | 1.45 | 2,878.80 | 1.95 | 3,870.80 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 99.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 99.20 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Sudan | -- | -- | 0.07 | 10.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.07 | 10.90 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.01 | 5,987.84 | 2.01 | 5,987.84 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 238.08 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.12 | 238.08 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 2,579.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.30 | 2,579.40 |
| Non Fat Dry Milk | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.58 | 14,983.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.58 | 14,983.00 |
| Non-fortified Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 0.07 | 10.90 | -- | -- | 12.67 | 23,646.46 | -- | -- | 3.50 | 7,436.92 | -- | -- | 0.60 | 1,190.40 | 5.33 | 14,545.70 | 22.17 | 46,830.38 |
| Peas | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 180.63 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 180.63 |
| Peas | Bangladesh | -- | -- | 0.71 | 249.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.71 | 249.39 |
| Peas | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 59.36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 59.36 |
| Peas | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.55 | 116.69 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 116.69 |
| Peas | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 159.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.60 | 159.60 |
| Peas | Burundi | -- | -- | 0.91 | 278.04 | 0.99 | 189.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.90 | 467.84 |
| Peas | Congo, Democratic Rep | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.41 | 1,423.94 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.41 | 1,423.94 |
| Peas | Ethiopia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 422.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 422.25 |
| Peas | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 53.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.25 | 53.00 |
| Peas | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 67.84 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.22 | 67.84 |
| Peas | Ghana | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 84.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.40 | 84.80 |
| Peas | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.40 |
| Peas | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 91.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 | 91.52 |
| Peas | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,626.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,626.50 |
| Peas | Liberia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 153.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 153.77 |
| Peas | Mauritania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 81.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 81.40 |
| Peas | Peru | -- | -- | 0.75 | 159.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.75 | 159.00 |
| Peas | Philippines | 1.90 | 2,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.90 | 2,000.00 |
| Peas | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 137.80 | 2.64 | 526.18 | 3.29 | 663.98 |
| Peas | Rwanda | -- | -- | 1.86 | 421.86 | 0.11 | 13.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 435.87 |
| Peas | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 42.40 |
| Peas | Sierra Leone | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 772.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 772.50 |
| Peas | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 249.16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.29 | 249.16 |
| Peas | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 1,682.25 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.50 | 1,682.25 |
| Peas | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 491.61 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.06 | 491.61 |
| Peas | Unspecified | -- | -- | 3.61 | 338.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.61 | 338.14 |
| Peas | Sub-Total | 1.90 | 2,000.00 | 7.37 | 1,791.15 | 31.48 | 8,913.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.65 | 137.80 | 2.64 | 526.18 | 44.04 | 13,368.77 |
| Rice | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 19.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.09 | 19.86 |
| Rice | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.80 | 858.00 | -- | -- | 3.80 | 858.00 |
| Rice | Benin | -- | -- | 4.09 | 944.79 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 110.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.59 | 1,054.79 |
| Rice | Bhutan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 92.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 92.40 |
| Rice | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 6.42 | 1,483.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.42 | 1,483.02 |
| Rice | Cambodia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.88 | 669.90 | -- | -- | 24.40 | 5,368.00 | -- | -- | 1.50 | 330.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.80 | 6,167.90 |
| Rice | Congo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 990.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 990.00 |
| Rice | Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 154.00 |
| Rice | Dominican Republic | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.39 | 314.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.31 | 68.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 382.32 |
| Rice | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.90 | 207.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 580.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 787.90 |
| Rice | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 264.00 | 1.20 | 264.00 |
| Rice | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 0.83 | 191.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.83 | 191.73 |
| Rice | Gambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 528.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.40 | 528.00 |
| Rice | Guatemala | -- | -- | 4.29 | 981.75 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.21 | 48.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.50 | 1,029.95 |
| Rice | Haiti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 1,100.00 | 5.00 | 1,100.00 |
| Rice | Honduras | -- | -- | 1.09 | 242.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.09 | 242.65 |
| Rice | India | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 462.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 462.50 |
| Rice | Indonesia | -- | -- | 25.11 | 5,600.41 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 25.11 | 5,600.41 |
| Rice | Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 860.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 860.00 |
| Rice | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 118.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.54 | 118.80 |
| Rice | Madagascar | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 311.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.35 | 311.85 |
| Rice | Mozambique | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,540.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,540.00 |
| Rice | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,320.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,320.00 |
| Rice | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 1.06 | 248.48 | 0.80 | 207.90 | 2.24 | 482.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.11 | 939.18 |

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 1001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GFE 1/ | | WFP GFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Rice | Niger | -- | -- | 5.52 | 1,228.02 | 2.98 | 888.38 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.50 | 2,116.40 |
| Rice | Philippines | 34.90 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34.90 | 6,000.00 |
| Rice | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.14 | 1,130.80 | 6.34 | 1,394.80 | 11.48 | 2,525.60 |
| Rice | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 455.67 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.90 | 1,831.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.87 | 2,286.87 |
| Rice | Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,320.00 | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,320.00 |
| Rice | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 | -- | -- | 1.68 | 369.60 |
| Rice | Uganda | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 33.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | 33.00 |
| Rice | Uzbekistan | 51.30 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51.30 | 10,000.00 |
| Rice | Sub-Total | 86.20 | 16,000.00 | 45.18 | 11,117.40 | 14.16 | 3,317.16 | 4.74 | 1,137.60 | 72.43 | 9,158.00 | 57.81 | 4,170.20 | 14.81 | 3,762.60 | 14.82 | 3,419.40 | 33.67 | 3,758.80 | 347.30 | 53,063.41 |
| Sorghum | Somalia | -- | -- | 11.55 | 1,417.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.55 | 1,417.32 |
| Sorghum | Sudan | -- | -- | 11.74 | 1,439.93 | 15.00 | 1,437.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.74 | 2,876.93 |
| Sorghum | Unspecified | -- | -- | 7.00 | 859.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 859.00 |
| Sorghum | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 30.29 | 3,716.25 | 15.00 | 1,437.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.29 | 5,153.25 |
| Soybean Meal | Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 388.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 388.00 |
| Soybean Meal | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.98 | 1,190.02 | -- | -- | 5.98 | 1,190.02 |
| Soybean Meal | Federal Rep of Yugoslavia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | 9,950.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Guatemala | -- | -- | 20.30 | 3,978.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.30 | 3,978.80 |
| Soybean Meal | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,791.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.00 | 1,791.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 796.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | 796.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 995.00 | -- | -- | 8.97 | 13.93 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.97 | 1,008.93 |
| Soybean Meal | Philippines | 51.40 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,990.00 | 61.40 | 11,990.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,970.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 5,970.00 |
| Soybean Meal | S. Bosnia-Kosova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 597.00 | -- | -- | 3.00 | 597.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,981.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.00 | 2,981.00 |
| Soybean Meal | Sub-Total | 51.40 | 10,000.00 | 20.30 | 3,978.80 | -- | -- | 100.00 | 19,890.00 | -- | -- | 23.97 | 3,994.93 | -- | -- | 8.98 | 1,787.02 | 10.00 | 1,990.00 | 204.65 | 42,650.75 |
| Soybeans | Benin | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.76 | 489.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.76 | 489.76 |
| Soybeans | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 98.90 |
| Soybeans | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 35.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 35.20 |
| Soybeans | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,760.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,760.00 |
| Soybeans | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 73.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | 73.92 |
| Soybeans | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 155.00 | 28,040.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 155.00 | 28,040.00 |
| Soybeans | Uzbekistan | 55.90 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.90 | 10,000.00 |
| Soybeans | Sub-Total | 55.90 | 10,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 156.12 | 28,248.02 | 10.00 | 1,760.00 | 2.76 | 489.76 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 224.78 | 41,497.78 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.61 | 117.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.61 | 117.30 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,314.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,314.60 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Ghana | -- | -- | 0.93 | 190.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.93 | 190.90 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Guatemala | -- | -- | 0.28 | 64.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.28 | 64.40 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Haiti | -- | -- | 7.57 | 1,741.10 | 5.75 | 1,322.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.32 | 3,063.60 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Madagascar | -- | -- | 0.34 | 78.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.34 | 78.20 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Niger | -- | -- | 4.28 | 984.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.28 | 984.40 |
| S. F. Bulgur | Senegal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | -- |
| S. F. Bulgur | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 20.81 | 4,700.90 | 5.75 | 1,322.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.42 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.01 | 6,113.40 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Angola | -- | -- | 0.73 | 2,470.32 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 | 2,470.32 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Chad | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 705.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 705.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Congo, Democratic Rep | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 987.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.50 | 987.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Ethiopia | -- | -- | 6.69 | 1,889.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.69 | 1,889.58 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Tanzania | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,820.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,820.00 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Unspecified | -- | -- | 0.51 | 143.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.51 | 143.82 |
| S. F. Cornmeal | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 7.93 | 4,503.72 | 16.00 | 4,512.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23.93 | 9,015.72 |
| S. F. Flour | Indonesia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 722.50 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 722.50 |
| S. F. Flour | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.50 | 722.50 | -- | -- | 2.50 | 722.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Ghana | -- | -- | 3.64 | 982.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.64 | 982.80 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Mauritania | -- | -- | 1.24 | 334.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.24 | 334.80 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Niger | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.20 | 324.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sudan | -- | -- | 4.15 | 1,120.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.15 | 1,120.50 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Unspecified | -- | -- | 0.50 | 135.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 135.00 |
| S. F. Sorghum Grits | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 9.53 | 2,573.10 | 1.20 | 324.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.73 | 2,897.10 |
| Tallow | Honduras | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,146.00 | 3.00 | 1,146.00 |
| Tallow | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 1,146.00 | 3.00 | 1,146.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.41 | 2,233.55 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.41 | 2,233.55 |
| Vegetable Oil | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.66 | 595.88 | -- | -- | 0.66 | 595.88 |
| Vegetable Oil | Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.50 | 346.60 | 0.05 | 34.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.55 | 381.25 |

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GFE 1/ | | WFP GNE | | Title I forward | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Vegetable Oil | Angola | - | - | - | 1.45 | 948.15 | - | - | - | - | 1.51 | 1,042.87 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.96 | 1,991.72 |
| Vegetable Oil | Armenia | - | - | - | - | - | 0.40 | 260.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.40 | 260.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Azerbaijan | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 327.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 327.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bangladesh | - | - | - | 0.35 | 229.25 | 1.82 | 1,179.60 | 69.00 | 55,440.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 71.17 | 56,849.85 |
| Vegetable Oil | Benin | - | - | - | 0.50 | 327.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.09 | 62.37 | - | - | - | - | 0.59 | 389.87 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bhutan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.05 | 34.65 | 0.05 | 34.65 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bolivia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.34 | 235.62 | - | - | - | - | 0.34 | 235.62 |
| Vegetable Oil | Bosnia-Herzegovina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.20 | 5,884.00 | 7.20 | 5,884.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burkina Faso | - | - | - | 1.12 | 733.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.12 | 733.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Burundi | - | - | - | 0.11 | 72.05 | 0.50 | 327.50 | - | - | 1.00 | 693.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.61 | 1,092.55 |
| Vegetable Oil | Cambodia | - | - | - | - | - | 0.06 | 39.00 | - | - | 2.50 | 1,593.00 | - | - | 0.16 | 110.88 | - | - | - | - | 2.71 | 1,742.88 |
| Vegetable Oil | Central American Regional | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.00 | 4,158.00 | 6.00 | 4,158.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Chad | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.13 | 100.89 | - | - | - | - | 0.13 | 100.89 |
| Vegetable Oil | Congo, Democratic Rep. | - | - | - | 0.07 | 45.63 | - | - | - | - | 1.00 | 693.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.07 | 738.63 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.43 | 277.20 | 1.80 | 1,247.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.23 | 1,524.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Dominican Republic | - | - | - | - | - | 0.44 | 286.20 | - | - | - | - | 10.20 | 6,464.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.64 | 6,751.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Egypt | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 131.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 131.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | El Salvador | 0.20 | 2,500.00 | - | - | - | 0.31 | 203.05 | 0.58 | 391.15 | - | - | - | - | 0.14 | 87.32 | - | - | - | - | 1.23 | 3,181.51 |
| Vegetable Oil | Equatorial Guinea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.40 | 277.20 | 0.40 | 277.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Eritrea | - | - | - | - | - | 1.50 | 982.50 | - | - | 4.70 | 3,257.10 | 8.10 | 5,613.30 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14.30 | 9,852.90 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ethiopia | - | - | - | 9.25 | 6,041.35 | 2.60 | 1,723.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.28 | 887.04 | - | - | - | - | 13.13 | 8,651.94 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gambia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.08 | 55.44 | - | - | - | - | 0.08 | 55.44 |
| Vegetable Oil | Gaza Strip | - | - | - | - | - | 2.50 | 1,732.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.50 | 1,732.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 393.00 | - | - | 0.70 | 485.10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.20 | 878.10 |
| Vegetable Oil | Ghana | - | - | - | 1.14 | 715.92 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.27 | 180.65 | - | - | - | - | 1.41 | 896.57 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guinea | - | - | - | 4.00 | 2,512.00 | 0.65 | 425.75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.65 | 2,937.75 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guatemala | - | - | - | 1.44 | 924.03 | 0.18 | 117.90 | 0.58 | 388.08 | - | - | - | 41.58 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.34 | 1,471.59 |
| Vegetable Oil | Guyana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 138.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 138.60 |
| Vegetable Oil | Haiti | - | - | - | 0.57 | 373.35 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.57 | 373.35 |
| Vegetable Oil | Honduras | - | - | - | 0.84 | 519.90 | 0.09 | 58.95 | - | - | 0.15 | 103.95 | - | - | 0.24 | 166.32 | - | - | - | - | 1.31 | 849.12 |
| Vegetable Oil | India | - | - | - | 22.09 | 11,733.12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22.09 | 11,733.12 |
| Vegetable Oil | Indonesia | - | - | - | 0.55 | 360.25 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.55 | 360.25 |
| Vegetable Oil | Jordan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.82 | 1,247.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.82 | 1,247.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kenya | - | - | - | 0.64 | 26.20 | 4.92 | 3,222.60 | - | - | 5.70 | 3,856.10 | - | - | 2.70 | 1,871.10 | - | - | - | - | 13.96 | 8,975.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Korea, North | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15.00 | 10,395.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15.00 | 10,395.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | Kyrgyzstan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.80 | 554.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.80 | 554.40 |
| Vegetable Oil | Liberia | - | - | - | 0.37 | 233.17 | - | - | - | - | 0.20 | 138.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.57 | 371.77 |
| Vegetable Oil | Madagascar | - | - | - | 10.08 | 3,009.36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.08 | 3,009.36 |
| Vegetable Oil | Malawi | - | - | - | 2.77 | 589.17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.77 | 589.17 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mauritania | - | - | - | 0.26 | 170.20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.26 | 170.20 |
| Vegetable Oil | Moldova | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.50 | 1,039.50 | - | - | - | - | 1.50 | 1,039.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Morocco | - | - | - | - | - | 0.73 | 478.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.73 | 478.15 |
| Vegetable Oil | Mozambique | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.15 | 110.85 | - | - | 0.60 | 415.80 | 4.50 | 1,444.50 | - | - | 5.25 | 1,971.15 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nepal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.69 | 1,209.77 | - | - | - | - | 1.69 | 1,209.77 |
| Vegetable Oil | Nicaragua | - | - | - | 0.26 | 248.54 | - | - | 0.65 | 520.98 | 0.15 | 103.95 | 3.38 | 2,321.56 | 2.57 | 2,541.92 | - | - | - | - | 6.41 | 5,812.70 |
| Vegetable Oil | Pakistan | - | - | - | - | - | 0.50 | 327.50 | 73.00 | 51,975.00 | - | - | - | - | 6.68 | 4,060.88 | - | - | - | - | 81.18 | 56,363.38 |
| Vegetable Oil | Peru | - | - | - | 69.93 | 27,726.05 | 6.12 | 78.60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63.95 | 27,804.65 |
| Vegetable Oil | Russia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.80 | 1,247.40 | - | - | - | - | 2.85 | 1,971.98 | 4.80 | 4,273.60 | 11.45 | 7,893.18 |
| Vegetable Oil | Rwanda | - | - | - | 4.46 | 2,921.20 | - | - | - | - | 0.87 | 602.91 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.33 | 3,524.11 |
| Vegetable Oil | Senegal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 76.23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.11 | 76.23 |
| Vegetable Oil | S. Sudans/Nuba | - | - | - | - | - | 3.00 | 1,966.00 | - | - | 3.68 | 2,425.50 | - | - | - | - | 3.00 | 2,910.00 | - | - | 9.68 | 7,301.50 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sierra Leone | - | - | - | 1.49 | 975.68 | 0.80 | 524.00 | - | - | 1.68 | 1,247.40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.07 | 2,747.08 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sudan | - | - | - | 1.45 | 950.14 | 2.50 | 1,637.50 | - | - | 2.60 | 1,732.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.45 | 4,320.04 |
| Vegetable Oil | Tajikistan | - | - | - | - | - | 1.30 | 851.50 | 1.00 | 693.00 | 1.50 | 1,039.50 | - | - | 0.35 | 242.55 | - | - | 3.12 | 2,162.16 | 7.27 | 4,988.71 |
| Vegetable Oil | Turkmenistan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.14 | 790.02 | - | - | 1.14 | 790.02 |
| Vegetable Oil | Uganda | - | - | - | 3.81 | 2,561.65 | 1.00 | 655.00 | - | - | 1.33 | 921.69 | 0.00 | 41.58 | 0.34 | 235.62 | - | - | - | - | 6.64 | 4,415.54 |
| Vegetable Oil | *Unspecified* | - | - | - | *3.41* | *3,512.85* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.41 | 3,512.85 |
| Vegetable Oil | Sub-Total | 0.20 | 2,500.00 | - | 168.45 | 98,855.70 | 39.34 | 26,013.90 | 147.41 | 111,203.71 | 46.77 | 31,408.12 | 34.00 | 19,927.38 | 17.17 | 11,916.68 | 12.16 | 9,717.48 | 23.57 | 17,153.65 | 494.84 | 329,197.02 |
| Wheat | Afghanistan | - | - | - | - | - | 46.50 | 8,682.78 | - | - | 240.20 | 32,186.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 286.70 | 40,869.58 |
| Wheat | Albania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18.50 | 2,479.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18.50 | 2,479.00 |
| Wheat | Angola | - | - | - | 15.00 | 2,058.27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15.00 | 2,058.27 |
| Wheat | Bangladesh | - | - | - | 293.63 | 37,818.01 | 21.48 | 2,648.12 | - | - | 55.00 | 7,370.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 370.11 | 47,836.13 |
| Wheat | Benin | - | - | - | 2.00 | 330.29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.00 | 330.29 |
| Wheat | Bhutan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.90 | 120.60 | - | - | - | - | 0.90 | 120.60 |
| Wheat | Bolivia | - | - | - | - | - | 3.00 | 426.00 | - | - | - | - | 6.49 | 869.66 | 7.85 | 1,055.62 | - | - | - | - | 17.34 | 2,351.28 |
| Wheat | Bosnia-Herzegovina | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62.00 | 8,308.00 | - | - | 24.63 | 3,300.42 | - | - | 25.00 | 3,350.00 | 17.00 | 2,278.00 | 128.63 | 17,236.42 |
| Wheat | Cameroon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | 670.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.00 | 670.00 |
| Wheat | Cape Verde Islands | - | - | - | 3.50 | 478.50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.50 | 478.50 |
| Wheat | Colombia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | - | - | 3.66 | 489.77 | - | - | - | - | 23.66 | 3,169.77 |
| Wheat | Congo | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | 1,340.00 |
| Wheat | Dominican Republic | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50.00 | 6,250.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50.00 | 6,250.00 |
| Wheat | Ecuador | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60.80 | 8,147.20 | - | - | 60.80 | 8,147.20 |
| Wheat | El Salvador | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42.28 | 5,655.52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42.28 | 5,655.52 |
| Wheat | Eritrea | 57.50 | 7,500.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 99.56 | 13,314.24 | 9.33 | 1,250.22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 166.39 | 22,064.44 |
| Wheat | Ethiopia | - | - | - | 152.47 | 28,059.05 | 63.20 | 7,453.40 | - | - | 130.00 | 17,420.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 345.67 | 52,932.45 |
| Wheat | Gaza Strip | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47.50 | 6,365.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47.50 | 6,365.00 |
| Wheat | Georgia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.80 | 1,447.20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.80 | 1,447.20 |
| Wheat | Ghana | - | - | - | 64.60 | 9,560.20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.00 | 107.20 | - | - | - | - | 64.60 | 9,667.40 |

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As 04 October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. CFE 1/ | | WFP CFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |
| Wheat | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.20 | 4,274.60 | -- | -- | 28.20 | 4,274.60 |
| Wheat | Haiti | -- | -- | 76.20 | 10,713.30 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10,713.30 |
| Wheat | Honduras | -- | -- | 7.86 | 1,169.79 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.86 | 2,509.79 |
| Wheat | Indonesia | 110.60 | 15,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 33.60 | 4,422.00 | -- | -- | 144.20 | 19,422.00 |
| Wheat | Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 28.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 28.80 |
| Wheat | Jordan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 28,600.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | 28,600.00 |
| Wheat | Kenya | -- | -- | 36.58 | 5,009.72 | 6.30 | 772.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42.88 | 5,782.22 |
| Wheat | Korea, North | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.00 | 33,200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 250.00 | 33,200.00 |
| Wheat | Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | 14,450.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,836.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 127.00 | 18,286.60 |
| Wheat | Malawi | -- | -- | 2.00 | 274.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.00 | 274.00 |
| Wheat | Mauritania | -- | -- | 6.19 | 853.78 | 7.31 | 1,108.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13.50 | 1,962.56 |
| Wheat | Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 |
| Wheat | Mozambique | -- | -- | 98.40 | 14,700.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.30 | 1,782.20 | -- | -- | 108.70 | 16,482.86 |
| Wheat | Nicaragua | -- | -- | 9.65 | 1,403.70 | -- | -- | 6.21 | 1,000.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.20 | 36.05 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.06 | 2,440.22 |
| Wheat | Pakistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 511.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.56 | 511.00 |
| Wheat | Peru | 76.00 | 9,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 86.00 | 11,140.00 |
| Wheat | Sri Lanka | 63.00 | 7,900.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 45.60 | 6,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.60 | 13,900.00 |
| Wheat | Sudan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.80 | 7,460.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55.80 | 7,460.40 |
| Wheat | Uganda | -- | -- | 24.07 | 3,700.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 24.07 | 3,700.70 |
| Wheat | Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,614.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.00 | 3,614.00 |
| Wheat | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,860.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.00 | 7,860.00 |
| Wheat | Sub-Total | 925.60 | 140,700.00 | 811.01 | 114,379.19 | 151.94 | 18,473.36 | 600.16 | 81,749.15 | 845.14 | 113,101.46 | 124.01 | 15,684.15 | 73.11 | 9,773.45 | 160.10 | 21,477.30 | 11.00 | 2,234.00 | 3,709.76 | 518,560.12 |
| Wheat Flour | Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,631.00 | 0.26 | 60.58 | -- | -- | 7.20 | 1,677.60 | 4.00 | 932.00 | 18.46 | 4,301.18 |
| Wheat Flour | Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.00 | 1,631.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Armenia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 3,541.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15.20 | 3,541.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Azerbaijan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 651.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.00 | 651.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Bolivia | -- | -- | 37.50 | 6,012.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.50 | 6,012.40 |
| Wheat Flour | Burkina Faso | -- | -- | 3.40 | 737.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.40 | 737.60 |
| Wheat Flour | Chad | -- | -- | 2.29 | 496.93 | -- | -- | 10.00 | 2,330.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.29 | 2,826.93 |
| Wheat Flour | Djibouti | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,396.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 1,396.02 |
| Wheat Flour | El Salvador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 193.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.53 | 193.39 |
| Wheat Flour | Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.05 | 66.25 | 0.05 | 66.25 |
| Wheat Flour | Georgia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | 3,472.00 | -- | -- | 20.20 | 4,720.58 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 36.34 | 8,192.58 |
| Wheat Flour | Guatemala | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 389.11 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.67 | 389.11 |
| Wheat Flour | Guyana | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 68.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.35 | 68.80 |
| Wheat Flour | Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 663.39 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | 663.39 |
| Wheat Flour | Kenya | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.84 | 1,071.89 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.84 | 1,071.89 |
| Wheat Flour | Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.45 | 1,502.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.45 | 1,502.65 |
| Wheat Flour | Liberia | -- | -- | 2.10 | 455.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.10 | 455.70 |
| Wheat Flour | Mali | -- | -- | 2.60 | 564.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.60 | 564.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.40 | 3,821.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.40 | 3,821.20 |
| Wheat Flour | Nicaragua | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.31 | 1,000.74 |
| Wheat Flour | Peru | -- | -- | 2.64 | 551.16 | -- | -- | 1.92 | 351.46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2.93 | 649.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.49 | 1,552.27 |
| Wheat Flour | Russia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 18.40 | 4,287.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.15 | 733.95 | 10.20 | 2,291.32 | 31.75 | 7,312.47 |
| Wheat Flour | S. Sakhalin/Moscow | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44.00 | 9,548.00 | -- | -- | 35.00 | 8,155.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 79.00 | 17,703.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.78 | 4,292.26 | 14.73 | 3,432.09 | 25.00 | 5,825.00 | -- | -- | 3.97 | 855.11 | -- | -- | 24.35 | 5,673.55 | 87.83 | 20,078.01 |
| Wheat Flour | Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.18 | 973.94 | -- | -- | 4.18 | 973.94 |
| Wheat Flour | Yemen | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.50 | 9,330.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 40.50 | 9,330.00 |
| Wheat Flour | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 49.31 | 8,838.43 | 87.53 | 18,035.24 | 69.98 | 16,253.55 | 134.80 | 34,510.38 | 24.51 | 5,384.43 | 6.90 | 1,504.76 | 14.51 | 3,385.49 | 43.60 | 9,165.11 | 482.94 | 97,077.03 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Afghanistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.46 | 1,891.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.46 | 1,891.78 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Benin | -- | -- | 1.58 | 499.56 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.58 | 499.56 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Bolivia | -- | -- | 0.26 | 94.12 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.26 | 94.12 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Gazna | -- | -- | 0.99 | 354.70 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.99 | 354.70 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Haiti | -- | -- | 0.32 | 115.64 | 0.53 | 191.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.85 | 307.50 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Indonesia | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,170.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.25 | 1,170.60 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Mauritania | -- | -- | 0.84 | 304.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.84 | 304.00 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,357.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,357.20 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Unspecified | -- | -- | 1.58 | 569.99 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.58 | 569.99 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | 8.82 | 3,000.29 | 4.99 | 2,083.64 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.77 | 1,357.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.57 | 6,441.13 |
| Wheat Dry Mix | Tajikistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,428.00 | 0.45 | 1,428.00 |
| Wheat Blend | Sub-Total | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.45 | 1,428.00 | 0.45 | 1,428.00 |
| Subtotal Commodities | | 753.20 | 105,200.00 | 1,315.75 | 205,231.98 | 618.24 | 122,642.02 | 1,134.43 | 286,473.58 | 1,415.44 | 334,091.67 | 299.57 | 70,436.13 | 187.31 | 40,987.31 | 318.51 | 50,841.89 | 118.78 | 56,163.99 | 6,362.61 | 1,280,913.43 |
| Ocean Freight | | (0.00) | -- | (0.00) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | -- | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | (0.00) | 0.00 | (0.00) | 0.00 | -- | -- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program Total | | 753.20 | 105,200.00 | 1,315.75 | 205,231.98 | 618.24 | 122,642.02 | 1,134.43 | 286,473.58 | 1,415.44 | 334,091.67 | 299.57 | 70,436.13 | 187.31 | 40,987.31 | 318.51 | 50,841.89 | 118.78 | 56,163.99 | 6,362.61 | 1,280,913.43 |

1/ Commodities to be determined under PVO Agreements.

TABLE III - PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As Of October 2001 (FINAL)
COMMODITY BY COUNTRY
Commodity Value and Metric Tons

| | | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | | | COMMODITY BY COUNTRY TOTALS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Title I | | Title II | | Title II/WFP | | Regular 1/ | | WFP | | Reg. GFE 1/ | | WFP GFE | | Title I funded | | CCC Purchases | | | |
| COMMODITY | COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ | 000 MT | 000 $ |

Sources:
- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary maintained by Linda Hall (Hales, Patti) - wala.grid -- Final values dated Wednesday 8, 2001
- P.L. 480, Title II - Extracts Title II - Based on approved Prog.ect Summary Viewer - Show on Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001
  Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country Spread Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001
  The "Approved Program Summary, Country Spread Commodity Profile" was generated by Chang Cheng (Cheng, Chang@usaid.gov)
  For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect some Supplements.
- P.L. 480, Title III - There is no programming for 2001.
- All other figures are derived from the EXCEL database as of 1 February 2001, per Ron Lewis (Lewis, Ronald@usda.gov)

File update EXCEL on: 10/02/2001 - File update CD&TLT2001.xls: - 2/15/2002
Prepared by Lesley Weidenhof (Weidenhof.Lesley@usda.gov) - X:\EXPORTS\FATS\2001\ALL\WEd

Reported as of 5/15/2001



PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of 4 October 2001(FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Metric Tons

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Regular 1/ | WFP | Reg. GFE 1/ | WFP GFE | Title I Funded | CCC Purchases | TOTALS |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT | 000 MT |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.50 |
| Angola | -- | 39.05 | 24.67 | -- | 50.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 113.73 |
| Benin | -- | 8.84 | 1.88 | -- | -- | 3.35 | -- | -- | -- | 14.07 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 20.07 | 0.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20.87 |
| Burundi | -- | 4.08 | 14.88 | -- | 19.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 37.96 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | -- | -- | 1.06 | -- | -- | 6.06 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 17.78 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17.78 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 0.48 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.48 |
| Chad | -- | 2.29 | 5.00 | 10.00 | -- | -- | 4.87 | -- | -- | 22.16 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | 0.62 | 17.15 | -- | 11.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.77 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | 0.40 | 8.30 | -- | -- | -- | 18.70 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.70 | -- | -- | 0.70 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 0.24 | -- | 6.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.24 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.85 | 1.85 |
| Eritrea | 82.00 | -- | 4.00 | -- | 116.00 | 17.43 | -- | -- | -- | 219.43 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 229.01 | 68.63 | -- | 130.00 | -- | 11.58 | -- | -- | 439.42 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 0.20 | -- | -- | -- | 3.47 | -- | -- | 3.67 |
| Ghana | -- | 71.24 | 0.40 | -- | -- | -- | 1.07 | -- | -- | 72.71 |
| Guinea | -- | 4.00 | 13.77 | -- | -- | -- | 0.15 | -- | -- | 17.92 |
| Kenya | -- | 36.86 | 77.55 | -- | 103.20 | -- | 70.90 | -- | -- | 288.51 |
| Liberia | -- | 4.47 | 3.19 | -- | 4.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11.86 |
| Madagascar | -- | 13.17 | 4.54 | -- | -- | 4.90 | -- | -- | -- | 22.61 |
| Mali | -- | 2.60 | 1.77 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.37 |
| Malawi | -- | 8.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8.00 |
| Mauritania | -- | 6.53 | 7.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.13 |
| Mozambique | -- | 98.40 | 0.50 | -- | 0.16 | -- | 8.80 | 17.80 | -- | 125.66 |
| Niger | -- | 9.60 | 4.82 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.42 |
| Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.87 | 1.87 |
| Rwanda | -- | 15.25 | 0.11 | -- | 12.37 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27.73 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 0.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 2.17 | -- | -- | 7.55 | -- | -- | -- | 9.72 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 34.43 | 17.50 | -- | 17.80 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 69.73 |
| Somalia | -- | 14.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 14.47 |
| Sudan | -- | 21.15 | 28.32 | -- | 69.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 136.67 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 46.44 | -- | 31.20 | -- | 2.05 | -- | -- | 79.69 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | -- | 6.00 |
| Uganda | -- | 34.55 | 28.18 | -- | 6.13 | 0.64 | 7.28 | -- | -- | 76.78 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.60 |
| Totals | 82.00 | 605.44 | 373.98 | 26.00 | 698.77 | 42.17 | 111.93 | 23.80 | 1.87 | 1,966.81 |
| *ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 59.81 | -- | 240.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 300.01 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 294.69 | 23.26 | 80.00 | 55.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 452.95 |
| Bhutan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.75 | -- | -- | 1.75 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | 4.06 | -- | 26.70 | -- | 1.66 | -- | -- | 32.32 |
| Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 |
| India | -- | 160.39 | 21.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 181.89 |
| Indonesia | 110.60 | 26.66 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 35.50 | -- | 172.76 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 4.00 | -- | 346.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 350.00 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | 100.00 | -- | 27.00 | -- | -- | -- | 127.00 |
| Morocco | -- | -- | 0.73 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.73 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.66 | -- | -- | 5.66 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 4.00 | 240.00 | -- | -- | 5.66 | -- | -- | 249.66 |
| Philippines | 306.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12.00 | 318.20 |
| Sri Lanka | 63.00 | -- | -- | 45.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 108.00 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43.30 | -- | -- | -- | 43.30 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | 107.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.50 |
| Totals | 479.80 | 484.34 | 118.36 | 622.50 | 667.90 | 70.30 | 14.63 | 35.50 | 12.00 | 2,505.33 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 19.24 | -- | 8.92 | 6.00 | 34.16 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | 64.00 | -- | 24.63 | -- | 25.00 | 24.20 | 137.83 |
| Federal Rep of Yugoslavia | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50.00 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | 26.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | 53.00 | -- | 38.50 | -- | -- | 9.00 | -- | 100.50 |
| Totals | -- | -- | 53.00 | 140.00 | 38.50 | 43.87 | -- | 42.92 | 30.20 | 348.49 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 31.21 | 3.00 | -- | -- | 6.95 | 7.89 | -- | -- | 51.04 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.00 | -- | 3.66 | -- | -- | 13.66 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 3.51 | -- | 2.19 | 62.20 | 0.31 | -- | -- | 68.21 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 60.80 | -- | 60.80 |
| El Salvador | 6.20 | -- | 3.04 | 47.50 | -- | -- | 9.04 | 10.86 | -- | 76.64 |
| Guatemala | -- | 54.70 | 2.12 | 4.35 | -- | 21.02 | -- | -- | -- | 82.19 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | 1.50 | -- | -- | -- | 28.20 | -- | 29.70 |
| Haiti | -- | 87.81 | 7.68 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.00 | 100.49 |
| Honduras | -- | 11.21 | 4.35 | 19.00 | 2.65 | -- | 9.45 | -- | 3.00 | 49.66 |
| Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9.20 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 14.89 | 3.32 | 21.57 | 2.75 | 4.03 | 15.94 | -- | -- | 62.50 |
| Peru | 72.00 | 95.99 | 0.12 | -- | -- | -- | 16.00 | -- | -- | 184.11 |
| Totals | 78.20 | 295.81 | 27.14 | 103.12 | 17.59 | 96.20 | 62.34 | 99.86 | 14.00 | 794.18 |
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt | -- | -- | 0.52 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.52 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.00 |
| Totals ... | -- | -- | 0.52 | 200.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 200.52 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | 0.97 | -- | 15.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 16.17 |
| Azerbaijan | -- | -- | 4.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4.00 | -- | 8.10 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | 16.00 | -- | 20.96 | 10.80 | -- | -- | -- | 49.76 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.79 | -- | -- | -- | 7.79 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 28.40 | -- | -- | -- | 28.40 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | 30.00 | 20.20 | -- | -- | 97.20 | 34.75 | 182.15 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 22.28 | 15.73 | 26.50 | -- | 4.46 | -- | 31.08 | 100.05 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7.12 | -- | 7.12 |
| Uzbekistan | 107.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 107.20 |
| Totals ... | 107.20 | -- | 45.35 | 45.73 | 82.86 | 46.99 | 4.46 | 108.32 | 65.83 | 506.74 |
| Total Planned ... | 753.20 | 1,476.01 | 618.26 | 1,136.43 | 1,415.62 | 299.52 | 187.57 | 310.52 | 125.75 | 6,322.88 |
| *UNSPECIFIED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | 39.74 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 39.74 |
| Allocated Commodities | 753.20 | 1,515.75 | 618.26 | 1,136.43 | 1,415.62 | 299.52 | 187.57 | 310.52 | 125.75 | 6,362.62 |
| Reserve | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals ... | 753.20 | 1,515.75 | 618.26 | 1,136.43 | 1,415.62 | 299.52 | 187.57 | 310.52 | 125.75 | 6,362.62 |

*1/ Government to Government and PVO agreements.*

Sources:
-- P.L. 480 Title I - Based on Program Summary maintained by Debra Hall (Debra.Hall@usda.gov) -- Final version dated November 8, 2001.
-- P.L. 480, Title II, Section 416(b), Title II, Section 416(b) Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001
Title II/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001.
The Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile was generated by Chang Hsiung (Chiung@fas.usda.gov)
For Title II and Title II/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs.
-- P.L. 480, Title III: There is no programs up for 2001.
-- All other figures are derived from the EXTEL database as of 1 February 2002, per Ron Crunshorn (Ron.Crunshorn@usda.gov)

File update BEGUN on: 10/05/2001 File update COMPLETED on: 2/28/2002
Prepared by Lesley Weldon (Weldon@fas.usda.gov) -- X:\REPORTS\AID\2001\AID WK4

PROGRAMMED U.S. FOOD AID FOR FY 2001 -- As of 4 October 2001(FINAL)
REGION BY COUNTRY SUMMARY
Commodity Value

| | PUBLIC LAW 480 | | | SECTION 416(b) | | | | FOOD FOR PROGRESS | | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Title I | Title II | Title II/WFP | Regular 1/ | WFP | Reg. GFE 1/ | WFP GFE | Title I Funded | CCC Purchases | TOTALS |
| REGION/COUNTRY | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ | 000 $ |
| *AFRICA* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,977.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,977.50 |
| Angola | -- | 9,624.33 | 4,669.71 | -- | 6,308.47 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,602.51 |
| Benin | -- | 2,320.18 | 256.16 | -- | -- | 658.13 | -- | -- | -- | 3,234.47 |
| Burkina Faso | -- | 5,377.15 | 169.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,546.75 |
| Burundi | -- | 724.01 | 3,513.71 | -- | 3,797.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,034.72 |
| Cameroon | -- | -- | -- | 670.00 | -- | -- | 106.18 | -- | -- | 776.18 |
| Cape Verde Islands | -- | 2,093.14 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,093.14 |
| Central African Rep. | -- | -- | 121.92 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 121.92 |
| Chad | -- | 496.93 | 1,012.50 | 2,330.00 | -- | -- | 1,254.41 | -- | -- | 5,093.84 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | -- | 149.90 | 4,445.40 | -- | 2,433.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,028.30 |
| Congo | -- | -- | -- | 1,340.00 | 277.20 | 2,861.40 | -- | -- | -- | 4,478.60 |
| Cote D'Ivoire | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 154.00 | -- | -- | 154.00 |
| Djibouti | -- | -- | 60.95 | -- | 1,398.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,458.95 |
| Equatorial Guinea | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 599.45 | 599.45 |
| Eritrea | 10,000.00 | -- | 1,603.50 | -- | 17,970.36 | 6,863.52 | -- | -- | -- | 36,437.38 |
| Ethiopia | -- | 41,072.88 | 9,652.36 | -- | 17,420.00 | -- | 3,800.53 | -- | -- | 72,145.78 |
| Gambia | -- | -- | 50.60 | -- | -- | -- | 863.61 | -- | -- | 914.21 |
| Ghana | -- | 11,612.56 | 84.80 | -- | -- | -- | 290.95 | -- | -- | 12,188.31 |
| Guinea | -- | 2,512.00 | 3,545.93 | -- | -- | -- | 42.45 | -- | -- | 6,100.38 |
| Kenya | -- | 5,051.71 | 15,612.52 | -- | 15,560.10 | -- | 11,361.90 | -- | -- | 47,626.23 |
| Liberia | -- | 1,157.40 | 717.05 | -- | 906.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,781.05 |
| Madagascar | -- | 4,162.88 | 1,010.76 | -- | -- | 1,795.30 | -- | -- | -- | 6,968.94 |
| Mali | -- | 564.20 | 433.65 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 997.85 |
| Malawi | -- | 1,625.96 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,625.96 |
| Mauritania | -- | 1,502.46 | 1,170.26 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,672.72 |
| Mozambique | -- | 14,700.69 | 191.50 | -- | 110.88 | -- | 2,330.20 | 3,226.70 | -- | 20,559.96 |
| Niger | -- | 2,213.32 | 1,215.86 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,429.18 |
| Nigeria | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,710.08 | 3,710.08 |
| Rwanda | -- | 5,127.27 | 33.96 | -- | 2,113.01 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,274.27 |
| Sao Tome | -- | -- | 196.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 196.00 |
| Senegal | -- | -- | 497.47 | -- | -- | 1,708.63 | -- | -- | -- | 2,206.10 |
| Sierra Leone | -- | 6,984.22 | 4,264.60 | -- | 4,319.40 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 15,568.22 |
| Somalia | -- | 2,048.45 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,048.45 |
| Sudan | -- | 4,754.86 | 5,593.78 | -- | 12,386.20 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 22,734.84 |
| Tanzania | -- | -- | 11,755.82 | -- | 5,429.80 | -- | 355.15 | -- | -- | 17,540.77 |
| Togo | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,320.00 | -- | 1,320.00 |
| Uganda | -- | 7,936.61 | 5,054.67 | -- | 1,416.09 | 384.04 | 1,443.02 | -- | -- | 16,234.43 |
| Zambia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 473.85 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 473.85 |
| Totals: | 10,000.00 | 136,073.13 | 77,355.21 | 4,340.00 | 84,756.41 | 14,265.07 | 22,005.70 | 4,546.70 | 4,309.53 | 357,155.75 |
| *ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | -- | -- | 11,325.85 | -- | 32,186.90 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 43,512.75 |
| Bangladesh | -- | 37,484.65 | 3,797.12 | 55,440.00 | 7,370.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 104,071.77 |
| Bhutan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 355.19 | -- | -- | 355.19 |
| Cambodia | -- | -- | 1,217.20 | -- | 6,961.90 | -- | 440.68 | -- | -- | 8,619.78 |
| Gaza Strip | -- | -- | -- | 8,097.50 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,097.50 |
| India | -- | 44,976.39 | 5,415.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50,391.39 |
| Indonesia | 15,000.00 | 7,632.07 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,144.50 | -- | 27,776.57 |
| Korea, North | -- | -- | 1,016.90 | -- | 57,057.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 58,073.90 |
| Lebanon | -- | -- | -- | 14,435.40 | -- | 3,835.00 | -- | -- | -- | 18,270.40 |
| Morocco | -- | -- | 478.15 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 478.15 |
| Nepal | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,686.97 | -- | -- | 2,686.97 |
| Pakistan | -- | -- | 838.50 | 81,015.00 | -- | -- | 4,060.98 | -- | -- | 85,914.48 |
| Philippines | 40,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,958.00 | 45,958.00 |
| Sri Lanka | 7,900.00 | -- | -- | 6,030.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 13,930.00 |
| Vietnam | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,182.20 | -- | -- | -- | 9,182.20 |
| Yemen | -- | -- | -- | 32,060.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 32,060.00 |
| Totals: | 62,900.00 | 90,093.10 | 24,089.72 | 197,077.90 | 103,575.80 | 13,017.20 | 7,543.82 | 5,144.50 | 5,958.00 | 509,399.04 |
| *EUROPE* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,268.59 | -- | 2,668.32 | 1,850.00 | 7,786.91 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | -- | -- | -- | 8,706.00 | -- | 3,300.42 | -- | 3,350.00 | 9,262.00 | 24,618.42 |
| Federal Rep of Yugoslavia | -- | -- | -- | 9,950.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 9,950.00 |
| Montenegro | -- | -- | -- | 3,372.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3,372.00 |
| S. Balkans/Kosovo | -- | -- | 14,543.00 | -- | 10,580.50 | -- | -- | 3,816.00 | -- | 28,939.50 |
| Totals: | -- | -- | 14,543.00 | 22,028.00 | 10,580.50 | 6,569.01 | -- | 9,834.32 | 11,112.00 | 74,666.83 |
| *LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | -- | 6,977.04 | 426.30 | -- | -- | 3,931.39 | 1,055.92 | -- | -- | 12,390.65 |
| Central American Regional | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,158.00 | 4,158.00 |
| Colombia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,340.00 | -- | 489.77 | -- | -- | 1,829.77 |
| Dominican Republic | -- | -- | 981.04 | -- | 420.48 | 16,704.60 | 68.20 | -- | -- | 18,174.32 |
| Ecuador | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 8,147.20 | -- | 8,147.20 |
| El Salvador | 2,500.00 | -- | 753.04 | 8,722.42 | -- | -- | 1,306.22 | 1,705.02 | -- | 14,986.70 |
| Guatemala | -- | 9,775.60 | 494.87 | 1,642.00 | -- | 2,383.07 | -- | -- | -- | 14,495.54 |
| Guyana | -- | -- | -- | 1,149.30 | -- | -- | -- | 4,274.60 | -- | 5,423.90 |
| Haiti | -- | 14,048.16 | 1,747.81 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,100.00 | 16,895.97 |
| Honduras | -- | 2,430.59 | 667.09 | 3,131.00 | 361.45 | -- | 1,292.60 | -- | 1,146.00 | 9,028.73 |
| Jamaica | -- | -- | -- | 5,438.10 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5,438.10 |
| Nicaragua | -- | 3,065.56 | 662.56 | 5,850.77 | 371.75 | 2,419.13 | 4,683.00 | -- | -- | 17,052.77 |
| Peru | 9,800.00 | 30,943.83 | 78.60 | -- | -- | -- | 1,340.00 | -- | -- | 42,162.43 |
| Totals: | 12,300.00 | 67,240.78 | 6,831.01 | 34,131.59 | 2,493.68 | 25,438.19 | 10,235.71 | 14,127.02 | 6,404.00 | 178,202.98 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *NEAR EAST* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | -- | -- | 242.04 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 242.04 |
| Jordan | -- | -- | -- | 26,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 26,800.00 |
| Totals | -- | -- | 242.04 | 26,800.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 27,042.04 |
| *NIS COUNTRIES* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | -- | -- | 459.79 | -- | 3,541.60 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,001.39 |
| Azarbaijan | -- | -- | 1,159.13 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1,056.40 | -- | 2,215.53 |
| Georgia | -- | -- | 4,572.00 | -- | 5,205.68 | 1,447.20 | -- | -- | -- | 11,224.88 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,176.05 | -- | -- | -- | 2,176.05 |
| Moldova | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 7,519.45 | -- | -- | -- | 7,519.45 |
| Russia | -- | -- | -- | 5,570.00 | 5,534.60 | -- | -- | 13,979.43 | 14,750.78 | 40,234.82 |
| Tajikistan | -- | -- | 5,392.91 | 4,125.09 | 6,864.50 | -- | 1,222.18 | -- | 13,720.63 | 31,325.31 |
| Turkmenistan | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2,167.52 | -- | 2,167.52 |
| Uzbekistan | 20,000.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20,000.00 |
| Totals | 20,000.00 | -- | 11,583.83 | 10,095.09 | 21,146.38 | 11,142.70 | 1,222.18 | 17,194.35 | 28,480.43 | 170,864.95 |
| Total Planned ... | 105,200.00 | 293,389.00 | 133,643.02 | 286,473.58 | 232,092.67 | 70,436.12 | 40,987.21 | 50,846.89 | 56,263.95 | 1,269,332.44 |
| *UNEXPECTED* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unspecified | -- | 11,642.98 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 11,642.98 |
| Allocated Commodities | 105,200.00 | 305,031.98 | 133,643.02 | 286,473.58 | 232,092.67 | 70,436.12 | 40,987.21 | 50,846.89 | 56,263.95 | 1,280,975.42 |
| Reserve | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Program Totals | 105,200.00 | 305,031.98 | 133,643.02 | 286,473.58 | 232,092.67 | 70,436.12 | 40,987.21 | 50,846.89 | 56,263.95 | 1,280,975.42 |

1/ Government to Government and PVO agreements.

Sources:

- P.L. 480 Title I: Based on Program Summary maintained by Debra P&IT (Debra.P&IT@usda.gov) -- Final version dated November 8, 2001.
- P.L. 480, Title II: Straight Title I - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001
  Title I/WFP - Based on Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile as of October 2, 2001.
  The Approved Program Summary Country/Sponsor/Commodity Profile was generated by Ouing Hsiung (CHsiung@cmgl.com)
  For Title I and Title I/WFP the total does not reflect ocean freight costs.
- P.L. 480, Title II: There is no programming for 2001.
- All other figures are derived from the EXTEL database as of 1 February 2002, per Ron Crenshaw (Ron.Crenshaw@usda.gov)

File update BEGUN on: 10/05/2001 -- File update COMPLETED on: 2/28/2002

Prepared by Lesley Weldon (Weldon@fas.usda.gov) -- X:\REPORTS\WDN2001AID.WK4

Mr. Bonilla: What does the budget propose for the disposition of such commodities, and how does that relate to the new farm bill?

Response: As a result of the Administration's Food Aid Review, most U.S. food donations will shift from Section 416(b) to P.L. 480 Title II. The Administration has requested a $335 million increase in appropriated Title II funding (which is used for humanitarian and development purposes) in light of ending the use of Section 416(b) for such objectives. Commodities that are acquired by CCC in the normal course of its domestic support operations will remain available for overseas donation. For FY 2003, it is projected that non-fat dry milk from CCC inventory will be available for programming under Section 416(b) authority. Plans for expanded use of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust will allow for greater flexibility in meeting emergency food needs. The budget does not reflect any provisions of the proposed Farm Bill, since the Farm Bill was still pending at the time the budget was being prepared.

Mr. Bonilla: What assurance can you provide that these commodities will not end up depressing prices, serving as an umbrella over world prices and allowing our competitors to underbid U.S. commercial sales?

Response: USDA is required to determine that our food aid donations will not interfere with normal levels of U.S. commercial exports. USDA analyzes five years of commercial and food aid trade data for each country in making that determination. USDA draws upon information from the Foreign Agricultural Service's Agricultural Attaches, USAID staff, foreign governments, and trade sources in making that determination. When the analysis demonstrates that interference would take place, USDA either eliminates the food aid or ships a different commodity.

## J-1 VISAS/COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe for us the use of J-1 visas in the Cochran Fellowship Program and any change currently under consideration.

Response: Under the Cochran Fellowship Program, all Fellows come to the U.S. under J-1 visas. No changes are under consideration at this time.

## USAID/P.L. 480 TITLE II

Mr. Bonilla: How much of your food aid was monetized or sold for local currencies in FY 2001 and what do you project for FY 2002 and FY 2003?

Response: [The information follows:]

| FY 2001 | FY 2002 (projected) | FY 2003 |
|---|---|---|
| $252,146,000 | $250,000,000 | Not projected at this time |

Mr. Bonilla: How much is recoveries from prior year obligations in Title II do you expect in FY 2002 and FY 2003? What were your recoveries from prior year obligations in fiscal year 2001?

Response: [The information follows:]

| FY 2001 (actual recoveries) | FY 2002 (estimated recoveries) | FY 2003 (estimated recoveries) |
|---|---|---|
| $4,940,000 | $35,000,000 | $35,000,000 |

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN LATHAM

*CODEX ALIMENTARIUS*

Mr. Latham: Recently, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, which consists of officials from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and Non-Governmental Organizations, joined together in drafting a document entitled "Principles for the Risk Analysis of Foods Derived from Biotechnology." This document, suggesting that "efforts should be made to improve the capability of regulatory authorities, particularly in developing countries, to assess and manage the safety of GM foods," is a result of European protectionism and is a blatant effort to stem the tide of biotech through questionable argument not grounded in scientific principle at a time when U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick is weighing a World Trade Organization (WTO) challenge to European countries' unwillingness to accept U.S. biotech products.

Further, Dr. Henry Miller of Stanford University's Hoover Institution and an adviser to the U.S. Delegation to the Codex meeting wrote that the Codex Commission "has purposefully ignored scientific principles and the basic axiom that the degree of regulatory scrutiny should be proportionate with risk." The end result, according to Dr. Miller, is that "a country that wished to block trade in gene-spliced foods for any reason can defend against challenges of unfair trade practices simply by remonstrating that it's deferring to Codex."

Adding insult to injury, in FY 2002 the Codex Alimentarius Commission received an additional $500,000 above last year's level under the insistence of the other body.

What action has the Foreign Agricultural Service taken in response to this report?

Response: The Codex Alimentarius is an international standard setting body in which the principal participants are representatives of the member states. Currently 165 countries are members of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The Foreign Agricultural Service participated, as part of the U.S. delegation to the Codex Alimentarius, in sponsoring and formulating the document referred to in the question. We consider adoption of this document to be a success because it establishes guidelines for evaluating products of biotechnology on a scientific basis rather than on the "precautionary principle." These draft guidelines are consistent with the scientific approval process used by the United States Government. By creating an international standard for risk assessment of foods derived from modern biotechnology, we can better assure that the assessment processes used by our trading partners are fair and scientifically based.

Mr. Latham: How will the FAS work with the USTR to ensure that markets are open, will continue to remain open, and new markets can be opened for U.S. biotech products?

Response: FAS is following a two-pronged approach to ensure that markets are open for U.S. biotech products. We take both a bilateral approach and a multilateral approach. First, we work diligently on a country-to-country basis to identify foreign policies that might block our access and to seek changes in those policies, hopefully before they are implemented. These efforts include using our network of overseas Attaches to notify us when their host countries begin considering imposing new restrictions. We then work to encourage those countries to abandon unjustified restrictions or to at least formulate their policies in a way that is least trade restrictive. We also train our Attaches and foreign government officials to educate them about the requirements of the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) agreement and to help them establish a regulatory framework that is consistent with those requirements. Second, FAS and USTR work together at the multilateral level, as we did in the Codex Alimentarius, to establish an international framework of guidelines and standards to ensure that they are science-based and discourage countries from establishing arbitrary restrictions.

Mr. Latham: As the efforts of Codex Alimentarius countermand those of USTR Zoellick, what course of action would the Administration recommend?

Response: As explained above, we do not view the efforts of Codex as countermanding those of USTR. Rather we see them as mutually reinforcing.

MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM AND THE FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Latham: International markets are increasingly important for domestic producers as domestic prices continue to hover at historic lows. USDA helps domestic producers market their goods abroad through the Market Access Program (MAP) and the Foreign Market Development Program (FMD).

What is the long-term trade outlook for U.S. commodities in the international market?

Response: USDA's current forecast for agricultural exports in fiscal year 2002 is $54.5 billion, and the Department's current baseline projection calls for this figure to grow on average 3.8 percent a year to $76.7 billion by 2011. Agricultural imports are projected to rise from $40 billion in 2002 to $52.5 billion in 2011. Based on these trends, the U.S. agricultural trade surplus is projected to rise from $15.5 billion in 2002 to $24.2 billion in 2011. Some key points are:

- Global and U.S. commodity prices and exports earnings, which were weak in the late 1990s due to large stocks resulting from weak demand and large production, are projected to strengthen due to steady growth in demand.

- Future trends in China's agricultural trade are key in the global outlook for commodity trade and prices, but uncertainties surrounding these trends persist because policies rather than market forces will play the larger role.

- Compared to the 1980s and 1990s, the baseline shows improved trade growth for several bulk commodities. Wheat and coarse grain trade is especially strong. U.S. export volume is projected to grow for wheat, coarse grains, soybeans, and products, but decline for rice and raw cotton.

- As for imports, continuing the trend of the past two decades, purchases of horticultural products (including beer and wine) are expected to grow the fastest.

Once a year, USDA publishes its long-term baseline projections on agricultural commodities covering information on trade and aggregate indicators for the sector including farm production, income, and prices. This exercise presents one scenario of the future based on specific assumptions regarding macroeconomic conditions, policy, weather, and international developments. The most recent exercise, published in February 2002, assumes that the 1996 Farm Act remains in effect throughout the 10-year forecast period. It also assumes no new multilateral, regional, or bilateral trade agreements will come into force during the base line period. USTR's ambitious negotiating plans, even if they are only partly realized, would likely result in an upward revision in the future value of U.S. exports.

Mr. Latham: What advantages do domestic producers have vis-à-vis foreign competitors? What isadvantages do domestic producers experience vis-à-vis foreign competitors?

Response: The primary advantage that domestic producers have is their competitiveness. We have a potent combination of fertile land, efficient labor, abundant and low-cost capital, cutting edge technologies, and a well-developed food marketing infrastructure. The net effect of this edge is that U.S. producers have some of the world's lowest variable production costs per unit of output. This is particularly true for corn and soybeans, but less so for wheat, cotton, and rice. These advantages not only lead to lower production costs for the major program crops, they also help lower our total marketing costs (farming, processing, and transportation) for a wide variety of food and agricultural products and increase our ability to deliver consistent, high-quality products to demanding and diverse customers around the world. This gives us a comparative advantage in agriculture that few nations can match – if trade were free and open.

Unfortunately, global trade is not free and open and, along with the strong dollar, presents significant disadvantages faced by our domestic producers. Our cost and marketing advantages are not being fully realized due to a number of policy impediments by competitors which distort markets and contribute to lower world prices. These impediments include significant market access restrictions (world tariffs average over 60 percent versus only 12 percent in the U.S.), export subsidies, and trade distorting domestic supports. If they were eliminated, our analysis shows agricultural prices would increase by 12 percent and boost farm income. Prices would increase for most products but the largest price gains would occur in livestock and products, wheat, coarse grains, and oilseeds. Another disadvantage is our strong currency, which has had a significant negative impact on U.S. producers. It has increased imports and reduced exports and market share. This, in turn, has reduced farm prices and farm income.

Mr. Latham: What remains the largest challenge facing domestic grain producers in the export market?

Response: American grain producers face several major challenges in export markets, some of which are the result of foreign trade policies and others are the result of economic forces.

Exporters of U.S. grain regularly face government-imposed market access barriers such as high tariffs, tariff rate quotas, and import licensing requirements. While past trade agreements have reduced these barriers, further reductions are necessary. Also, in recent years, as these types of import barriers have been reduced, there are frequent attempts to replace them with technical barriers to trade such as unscientific phytosanitary requirements or controls on products of modern biotechnology. Foreign restrictions related to biotechnology are the latest and, perhaps, fastest growing challenge to U.S. corn and soybean exports.

U.S. grain producers also face unfair trade practices by other governments when competing for sales to third country markets. Export subsidies and the distortions resulting from the practices of export State Trading Enterprises (STEs) are among the major challenges encountered when U.S. grain exporters compete for sales abroad.

Reductions in import barriers and elimination of export subsidies and trade distortions caused by STEs are among the U.S. Government's main negotiating objectives in the current round of multilateral trade talks.

In addition to the government policy related challenges, U.S. grain producers must also contend with market-driven competitive forces. For example, the recent growth in grain exports from non-traditional exporters in Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Brazil adds a new element of competition for U.S. producers in global grain markets.

## HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP

Mr. Latham: During the passage of their budget, the Mexican Congress attached a provision levying a 5 cent duty on the amount of high fructose syrup used in one can of soda. Although this issue has since been resolved, for Mexican bottlers to continue using American high fructose corn syrup American companies would have had to give away their product and pay bottlers 8 cents to cover the full cost of the duty. This industry, which is comprised of both the $240 million a year U.S. grown corn processed in the U.S., as well as the $66 million a year industry for Mexican corn processed here and then reshipped to Mexico, has requested action by the WTO and North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Both bodies have ruled that Mexico is acting in a way contrary to the rules of the agreement.

President Vincente Fox (who has the Constitutional Authority to temporarily suspend taxes) has temporarily suspended the tax through the end of September, but in exchange the U.S. is being asked to sit down and discuss trade of all sweeteners.

Although my understanding is that the request for further discussion is non-binding, can you tell me what action the FAS could take to ensure that spurious trade disputes are not used to leverage unfavorable agreements for our producers?

Response: The United States and Mexico have been engaged in negotiations on sweeteners for the last 3 years. These negotiations are necessary because of our differing interpretations of the NAFTA provisions for sugar. After the Mexican Congress imposed the corn sweetener tax, the United States refused to resume these negotiations as long as the tax remained in place. This resulted in the suspension of the tax by President Fox.

Both the United States and Mexico have trading objectives in the sweeteners sector that could be achieved through negotiation. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement, our markets for sugar and high fructose corn sweeteners are expected to merge at the end of the NAFTA implementation period. Because of sugar surpluses in both Mexico and the United States, structural adjustment in the sweeteners sectors on both sides of the border may be unavoidable. Negotiations to coordinate policies and programs could facilitate the process of market unification and minimize disruption that could be detrimental to producers and consumers alike.

FAS RESOURCES

Mr. Latham: I have concerns with the limited resources devoted to the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and whether or not the FAS has sufficient authority to devote to enforcement of trade agreements, monitoring compliance of China's accession, and staffing to support the increased trade negotiation activities in the WTO, FTAA, and all bilateral FTAs that the Administration has announced.

Given the limited resources, how will the FAS most effectively utilize their budget to effectively open new markets?

Response: Although the Administration's ambitious trade agreement agenda taxes the resources of not only FAS, but also for other trade agencies, it must be recognized that trade agreements, particularly multilateral agreements, are the most cost effective way to create new export opportunities for U.S. farmers, ranchers, and manufacturers. Therefore, FAS will ensure that the resources needed for these initiatives are made available. This means relying more heavily on our overseas Attaches, our private sector advisors, and our commodity analysts who generally do not work directly on trade policy. FAS is also investing in new information technology to make it easier for these groups to work together and share information. In addition, we are reviewing the way we currently do business to determine ways to make it more effective and efficient.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MS. EMERSON

MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM AND
FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT COOPERATOR PROGRAM

Ms. Emerson: Does the President support full funding for the Market Access Program and Foreign Market Development programs as may be authorized in the new farm bill?

Response: The President's FY 2003 budget provides funding for the Market Access Program (MAP) and the Foreign Market Development (FMD) Cooperator (Cooperator) Program at current levels. In addition, the budget includes additional mandatory spending of $73.5 billion in support of the Farm Bill and a portion of that could be allocated to support increases in MAP and FMD that might be authorized in the Farm Bill.

Ms. Emerson: If the new farm bill is not signed into law in time for the October 1 start date of the next FMD program year, will there be enough funds available to sign up FMD activity plans at the historic level, i.e., at $33-34 million?

Response: In recent years, FAS has been maintaining annual FMD activity plans at $33.5 million despite new funding of $27.5 million annually. This has been done using carryover from previous years' funding. FAS estimates that unless the new farm bill provides increased funding for the 2003 FMD program year, there may not be sufficient funds available to sign up FMD activity plans at the historic level.

Ms. Emerson: Does FAS have a system in place for determining how to best allocate funds among commodities and among countries, and if so how does it work? Does FAS take emerging markets into account when making these allocations?

Response: FAS allocates funds in a manner that effectively supports the strategic decision-making initiatives of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993. This includes targeting those fast-growing, emerging markets that have the most potential for market share expansion. In deciding whether a proposed project will contribute to the effective creation, expansion, or maintenance of foreign markets, FAS takes into account the adequacy of the trade strategy in terms of targeted countries, constraints and priorities to be addressed, and plans for measuring progress at specific intervals using quantifiable product or country goals. FAS also considers the level of industry commitment as reflected in the industry's cash and in-kind contributions to the project. These factors are part of the FAS resource allocation strategy to fund applicants who can demonstrate performance and address the objectives of the GPRA.

EMERGING MARKETS

Ms. Emerson: Why is there so much talk these days at FAS about emerging markets? How does FAS define an emerging market, and what percentage of U.S. agricultural exports currently go to these markets? How long does FAS project it will take for an emerging market to reach the size (in value terms) of one of today's major markets? For example, in the case of rice, how long before an emerging market gets to the size of Japan, or Mexico, or the European Union?

Response: There is a growing interest in emerging markets - in FAS and elsewhere - because these are the markets that food industry analysts expect will generate the overwhelming majority of new global food demand over the next decade. There is no single definition of "emerging markets," not even in FAS. However, generally, the term refers to those developing countries whose economies are experiencing a significant, sustained increase in economic growth over a 10-20 year period. In the context of agricultural trade, this economic growth typically is accompanied by market reform and trade liberalization which

translates into a surge of import demand, and hence new opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports. Over the past 10 years, these new export opportunities have been primarily in Asia and Latin America.

Currently, 54 percent of U.S. agricultural exports go to developing countries as a whole, but 36 percent go to a group of 20 emerging markets identified by the World Bank. These include, among others, Mexico, China, and Southeast Asia.

How long it takes for an emerging market to reach the size of a major developed market is difficult to answer. It depends on the characteristics of the product, the pace of economic growth, the degree of trade liberalization, the market development effort the U.S. industry undertakes to capitalize on increases in consumer demand, and other factors. In the case of rice, Mexico's economic growth, trade reforms, and U.S. market development efforts have helped it become our second largest market in fairly short order.

QUALITY SAMPLES PROGRAM

Ms. Emerson: How does FAS help ensure that programs like the Quality Samples Program don't displace commercial sales?

Response: FAS has developed specific criteria for the Quality Samples Program (QSP) to guard against displacement of commercial sales. Prospective applicants are notified in the annual announcement of the QSP that samples must be in quantities less than a typical commercial sale and are limited to the amount sufficient to achieve the project goal. FAS reviews all proposals and project evaluations to ensure that these requirements are followed.

MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM
AND FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT COOPERATOR PROGRAM

Ms. Emerson: Why are the MAP and FMD programs described as public-private partnerships? What has happened to the overall amount of funds the private sector has been contributing in support of these programs?

Response: The MAP and FMD programs are described as public-private partnerships because they are cost-share programs in which the federal government partners with industry participants to pool resources and coordinate activities designed to increase exports of U.S. agricultural products. Over the past several years, the overall amount of industry contributions has been increasing as a percentage of total program expenditures, reaching an estimated 54 percent for MAP and 56 percent for FMD in 2001.

EXPORT PROMOTION PROGRAMS OF U.S. COMPETITORS

Ms. Emerson: Can you describe for me please the export promotion programs of some of our competitors in the world, like the EU and Australia, in terms of where they're promoting their own ag products and how much they're spending on it? How does that compare to what we're doing?

Response: FAS' overseas offices track the market promotion expenditures and activities of 30 countries, many of which are major competitors. These countries generally fund activities similar to those conducted under MAP and Cooperator Program. Such activities include print and media advertising, trade show participation, public education and media campaigns, retail in-store and food service promotions and tastings, trade missions, seminars, research, and technical assistance.

Generally, countries concentrate their promotion efforts on their most competitive products and the largest markets for those products. With respect to the European Union (EU) countries, marketing support is provided for Danish pork; French wines; Italian, Greek, and Spanish olive oil; Danish cheese and meats; and many other high-value consumer foods and beverages. Programs target markets around the world in Asia, the Middle East, and the Americas. Not surprisingly, significant promotion efforts target the United States. Australian promotion efforts focus on wheat, beef and lamb, wool, dairy products, and wine.

The most important markets in Asia and North America also receive the largest share of promotion funding.

FAS has tracked our competitors' promotion expenditures since the mid-1990s. Foreign market promotion spending now exceeds $1 billion per year. Taken as a group, the 15 members of the European Union are a large player, and New Zealand, Australia, and Brazil are major players as well. Foreign industry/government partnerships have increased their investments at a faster rate than the U.S. In terms of annual U.S. government spending, MAP is capped at $90 million, while the Cooperator Program adds another $27 million. By the late 1990's, annual U.S. industry contributions had reached $120-170 million. This brings total annual U.S. market promotion spending under these programs to about $250 million.

FOOD AID PROGRAMS

Ms. Emerson: With only the Title II program left in operation under the President's proposed budget, and increases to Title II not making up for tonnage lost under the other food aid programs being cut, let alone the elimination of Section 416(b), how does USDA/FAS plan to respond to a surplus situation for a commodity like rice?

Response: USDA/FAS and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to use the P.L. 480, Titles I and II, programs to provide commodities to needy people. Title I-funded Food for Progress programs will continue as well. USDA/FAS will remain aware of U.S. commodity supply situations as it allocates programs. Also, USDA/FAS will use its export credit guarantee programs, market development programs, and other authorities to expand markets.

Ms. Emerson: The Food for Progress program serves a very distinct purpose to facilitate development in emerging democracies making agricultural market reforms. Current Title II regulations don't allow for the same variety of commodities and countries as Food for Progress, effectively shutting down PVO operations in areas such as the Former Soviet Union for example. How does the President's budget allow for continued PVO participation, so that we don't lose food aid presence in key areas of the world, and don't diminish opportunity for agricultural groups to move their different products through food aid programs.

Response: The President's FY 2003 Title II budget request includes an estimated $410 million for Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) non-emergency programming; however, the estimated funding is intended to support ongoing activities and the budget does not include specific provision for countries or PVO activities formerly supported by Food for Progress. As a matter of policy USAID's programming priorities for Title II non-emergency resources emphasize increased agricultural productivity and increased household nutrition in addressing food insecurity in low income food deficit or least developed countries. Title II cooperating sponsors are permitted to program a variety of commodities appropriate for direct distribution and monetization. USAID considers new products based on a range of factors including cultural acceptability, shelf life, and cost.

Ms. Emerson: What is the rationale behind the net decrease in overall food aid tonnage in the President's budget (even discounting recent Section 416(b) movement) at a time when food aid has been targeted as a critical foreign policy tool?

Response: The Administration's commitment to food aid remains strong. While Section 416(b) donations that rely on Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) purchases of surplus commodities will be phased out, most of this is offset by the increase in Title II funding. Section 416(b) authority will be retained and used to move existing surpluses of nonfat dry milk. Plans for expanded use of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust will allow for greater flexibility in meeting emergency food needs. The Administration also intends to increase development assistance to make up for part of the decrease in development programs supported by monetized food aid.

Ms. Emerson: Under Title II, the administration is proposing a reduction in monetization to 30 percent. But it is a fact that the majority of monetization is done specifically to fund direct feeding

operations. How can direct feeding be maximized, as is the intent of the Administration, without clearly dedicating funds to cover PVO operational costs?

Response: If Food for Peace (FFP) were to implement purely humanitarian feeding programs, we could reduce monetization to 30 percent of the program over time without dedicating additional funds to cover PVO operational costs beyond those currently projected in the new Farm Bill.

Ms. Emerson: Emergency response also has to be covered out of the Title II funding in the President's budget. How will you continue to cover development programs while still meeting emergency needs when facing the net tonnage decrease overall in the President's budget?

Response: FFP intends to honor its commitments to PVOs from our multi-year agreements for development programs. At the beginning of each fiscal year, FFP attempts to allocate the sub-minimum tonnage for development programs. If emergency requirements exceed the remainder of the Title II budget allocation, FFP intends to utilize other mechanisms to the maximum extent practical, such as invoking the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.

GLOBAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION INITIATIVE

Ms. Emerson: Under the farm bill, we are seeking to establish a Global Food for Education Program which serves the very distinct purpose of getting children to come to school. The President's budget makes no mention of Global Food for Education. Why is the President not in favor of helping to feed and educate foreign children?

Response: In fiscal year 2002, USDA is continuing to implement the Global Food for Education Program. We did not include funds in the Administration's fiscal year 2003 budget pending the outcome of an evaluation of the Global Food for Education Initiative pilot.

Ms. Emerson: This committee provided in the report to accompany both the fiscal year 2001 and 2002 agriculture appropriations bills a requirement that "Secretary of Agriculture shall use currently available authorities to ensure that all forms of rice (rough, brown, and milled) are fairly represented in all Department of Agriculture food aid, export market development, export promotion and other export related programs." Can you please provide the committee with a detailed description of the efforts that have been taken by the Department and the FAS, by program, to meet this requirement? Please provide a detailed explanation of the results of these efforts, by program.

Response: For a number of years, USDA's export programs have been structured so that all forms of rice have had equal access to export opportunities.

Under the export credit guarantee programs, all forms of rice (rough, brown or milled) have always been eligible. As market conditions have led to growth in U.S. rough rice exports, the use of GSM and Supplier Credit Programs for rough rice have risen commensurately. While FAS' database does not compile use of the credit guarantee programs by type of rice, a cursory review of registrations indicates that the percentage of credit guarantees for rough rice versus total credit guarantees for rice is larger than the percentage of U.S. rough rice exports versus total U.S. exports. However, the high use of credit guarantees for rough rice is strictly a function of market conditions, as all types of rice have been and are eligible for coverage under USDA export credit guarantee programs.

Under the food aid programs, it has been USDA's practice to program milled rice or even brown rice because it preserves the value added processing for our United States rice industry and its employees and has generally been needed and requested by recipients. However, there may be circumstances under which programming rough rice under food aid is more practical, e.g. to meet long-term market development goals, to respond to a foreign government request, or for logistical reasons. Therefore, USDA allows for the possibility of food aid programming of any type of rice. To make this even clearer, since FY 1999, food aid agreements for rice are signed without providing any further specifications (e.g. rough,

brown, or milled) to allow maximum flexibility. While rice food aid recipients can specify any type of rice, since FY 1999, only Jamaica has actually sought rough rice under our food aid programs.

Under the market development programs, the Department has always allowed for the promotion of all forms of rice. When rough rice exports began to develop commercially, the expenditures for promotion of rough rice by the sole rice association at that time grew considerably under FAS's primary export market development programs, MAP and the Cooperator Program. The expenditures for rough rice promotion were for extensive trade servicing and representation programs generally targeted towards the growing rough rice markets in Latin America. Promotion of milled and brown rice continued in Latin America and other markets, as market conditions warranted.

When market development funds were channeled to a second rice association, ostensibly to promote rough rice exports, overall expenditures for rough rice promotions were expanded as the first association maintained its rough rice promotion and the second association began new rough rice promotions. Since that time, however, the second association has expanded its promotion efforts to include promotion for brown and milled rice. Now, both rice groups are promoting all forms of rice with FAS market development funds, in some cases even in the same countries.

Under the QSP, rough rice and brown rice were originally the only rice commodities eligible for inclusion in the program. One large project for rough rice (Missouri Baldo rice) was completed under the program. Since then, milled rice (in limited amounts) has become eligible for QSP programming, but has not been requested for programming. Also, no further QSP projects for rough or brown rice have been programmed.

Industry associations have the opportunity to promote all forms of rice using other foreign market development programs, such as the Emerging Market Program and Section 108 Program. To date, the majority of funds requested and approved under these two programs have been used to promote rough rice or to complement FMD/MAP/QSP activities directed toward rough rice promotion.

Ms. Emerson: Now, more than ever, it certainly appears that our Administration needs, and is focusing on international affairs. I could not help but notice that in the Administration's proposed FY 2003 budget, funding for excess commodity programs, such as the 416(b), and Food for Progress, was eliminated.

These programs work very well. By eliminating excess commodities from the market place, our farmers win with higher prices for their crops. On the other end, by monetizing these commodities, people in developing nations are given a helping hand as these monies can be used for basic needs and economic development, such as electricity.

Look, here's the point: By monetizing excess wheat, for example, and installing facilities to generate electricity, a small village can begin to start some economic development. It's simple. A small manufacturing business, like a rock crusher, can employ several people, who are paid wages, return these to the community by buying and selling goods. Good old American capitalism, and just like in the days before electricity here in the United States, this invention will build up the economies of these countries and offer hope for the future. To me, that is a crucial element. Young people of working ages in developing countries need to have hope for the future, and by providing electricity to many areas we can bring jobs and hope for the future.

Section 416(b) and Food for Progress programs are simply additional tools that the United States Government can use to provide developmental assistance overseas, and in the Americas. USDA and FAS have the expertise in operating these programs and it is the desire of this Member of Congress that you continue to do so and in a more vigorous manner.

Given these facts, and in light of the increased emphasis on assistance overseas as a result of the horrendous terrorist activity, why would we want to eliminate funding for these programs?

Response: The Administration recently completed a management review of U.S. foreign food assistance with the objective of improving reliability, efficiency, and management of food aid programs. As a result of the review, the food aid reform will shift most U.S. food donations from 416(b) to P.L. 480 Title II. The Administration has requested a $335 million increase in appropriated Title II funding (which is used for humanitarian and development purposes) in light of ending the use of section 416(b) for such objectives.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY MS. KAPTUR

FARMER-TO-FARMER PROGRAM

Ms. Kaptur: One of the provisions we included in the fiscal 2002 conference agreement was to name the Farmer-Farmer Program for John Ogonowski, the pilot of American Airlines, flight 11. Can you tell me what plans the Department has for recognizing the renaming of this program?

Response: The Department does not implement this program. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the government agency responsible for implementing the Farmer-to-Farmer program and, therefore, it will be responsible for steps to recognize the renaming of the program.

SECTION 416

Ms. Kaptur: I have several concerns about the Administration's proposal to effectively terminate the use of Section 416(b) commodity assistance and replace it with increased funding for Title II of the Food for Peace program. According to your prepared testimony, Ms. Terpstra, in FY 2001, CCC donated approximately $650 million worth of commodities under the 416 program. Yet your budget request, while an improvement in the P.L. 480 program, is for an increase of only $335 million. That suggests that our international food assistance efforts may be $315 million below what we have had recently. It looks like the program is being cut, rather than being merely "redirected." Does this budget maintain or reduce our support for international food assistance programs?

Response: The fiscal year 2002 program level for Section 416(b) consists of $400 million in new funding, plus carryover from fiscal year 2001. While Section 416(b) donations that rely on CCC purchases of surplus commodities are to be phased out in fiscal year 2003, much of that reduction is offset by the $335 million increase in Title II funding. In addition, Section 416(b) authority will be retained, and USDA plans to use it to move existing surpluses of NDM. Plans for expanded use of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust will allow for greater flexibility in meeting emergency food needs.

Ms. Kaptur: Certainly there will be times when commodities will be acquired due to price support operations. We hold stocks that are difficult to move – nonfat dry milk, for example. How does this proposal to effectively end the use of section 416 impact our ability to move product once obtained?

Response: Commodities that are acquired by CCC in the normal course of its domestic support operations will be available for donation through government-to-government agreements. For 2003, it is projected that nonfat dry milk from CCC inventory will be available for programming under section 416(b) authority.

USAID ADMINISTRATION

Ms. Kaptur: The budget also proposes that administration of Title II of Food for Peace continues to be done by the Agency for International Development. I regret that USAID is not with us today. They administer nearly $1 billion of what we appropriate, so I believe we have an oversight responsibility to be sure that these dollars are being properly spent. Of special concern to me is the proposal that the private voluntary organizations have to apply to USAID for this program. I know that many of these groups are interested in promoting agricultural development in the countries in which they operate. Aren't the people in FAS, including its International Cooperation and Development division, in a better position to provide the kind of assistance that is needed on agricultural development initiatives?

Response: FAS does have expertise in agricultural development initiatives and will continue to carry out government-to-government programs under P.L. 480 Title I and Title I-funded Food for Progress. One of the topics examined by the Administration's management review was the number of U.S. food aid programs and the number of agencies involved in administering them, raising the possibility of an overlap of functions and efficiencies. The

Administration believes that better agency specialization will exist if USAID administers most Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) and World Food Programme (WFP) activities under Title II, while USDA administers government-to-government programs under Title I.

Ms. Kaptur: Please walk me through the process that was used to develop this programmatic recommendation.

Response: From August to December 2001, the Administration held a series of meetings to review U.S. foreign food aid programs. All relevant U.S. government agencies and offices participated in the review. The purpose of the review was to examine existing food aid programs with the objective of improving reliability, efficiency, and management.

The review determined that the following program adjustments would be made: 1) U.S. food assistance programs will increasingly target the most food insecure populations; 2) Shifting from section 416(b) to Title II will increase food aid reliability, since programming levels for 416(b) are dependent on changing estimates of crop surpluses, while levels for Title II are predetermined; 3) Improved flexibility through use of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust for responding to emergency needs; 4) Improved agency specialization – USAID will administer most PVO and WFP programs and USDA will administer all government-to-government programs; and 5) Shifting from 416(b) to Title II increases transparency in the budget management process, since Title II is appropriated, allowing Administration officials and lawmakers to better establish priorities and maintain performance.

Ms. Kaptur: Who participated in this review? Please provide me with the names of individuals, not just the names of agencies.

Response: The U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of State, Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, and Office of the U.S. Trade Representative participated in the review. Staff of the National Security Council chaired the review.

Ms. Kaptur: Were any evaluations conducted of past 416 or P.L. 480 programs operated by PVOs to determine whether or not USAID is in a superior position to assist in these programs?

Response: USDA is not aware of any study conducted on Section 416(b) or P.L. 480 that outlined the capabilities of USAID administering programs with PVOs versus USDA's capabilities.

Ms Kaptur: To the extent that these recommendations were driven by personnel decisions, why couldn't we have increased the personnel of the Foreign Agricultural Service? We keep hearing that the future of American agriculture is in international trade, so one would assume that we would be devoting the resources necessary to achieve that predication.

Response: FAS agrees with your assessment for the need for skilled and experienced staff; in fact, the FY 2003 the budget includes 985 staff years for the FAS, an increase of 42 staff years over actual FY 2001 levels. On the other hand, USAID has been administering food donation programs for many, many years, and its staff has tremendous experience and knowledge. Increasing staff at FAS for similar activities is not judged to be an efficient use of resources.

Ms. Kaptur: To the extent that USDA will continue to operate government-to-government programs, isn't there a need to coordinate with any programs operated through PVOs?

Response: USDA has always coordinated with USAID regarding assistance efforts within individual countries. Regardless of changes in program responsibilities that coordination will continue.

Ms. Kaptur: I have had experience in dealing with representatives of foreign governments who have told me that they support the goals of many of our food assistance programs, including those that use monetized proceeds to finance rural development work. But they have told me that it would be better for some of those programs to work through PVOs than through the governments themselves. If programs are split between USDA and USAID in

the fashion you are proposing, then doesn't it make it more difficult to coordinate efforts in situations like the one I have described?

Response: In the past, USDA and USAID have carried out different food aid programs within the same country and those efforts have been coordinated. We expect that to continue in the future.

Ms. Kaptur: Does USAID administer Title II as a matter of law, or by administrative design?

Response: USAID administers Title II by law.

Ms. Kaptur: Given the decision with respect to section 416 assistance, do you plan on holding the annual meeting with PVOs about how to apply this summer, or is that now presumed to be a responsibility of USAID?

Response: FAS was planning to hold a joint meeting with the Farm Service Agency in Kansas City this year to discuss USDA food assistance programming. However, FAS has decided not to have a proactive role in this year's conference, but we do intend to have representatives at the FSA sponsored conference.

FOOD ASSISTANCE POLICY COUNCIL

Ms. Kaptur: The Food Assistance Policy Council includes USDA, USAID, the State Department, the National Security Council, the National Economic Council, and the Office of Management and Budget. Did the Council meet and vote to make this recommendation regarding both 416 and the sole consideration of PVO applications by USAID?

Response: The Food Assistance Policy Council did not meet and vote on this recommendation. The recommendation was made as a result of the Administration's management review of U.S. foreign food assistance activities. That effort was led by the National Security Council.

Ms. Kaptur: If so, what were the votes, and can you tell me how members voted?

Response: There was no vote in the Council.

SECTION 416(b) ASSISTANCE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

Ms. Kaptur: Recently I believe some decisions were reached with respect to providing approval of some applications for Section 416(b) assistance. I believe that the apportionment for these applications was $125 million, compared with over $300 million a year ago. Is that correct?

Response: As of March 21, 2002, the total approved apportionment for fiscal year 2002 Section 416(b) programming is $217.8 million in non-commodity costs. Total commodity and non-commodity costs for these approved programs are estimated at $519.6 million.

Ms. Kaptur: How many applications were approved, and how many were denied?

Response: As of March 21, 2002, the following programming activities have been approved for fiscal year 2002: (1) programs carried over from fiscal year 2001; (2) humanitarian programs (tranche I); and (3) foreign policy programs. The total apportionment value (non-commodity costs) for these programs is $217.8 million, with a total commodity value of approximately $301.8 million. Additional programming proposals remain under consideration.

Ms. Kaptur: I know in the past we have had cases where portions of an application are approved for humanitarian assistance, and other portions are approved at a later time for developmental assistance. Are we facing that situation this year, or do you believe that you have given final approvals?

Response: We believe there is a common understanding among all the agencies as to the level of Section 416(b) programming during FY 2002, and all programs will be reviewed.

Ms. Kaptur: Lebanon was approved for 73,000 tons 2 years ago and 100,000 tons last year, but I believe only 40,000 tons has been approved so far this year. This program has provided resources for redevelopment activities in Southern Lebanon in addition to resources otherwise provided by USAID. Is there any opportunity to reconsider the volume of assistance for Lebanon this year?

Response: Despite the major reduction in Section 416(b) assistance levels in FY 2002, a sizable program, 40,000 tons, has been approved for Lebanon. However, no additional grants are currently under consideration for Lebanon.

COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Ms. Kaptur: You propose an increase of $1 million for the Cochran Fellowship Program, for a total funding level of $5 million. You will add 150 participants to reach your goal of 1,000 participants annually. I certainly support this program. How many people have completed the Cochran Fellowship Program to date?

Response: The number of Cochran Fellows who have been trained since the beginning of the program is approximately 8,500 from 87 countries. Since we have not completed our FY2002 training year, our numbers are not exact.

Ms. Kaptur: What do you believe to be the main benefits to the fellows and their homelands, as well as the main benefits to the United States?

Response: The benefits of the Cochran Fellowship Program are multiple. Through the program, USDA can provide on-site, customized training on complex topics such as biotechnology, food safety, free trade, and WTO negotiations, to key public and private sector officials. Thus, the training provides for a fact-filled, objective forum where the U.S. government (USG) can discuss these complex issues and educate decision makers from other countries about USG policies. Another benefit is that it exposes potential buyers to a variety of US products. Oftentimes it is because of the Cochran Fellowship Program that US producers have been able to gain access to countries or buyers that they would not have met otherwise. A corollary benefit to the program is the fact that many Cochran Fellows are promoted in their governments or industries and become senior level decision makers. Several Ministers of Agriculture are Cochran alumni.

Ms. Kaptur: Can you give us examples of the kind of relationships and accomplishments that have come from this program?

Response: The relationships and accomplishments of this program are spectacular. In terms of relationships, the program not only introduces foreign buyers to US producers and distributors, which often results in significant sales, but it helps foreign government officials establish relationships with USG policymakers and regulators. Foreign officials meet first hand the USG's "guru" on an issue such as food labeling, and will be able to contact him or her when labeling issues arise in the foreign country. A number of senior level officials such as Ministers and Vice Ministers were Cochran Fellows, and speak about how their Cochran training changed their lives. Moreover, they are now in positions of authority where they can positively affect how their countries' policies are set, and more often than not, they lean toward US-friendly policies.

The accomplishments are equally important. The five most noteworthy accomplishments for FY 2001 were:

1. The FAS Agricultural Office in Vienna reports that one of the major constraints to marketing U.S. products is the lack of product awareness and availability. The Cochran Hotel and Restaurant program introduced Central European food and beverage (F&B) managers to U.S. seafood and wines. As a result of the program, there has been a very strong demand by the chefs and F&B managers to pressure local traders to import these products. Specifically, at least two Czech hotels have increased their U.S. wine portfolio, and 22 Spar Hypermarkets and Interspar retail stores in Slovenia have added Californian wines to their product list. Total value of imported wines is approximately US$50,000.

2. The co-owner of a medium-sized food processing and trading company is now the leading supplier of U.S. frozen french fries to Vietnam. She has just signed an agreement to supply roughly double the amount of U.S. french fries that Vietnam annually imports to a newly established food distribution company.

3. As a result of Cochran sponsored swine technology training the quality of U.S. Yellow Grease is being promoted in the Dominican Republic. As a consultant, the participant is helping local importers in understanding the high quality of U.S. Yellow Grease. The value of Yellow Grease exports from the United States to the Dominican Republic during CY2000 was at about $15 million. Another direct benefit is on export of live swine, which is estimated at $50,000.

4. Following the training for 13 Nigerian bankers on USDA's Export Credit Programs, participants indicated a renewed commitment to sensitize Nigerian importers of U.S. agricultural products to financing opportunities available under USDA's credit guarantee programs. A wheat import transaction valued at $1.4 million was registered under the GSM-102 program with one of the Nigerian participating banks.

5. Three participants from the Uzbek oilseed industry found the ASA Oilseeds Processing training program to be very professional and effective. In addition, they established many useful contacts with U.S. producers and processors of soybeans. Following this training, Uzbekistan imported about 150,000 tons of U.S. soybeans under the FY 2000 and FY 2001 GSM-102 programs and P.L. 480 Title I program. FAS/Uzbekistan strongly believes that Cochran training was one of the effective tools that positively affected Uzbekistan's decision to import U.S. soybeans for the last 3 years. As a result of the training, FAS/Uzbekistan anticipates Uzbekistan is likely to continue to import U.S. soybeans in the future.

Ms. Kaptur: Do you believe that there is a particular benefit to establishing relationships, as this program does, that is more significant than just hosting special events?

Response: Yes, the relationships reach well beyond special events in that they repeatedly play a role in matters that come up long after the training has ended. Examples include the following:

- The Cochran Program has been the single most important program in establishing links with a wide array of agricultural, forest product, and seafood contacts throughout Poland. Many key contacts that the new Agricultural Counselor has met since his arrival in August 2001 are Cochran alumni. While establishing links with important contacts, it also has repeatedly facilitated sales of U.S. agricultural products to Poland as was the case again in FY 2001. Finally, it has served as a superb vehicle for training officials and private sector individuals in fundamentals and nuances of operating in a market economy; an essential element as Poland succeeds in its transition to such an economy.

- FAS/Caracas writes, "the Cochran Program has been very important for this office to provide us with a wider range of contacts and deeper relations with them. This helps our office get better responses to our requests for qualitative or statistical information for your reporting purposes. It also improves our contact base for promoting US products and helps us reach new sources for marketing opportunities. Several Cochran alumni are now in positions to help."

- Uzbeks that participated in Biotechnology and Intellectual Property Rights training are working on producing and publishing for the vernacular press and/or radio-TV three articles. They will, no doubt, help Uzbek agriculture producers and consumers better understand current biotechnology issues in the world. In addition, one of the participants, the head of the biotechnology laboratory at the Tashkent Institute of Genetics and Plant Experimental Biology, has strong intentions of scientific collaboration with his U.S. colleagues on biotechnology.

Ms. Kaptur: While I understand that you are asking for an expansion of this program, could you reasonably accommodate more than 1,000 fellows in the program annually?

Response: FAS can accommodate more than 1,000 trainees, but would need more staff to be able to do so. Our training programs are effective because they are customized to fit exactly what the Fellows need and want. The work is very labor intensive.

Ms. Kaptur: Can you give us a profile of the kind of people likely to be selected for fellows?

Response: The profile of the Fellows is incredibly varied. They can be government officials, business persons, non-profit employees, producers, processors, or distributors. They all have some interest in an agricultural issue. Most Fellows are mid-career, as they are seen as "up and coming" decision makers. Our fastest growing programs are in Asia and Latin America, so more and more of our Fellows are coming from those regions. Our largest country programs are in China, Mexico, South Africa, Viet Nam, and Russia.

Ms. Kaptur: What suggestions for improving the program have you received from those running or participating in the Cochran Program?

Response: We can always improve the Program and seek to do so every year. Some of our concrete suggestions include:

- Loosening the English language requirement for training programs. We have found in many cases we are unable to provide training to key people due to their inability to speak English.
- In some cases, for economic reasons, participants with similar, but not exact, training interests have been grouped together. We would like to decrease this practice and provide more individualized programs that meet specific needs.
- Increasing our outreach activities to reach more U.S. based training providers allowing us a more varied pool of expertise.
- Providing follow-up training for Fellows who graduated 5 or more years ago.
- Strengthening alumni networks.

## FOOD AID FOR AFGHANISTAN AND THE REGION

Ms. Kaptur: I applaud your announcement on the provision of rice assistance for Uzbekistan. Can you tell me what you have done to develop a comprehensive interagency plan that expresses the next steps in Enduring Freedom? I am concerned that if we do not take action to assist in development assistance, including agriculture, we will be making a big mistake.

Response: A comprehensive program for development in Afghanistan is being formulated by the Administration. In the meantime, for FY 2002, USDA is providing assistance via Food for Progress and Section 416(b) programs for Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

## RUSSIAN REQUEST TO INSPECT U.S. POULTRY PLANTS

Ms. Kaptur: What can you tell us about the Russian requests to inspect U.S. poultry plants due to concerns about antibiotics and feed additives? Isn't this also partially due to their concerns about genetically modified foods?

Response: A U.S. team was in Moscow for 2 weeks in March to seek reversal of the February 28 ban on U.S. poultry imports. The Russian veterinary service claims the ban reflects health concerns, and discussions are focusing on salmonella, Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) certification issues, as well as other industry practices including use of antibiotics and anti-microbial rinses. Efforts to clarify the conditions under which the ban would be lifted continue.

Ms. Kaptur: Have we ever faced such a demand before?

Response: Late in 1995, Russian authorities undertook to inspect U.S. poultry facilities in January 1996, when the existing export certificate was due to expire. Absent such an arrangement, Russia indicated it would cease poultry imports from the United States until an agreement permitting such inspections could be done. Negotiations

between representatives of the United States and the Russian Federation were held in Washington March 21-25, 1996. Out of these negotiations emerged the protocols underlying the existing U.S. export certificate that had been used until the recent ban.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

QUESTION SUBMITTED BY MR. FARR

Mr. Farr: You may be aware that I have sponsored funding for several years now for a USDA controlled atmosphere research project for lettuce. The primary purpose for this funding is to address the problems our industry has been experiencing with Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) officials regarding pests such as thrips and aphids that are sometimes found in our lettuce exports. While most of these pests are not considered quarantine pests in Japan, MAFF has nonetheless halted and fumigated our shipments whenever the non-quarantine pests are found. What has your agency done to work out acceptable agreements concerning the export of lettuce to Japan?

Response: We continue to be concerned over Japan's requirement for fumigation of U.S. lettuce shipments for non-quarantine pests. U.S. industry has worked hard in recent years to improve the condition of shipments, with a significant measure of success. Most recently, the industry, in cooperation with USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), has developed a pilot pre-clearance program to facilitate the movement of lettuce to Japan. Under this program, Japanese inspectors would inspect the lettuce prior to export, with the expectation being that such pre-cleared shipments would not be subject to fumigation upon arriving in Japan. This matter will be further explored with Japan's quarantine officials and we are hopeful such a program could help alleviate the fumigation problem. U.S. exports of lettuce to Japan in calendar year 2001 totaled 8,767 metric tons ($9.2 million), up from 6,741 metric ton ($6 million) in the preceding year. U.S. iceberg lettuce is in demand from U.S. military bases as well as fast food restaurants in Japan.

2003 Explanatory Notes
Foreign Agricultural Service

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## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

### PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Foreign Agricultural Service was established on March 10, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, Supplement 1. Public Law 83-690, approved August 28, 1954, transferred the agricultural attaches from the Department of State to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Secretary's Memorandum No. 1020-39 dated September 30, 1993, transferred the functions of the former Office of International Cooperation and Development to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

FAS' mission is to serve U.S. agriculture's interests by expanding export opportunities for U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products and promoting world food security. The outcomes envisioned are a level playing field for U.S. agricultural producers and exporters in the global marketplace and a safe, nutritious, and reliable food supply for consumers worldwide.

FAS has two goals: (1) expand export opportunities for U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products, and (2) promote world food security. FAS' Annual Performance Plan will be the primary management tool used to deploy resources, implement strategies, and measure results necessary to accomplish these long-term goals identified in its 5-year Strategic Plan. The following program activities reflect the strategic objectives FAS will employ to achieve these goals:

Market Access:
FAS initiates, directs and coordinates the Department's formulation of trade policies and programs with the goal of maintaining and expanding world markets for U.S. agricultural products. It monitors international compliance with bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. It identifies restrictive tariff and trade practices which act as barriers to the import of U.S. agricultural commodities, then supports negotiations to remove them. It acts to counter and eliminate unfair trade practices of other countries that hinder U.S. agricultural exports to those markets. In virtually every foreign market, U.S. agricultural exports are subject to import duties and non-tariff trade restrictions. Trade information sent to Washington from FAS personnel overseas is used to map strategies for improving market access, pursuing U.S. rights under trade agreements, and developing programs and polices to make U.S. farm products more competitive.

Market Development, Promotion and Outreach:
FAS develops foreign markets for U.S. farm products through aggressive market expansion activities. It provides services to the U.S. and foreign agricultural trade sectors that are necessary to establish, build, and maintain overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products. Public Law 83-690, approved August 28, 1954, includes authority to establish up to 25 Agricultural Trade Offices. During FY 2001, 16 such offices were in operation at key foreign trading centers to assist U.S. exporters, trade groups, and State export marketing officials in trade promotion. Promotional activities are carried out chiefly in cooperation with non-profit agricultural trade associations and firms on a cost-sharing basis. The largest of FAS' promotional programs are the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program and Market Access Program. In addition, FAS sponsors U.S. participation in several major trade shows and a number of single-industry exhibitions each year. These programs are designed to create demand for U.S. agricultural products in foreign markets, introduce U.S. food and agricultural products to potential foreign customers, and show foreign customers how to use U.S. products.

FAS strategic outreach efforts focus on facilitating export readiness and help link both export-ready and new-to-export firms to market entry opportunities, and increase domestic awareness of export opportunities and global consumer quality and product safety expectations. These efforts are designed to strengthen the export knowledge/skills of producers and exporters so they can compete more effectively in

the international marketplace. Outreach also includes targeting foreign buyers in educating them about the merits of U.S. products and how they can be purchased.

Market Intelligence:
FAS provides U.S. farmers and traders with information on world agricultural production and trade that they can use to adjust to changes in world demand for U.S. agricultural products. This is done through a continuous program of reporting by 63 posts located throughout the world covering some 130 countries. Reporting includes information and/or data on foreign government policies, analysis of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. This information is essential to the assessment of foreign supply and demand conditions in order to provide estimates of the current situation and to forecast the export potential for specific U.S. agricultural commodities. Increasingly, FAS Agricultural Counselors and Attaches are focusing on the government policies and issues that can affect the competitiveness of U.S. exports, particularly competitor activities within that market, host country compliance with existing trade rules, and the formation of cooperative links for the upcoming trade round.

Financial Marketing Assistance:
FAS administers a number of price/credit and risk assistance programs designed to leverage overseas market expansion for U.S. agricultural, fish, and forest products. These programs include CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs and export subsidy programs, including the Export Enhancement Program and Dairy Export Incentive Program. These programs give U.S. producers the ability to counter export subsidies of foreign competitors and allow U.S. exporters to compete with sales terms offered by foreign competitors.

Long-term Market and Infrastructure Development:
FAS helps USDA and other Federal agencies, U.S. universities, and others enhance the global competitiveness of U.S. agriculture by mobilizing expertise for agriculturally led economic growth in developing countries. FAS provides linkages to world resources and international organizations to facilitate new technologies that are vital to improving the agricultural demand base and producing new and alternative products. Direct program activities include administering the Cochran Fellowship Program and managing USDA's bilateral exchange and cooperative research programs with foreign governments and institutions. The Emerging Markets Program, under which technical assistance and related activities are carried out in emerging markets, is aimed at enhancing developing countries' food and rural business systems and expanding U.S. agricultural exports. At the request of the Agency for International Development, international organizations, and foreign governments, technical assistance and training in agriculture and rural development are provided on a reimbursable or advance of funds basis.

FAS also administers a number of foreign food assistance activities under which agricultural commodities are made available to food deficit countries. These include: (a) Title I of Public Law 480 which provides for sales of commodities to developing countries under long-term credit agreements and assists in meeting their food import needs; (b) the Food for Progress Program under which commodities are made available to developing countries and emerging democracies which have made commitments to introduce and expand free enterprise in their agricultural economies; and (c) donations of surplus CCC-owned commodities to developing and other, friendly countries under the authority of section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Headquarters of the Service is in Washington, D.C. Work of the Service is also carried out in 79 posts around the world. As of September 30, 2001, there were 777 permanent full-time employees, 526 in headquarters and 251 in field locations abroad.

OIG/GAO Reports Issued During FY 2001

OIG Reports

None

GAO Reports

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GAO-01-761 | August 2001 | Status of Achieving Key Outcomes and Addressing Major Management Challenges |
| GAO-01-1027 | September 2001 | Free Trade Area of the Americas: Negotiators Move Toward Agreement That Will Have Benefits, Cost to U.S. Economy |

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Available Funds and Staff Years
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Item | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Foreign Agricultural Service | $119,451,000 | 733 | $126,151,000 | 769 | $135,570,000 | 769 |
| Credit Reform Funds from Other Accounts: | | | | | | |
| CCC Export Loans Program Account | 3,224,000 | 43 | 3,224,000 | 43 | 3,224,000 | 43 |
| P.L. 480 Program Account | 1,033,000 | 14 | 1,033,000 | 14 | 1,033,000 | 14 |
| Total, Credit Reform Funds | 4,257,000 | 57 | 4,257,000 | 57 | 4,257,000 | 57 |
| Total FAS | 123,708,000 | 790 | 130,408,000 | 826 | 139,827,000 | 826 |
| Obligations under other USDA appropriations: | | | | | | |
| Commodity Credit Corporation for: | | | | | | |
| Landsat data and support of export programs | 750,000 | 2 | 1,000,000 | 2 | 1,000,000 | 2 |
| IRM activities | 10,087,000 | -- | 10,386,000 | -- | 10,386,000 | -- |
| MAP evaluations | 250,000 | 3 | 250,000 | 3 | 250,000 | 3 |
| Emerging Markets Program | 10,000,000 | -- | 10,000,000 | -- | 10,000,000 | -- |
| Global Food for Education Initiative | 2,566,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Tunisia Risk Analysis Workshop and U.S. Codex Comm on Food Hygiene | 188,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Support of and access to the USDA satellite imagery library: NASS, FS, NRC, ARS, and CSREES | 225,000 | -- | 375,000 | -- | 375,000 | -- |
| Office of the Secretary: | | | | | | |
| Congressional Relations | 183,000 | 3 | 183,000 | 3 | 183,000 | 3 |
| National Agricultural Library for postage for publication mail | 22,000 | -- | 22,000 | -- | 22,000 | -- |
| Cooperative State Research Education & Extension Service Salary and Benefits for FAS detail | 90,000 | 1 | 90,000 | 1 | 90,000 | 1 |
| Agricultural Marketing Service for Cotton Research and Soybean Board | 29,000 | -- | 29,000 | -- | 29,000 | -- |
| APHIS, ARS, FSIS, FS, ERS, NASS, and NRCS for FODAG Office in Rome | 182,000 | 1 | 182,000 | 1 | 182,000 | 1 |
| Total, Other USDA Appropriations | 24,572,000 | 10 | 22,517,000 | 10 | 22,517,000 | 10 |
| Total, Agriculture Appropriations | 148,280,000 | 800 | 152,925,000 | 836 | 162,344,000 | 836 |
| Other Federal Funds: | | | | | | |
| U.S.A.I.D. and others for development assistance | 52,404,000 | 143 | 45,471,000 | 149 | 45,471,000 | 149 |
| Total, Foreign Agricultural Service | 200,684,000 | 943 | 198,396,000 | 985 | 207,815,000 | 985 |

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Year Summary

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Grade | 2001 | | | 2002 | | | 2003 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wash DC | Field | Total | Wash DC | Field | Total | Wash DC | Field | Total |
| ES-6 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| ES-5 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 |
| ES-4 | 2 | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | 2 | 2 | -- | 2 |
| ES-3 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 |
| ES-2 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 |
| ES-1 | 3 | -- | 3 | 3 | -- | 3 | 3 | -- | 3 |
| GS-15 | 56 | -- | 56 | 56 | -- | 56 | 56 | -- | 56 |
| GS-14 | 94 | -- | 94 | 95 | -- | 95 | 95 | -- | 95 |
| GS-13 | 177 | -- | 177 | 180 | -- | 180 | 180 | -- | 180 |
| GS-12 | 128 | -- | 128 | 133 | -- | 133 | 133 | -- | 133 |
| GS-11 | 21 | -- | 21 | 21 | -- | 21 | 21 | -- | 21 |
| GS-10 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 | 1 | -- | 1 |
| GS-9 | 28 | -- | 28 | 35 | -- | 35 | 35 | -- | 35 |
| GS-8 | 26 | -- | 26 | 26 | -- | 26 | 26 | -- | 26 |
| GS-7 | 47 | -- | 47 | 50 | -- | 50 | 50 | -- | 50 |
| GS-6 | 18 | -- | 18 | 18 | -- | 18 | 18 | -- | 18 |
| GS-5 | 4 | -- | 4 | 4 | -- | 4 | 4 | -- | 4 |
| GS-4 | 5 | -- | 5 | 5 | -- | 5 | 5 | -- | 5 |
| GS-3 | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 |
| GS-2 | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | 0 |
| Other Graded Positions | 21 | 257 | 278 | 21 | 260 | 281 | 21 | 260 | 281 |
| Total Permanent Positions | 634 | 257 | 891 | 653 | 260 | 913 | 653 | 260 | 913 |
| Unfilled Positions end-of-year | -108 | -6 | -114 | -65 | -6 | -71 | -65 | -6 | -71 |
| Total, Permanent Full Time Employment, end-of-year | 526 | 251 | 777 | 588 | 254 | 842 | 588 | 254 | 842 |
| Staff Year Ceiling | 698 | 245 | 943 | 737 | 248 | 985 | 737 | 248 | 985 |

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
## CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Personnel Compensation: | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington, D.C. | $32,692,000 | $35,277,000 | $36,254,000 |
| Field | 19,687,000 | 21,199,000 | 21,786,000 |
| 11 Total personnel compensation | 52,379,000 | 56,476,000 | 58,040,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 17,460,000 | 18,825,000 | 19,347,000 |
| 13 Benefits for former personnel | 267,000 | 277,000 | 284,000 |
| Total pers. comp. & benefits | 70,106,000 | 75,578,000 | 77,671,000 |
| Other Objects: | | | |
| 21 Travel | 4,507,000 | 4,700,000 | 4,822,000 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 610,000 | 920,000 | 944,000 |
| 23.1 Rental Payments to GSA | 437,000 | 454,000 | 454,000 |
| 23.2 Rental payments to others | 5,755,000 | 7,250,000 | 7,250,000 |
| 23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges | 2,085,000 | 2,177,000 | 4,283,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 192,000 | 270,000 | 277,000 |
| 25.0 Other services | 37,685,000 | 36,879,000 | 39,160,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 911,000 | 720,000 | 1,239,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 370,000 | 650,000 | 2,667,000 |
| 41 Grants, Subsidies and Contributions | 810,000 | 810,000 | 1,060,000 |
| Total other objects | 53,362,000 | 54,830,000 | 62,156,000 |
| Total direct obligations | 123,468,000 | 130,408,000 | 139,827,000 |
| Position Data: | | | |
| Average Salary, ES positions | $126,124 | $132,140 | $135,576 |
| Average Salary, FO positions | $87,731 | $91,916 | $94,306 |
| Average Salary, GS positions | $53,403 | $66,427 | $68,154 |
| Average Grade, GS positions | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 |

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

### PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES

The 2003 Budget Estimates propose the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle.

Passenger motor vehicles belonging to FAS are used exclusively by Agricultural Foreign Service Officers (FSO) at overseas posts in an official capacity. The FSO travels extensively throughout the countries assigned, gathering agricultural data. Embassy motor pool vehicles are not readily available for city or field use.

Additional Passenger Motor Vehicles. No additional passenger motor vehicles are being requested.

Replacement of Passenger Motor Vehicles. Replacement of one passenger motor vehicle is proposed. The vehicle proposed for replacement will meet replacement standards. The vehicle proposed for replacement has mileage of more than 70,000 or is more than 7 years of age.

Age and mileage data for passenger motor vehicles on hand as of September 30, 2001, are as follows:

| | Age Data | | | Mileage Data | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age-year Model | Number of Vehicles | Percent of Total | Lifetime Mileage (thousands) | Number of Vehicles | Percent of Total |
| 1996 or older | 11 | 85 | 80-100+ | 1 | 7.5 |
| 1997 | 1 | 7.5 | 60-80 | 2 | 15 |
| 1998 | 0 | 0 | 40-60 | 4 | 32 |
| 1999 | 0 | 0 | 20-40 | 5 | 38 |
| 2000 | 1 | 7.5 | Under 20 | 1 | 7.5 |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 | Total | 13 | 100 |
| Total | 13 | 100 | | | |

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Foreign Agricultural Service:

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761-1768), market development activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed $158,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), [$121,813,000] $135,570,000: Provided, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development[: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this account may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to disburse funds to any rice trade association under the market access program or the foreign market development program at any time when the applicable international activity agreement for such program is not in effect].

None of the funds in the foregoing paragraph shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

This change proposes deletion of language that unnecessarily restricts program administration which is detrimental to achieving program objectives.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $126,070,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 139,827,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | +13,757,000 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adjustments in 2002: | | |
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | 126,070,000 | |
| Transfer in Estimates for Retirement/ Health Pension Benefits a/ | 3,884,000 | |
| Activities transferred from Rental Payments to GSA account b/ | 454,000 | |
| Adjusted base for 2002 | | 130,408,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | | 139,827,000 |
| Increase over adjusted 2002 | | +9,419,000 |

a/ Estimates for Retirement/Health Pension Benefits are included in the budgets of agencies as a one-time shift of funds. On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity is $3,902,000 for 2003.

b/ Rental Payments to GSA are included in the budgets of agencies occupying GSA space as a one-time shift of funds. On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity is $454,000 for 2003.

### SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Pay Cost | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Access | $30,761,000 | $563,000 | $1,643,000 | $32,907,000 |
| Market Development, Promotion and Outreach | 34,916,000 | 480,000 | 1,398,000 | 36,794,000 |
| Market Intelligence | 29,323,000 | 500,000 | 1,460,000 | 31,283,000 |
| Financial Marketing Assistance | 10,360,000 | 188,000 | 548,000 | 11,096,000 |
| Long-term Market and Infrastructure Development | 25,108,000 | 355,000 | 2,284,000 | 27,747,000 |
| Total Available | 130,408,000 | 2,086,000 | 7,333,000 | 139,827,000 |

### PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | | | Amount | Staff Years |
| 1. Market Access | $29,008,000 | 213 | $30,702,000 | 225 | $2,205,000 | (1) | $32,907,000 | 225 |
| 2. Market Development, Promotion and Outreach | 34,113,000 | 182 | 34,915,000 | 183 | 1,879,000 | (2) | 36,794,000 | 183 |
| 3. Market Intelligence | 25,786,000 | 190 | 29,323,000 | 195 | 1,960,000 | (3) | 31,283,000 | 195 |
| 4. Financial Marketing Assistance | 10,045,000 | 71 | 10,360,000 | 77 | 736,000 | (4) | 11,096,000 | 77 |
| 5. Long-term Market and Infrastructure Development | 24,516,000 | 134 | 25,108,000 | 146 | 2,639,000 | (5) | 27,747,000 | 146 |
| Unobligated Balance | 240,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | | -- | -- |
| Total available or estimate | 123,708,000 | 790 | 130,408,000 | 826 | 9,419,000 | | 139,827,000 | 826 |
| Credit Reform Funds from CCC Export Loans and PL 480 Program Accounts | -4,257,000 | -57 | -4,257,000 | -57 | 0 | -- | -4,257,000 | -57 |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | -3,844,000 | -- | -3,884,000 | -- | 3,884,000 | -- | 0 | -- |
| Transfer from Rental Payments to GSA | -437,000 | -- | -454,000 | -- | 454,000 | -- | 0 | -- |
| Rescission | 263,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total, Appropriation | 115,433,000 | 733 | 121,813,000 | 769 | +13,757,000 | | 135,570,000 | 769 |

## JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

The fiscal year 2003 budget reflects a total increase of $9,419,000 for FAS, including $8,169,000 which applies to all five budget activities. The increase of $8,169,000 is comprised of:

A. An increase of $2,086,000 for pay costs which include $803,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $1,283,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise. Pay cost increases are non-discretionary and must be funded. Absorption of these costs in fiscal year 2003 would primarily come from reductions in agency personnel levels and would likely necessitate a reduction-in-force action. This would significantly affect FAS efforts to address declining levels of the U.S. share of world agricultural exports.

B. An increase of $16,000 for the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) program. The FY 2003 budget will include language in the General Provisions of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill to permit the Department of Labor to add an administrative surcharge to the amount it charges each agency for its FECA benefits.

C. A total increase of $18,000, for a total FY 2003 need of $3,902,000, for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits. The Administration has proposed legislation to require agencies to pay the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitant health benefits beginning in FY 2003.

D. An increase of $6,049,000 for the FAS electronic Government (e-Gov) initiative. The Administration, Congress, and Department have mandated transition to an e-Gov model of operation, incorporating high-speed communication with customers, real-time collaboration across Federal agencies and with private-sector partners, and heavier reliance on automated processes for knowledge management. The Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) requires all Federal agencies to provide individuals or entities the option to submit information or transact business electronically, and to maintain records electronically, when practicable, by October 2003. These two requirements have created a requirement for continual improvement in the use of electronic technologies in serving FAS's clientele.

Over the past several years, FAS has begun to improve its traditional business practices to take advantage of efficiencies the Internet affords. The Unified Export Strategy (UES) document, whereby non-Federal entities apply for participation in USDA marketing programs through the Internet, is a notable example of early progress. However, much remains to be done, both in terms of the public Internet interface as well as intra-FAS interface. To become and remain e-Gov and GPEA compliant will require ongoing investments in three primary categories: (1) bandwidth, (2) software and hardware, and (3) modification of business practices as follows:

1. **Expansion of telecommunications bandwidth.**

FAS operates in 93 cities overseas, almost all of which are connected to Washington electronically via government-operated telecommunications lines operated by the Department of State (DOS) Diplomatic Telecommunications Service (DTS). The current average bandwidth of 12.2 kilobit per second (kbps) was specified in a 1995 agreement with DOS and was intended for the low-bandwidth demands of electronic mail of the pre-Internet era.

Recognizing the profound impact this narrow bandwidth has on work performance in the new, Internet-oriented work environment, DOS is upgrading world-wide DTS to a minimum of 64 kbps by the end of 2002. This upgrade, while essential and unavoidable, is costly. At

current rates, use of the DTS at a new minimum line speed would increase annual costs by approximately $3 million.

As a less costly alternative to the DTS, FAS proposes to lease bandwidth from commercial providers of telecommunications bandwidth where it is available, reliable, feasible, and secure. Certain high-risk posts (e.g., Russia and China) as well as posts with no private Internet providers (e.g., Burma and Syria) will continue to be served solely by the DTS. We intend to upgrade these DTS lines to 64 kbps dedicated service. The remainder, however, will be served by a mix of an easily managed umbrella provider offering dedicated 64 kbps bandwidth and, where available and cost-effective, a local broadband (greater than 64 kbps) Internet service provider. This combined approach will result in an increased cost for minimum 64 kbps Internet access and Washington-to-field telecommunications of $2.049 million per year, over 30 percent below the cost of using the DTS exclusively.

2. **Support for recurring hardware and software upgrades and replacement.**

The FAS e-Gov initiative includes $2.0 million to establish a recurring replacement cycle for mission critical hardware and software. Chronic under-funding of hardware and software for the past several years has resulted in postponement of routine replacement of basic infrastructure. The bill for this neglect has come due. FAS faces the following problems, any of which could cripple the Agency and take it out of compliance with GPEA and e-Gov requirements:

- A single point of failure exists in the FAS computer network. The main overseas routing switch, which is 10 years old, is past its expected life span. If it were to fail, the Agency computer system would be shut down until it could be replaced, a process requiring about two weeks even with emergency procurement procedures. We propose to replace it with a new switch but to keep the old switch as a backup until it fails, removing the single point of failure.

- Backup of files and databases relies on obsolete technology. Existing tape backup units are no longer reliable and routinely lose data backed up to them. We propose to replace the tape backup units with a more contemporary and more reliable technology, a storage area network scaled to current needs which can be cost-effectively expanded as required to meet growth in Agency data holdings.

- Several Internet web servers, large database servers, and our main communications (e-mail) server will be at the end of their useful life cycles in 2003 and due for replacement. Current hardware is operating at nearly full capacity. This means failure of a single server requires immediate emergency replacement as insufficient capacity exists on other hardware to provide redundancy. Reliability of web servers is mission critical to FAS, given our reliance on the Internet to serve our clientele. Databases affected include the main financial accounting database; the interagency commodity production, supply, and distribution database; and several trade databases. Jeopardizing the reliability of our e-mail system amounts to jeopardizing the day-to-day operations of the Agency, as well as our communications with strategic partners in the private sector, including cooperators and the private voluntary organization (PVO) community.

- The import licensing program is dependent upon reliable access to the U.S. Customs Service database. This connection relies on a server operating IBM's proprietary Systems Network Architecture protocol, as Customs uses an IBM-compatible mainframe

computer system. The server was due for replacement last year and needs immediate attention.

This initiative also upgrades and modernizes FAS's remote sensing imagery and geographic information systems (GIS) analysis capability, its economic analysis capability, its ability to communicate these findings, and its ability to enable the remote sensing unit to participate effectively in e-government. USDA, and FAS in particular, U.S. exporters, commodity traders, and producers rely heavily on satellite imagery for forecasting production and assessing damage due to weather and other perils. This initiative includes funding for a major satellite imagery processing and storage capacity over several years and maintenance of that capacity. FAS is the primary source of global agricultural production intelligence not only for USDA, but for the world, and must be able to react quickly to global episodic weather events and other crises.

3. **e-Gov related process re-engineering, training, and software development**

Until now, the FAS's information resource management (IRM) has revolved around office automation and database management. The Agency publishes circulars and reports, performs policy analysis, manages multi-billion dollar programs, and generates studies based on both analysis of and extracts from the Agency's 70 major statistical databases. These functions are performed using office automation and database management software and hardware which were current when deployed in 1995, but which cannot meet the requirements of e-Gov or the GPEA. The current IRM model fails to capture much knowledge critical to effective program operation. Rectifying this failure is mission critical.

This initiative provides for moving the Agency to a knowledge management footing, in which information collected and analyzed by Agency staff is indexed and clustered, and thereby made retrievable with minimal effort by program managers and senior policy makers. Current paper-based systems must be analyzed and re-engineered, however, as merely converting an old business process (such as the food aid program development process) from paper to electronic documents would serve only to automate existing gross inefficiencies. The funding requested for re-engineering business processes will fund outside analysis of what the Agency could improve and provide a roadmap for concrete action. Funding for procuring commercial, off-the-shelf software and for software development will be used to implement the re-engineered processes.

The FAS e-Gov initiative includes $2.0 million for process re-engineering projects including:

- paper-based food aid program development procedures made GPEA-compliant
- ocean transportation and commodity shipment data moved from current manual, paper-based system to on-line, web-enabled tracking system
- paper-based import license application and registration GPEA-compliant
- all FAS overseas post websites compliant with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998. This Act requires Federal agencies to make electronic and information technology accessible to people with disabilities.
- technical assistance and research grant programs GPEA-compliant
- staff at FAS overseas posts trained on new software to be deployed in 2002
- Knowledge Management Staff fully trained in current knowledge management technologies

Moving to an e-Gov environment affords FAS and the public it serves an opportunity to realize a highly efficient and cost-effective interaction. The successful transition is dependent not only on realization of needed funding in FY 2003, but also on sustained funding levels in future years.

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For brevity and clarity, a single line reference for these proposals is included in the justification of increases for each budget activity on a pro-rated basis in accordance with the FY 2001 staff year distribution as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Market Access | 27% |
| Market Development and Promotion | 23% |
| Market Intelligence | 24% |
| Financial Marketing Assistance | 9% |
| Long-term Market and Infrastructure Development | 17% |
| TOTAL | 100% |

1. An increase of $2,205,000 for Market Access ($30,702,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

   (a) An increase of $563,000 for pay costs, which includes $216,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $347,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

   (b) An increase of $1,633,000 for the FAS e-Gov initiative.

   (c) An increase of $4,000 for the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

   (d) An increase of $5,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits.

2. An increase of $1,879,000 for Market Development, Promotion, and Outreach ($34,915,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

   (a) An increase of $480,000 for pay costs, which includes $185,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $295,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

   (b) An increase of $1,391,000 for the FAS e-Gov initiative.

   (c) An increase of $4,000 for the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

   (d) An increase of $4,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits.

3. An increase of $1,960,000 for Market Intelligence ($29,323,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

   (a) An increase of $500,000 for pay costs, which includes $193,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $307,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

   (b) An increase of $1,452,000 for the FAS e-Gov initiative.

   (c) An increase of $4,000 for the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

   (d) An increase of $4,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits.

4. An increase of $736,000 for Financial Marketing Assistance ($10,360,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

   (a) An increase of $188,000 for pay costs, which includes $72,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $116,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

   (b) An increase of $545,000 for the FAS e-Gov initiative.

   (c) An increase of $1,000 for the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

   (d) An increase of $2,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits.

5. An increase of $2,639,000 for Long-Term Market and Infrastructure Development ($25,108,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

   (a) An increase of $355,000 for pay costs, which includes $137,000 for annualization of the fiscal year 2002 pay raise and $218,000 for the anticipated fiscal year 2003 pay raise.

   (b) An increase of $1,028,000 for the FAS e-Gov initiative.

   (c) An increase of $3,000 for the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

   (d) An increase of $3,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits.

   (e) An increase of $1,000,000 for the Cochran Fellowship Program ($4,000,000 available in 2001 and 2002).

   The requested increase in funding for the FY 2003 Cochran Fellowship Program will support 150 additional participants and will target several important areas, including biotechnology, food safety, World Trade Organization accession, and attendance at major U.S. trade shows which showcase high value U.S. agricultural products. New programs will be initiated in Jordan and Lebanon. The overall goal would be to reach 1,000 participants, a 20 percent increase over current year levels.

   (f) An increase of $250,000 to develop a standardized information system for food aid programs.

   This increase will be used by FAS to develop a plan to establish a standardized information system for all U.S. foreign food aid programs, in conjunction with the Farm Service Agency, Agency for International Development, and Maritime Administration. This system will be accessible via the Internet by all relevant agencies, vendors, and grantees, and will enhance the distribution of information on U.S. food aid activities and operations, as well as program administration and execution. The requested funding represents the FAS portion of this co-funded initiative.

## GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

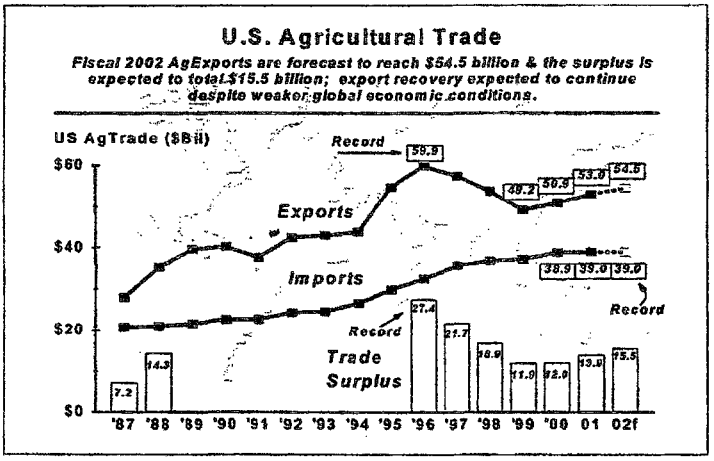
| | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| District of Columbia | $77,499,956 | 545 | $77,938,056 | 578 | $83,987,769 | 578 |
| Overseas | 45,968,044 | 245 | 52,469,944 | 248 | 55,839,231 | 248 |
| Subtotal, Available or Estimate | 123,468,000 | 790 | 130,408,000 | 826 | 139,827,000 | 826 |
| Unobligated balance | 240,000 | | | | | |
| Total, Available or Estimate | 123,708,000 | 790 | 130,408,000 | 826 | 139,827,000 | 826 |

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

## STATUS OF PROGRAM

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Fiscal year (FY) 2002 U.S. agricultural exports are forecast at $54.5 billion. This represents a $1.5-billion increase over 2001 and $5.3 billion higher than the recent low of $49.2 billion set in 1999. However, 2002 exports will still fall $5 billion short of the 1996 record. Bulk commodity export volume is forecast at 119 million metric tons (MMT), up 7 MMT from 2001, but still 8.3 below the strong showing in 1995. Overseas sales remain vitally important to U.S. farmers, and an important source of income for food processing companies, transportation and other related industries. As in recent years, agricultural exports account for one-quarter of total farm cash receipts (excluding government payments), and support about 800,000 jobs both on and off the farm.




Footnote: These forecasts are based on the Department's quarterly trade forecasts which were last released on November 30, 2001. The next release is scheduled for February 21, 2002.

The FY 2002 trade forecast is set against the backdrop of large global supplies and weaker demand due to a slowdown in the U.S. and global economy. Prices remain weak, and a strong U.S. dollar continues to hamper U.S. export competitiveness. Looking at commodities, volume gains and modestly higher prices for wheat and corn boost export value, but lower beef sales to Japan offset some of those gains. The export forecast calls for another year of record soybean volume although prices will constrain value, marginal increases for poultry meat and horticultural products are expected, and the outlook for the value of cotton sales is poor despite substantial volume gains. As for markets, 2002 sales to Asia are expected to rise $1

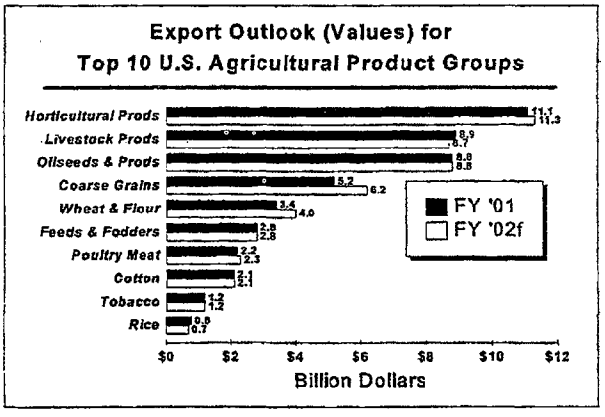
billion over the previous year with the China/Hong Kong market achieving the largest gains. Closer to home, Canada and Mexico are expected to account for close to half a billion dollars in new sales.

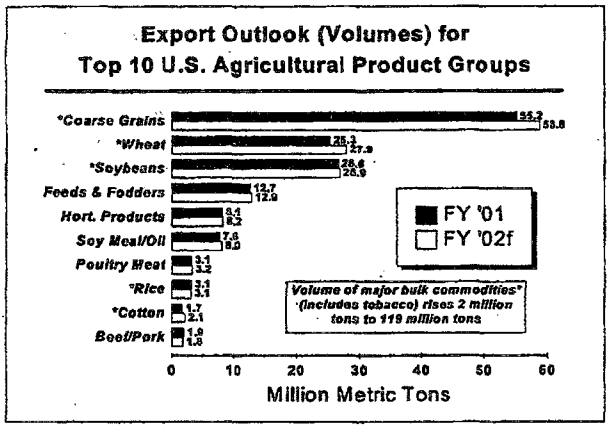
Set at $39 billion, FY 2002 U.S. agricultural imports are virtually unchanged from the previous year. A weak U.S. economy slows growth in demand and continued weak prices for coffee and other tropical commodities restrain growth in total import value. Forecast at $15.5 billion, the trade surplus continues its slow recovery from a recent low of $11.9 billion set in 1999, but remains about $12.0 billion below the 1996 record.

## COMMODITY EXPORT HIGHLIGHTS

*Bulk commodity exports* are expected to rise $1.35 billion to $19.8 billion in FY 2002. Export unit prices for wheat and corn should be somewhat higher, but slightly lower soybean prices are expected, and rice prices are weakening further. At the same time, bulk commodity export volume is forecast to rise 7 MMT to 119 MMT, up 6.3 percent from 2001 and only 8.3 MMT below the strong performance in 1995. Corn and wheat account for most of the volume and value gain. Cotton shipments are up sharply supported by a larger U.S. crop and strong demand for competitively-priced product. Compared to the previous year, the highlights for 2002 are:

- *Wheat* exports are forecast to rise 2.6 MMT and $600 million to 27.9 MMT valued at $3.85 billion. Average wheat prices are slightly higher. The 2001/02 U.S. crop is smaller and stocks are lower. Decreased export competition from Canada and the European Union offset increased shipments from Australia and the Black Sea region.






-- *Coarse grain* exports are forecast to reach 58.8 MMT valued at $6.2 billion boosted by gains for corn. Average prices are slightly higher, and a 3.8 MMT increase in expected corn export volume raises the value of corn exports $900 million to $5.4 billion. A smaller 2001/02 U.S. crop and ending stocks support prices, while reduced export competition from China and increased Canadian imports improve the outlook for U.S. exports.

-- *Soybean* exports are forecast to rise some 300,000 tons to a record 26.9 MMT supported by a bumper 2001/02 domestic crop. South American crop expansion continues and so does that region's exportable supplies constraining U.S. export growth and forcing an increase in U.S. ending stocks. Prices are expected slightly lower. On the other hand, foreign oilseed demand remains strong in large part because China is expected to remain a top importer. U.S. soybean oil exports benefit from slow foreign vegetable oil supply growth.

-- *Cotton* exports are forecast to rise 24 percent or 400,000 tons to 2.1 MMT. Despite this sharp volume gain, value should remain largely unchanged at $2.1 billion. A large U.S. crop, reduced domestic mill demand, and low world prices shape the current outlook.

High-value product exports are forecast to rise $200 million to $34.7 billion in FY 2002. *Intermediate product* exports are estimated at $11.9 billion, as vegetable oil exports more than offset declines for soybean meal. Animal hide and skin exports are expected to continue at record pace with sales of $2 billion for the year. *Consumer food* exports are unchanged at a record $22.8 billion, with declines for beef and pork offset by gains for poultry meat and horticultural products. Compared to the previous year, the highlights for 2002 are:

-- *Beef and Pork* exports are forecast to drop 150,000 tons and $300 million to about 1.8 MMT valued at $4.6 billion. Faced with weak Japanese beef demand resulting from meat safety concerns and a lagging economy, higher U.S. beef prices and a strong dollar are eroding U.S. beef exports to that country. Price-competitive pork from Canada and Denmark are slowing U.S. pork exports somewhat. Meanwhile, supported by sales to Russia, China and Mexico,

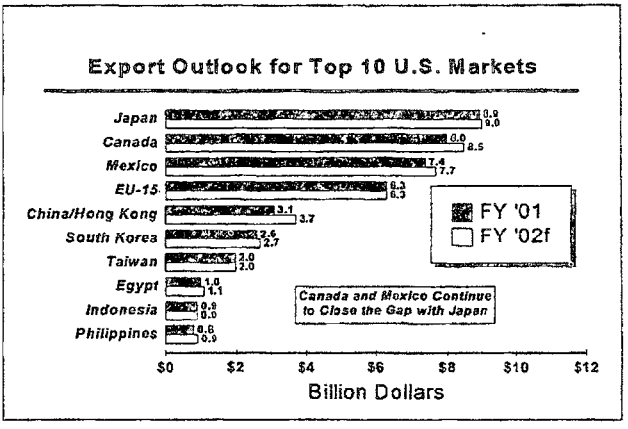
the outlook remains positive for *poultry meat* exports, up 100,000 tons and $60 million to a record 3.2 MMT valued at $2.3 billion.

- *Horticultural product* exports are forecast to rise $200 million to $11.3 billion. This is a 2-percent increase over 2001, and the third year of solid growth since 1999. Strong citrus, table grape and cherry exports are forecast, and gains are expected for lettuce, onions and carrots. A substantial increase in the size of U.S. almond and walnut harvests should pressure prices lower as shipments rise.

**TOP EXPORT MARKETS**

Rising U.S. wheat, corn, poultry meat and horticultural exports – only partly offset by reduced beef and pork sales – support sales gains to Asia. In Asia, most of the expansion focuses on China, but sales to Korean and Southeast Asian markets should also rise. Exports to Japan are flat. Closer to home, sales increases are again forecast for Mexico and Canada. Compared to the previous year, the highlights for 2002 are:

- U.S. agricultural exports to the *Asia* (39 percent of the total) are forecast to rise $1 billion to $21.2 billion. An increase of $600 million is forecast for the China/Hong Kong market. China's economy, still relatively sheltered from global economic slowdowns, is expected to grow at 6-7 percent stimulating demand for many goods. In Japan, where the economy is contracting and consumer confidence is low, new sales opportunities will remain limited. U.S. agricultural exports to Japan are forecast to remain flat at $9 billion.




- U.S. agricultural exports to our NAFTA partners, *Mexico* and *Canada*, should rise $800 million to $16.2 billion. Exports to Canada consist of a broad range of high-value, consumer foods, whereas sales to Mexico tend to be more concentrated in grains, soybeans, cotton, meats, and increasingly fruits. Clearly, the U.S. recession will have an impact on consumer spending in Canada and

Mexico because they have come to heavily rely on exports to the United States. Mexico is especially vulnerable given the lower incomes of its middle class. However, ongoing tariff reductions under NAFTA will partly offset the weaker economic outlook. Our NAFTA partners account for a growing portion of U.S. agricultural exports now forecast at 30 percent in 2002.

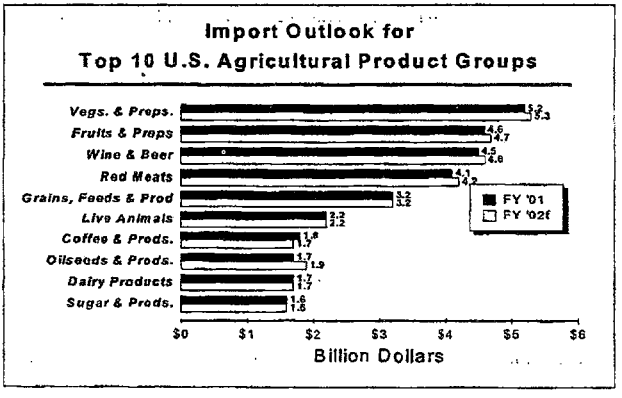
- Exports to the *European Union* are forecast to remain unchanged at $6.3 billion. The euro's continued weakness against the dollar and low soybean prices constrain any significant growth in the value of U.S. agricultural exports. At the policy level, the trade-restricting impact of the Common Agricultural Policy and ongoing food safety disputes have sharply curtailed U.S. export opportunities over time. The European Union now only accounts for 12 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports. In terms of top export markets, it has slipped to fourth place behind Mexico and the gap is widening.

## COMMODITY IMPORT HIGHLIGHTS AND TOP SUPPLIERS

U.S. agricultural imports are forecast to remain unchanged at a record $39 billion in FY 2002. As with previous economic slowdowns, a weak domestic economy slows U.S. demand growth and a weak global economy dampens prices. Consistent with long-term trends, U.S. imports of horticultural products are expected to show further gains, albeit at a below-average rate of growth. Compared to the previous year, the highlights for 2002 are:

- *Horticultural product* imports are forecast to rise $300 million to a record $16.7 billion. Imports of fresh and processed fruits and juices are forecast to rise $100 million to $4.7 billion, fresh and processed vegetables are expected to rise $100 million to $5.3 billion, and wine and beer should rise $80 million to $4.6 billion. Mexico, Canada and the European Union are the major suppliers of fruits, vegetables, and wine and beer.

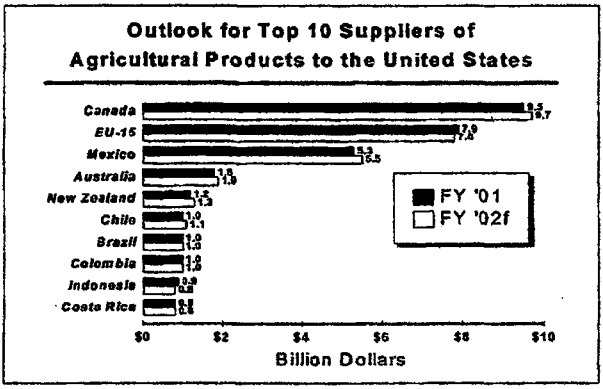
- *Oilseed and oilseed product* imports are forecast to rise $200 million to $1.9 billion, in part due to higher canola oil prices.



A slight increase in imports from Canada and Mexico is offset by a slight decrease from the European Union as well as broad-based declines among other suppliers. The highlights for 2001 are:

- Imports from *Canada* (25 percent of total) are forecast to rise $200 million to $9.7 billion. The major imports are live animals, red meats, snack foods, and vegetables.

- Imports from the *European Union* (16 percent of total) are forecast to fall $100 million to $7.8 billion. The major suppliers are Italy and France, and the major import by a wide margin is wine and beer which has doubled in value since the early-1990s to well over $2.5 billion. The other major products are crackers and confectioneries, olive oil, pastas, cheese, and processed fruits and vegetables. The U.S. agricultural trade deficit with the European Union-15 is forecast at $1.5 billion.




- Imports from *Mexico* (11 percent of the total) are expected to rise $200 million to $5.5 billion. The major imports are fruits and vegetables, beer, raw coffee and live animals.

## CURRENT ACTIVITIES

## MARKET ACCESS

FAS initiates, directs, and coordinates the Department's formulation of trade policies and programs with the goal of maintaining and expanding world markets for U.S. agricultural products. It monitors international compliance with bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. It identifies restrictive tariff and trade practices which act as barriers to the import of U.S. agricultural commodities, then supports negotiations to remove them. It acts to counter and eliminate unfair trade practices of other countries that hinder U.S. agricultural exports to those markets. In virtually every foreign market, U.S. agricultural exports are subject to import duties and non-tariff trade restrictions. Trade information sent to Washington from FAS personnel overseas is used to map strategies for improving market access, pursuing U.S. rights under trade agreements, and developing programs and policies to make U.S. farm products more competitive. An important part of FAS' work to open and retain foreign markets relates to access barriers

based on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) concerns. Addressing these types of barriers requires coordination with a number of USDA agencies, such as the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), as well as with private sector companies and associations. Following are some examples of FAS' successes during the past year.

- Multilateral Trade Talks Launched. On November 14, 2001, World Trade Organization (WTO) members successfully launched the next multilateral trade negotiations including an ambitious agenda and calendar for agricultural trade reform. Known as the Doha Development Agenda, the new negotiations will reinvigorate the agriculture negotiations which were started in March 2000 as required by the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. The launch of a full agenda of trade negotiations has been considered critical to U.S. efforts to achieve our agricultural trade policy goals which include opening markets, substantially eliminating export subsidies, and reducing trade-distorting domestic support around the world.

- China WTO Accession. WTO members completed the negotiations on the terms for China's accession to the WTO in September 2001 and recommended that Trade Ministers approve China's accession package and invite China to join the WTO (which occurred in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001). With WTO membership, USDA expects potential trade gains of up to nearly $2:0 billion annually by 2005. Of that, nearly $2.0 billion in potential trade, USDA estimates $1.6 billion in additional U.S. exports of grains, oilseeds and related products, as well as cotton annually. An additional $350-$450 million is attributed to reduced tariffs for other products, such as poultry, pork, beef, and citrus, as well as other fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, and fish and forestry products.

- Taiwan WTO Accession. Taiwan's Working Party Report was approved in Geneva in September 2001 (with its accession voted on at the Doha Ministerial in November). With Taiwan's accession, U.S. pork, beef, and poultry products will gain greater market access at commercially reasonable tariff levels. U.S. rice products will have access to Taiwan's market for the first time. Most tariffs on agricultural products will be reduced in 2002. Based on USDA analysis, tariffs will fall by an average of 45 percent by January 2002 for 300 items of key interest to the United States.

- Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) Negotiations. FAS continued to be an active participant in the ongoing FTAA negotiations. Trade Ministers and Heads of States met in April 2001 and agreed that the negotiations will be concluded by the beginning of 2005 and implemented by the end of 2005. A deadline of April 1, 2002, was established for agreement on the methods and procedures to be used for market access negotiations. This should allow actual detail-oriented negotiations to begin by May 15, 2002.

- Mexico's TRQ for U.S. Dry Beans. In June 2001, following North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) consultations requested by the United States, an agreement was reached with the Government of Mexico regarding the administration of Mexico's tariff-rate quota (TRQ) for U.S. dry beans. An auction of import permits on June 1 resulted in a slight decrease in permit costs. According to the agreement, Mexico will hold two auctions each year to allocate dry bean import licenses under the NAFTA TRQ. One auction will be on March 1 for one-third of the annual TRQ amount and the second auction will be on June 1 for two-thirds of the annual TRQ amount. Mexico will hold additional auctions should it face shortages and need to import additional beans. Mexico was the United States' largest bean

export market in 2000, and the United States accounted for 80 percent of Mexico's total dry bean imports.

- Canada's Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Case Against U.S. Corn. FAS worked closely with other U.S. government agencies to defend U.S. corn growers against charges of dumping and subsidization brought by the Manitoba Corn Growers Association in Canada. They alleged that U.S. farm policies subsidize American corn growers, who were selling corn below the cost of production in Canada. FAS and others worked overtime to gather the information required by the investigation as well as other evidence to show that no duties should be imposed. Although there was a preliminary finding of dumping and subsidization of U.S. grain corn into Western Canada and a provisional duty of $1.58/bushel was imposed, the Canada International Trade Tribunal found in March, 2001 that no injury had been caused to the producers in Canada, thus ending the case. USDA's efforts protected $30 - $35 million of U.S. corn trade into Canada.

- USDA Work with Brazilian Officials Clears Barrier to U.S. Wheat Exports. In March 2001, Brazil lifted its multi-year ban on imports of U.S. hard red winter, soft red winter, and hard red spring wheat from Gulf and eastern U.S. ports. This breakthrough followed intensive efforts by FAS, APHIS, industry, and Office of the Secretary (OSEC) to facilitate Brazilian officials' understanding of U.S. phytosanitary policies related to wheat. This included extensive analysis by USDA and Brazilian scientists. Access to the Brazilian market is of great importance to U.S. farmers, given that it was the world's largest importer of wheat in FY 2001. Brazilian importers have already purchased U.S. soft red winter and hard red winter wheat since the issue was resolved.

- Livestock Product Exports to the EU. FAS has actively coordinated the U.S. Government efforts to implement the U.S.-EU Veterinary Equivalency Agreement (VEA). Covering more than 40 product categories worth more than $1.0 billion in U.S. exports, the VEA establishes a process for determining equivalence of U.S. and EU inspection and health requirements for livestock and livestock products. The second annual Joint Management Committee meeting was held in June 2001. Technical working groups on audits and foot and mouth disease have led to improved communication with the EU. Gaining market access for U.S. gelatin and poultry exports remain a priority issue. In addition, FAS is focusing on mechanisms to shorten the time it takes for the EU to recognize export eligibility of U.S. firms. During FY 2001, FAS assisted exporters in obtaining release of almost $200,000 in animal products held by Customs authorities in various EU member states due to certification issues.

- Rebate of Outstanding EU Rice Duties. FAS has been deeply involved in assuring that the EU operates its rice import regime in a fashion that meets its WTO commitments since the implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreement. As a result of direct FAS involvement in formulating and implementing a WTO dispute settlement case, Belgium and the EU refunded over $10.0 million in over-paid import duties to U.S. exporters under the cumulative recovery system (CRS).

- Support for Restructuring U.S. Wheat Gluten Industry. FAS played the lead role in the development of a 2-year, $40.0 million program to provide the U.S. wheat gluten industry needed support to face growing import competition. The "Value-Added Wheat Gluten and Wheat Starch Product Market Development Program" will aid the U.S. industry in developing new uses for modified wheat gluten and wheat starch through product development and promotion. After the WTO ruled against the U.S. safeguard action limiting wheat gluten

imports, FAS worked closely with the U.S. industry to ensure that the industry would have the tools necessary to remain competitive without continued tariff protection. In addition, this program helped ensure continued crucial economic activity in several rural communities.

-- Expanding Opportunities for U.S. Wine in the EU. FAS continued to negotiate with the EU to renew a bilateral wine agreement which would increase market access and lessen EU administrative requirements. FAS was instrumental in the negotiation of the Mutual Acceptance Agreement with other New World Wine Producers, including Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. This agreement will ensure access to these growing markets and provide a counterbalance to the EU's attempts to impose restrictive international standards for wine.

-- Poland Tariff Reductions. On June 15, 2001, United States Trade Representative (USTR) and FAS negotiators concluded a comprehensive trade package which includes significant reductions in Polish duties applied to U.S. grapefruit, wine, and almonds. In 2000, the U.S. supplied less than $5.9 million of these products of a total $51.9 million imported. These tariff changes should enable the U.S. to substantially enlarge its market share. The reductions will be implemented in January 2002. The two sides also agreed to regularly review tariff differentials which penalize U.S. exporters as Poland implements tariff reductions consistent with its continuing efforts to join the EU.

-- Saudi Ban on Meat Imports: On May 13, 2001, in discussions with Ministry of Commerce officials in Riyadh, a USDA technical team resolved Saudi import concerns with U.S. meat, particularly Saudi Arabia's prohibition on feeding animal protein to poultry, beef, and sheep. USDA representatives explained U.S. animal health and food safety assurances, which in addition to the USDA meat export certificate of wholesomeness, met the new Saudi requirements and restored U.S. access to the Saudi market for meat and poultry. Exports for U.S. beef alone to Saudi are up 50 percent over last year's sales.

-- Indonesia Poultry Part Ban. In September 2000, Indonesia banned imports of poultry parts in response to concerns that non-halal poultry parts could enter the country through mislabeling. The notice also stated that the measure would protect local poultry farmers. The U.S. raised this issue in two bilateral meetings with the Indonesian delegation at the WTO Committee on Agriculture meetings in November 2000 and March 2001. In May 2001, Indonesian officials informed the United States that, instead of lifting the ban, Indonesia would continue to impose the ban pending an internal review of halal standards and practices for both domestic and imported product. USDA and USTR officials raised this issue again at meetings with Indonesian officials in Asia, arranging for a solution on October 16, 2001. As a result, Indonesia agreed to lift the ban on poultry parts while completing an internal review of halal standards and practices for domestic and imported poultry. In the 3 years leading to the ban in the fall of 2000, the U.S. poultry market in Indonesia had experienced steady growth from $1.2 million in 1997 and $1.8 million in 1998 to $6.6 million in 1999. In the first three quarters of 2000 alone, over $8.0 million in poultry was exported to Indonesia with further market growth anticipated prior to the ban.

-- South Korea WTO beef case. Following a January 2001 victory in our WTO challenge to Korean limits on market access for beef imports, FAS fended off several attempts by the Korean Government (ROKG) to introduce amended market restrictions. In September 2001, the ROKG fully complied with the WTO ruling, allowing imported beef full access, and for the first time permitting its sale side-by-side with domestic beef. The move augurs

particularly well for future beef exports, since even in 2000, when imports were prohibited from sale in stores which sold domestic beef, U.S. sales grew to $500.0 million.

-- **Unapproved Biotech Varieties.** FAS played a key role in U.S. Government efforts to contain any damage in corn trade to three important corn markets, Japan, Taiwan, and Korea, due to the presence of StarLink corn in food corn. FAS, in coordination with Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyard Administration, negotiated protocols with Japan and Korea, and provided assurances in Taiwan that allowed corn trade worth more than $2.0 billion to continue. Similarly, FAS maintained access to a $20.0 million corn and cotton seed market in Greece when concerns arose about the inclusion of unapproved biotech varieties in U.S. shipments to that country.

-- **Restrictive Regulations for Products of Biotechnology.** FAS played a key role in U.S. Government efforts to get the EU biotech product approval process started and to minimize the impact that the EU proposed regulations in traceability and labeling could have on trade to the EU, ensuring that our soybean market of over $1.0 billion was not disrupted. Similarly, FAS worked to help U.S. exporters to comply with new rules in Korea and to prevent implementation of unnecessarily restrictive requirements for trade in biotech products in China, Taiwan, Saudi Arabia, and Sri Lanka which could have halted U.S. exports valued at nearly $2.0 billion.

-- **Fresh Fruit Exports to Taiwan.** FAS/Taipei worked closely with the U.S. fresh fruit industry and the American Crop Protection Association to submit more than 500 applications to Taiwanese authorities to establish minimum residue limits on individual fruit crops. As a result of this cooperative effort, U.S. fruit exports to Taiwan, a $200.0 million market, were not disrupted.

-- **Access for Salmonid Eggs to Chile.** FAS/Santiago, working closely with APHIS, was successful in reversing restrictive Chilean requirements for salmonid eggs. A Memorandum of Understanding signed in February 2001, gave the U.S. sole access to Chile's $9.0 million market for salmonid eggs.

-- **Expansion of U.S. Grain Exports Through Canada.** FAS/Ottawa's support for implementation of the Record of Understanding between the United States and Canada to allow U.S. grain for export to be transhipped through Canada has facilitated an increase of nearly 7 percent in volume of U.S. grain shipments. North Dakota is the largest beneficiary of this program.

-- **Labeling Requirements on U.S. Meat to Taiwan.** In November, Taiwan began implementing new labeling requirements on imported meat, frozen potatoes and other package products. When several Taiwanese port authorities began applying these stringent requirements on U.S. products, FAS/Taipei stepped in to ensure enforcement of a 1995 bilateral agreement between the United States and Taiwan that exempted products intended for hotel and restaurant use and for processing.

-- **Romanian Meat and Poultry Market Opened for U.S. Exporters.** FAS/Sofia worked with the Romanian Government to eliminate the reference price system on poultry. The change in Romanian policy is expected to increase U.S. poultry exports to Romania. A ban on imports of U.S. beef and beef products, cattle embryos, and pet food was also lifted as a result of U.S. pressures.

- **Mexican Border Delays.** FAS/Mexico City warned U.S. exporters that Mexican Customs would no longer allow a 20-day extension on import licenses for products imported under tariff-rate quotas. This timely warning allowed U.S. exporters to cancel shipments that would not meet the new deadline. FAS also successfully facilitated export of a 30,000 MT shipment of U.S. grains which had not cleared the border by that deadline.

- **GMO Labeling Requirements in Korea.** FAS/Seoul helped U.S. exporters with significant sales of sweet corn in Korea clarify the application of Korean Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) labeling requirements to preserve a $13.0 million market for U.S. corn.

## MARKET DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION AND OUTREACH

FAS develops foreign markets for U.S. farm products through aggressive market expansion activities. It provides services to the U.S. and foreign agricultural trade sectors that are necessary to establish, build, and maintain overseas markets for U.S. agricultural products. The largest of FAS' promotional programs are the Market Access Program (MAP) and the Foreign Market Development (FMD) Cooperator Program. FAS has 16 Agricultural Trade Offices (ATO) in operation at key foreign trading centers to assist U.S. exporters, trade groups and state export marketing officials in trade promotion. In addition, FAS sponsors U.S. participation in several major trade shows and a number of single-industry exhibitions each year.

### MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM/FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- **CCI's Long-Term, Integrated Approach to Market Development Pays Off in Turkey.** In the mid-nineties, Cotton Council International (CCI) used a combination of U.S. industry, FMD Cooperator Program, and MAP funding from USDA to launch the COTTON USA Advantage program in Turkey. Today, Turkey ranks as one of the largest export markets for U.S. cotton. The U.S. market share has grown to 40 percent on sales of 613,000 bales in Market Year (MY) 2000/01. The value of U.S. cotton exports to Turkey has risen sharply from $39.0 million in MY 1998/99 to $114.0 million in MY 2000/01.

- **MAP Increases Chinese Imports of U.S. Sunflower Seeds.** The primary use of sunflower seeds in China is for snacks. Six years ago, the U.S. exported 326 metric tons of confection sunflower seed to China. In 1998, seeing a niche for high quality snack foods, the National Sunflower Association (NSA) began market development activities in China. Since that time the market for U.S. sunflower seeds in China has grown from 326 tons to 7,821 tons in 2000. The market value of U.S. sunflower seeds exported to China annually now exceeds $6.0 million and accounts for 18 percent of total U.S. confection sunflower seed exports. Using MAP, grower check-off funds, and industry dollars, NSA has promoted the health and good taste of U.S. sunflower seeds to consumers in China resulting in this dramatic growth in exports.

- **U.S. Has Foot in the Door for Multi-Family Wood Housing in Korea.** Although Korea's current building and fire codes prevent the use of wood frame construction in any type of multi-family construction, the American Forest and Paper Association, utilizing MAP, was able to convince officials to permit the use of wood for the walls and roofs of Habitat for Humanity's Jimmy Carter Work Project. This resulted in the use of $500,000 of U.S. structural wood products in 33 mixed wood frame and concrete apartment buildings. The project now serves as a showcase for U.S. housing methods and materials. Korean developers have expressed an interest in utilizing wood frame construction for low-rise

apartment building construction. With building and fire code changes expected to take place in 2002, U.S. suppliers will be able to point to these structures whereas suppliers from other countries have yet to get their foot in the door.

-- FAS Programs Develop New Customer Base in Italy. The American Sheep Industry Association (ASI), using the FMD, Quality Samples Program (QSP), and industry funds, is making significant inroads for American wool in Italy. U.S. wool is relatively unknown in the Italian market. Past U.S. sales have been irregular and small. In the past year, however, ASI has undertaken an aggressive program to seek out and match up Italian companies whose needs meet U.S. wool supplies. Beginning in September 2000, QSP was used to send a series of U.S. wool and top samples to potential customers. Within months, all five of the targeted Italian companies had made commercial re-orders of U.S. products, totaling a little over $900,000. This resulted in a much higher profile and knowledge of U.S. wool among the Italian trade in general. ASI then identified an additional customer for a product trial in the summer/fall of 2001, who purchased two containers of wool with an approximate value of $64,000. An FMD-funded trade mission to the market in October 2001 was able to build further upon this visibility, resulting in sales of three containers of scoured wool to two additional customers, valued at approximately $150,000 total. All customers were new buyers and were selected based on their interest in long-term supplies. Italy is one of the most important markets for wool and, until this past year, one in which it has been difficult for the U.S. wool industry to have repeated success.

-- Japanese Bakers "Knead" More Blueberries. Using MAP funding, the North American Blueberry Council (NABC) continues to capitalize on the increased Japanese interest in blueberries, anticipating another record year of exports to Japan. Market Year 2000 exports are estimated at $11.3 million, up from 1999's record-breaker of $7.7 million. The NABC expanded Japanese baker awareness of U.S. highbush blueberries using application seminars by a professional baker from the U.S. combined with ads and brochures. The result was a wide variety of new product introductions as bakers learned that they could add value to baked goods by using blueberries.

-- Sales of Northwest Red Pears to Taiwan Increase 314% in 4 Years. U.S. red pear shipments to Taiwan have skyrocketed in the past few years. With the use of MAP and industry funds, the Pear Bureau has put together a program that introduced consumers and traders to the red pear. What started out as a small niche segment of the imported pear market has now become a constant feature on retailers' shelves. In 1995/96 U.S. red pear shipments to Taiwan totaled 14,867 boxes. By 1999-2000 red pear shipments reached 61,663 boxes, an increase of 314 percent. Red pear shipments are also becoming a larger percentage of the overall shipments to Taiwan. In 1995-96, red pears accounted for 4 percent of the total shipments to Taiwan. In 1999-2000 the red pear share of the total shipments was 41 percent. The estimated value of the red pear shipments is $900,000 for the 1999-2000 season.

-- Trade Missions Generate Sales, Increase Exposure for U.S. Dry Beans. With the help of Market Access and Market Development Cooperator Program funds, the National Dry Bean Council recently launched promotion efforts in the newly targeted markets of Algeria, Turkey and Costa Rica, with a series of trade missions. As a direct result of the trade missions, over $200,000 in direct sales were made and groundwork was laid for future sales. In fact, the latest USDA trade figures show that U.S. dry bean exports to Algeria for the first 6 months of 2001 more than doubled compared to the same time period in 2000, and exports to Turkey and Costa Rica are up 11 percent and 76 percent, respectively. During the missions, U.S. dry

bean industry representatives met with potential buyers in each country, answering questions concerning general crop availability and U.S. bean classes, and distributing various informational materials.

- FAS Programs Facilitate Development of New Market for U.S. Wheat. Utilizing FMD funds, U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA) provided technical assistance to mills in Burma to help introduce these mills to U.S. wheat samples provided under the QSP program. Four classes of wheat from the Pacific Northwest were sent to the two major mills in Burma. USWA carried out milling tests on the four different wheats during April and May 2001, and within 3 months the two mills purchased several containers of dark northern spring and soft white wheat to upgrade the quality of the flour from their domestic and Australian wheat. The buyers made the direct purchases through contacts made with traders at USWA's South Asian Wheat Buyers Conference in June 2001. As of August, the two mills had purchased 16 containers of dark northern spring wheat and five containers of soft white wheat. These initial purchases total $113,938. Both mills have indicated that they will be purchasing increasing amounts and both are exploring the possibility of bulk shipments. These two mills had never purchased U.S. wheat before and without being shown the properties of our wheats through the QSP and FMD programs they would have continued to import only Australian wheats.

- U.S. Pet Food Exports to Japan Flourish. Since the Pet Food Industry (PFI) began targeting Japan several years ago, U.S. exports of pet food to Japan have exploded. Utilizing MAP funds, PFI promotes pet food by educating the consumers and veterinarians on the nutritional superiority of commercially prepared pet food over homemade food and scraps. As a result, caloric intake per animal of prepared pet food has increased considerably, fueling an increase in total pet food consumption and imports from the United States. In calendar year 2000, U.S. pet food exports to Japan posted a 60 percent gain over the year before, translating to sales of $249.0 million. Comparing the first eight months of 2000 to 2001, U.S. petfood exports are up another 23 percent to Japan.

- Rising Tide for U.S. Seafood Exports in European Market. The European Seafood Exposition (ESE), held each spring in Brussels has become the premier European seafood event. Under the Market Access Program (MAP), the American Seafood Institute (ASI) and the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI) organized pavilions for U.S. seafood exporters at the 2001 show held April 24-26. Twelve small-sized U.S. businesses, one-third of them new-to-market exporters, exhibited more than 40 products under the umbrella of ASI. New seafood sales reached nearly $800,000, six times the cost of the 3-day exhibition. In addition, these companies estimate that an additional $45.0 million in sales will be generated over the next 12 months. Under ASMI, 11 companies reported that average sales reached $500,000 (55 times the cost of participation) and projected future sales during the year is about $50.0 million.

EMERGING MARKETS PROGRAM

- Mexico Develops an Effective Food and Agricultural Information and Outlook System. With the assistance of USDA analysts and funding support from the Emerging Markets Program (EMP), Mexico has developed a much-improved, more transparent system for collecting, analyzing, and reporting on its food and agricultural system. A national agricultural statistics system staff is being trained in Mexico to disseminate information through a series of commodity reports, price reporting, and market studies to be released to

the public by the Mexican government. The commodity reports are disseminated on a regular basis to about 800 recipients, with a broader dissemination via the Internet. Improving Mexico's ability to collect and publish market intelligence is resulting in more accurate and timely information about Mexican agriculture. For U.S. producers and exporters, this offers new insights into export market opportunities and, importantly, greater transparency in Mexican agricultural policy. In the longer term, the program will help to establish a market information and analysis system with which the Mexican government can develop policies based on modern market economics.

-- **Market Information from China Breaks through the Bureaucracy.** This ambitious project has provided an unprecedented opportunity to analyze China's first agricultural census (which occurred in 1997) and the basic structure and operations of its agricultural economy, resulting in significant improvements in both short-term and long-term forecasting of China's supply, demand, and trade. Before 1997, U.S. producers had access only to unreliable official statistics supplied by the Chinese government. But as a result of this EMP-funded project and careful planning and work by USDA specialists, Chinese statistics are becoming more reliable. USDA analysts have been invited into the field along with the Chinese to gather and analyze agricultural census information, an unprecedented move by the Chinese government. Chinese ministries have begun to share information in order to produce more reliable production estimates, and the government is finally publishing accurate production information on a regular basis. The improved market information and intelligence available as a result of these activities are expected to reduce China's agricultural trade instability and the negative consequences of that instability for U.S. agricultural producers. Reliable information is needed for U.S. producers to make accurate market decisions. But lack of an extensive, accurate information gathering system which can produce reliable data upon which to base production estimates, has been a barrier to potential U.S. exporters and to USDA production and forecasting estimates. There has been much recent U.S. agricultural sector investment in China, and the development of accurate information on market news, commodity reports, economic forecasting, and other data can allow substantial expansion by U.S. exporters into the huge Chinese market.

-- **Technical Issues Resolution Fund Addresses Key Technical Trade Barriers in Rapid Response Time.** The EMP's Technical Issues Resolution Fund has been used to address significant regulatory barriers to trade. Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) trade issues are proliferating as provisions of the Uruguay Round impede WTO members wishing to block imports by implementing traditional tariff or non-tariff barriers, such as import bans or quotas. Funds are used for both quick-response intervention and to support important bilateral negotiations, such as the successful completion of a series of protocols with the Chinese on sanitary animal health for breeding sheep, sheep semen, embryos, bovine semen, frozen and chilled swine semen, and live cattle, allowing export of these commodities to China. The past year saw increased use of the funds by U.S. private organizations, e.g., U.S. Wheat Associates to address successfully recurring technical issues in wheat and wheat flour exports in key markets such as China. Recently there has been greater demand on the fund to address biotechnology concerns, in addition to SPS issues, as these receive greater attention in international agricultural trade.

-- **The Export Readiness Training (ERT) Program Focuses on Minority Producers.** Developed and funded by the EMP, this program has provided export training to small companies and women and minority-owned businesses in fields such as marketing, financing, planning, locating buyers, and preparing contracts. Working in cooperation with the

Southern United States Trade Association (SUSTA), the ERT Program has trained more than 50 participants in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, and so far five U.S. companies that participated in the Program have reported sales totaling $1.5 million since the program began 2 years ago. Sales have been made to a number of different countries including India and other countries throughout Asia, Canada, the Bahamas, and Mexico. In FY 2000, the ERT was expanded to include producers in Texas and Florida. In addition to sales, trainees who successfully complete the program go on to work with other USDA market development programs, state market development programs, and directly with foreign business partners they have identified through the ERT program.

## FAS OUTREACH PROGRAM

During FY 2001, FAS focused its outreach efforts on four basic themes: communication, customer service, education, and partnership. FAS worked to educate and energize U.S. business to export; educate the public on the importance of trade and the role of state, federal and trade association partnerships; build support for trade policy, world food security, export credit and foreign market development initiatives; and engage the underserved in the export arena. The fact that agriculture is one of the most export-dependent industries in the United States, that 96 percent of the world's food consumers live outside the borders of the United States, and that sales of agricultural products to the export market are growing at a faster rate than the domestic market dramatically highlights the need to make the agricultural community aware of the dynamic export market. It is clearly in the best interest of the agricultural community that the U.S. Government engage in outreach and increase domestic awareness of global opportunities and the importance of trade.

During FY 2001, the FAS Office of Outreach & Exporter Assistance (OOEA) operated to create partnerships, facilitate communication and education, and enhance outreach coordination among customers and constituents designed to create knowledge of and support for USDA export programs, trade policies, and food security initiatives. As a result, important partnerships were forged with universities, export assistance centers, farm groups, state departments of agriculture, other government agencies both federal and state, the media, and agricultural youth groups. The FAS Outreach Program effectively used this network of "partners" to convey to customers and stakeholders alike that export opportunities exist. A significant contributor to the agricultural export success of the U.S. has been FAS' extensive overseas agricultural attache network; trade data and reports from the largest export information network in the world; and export programs and services designed specifically for the agricultural community. The FY 2001 FAS Outreach Program adopted the theme "Think Outside the Borders" to enlist agricultural community interest in exporting and in USDA export programs and services. The USDA Design Center created a trade show exhibit with that theme for the FAS OOEA which they used around the country at domestic trade shows, trade and legislative association conferences, and special USDA events– always portraying the theme of "thinking global" and denoting FAS as the initial USDA contact for export assistance.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE

FAS provides U.S. farmers and traders with information on world agricultural production and trade that they can use to adjust to changes in world demand for U.S. agricultural products. This is done through a program of continuous reporting by 63 posts located throughout the world covering some 130 countries. Reporting includes information and/or data on foreign government policies, analysis of supply and demand conditions, commercial trade relationships, and market opportunities. Advanced computer and telecommunications technology is used to improve and speed the flow of information between the post and Washington. FAS analyzes agricultural information essential to the assessment of foreign supply and

demand conditions in order to provide estimates of the current situation and to forecast the export potential for specific U.S. agricultural commodities.

- **FAS Remote Sensing Identifies Significant Events Affecting U.S. Agriculture.** During the 2001 growing season, domestic analysis provided by FAS provided early warning on anomalous crop conditions to USDA upper management as well as an interagency and non-governmental client base. Conditions in the Northern Plains were monitored and analysis revealed that there was a strong possibility of Red River Valley flooding in April and spring planting difficulties. This early warning was presented to USDA policy makers, Congressional delegations from that region, and published on the FAS website. In the Pacific Northwest, drought monitoring resulted in a Crop Loss Alert. Using geo-spatial analysis and mapping of weather data, soil moisture models, and crop calendars, FAS showed the likely effect of a proposed diversion of irrigation water into hydroelectric power generation. Soils in the region were quite dry and deprivation from irrigation water would likely result in total crop loss. This analysis was prepared at the request of the White House, presented to the White House by the FSA Acting Administrator, and published on the FAS website.

- **FAS Assists the Dominican Republic to Create a Satellite Imagery Atlas.** The Dominican Republic lacks current and accurate maps of rural areas. FAS was asked to create a satellite imagery atlas of the Dominican Republic for the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Project. Current Landsat imagery was used to create an atlas of the Dominican Republic that was disseminated in paper and digital formats. The atlas is used as a planning tool for the rural markets in the Dominican Republic.

- **FAS Assists Honduras in Creating a Satellite Imagery Atlas.** Satellite imagery was used to create an atlas of the north coast of Honduras. The north coast was most severely affected by Hurricane Mitch and is a priority for infrastructure investment by the Government of Honduras. The Ministry of Agriculture requested satellite imagery of this area to use as a planning tool for aquaculture projects.

- **Weather Data for Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction.** Automated Weather Data for the Hurricane Mitch Reconstruction Monitoring Area is now operational. After a lengthy development and testing phase, automated maps monitoring Central American and Caribbean rainfall, percent of normal rainfall, temperature, departure from normal temperature, surface soil moisture, and sub-surface soil moisture were deployed on the FAS website.

- **FAS Monitors Weather Over Major Agricultural Regions Throughout the World.** FAS monitors and tracks the weather over specific agricultural regions during the crop growing season. Tracking weather data over agricultural regions allows FAS to determine the severity and duration of adverse weather and how it affects crop stage and crop production. In the past, FAS did not provide its satellite weather data to the public, but this service is now available on the Internet at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/rssiws/. Commodity traders and others can now use this weather data to determine how adverse weather may affect national crop production and global commodity trade. The following are some of the major weather monitoring cases covered by FAS during this year:

    - Heavy Rainfall Delays Planting in Argentina: Heavy rainfall in September and October 2001 delayed planting of the 2001/02 summer crop and caused localized flooding. Satellite imagery of the affected area (before and after the heavy rains) was used to show the extent of the standing water and saturated

soils. The satellite imagery information was used by the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Buenos Aires to plan field travel in the affected areas and published on the FAS website.

- Severe Drought Affects Main-Season Corn Crop in Honduras: A severe drought during June and July 2001 affected the main-season corn crop in Honduras. The Honduran Minister of Agriculture asked FAS to assess the extent and severity of the drought using satellite imagery and global positioning system (GPS). Landsat imagery from July 2001 was used to extrapolate the geo-located field data that was collected with the GPS. The resulting information was used by the US Agency for International Development (USAID) to direct food aid to the more severely drought-affected areas.

- FAS Remote Sensing Provides Early Assessment of Ukraine Wheat Production: Geo-spatial analysis and mapping of temperature data, soil moisture, and crop models corroborated reports that 2001/02 winter grains broke dormancy on schedule. FAS analysts forecast 2001/02 Ukraine wheat production within 5 percent of final output 1 month prior to the beginning of harvest. The estimate was based on a convergence of evidence approach utilizing satellite imagery, daily weather data, and crop-assessment travel.

- Drought in Central Asia This Year: Satellite imagery analysis and mapping of weather data show that the third year of drought has resulted in the failure of rain-fed agriculture and pastures in Central Asia, including Afghanistan. FAS developed new utilities to analyze satellite imagery and determine location of agricultural zones within the region. This analysis revealed high probability of a smaller 2001/02 crop. This analysis was provided for quick turnaround and was presented to the USDA policy makers, USAID, and published on the FAS website. The 2002/03 crop is being closely monitored to determine grain production shortfalls.

- Earlier and More Accurate Assessment of Australia Wheat Production: FAS satellite imagery analysis and mapping of weather data indicated 2000/01 and 2001/02 wheat production was higher than that of all the various Australian forecasting agencies. Canberra's recent statistical revision released by Australia Bureau of Statistics substantiated FAS' analysis.

- Drought in Honduras Reduces Crop Production: Rapid response using satellite imagery analysis and mapping of weather data shows pockets of dryness which resulted in the reduction of the Honduran corn production estimate by 22 percent. This decline in production had food security implications, showing areas where famine could be severe.

- Drought Reduces Winter Grain Production in North Africa for the Second Year: Wheat and barley production in North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) for 2001/02 was forecast by FAS to be much less than average, but better than the previous drought stricken year based on geo-spatial analysis and mapping of weather data.

- Flooding Adversely Affects East European Grain Production: Using satellite imagery analysis and mapping of weather data, FAS analysis confirmed pockets of flooding in areas of northeastern Bosnia. Severe June rains had left the area flooded and the region seeking assistance for widespread crop failure. While specific farmers in localized areas probably suffered total losses, FAS demonstrated that, with the exception of the low lying and flood plain lands, the region was not devastated by the damaging rains.

## FINANCIAL MARKETING ASSISTANCE

FAS administers price/credit and risk assistance programs designed to develop overseas markets and expand U.S. agricultural exports. These programs include Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Export Credit Guarantee Programs and export subsidy programs that include the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) and the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP). These programs allow U.S. exporters to compete with sales terms offered by foreign competitors and to counter export subsidies of foreign competitors.

## CCC EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAMS

The primary objective of the CCC export credit guarantee programs is to improve the competitive position of U.S. agricultural commodities in international markets by facilitating the extension of export credit to middle income countries that do not have access to adequate commercial credit. These CCC programs encourage U.S. lenders (typically commercial banks) to extend credit which is used by overseas customers to pay U.S. exporters. Increasingly these guarantee programs support the involvement of foreign private sector banks and private sector importers in commercial trade transactions with the United States. The GSM-102 program provides guarantees for commercial credit with repayment terms up to 3 years, and the GSM-103 program provides guarantees for commercial credit with repayment terms of more than 3 years and up to 10 years. The FY 2001 GSM-102 program provided credit guarantees which facilitated sales of more than $2.9 billion of U.S. agricultural exports to 25 countries and 10 regional groupings shown below. In addition, the FY 2001 GSM-103 program provided credit guarantees which facilitated sales of more than $42.0 million of U.S. agricultural exports to 10 countries and 3 regional groupings.

**FY 2001 PROGRAM SUMMARY**
($ Millions)

| | |
|---|---|
| GSM 102 | $2,958.63 |
| GSM 103 | 42.30 |
| Supplier Credit Guarantee Program | 225.98 |
| **TOTAL** | $3,226.91 |

**SUMMARY OF FY 2001**
**GSM EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEE ACTIVITY**
(Export Applications Received)
($ Millions)

| COUNTRY | GSM 102 | GSM 103 |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | $23.9 | — |
| Caribbean Region | 134.9 | — |

| COUNTRY | GSM 102 | GSM 103 |
|---|---|---|
| Central American Region | 209.1 | — |
| Dominican Republic | 1.3 | — |
| East Africa | 0.06 | — |
| Egypt | 6.0 | — |
| Indonesia | 717.6 | — |
| Jordan | 41.3 | 14.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.2 | — |
| Korea | 568.37 | — |
| Lebanon | 0.4 | 4.1 |
| Mexico | 385.2 | 2.2 |
| Nigeria | 7.6 | — |
| Peru | 19.9 | — |
| Philippines | 1.8 | — |
| Romania | 14.0 | — |
| Russia | 0.1 | — |
| South America Region | 426.9 | — |
| Southeast Asia Region | 15.5 | — |
| Tunisia | 0.0 | 21.1 |
| Turkey | 359.5 | 0.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 20.0 | — |
| West African Region | 5.0 | — |
| TOTAL | $2,958.63 | $42.3 |

## SUPPLIER CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM

In FY 1996, the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP) was introduced on a pilot basis and was fully implemented in FY 1997. Under the program, CCC guarantees a portion of payments due from importers under short-term financing (up to 180 days) that exporters have extended directly to importers for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products. The program initially targeted only high value and value-added products that are sold in smaller-size export transactions, though bulk commodities were added in the second year. In FY 1997, SCGP was made available in 5 countries and 2 regions with $3.74 million in sales registered. There has been positive growth in the SCGP program with the program made available to 14 countries and 7 regions in FY 2001. Almost $226 million in credit guarantees facilitated sales in FY 2001.

**SUMMARY OF FY 2001**
**SUPPLIER CREDIT GUARANTEE ACTIVITY**
(Export Applications Received)
($ Millions)

| COUNTRY | |
|---|---|
| Baltic Region | $7.42 |
| Caribbean Region | 2.64 |
| Central American Region | 30.00 |
| China / Hong Kong Region | .26 |
| Egypt | 11.75 |
| Israel | 0.13 |
| Japan | 0.01 |
| Kazakhstan | 4.88 |

| COUNTRY | |
|---|---|
| Korea | 2.52 |
| Mexico | 133.95 |
| Poland | .04 |
| Russia | 10.00 |
| South America Region | 0.39 |
| Southeast Asia Region | 12.26 |
| Taiwan | 0.03 |
| Turkey | 4.60 |
| West African Region | 5.10 |
| TOTAL | $225.98 |

Specific program accomplishments for the GSM-102/103 and Supplier Credit Programs:

- Indonesia -The GSM-102 program for Indonesia was the most actively used GSM program worldwide. GSM-102 sales registrations to Indonesia totaled $717.6 million in FY 2001, with oilseeds, protein meals, and wheat accounting for the bulk of the registrations.

- Korea, GSM-102 - Sales registrations for Korea totaled $568.37 million in FY 2001, including $151.1 million worth of wheat, $131.6 million of oilseeds, $111.0 million of feed grains and $101.4 million of cotton.

- Nigeria, GSM-102 - The GSM program which was re-opened in FY 2000 with about $3 million in sales registrations doubled during FY 2001. Approximately $7.6 million in GSM sales were registered to support sales of rice ($4.0 million) and wheat ($3.6 million).

- South America Region, GSM-102- South America Region was the largest regional program in FY 2001 with more than $568 million in sales registrations. Feed grains at $164.9 million and wheat at $147.4 million accounted for the major portion of sales registered.

- Mexico, GSM-102 - Sales registrations of $385.2 million still maintain Mexico as one of the top five participants under the GSM program. Cotton ($120.4 million), oilseeds ($78.9 million), meat ($74.0 million) and feed grains ($68.6 million) are the major commodities imported under the program.

- Turkey, GSM-102 - GSM sales registrations for Turkey totaled $359.5 million in FY 2001. The bulk of the registrations for the program were for cotton, protein meals, and oilseeds.

- Jordan, GSM-103 - Jordan continued to be one of the largest participants under the GSM-103 program with $14.2 million in sales of wheat.

- Tunisia, GSM-103 - The GSM-103 program for Tunisia was the most actively used with $21.1 million in sales registrations of wheat.

- Mexico, Supplier Credit - The SCGP for Mexico was the most actively used SCGP with continued increase in sales registrations. In FY 2001 sales registrations for Mexico totaled almost $134 million with feed grains and oilseeds accounting for the bulk of the registrations.

-- Russia, Supplier Credit - The SCGP was opened for sales registrations in FY 2001 and the allocation of $10.0 million was fully utilized for sales of meat ($5.8 million) and planting seeds ($4.2 million).

MARKET EXPANSION PROGRAMS

The EEP and DEIP encourage the commercial sale of United States agricultural commodities in world markets at competitive prices. In addition, these programs are designed to promote market development in a market sensitive manner and to offset the adverse effects of unfair trade practices consistent with World Trade Organization guidelines.

-- Export Enhancement Program. FY 2001 bonuses of about $6.82 million were awarded to facilitate sales of 11,090 metric tons of frozen poultry.

-- Dairy Export Incentive Program. This program helps exporters of U.S. dairy products meet prevailing world prices and helps develop foreign markets for targeted dairy products. The major markets assisted in FY 2001 included Asia and Latin America with $8.49 million in bonuses awarded on 58,481 metric tons of dairy products as listed below:

DEIP BONUSES AWARDED BY COMMODITY - FY 2001

| COMMODITY | QUANTITY AWARDED (Metric Tons) | BONUS AWARDED ($ Millions) |
|---|---|---|
| Monterey Jack Cheese | 500 | .29 |
| Mozzarella Cheese | 2,230 | 1.32 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | 55,451 | 6.73 |
| Varietal Cheese | 300 | 0.15 |
| TOTAL | 58,481 | $8.49 |

LONG-TERM MARKET AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

FAS administers a number of food assistance activities, such as P.L. 480 Title I, Food for Progress (FFP), and Section 416(b), including the Global Food for Education Initiative, which are designed to help developing countries either make the transition from concessional financing and donations to cash purchases or to address humanitarian crises. Fiscal year activities continued to focus on graduation; however, a particular emphasis was placed on economic progress in the agricultural sectors of countries such as Indonesia and Uzbekistan. U.S. food assistance was instrumental in averting famines in Central Asia and the Horn of Africa, which have resulted from prolonged, severe droughts as well as large-scale population displacements from country conflicts. Additional program efforts also resulted in broadening the geographical base in the private voluntary organization (PVO) portion of the Food for Progress (FFP) program to include, for example, a greater participation in Africa. FAS also administered an international food for education pilot project. Selected examples of recent progress follow.

-- USDA Food Aid to 9 Million School Age Children. USDA announced the Global Food for Education Initiative in FY 2001. The program's goals are to increase attendance and enrollment of school age children, in particular females, through the provision of donated USDA commodities for use in school meals. USDA programed over 632,050 metric tons of U.S. food to 35 countries. USDA donated these commodities to the World Food Programme,

one government, and several PVOs. The recipient countries of the school feeding grants were selected using a set of criteria that included need, contribution of resources by the host government, technical feasibility, and a commitment to the Dakar Forum's Education for All goals. All of the projects provide either a meal served in the school or take home rations. Most of the projects also include complementary activities centered around the establishment of Parent Teacher Associations, infrastructure (latrines, building repairs), or health improvements.

**FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SUMMARY**

| | $ Millions a/ | 000 MT |
|---|---|---|
| P.L. 480 Title I and Title I-Funded | | |
| Food for Progress | $162.7 | 1,074.3 |
| CCC Funded Food for Progress | 64.3 | 154.0 |
| Section 416(b) | 614.0 | 3,095.8 |
| **TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE** | $841.0 | 4,324.1 |

a/ Excludes the costs of ocean freight and ocean freight differential.

– P.L. 480 Title I Program. The objectives of this concessional credit program include providing food assistance to targeted developing countries and promoting the development of future markets in these countries. The program is administered by USDA and promotes market development by encouraging importers in the recipient country to become familiar with U.S. trade practices and to establish long-term trade relationships. The program is managed to promote the recipient country's transition to commercial trade by gradually reducing the concessionality of the program, eliminating ocean freight financing, and graduating countries from Title I to the more commercial CCC export credit guarantee program. In FY 2001, over 753 million metric tons of commodities were programmed to 7 countries under Title I with commodity assistance valued at about $105.0 million.

Title I funds may also be used to support the FFP program which is a grant program designed to assist countries working to make the transition to more market oriented economies. Attention is given to shifting countries from Title I/FFP grant funding to regular Title I long term concessional credit terms. In FY 2001, over 321,000 metric tons of commodities were programmed to 13 countries with the assistance valued at about $57.0 million. Of this, over $20.0 million was programmed for Russia through several PVOs. The countries receiving Title I and FFP assistance and the quantity of commodities programmed are shown in the tables below.

**FY 2001 P.L. 480 TITLE I and TITLE I FUNDED/ FOOD FOR PROGRESS COUNTRY ALLOCATIONS a/**
**($ Millions)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TITLE I | COUNTRY | |
| | El Salvador | $2.5 |
| | Eritrea | 10.0 |
| | Indonesia | 15.0 |
| | Peru | 9.8 |
| | Philippines | 40.0 |
| | Sri Lanka | 7.9 |
| | Uzbekistan | 20.0 |
| | Sub-total | $105.2 |
| TITLE I/FFP | Albania | $2.6 |
| | Azerbaijan | 1.2 |
| | Bosnia-Herzegovina | 3.1 |
| | Burkina | 1.4 |
| | Ecuador | 8.5 |
| | El Salvador | 1.6 |
| | Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia | 1.9 |
| | Guyana | 3.9 |
| | Indonesia | 5.0 |
| | Mozambique | 4.0 |
| | Russia | 20.2 |
| | Togo | 1.5 |
| | Turkmenistan | 2.6 |
| | Sub-total | $57.5 |
| | **TOTAL Title I & Title I FFP** | **$162.7** |

a/ Excludes financing for the costs of ocean transportation.

**COMMODITIES PROGRAMMED IN FY 2001 UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE I/FFP**

| COMMODITY | 000 MT's |
|---|---|
| TITLE I | |
| Corn | 210.0 |
| Feed peas | 9.9 |
| Rice | 86.3 |
| Sorghum | 24.1 |
| Soybeans | 55.9 |
| Soybean Meal | 51.4 |
| Vegetable Oil | 6.2 |
| Wheat | 309.5 |
| Sub-total | 753.3 |

| COMMODITY | 000 MT's |
|---|---|
| TITLE I FFP | |
| Apples | 2.0 |
| Buckwheat | 1.6 |
| Corn | 88.4 |
| Corn Soya Milk | 0.1 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | 1.7 |
| Pulses | 4.3 |
| Rice | 18.7 |
| Soy Flour | 2.5 |
| Soybean Meal | 9.0 |
| Vegetable Oil | 19.2 |
| Wheat | 157.5 |
| Wheat flour | 15.7 |
| Sub-total | 321.0 |
| **TOTAL TITLE I/ TITLE I FFP** | **1,074.3** |

Specific program accomplishments included:

TITLE I

- Eritrea - In FY 2001, Eritrea received $10.0 million in concessional credits under P.L. 480 Title I to purchase 57,900 metric tons of wheat and 24,000 metric tons of sorghum.

- Indonesia - Two private sector flour mills, Sriboga Raturaya and Panganmas Inti Persada, received $7.5 million each in concessional credits. The companies purchased a total of 110,600 metric tons of wheat.

- Peru - Through P.L. 480 Title I, Peru received nearly $10.0 million in concessional credits to purchase 78,000 metric tons of wheat.

- Philippines - The Philippines received $40.0 million in concessional credits to purchase rice, soybean meal, yellow corn, and red peas.

- Uzbekistan - Uzbekistan used approximately $20.0 million in concessional credits to purchase rice and soybeans.

TITLE I FFP

- Guyana - Through a P.L. 480, Title I funded Food for Progress agreement, USDA provided 28,200 metric tons of wheat to Guyana. Local currency generated from the sale of the wheat was used to rehabilitate and maintain agricultural infrastructure in Guyana. Approximately 32 drainage and irrigation structures were repaired or constructed, benefitting 6,000 Guyanese citizens. The government of Guyana also expects that approximately 142,000 linear feet of emergency sea defenses and 10,000 linear feet of permanent sea defenses will be rehabilitated and maintained, thereby benefitting approximately 390,000 people.

- Mozambique - USDA provided approximately 13,300 metric tons of wheat and 4,500 tons of crude sunflower seed oil to the Republic of Mozambique through a P.L. 480, Title I funded Food for Progress agreement. The government of Mozambique used the proceeds from the sale of the commodities to establish a credit fund to make loans to rural businesses that were destroyed during the 16-year civil war. The businesses assisted are in the agricultural development and rural commercialization areas.

- Russia - In FY 2001, USDA provided 84,200 metric tons of corn under Title I funded Food for Progress to the Russian Farm Community Project, Incorporated (RFCP). RFCP used the proceeds from the sale of the corn to carry out projects in Moscow and Dmitrov, Russia. The planned activities include creating a model Farm Supply and Service Center, revitalizing a collective farm, and establishing a model dairy farm with a dairy management program. The organization also plans to provide start-up and expansion loans to farmers and businesses, expand RCFP's Training and Consulting Center, and provide structural improvements to the Marketing and Distribution Centers.

**FOOD FOR PROGRESS – PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS GRANTS.** The FFP program assists countries making the transition to a market economy. The funds and facilities of the CCC may be used to support FFP programming. In many cases under these programs, PVOs monetize the commodities received under an agreement with CCC to generate local currencies to fund development projects. In FY 2001, USDA programmed projects in the republics of the former Soviet Union, Africa, Latin America and Asia. The countries receiving CCC funded FFP assistance and the quantity of commodities programmed are shown in the tables below:

**FY 2001 CCC-FUNDED FOOD FOR PROGRESS**
**($000)**

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY VALUE |
|---|---|
| Albania | $1,786.00 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,260.14 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 8,684.00 |
| Central American Region | 3,930.00 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 599.02 |
| Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | 2,853.00 |
| Haiti | 1,325.00 |
| Honduras | 2,028.00 |
| Kenya | 1,399.74 |
| Nigeria | 4,242.61 |
| Philippines | 4,505.00 |
| Russia | 21,305.68 |
| Tajikistan | 10,344.55 |
| Total | $64,262.74 |

**COMMODITIES PROGRAMMED IN FY 2001 UNDER CCC-FUNDED FOOD FOR PROGRESS**

| COMMODITY | 000 MT'S |
|---|---|
| Apples | 2.00 |
| Beans | 4.49 |
| Buckwheat | 4.39 |
| Corn | 20.00 |
| Corn Soy Blend | 0.70 |
| Dehydrated Potatoes | 0.45 |
| Lentils | 1.54 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | 6.07 |
| Peas | 3.13 |
| Rice | 32.26 |
| Soybean Meal | 7.50 |
| Tallow | 3.00 |
| Vegetable Oil | 28.54 |
| Wheat | 0.25 |
| Wheat Flour | 39.28 |
| Whole Dry Milk | 0.45 |
| Total | 154.05 |

- El Salvador - An FY 2001 FFP agreement with Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) was signed, providing approximately 5,980 metric tons of soybean meal and 5,000 metric tons of corn. CHF, a PVO, used the proceeds from the commodities to fund housing projects. CHF used the local currency to construct 300 starter homes for low-income families, implement disaster mitigation and preparation projects, and strengthen local capacity in housing and disaster mitigation activities.

- Equatorial Guinea - USDA signed an FY 2001 FFP agreement with International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) for 250 metric tons of bread flour, 400 metric tons of soybean oil, and 1,200 metric tons of rice. IPHD used the funds generated by this donation to conduct agricultural training programs, initiate an avocado production program, improve and expand a poultry raising project, rehabilitate palm oil farming and oil processing centers, and upgrade the capacity of the Salesian's Agricultural School. The funds were also used to provide grants to farmers and to support HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

- Haiti - USDA provided about 5,000 metric tons of rice to Salesian Mission (SM) for use in Haiti under the FFP program. SM, a PVO, used the proceeds from the sale of the rice for development projects. SM used the local currency to provide vocational training for poor youth and street children. The program established training and basic education in horticulture production and marketing, as well as agriculture equipment maintenance and repair.

- Tajikistan - USDA donated approximately 17,150 metric tons of U.S. wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, dehydrated potato flakes, and vegetable oil to Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and Save The Children (STC), two PVOs, for direct feeding activities in Tajikistan. Under these agreements, CARE and STC implemented 1-year direct feeding programs for economically vulnerable pregnant or nursing mothers diagnosed with anemia.

These programs also supported nutritionally balanced lunches for primary school children. These programs introduced dehydrated potato flakes into the market with the assistance of the U.S. potato cooperator.

## FY 2001 COMMODITIES PROGRAMMED UNDER SECTION 416(b)

Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 provides for the donation of surplus commodities, made available from CCC stocks, to assist needy people overseas. As a result of an intensive, year-long effort, USDA developed agreements with 11 foreign governments, 19 U.S. PVOs and 39 countries via the U.N. World Food Programme (WFP). In FY 2001, approximately 3.1 million metric tons valued over $614.0 million were programmed under Section 416(b). Of the 3.1 million metric tons programmed in FY 2001, about 1.4 million were donated through the WFP to be used in emergency operations, protracted relief and recovery operations, and development projects. Operation and project beneficiaries included refugees, the internally displaced, and the hungry poor in countries and locations such as Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and North Korea. The balance of about 1.7 million metric tons was programmed through government to government agreements and agreements with PVOs.

**FY 2001 SECTION 416(b)**
**($000)**

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY VALUE |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | $ 17,525.00 |
| Albania | 6,269.09 |
| Angola | 3,363.50 |
| Armenia | 3,298.40 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,947.50 |
| Balkans/Kosovo | 9,887.50 |
| Bangladesh | 68,158.03 |
| Benin | 1,271.14 |
| Bhutan | 486.82 |
| Bolivia | 10,978.63 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 15,833.63 |
| Burundi | 5,880.00 |
| Cambodia | 8,474.80 |
| Cameroon | 731.00 |
| Chad | 3,451.83 |
| Colombia | 1,707.50 |
| Congo | 6,611.50 |
| Congo, Democratic Rep. | 7,232.50 |
| Cote D' Ivoire | 185.50 |
| Djibouti | 1,302.00 |
| Dominican Republic | 16,947.15 |
| El Salvador | 8,045.00 |
| Eritrea | 21,571.64 |
| Ethiopia | 19,285.40 |
| Federal Rep. of Yugoslavia | 9,800.00 |
| Gambia | 940.80 |
| Gaza Strip | 12,575.00 |
| Georgia | 11,438.74 |

| COUNTRY | COMMODITY VALUE |
|---|---|
| Ghana | 2,401.85 |
| Guatemala | 7,125.42 |
| Guinea | 3,278.01 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 628.20 |
| Guyana | 3,161.04 |
| Honduras | 6,616.12 |
| India | 6,420.00 |
| Jamaica | 5,339.33 |
| Jordan | 25,000.00 |
| Kenya | 30,163.60 |
| Korea, North | 36,977.00 |
| Kyrgystan | 2,234.44 |
| Laos | 1,086.50 |
| Lebanon | 11,630.00 |
| Lesotho | 2,055.00 |
| Liberia | 1,679.50 |
| Madagascar | 2,541.10 |
| Moldova | 9,791.80 |
| Montenegro | 5,255.00 |
| Mozambique | 3,105.90 |
| Nepal | 6,799.60 |
| Nicaragua | 15,159.35 |
| Pakistan | 83,488.30 |
| Peru | 6,250.00 |
| Romania | 840.42 |
| Russia | 6,777.60 |
| Rwanda | 242.35 |
| Senegal | 1,585.13 |
| Sierra Leone | 2,111.00 |
| Sudan | 11,262.54 |
| Sri Lanka | 5,625.00 |
| Tajikistan | 5,244.90 |
| Tanzania | 9,175.30 |
| Uganda | 4,364.89 |
| Vietnam | 9,311.26 |
| Yemen | 2,654.00 |
| Zambia | 460.00 |
| Total | $614,041.05 |

**COMMODITIES PROGRAMMED IN FY 2001 UNDER SECTION 416(b)**

| COMMODITY | 000 MTS |
|---|---|
| Bean | 0.24 |
| Bulgur | 20.64 |
| Corn | 377.31 |

| COMMODITY | 000 MT'S |
|---|---|
| Corn Soy Blend | 87.11 |
| Commeal | 81.65 |
| Nonfat Dry Milk | 10.41 |
| Rice | 72.97 |
| Soybean Meal | 112.55 |
| Soybeans | 177.44 |
| S. F. Bulgur | 0.43 |
| Vegetable Oil | 349.71 |
| Wheat | 1,586.63 |
| Wheat Flour | 208.90 |
| Wheat Soy Blend | 9.79 |
| Total | 3,095.78 |

Specific accomplishments include the following:

- Afghanistan - USDA provided the majority of worldwide assistance to victims of drought and internal conflict in Afghanistan in FY 2001. The entire 165,000 metric tons of U.S. donated wheat was provided through the WFP. Prior to the events of September 11, the people of Afghanistan were suffering the combined consequences of 3 consecutive years of drought, restrictive agricultural policies that drastically reduced farming income, as well as debilitating economic effects of the Taliban regime. After September 11, the food situation for the already impoverished nation worsened dramatically. One of the main goals of the WFP operation is to keep the people of Afghanistan in place by providing them with enough food so that they do not migrate or increase the already large Afghani refugee population living outside of Afghanistan (mainly Pakistan and Iran). The program was highly successful in achieving this goal, and thus minimizing the strain on neighboring nations. Due in large part to USDA's continued assistance, WFP should have sufficient food available to avert wide-spread starvation through the coming difficult winter months.

- Albania - USDA provided about 18,500 metric tons of U.S. wheat to CARE for use in Albania under the Global Food for Education program. CARE, a PVO, used the proceeds from the wheat to fund school feeding and school rehabilitation in northern Albania.

- Bosnia - Under the Global Food for Education program, USDA donated 24,630 metric tons of wheat to Catholic Relief Services, United States Catholic Conference Incorporated (CRS), a PVO, for monetization and direct feeding in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the 2001/2002 school year, CRS will provide a nutritional snack or sandwich daily to 30,000 vulnerable students in approximately 100 schools throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Cameroon - A Section 416(b) agreement, signed with CRS, provided 5,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat for monetization. CRS used the proceeds to increase awareness of the importance of potable water, enable local organizations to excavate wells in villages in Cameroon and Chad, and help participants in both countries develop the capacity to generate income through farming.

- Eritrea - USDA donated 9,330 metric tons of wheat and 8,100 tons of vegetable oil to Mercy Corps International (MCI) for use in Eritrea under the Global Food for Education program. MCI, a PVO, used the proceeds to improve the educational environment in Eritrea. During the 2001/2002 school year, MCI will distribute high-energy biscuits to approximately

35,000 primary school students in 150 schools. In addition, MCI will provide training and small grants to Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA's) in targeted schools, as well as funds to the PTA's to conduct information campaigns promoting education for girls.

- Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti) - Working through the WFP, USDA provided food to victims of drought, floods, refugees, and war-affected populations throughout the Horn of Africa in FY 2001. By country, USDA provided: 130,000 metric tons of wheat to Ethiopia; 116,000 metric tons of a combination of wheat, vegetable oil, corn-soy blend, and corn to Eritrea; and 6,000 metric tons of wheat flour to Djibouti. Under the Global Food for Education Initiative, USDA provided an additional 11,040 metric tons of commodity to Ethiopia in order to support schools in refugee camps and other affected areas.

- Jamaica - Under a Section 416(b) agreement signed with Food For The Poor (FFTP), a PVO, USDA provided approximately 9,200 metric tons of U.S. commodities, including 200 tons of wheat, 700 tons of wheat flour, 1,100 tons of corn-soy-milk, 1,400 tons of nonfat dry milk, 4,000 tons of rice, and 1,800 tons of soybean oil for direct feeding operations in Jamaica. FFTP used the commodities to feed more than 175,000 children and 20,000 adults in hospitals, orphanages, schools, and homes for the elderly, as well as individuals living on the street.

- Jordon - Responding to humanitarian needs in Jordan, USDA provided about 200,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat to the government of Jordan under the Section 416(b) program. The government of Jordan used the proceeds from the wheat to aid Jordanian farmers affected by the 3-year drought. Programs planned by the government include providing supplementary income to needy families through its National Aid Fund and supporting programs for farmers to purchase animal feed.

- Kenya - USDA donated commodities to WFP programs in Kenya under both the Global Food for Education Initiative (GFEI) and through the regular Section 416(b) program. Under GFEI, Kenya received 70,900 metric tons of corn, corn-soy milk, and vegetable oil to help feed schoolchildren throughout the country. Additionally, Kenya received 103,200 metric tons of corn, corn-soy milk, and vegetable oil to help feed victims of drought in the Rift Valley, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces of the country.

- Lebanon - A Section 416(b) agreement signed with MCI provided 100,000 metric tons of wheat, which MCI sold in Lebanon. The proceeds were used to support activities to increase the productivity of villagers engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and agro-industries in southern Lebanon, as well as to increase environmental awareness and protection in the region. A portion of the proceeds were used to fund full or partial scholarships to needy students attending the American University of Beirut and the Lebanese American University.

- Madagascar - USDA donated about 3,400 metric tons of corn, 900 tons of corn-soy blend, and 600 tons of nonfat dry milk to Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA) for use in Madagascar under the Global Food for Education program. ADRA, a PVO, used the commodities to provide meals to about 50,000 primary school students. ADRA implemented a school feeding program that distributed a porridge of corn-soy blend and nonfat dry milk to students during each of the 180 days of the school year. These activities were supported by the monetization of 3,550 metric tons of corn and nonfat dry milk.

- Montenegro - The Government of Montenegro received funding in FY 2001 for economic development activities through the Section 416(b) program. USDA supplied a total of 20,000 metric tons of corn and 15,000 metric tons of wheat flour that the government sold in local markets. Sales proceeds were used to purchase medicines, improve access to medical care and disease prevention, and support private farming and production methods.

- North Korea - USDA continued to avert wide-spread starvation in North Korea by providing the country 346,000 metric tons of a combination of wheat, soybeans, corn-soy milk, corn and vegetable oil in 2001. All of this assistance is provided through the WFP. The assistance is mainly targeted at children (North Korea has the highest rate of acute malnutrition in East Asia), pregnant and nursing mothers, and the elderly. There is also a food-for-work component of the operation which provides food to workers in exchange for labor on projects that will improve North Korea's agricultural infrastructure. Specific projects include: watershed management; nurseries and tree plantations, and repair of water reservoirs.

- Yemen - USDA signed a FY 2001 Section 416(b) agreement with the Government of Yemen to provide approximately 60,000 metric tons of wheat; 40,000 tons of wheat flour; and 7,500 tons of nonfat dry milk. The donated commodities were sold and proceeds used to complement existing non-governmental organizations, community and World Bank projects where the focus is to alleviate poverty and promote economic development.

## COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Cochran Fellowship Program (Cochran Program) provided short-term training in the U.S. for 854 international participants from 82 countries in fiscal year 2001. This is the largest number of annual participants in the history of the program. Since its inception in 1984, the Cochran Program has provided training to 8,450 participants from over 85 countries. Cochran participants attend trade shows, meet with U.S. agribusiness, attend policy and food safety seminars, and receive technical training related to short- and long-term market development. A summary of the FY 2001 activities follow:

### SUMMARY OF COCHRAN FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

| | Direct Appropriations | USDA Emerging Markets Program | USAID Freedom Support Act | Other* | FY 01 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | | | | | |
| China | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| India | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Indonesia | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Malaysia | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Pakistan | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Philippines | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Sri Lanka | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Thailand | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Vietnam | 25 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Subtotal | 133 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 177 |

| | Direct Appropriations | USDA Emerging Markets Program | USAID Freedom Support Act | Other* | FY 01 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN** | | | | | |
| Antigua & Barbuda | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Argentina | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Barbados | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Bolivia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Brazil | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Cayman Islands | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chile | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Colombia | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| Costa Rica | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Dominica | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Ecuador | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| El Salvador | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Grenada | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Guatemala | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Haiti | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Honduras | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Jamaica | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Mexico | 69 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 70 |
| Nicaragua | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Panama | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Paraguay | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Peru | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| St. Lucia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| St. Maarten | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| St. Vincent | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Turks & Caicos | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Uruguay | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Venezuela | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Subtotal | 251 | 37 | 0 | 9 | 297 |
| **NON-EU EUROPE** | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Bosnia | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Croatia | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Czech Republic | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Estonia | 17 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Hungary | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Latvia | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Lithuania | 16 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Macedonia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Montenegro | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Poland | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Romania | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Slovakia | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Slovenia | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Turkey | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Subtotal | 114 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 171 |

| | Direct Appropriations | USDA Emerging Markets Program | USAID Freedom Support Act | Other* | FY 01 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST** | | | | | |
| Algeria | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Botswana | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ghana | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| Kenya | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Morocco | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Namibia | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Nigeria | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Oman | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Senegal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| South Africa | 4 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Tunisia | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Uganda | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Zimbabwe | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Yemen | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Subtotal | 102 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| **New Independent States (NIS)** | | | | | |
| Armenia | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 13 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Moldova | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Russia | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Ukraine | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 4 | 61 | 9 | 75 |
| **Total Participants** | **601** | **181** | **61** | **18** | **861** |

*Other funds were received from the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture for projects in Latin America.

Several examples of FY 2001 program benefits include:

- Vietnam- FAS/Hanoi lists the following as direct benefits of the FY 2001 Cochran Program: (1) A Hanoi-based food distribution company is importing 24 metric tons of U.S. vegetable oil-- their first purchase from the United States. The company will also be importing U.S. fresh fruits, and several kinds of canned food; (2) A supermarket manager recently decided to import various types of U.S. consumer ready goods for his two supermarkets in Hanoi; (3) The director of a medium-sized importing company (that had already purchased some U.S. commodities), after making direct face-to-face contact with U.S. exporters, decided to purchase 12 containers of mixed U.S. consumer-ready goods -- a major increase in quantity and product diversification for Vietnam; (4) The co-owner of a food processing and trading company became the leading supplier of U.S. frozen french fries in Vietnam, supplying roughly double the amount of U.S. french fries that Vietnam annually imports; (5) A participant in the U.S. cotton classification program purchased 1,000 metric tons of cotton,

and is trying to use the U.S. futures market to arrange a constant supply of cotton, rather than buying on the spot market; and (6) A participant in the flour milling course is encouraging his company to buy U.S. wheat. While the details are pending, it appears his company will buy 10,000-15,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat in FY 2002.

- Yemen & Oman - Honey buyers from Yemen and Oman participated in a Cochran Program coordinated by the National Honey Board in July 2001. One participant purchased a container of honey to start with and will be distributing this product in all countries in the region.

- China - The Cochran Program worked with the Western U.S. Agricultural Trade Association (WUSATA) and the Culinary Institute of America to develop a Chef's Training for seven sous chefs from major hotel chains in Shanghai and Dalian. As a result of the training, Chinese chefs expect to use approximately $50,000 more of U.S. food products in the next 12 months. They are also willing to try some new U.S. food products if available in China at a reasonable price.

- Mexico - The North Carolina Department of Agriculture reports several shipments of U.S. hardwoods to Mexico as a result of a Cochran-sponsored hardwood quality program in July 2001.

- Brazil & Costa Rica - As a result of a Cochran wine team in August 2001, several of the Brazilian participants have started to import additional U.S. wines: six from California, one from Oregon, and two from Washington State. Costa Rican participants will market additional U.S. wines as well including three California wines, one Oregon, and one Washington State wine.

- Czech Republic - FAS/Prague reports that several food and beverage managers in the Cochran hotel and restaurant program have started to use U.S. seafood and U.S. wines in their hotels as a result of their training.

- Latin America & Caribbean - In July 2001, the Cochran Program helped fund and, together with FAS and four State Regional Trade Groups, organize an educational seminar for 43 Latin American buyers from 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries in Philadelphia. In addition to the seminar, one-on-one meetings were organized with 78 U.S. companies from 18 states. U.S. companies participating in the seminar project sales of over $2.4 million within the next 12 months; with an additional $1.3 million with 24 months. Total expected sales is over $3.7 million.

- Nigeria - Following an FY 2001 Cochran Program for 13 Nigerian bankers on USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation Programs, participants indicated a renewed commitment to sensitize Nigerian importers of U.S. agricultural products to financing opportunities available under USDA's export credit guarantee programs. A wheat import transaction valued at $1.4 million was registered under the GSM-102 program with one of the Nigerian participating banks.

- Poland - Training for a team of five Polish citrus importers resulted in direct imports of over 150 containers of grapefruits from Florida, valued to date at over $1,256,000. A 1994 participant in the Cochran Program has become one of Poland's largest peanut importers, directly purchasing since 1994 nearly $1.5 million in peanuts from Georgia. In the 2001/02 season, he plans to purchase about $200,000 worth of U.S. peanuts.

- **Poland** - In October 2000, a Polish veterinary team headed by the Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer visited the National Vet Service Laboratories in Ames, met with APHIS, Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) officials and learned about the U.S. monitoring system for contagious diseases with special emphasis on Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) prevention. This visit had a direct impact on facilitation of exports of U.S. products of animal origin. For example, it fostered accelerated review and creation of Polish import certificates for U.S. live animal imports. Consequently, Poland is in the process of importing 40 U.S. breeding bulls valued at upwards of $400,000.

- **Vietnam** - FAS/Hanoi reports that two participants in the FY 2001 Animal Health program will be responsible for clearing the imports of live animals into Vietnam. In December, the government of Vietnam will be importing 120 dairy cows, 10 bulls, and some dairy goats from the United States. The knowledge that these two participants gained during their trip will help ensure that the U.S. livestock are allowed to enter Vietnam, and that the animal trade protocols developed will be based on sound science.

- **Kazakhstan** - Five Kazakhstani participants in the Dairy Management & Genetics program plan to use the advanced technology they learned to transfer cattle embryos from the U.S. to Kazakhstan. This project could provide an opportunity for increased sales of American agricultural genetic products to Kazakhstan.

- **Macedonia** - FAS/Sofia reports that the Cochran-sponsored supermarket buyer team attending the food marketing program has begun to organize consolidated bulk purchases and financing of U.S. high value products.

- **China** - FAS/China reports that following a Cochran-sponsored fruit irradiation program coordinated by APHIS and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture in April 2001, the Chinese quarantine inspection service (CIQ) expressed future interest in working together with the U.S. in the use of irradiation as a quarantine tool and cooperating in confirmation studies leading to safe movement of agricultural products between China and the United States. The CIQ delegation was given several documents regarding papaya production in Hawaii and a formal request will soon be given to CIQ to open U.S. papaya to the Chinese market. A Memorandum of Understanding has been drafted on the use of irradiation as a quarantine tool. The Memorandum of Understanding encourages irradiation use and further research to expedite agricultural trade between the two countries.

## SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Foreign Agricultural Service's Scientific Cooperation Research Program (SCRP) supports joint international activities making practical use of science to help solve critical problems affecting food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and the environment in both the United States and collaborating countries. Scientific cooperation activities leverage resources and expertise, and enhance research and technical efforts of scientists domestically and worldwide, while developing new approaches and technologies on mutually beneficial topics in food security, sustainable agriculture, and marketing and trade.

Since 1982, collaborative research and scientific exchange activities have promoted economically and environmentally sustainable crop and livestock production, and food processing for nutritious and safe food, as well as the development of value-added alternative products, including renewable energy sources. The SCRP has addressed common concerns of plant and animal health to help prevent and manage diseases and pests, and gained access to emerging technologies and new genetic materials crucial to improving and

creating new products, practices and markets. Activities under the SCRP also contribute to USDA's implementation of the U.S. Action Plan for Food Security and the World Food Summit targets of halving domestic and global food insecurity.

In FY 2001, FAS collaborated with a diverse group of U.S. institutions in research partnerships with 51 countries in scientific cooperation, continuing the increasing participation of women and minorities. These research and exchange activities promoted the safe and appropriate development and application of biotechnology as well as other tools for food safety, improved nutritive value and resistance of crops and livestock, environmental sustainability, and other priority food and agriculture issues, including the needs of small and limited resource farmers, ranchers, and communities.

Examples from a few states demonstrate some of the benefits from international research and scientific exchange activities funded under the Scientific Cooperation Research Program.

- Ohio Benefits from Collaboration in Asia and Eastern Europe: Ohio State University, the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Canada's University of Saskatchewan are collaborating on research to determine the effects of applying organic amendments on the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the soil and on the growth of crops in no-tillage soils of sustainable agricultural systems. Collaboration with China also includes the use of vermiculture on U.S. farms to confirm the potential of earthworm-based systems to process animal manures and use the materials and nutrients produced, not only as animal feed protein, but also as valuable plant growth media and soil amendments instead of allowing them to reach and pollute groundwater.

  Ohio State University collaborated with scientists in Poland seeking a new approach to control the costly aquatic pest, the zebra mussel which invaded the Great Lakes in 1989 and spread to 18 states, turning the U.S.' aquatic resources into completely different ecosystems. USDA, Agricultural Research Service scientists in Ohio are collaborating with Vietnam to exchange, characterize, and preserve the genetic diversity of soybean germplasm.

- Texas Benefits From Collaboration in Africa, Asia and Latin America: Scientists at Texas A&M University collaborated with researchers in Mozambique's Universidade Eduardo Mondlane and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) to identify much needed forage legumes suitable for use in southern U.S. pastures. Texas A&M University and Chinese scientists teamed in research to expand the diversity of peach germplasm and introduce new sources of traits such as unique flesh type with better post harvest characteristics; adaptation to humid and mild winter conditions; and greater resistances to a wide range of diseases and insects.

  Prairie View University, a historically black land grant institution, and the University of Zimbabwe conducted a scientific exchange on the agribusiness concerns of small and limited resource farmers, including the use and marketing of small ruminants for meat and other by-products. Scientists from Texas A&M University at Kingsville, an Hispanic Serving Institution, conducted collaborative research with Argentina on the multipurpose nitrogen fixing Prosopis trees which occur on some of the poorest soils in the United States. Prosopis can serve as a source of luxury quality timber for fine furniture, build soil fertility, provide pods for human and livestock food, and provide wood for flavoring food products.

- Indiana Benefits from Collaboration in Central America and Europe: Purdue University scientists collaborated with Honduras on biological control of the Colorado potato beetle, a major pest in the U.S., which causes millions of dollars of damage to U.S. potato production.

In another project, Purdue University conducted joint research with the Netherlands on swine diets to help reduce manure odors, reduce contamination of water sources, enhance nutrient use, and maintain growth efficiencies and health of the pig.

- **Iowa Benefits from International Scientific Cooperation**: Iowa State University researchers continue collaboration with scientists in both developed and developing countries to help solve mutual food, agricultural, environmental, and trade related problems. Researchers are already working with extension workers to implement results of collaborative research with New Zealand to reduce the use of stored feed through grazing corn crop residues which could save cattle producers in Iowa alone over $140 million each year. In another joint research project, Iowa State University is cooperating in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to identify new species of natural enemies of the potato beetle adapted to U.S. climatic conditions. Other projects have linked Iowa State University researchers with scientists in China on risk assessment of exotic grain diseases and use of fiberboard from agricultural residues; in South Africa on the timber pathogen Ceratocytosis; in Sweden on fiber farming with hybrid poplar trees; and in Hungary on poultry vaccines against salmonella.

- **Montana Benefits from Collaboration in Asia:** USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service and Agricultural Research Service continue collaborative research in Mongolia to collect forage germplasm for preservation and use in the U.S. Similar research in China led to the selection of American Indian Tribal Colleges in Montana to participate in a scientific exchange with China, which will emphasize the use of indigenous and traditional plants in restoration ecology.

- **North Carolina Livestock and Produce:** Scientists at North Carolina A&T State University, a historically black university, in partnership with Foreign Agricultural Service staff in China, are collaborating with Chinese trade economists and market specialists to provide research-based information on potential impediments which will help U.S. livestock exporters market their pork, beef, and poultry products in the looming Chinese market. North Carolina State University is collaborating with Taiwan to test and demonstrate livestock waste management techniques.

  Other international collaborative projects with North Carolina State University target the anthracnose fungus that attacks and kills strawberry plants and devastates strawberry production in the southeastern U.S. with USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and Uruguay's National Institute for Agricultural Research. Research with Uruguay also assessed the economic and environmental impact of seven vegetable rotation systems.

- **Vermont Benefits from Collaboration in Ireland and Taiwan:** University of Vermont and Ireland's University College initiated collaborative research and education to help devise detection and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) strategies to keep the pathogen Listeria out of farmstead speciality cheese products and protect the free trade of these products through the marketing of microbiologically safe products. University scientists also conducted integrated pest management research with the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center in Taiwan on the Western flower thrips, Thrips palmi, and the diamondback moth, three devastating pests causing major crop damage worldwide with economic losses internationally estimated in millions of dollars.

- **Mississippi Livestock and Sweet Potatoes Benefit:** Alcorn State University researchers are collaborating in the Caribbean to develop international linkages for the export of goat meat

from Mississippi and other Southern States, as an alternative profitable enterprise for small-scale farmers. Mississippi State University researchers are collaborating with scientists in Guyana to identify genes for drought tolerance, yield, and root storage quality for improving the sweet potato, Mississippi's top cash crop.

- **Georgia Livestock and Food Safety:** Fort Valley State University, a historically black 1890 Land Grant University located in Georgia, is collaborating with Denmark on biological control of internal parasites limiting growth of the goat industry in the Southeast. Another research project with Ethiopia aims to increase profitability of small livestock production with year-round forage-based production systems.

  Joint research between the Universities of Georgia and the Philippines is adding value to edible by-products of poultry for international markets and improving the safety while increasing the variety of broiler meat products. Georgia's poultry industry benefits from USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) joint research with Argentina to improve methods for detecting the Newcastle disease virus which limits poultry exports. ARS and Guatemalan scientists are using biotechnology to assess food safety risks in corn products in both countries, targeting fungal toxins in corn heated in water with lime.

- **Kansas Benefits from Collaboration in Asia:** Haskell Indian Nations University, an American Indian Tribal College, and Gorno-Altaisk State University in the Russian Federation of States are conducting joint research to assess the impact of traditional grazing practices on village drinking water quality. Grazing is the major agricultural activity in the southern part of the Altai Republic in Russia and on many Tribal lands in the U.S.

- **California Benefits from Collaborative Research with Korea:** The University of California teamed with Korea's Rural Economic Institute to identify likely effects of the reductions in trade barriers to U.S. agricultural exports of high value products such as beef, citrus, almonds, and walnuts to Korea. Another project links USDA's Agricultural Research Service in California and the Republic of Korea's Rural Development Administration using a novel approach for salt tolerance in rice, which could help with more environmentally sound rice production. The University of California and Korea's Gyeongsand National University scientists conducted joint greenhouse, field and laboratory studies to develop an approach of combining biological agents to control white grubs in turfgrass.

- **Historically Black Colleges and Universities in Alabama and Florida Use of Biotechnology:** Tuskegee University and Nigeria's University of Ilorin are applying biotechnology in a joint research project seeking novel mutations in genes such as disease resistance and stress tolerance that affect productivity and profitability of chickens. Florida A&M University and the Bangladesh Agricultural University are working to improve the international competitive position of U.S. producers by improving the food safety and nutritional qualities of peanut and other products by applying the relatively new application of a biotechnological molecular technique which has not been widely used in crop plants. Researchers are introducing into legumes drought tolerance traits to help reduce aflatoxin contamination, aid in water management and reduce irrigation costs. They are also jointly screening genetic material for the source of methionine-rich protein to increase the nutritional value.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

**IABA Reaffirms Commitment to Agriculture with Punta Cana Declaration.** FAS, along with the State Department, has lead responsibility for liaison with the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA). The Eleventh Regular Meeting of the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), IICA's ministerial-level governing body, held November 26-29, 2001, in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, was their first meeting as the newly recognized authoritative body in the Inter-American system for agriculture. The most significant outcome was the Punta Cana Declaration that reaffirms IABA's commitment to improve agriculture and rural life. The U.S. representative from USDA's Office of the Inspector General was elected to IICA's Audit Review Committee. Other major achievements included approval of measures to strengthen IABA's policy-making role in the Inter-American system and a zero nominal growth biennial program budget for IICA that includes strong emphasis on agricultural health, food safety, and trade policy.

**USDA's Participation in FAO Conference.** At the 31st session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference held in November in Rome, Italy, USDA reaffirmed the United States' commitment to end world hunger and urged the continued development of biotechnology as the means to feed a growing global population and help forge solutions to malnutrition and poverty. USDA continues to work towards advancing U.S. goals within FAO by working with other member countries, and within international organizations as well as through its participation in such events. Additionally, USDA is taking a more pro-active role in recruiting Americans to fill FAO vacancies. FAO's mission is to increase global food security by raising agricultural output, living and nutrition standards, and reducing world hunger. USDA's coordination with other U.S. government agencies ensures that U.S. agricultural interests are represented in FAO in negotiating international agreements on agricultural matters and developing international standards for trade in agricultural and food products.

PUBLIC LAW 480

PURPOSE STATEMENT

Under programs authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480), as amended, exports of U.S. agricultural commodities are made to developing countries. No commodity is available for disposition if it would reduce the domestic supply below that which is needed to meet domestic requirements and adequate carryover, unless the Secretary determines that some part of the supply should be used for urgent humanitarian purposes. No commodities may be made available except upon determination that adequate storage facilities are available in the recipient country at the time of exportation to prevent spoilage or waste and that the distribution will not be a substantial disincentive to the recipient country's domestic production. In carrying out this program, emphasis is placed on assistance to those countries that are determined to help themselves by improving their agricultural production and economic development.

No agreements may be made with the government of any country which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, and personal security unless the use of the commodities themselves or proceeds from their sale is targeted to the most needy people of that country and is made available through channels other than the government.

Facilities and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation are, by law, used in carrying out programs for exporting agricultural commodities. The law also authorizes making appropriations to cover costs of such programs. When funds for Title I ocean freight differential, Title II, and Title III become available, advances are made to the Corporation for estimated costs. If the amounts appropriated are greater than actual costs, the excess is carried forward for use in future years.

The following activities are carried out under P.L. 480, as amended:

1. P.L. 480 Title I- Financing sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries or private entities for dollars on credit terms, or for local currencies (including for local currencies on credit terms) for use under section 104; and for furnishing commodities to carry out the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended.

All sales of commodities are made pursuant to agreements concluded under the Title I authority, using funds appropriated for P.L. 480. Title I agreements are intended to expand international trade, develop and expand export markets, and encourage economic development in recipient countries.

P.L. 480 Title I sales are made to developing countries as defined in section 402(4) of P.L. 480 and must not displace expected commercial sales (sections 403(e) and (h)). Agreements with private entities as well as foreign governments are authorized (sections 101-102).

Repayments for agricultural commodities sold under Title I may be made, with interest at a concessional rate as determined by the Secretary, either in U.S. dollars or in local currencies on credit terms up to 30 years, with a grace period of up to five years. Interest is charged from the date of last delivery in each calendar year. Payments received under fiscal year 1992 and future agreements will be deposited in a financing account for use by the U.S. Treasury to offset U.S. Government outlays.

Local currencies received under Title I sales agreements may be used in carrying out activities under section 104. Activities in the recipient country for which these local currencies may be used include developing new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities on a mutually beneficial basis, paying U.S. obligations, and supporting agricultural development or research.

The statute allows agricultural trade organizations, as defined in Section 102(c)(1) to carry out projects or programs in developing countries using funds derived from Title I sales if the organizations have market development plans approved by the Secretary.

The Commodity Credit Corporation may serve as the purchasing or shipping agent, or both, for the importing country or private entity or may award contracts for freight agent services on behalf of the Corporation to handle shipping of commodities under P.L. 480.

Under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, the Corporation may provide on a grant basis or may finance the sale and exportation of agricultural commodities on credit terms to support developing countries and countries that are emerging democracies and have made commitments to introduce or expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies. For commodities furnished on a grant basis, the Corporation may pay, in addition to acquisition costs and ocean transportation, such related commodity and delivery charges as specified for commodities supplied under Title II.

For most sales agreements under Title I, the Corporation will pay ocean freight charges only to the extent of the difference between U.S.-flag rates and foreign-flag rates when U.S.-flag vessels are required to be used by authority of the Merchant Marine Act. This difference in rates is known as the ocean freight differential. In limited cases, full transportation costs to port of entry or point of entry abroad may be included with the cost of the commodity in the amount financed by CCC to ensure that U.S. food aid will reach the most needy recipients.

Section 411 of P.L. 480 authorizes the President to waive payments of principal and interest under dollar credit sales agreements for countries which are least developed and have in effect an International Monetary Fund standby agreement or a structural adjustment program of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or, if no agreement is in effect, the country is pursuing a policy to promote democratic, market-oriented and long-term economic development. If such authority is used to waive payments, no new Title I assistance may be provided for that country for two years following the date of the authorized waiver unless the President provides prior written justification to the Congress.

2. P.L. 480 Title II- Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad. Commodities are supplied without cost to developing countries to combat malnutrition, to foster sustainable development, to meet famine and other emergency requirements, to promote sound environmental practices and to support donation activities of the World Food Program. The Corporation pays ocean freight on shipments under this title and may also pay overland transportation costs to a landlocked country, as well as internal distribution costs in emergency situations.

Commodities requested may be furnished from the Corporation's inventory acquired under price support programs or purchased from private stocks. Commodities furnished from the Corporation's inventory which are acquired under a domestic price support program are valued at a price not greater than the export market price at the time of delivery for purposes of determining the reimbursement due the Corporation. The statute requires an overall minimum level of assistance of 2.025 million metric tons be offered annually through fiscal year 2002 under Title II authority (section 204).

Title II is administered by the Agency for International Development (AID). Local commodity distribution is usually made by nonprofit voluntary agencies, including foreign voluntary agencies when no United States agency is available, as well as by local governments. Up to $34 million is available from the Title II appropriation to fund overseas administrative costs of eligible nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations such as the World Food Program.

The statute authorizes nonprofit voluntary agencies to use local currency proceeds for development activities in countries other than those in which the Title II commodities are sold. A minimum of 15 percent of commodities donated under Title II non-emergency programs is to be sold for local currencies.

3. P.L. 480 Title III-Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad. Under this authority agricultural commodities are furnished to least developed countries as defined in section 302(a). Commodities may be provided through foreign governments for direct feeding, development of emergency food reserves or may be sold with the proceeds of such sale used by the recipient country for specific economic development

purposes. The law stresses several specific development themes including enhancement of food security, privatization of food and agricultural distribution systems, and support of nutrition improvement and child survival initiatives. In general, Title III resources may be used to promote broad-based, equitable, and sustainable economic development, including agriculture. AID administers the Title III program. No funds were appropriated for Title III in fiscal years 2001or 2002 and none are requested in 2003.

When funds are appropriated and a program is authorized, the U.S. Government donates Title III agricultural commodities without charge to the recipient country and arranges for and pays the costs of purchasing, processing, handling and transporting the commodities to the port or point of entry in the recipient country.

4. Technical assistance to developing countries, middle-income countries, and emerging markets to increase farm production and farmer incomes (Farmer-to-Farmer). The Farmer-to-Farmer program, authorized by Title V of P.L. 480, provides farmer-to-farmer assistance between the United States and eligible countries. This assistance is intended to increase food production and distribution, and improve the effectiveness of farming and marketing operations of farmers.

The program utilizes U.S. farmers, agriculturalists, land grant universities, private agribusinesses, and nonprofit farm organizations to work in conjunction with farmers and farm organizations in eligible countries, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the improvement of farm and agribusiness operations and agricultural systems in such countries.

A minimum of 0.4 percent of the amounts made available for P.L. 480 through fiscal year 2002 is used to fund the Farmer-to-Farmer program. The funding level for FY 2003 will reflect provisions of the new Farm Bill. Funds available for this program may be augmented through the use of local currencies accrued from the sale of agricultural commodities under P.L. 480 and from local currencies generated from other types of foreign assistance activities within the country where the program is being conducted.

5. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT). The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act of 1998 authorizes the establishment of a commodity reserve to ensure the United States is able to meet foreign food commitments. Commodities authorized for the 4-million-ton reserve include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. The Secretary is authorized to release up to 500,000 metric tons for urgent humanitarian relief in disasters in the case of unanticipated need and to release an additional 500,000 metric tons of eligible commodities that could have been released but were not released in previous years. The Secretary is also authorized to release eligible commodities from the reserve when U.S. domestic supplies are so limited that eligible commodities cannot be made available for programming under P.L.480. Replenishment of the reserve is authorized through 2002. The 1998 Act allows the retention and use of funds from P.L.480 reimbursements to purchase commodities to replace supplies released from the reserve. The purchases are limited to no more than $20 million per year for fiscal years 2000 through 2002. CCC is authorized to hold funds as well as commodities in the reserve.

Public Law 480
Available Funds
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Item | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.L. 480 Title I Program Account: | | | |
| P.L. 480 Direct Credit | 536,178,071 a/ | 514,386,208 | 131,676,000 |
| Subsidy | 355,662,736 | 483,368,465 b/ | 98,904,000 |
| Administrative Expenses: | | | |
| Foreign Agricultural Service | 1,032,000 | 1,033,000 | 1,033,000 |
| Farm Service Agency | 813,000 | 972,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Total Administrative Expenses | 1,845,000 | 2,005,000 | 2,059,000 |
| Total P.L. 480 Title I Program Account | 357,507,736 | 485,373,465 | 100,963,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants | 134,332,758 | 35,328,631 c/ | 28,000,000 |
| P.L. 480 Title II and III Grants | | | |
| Title II | 973,263,105 | 1,058,449,624 d/ | 1,234,000,000 e/ |
| Title III | 488,481 | 0 | 0 |
| Total P.L. 480 Title II and III Grants: | 973,751,586 | 1,058,449,624 | 1,234,000,000 |
| Total program level | 1,644,262,415 | 1,608,164,463 | 1,393,676,000 |
| Total available (P.L. 480) | 1,465,592,080 | 1,579,151,720 | 1,362,963,000 |

FY 2001 Reimbursements, Carryovers, and Budget Authority Transfers

| | Title I Subsidy | Title I OFD | Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| APPROPRIATION | | | | | |
| 2001 appropriation (P.L. 106-387) f/ | $114,186,000 | $20,322,000 | $837,000,000 | | $971,508,000 |
| Rescission (P.L. 106-554) | -251,000 | -45,000 | -1,841,000 | | -2,137,000 |
| Transfers | -15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 0 | | 0 |
| Farmer to Farmer transfer | -1,205,740 | -81,108 | 1,286,848 | | 0 |
| Adjusted appropriation | 97,729,260 | 35,195,892 | 836,445,848 | | 969,371,000 |
| MARAD Reimbursement | 0 | 14,403,120 | 13,805,592 | | 28,208,712 |
| Prior Year Recoveries | 0 | 0 | 32,318,239 | | 32,318,239 |
| Prior years' unobligated balances | 257,933,476 | 84,733,746 | 90,693,426 | $488,481 | 433,849,129 |
| Total available | 355,662,736 | 134,332,758 | 973,263,105 | 488,481 | 1,463,747,080 |

| PROGRAM LEVEL | Title I Credit | Title I OFD | Title II | Title III | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2001 program level g/ | $139,678,000 | $20,322,000 | $837,000,000 | | $1,017,000,000 |
| Rescission | -351,000 | -45,000 | -1,841,000 | | -2,237,000 |
| Transfers | -20,976,087 | 15,000,000 | 0 | | -5,976,087 |
| Farmer to Farmer transfer | -1,686,112 | -81,108 | 1,286,848 | | -480,372 |
| Adjusted Program Level | 136,664,801 | 35,195,892 | 836,445,848 | | 1,008,306,541 |
| MARAD Reimbursement | 0 | 14,403,120 | 13,805,592 | | 28,208,712 |
| Prior Year Recoveries | 0 | 0 | 32,318,239 | | 32,318,239 |
| Prior years' unobligated balances | 360,695,673 | 84,733,746 | 90,693,426 | 488,481 | 536,611,326 |
| Downward Re-estimate | 22,487,228 | 0 | 0 | | 22,487,228 |
| Interest On Downward Re-estimate | 16,330,369 | 0 | 0 | | 16,330,369 |
| Total available | 536,178,071 | 134,332,758 | 973,263,105 | 488,481 | 1,644,262,415 |

a/ Includes program level associated with Title I subsidy prior years unobligated balance developed using FY 2001 weighted average subsidy rate of 71.51% and a downward re-estimate of $38.8 million.

b/ Includes $294 million in unobligated balances from FY 2001 and subsidy for upward re-estimates totaling $145 million, with $82 million apportioned in FY 2001 and $63 million in FY 2002.

c/ Includes $15 million in unobligated balances from FY 2001

d/ Includes $95 million from the Emergency Response Fund, $94 million in unobligated balances from FY 2000, $9 million of unobligated MARAD reimbursements, and $9 million of prior year recoveries.

e/ Includes $49 million in unobligated balances from FY 2002.

f/ Excludes Title I administrative expenses appropriation of $1,845,000.

g/ Title I Credit program level corresponding to the subsidy budget authority provided by Congress. The total Title I credit program level consists of:

| | |
|---|---|
| Subsidy budget authority | $355,662,736 |
| Borrowing from Treasury (off-budget) | 180,515,335 |
| Total, Credit Program level | 536,178,071 |

Public Law 480
Classification by Objects
2001Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Object Class | 2001 Estimated | 2002 Estimated | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12X2277 | | | |
| 25.3 | $1,845,000 | $2,005,000 | $2,059,000 |
| 41.0 | 196,278,087 | 483,368,465 | 98,904,000 |
| 12X2271 | | | |
| 41.0 | 25,718,554 | 35,328,631 | 28,000,000 |
| 12X2278 | | | |
| 41.0 | 879,113,081 | 1,009,449,624 | 1,185,000,000 |
| Total | | | |
| 25.3 | 1,845,000 | 2,005,000 | 2,059,000 |
| 41.0 | 1,101,109,722 | 1,528,146,720 | 1,311,904,000 |
| 99.0 | 1,102,954,722 | 1,530,151,720 | 1,313,963,000 |

The estimates include appropriation language for P.L. 480 as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of agreements under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, including the cost of modifying credit agreements under said Acts, [$126,409,000] $98,904,000 to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I , Public Law 83-480, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, to the extent funds appropriated for Public Law 83-480 are utilized, [$2,005,000] $2,059,000, of which $1,033,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses", and of which [$972,000] $1,026,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL GRANTS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For ocean freight differential costs for the shipment of agricultural commodities under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and under the Food for Progress Act of 1985, [$20,277,000] $28,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available for the cost of agreements under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and for title I ocean freight differential may be used interchangeably between the two accounts with prior notice to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, [$850,000,000 to remain available until expended,] for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, $1,185,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $34,000,000 may be used to carry out section 202(e), notwithstanding section 202(e)(1).

The change in language proposes an increase in the amounts authorized under section 202(e) of the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 for assistance to eligible private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and intergovernmental organizations. In recent years, funding in support of the administrative, management, and personnel costs of intergovernmental organizations, specifically the World Food Program, also has been made available through the Department of State's International Organizations and Programs (IOP) account. The IOP account support supplemented the assistance provided under section 202(e) authority.

The 2003 budget proposes to consolidate these two sources of funding for administrative support in section 202(e). This consolidation is consistent with the recommendations of the Administration's review of U.S. foreign food assistance programs, which seek to eliminate duplication and overlap in the administration of these activities. This change also will create more transparency in the budget process by showing more clearly the full extent of funding for administrative support for these organizations provided by the U.S. Government.

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I PROGRAM ACCOUNT

| | P.L. 480 Direct Credit | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriation Act, 2002 | $154,664,000 | $126,409,000 | $2,005,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 131,676,000 | 98,904,000 | 2,059,000 |
| Change in Appropriation | -22,988,000 | -27,505,000 | 54,000 |

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(on basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.L. 480 Direct Credit | $154,664,000 | -$22,988,000 | $131,676,000 |
| Subsidy | 126,409,000 | -27,505,000 | 98,904,000 |
| Administrative Expenses: | | | |
| Foreign Agricultural Service | 1,033,000 | 0 | 1,033,000 |
| Farm Service Agency | 972,000 | 54,000 | 1,026,000 |
| Total, Administrative Expenses | 2,005,000 | 54,000 | 2,059,000 |
| Total Available | 128,414,000 | -27,451,000 | 100,963,000 |

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL GRANTS

| | Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants |
|---|---|
| Appropriation Act, 2002 | $20,277,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 28,000,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 7,723,000 |

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(on basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants | 20,277,000 | 7,723,000 | 28,000,000 |
| Total Available | 20,277,000 | 7,723,000 | 28,000,000 |

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II GRANTS

| | Title II Grants |
|---|---|
| Appropriation Act, 2002 | 850,000,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 1,185,000,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 335,000,000 |

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES
(on basis of appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Title II Grants | 850,000,000 | 335,000,000 | 1,185,000,000 |
| Total Available | 850,000,000 | 335,000,000 | 1,185,000,000 |

PUBLIC LAW 480
PROJECT STATEMENT
(on basis of appropriation)

| Program | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P.L. 480 Title I Program Account: | | | | |
| (a) P.L. 480 Direct Credit | $159,327,000 | $154,664,000 | -$22,988,000 (1) | $131,676,000 |
| (b) Subsidy | 113,935,000 | 126,409,000 | -27,505,000 (2) | 98,904,000 |
| (c) Administrative Expenses | 1,845,000 | 2,005,000 | 54,000 (3) | 2,059,000 |
| Total P.L. 480 Title I Program Account | 115,780,000 | 128,414,000 | -27,451,000 | 100,963,000 |
| 2. P.L. 480 Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants | 20,322,000 | 20,277,000 | 7,723,000 (4) | 28,000,000 |
| 3. P.L. 480 Title II Grants | 837,000,000 | 850,000,000 | 335,000,000 (5) | 1,185,000,000 |
| Total available | 973,102,000 | 998,691,000 | 315,272,000 | 1,313,963,000 |

PUBLIC LAW 480
PROJECT STATEMENT
(on basis of available funds)

| Program | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P.L. 480 Title I Program Account: | | | | |
| (a) P.L. 480 Direct Credit | $536,178,071 | $514,386,208 | -$382,710,208 | $131,676,000 |
| (b) Subsidy | 355,662,736 | 483,368,465 | -384,464,465 | 98,904,000 |
| (c) Administrative Expenses | 1,845,000 | 2,005,000 | 54,000 | 2,059,000 |
| Total P.L. 480 Title I Program Account | 357,507,736 | 485,373,465 | -384,410,465 | 100,963,000 |
| 2. P.L. 480 Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants | 134,332,758 | 35,328,631 | -7,328,631 | 28,000,000 |
| 3. P.L. 480 Title II and III Grants | | | | |
| (a) Title II | 973,263,105 | 1,058,449,624 | 175,550,376 | 1,234,000,000 |
| (b) Title III | 488,481 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total P.L. 480 Title II and III Grants | 973,751,586 | 1,058,449,624 | 175,550,376 | 1,234,000,000 |
| Total available | 1,465,592,080 | 1,579,151,720 | -216,188,720 | 1,362,963,000 |

Justification of Increases and Decreases

(1) A decrease of $22,988,000 in Title I Direct Credit ($154,664,000 available in 2002).

This is the level of credit deemed necessary to meet Title I program demand and supports an overall Title I program level at the same level as requested in last year's budget.

(2) A decrease of $27,505,000 in Title I Subsidy ($126,409,000 available in 2002).

This level of subsidy funding will support the level of Title I direct credit proposed in the 2003 budget.

(3) An increase of $54,000 in Administrative Expenses ($2,005,000 available in 2002).

For the past several years, funds for P.L.480 Title I administrative expenses have been appropriated at essentially the same funding level without reflecting any increases for approved pay raises, increased operating costs, or the actual numbers of agency personnel performing these activities. An increase of $54,000 is needed to cover necessary administrative operating expenses and to more accurately reflect the total cost of administering these activities.

(4) An increase of $7,723,000 for PL 480 Title I OFD ($20,277,000 available in 2002).

The increase in funding level reflects a 2003 budget proposal to change the financing mechanism for the costs of meeting U.S. cargo preference requirements. The budget proposes to eliminate Maritime Administration reimbursements for one-third of the costs of cargo preference compliance and to fund those costs through the food aid programs themselves. This change will eliminate a duplicative financing mechanism and the need for a time consuming intra-governmental transfer of funds.

(5) An increase of $335,000,000 in Title II Grants ($850,000,000 available in 2002).

This increase in funding for Title II donations is consistent with the recommendations of the Administration's review of U.S. foreign food assistance activities. Based on those recommendations, reliance of U.S. food assistance on the year-to-year availability of surplus commodities will be reduced, as will the number of programs through which assistance is provided. Accordingly, funding for donations under Title II is being increased, while donations under the authority of section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 that rely on the purchase of surplus commodities by CCC will be phased out by 2003.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2002.

# FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

## WITNESSES

**ELSA MURANO, UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY**
**MERLE D. PIERSON, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY**
**MARGARET O'K. GLAVIN, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR, FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE**
**STEPHEN B. DEWHURST, BUDGET OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. BONILLA. The committee will come to order. Good morning to all who are participating in our hearing this morning.

Today, this subcommittee takes up the very serious issue of food safety for this country. We are going to hear about that and the administration's fiscal year 2003 budget request for FSIS. I am very delighted to be welcoming Dr. Elsa Murano this morning, the Under Secretary for Food Safety, who is appearing for the first time. I have to say she is already making a tremendous impact in the community. I speak for many who appreciate the effort that you already have underway.

The Under Secretary is a respected microbiologist, university professor and a member of several national advisory committees on food safety. Dr. Murano, I think your expertise is unsurpassed in terms of what you bring to this position, and we all hope to learn a lot from you today.

We also extend a welcome to your colleagues, Merle Pierson, the Deputy Under Secretary, and Margaret Glavin, the Acting Administrator for FSIS, and of course Steve Dewhurst, who joins us again today.

The job that FSIS inspectors, researchers and auditors do is extremely important, and I hope they realize that all of us appreciate their fine work. A safe food supply is crucial to every one of us, and this Nation has been extremely successful in continually raising the level of food safety for its people. We look forward to continuing that success, but before we begin hearing your opening comments, I would like to yield now to my colleague, Ms. Kaptur, for any opening remarks that she may have.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you. I just wanted to welcome Dr. Murano and her colleagues here this morning. We wish you very well. Your service to the people of our country and, indeed, the world, and there is no more important question, if you look at our own jurisdiction, on the minds of the American people, than the question of food safety.

The system we have set in place is one that is the finest in the world, and we want to make it better. So we look forward to your testimony, and I thank you so very much for being with us this morning.

Mr. BONILLA. At this time, we would be delighted to hear your opening remarks, Dr. Murano. We will include your statement and Administrator Glavin's statement on the record. Please proceed.

Ms. MURANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ms. Kaptur. I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the fiscal year 2003 budget for Food Safety within the Department of Agriculture.

## INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

As the chairman said, I am Dr. Elsa Murano, Under Secretary for Food Safety, and with me today are Dr. Merle Pierson, Deputy Under Secretary for Food Safety; Margaret Glavin, Acting Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and USDA's Budget Director, Stephen Dewhurst. We also have other FSIS representatives here, including our deputies who are sitting behind us.

Since this is my first time here, I would like to introduce myself to you. I am a native of Havana, Cuba. I am a scientist by profession, as you said, having earned an M.S. degree in anaerobic microbiology and a Ph.D. in food science from Virginia Tech. For the last 12 years, I have dedicated my life to the study of food safety, as professor and researcher at both Iowa State and Texas A&M University.

## OPENING STATEMENT

At USDA, our number one goal is to protect the meat and poultry supply for consumers here and abroad. Every day 7,600 inspection personnel insure that plants are meeting food safety rules. The Pathogen Reduction and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) rule has been implemented nationwide in plants of all sizes. HACCP represents a significant modernization in the way meat and poultry are processed, with emphasis on prevention and control of food-borne hazards. The success of the rule has been proven in a number of ways.

First, Salmonella testing data shows that the prevalence of this pathogen has significantly decreased in all product categories.

Secondly, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) shows significant reductions in food-borne illness, which CDC has stated are likely due to the implementation of that rule.

We have made headway in food safety, and we are on the right track. To help us continue our efforts, the fiscal year 2003 budget includes a record funding request for the Food Safety and Inspection Service of $905 million, a $28-million increase above the year 2002. So, as HACCP moves into the next stages, we will work to improve it through two overriding principles; first, that we use science to guide us and technology to continue to improve the safety of meat and poultry; and, second, that we have a transparent process, one that provides the opportunity for those with different points of view to have a forum in which to express them.

So, today, I would like to discuss five goals that I believe will help us to keep going and to take food safety to a new level. These are not listed in any specific order because I strongly believe that they need to be pursued simultaneously in order to achieve our mission of protecting the public's health.

Our first goal is to improve the management and effectiveness of FSIS programs. Last March, FSIS conducted reviews of small and very small Federally inspected meat and poultry establishments in New York City and the New Jersey metropolitan area.

This review illustrated two important lessons: One, communication within FSIS needs to be open and readily available; and, two, we need to improve the accountability of our workforce, including management. Their performance expectations, lines of authority and accountability for assuring compliance with regulatory requirements are essential to meet our public health objectives.

Our second goal is to enhance coordination of food safety activities within and outside USDA. We have several efforts underway. For example, within USDA we are working to improve the coordination of FSIS veterinarians with those in APHIS. One effort involves joint training opportunities in foreign animal diseases.

Outside of USDA, we are working with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). As you may know, FSIS and FDA have had an agreement in place since 1999 to exchange information on an ongoing basis about dual jurisdiction establishments. I believe there are other opportunities for us to enhance coordination with FDA in these types of establishments to further leverage our resources for the maximum public health benefit.

We are currently working on a couple of initiatives with FDA. One includes the possibility of deputizing FSIS inspectors to help FDA address threats to the food supply.

The third goal is to enhance a scientific basis of existing food safety policies and systems. Achievement of this goal is essential if we are to make sound decisions in protecting the public's health. One way to accomplish this is to use risk assessments as a way to identify hazards and provide a basis for making risk-management decisions. The analyses we make must be complete, and the models that are generated must stand the rigor of the peer-review process.

Another topic I want to discuss related to science-based policy development is performance standards. Science tells us that performance standards are needed, since they serve as a measure of the success of food safety programs. For FSIS, they serve as an important verification tool for HACCP. However, it is not enough to set just any performance standard, we must set performance standards that are accurate in terms of reflecting when control of hazards has been lost.

As you know, we have turned to the scientific community to get input on FSIS's microbiological performance standards. Both the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods and the National Academy of Sciences are studying this issue. Both reports should be completed by the end of this year.

In the meantime, we continue to use microbial sampling as one way to verify whether HACCP or sanitation standard operating procedures implemented by industry are successfully controlling hazards. As you know, our inspectors are charged with such verification activities, which also include record reviews, visual monitoring of plant personnel and product sampling. Since the vast majority of enforcement actions taken by FSIS since implementation of the rule have to do with HACCP and sanitation failures,

verification of HACCP and sanitation implementation is crucial to maintaining food safety.

As part of our efforts to ensure our policy decisions are science based and that the process is transparent and inclusive of all interested parties, we have planned a series of meetings to discuss how FSIS can integrate scientific principles into its activities and decision making. In January, for example, we hosted a 2-day public meeting to discuss the role of epidemiology, and its use in investigating food-borne illness outbreaks and initiating product recalls.

We are planning a scientific meeting for May 7th and 8th to discuss the state of pathogen reduction measures, including HACCP and to discuss performance standards.

In addition, we are planning a risk analysis symposium for the fall. These symposia will provide an opportunity for an open discussion of ideas.

Our fourth goal is to enhance outreach and public education efforts. We will host a food safety education conference in September of this year, co-sponsored by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Partnership for Food Safety Education. It will provide an opportunity for food safety education and communication leaders from across the country to present and share projects, assess current trends and plan for the future.

And last, our final goal is to ensure that our meat and poultry are safe from intentional contamination. We have taken specific steps to accomplish this. Within the USDA Homeland Security Council, we created the Food Biosecurity Action Team, or F–BAT, to coordinate and facilitate all activities pertaining to food biosecurity and emergency preparedness within USDA. In addition, and in partnership with HHS, we created the Food Threat Preparedness Network or Prep Net, which includes all food safety agencies of the Federal Government. Both of these entities, F–BAT and Prep Net, are fully engaged in the development of plans to quickly respond to biosecurity threats, as well as preparedness strategies designed to prevent or contain events to the greatest extent possible.

And now for the fiscal year 2003 budget request. FSIS is requesting a net increase in appropriated funds of $28 million. Let me briefly explain the four specific components of this request.

First, $10.8 million is for pay and benefits increases;

Second, we are requesting $14.5 million to implement the FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite, FACTS. FACTS is an initiative to replace FSIS's existing disjointed information systems with a system that has data-sharing capabilities, making program data available at all levels of the organization;

Third, our budget includes a $1.5-million request to expand risk prevention and management efforts in small and very small meat, poultry and egg establishments; and,

Fourth, our budget contains a request of $1.2 million to conduct targeted epidemiological surveys at slaughter establishments. As part of this effort, raw product samples will be taken at meat and poultry slaughter operations and analyzed for the presence of lesions, and drug or chemical residues. This information will allow the Agency to better assist producers and processors in the prevention of food safety hazards.

Mr. Chairman, I am committed to realizing these five goals, and in doing so, strengthening the safety of our meat, poultry and egg product supply.

This concludes my statement. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you on behalf of the Office of Food Safety at USDA, and I do welcome your questions.

[The information follows:]

## FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

**Statement of Dr. Elsa Murano, Under Secretary for Food Safety before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 budget for food safety within the Department of Agriculture (USDA). I am Dr. Elsa Murano, Under Secretary for Food Safety. With me today are Dr. Merle D. Pierson, Deputy Under Secretary for Food Safety; Margaret Glavin, Acting Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS); and USDA's Budget Director, Stephen Dewhurst. Other FSIS representatives here today are Ron Hicks, Acting Associate Administrator, Jeanne Axtell, Acting Deputy Administrator for the Office of Management, and members of the Budget Division staff.

Since this is my first time here, I would like to introduce myself to you. I am a native of Havana, Cuba. My family and I emigrated to the United States 40 years ago. So many of my compatriots have lost their lives in shark-infested waters, seeking the very freedom and opportunities that led to my being here today. So as a Cuban-American, I thank the United States, my adopted country, for being the beacon of liberty for the world.

I am a scientist by profession. I graduated with a B.S. in Biology from Florida International University. I developed a deep interest in the medical field and in public health, which led me to

earn an M.S. degree in Anaerobic Microbiology, and a Ph.D. in Food Science from Virginia Tech. I also developed an appreciation for the field of food microbiology, and decided to dedicate my life to the study of bacteria, which although microscopic, are capable of causing so many cases of foodborne illness each year in our country, and throughout the world.

I have been a researcher and teacher in the field of food safety, both at Iowa State and Texas A&M Universities. My research efforts have led me to investigate organisms like *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Salmonella*, all the bad actors that have become household words. My approach in this work has been to determine where these pathogens are found, and to investigate safe methods that can be used to control or eliminate them from farm to table.

Throughout my career as a researcher, I have become keenly aware of the importance of sound scientific studies, and how these can help provide us with the critical information we need to make decisions that will truly reduce the risk of foodborne illness. I have also observed the need for a proactive approach, one that does not react to food safety crises, but rather anticipates risks and prepares to mitigate the potential for harm. The events of September 11$^{th}$ are a reminder to all of us that we need to be diligent in order to prevent threats to our food supply as much as humanly possible.

Since September 11th, the question has been asked, "What is USDA now doing to ensure the safety of the nation's meat, poultry, and egg products supply?" Recent events have caused us to examine every aspect of our food safety system at USDA. After close scrutiny, I am confident

that we are in a strong position due to our food safety infrastructure. We have a daily presence of inspectors in every meat, poultry, and egg products facility, strong sampling and laboratory resources, a science-based regulatory inspection system, and an import reinspection, audit, and verification program that permits free trade while ensuring that product entering the U.S. is as safe as domestic product. I would like to thank you for your support, because the full funding that FSIS received in FY 2002 enables us to fulfill our responsibility to the American people by ensuring that the U.S. food supply remains among the safest in the world.

## MY VISION

It is truly an honor to have been asked by President Bush and Secretary Veneman to serve as Under Secretary for Food Safety. To have the chance to really make a difference in the food safety arena is a golden opportunity that I do not take lightly. I would like to share with you my vision for the future of food safety and inspection for meat, poultry, and egg products and how the FY 2003 budget request supports that vision.

When I began the job last fall, I indicated that I would spend some time assessing where we are and what has been accomplished before deciding where we needed to go. I have determined that we have a strong food safety infrastructure. Within FSIS alone, more than 7,600 inspection personnel verify the safety of meat, poultry, and egg products nationwide. Combined with the resources of other government agencies at the Federal, State and local levels, we have an extensive system of protection. A vital part of our infrastructure is the Pathogen Reduction

(PR)/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulation, which came into effect for all meat and poultry plants in 2000.

Our food safety infrastructure is designed to address both intentional and unintentional threats to the safety of our food supply. Thus, we must continue to strengthen it, and to increase its flexibility in responding to food safety threats, if we are to maintain consumer confidence in our food supply and our regulatory programs.

I have five goals I want to pursue in the coming year to ensure that we are proactive in protecting the public's health. These goals are not listed in any particular order because they must all be pursued with equal vigor in order to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply. My five goals are to:

1. Protect meat, poultry, and egg products against intentional harm;
2. Improve upon the overall management and effectiveness of FSIS programs;
3. Enhance coordination of food safety activities within and outside of USDA;
4. Use science to guide our future policy decisions; and
5. Significantly enhance outreach and public education efforts.

Protect Against Intentional Harm

Since September 11th, we have placed increased attention on the need for coordinated efforts to ensure biosecurity. As I mentioned earlier, due to our extensive food safety systems, we have not needed to make dramatic changes to our operations to respond to possible terrorist threats.

However, I want to assure you that we have taken specific steps to continue to protect the safety of our meat, poultry, and egg products, with a special emphasis on intentional contamination. Allow me to describe some of these steps, which have as their hallmark an improved coordination in the prevention, as well as response to biosecurity threats.

Within the Department, the USDA Homeland Security Council is the lead group in our effort to ensure the safety of our food supply. The Council is responsible for overall USDA Homeland Security policy, coordination of Department-wide homeland security issues, tracking USDA progress on homeland security objectives, and appointing representatives to inter-agency or external groups. The Council also ensures that information, research, and resources are shared, and activities are coordinated with other Federal agencies.

The USDA Homeland Security Council has three subcouncils that provide coordination between mission areas and agencies, as well as information to the Secretary and other key decision-makers. One of these, the Protection of the Food Supply and Agriculture Production (PFSAP) subcouncil, is charged with protection of the food supply and agricultural production. The Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs and I are co-chairs of this subcouncil, which is responsible for:

- Coordination of activities within USDA mission areas in response to a terrorist threat to agricultural production;
- Coordination of activities within USDA mission areas in response to a terrorist threat to meat, poultry, and egg products;

- Border surveillance and protection to prevent introduction of plant and animal pests and diseases;

With specific regards to protection of meat, poultry, and egg products, there are three entities through which activities are carried out, both within and outside USDA. First, is the Food Biosecurity Action Team, or F-BAT. F-BAT is an internal FSIS group, which we created in response to the September 11th attacks; second is the Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team (FERRET), which involves all of USDA and which existed prior to September 11th; and third is the Food Threat Preparedness Network (PrepNet), which includes all food safety agencies of the Federal Government, and which was created after September 11th. I would like to explain to you in more detail what each of these three entities brings in fighting bioterrorism.

Let's begin at the level of FSIS' preparedness. First, the Food Biosecurity Action Team (F-BAT) was formed to coordinate and facilitate all activities pertaining to biosecurity, countering terrorism, and emergency preparedness within the Agency. F-BAT also serves as FSIS' voice with other government agencies, and internal and external constituents on biosecurity issues.

F-BAT is charged with 5 goals:

- Ensuring the continuation of FSIS essential functions during emergencies;
- Ensuring employee safety pertaining to terrorism, bioterrorism and catastrophic emergencies;
- Ensuring that FSIS is prepared to prevent and respond to agricultural terrorism or attacks on the food supply;

- Ensuring proper communication with FSIS employees, USDA, industry, trade associations, consumers, media, and Congress; and
- Ensuring the security of our laboratories.

F-BAT has been instrumental in several initiatives to improve food safety and security. These include:

- Assessing potential vulnerabilities along the farm-to-table continuum;
- Providing guidelines to industry on food security and increased plant security, particularly in small and very small plants;
- Strengthening FSIS coordination and cooperation with law enforcement agencies; and
- Enhancing security features at all FSIS laboratories, and increasing the capacity of its laboratories to test for additional food safety hazards and biological agents.

In conjunction with F-BAT, FSIS is integrating bio-security responsibilities into new veterinary medical specialist positions being established in each district office. These individuals will serve as points of contact in each district on biosecurity issues.

Next, I'll describe our Department-wide mechanism to ensure expeditious and effective response in the event of a food security threat -- that mechanism is called FERRET -- the Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team.

As I mentioned before, FERRET existed before September 11th, having been established in 1998 to provide a quick and appropriate USDA response across agencies to food safety emergencies.

FERRET is chaired by me. as the Under Secretary for Food Safety, and emergency response activities are coordinated by FSIS. As I said earlier, the USDA formed its Homeland Security Council in response to September 11th, with one subcouncil in charge of protecting the food supply and agricultural production. So, if a food-related biosecurity event occurs, FERRET and this subcouncil become one; however, if there is a food emergency that is not biosecurity-related, only FERRET will function.

The third pillar of our biosecurity efforts is the Food Threat Preparedness Network, also known as PrepNet. This group functions across departments to ensure food security throughout the government. PrepNet is co-chaired by the Administrator of FSIS and the Director of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). It is a strong example of our commitment to working with our sister public health agencies to take proactive measures against bioterrorist threats. Other members of PrepNet include APHIS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Department of Defense (DoD), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The focus of this group is on preventive activities to proactively protect the food supply, as well as rapid response in case of an emergency. PrepNet, which works in conjunction with Governor Ridge's Office of Homeland Security, is reviewing each agency's statutory authorities and is conducting an assessment of needs with plans to fill the statutory gaps. PrepNet members also share scientific and laboratory assets.

Improve Overall Management and Effectiveness

Now permit me to continue with goal number two of my plans, which deals with improving the management and effectiveness of FSIS programs. Many of the efforts related to this goal started

before I came on board. Two examples are the restructuring of our district offices, and improving the technical background of our workforce.

Last February, FSIS formed an internal working group to review the role and functions of the district offices. Based on the findings and recommendations from this group, FSIS will realign its field offices and personnel. The result of the realignment will be a reduction of district offices from 17 to 15, with two current offices serving as sub-district offices. Further adjustments in the district office structure may be needed as changes occur in the regulated industry.

Regarding our workforce, FSIS recognized sometime ago that it needs to ensure that field employees have the training and expertise needed to operate in a more science-based environment. As part of our efforts to ensure a strong science-based workforce, and therefore a solid infrastructure, FSIS has introduced the new Consumer Safety Officers (CSO) position. CSOs conduct on-site food safety and other consumer protection assessments in meat and poultry establishments, and make determinations about the scientific efficacy of a plant's HACCP operating plan. This new occupation advances the Agency's transformation to a public health regulatory agency by changing the focus of inspection personnel from being merely process observers to professionals who verify the effectiveness of risk mitigation and reduction activities employed in food production processes. FSIS has already selected and trained thirty-five CSOs. They began new assignments in December 2001. We plan to select and train, from among our existing personnel, additional CSOs during FY 2002. The next class of CSOs is expected to enter training early this summer. This is part of our effort to gradually increase the

proportion of scientific and technical professionals in FSIS and make available at the frontline more personnel with scientific and technical expertise in meat and poultry facilities.

Along with the CSO, our veterinarians play a key role in ensuring that our mission is carried out. To that end, we are conducting a pilot test to explore improving the role of veterinarians in FSIS as well as implementing new strategies to recruit and retain these valuable professionals. We have established a new veterinary presence in the field with the introduction of the District Veterinary Medical Specialists (DVMS) position. The DVMS will serve as the primary contact for humane handling and slaughter issues, including verification and enforcement activities, information dissemination, training, documentation, and generation of recommendations for reports to senior management on future policies. We appreciate the Committee's funding support for these positions in the FY 2001 Supplemental Appropriations bill. These DVMS' will make an important difference in the Agency's continued efforts to ensure full compliance with humane handling and slaughter regulations, as well as facilitate coordination of other activities in the field. In the wake of September 11th, we will now also rely on these professionals to serve as the Agency's first point of coordination and response to intentional threats to the food supply. Their presence in the field makes them uniquely qualified to also serve as the FSIS point of contact on matters of biosecurity for industry, the Agency's field workforce, and food safety authorities at the Federal, State, and local level. They also work closely with FSIS' field epidemiologists as liaisons to State and foreign public health systems.

These are important steps, but not enough. We have no intention of leaving behind over 6,000 FSIS inspectors who are so important to our mission. They, too, must be able to operate in the

new, more science-based FSIS. Our inspectors need to further their understanding of HACCP and how it enhances their authority. We intend to review training procedures for inspectors and enhance HACCP training to ensure that inspectors clearly understand and carry out their responsibilities. We are also pilot testing different inspection roles under the HACCP-based Inspection Models Project, or HIMP, which are discussed later in my statement.

In order for these efforts to work, the Agency needs a strong supervisory and management infrastructure. Supervisors need to be held accountable for their decisions and they need the authority to hold their subordinates responsible for their actions. Clear performance expectations, lines of authority, and accountability for assuring compliance with regulatory requirements can forge a strong link among managers, supervisors, and employees to meet food safety objectives. I am convinced that through strong management, FSIS will be able to carry out its mission of ensuring the safest food supply in the world.

Enhance Coordination of Food Safety Activities

My third goal is that of enhancing coordination of food safety activities within and outside USDA. I have come to believe very strongly that by working together, we can best leverage our resources to ensure a safe food supply. One example of how this could be done is through the cataloguing of Federal, State and local partners' capabilities regarding identification techniques and laboratory resources, so that we can quickly determine which agency is best able to respond to a particular situation, and how to coordinate the response to that incident among all agencies.

Such strategic leveraging has already begun within USDA, through our recent partnering with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or APHIS, on the subject of veterinary training. We have established joint training opportunities in foreign animal diseases, coordinated emergency preparedness, and reviewed food biosecurity from a collaborative veterinary corps perspective. Our partnership with APHIS also extends beyond training activities. We are requesting funding for FY 2003 to establish an integrated surveillance system with APHIS that would conduct more comprehensive sampling at slaughter and correlate the data with on-farm data collected in the APHIS National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS). The system would provide more seamless data coverage from farm to table, and present opportunities to better understand the types of risk reduction strategies that producers and processors can employ. FSIS is also exploring the possibility of co-locating its laboratories with APHIS and the Agriculture Research Services' (ARS) laboratories.

Strategic partnering must also occur between FSIS and agencies outside of USDA. I am proud of our recent coordination efforts with FDA to combat pathogens. As you may know, FSIS and FDA have had a Memorandum of Understanding since 1999 to exchange information on an on-going basis about establishments that fall under both of our jurisdictions. As a result, we have worked together on several cases in which we were jointly able to ensure the safety of specific food products.

I believe there are other opportunities for us to work with FDA to further leverage our resources for the maximum public health benefit. In fact, we are currently working on initiatives with FDA that will be truly groundbreaking in this area. We are exploring ways to increase

coordination and sharing of resources to prevent overlap and duplication in the food safety arena. We hope to have an announcement in the near future of additional joint FSIS-FDA initiatives.

I would also like to make note of my commitment to working with our international partners in ensuring a safe food supply worldwide. FSIS is actively engaged in the CODEX Alimentarius Commission, a standard setting body for food safety. Last year, we received an additional $100,000 in appropriated funds to further our food safety agenda at this international level. By working with our international partners to establish internationally recognized food safety standards, we are ensuring that the U.S. government has a voice in the dialogue.

Our international efforts also include ensuring that imported product is safe for consumption and held to the highest standards of food safety. As you may know, recent reports of poor sanitary conditions in meat plants in Mexico have raised questions concerning USDA's auditing and plant certification in Mexico. I take these allegations very seriously. For this reason and at the request of Secretary Veneman, I recently traveled to Mexico to get an assessment of the situation. During this visit, I, along with the FSIS Acting Administrator and other USDA officials, met with Dr. Javier Trujillo, Director of Food Safety for Mexico, and other Mexican government officials to measure their level of commitment to maintaining a meat inspection system that is equivalent to the United States. We also took the opportunity to visit several plants in question to see the sanitary conditions first hand. I will continue to ensure that every effort is being made in Mexico and all other eligible exporting countries to maintain the highest level of sanitary conditions and will keep you apprised of the progress.

Use Science to Guide Policy

My background as a researcher in food safety has shown me the importance of science and how it should influence regulatory policy. This, my fourth goal is one of injecting science into the process of rulemaking. I'm open to new solutions and new ways of doing business only if they stand on the firm foundation of science. Enhancing the scientific foundation of existing food safety policies and systems is paramount, and it is one of my highest priorities. One way to accomplish this is to seek an open dialogue with the scientific community. Towards this end, I am pleased to announce plans to hold a science symposium this spring on pathogen reduction and microbial testing. This will be an opportunity for academia, consumers, and industry, to share their expertise and comment on the future direction of these important issues.

In addition to hosting scientific symposia, scientific advisory committees and other science-based organizations can help FSIS improve its scientific decision-making. One notable example is the question of performance standards. At the direction of Congress, we have turned to both the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods, and to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which are comprised of the nation's top scientists and foremost experts in the food safety discipline, in order to determine the best course of action on this issue. Performance standards are an important verification tool for HACCP. The work of the Advisory Committee and the NAS is more than just an academic exercise. Their expert opinion will go a long way towards helping us determine how to select the right standards, and whether the standards have an effect on public health.

Performance standards serve as a measure of the success of food safety programs. However, it is not enough to set just any performance standard -- for the wrong standard can mislead us into believing that systems designed to control hazards are working when maybe they are not. Thus, we must set performance standards that are reliable, and that are accurate in terms of reflecting when HACCP is not working and control of hazards has been lost.

The issue of performance standards was most recently showcased in the *Supreme Beef* case. This case has confused many into thinking that FSIS can no longer shut down meat and poultry plants. The fact of the matter is that USDA has the authority to shut down plants for sanitation or other food safety reasons, just as it always has. However, since the *Supreme Beef* decision, FSIS can no longer rely solely on *Salmonella* data to shut down plants. I must emphasize that *Salmonella* testing in grinding operations has not stopped. The difference is that now we are using the performance standard data in conjunction with other measures, to verify that the establishment's HACCP plan and Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) are working. As you know, our inspectors are charged with such verification activities. Thus, record reviews, monitoring of plant personnel, as well as microbial sampling are the tools they use to determine whether HACCP and SSOPs are working.

In addition to continuing our use of HACCP to control foodborne hazards, we are piloting novel ideas such as HIMP, to address the on-line slaughter process. I like to think of HIMP as a total food safety and process control system. As you know, under HIMP, volunteer plants take a more active role in the carcass sorting process, while our inspectors concentrate on more intense inspection and verification activities. The true value of this pilot project is that it is

demonstrating how real-time data gathering can help plants maintain control over product, and how increasing the time that inspectors can spend in verification activities improves their ability to detect deviations. HIMP is still in its infancy, and FSIS is continuing to evaluate it and improve it. FSIS has received numerous comments through public meetings and *Federal Register* notices about the project, and the General Accounting Office (GAO) has released its own review of HIMP. We welcome all of these comments and are always willing to consider changes that will result in improvements and enhancements in food safety.

In fact, we plan to have all of the data collected thus far on the HIMP project reviewed by a scientific institution, in order to ensure that any conclusions we draw are sound and supported by science. Later this year, it is our plan to publish a *Federal Register* notice on the HIMP program for young chickens, to propose several improvements. We encourage all interested parties to submit their ideas to FSIS for consideration. It is important to remember that HIMP is a pilot project, and we are constantly improving it. It is not yet ready to be implemented nation-wide. When it is, we will communicate this in a transparent and open manner, and it will only take place when the data shows that HIMP represents an improvement over the traditional inspection system.

Our laboratories also play a significant role in our efforts to use science to improve FSIS' effectiveness. They are key to ensuring that we have the science to base our policy on, and to take enforcement action when necessary. For the last three years, FSIS has been working to gain accreditation for its laboratories under International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 17025. This standard is internationally recognized as a comprehensive and rigorous

standard for food testing laboratories. Earlier this year, our Microbial Outbreaks and Special Projects Branch laboratory in Athens, Georgia was accredited by the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation, the accrediting body in the United States recognized by ISO. The American Association for Laboratory Accreditation has audited our three regulatory laboratories. FSIS is pleased to announce that its Athens, Georgia laboratory was accredited in February and its St. Louis, Missouri, and Alameda, California, laboratories were accredited earlier this month.

Another important way to utilize science as the foundation for decision-making is to use the tool of risk assessment. Simply stated, risk assessment is the process by which risks to the food supply, such as bacteria, are identified, and their probability of causing harm characterized. Mathematical models are developed with these data, and used in order to determine whether changing certain practices will reduce or increase the risk to consumers. Risk assessment is an important part of policy making, because it helps us make the best decisions based on science.

An example is the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) Risk Assessment that was recently completed by Harvard University's Center for Risk Analysis. The purpose was to evaluate the ability of U.S. measures to prevent the spread of BSE to animals and humans, if it were to arise in this country. The risk assessment provided valuable data showing that we are in a strong position to prevent the entry of BSE into the U.S. As the Harvard University risk assessors put it "the U.S. is highly resistant to BSE."

Filling data gaps needed for risk assessments is a priority, because a risk assessment model is only as robust as the data used to develop it. In instances where we don't have the needed data,

we must work with researchers to fill the gaps. As you may know, FSIS meets with ARS each year to discuss our research agenda. The work that both FSIS and ARS do to prioritize research needs and carry out that research is very important to our policy making efforts. In the future, I plan to explore additional partnerships -- such as with academia -- to fill data gaps.

Enhance Outreach and Public Education Efforts

My fifth goal for the coming year is to enhance our outreach and public education efforts. I'm pursuing an aggressive education and communication program to ensure that consumers have confidence in our food safety system. This program extends beyond the traditional outreach effort FSIS has engaged in -- educating consumers about safe handling practices and educating industry on the Agency's regulatory requirements. My public education and outreach agenda expands the definition of the public to the broadest sense by including consumers, industry, FSIS employees, our public health sister agencies, State and local health departments, and foreign food safety officials.

While I recognize that FSIS excels at developing materials to educate the public on food safety, the distribution of the materials is very costly. It is my goal to work with our partners to find a cost-effective and shared means of ensuring that these important food safety messages reach their targeted audiences.

One example of our joint efforts to educate the public is our upcoming food safety education conference. The conference will be sponsored by USDA and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in cooperation with the Partnership for Food Safety Education. We're

planning the conference for September to provide an opportunity for food safety education and communication leaders from across the country to present and share projects, assess current trends, and plan for the future.

Another way we're working towards this goal is through a number of cooperative agreements to foster improved education and understanding of the risks associated with the handling of meat, poultry and egg products by retail stores and food service facilities. Last year, FSIS entered into 18 cooperative agreements with State retail food safety task forces, municipalities, and colleges and universities that work with the underserved or economically disadvantaged communities. And this year, we are working to fulfill those agreements as well as expand the number of agreements we have to reach even more individuals.

In addition, FSIS has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO) to provide train-the-trainer educational programs nationwide to State and local sanitarians who inspect these establishments, as well as small retail store and food service facility owners and managers.

A seamless communication network involving all who play a role in ensuring the safety of the food supply -- from the regulators down to the consumers -- is essential to our mission. Coordinated efforts and a strong public education campaign will provide the framework for this communication network.

Consumers look to the government for guidance regarding food safety. I am seeking an aggressive education and risk communications program coordinated with HHS to ensure that our efforts are recognized, and that consumers have confidence in our system.

Having reviewed the overall mission and organization of the Agency, I would like to discuss some of the operational changes underway in FSIS to support the President's Management Agenda.

## PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA

As you are aware, President Bush has made improving government performance a priority for this Administration. The need for reform is not news. Overlapping missions and competing agendas grow up alongside one another, wasting money and baffling the public. This Administration believes that government not only needs to reform its operations -- how it goes about its business, and how it treats the people it serves; it also must rethink its purpose -- how it defines what its business is and what services it should provide.

President Bush has called for a government that is active but limited -- which focuses on priorities and does them well. And the President's Management Agenda focuses on improving Federal management and delivering results that matter to the American people. As I pursue the five goals I have identified in my vision for USDA's Food Safety mission area, I will be assuring that the intent of the President's Management Agenda is fully realized.

FSIS has already taken significant steps in improving the management and effectiveness of its programs and operations. For example, FSIS has been engaged in on-going efforts to flatten its organizational structure and increase the number of employees involved with program delivery since the mid-1990's. This earlier effort was intended to provide the organizational structure to support the implementation of the Pathogen Reduction and HACCP regulation and assure re-direction of resources to the front-line activities of the Agency. Today, FSIS has turned its attention towards transitioning its workforce. The goal is to have a front-line inspection workforce that is equipped with the scientific knowledge and technical skills to operate in a public health regulatory environment. Creating this transformation requires the introduction of changes in the workforce composition, changes in the education and training of inspection personnel, and changes in the performance expectations for managers and employees at all levels.

A significant percentage of FSIS resources (92%) are involved directly and indirectly in the food safety inspection of meat, poultry, and egg products establishments. These functions can be enhanced through a variety of partnership activities with Federal, State, and local governments, the regulated industry, and consumers to meet our mission goals. Using new budget authority made available through the Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation, FSIS is exploring opportunities with other Federal agencies to leverage resources to enhance the security of the food supply. FSIS is developing closer ties, through cooperative agreements, with CDC, FDA, and U. S. Customs Service, and State and Federal law enforcement agencies, on threat recognition and interdiction activities associated with acts of bioterrorism involving the food supply. There are also significant roles for academia and the private sector to accomplish the

vital work of homeland security. Private sector resources in academic and the commercial sector can play vital roles in training and education, in laboratory studies, and in information technology.

FSIS also plans to continue its work with those States conducting State inspection programs. Presently, roughly 40 percent of meat, poultry, and egg products inspection is carried out under State-operated inspection programs. USDA provides grants to the States, which then administer inspection programs that must be certified as "equal to" the Federal program. Currently, 27 States participate with FSIS as "equal to" partners. Maine is seeking to establish its own State program and is expected to be certified as early as this summer.

Accurate and timely financial information is key to achieving the highest measure of accountability and the best operating performance among Federal programs. The Food Safety mission area is committed to ensuring that Federal financial systems produce accurate and timely information to support the operating, budget, and policy decisions for public health and food safety regulation.

For its part, FSIS has been one of the lead agencies within USDA in converting to a new accounting system designed to meet the goals of improved financial performance. In FY 2002, FSIS is continuing to improve its financial performance by implementing new business processes within the district offices and by establishing new resource management performance expectations for field managers.

The President's Management Agenda champions citizen-centered e-government as a primary means of improving the Federal government's value to the citizen. Under the leadership of USDA's Office of the Chief Information Officer, FSIS has been working with other USDA agencies to identify specific strategic and enabling e-government initiatives. These "Smart Choices," as they are known, will form the core of the USDA e-government Strategic Plan. Working towards an electronic government is essential to my vision for an expanded outreach and education effort. Improved access to food safety information and timely data sharing is key to my vision as well.

As part of the USDA e-government Strategic Plan, FSIS has the lead in implementing the proposed Food Safety and Security Tools initiative. This initiative promotes interdepartmental collaboration, real-time data collection, and tracking and retrieval of port- and plant-specific data regarding food and livestock. Specifically, its focus is to:

- Share information among agencies more rapidly and effectively;
- Equip field inspectors with upgraded wireless and telephone service to enable them to enter and receive data and to communicate with each other and with management in a wider range of work settings; and
- Enhance communication in times of crisis to ensure that essential food safety-related coordination and communication occurs.

As you can see, my vision for the future of food safety and the inspection of meat, poultry, and egg products is expansive. FSIS' efforts to realize this vision and at the same time, to meet the

goals of the President's Management Agenda will not be easy, but we recognize the reward if we are able to do so -- the safest food supply possible. At this time, I would like to focus on the food safety budget request for FY 2003 and show you how our funding request relates to achieving this goal.

## FY 2003 BUDGET REQUEST

The FSIS budget request for FY 2003 supports the Agency's basic mission of providing continuous food safety inspection in each meat, poultry, and egg products establishment in the country. The increase over the FY 2002 appropriation ensures a level of funding necessary to cover increased salary and benefit costs, thus assuming continued support for an in-plant inspection workforce of 7,600 employees. The budget request provides funding for a much-needed overhaul of the Agency's data sharing and information management capabilities. The budget request anticipates no change in the Agency's current overtime and user fee structure in FY 2003. FSIS will, however, review and propose changes to overtime fees and propose an annual licensing fee. Both of these would take effect in FY 2004.

In FY 2003, FSIS is requesting $803.6 million, a net increase in appropriated funds of $28 million. Of this proposed increase, $10.8 million is for pay and benefit increases. FSIS employee salaries, benefits, and inspector travel between plants take up nearly 90 percent of the FSIS budget. This increase also includes $1.2 million for the Grants-to-States program, primarily for increased pay costs at the State level. It is imperative that States are fully funded

for their share of the cooperative programs to permit continued coordination between Federal and State authorities on inspection activities and emerging food safety threats. If not fully funded, Federal and State pay raises, benefits, and increases in health insurance and retirement benefits place a significant burden on our ability to adequately staff inspection activities in meat, poultry, and egg products establishments.

Earlier, I mentioned the need to overhaul FSIS' data sharing and information management capabilities. FSIS' FY 2003 budget includes a request of $14.5 million to implement the FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS). FACTS is an initiative to replace FSIS' existing disjointed information systems, with a system that has data-sharing capabilities, making program data available at all levels of the organization. All projects managed within FACTS will be interrelated through the single database, which will provide a central point of access, decreasing data redundancy and inaccuracy. A primary emphasis of this initiative will be to provide timely, up-to-the-minute data on in-plant inspection and performance. This will dramatically improve the ability of our inspectors and other professionals to make decisions quickly, and will allow FSIS to focus its resources on areas of greatest risk. The data sharing attributes of FACTS will also improve the coordination of risk management efforts both within USDA and between Federal, State, and local food safety authorities. Thus, acquisition and implementation of FACTS is key, and I strongly believe that the Agency cannot afford not to have this system if it is to do a top-notch job of protecting the public's health. Certainly, efficiency will be increased, since by increasing the on-line access to information, FACTS will help reduce paperwork and administrative costs and expedite the handling of information requests. FACTS should be viewed in conjunction with our Field Automation and Information

Management initiative (FAIM). While FAIM provides the tools for inspector communications, training, and data collection and analysis in the field, FACTS provides the software, servers, and telecommunications in the office. From that foundation, FACTS will develop systems that will support program experts in headquarters, while integrating data collection from (and data dissemination to) the inspection workforce.

FSIS' FY 2003 budget also includes a $1.5 million request to expand risk prevention and management efforts in small and very small meat, poultry, and egg establishments. Concerns with food safety have caused major changes in food production, processing, and marketing in recent years. The advent of HACCP controls in inspected meat and poultry establishments and increasingly stringent standards by leading retail customers and foreign importers are all helping to drive these changes. Large firms are adapting, and often leading the way. Small and very small firms cannot adapt as readily because they frequently lack the resources to implement cost-effective practices that will better protect public health. To address this, FSIS will develop and provide information and outreach to small and very small processors to help them improve their HACCP systems. Working cooperatively with other food safety agencies at the State and international level, as well as academia, industry, consumer groups, and other relevant stakeholders, FSIS proposes to establish a data sharing system to distribute food safety information to small meat, poultry, and egg producers and processors.

Another new initiative included in the FY 2003 budget request is $1.2 million to conduct targeted epidemiological surveys at slaughter establishments. These surveys represent the data collection part of an effort to improve the overall quality and availability of data now found in

disparate animal health databases, such as the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) and the National Anti-Microbial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS). The goal is also to develop a unified animal-based public health surveillance system.

As part of this effort, raw product samples will be taken at meat and poultry slaughter operations and analyzed for the presence of lesions, and drug or chemical residues. Data from the samples will be analyzed for possible links to emerging diseases, priority pathogens, or other significant threats to public health. This information will allow the Agency to better assist producers and processors in the prevention of pathogens and other food safety hazards. It will also enable FSIS to refine its risk-based inspection strategies in collaboration with other Federal and State officials who have regulatory authority for farm-to-table food safety. FSIS will work with APHIS, FDA, CDC, and the States to prioritize the data collection needs associated with the survey program.

## CLOSING

At this point, I would like to reiterate my five goals:

1. Protect meat, poultry, and egg products against intentional harm;
2. Improve upon the overall management and effectiveness of FSIS programs;
3. Enhance coordination of food safety activities within and outside of USDA;
4. Use science to guide our future policy decisions; and
5. Significantly enhance outreach and public education efforts.

I am committed to realizing these goals and in doing so, strengthening the safety of our meat, poultry, and egg products supply. This concludes my statement. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you on behalf of USDA's Office of Food Safety. I welcome your questions.

USDA

# Biographical Sketch

**Elsa A. Murano**
Under Secretary for Food Safety

Dr. Elsa A. Murano was sworn in as under secretary for food safety by Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman on October 2, 2001. In this position, she oversees the policies and programs of the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Murano has extensive public and private experience in the field of food safety as both a manager and educator. During the past six years; from 1995 until her recent swearing-in, Murano held several positions with Texas A&M University at College Station, Texas. Most recently, since 1997 she served as the director of the university's Center for Food Safety within the Institute of Food Science and Engineering. During this time she also served on the university's Department of Animal Science Research Advisory Committee and the Food Safety Response Team of the Texas Agriculture Extension Service, and served from 1999-2001 as the Chair of the Food Safety State Initiative Committee of the Texas Agriculture Experiment Station. She held the position of the Center for Food Safety's associate director from 1995 to 1997. In 2000 she was appointed professor in the Department of Animal Science, after having been an associate professor in that same department from 1995-2000. In addition, in 2000 Murano was awarded the Sadie Hatfield Endowed Professorship in Agriculture.

Murano served as a professor-in-charge of research programs at the Linear Accelerator Facility at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa from 1992 to 1995. She was an assistant professor in the Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Preventive Medicine at that university since 1990.

Before joining USDA, from 2001 until her recent appointment, Murano served as a member of the USDA National Advisory Committee for Meat and Poultry Inspection. Since 1998 she also served on the National Alliance for Food Safety Operations Committee, which she chaired during 2000. She was a member of several professional organizations; which included the American Society for Microbiology, the Association of Meat Science, the Institute of Food Technologists, the Poultry Science Association, and the International Association of Food Protection.

A native of Havana, Cuba, Murano holds a B.S. degree in biological sciences from Florida International University in Miami. She also holds a M.S. degree in anaerobic microbiology and a Ph.D. in food science and technology, both from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Va.

## VENEMAN NAMES DR. MERLE D. PIERSON AS DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 2002—Agriculture Secretary Ann M. Veneman today announced the selection of Dr. Merle D. Pierson as deputy under secretary for food safety.

"I'm extremely pleased that Merle Pierson is joining the USDA team," said Veneman. "His scientific expertise in food safety will serve USDA well as we continue to develop sound food safety policies based on science."

Pierson is internationally recognized for his work with Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems and research on the reduction and control of foodborne pathogens, having authored or co-authored more than 100 journal articles and five books on food safety and quality.

Prior to his appointment, Pierson served as professor of food microbiology and safety at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI). During his tenure at VPI, he served as head of the Department of Food Science and Technology from 1985 to 1994, and acting superintendent of the Center for Seafood Extension and Research from 1992 to 1994. He served as a member of the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods from 1990-1997. Additionally, he has been actively involved in various capacities with the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission – an international body that seeks to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in food trade through adoption and implementation by governments of food standards, codes of practice, and other guidelines. He has served as a consultant to government and industry on a number of food safety issues, including HACCP.

A native of South Dakota, Pierson received his B.S in biochemistry from Iowa State University and his M.S. and Ph.D. in food science from the University of Illinois.

## FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

**Submitted for the Record**

**Statement of Margaret O'K. Glavin, Acting Administrator, before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies**

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to submit a statement for the record on the current status of Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) programs and on the FY 2003 budget request for food safety within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

FSIS has a long, proud history of protecting public health. Although the Agency under the current name was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 17, 1981, its history dates back to 1906. It is the mission of FSIS to ensure that meat, poultry, and egg products prepared for distribution in interstate and foreign commerce for use as human food are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled. FSIS is charged with administering and enforcing the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA), the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA), and the regulations that implement these laws.

Over the course of the past year, FSIS began a comprehensive review of the Agency's statute mandated mission of ensuring the safest food system possible. The Agency is focusing on improvements we can make to enable us to more effectively carry out our mission. We are identifying and introducing steps to enhance our performance and to better serve the public health interests of the American public.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

With the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) System fully implemented, the Agency is turning its attention to ways to improve our infrastructure as a means of better supporting our science-based inspection system.

FSIS is a large agency, with approximately 9,500 employees. This includes more than 7,600 inspection personnel stationed in approximately 6,000 meat, poultry, and egg products plants who inspect more than 139 million head of livestock, 8.2 billion birds, and 3.1 billion pounds of liquid egg products annually. In FY 2001, FSIS facilitated the export of over 11 billion pounds of meat and poultry to approximately 100 countries throughout the world and began work on a new system to automate the certification of meat and poultry exports. Agency personnel also reinspected 3.8 billion pounds of imported meat and poultry from 30 countries, of which 8 million pounds were refused entry into the United States. 7.8 million pounds of egg products were imported from Canada, of which 30 pounds were refused entry. Canada and The Netherlands, remain the only countries certified to export egg products to the United States, although The Netherlands exported no egg products to this country last year. Mexico submitted a request to determine equivalency and eligibility to export egg products and processed poultry. The Agency is working with Mexico and awaiting additional information before making a determination of equivalence.

As you may know, recent reports of poor sanitary conditions in meat plants in Mexico have raised questions concerning USDA's auditing and plant certification in Mexico. I take these

allegations very seriously. For this reason and at the request of Secretary Veneman, I recently traveled to Mexico to get an assessment of the situation. During this visit, I, along with the Under Secretary for Food Safety and other USDA officials, met with Dr. Javier Trujillo, Director of Food Safety for Mexico, and other Mexican government officials to measure their level of commitment to maintaining a meat inspection system that is equivalent to the United States. We also took the opportunity to visit several plants in question to see the sanitary conditions first hand. I will continue to ensure that every effort is being made in Mexico and all other eligible exporting countries to maintain the highest level of sanitary conditions and will keep you apprised of the progress.

To ensure the safety of imported products, FSIS maintains a comprehensive system of import inspection, linking all U.S. ports of entry through a central computer system. This allows FSIS to establish compliance histories for countries and plants exporting to the U.S. and to communicate instantly among ports when problems are found at any individual port of entry. This system is one part of FSIS' efforts to verify the effectiveness of foreign inspection systems and also to support our sister agency, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in preventing the entry of meat or poultry products that present an animal disease threat to U.S. livestock. While FSIS has had a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with APHIS since 1985, the two agencies recently updated the MOU to further strengthen communication and cooperation for imported products at ports of entry and for audited products. The MOU is an example of how the two agencies are working together to assure product from restricted countries is not imported and does not pose a threat to public health.

In light of recent animal health diseases in Europe and bioterrorist threats both in the United States and abroad, FSIS' certification process for foreign inspection programs has become a subject of heightened interest. Annually, we review all foreign inspection systems in countries eligible to export meat and poultry to the United States. In FY 2001, FSIS reviewed the documentation of and performed on-site audits in 27 of the 32 countries eligible to export meat and poultry products to the United States, as well as two countries requesting eligibility, and was satisfied that all 29 countries had implemented Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs), HACCP systems, and pathogen testing programs. These audits included visits to 217 slaughter and processing establishments and 82 laboratories. FSIS did not audit four countries (Austria, Ireland, Northern Ireland, and England) in 2001 because the September 11 events disrupted planned travel. The fifth (Uruguay) was delayed because of foot and mouth disease concerns that might have resulted in its delistment. Those issues were resolved, and Uruguay was audited from January 14 through February 1, 2002. There were no major deficiencies. FSIS has rescheduled the four remaining audits for 2002.

FSIS is also responsible for assessing State inspection programs that regulate meat and poultry products that may be sold only within the State in which they were produced. The 1967 Wholesome Meat Act and the 1968 Wholesome Poultry Products Act require State inspection programs to be "at least equal to" the Federal inspection program. If a State chooses to end its inspection program or cannot maintain the "at least equal to" standard, FSIS must assume responsibility for inspection. There are currently 27 states that have a State meat or poultry inspection program and operate under cooperative agreements with FSIS. In these States, Federal funding is provided for up to one-half of the States' cooperative inspection program, as long as the State maintains a program "at least equal to" the Federal program. Maine is in the process of

establishing its own State program and could be certified as the 28th state with a State inspection program as early as this summer.

FSIS also conducts compliance and enforcement activities to address situations where unsafe, unwholesome, or inaccurately labeled products have been produced or shipped. The objective of these activities is two-fold -- one, to make a critical appraisal of compliance with meat and poultry regulations, and two, as a result of certain critical appraisals, to take enforcement action where necessary. In FY 2001, more than 32,000 compliance reviews were conducted. As a result of these reviews and other activities, approximately 17 million pounds of meat, poultry, and egg products were detained for noncompliance with the respective laws, and nine criminal convictions were obtained against firms and individuals for violations of the meat and poultry inspection laws. In addition, FSIS assisted in 66 voluntary recalls of meat, poultry, and egg products during FY 2001.

**Biosecurity Efforts**

Since September 11, we have placed increased attention on the need to coordinate our biosecurity efforts within the Agency and Department, as well as with other Federal, State, and local agencies, consumer and industry groups. The Agency has a strong emergency preparedness plan in place and I am secure in its ability to respond to an intentional attack on the meat, poultry, or egg products supply. FSIS recently formed the Food Biosecurity Action Team (F-BAT) to coordinate and facilitate all activities pertaining to biosecurity, countering terrorism, and emergency preparedness within the Agency. F-BAT also serves as FSIS' voice with other government agencies, and internal and external constituents on biosecurity issues.

F-BAT is charged with 5 goals:

- Ensuring the continuation of FSIS essential functions during emergencies;
- Ensuring employee safety pertaining to terrorism, bioterrorism and catastrophic emergencies;
- Ensuring that FSIS is prepared to prevent and respond to agricultural terrorism or attacks on the food supply;
- Ensuring proper communication with FSIS employees, USDA, industry, trade associations, consumers, media, and Congress; and
- Ensuring the security of our laboratories.

F-BAT has been instrumental in several initiatives to improve food safety and security. These include:

- Assessing potential vulnerabilities along the farm-to-table continuum;
- Providing guidelines to industry on food security and increased plant security, particularly in small and very small plants;
- Strengthening FSIS coordination and cooperation with law enforcement agencies; and
- Enhancing security features at all FSIS laboratories, and increasing the capacity of its laboratories to test for additional food safety hazards and biological agents.

F-BAT coordinates with FERRET -- the Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team --the Department-wide mechanism to ensure expeditious and effective response in the event of a food security threat. The Agency also is a participant in the Food Threat Preparedness Network, (PrepNet), which functions across departments to ensure food security throughout the government. PrepNet is co-chaired by the FSIS Administrator and the Director of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This

group is a strong example of our commitment to working with our sister public health agencies to take proactive measures against bioterrorist threats. Other members of PrepNet include APHIS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The focus of this group is on preventive activities to proactively protect the food supply, as well as rapid response.

With these collaborative groups in place, FSIS is well situated to respond to food safety threats to our nation's food supply, regardless of whether they occur as a result of intentional or accidental action. FSIS will continue to coordinate its prevention and response activities on all levels, both internally and externally among all stakeholders.

**Enhancing Effectiveness**

We are moving to enhance our effectiveness by focusing on employee performance and accountability. We will give our employees the tools they need to perform in a HACCP-based, scientifically designed program environment. We have invested heavily in the training and education of our workforce to ensure that they are able to apply sound science to the decisions they make on a daily basis. We will enter into training partnerships with the private sector to ensure that our workforce continue to have access to state-of-the art training and education. We are redesigning our performance measurement and appraisal system to ensure that our employees receive appropriate oversight and supervision. We are testing new tools such as correlation reviews, web-based chat rooms for training and information sharing, pilot programs to make more effective use of the skill and training of our veterinary corps, and revised supervisory structures for our field offices. We are moving to implement the recommendations of several work groups that have studied the structure and workings of our field force so as to improve

coordination, management oversight, and correlation across the work force. This will improve the consistency and quality of our decisions. Our program design has become increasingly science-based; our program delivery must be modernized to keep pace.

We are also making strides in our financial accountability. We continue to invest in our financial and budget systems and to inject discipline and professionalism into our resource management. Resource allocation modernization is an important initiative to ensure that we are maximizing the use of the resources we have.

In making these improvements we must seek the advice and input of our stakeholders. We have formed a *Standing Subcommittee on Field Accountability* of the National Advisory Committee on Meat and Poultry Inspection. This Subcommittee, which will meet for the first time in April, will provide guidance and oversight to our efforts to enhance our efficiency and effectiveness.

**Modernization of FSIS Information Technology**

The Agency is also taking aggressive steps to enhance efficiency by replacing outdated hardware, software, and other computer-related systems. These upgrades will help our employees in the field function more efficiently and will enhance communication, increase the availability of real-time information, and enable us to track actions taken by inspectors. Our efforts are twofold. The first includes the Field Automation and Information Management (FAIM) initiative, which is the major vehicle by which FSIS is providing its dispersed field workforce with the technology tools to support HACCP-based regulatory determinations and actions in the field. The second is our FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS), a

new initiative to replace FSIS' existing information systems with an enterprise architecture of data-sharing capabilities that will make the data available to all levels of the organization.

FACTS began as an effort to improve the accessibility of information to all users throughout the Agency. From 1997 through 1998, FSIS conducted a Business Process and Data Analysis project. The purpose was to analyze the Agency's core business processes and data needs from a strategic, enterprise-wide view. FACTS is an integrated initiative to address FSIS' current and future information technology (IT) needs. FACTS will focus on the FSIS corporate applications and data management projects, including our nationwide telecommunications and security infrastructure. In conjunction with the field infrastructure established by the ongoing FAIM effort, FACTS will promote a science- and risk-based meat, poultry and processed egg inspection program through the use of modern information technology.

In fulfilling FSIS business requirements, FACTS will fully support the USDA infrastructure, architecture and security specifications through a web-enabled, centralized data source across the mission area, maximize use of commercial off-the-shelf products, and cyber-security oriented preparedness. FACTS will also facilitate data and information exchange among Federal, State, local and, as appropriate, private sector entities. This will enable FSIS to comply with, by October 2003, the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which requires Federal agencies to provide individuals or entities the option to submit information or transact with the agency electronically, and to maintain records electronically when practicable.

**Laboratory Improvements**

An essential component of FSIS' mission to protect public health is the work of our Agency's four multidisciplinary laboratories. The three field service regulatory laboratories conduct laboratory testing for microbiological contamination, chemical and antibiotic residues, pathological conditions, processed product composition, and economic adulteration. In FY 2001, FSIS' three regulatory labs performed conducted 737,139 analyses on 159,401 meat, poultry, and egg product samples. The fourth laboratory is the Microbial Outbreaks and Special Projects Branch (MOSPB) laboratory in Athens, Georgia, which conducts special projects for FSIS and assists in the event of an outbreak of foodborne illness.

I am proud to announce that FSIS was recently awarded accreditation under International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Standard 17025 for procedures that the Agency conducts at its MOSPB laboratory. The Agency's three field service regulatory laboratories in St. Louis, Missouri, Alameda, California, and Athens, Georgia have also been awarded accreditation.

Accreditation encourages uniform laboratory practices and increases credibility. The ISO Standard 17025 is internationally recognized as a comprehensive and rigorous standard for food testing laboratories. In order to maintain accreditation, the FSIS quality manual and work instructions must be continually updated. Each laboratory will also be audited by A2LA once a year, with an in-depth audit occurring every other year. In addition, the FSIS Laboratory Quality Assurance Division conducts annual and special audits of the four FSIS laboratories.

## RISK-BASED, SCIENCE-BASED PROGRAMS

### Pathogen Reduction (PR)/HACCP

The risk-based, science-based modernization of the meat, poultry, and egg products inspection programs, begun in 1996 through the PR/HACCP final rule, has resulted in significant food safety improvements. Reductions in the prevalence of many microbiological contaminants, such as *Salmonella*, have occurred across all categories of meat and poultry products, and these have been accompanied by reductions in foodborne illness. Since its implementation in January of 1997, this science-based regulatory system has changed the food safety landscape for the better. CDC has attributed the decline in foodborne illness to the implementation of HACCP. These improvements would not have been possible without the consistent support of you, Mr. Chairman, and the Members of this Committee. This support has enabled FSIS to complete implementation of the PR/HACCP system and to consolidate the resulting gains into a sound plan for the future.

Under PR/HACCP, plants identify critical control points during their processes where hazards such as microbial contamination can occur, establish controls to prevent or reduce those hazards, and maintain records documenting that the controls are working as intended. FSIS believes that HACCP-based process control is the most effective means available for ensuring the safety of food.

The PR/HACCP rule continues to be FSIS' most important tool for ensuring the safety of meat and poultry. However, the *Supreme Beef* case has confused many into thinking that FSIS can no

longer shut down a plant. In fact, USDA has the authority to shut down plants for sanitation or other food safety reasons. The only change resulting from the *Supreme Beef* case is that FSIS can no longer rely solely on *Salmonella* data to shut down plants. I must emphasize that *Salmonella* testing has not stopped. We are using the performance standard, in conjunction with other measures, to verify that the establishment's HACCP plan and Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) are working. As you know, our inspectors are charged with such verification activities. Thus, record reviews, monitoring of plant procedures and personnel, and sampling are the tools they will use to determine whether HACCP and SSOPs are working.

In response to the court's ruling, FSIS has developed new actions to take if an establishment fails to meet the *Salmonella* standard. FSIS is using the failure as an indicator that further investigation is needed to determine the cause of the failure. Therefore, after the first set of microbiological samples indicates *Salmonella* is present at levels above the standard, FSIS will assess the plant's HACCP system and sanitation procedures, then develop a plan to verify corrective actions implemented by the plant. If the plant fails a second set of *Salmonella* tests, FSIS will document the failure with plant management. This record requires the plant to take action to correct the reasons for the failure. FSIS also will conduct an in-depth review of the plant's corrective and preventive actions and will initiate a third sample set once those actions have been completed. If FSIS finds that the corrections are inadequate to address the cause of the failure, then we will initiate enforcement action. Failure of a third *Salmonella* test set will require FSIS to determine whether the HACCP system has failed to prevent, eliminate, or reduce to an acceptable level, the occurrence of the identified food safety hazard. If this determination is made, FSIS will initiate additional enforcement action.

The conference report accompanying the FY 2001 agriculture spending bill directed the Secretary to request reports from the National Research Council's National Academy of Science (NAS) and the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods (NACMCF), which are comprised of the nation's top scientists and foremost experts in the food safety discipline. The NAS study is in its early stages and is expected to be completed in approximately 14 months. The NACMCF study is also in its early stages and it is unknown when it will be complete.

**HACCP-based Inspection Models Project (HIMP)**

In addition to moving forward with HACCP, we are continuing to pursue innovative ideas such as the HACCP-based Inspection Models Project, or HIMP, to further address the on-line slaughter process and enhance the safety of food products. HIMP is best described as a total food safety and process control system. Under HIMP, volunteer plants take a more active role in the carcass sorting process, while our inspectors concentrate on more intense inspection and verification activities. The true value of this pilot project is that it is demonstrating how real-time data gathering can help plants maintain control over product, and how increasing the time that inspectors can spend in verification activities improves their ability to detect deviations. HIMP is still in its infancy, and FSIS is continuing to evaluate it and striving to improve it. FSIS has received numerous comments through public meetings and *Federal Register* notices, and the General Accounting Office (GAO) has released its own review of HIMP. We welcome all of these comments and will make changes that result in improvements and further enhancements in food safety.

We will continue to seek advice and input on HIMP from all of our stakeholders. This year, we plan to develop a proposed rule for public comment on the HIMP program for young chickens. The proposal will include the several improvements to the pilot program.

**Science Based Risk Assessments**

To further guide the Agency's policy making, several risk assessments have been conducted or are underway to evaluate the risk associated with certain microbiological pathogens. FSIS and APHIS, through Harvard University's School of Public Health, have recently completed a risk assessment on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). A risk assessment for *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat products has been completed, and a draft risk assessment for *E.coli* O157H:7 in ground beef has been submitted to the NAS for peer review. The Agency is in the early stages of initiating a risk assessment on *E.coli* O157H:7 in trim. These risk assessments represent the first step in a policy making process. Risk assessments look at possible ways that FSIS could protect public health through the implementation of regulations created to diminish the risks posed by foodborne hazards in products regulated by FSIS.

**Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)**

To date, no confirmed cases of BSE have ever been found in the United States despite more than 11 years of active surveillance, nor have there been any reported cases of vCJD, the human variant of BSE. Because of controls put in place by the U.S. government, it is unlikely that meat purchased in the United States would be contaminated with the BSE agent.

In April of 1998, the USDA commissioned Harvard University's Center for Risk Analysis at the School of Public Health, in conjunction with the Tuskegee University Center for Computational

Epidemiology and Risk Analysis, to conduct a risk assessment to analyze and evaluate USDA's measures to prevent BSE. The risk assessment reviewed current scientific information, assessed the ways that BSE could potentially enter the United States, and evaluated existing USDA regulations and policies to prevent the spread of BSE within the United States if it were to occur.

The results of the risk assessment were released on November 30, 2001, and indicate that the risk of BSE occurring in the United States is extremely low. Additionally, the report showed that early protection systems put into place by the USDA and HHS have been largely responsible for keeping BSE out of the United States and would prevent it from spreading if it ever did enter the country.

Based on a preliminary review of the risk assessment, USDA announced a series of actions to be taken that would continue strengthening programs to reduce the risk of BSE even further. These actions include the following:

- USDA has arranged for the risk assessment to be peer-reviewed by a team of independent experts to validate its scientific integrity. These experts are looking at whether the data have been correctly interpreted and whether the computer model can be used easily by USDA scientists to evaluate "what if" scenarios.
- APHIS continues to increase testing for BSE, with more than 12,500 cattle samples targeted in fiscal year 2002—up from 5,000 during fiscal year 2001. Surveillance is a critical part of USDA's multifaceted strategy. APHIS is on target to meet this goal, having already tested 3,312 cattle as of December 31, 2001.

On January 17, 2002, FSIS published an options paper in the *Federal Register* that outlines additional possible regulatory actions to limit the risk of BSE exposure. To ensure these options are science-based, they will be tested using the computer model developed by Harvard to see what impact they would have on further reducing risk.

The options include: prohibiting the use of brain and spinal cord from specified cattle in human food; prohibiting the use of central nervous system tissue in boneless beef products, including meat from advanced meat recovery systems; and prohibiting the use of the vertebral column from certain categories of cattle, including downed animals, in the production of meat from advanced meat recovery systems. USDA has invited public comment on the options and will then proceed to develop appropriate regulatory proposals.

USDA is also drafting a proposal to prohibit the use of certain stunning devices used to immobilize cattle during slaughter, and an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to consider disposal options for dead and downer animals, because such cattle are considered an important potential pathway for the spread of BSE in the animal chain.

***Listeria monocytogenes (Listeria)***

On February 27, 2001, FSIS proposed a rule, which was published in the *Federal Register* to help prevent contamination by *Listeria* and other harmful pathogens in ready-to-eat meat and poultry products. The proposed regulation would require meat and poultry establishments to conduct food contact surface testing for generic *Listeria* or address post-lethality contamination in their Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) plans.

The comment period was extended several times and finally closed 195 days later on September 10, 2001. FSIS received approximately 3,000 comments with 50 of them being substantive in nature and the remaining comments being non-substantive form letters.

In order to facilitate public input and gather additional information during the comment period for this proposed rulemaking, FSIS held a scientific conference and a public meeting in May 2001, to discuss the proposed provisions, especially those that would require certain establishments to conduct environmental testing for non-pathogenic *Listeria*.

The proposed rule identified additional needs for scientific information and analytical data that if addressed, could strengthen the scientific foundation of the rule. It is extremely important that the regulations be based on sound science and common sense measures involving significant public comment.

Before moving forward with a final rule, FSIS expects to evaluate outstanding data needs identified during the comment period. These data needs include:

- Analysis of *Listeria* contamination of ready-to-eat hotdogs by the Agricultural Research Service;
- Reevaluation of the *Listeria* risk assessment to take into account contamination during processing and in-plant mitigation strategies; and,
- Assessment of the effectiveness of HACCP verification sampling by FSIS.

***E-coli* O157:H7 in Ground Beef**

In 1998, FSIS initiated the process of conducting a risk assessment for illnesses associated with *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef. The draft risk assessment shows that the risk of illness to consumers is low; very few cooked ground beef servings are likely to have surviving pathogens present. The best estimates predicted from the assessment is that the risk of *E. coli* O157:H7 illness for the general population is less than one for each million servings of ground beef consumed. The occurrence and extent of *E. coli* O157:H7 contamination in ground beef is most influenced by factors such as the prevalence of the pathogen among cattle and the level of contamination on the carcass. The prevalence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef increases in the summer months and decreases during the winter; therefore, the assessment predicts the risk of illnesses is higher in summer months.

This draft risk assessment was completed in November 2001 and has been presented to the National Academy of Science (NAS) for peer review. The assessment produces scientific support for:

- estimating the likelihood of human morbidity and mortality associated with specific numbers of *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef servings;
- development of regulatory impact assessments to provide the basis for FSIS rulemaking;
- identification of critical control points and critical limits in Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems for ground beef;
- development of risk-based sampling plans for FSIS inspectors to verify that industry HACCP systems are meeting regulatory standards for *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef; and

- identification of future food safety research areas on *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef.

Ultimately, the risk assessment will serve as an important policy making tool as the Agency considers what steps to take to enhance food safety.

## WORKFORCE OF THE FUTURE

Another way in which FSIS seeks to maximize its effectiveness as a regulatory and public health agency is by increasing the scientific expertise of its workforce. The Agency's frontline workforce needs a broader scientific and analytical background in order to verify PR/HACCP requirements and deal more effectively with high priority and emerging food safety hazards. FSIS is also working to increase the depth of its scientifically trained workforce through recruitment of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service with medical and public health backgrounds, and the implementation of the Food Safety Fellows. In addition, the Agency has undertaken efforts to enhance the education, training, and professional skills of its employees in order to build a world class food safety protection workforce.

FSIS has already begun transitioning its workforce. In FY 2001, FSIS hired and trained 35 Consumer Safety Officers (CSO) and conducted four weeks of intensive training before assigning them to the district offices. CSOs are professional positions requiring a general scientific background and individuals are responsible for conducting onsite food safety and other consumer protection verification and evaluation activities in establishments operating under a grant of Federal inspection. CSOs assess the scientific adequacy of HACCP plans, SSOPs, and

plant microbiological verification sampling strategies. They also monitor the interaction of systems within the establishment in order to ensure food safety and other consumer protections. Additionally, CSOs focus particular attention on assisting small and very small plants in the design and implementation of HACCP plans, SSOPs, *E.coli* monitoring plans, and microbiological control strategies. In doing so, CSOs help FSIS comply with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Flexibility Act (SBREFA), which requires that Federal agencies act to mitigate the adverse impact of new regulations on small business by providing them assistance and guidance.

FSIS believes that introducing into the district offices, CSOs with scientific and analytical skills will improve our ability to fully modernize our inspection system and will ensure the consistent application of new inspection procedures designed to verify that official establishments meet regulatory requirements. We were grateful for the Committee's support for our introduction of CSOs in FY 2001 and have high expectations for the important role these positions will play in the effort to further enhance our workforce and the level of food safety in the United States.

FSIS also recognizes that its veterinarians play a key role in moving towards the professionally trained workforce of the future. The Agency's workgroups continue to make progress on the recommendations from the taskforce report, *"The Future of FSIS Veterinarians: Public Health Professionals for the 21st Century."* The Agency's Chief Veterinary Medical Officer, is serving as Executive Sponsor and will ensure the recommendations from the report are fully implemented. In December 2001 the Agency also hired 17 more Veterinary Medical Officers (VMOs) to serve as District Veterinary Medical Specialist (DVMS). The DVMS' completed two weeks of intensive training in January 2002 and have now been assigned to the district

offices in a liaison capacity. The DVMS' will serve as the primary contact for humane handling and slaughter issues, including verification and enforcement activities, information dissemination, training, documentation, and generation of recommendations for reports to senior management on future policies. We appreciate the Committee's funding support for these positions in the FY 2001 Supplemental Appropriations bill. These DVMS' will make an important difference in the Agency's continued efforts to ensure full compliance with humane handling and slaughter regulations, as well as facilitate coordination of other activities in the field.

As we move towards a more science-based workforce, training and education is a high priority for the Agency. In July 1999, FSIS began the process of assessing the knowledge and training requirements of our future workforce by establishing the Workforce of the Future Steering Committee (WOFSC). The Committee was asked to integrate, coordinate, and oversee the Agency's workforce planning activities and to guide this transition of the workforce. The Committee ensures that the transition of the workforce of the future is carried out efficiently, cost effectively, and with consistency across the Agency. The Steering Committee, which is comprised of all major FSIS program areas, as well as representatives of the National Joint Council of Food Inspection Locals, the National Association of Federal Veterinarians, and the Association of Technical and Supervisory Professionals, has developed guiding principles for managing this change. The guiding principles were adopted by the Agency and are aimed at ensuring consistency in Agency decision-making, procedures, and communication, in order to maintain employee support for the transition to the workforce of the future.

The Agency also established the FSIS Training and Education Committee for 2001 and Beyond (TEC 2001) to examine our current education and training activities, conduct an assessment of Agency needs, develop an education vision for the Agency, and develop a strategy for educating and training our employees for the 21st century. The TEC 2001 Committee reviewed the current status of training within the Agency and made several recommendations about steps FSIS should take to develop a more effective program for the future. The final report encourages the Agency to take the following actions:

- Develop an individualized curriculum for each occupation in FSIS;
- Conduct an assessment of individual FSIS employees to determine a baseline of skills already possessed and identify the gaps that need to be filled;
- Develop distance learning applications to deliver training on a variety of topics to employees;
- Establish a formal evaluation effort of training and education activities;
- Reorganize the Agency's training resources to consolidate them and place them directly under the Office of the Administrator as a separate entity;
- Create a Board of Directors to provide guidance and oversight to the Agency program;
- Develop a centralized, interactive database to allow both employees and programs to track training and related activities (classes, costs, travel, credits, etc.);
- Establish a Training Administrator position in each district office;
- Centralize funding for training program activities; and
- Evaluate the number and type of personnel resources that should be dedicated to managing an effective training program.

These activities will form the foundation for a corporate approach to training and education of FSIS employees and ensure that an effective mission-based training program exists within the Agency.

## FOOD SAFETY EDUCATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS

FSIS' mission encompasses more than just "regulatory" activities. The Agency's mission also includes a "public health" element that requires extensive communication with stakeholder groups. Our communication programs seek to increase understanding by these groups of our mission, authority, regulations, and procedures. Successfully carrying out these functions is an important and preventive measure the Agency engages in to reduce the threats of foodborne disease outbreaks and further protect the public health.

While the Agency's infrastructure plays an important role in protecting public health and safety from the threats posed by microbiological hazards, strong partnerships with stakeholders are needed to ensure the public is fully educated and aware about their role in preventing foodborne illness outbreaks. Preventing foodborne illnesses involves more than government inspection, regulations, and enforcement, it requires proper handling at the retail, transport, and consumer levels. FSIS believes that in order to "do its part" the public must have good information about what steps they can take to assist in reducing the number of foodborne illnesses.

### Consumer and Food Safety Education

FSIS education programs are designed to prevent foodborne illness. We develop outreach materials and activities based on current scientific and consumer research, social marketing, and

educational research to develop products that will effectively educate the public about the dangers of foodborne illnesses and how these outbreaks can be prevented. Many programs target consumers who are at greatest risk from foodborne illness--the very young, the elderly, pregnant women, people who have chronic diseases, and people with compromised immune systems.

Among these activities, the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline has for 17 years provided a toll-free national service to consumers, information multipliers and professionals with questions about safe preparation of meat, poultry, and other foods, and foodborne illness prevention. In FY 2001, the Hotline handled almost 86,000 calls. The Agency also received nearly 5,400 inquiries via e-mail. Both of these tools have proven to be an effective means of facilitating two-way communication with consumers and others interested in issues related to FSIS.

In FY 2001, FSIS initiated an outreach pilot project for the Spanish speaking population. The USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline set up a three month long Spanish language outreach pilot aimed at providing Hispanic consumers with bilingual service. The pilot outreach efforts were focused and advertised in Miami, Florida; San Diego, California; and Newark, New Jersey. The pilot offered callers a choice of speaking to hotline operators and/or hearing recorded information in Spanish or English.

We also reach out to consumers and others with food safety education campaigns. In May 2000, the Thermy™ campaign was launched to promote the use of food thermometers in the home and is continuing. In 2001, Thermy™, along with other USDA characters, appeared in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. Thermy™ has also teamed up with Wal-Mart's® 800 Supercenters nationwide, along with local cooperative extension agents to educate and demonstrate the use of

a variety of food thermometers. Thermy™ brochures and other materials promoting the importance of cooking foods to safe temperatures have been distributed at these and other events. Partnerships and other efforts are being undertaken to further promote the Thermy™ message and tailor the material for the food service industry.

Another highly successful campaign, Fight BAC!™, has taught safe handling practices to millions and shows no signs of slowing in popularity. The Partnership for Food Safety Education, made up of Federal agencies, industry organizations, and consumer groups, combined resources for this campaign.

**Federal, State, and Industry Partnerships**

Another example of joint efforts to educate the public is our upcoming food safety education conference. The conference will be sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, in cooperation with the Partnership for Food Safety Education. FSIS will convene the conference in September to provide an opportunity for food safety education and communication leaders from across the country to present and share projects, assess current trends, and plan for the future.

We are also working to enhance our public education efforts through a number of cooperative agreements to foster improved education and understanding of the risks associated with the handling of meat, poultry, and egg products by retail stores and food service facilities. Last year, FSIS entered into 18 cooperative agreements with State retail food safety task forces, municipalities, and colleges and universities that work with the underserved or economically

disadvantaged communities. And this year we are working to fulfill those agreements, as well as expand the number of agreements we have, in order to reach even more individuals.

In addition, FSIS has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO) to provide train-the-trainer educational programs nationwide to the State and local sanitarians who inspect these state-regulated establishments, as well as small retail store and food service facility owners and managers. Because meat and poultry produced at retail is exempt from Federal inspection, State and local agencies must ensure food safety in retail environments.

FSIS' partnerships are not limited to educational efforts. FSIS works closely with State and local public health and food safety authorities, as well as with its sister public health agencies, such as FDA and the CDC, to coordinate food safety strategies and emergency response activities.

Nationwide surveillance of foodborne illness is a long-standing example of intrastate cooperation that is coordinated by FSIS and CDC. The system by which this information is coordinated is known as the Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet). Under an agreement between the two agencies, CDC conducts active population-based surveillance of foodborne diseases. This involves the on-going and systematic collection of foodborne illness data to detect outbreaks and monitor disease trends and patterns. Data collected are used to determine the need for public health emergency response and to assess the effectiveness of efforts to prevent foodborne disease and outbreaks over time.

A companion system, the PulseNet computerized database, matches the DNA fingerprint of foodborne pathogens and accelerates the traceback process to the source of the contamination. PulseNet has been especially successful in identifying dispersed illnesses with potentially common sources of implicated product and alerting the regulatory agencies so that they can take appropriate action.

Each year, FSIS also participates in the Conference for Food Protection (CFP), which is a bi-annual forum for Federal, State, and local government representatives to meet with industry, academia, and consumers on recommended changes to the Food Code. FSIS collaborates with FDA on publication of the Code in order to provide Federal guidance to the States and others with regulatory responsibility for retail food safety. Adoption of the Code increases uniformity of food safety regulation among jurisdictions, which benefits both commerce and consumers.

## INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

### Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex)

FSIS also plays a leading role in the United States' participation in global dialogue on the setting of international food safety standards. The GATT Uruguay Round Agreements Act designated USDA as the lead agency for U.S. participation in the sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard setting activities of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The U.S. Codex Office, located within FSIS, coordinates all U.S. government and non-government participation in these activities. Through notices published in the *Federal Register*, FSIS advises the public of the standard-setting activities of the Commission, as well as of the dates and agendas of its meetings.

Codex plays an important role in FSIS' ability to fulfill its mission. First, its sanitary and phytosanitary standard-setting activities protect consumers by improving food safety. Second, these activities help ensure that sound science is the basis for establishing international food safety standards. In this way, Codex helps facilitate fair trade in agricultural products.

Codex has grown in importance since it was designated as one of the three international standard-setting organizations whose health and safety standards serve as key reference points in settling trade disputes under the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. Currently, more than 160 nations are members of Codex.

As an active member of Codex, the United States has the opportunity to make the international food safety standard setting process work better. We have taken the position that Codex is the organization that the world's governments should use to discuss food safety issues and to set standards. We have also proposed changes in many areas where we believe that progress is needed.

**FY 2003 BUDGET REQUEST**

With that, I have concluded my discussion of FSIS' programs and would like to provide and overview of the FY 2003 budget request for FSIS. The budget request for FY 2003 compliments the programs previously described as part of our regulatory mission and public health protection responsibility.

The FSIS budget request for FY 2003 supports the Agency's basic mission of providing continuous food safety inspection in each meat, poultry, and egg products establishment in the

country. The increase over the FY 2002 appropriation ensures a level of funding necessary to cover increased salary and benefit costs, thus assuring continued support for an in-plant inspection workforce of 7,600 employees. The budget request provides funding for a much-needed overhaul of the Agency's data sharing and information management capabilities. The budget request anticipates future changes in the Agency's current overtime and user fee structure beginning in FY 2004. FSIS will review how it assesses overtime fees and, based on needs identified through this assessment and propose an annual licensing fee that would take effect in FY 2004.

In FY 2003, FSIS is requesting $803.6 million, a net increase in appropriated funds of $28 million. Of this proposed increase, $10.8 million is for pay and benefit increases. FSIS employee salary, benefits, and inspector travel between plants take up nearly 90 percent of the FSIS budget. This increase also includes $1.2 million for the Grants-to-States program, primarily for increased pay costs at the State level. It is imperative that States are fully funded for their share of the cooperative programs to permit continued coordination between Federal and State authorities on inspection activities and emerging food safety threats. Less than full funding for Federal and State pay raises, benefits, and increases in health insurance and retirement benefits place a significant burden on our ability to adequately staff inspection activities in meat, poultry, and egg products establishments.

Earlier, I mentioned the need to overhaul FSIS' data sharing and information management capabilities. FSIS' FY 2003 budget includes a request of $14.5 million to implement the FACTS initiative. FACTS will support the FSIS mission by substantially improving the ability to provide information that is accurate, complete, and timely for use by Agency decision-makers.

FACTS will provide a single location for storing data that is accessible to Agency decision-makers in a timely manner, unlike the current data collection systems which are stored in various locations. Using a single storage location will also reduce data redundancy. The data will also be more secure because it will be stored in one location, and information sharing, analysis, and availability will improve because data will be centralized.

A primary emphasis of this initiative is to provide timely, up-to-the-minute data on in-plant inspection and performance, thereby improving regulatory decisions made by Agency personnel and allowing FSIS to focus its resources on areas of greatest risk. The data sharing attributes of FACTS will also improve the coordination of risk management efforts both within USDA and between Federal, State, and local food safety authorities. By increasing the on-line access to information, FACTS will help reduce paperwork and administrative costs and expedite the handling of information requests. This will enable FSIS to comply with, by October 2003, the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which requires Federal agencies to provide individuals or entities the option to submit information or transact with the agency electronically, and to maintain records electronically when practicable.

FSIS' FY 2003 budget also includes a $1.5 million request to expand risk prevention and management efforts in small and very small meat, poultry, and egg establishments. Concerns with food safety have caused major changes in food production, processing, and marketing in recent years. The advent of PR/HACCP controls in inspected meat and poultry establishments, the anticipated rulemaking to mandate PR/HACCP in egg products establishments, and increasingly stringent standards by leading retail customers and foreign importers, are all helping to drive these changes. Large firms are adapting, and often leading the way. Small and very small firms cannot adapt as readily because they frequently have neither the information nor the

capabilities to implement cost-effective practices that will produce safer meat and poultry. To address this, FSIS will develop and provide information and outreach to small and very small processors to help them improve their PR/HACCP systems. Working cooperatively with other food safety agencies at the State and international level, as well as academia, industry, consumer groups, and other relevant stakeholders, FSIS proposes to establish a data sharing system to distribute food safety information to small meat, poultry, and egg producers and processors.

Another new initiative included in the FY 2003 budget request is $1.2 million to conduct targeted epidemiological surveys at slaughter establishments. These surveys represent the data collection part of an effort to improve the overall quality and availability of data now resident in disparate animal health databases, such as the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) and the National Anti-Microbial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS). The goal is also to develop a unified animal-based public health surveillance system.

As part of this effort, raw product samples will be taken at meat and poultry slaughter operations and analyzed for the presence of lesions, and drug or chemical residues. Data from the samples will be analyzed for possible links to emerging diseases, priority pathogens, or other significant threats to public health. This information will allow the Agency to better assist producers and processors in the prevention of pathogens and other food safety hazards. It will also enable FSIS to refine its risk-based inspection strategies in collaboration with other Federal and State officials who have regulatory authority for farm-to-table food safety. FSIS will work with the FDA, USDA's APHIS, the CDC, and the States to prioritize the data collection needs associated with the survey program.

## CONCLUSION

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared statement. Thank you for your continued support. Thank you also for the opportunity to submit testimony to the Subcommittee on how FSIS is working with Congress and other partners to become a regulatory public health agency that uses science-based decision making to implement policies to assure the safety of meat, poultry, and egg products for American consumers.

Food Safety and Inspection Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250-3700

# Biography: Margaret O'K. Glavin

*ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR*
**Food Safety and Inspection Service**
**U.S. Department of Agriculture**

Margaret O'K. Glavin is the Associate Administrator for USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service. FSIS Administrator Thomas J. Billy created the position in January 1999. As Associate Administrator, she assists Billy in the general management of the Agency.

From November 1996 until January 1999, Ms. Glavin was Deputy Administrator of the Office of Policy, Program Development and Evaluation for FSIS. As Deputy Administrator, she was responsible for formulating policy, establishing and modifying regulations, and for the design and evaluation of significant new programs and systems.

From 1994 to 1996, Ms. Glavin served as one of three associate administrators, where she had responsibility for the day to day management of the Agency. She led the development of the reorganization of the Agency's field and headquarters structure and oversaw the planning for implementation of that structure. Prior to 1994, Glavin was Deputy Administrator for Administrative Management, where she had responsibility for the Agency's personnel, budget, Information Resource Management activities, training programs, management of Agency property, and procurement and contracting.

Ms. Glavin has been with FSIS since 1983. She served in several other Agency positions, including Deputy Administrator for Regulatory Programs, Director of the Review and Evaluation Staff, and Director of the Standards and Labeling Division.

Before coming to FSIS, she spent 14 years working in the special nutrition programs for the Food and Nutrition Service of USDA. Her particular emphasis was on the school lunch program and other feeding programs for children.

Ms. Glavin holds a B.A. degree in English from Trinity College, Washington, DC, and a M.A. degree in government from Georgetown University, in Washington, DC.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Dr. Murano. I would like to preface my questions with a general remark and a suggestion for all of you who are answering questions here today, and that is to feel free to use charts, graphs or anything like that. We are very interested in data, strong data that you may have to present this morning, so please do that if the opportunity arises.

IMPORTED PRODUCT

My first question, Dr. Murano, has to do with imported meat. There has been a lot of concern lately about meat imported from Mexico. I think that people would be more assured if they understood the standards, and the checkpoints that we have in place to make sure that our meat supply is safe. I think people would also be surprised to hear what a small percentage of meat we are talking about that is consumed by Americans in this country that comes from Mexico.

So can you tell us about the checkpoints along the border that FSIS has and whether or not we should be scared.

Ms. MURANO. Surely. I would be happy to.

Let me begin by explaining a little bit about our system. It is a system based on equivalence, and it is a three-pronged system that we believe works very well.

No. 1, when a country wants to export meat or poultry to us, to the United States, they have to submit to us evidence that they have an equivalent inspection system to what we have here in the United States. That means having an inspector in every plant, that means having a food safety program such as HACCP, and sanitation procedures, good manufacturing practices and so forth.

The second, or I suppose as part of that first prong, is that we not only get these assurances from the country that is planning to export to the United States, but we actually go and visit that country and verify for ourselves if, in fact, they do have the infrastructure, with inspectors, that they follow the food safety methodologies that we follow, that they have a system like HACCP and sanitation operating procedures and so forth. At that point, they are approved to export to the United States.

The second part of this three-pronged approach is the reinspection of products within our borders at about 124 inspection houses here in the United States. And our inspectors, as product comes from Mexico, let us say, reinspect that product.

The third approach or the third part of this equivalence system is that we do at least annual audits of those countries that export to the United States. That means we send a team of our experts to the country to do audits of several plants. If a country has very few plants that are exporting to the United States, we will visit every single plant. Countries that have a lot of plants, we will visit a certain number of plants designed by statistical analysis to be representative of that country. So it is, we believe, a very extensive and systems-approach-based methodology to ensure the safety of products that are brought into the United States.

We do not tolerate noncompliance, and when I say "we," I mean me. I have been here 4 months as Under Secretary for Food Safety, and when I was here hardly a month, we had visited, FSIS inspectors, auditors, I should say, had visited Mexico and had done an

audit and found three of their processing plants not to have Mexican Government inspectors on the premises, which they are required to have if they are to have an equivalent system to ours.

So the Agency moved quickly to delist those three plants, and I took the opportunity, at that time, to make a phone call to my counterpart in Mexico, Dr. Javier Trujillo, and spoke to him very directly and said to him, in no uncertain terms, if you want those three plants to be relisted, you have to act promptly and swiftly, put inspectors in there that are Government inspectors, and he did. He responded very, very quickly. I know Dr. Trujillo to be someone who cares a lot about food safety.

But, you know, trust, but verify. Somebody famous said that, I believe, and I certainly ascribe to that tenet. So what we have done is every shipment from Mexico, meat and poultry, is receiving 100-percent reinspection here at the border by our inspectors until we go back to Mexico in April and do another audit, basically, and see how the situation is.

We feel so strongly about this that the Acting Administrator of FSIS, and myself, and our congressional and public relations officer, went to Mexico last week, I believe it was. We visited with Dr. Trujillo, spoke about these issues, and toured a few plants. One of the plants was one of the ones that had been delisted by us in November that quickly had inspectors from the Government put into place by Dr. Trujillo. We reviewed very extensively their HACCP plans, certainly, and visually inspected or audited the plant, I should say. I have done a lot of HACCP workshops in my day before coming to USDA, so I can tell you right away when I look at records whether these are sound plans or not. And we were certainly satisfied that the plant is operating as it should.

So it is a system that really depends on having a relationship with a country where the way in which that country responds and whether we can trust their assurances is critical to our continuing doing business with them.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Mr. BONILLA. Dr. Murano, do you feel like the resources that you are asking for are sufficient to continue making sure the imported meat is safe?

Ms. MURANO. I do, Mr. Chairman, because we have inspectors at each of these 124 inspection houses, as we call them, who do this reinspection of product. But let me add to that that one idea that we discussed with Dr. Trujillo was the possibility of perhaps having us send some of our personnel for, say, a month- or 2-month-long visit to Mexico just to make sure that things are going well and do that for a certain period of time.

These are the kinds of projects that if we come to an agreement to do something like that, then we will probably be utilizing some monies that I think we may be able to secure through Homeland Security funds because it is, after all, protection of the homeland when you are reinspecting product that comes from other countries.

Mr. BONILLA. One more question before I yield to Ms. Kaptur. It relates to the safety of the product in our country.

SALMONELLA PERFORMANCE STANDARD

A recent court decision stated that a plant cannot be closed down solely in this country based on the presence of Salmonella bacteria. I want to emphasize a point the Secretary made during her hearing with us here just a few weeks ago that this court decision does not impact food safety.

I want to reemphasize this point, Dr. Murano. Does the court decision in this case impact the Agency's ability to close down production when a safety hazard is present?

Ms. MURANO. No, it does not.

Mr. BONILLA. There has been a lot reported, a lot of information out there that indicates otherwise.

Ms. MURANO. I realize that. I have read the articles myself, and I would like to take this opportunity to emphatically make sure everybody hears me when I say we have not lost our ability to shut down meat or poultry plants that fail to abide by our food safety requirements.

What we require of plants is to have a sound HACCP plan that follows the seven principles of HACCP, and that they operate with sanitation standard operating procedures.

The court decision basically stated that we could not take enforcement action based only on the results from our Salmonella testing. Now we continue to do Salmonella testing at all of these plants because we are using it as a way to verify whether a plant has control of the hazards, and the control of the hazards, again, takes place through following a sound HACCP plan and sanitation operating procedures.

So the crux of the matter is that HACCP, as I said in my opening statement, is really the backbone, if you will, of our food safety programs, as well as the sanitation procedures. And the microbial testing simply helps us to point our eyes to do a very detailed scrutiny of the HACCP plans, and the sanitation operating procedures, to make sure that those are meeting the objectives of controlling hazards.

So I can tell you certainly that since the Supreme Beef decision, we have continued to take enforcement actions and have done that in several instances.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Dr. Murano.

Ms. MURANO. You are welcome.

Mr. BONILLA. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

IMPORTED PRODUCT

Dr. Murano, according to information I have, the Centers for Disease Control estimates that food-borne diseases cause approximately 76 million illnesses annually in our country, 325,000 hospitalizations and 5,000 deaths each year. When we have talked with the CDC and others, one of the difficulties in getting accurate numbers sometimes is the lack of reporting from the local public health service and hospitals to the CDC.

But we have been seeing these numbers over the years, and they do not appear to be going down. Perhaps it is because our population is increasing. But my question to you is, as you look at the

history of food inspection in this country, and you look at the rising level of imports into the United States, do you believe that the recalls in the last 2 years, over nearly 200 recalls, and I will go into these in a little more detail, does the fact that this number appears to be increasing have anything to do with rising amounts of imported product that are blended or used in this country?

I am trying to get a sense of how important the imported meat issue is compared to domestic difficulties that we may be having. Give us some relationship here.

Ms. MURANO. Sure. I would be happy to.

First, I should certainly reiterate the fact that since the implementation of the Pathogen Reduction HACCP rule just a few years ago, FSIS really drastically changed, if you will, the way that it was inspecting meat and poultry products, and certainly industry had to do a drastic change themselves in having HACCP plans and so forth.

And the reason I am saying this to you is because part of this new system that came into being, about 3 years ago, consisted of checks and balances that have resulted in our being able to document the microscopic, not visible with the naked eye, hazards to the food supply. For that reason, it has pointed us to problems that maybe before we were not addressing.

So, when you see that change, you start to see certainly more recalls, more enforcement actions and so forth, simply for the reason that you have a new system and it's a system that is very stringent, and it looks for these problems in food safety for contamination and for causes of contamination within a processing plant.

We do not know what the impact of imported products is to foodborne illness any more than the Centers for Disease Control does, but——

Ms. KAPTUR. We know that, Doctor.

Ms. MURANO. Because it is the same reason we do not, the CDC, let me say, not everybody who gets sick goes to the doctors you know very well. The reporting of foodborne illnesses is not perfect in any country, and certainly it is not in our country, but the CDC established a few years ago the Food Net, which is a way to proactively try to seek out that information from hospitals, from doctors and so forth to try to get a better estimate. And so these figures that you quoted basically come from the best estimates that CDC can provide through the Food Net surveillance data.

PRODUCT RECALLS

Ms. KAPTUR. But, Doctor, my question to you is, as we look at the recalls and we look at the levels of illness and death in our country, to what extent are those rising levels due to imported product versus domestic product that is not being properly presented to the public?

Ms. MURANO. That is information that is not known.

Ms. KAPTUR. It is not available.

Ms. MURANO. It is not available, correct. But let me say one thing, if I may, Ms. Kaptur, which is the fact that we have seen, from 1996 to last year, that the incidence of foodborne illness has actually been going down on several specific pathogens; Salmonella, Listeria, E. coli 0157H:7, and so forth.

And CDC is ready to put out their new figures April 15th, as I understand it, for the year 2001. They have told us so far, preliminarily, that their results look very positive. Not all pathogen diseases have gone down, but the ones that certainly are of interest to us because they are involved with meat and poultry, CDC tells us that those numbers are going down.

Ms. KAPTUR. For instance, information I have on recalls here, there were 16,895,000 pounds of Cargill turkey products that were recalled in Waco, Texas, and the pounds recovered for Listeria, only 2 million pounds of that are recovered. When it says "turkey products," I look on here, it says, "Imported Product, No," and some do not have any indication for other recalls, where the product might have originated. Are you telling me that under your inspection system, you have no way of distinguishing between what is a domestic product and what is an imported product? Am I hearing you correctly?

Ms. MURANO. That is correct, simply because, as product comes in from another country, and let us say that it is a raw product, it may end up in a plant here in the United States where it is further processed into, say, sausage or some other kind of product. It gets reinspected again, I might add to you, and the recalls that you are seeing, what I am trying to tell you is that it is a good sign, you have to look at it that way, that our system is working because it is able to catch these products. Again, I reiterate the fact that you have got, according to the CDC, a decrease in foodborne illness from a lot of these pathogens. This is the data that they provide to us.

Ms. KAPTUR. Let me just ask this: I am going to ask you before you finish in this first round to give me the three countries with which you feel we should have the most concern, where we are bringing in product where we found problems.

And then I would like to know which companies are shipping from those countries to us. Do you maintain that as a part of the recall record?

Ms. MURANO. Yes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Could you give us a list of the those companies.

Ms. MURANO. Let me say a couple of words, and then I will let Maggie Glavin, who can tell you more details on the specific aspect of your question, I believe.

We, and in fact this goes back to a question that the chairman asked that I failed to answer, we import from, just to stay on Mexico, about .4 percent of our meat poultry comes from Mexico. Canada, New Zealand, Australia are really the big exporters to us of meat and poultry.

Having said that, certainly our system of audits that I explained before shows us which countries are the ones that we perhaps need to pay more attention to and do pay more attention to. That is why we do audits more frequently on those countries, and that is why we went down to Mexico and spoke with Dr. Trujillo and talked about the possibility of our doing more audits, and perhaps having someone resident for 1 or 2 months in the country, and so forth.

So, if you ask me for names of countries, Mexico would be one that we, at least for now, would need to, and are, focusing more

attention to, Brazil is another one, and Italy. So I gave you the three that you needed, but I will let Maggie Glavin, perhaps——

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Doctor.

Ms. GLAVIN. I would just like to say that on the recalls, the number of recalls for imports is a very small percentage of total recalls, and I can get you the exact number for the record.

[The information follows:]

## FY 2001 RECALLS
(Foreign Product Identified Separately)

| CASE NO. | PRODUCT | PROBLEM TYPE | SOURCE | POUNDS RECALLED | POUNDS RECOVERED | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 065-00 | WIENERS | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | SY-NC | 900,000 | 499,620 | USA |
| 066-00 | POLISH SAUSAGE | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 240 | 240 | USA |
| 067-00 | KINGS CHICKEN CAESAR SALAD | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 90 | 0 | USA |
| 068-00 | CHINESE STYLE SAUSAGE | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | PLANT | 9,500 | 6,000 | USA |
| 069-00 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | TRACE B | 47,000 | 0 | USA |
| 070-00 | FROZEN BREADED CHICKEN | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | IIC | 718,000 | 17,600 | USA |
| 071-00 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | CP-INV | 22,000 | 10 | USA |
| 072-00 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 750 | 92 | USA |
| 073-00 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 58,000 | 51,695 | USA |
| 074-00 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | ILLNESS | 1,100,000 | 348,361 | USA |
| 075-00 | RTE TURKEY, CHICKEN | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | CDC/INV | 16,895,000 | 2,064,710 | USA |
| 013-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 8,100 | 8,080 | USA |
| 014-01 | SLICED COOKED BEEF | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 1,570 | 340 | USA |
| 015-01 | ITALIAN BEEF SAUSAGE | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 7,800 | 6,300 | USA |
| 016-01 | GRILLED CHICKEN BREAST STRIPS | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | PLANT | 5,500,000 | 274,000 | USA |
| 017-01 | CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP | EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL | CONSUME | 271,000 | 46,202 | USA |
| 018-01 | GRILLED CHICKEN BREAST STRIPS | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | PLANT | 5,700,000 | case open | USA |
| 019-01 | DRIED DUCK BREAST | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 780 | 780 | USA |
| 023-01 | BEEF BURRITOS | CHEMICAL, AMMONIA | PLANT | 403,000 | 13,538 | USA |
| 078 00 | COUNTRY HAM | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 10,400 | 7,561 | USA |
| 001-01 | CHICKEN NUGGETS & PATTIES | EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL, PLASTIC | CONSUME | 483,000 | 110,660 | USA |
| 002-01 | COOKED DUCK | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | PLANT | 4,400 | 1,067 | USA |
| 003-01 | COOKED CHICKEN WINGS | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 2,100 | 1,892 | USA |
| 004-01 | MEXICAN STYLE MEAT & POULTRY | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | CP-INV | 230,874 | 23,874 | USA |
| 005-01 | CHICKEN WINGS | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE, WHEAT | PLANT | 139,590 | 111,630 | USA |
| 006-29 | COOKED DUCK | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | PLANT | 6,000 | 1,948 | USA |
| 008-01 | CHICKEN, RAW & COOKED | RESIDUE, ALDICARB | PLANT | 421,000 | 440,530 | USA |
| 007-01 | SLICED HAM | PROC/CONT DEFECTS, UNDERPROCESSED | PLANT | 750 | 653 | USA |
| 009-01 | COOKED CHICKEN | PROC/CONT DEFECTS, UNDERPROCESSED | PLANT | 2,300,000 | 547,000 | USA |
| 010-01 | SALAMI | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 3,700 | 3,257 | USA |
| 011-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 90 | 77 | USA |
| 012-01 | RTE PORK SAUSAGE | BACTERIA, SALMONELLA | MONITOR | 1,100 | 1,100 | USA |
| 021-01 | VARIOUS READY-TO-EAT FOODS | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | CP-INV | 14,500,000 | 3,014,500 | USA |
| 022-01 | BALL PARK BEEF FRANKS | MISBRANDED | PLANT | 18,500 | 36,700 | USA |
| 024-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | PLANT | 204,000 | 0 | CANADA |
| 025-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | ILLNESS | 471,000 | 7,990 | USA |
| 026-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | ILLNESS | 254,000 | 41,928 | USA |
| 029-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 150 | 40 | USA |
| 027-01 | PORK LOIN CHOPS (UNCOOKED) | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | IIC | 78,000 | 23,513 | USA |
| 028-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 1,800 | 210 | USA |
| 029-01 | GROUND BEEF PATTIES | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 4,632 | 1,156 | USA |
| 030-01 | TURKEY BARBEQUE | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 75 | 75 | USA |
| 031-01 | GROUND BEEF & PORK | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | CP-INV | 190,000 | 475 | USA |
| 032-01 | GRILL FRANKS | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | PLANT | 400 | 154 | USA |
| 033-01 | BRATWORST | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 100 | 94 | USA |
| 034-01 | GROUND BEEF PATTIES | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 2,400 | 1,174 | USA |
| 035-01 | BOLOGNA, SAUSAGE | RESIDUE, PENICILLIN, SULFADIMETHOXINE | MONITOR | 5,000 | 1,021 | USA |
| 036 01 | COOKED HAM | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 76 | 76 | USA |
| 037-01 | GROUND BEEF (COOKED) | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE (SOY) | CP-INV | 29,000 | 3,763 | USA |
| 038-01 | CAJUN STYLE BEEF, HAM | BACTERIA, SALMONELLA | CONSUME | 13,600 | 24 | USA |
| 039-01 | GROUND BEEF, GROUND PORK | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 1,600 | 80 | USA |
| 040-01 | COUNTRY HAM | PROC/CONT DEFECTS, DRY/TEMP REQ. | IIC | 31,000 | 26,721 | USA |
| 041-01 | ORIENTAL HORS D'OEUVRES | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE (WHEY) | PLANT | 14,300 | 5,187 | USA |
| 042-01 | CHICKEN CHOW MEIN ENTRÉE | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 650 | 650 | USA |
| 043-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 40 | 0 | USA |
| 044-01 | CHICKEN & CHEESE FAJITA | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 950 | 950 | USA |
| 045-01 | PORK SAUSAGE LINKS | EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL (PLASTIC) | PLANT | 4,000 | case open | USA |
| 046-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | FOLLOW | 500,000 | 91,930 | USA |
| 047-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | MONITOR | 500,000 | 27,872 | USA |

**FY 2001 RECALLS**
**(Foreign Product Identified Separately)**

| CASE NO. | PRODUCT | PROBLEM TYPE | SOURCE | POUNDS RECALLED | POUNDS RECOVERED | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 048-01 | CHILI | BACTERIA, BOTULINUM | OUTBREAK | 15,000 | 930 | USA |
| 049-01 | CHICKEN & RICE SOUP | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | PLANT | 290,000 | 74,633 | USA |
| 050-01 | PORK SAUSGE LINKS | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 20 | 0 | USA |
| 051-01 | TURKEY VARIETY PACK | UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE | PLANT | 410,000 | case open | USA |
| 052-01 | BARBACUE SAUCE WITH PORK AND BEEF | BACTERIA, LISTERIA | MONITOR | 1,600 | 1,600 | USA |
| 053-01 | CHICKEN BREAST FILLETS | PROC/CONT DEFECTS, UNDERPROCESSED | PLANT | 16,000 | 2,420 | USA |
| 054-01 | HAM | PROC/CONT DEFECTS, UNDERPROCESSING | PLANT | 13,000 | 13,000 | USA |
| | FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENT RECALL (single case) | | | | | |
| 024-01 | GROUND BEEF | BACTERIA, E. COLI O157:H7 | PLANT | 204,000 | 0 | CANADA |

INCREASED LAB CAPABILITIES

Secondly, in terms of why so many recalls, it is really a result of the increased ability we have to find contaminated product through our increased microbial and chemical sampling of product over the past several years. We have greatly increased our lab capabilities so that we find things through, our increased follow up, our improved ability to follow up on foodborne outbreaks and our increased coordination with both CDC and with State and local health departments.

The increased number of recalls is because we are finding things that we did not find in the past. There is no indication that there is an increase in problems, it is that we are better able to find those things and get them out of the marketplace.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. Emerson.

Mrs. EMERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Murano, thanks for being here.

MEXICAN MEAT IMPORTS

Let me follow or continue this line of questioning if I could, and I apologize for missing the beginning and hope I am not repeating something, but back on the 25th of February, the Washington Post had a very scary, quite frankly, article called, "USDA Relies on Foreign Inspections."

If I might quote just for a couple of sentences in here, "The arrangement worked until U.S. inspectors paid a rare visit to the plant in May 1999. Greeted by filth and flies, the visitors cut off trade at once," Then we come to another sentence here that said, "Instead, the Agency, USDA, relied on Mexico as the primary enforcer of U.S. sanitation laws, a standard flunked by 5 out of 10 Mexican plants visited by U.S. inspectors that spring."

I am certain that my colleagues have also read this article, and if you have not, I will provide copies to you because it will make you very nervous or, hopefully, you will make me feel better and not as nervous.

You say that you wanted to go down and visit with your counterpart, Dr. Trujillo in Mexico.

Ms. MURANO. Yes, we did.

Mrs. EMERSON. Talk to me about how much meat comes from this facility and what USDA and others are doing to assure we, the consumers, that other facilities meet our standards and our regulations.

Ms. MURANO. Sure, I will be happy to.

The facility that is mentioned in the article, I guess, is the one that you are referring to is——

Mrs. EMERSON. Carnas Velmo.

Ms. MURANO. Carnas Velmo, exactly. That facility, and I am going to defer to Maggie Glavin if she wants to add something to it. When we initially allowed Mexico to export meat and poultry to us, and they proved that they had an equivalent system and so forth, that was a facility, along with others, that was put on the list as able to ship product to the United States because, at the time that that decision was made, the facility was in good shape.

We went on an audit and saw the conditions of the facility. By the way, that particular company had never shipped product to the U.S., even though it was on the list of approved plants to ship, it had never shipped product to the United States. In our annual audit in 1999, we went to that plant, saw the conditions that you see described in that article, and promptly delisted the plant. That plant has never shipped product to the United States, not before the delisting and certainly not after the delisting, which it really is a puzzlement to me.

I was actually interviewed by the reporter, as you can see, because there are a couple of very small quotes that are attributed to me. The reporter never did ask me about that plant. He just simply asked me; "can you tell me about your inspection system, and can you tell me something about what you do with Mexico." I could not respond to what he did not ask me, and I certainly did not know he was going to put in a plant that had never shipped product to the United States, which seems interesting to me.

I am here to tell you we import about .4 percent of our meat and poultry from Mexico, which I mentioned before. Our visit to Mexico with Dr. Trujillo, during which we also visited some plants, was meant to have an eyeball-to-eyeball dialogue where he would realize, and he does, that we do not tolerate noncompliance, we really do not. It is something that we feel very strongly about. This is why we discussed with him the possibility of perhaps having some of our inspection auditors go down and stay for a prolonged period of time, to see where we go from there.

He and I talked about some initiatives that he is pursuing with his own Government because, frankly, the three plants that we delisted back in November were in very good shape, hygienically speaking, HACCP plans, et cetera. They just did not have the full complement of Government inspectors there. It is a question of resources for them. Basically, their current system does not give them resources to pay for enough Government inspectors. This is something he is pursuing a solution for with his own legislature, let us put it that way. He has assured us that all of the plants that are exporting to the United States now have a full complement of Government inspectors.

We are, reinspecting 100-percent of the product that comes in from Mexico because we need to verify that things are fine. When we go back in April, we will see what we find.

REINSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEAT

Mrs. EMERSON. So, when you said, very early on in your comments, that a country has to prove to us that they have an equivalent system, that is a HACCP-type of system, correct?

Ms. MURANO. Correct.

Mrs. EMERSON. And if, in fact, they do not have the resources or the personnel to carry out the inspection functions, then should we be allowing them to inspect on our behalf? You talked about just .4 percent or Mexico you are reinspecting——

Ms. MURANO. Right.

Mrs. EMERSON. Are we reinspecting all of the imported, 100 percent of every imported meat product?

Ms. MURANO. From Mexico, from Mexico.

Mrs. EMERSON. Only from Mexico, not——

Ms. MURANO. From all of the other countries, we do a reinspection, but it is not 100 percent because it is based on the history of the audits that we do in each country. It is based on statistics, if you will, that tell us how many shipments we need to inspect to give us an idea of the quality of the products that are coming in.

Again, do not forget that when we go do those audits, we are looking at the infrastructure of those countries. When I said that it is the Mexican Government that does not have the resources to pay their inspectors, the plants are not owned by the Mexican Government. They are owned by companies, obviously, and they are the ones who have the burden of having a HACCP plan, sanitation and so forth.

The Mexican inspectors are the ones that have to do what we do in our own plants here, which is be there every day. That is what we require them to do, be there every day, inspect their product and make sure that it abides by HACCP and sanitation operating procedures, which they have assured us now that that is the case. We will return in April to make sure that that is the case.

Mrs. EMERSON. I think the gentlewoman from——

Ms. KAPTUR. I just wanted to ask, for the record, if Dr. Murano could tell us how many tons or pounds does .4 percent of your volume represent annually?

Mrs. EMERSON. I think Maggie knows this.

Ms. GLAVIN. First of all, it is .4 percent of imports are coming from Mexico, and I believe it is about 16 million pounds, but I will get you the exact number for the record.

[The information follows:]

#5

**Meat and Poultry Imports FY 2001 (thousands of pounds)**

| Country | Fresh Beef | Processed Beef | Fresh Pork | Processed Pork | Veal | Goat | Mutton/Lamb | Poultry | Misc. Combination | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 10,710 | 46,022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56,732 |
| Australia | 884,012 | 2,037 | 31 | 9 | 11,166 | 12,174 | 98,930 | 0 | 45 | 1,008,404 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,819 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,819 |
| Brazil | 0 | 85,470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85,470 |
| Canada | 882,713 | 47,834 | 708,147 | 135,917 | 19,888 | 0 | 929 | 80,846 | 12,755 | 1,889,029 |
| Costa Rica | 24,304 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,312 |
| Croatia | 0 | 193 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 88,314 | 30,702 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119,016 |
| England | 0 | 0 | 2,094 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,094 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 2,257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,257 |
| France | 0 | 22 | 0 | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 26 | 772 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 643 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 643 |
| Honduras | 1,064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,064 |
| Hong Kong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 319 | 378 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,485 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 1,835 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,835 |
| Israel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,260 | 612 | 1,872 |
| Italy | 0 | 55 | 0 | 5,307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,362 |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 6,840 | 6,070 | 23 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 967 | 243 | 14,208 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 14,386 |
| New Zealand | 416,173 | 2,505 | 0 | 0 | 18,654 | 1,081 | 38,855 | 0 | 55 | 477,323 |
| Nicaragua | 28,294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,294 |
| Northern Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 364 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 364 |
| Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,979 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 15,993 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 997 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Uruguay | 32,360 | 5,194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 833 | 0 | 0 | 38,387 |
| TOTAL | 2,286,470 | 195,425 | 2,481,895 | 216,114 | 49,708 | 13,255 | 139,624 | 83,296 | 14,089 | 3,801,679 |

Mr. BONILLA. I am impressed that you could even do that off the top of your head like that.

Ms. MURANO. We have been talking about this issue a little bit lately. [Laughter.]

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Emerson.

Mrs. EMERSON. I guess that means that I do not get one more question?

Mr. BONILLA. Go right ahead, Ms. Emerson.

Mrs. EMERSON. This will just take a minute, and I am not sure you want to answer the question.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING

Would some of these problems be alleviated or could we at least make the American consumer feel more comfortable if we actually then labeled imported meat as imported meat and labeled American meat as—in other words, country of origin labeling, would that be something that would make the consumer feel more comfortable?

Ms. MURANO. I will answer that question by telling you that I feel very strongly that my mission is, and our mission certainly at USDA is to make sure that the meat and poultry that ends up on the dinner plate of our citizens, our consumers, it does not matter where it comes from, whether it comes from right here in the good old U.S. or from a country that is exporting to us, that it is as safe as possible, and that is why we have the system of import equivalency, and audits, and reinspection at our border, and so forth and so on.

Let us put it this way, if we are doing a good job of making sure that meat and poultry that is imported into the United States is as safe as the product that is produced in this country, then country of origin labeling is not a food safety issue. It might be something that people may want to do as a marketing tool or what have you, and that is just not something that I think about.

Mrs. EMERSON. I appreciate your answer.

Thanks, Mr. Chairman, for the extra time.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Emerson.

Mr. Hinchey.

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. This is a fascinating subject.

Ms. MURANO. Yes, it is.

INCIDENCE OF FOODBORNE ILLNESS

Mr. HINCHEY. I must admit I am a bit confused about these situations, so I want to I guess go back over a little bit of the ground that we have already covered and cite some of the information that we have gotten.

Ms. Kaptur said a moment ago that the Centers for Disease Control reports that 76 million people get ill, 325,000 are hospitalized, and 5,000 die from foodborne illnesses every year. It seems to me that that remains a very serious problem if CDC is giving us those numbers.

They tell us also that from 1997 through 1999 food-borne illnesses have declined at nearly 20 percent. At least 855,000 fewer

Americans each year suffer from foodborne illnesses as compared to pre-1997.

However, CDC estimates that food poisoning is still, even with that progress, still 34 percent above what it was in 1948 and that officials at the Department of Health and Human Services project that food-borne disease reports may increase by 10 to 15 percent during the next 10 years. So, if HHS and CDC are telling us this, it seems to me we have a problem on our hands that we are not dealing with adequately, and the first thing we need to do is face up to it.

Ms. MURANO. Mr. Hinchey, you could not be more correct. The whole reason why I left the safe confines of Texas A&M University to come to USDA is because I want to do something about this. I am not a bureaucrat or a politician, I am a scientist, I am a university researcher, so that is why I came here, for exactly what you just said.

It is a complicated issue because, exactly as you said, we have seen decreases in foodborne illness lately, since we implemented a lot of these food safety programs, like HACCP. CDC attributes that some of these decreases may likely be due to HACCP and so forth, but it is a big problem, obviously, in the sense that you have a lot of people still ill from consuming food.

The thing that we have to remember is that we, at USDA, are doing everything that we possibly can do and do this every day of the week on meat, and poultry and egg products, which is our jurisdiction. Of course, the numbers that you see from CDC include everything, all foods. We have had conversations with CDC. I know that they are very interested in and very diligently working at trying to ascribe those numbers, break them down, to see which illnesses are due to meat, and which are due to poultry, what is due to fruits and vegetables so that we can hone in on where problems are.

And then adding to all of this, of course, is when you compare to 1948, those are the years when we did not go out to eat as much as we do now. We used to prepare our own food, instead of having somebody else prepare it for us. Things have changed tremendously, of course. We have had emerging new pathogens, and so forth and so on. So I appreciate the complexity of this, and it is something that we are working on.

Mr. HINCHEY. I understand all of that, and of course that is all true, but that does not excuse the problem.

Ms. MURANO. No, absolutely.

Mr. HINCHEY. It merely focuses what——

Ms. MURANO. Correct.

Mr. HINCHEY [continuing]. To merely focus our attention on more acutely.

Ms. MURANO. I agree.

Mr. HINCHEY. And describe for us some of the things that we need to do. Now, in that context, I am concerned not about your approach to this personally, I happen to believe that it is very good and that you are a person who is very sincere, and diligent and is determined to do a very good job here, but I am concerned about the authority that you have. Now the Fifth Circuit Court has determined that you do not have the authority to shut down a proc-

essing plant; nevertheless, you say that you do. Now where is the truth in this?

SALMONELLA PERFORMANCE STANDARD

Ms. MURANO. Can I explain this a little bit?

Sure, what the Circuit Court decision said is we cannot shut down a grinding operation based solely on the Salmonella performance standards. What I am contending here, and what I can show you with records of plant shutdowns we have already done since the Supreme Beef decision, is that we can shut them down, and do, when they fail their HACCP plans; when they fail their sanitation programs. The microbial test that we cannot, solely based on it, in grinding operations use to shut down plants, that is the same microbial test we continue to use as an indicator that we need to look at that particular plant's HACCP plan a little bit more closely.

Mr. HINCHEY. Would you like the authority to close down plants on the basis of finding Salmonella?

Ms. MURANO. I am going to say that what the science says, Mr. Hinchey, is that if we rely on finding a particular pathogen, if we put all of our eggs in that basket and say to ourselves we are going to rely on microbial testing, whether it is Salmonella or whatever it is, we are going to rely on that to tell us whether the product is safe or not, that is not a good way to do it. Because it basically says that if I am testing a product lot, and let us say you have 100 units of whatever you want to call it, I cannot possibly microbially test every single unit because then I will have no food left to eat. I have to do statistical analysis and figure out how many samples to take.

When you have a low incidence of pathogens, and some pathogens are found in very low numbers, such as a 3-percent incidence, in meat or poultry, then sampling is not perfect. Sometimes you will not find a positive. The problem with relying completely on those microbial tests is that when you do not find a positive, you think everything is great. You think the lot is safe, and it may not be.

[CLERK'S NOTE: The following information was added subsequent to the hearing:]

In addition, a certain microbial performance standard may not be an accurate predictor of the presence of all pathogens of concern. In fact, the *Salmonella* performance standard is not a good predictor of the presence of E. *coli* O157:H7. If you look at the data from November 2000 to November 2001, there were 23 establishments that had to recall ground beef because it contained E. *coli* O157:H7. Every single one of the 23 passed their pathogen performance standards, showing that the *Salmonella* performance standard was not able to predict the presence of this pathogen. By comparison, 17 of the 23 plants had at least one HACCP failure and 18 out of 23 had at least one SSOP failure, pointing to the advantages of relying on HACCP and SSOPs as the true measure of safety.]

AUTHORITY TO CLOSE A PLANT

Mr. HINCHEY. I am not suggesting that you rely completely on any one thing, but I am concerned that the court has told you that you do not have the authority to close down a plant when you find Salmonella. Now you may find an abundance of Salmonella, and you still cannot close down that plant. So I am not suggesting that you ought to be closing down plants when you find a tiny bit of bac-

teria, but it seems to me that you ought to have the authority, when you go into a plant and find an enormous amount of Salmonella, as was found in this particular case, that you ought to be able to do something about it.

The court has said that you do not have that authority. Senator Harkin is introducing a bill to give you that authority. It seems to me that you would want to have it, and of course you would use good judgment, scientific procedures and common sense in carrying out that authority, but I would much rather see you have that authority than not. At the present time, you do not have it because that is what the court has said.

Ms. MURANO. May I say to you that right now and 2 seconds after the Supreme Beef decision, if we found a plant that had Salmonella numbers exceeding what we had set as a standard, it indicates a failure in HACCP or sanitation. So we could certainly shut down the plant based on HACCP or sanitation failures.

You see, what causes pathogens to be reduced or even eliminated or controlled in food is HACCP; is sanitation. The microbial test, as very good as it is, is a tool to indicate that. It is almost like, if I give you the analogy, of someone testing your cholesterol, doing that test of your cholesterol, as a microbial test analogy, if you find the cholesterol to be high, you look at your diet, your exercise routine and so forth. The same thing, if we find Salmonella, we look at the plant's HACCP and SSOP plans.

If there are high numbers of Salmonella, as you said, there is a failure in the HACCP plan. What we do is review the plant to find the failure and then shut down the plant based on HACCP failure, or based on sanitation failure. These are the systems that are controlling that Salmonella hazard or are supposed to be controlling it.

Mr. HINCHEY. My time is up. I would just add I would like to pursue this on the second round of questioning.

Again, I say we still have 5,000 people a year dying because of foodborne illnesses, so that tells me that we are not doing a good job if 5,000 people in this country every year die because of foodborne illnesses.

It seems to me that either you do not have the proper authority or it is not being exercised or you do not have the personnel to carry it out. I am not saying this about you, personally. I am talking about us, all of us involved in this.

Ms. MURANO. All I can say to that, Mr. Hinchey, and I welcome talking to you about this, that this is a subject that is extremely important. There are other groups, other than CDC, that have come up with reports.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest, for example, came out with a report very recently where they did a fairly good job of trying to figure out all of the outbreaks of foodborne illness, and what foods can they ascribe the illnesses to. When you look at meat and poultry, it is down at the bottom of that list.

I submit to you that the 5,000 deaths, the 76 million people that are ill, if we were to break it down, it would be interesting to see what impact what we do at FSIS with meat and poultry has had on reducing those illnesses that have to do with our inspected products.

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you very much.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, just in response to that, I think it is right on point.

Mr. BONILLA. Go ahead.

Mr. HINCHEY. The Center for Science in the Public Interest, which you just cited, also says that this court decision, and I quote, "Was a huge step backwards in the safety of ground beef products," and it goes on to say, "The USDA can close down a plant for having too many cockroaches, but it cannot if there is too much Salmonella in the meat that the plant is producing. This clearly shows," says the Center for Science in the Public Interest, "that we need a new, modern meat inspection statute."

So the source that you cite is one that is being very critical of the process that we have and the authority that the Congress has given you to carry out your responsibilities.

Mr. BONILLA. We will be delighted to have Mr. Hinchey pursue this further.

Ms. MURANO. Okay. I cannot answer it? I would be happy to respond, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Go right ahead. We are trying to just be courteous to the members who are waiting to ask questions.

Ms. MURANO. Surely. Let me submit to you for your thoughts, so that when you come back around, we can talk about this some more. When we look at our enforcement actions since the pathogen reduction HACCP rule was implemented, the vast majority of our enforcement actions, several hundred, 400-and-some enforcement actions (that means plant closures and suspensions of inspection) were due to HACCP or sanitation standard operating procedure failures, as opposed to only six plant closures due to Salmonella failures.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you.

Mr. Hinchey, we would be delighted to pursue this on the next round.

## FOOD SAFETY

Before I yield to Mr. Goode, I appreciate the questions, Mr. Hinchey. We are all concerned about food safety. I eat beef and poultry, and my kids eat beef and poultry. My mother eats beef and poultry, and everyone's grandchildren eat beef and poultry.

I think we need to keep our eye on the ball. I know that there is disagreement here about how we should proceed, but the success rate that we have in keeping our food supply safe, while we can always stand for some improvement, is remarkable. If you consider breakfast, snacks, lunch, dinner, late-night snacks, there are probably a billion servings of meat and poultry in this country a day. The ratio of success that we have is remarkable. If you had a billion-to-one success rate in our hospitals or schools, people would be standing up and cheering.

Again, I want to emphasize that we all are concerned about this. There is not a person who is not concerned about food safety on a personal level. Sometimes I think we lose sight of the success stories that we have to talk about in this country and should not lose sight of that.

We will certainly be revisiting this, Mr. Hinchey, on the second round.

Before I yield to Mr. Goode, you should know that Dr. Murano spent some time at Florida International, Mr. Goode, at Texas A&M, and at Iowa State, but she claims no allegiance to either of those schools because she spent some time at Virginia Tech and says she is a Hokie. [Laughter.]

I know you will have a great appreciation for that.

Ms. MURANO. That is right.

Mr. GOODE. She has allegiance to the right school, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

We certainly appreciate her hard work, and like the chairman, I think, overall, our food safety is very good compared to the rest of the world.

FOOD PRODUCTS ATTRIBUTED TO FOODBORNE ILLNESS

I think Mr. Hinchey stated that there were, and you concurred, that there were 5,000 foodborne deaths last year, but that meat and poultry were at the lower end. What is at the top end of the causes?

Ms. MURANO. Sure. Well, I started this whole thing by citing a report titled, "Outbreak Alert," by the Center for Science in the Public Interest which is not a Government organization. Basically when they try to break down the food vehicles of outbreaks, from 1990 to 2001, seafood is the top vehicle for outbreaks of food-borne illness, followed by whole eggs, produce, fruits and vegetable, and then beef and poultry.

Mr. GOODE. Did they give a breakdown on the seafood? Are raw oysters up at the top? I want to know what to avoid.

Ms. MURANO. They do not. They do not give that kind of a breakdown. It is very hard, you know. I appreciate their effort because it is very difficult to try to do that because it depends on whether someone is ill and reports the illness, and whether it can be traced to a particular food. Sometimes that does not necessarily happen because a person may go to the doctor, and they either do not remember what they ate, they ate a variety of foods, or the food is no longer available for a test to be done to see which was the cause.

That is why it is very hard to have data that is as complete as possible. I appreciate their effort in trying to get as much data as possible to show us some indication of where we are.

Mr. GOODE. I would take it, with regard to seafood, raw seafood is more likely to have it than——

Ms. MURANO. As a microbiologist, I would tend to agree.

STATE INSPECTION PROGRAMS

Mr. GOODE. To jump to another topic, a member of the Virginia General Assembly called me about the meat inspectors. You have no plans, do you, to change the situation in those States, where if they participate in the payment for meat inspection, State inspectors can do it instead of the Federal inspectors; is that——

Ms. MURANO. You are talking about interstate shipment or what are you talking——

Mr. GOODE. No, I am just talking——

Ms. MURANO. Just simply the 27 States that now have their own inspection?

Mr. GOODE. Right.

Ms. MURANO. We do not plan on making changes. We are not——

Mr. GOODE. You are not reducing the Federal participation.

Ms. MURANO. No, sir.

Mr. GOODE. I did not see it in the budget, but I received a call from a member of the General Assembly.

Ms. MURANO. The only thing I can think of is, and maybe Maggie Glavin can help me with this, there might be one State that is actually requesting to withdraw from the program. It is a resources question—if you remember, Maggie, is that right?

Ms. GLAVIN. That is right. There are a number of States who are finding it difficult to meet their share of the costs and are considering dropping the program, but our support remains the same. In fact, there are increases in line with the increases for the Federal inspection, for the grants to States in this budget.

Mr. GOODE. If the States do not pay their share, what is their share?

Ms. GLAVIN. We match up to 50 percent.

Mr. GOODE. I think Virginia is a 50–50. If the State pays its half, then the State inspectors can continue the beef and other inspections too.

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes, sir. They must maintain a program that is equal to the Federal program, and then we pay 50 percent of their cost of doing that.

Mr. GOODE. Now, if they can't put up their share, then the State people are replaced by Federal inspectors; is that not correct?

Ms. GLAVIN. That is right. Then the Secretary is required to put Federal inspectors in those plants.

Mr. GOODE. All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Goode.

Mr. Boyd.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And, Dr. Murano, welcome.

Ms. MURANO. Thank you.

HACCP-BASED INSPECTION MODELS PROJECT

Mr. BOYD. I would like to talk about HACCP and your health inspection model pilots. I know there are some positive, but maybe some would say mixed reviews on what is going on. I understand there is a GAO report about the pilot, and that report was based in part on an incomplete third-party assessment of the performance of the model pilots. Do you have any additional information you could bring the committee this morning about what was contained in the GAO report and how we are doing with the implementation?

Ms. MURANO. Sure. Sure. Let me say a few words. Then I think maybe I will turn it over to Maggie to add a few more details. But the HACCP-based Inspection Models Project (HIMP) system, is a pilot project. The GAO report stated that, it is a pilot project, that needs to be tweaked and improved. Such feedback is what we need in order to make it the best possible. Certainly, the GAO had sev-

eral recommendations that I think were very good recommendations.

They started off by saying that this program has merit to it. Then they started to make recommendations such as the idea of our phasing it in, which we agree with. The GAO recommended that the plant personnel who do the activities; looking at what the birds are like and so forth, that they receive formal training. I could not agree with that more, being an educator myself. To me that is extremely important; it is the key to it all. They also suggested that we use statistical process control and I absolutely agree with that.

I went to a few plants to see the system for myself. I have to tell you that if it is done correctly with people who are trained properly that you simply have more birds verified by the inspectors. I went to a poultry HIMP plant where the FSIS verification inspector had the freedom then to pull more birds off the line to do a verification than in the traditional system, where you are only able to pull out 20 birds as opposed to 80 birds. The statistical process control that this particular plant had was extremely impressive in the sense that as birds went by the line, the information was being entered on a computer so that you had real-time data. If you had four lines of production, you could see—and our verification inspector, could certainly sit at the terminal and see how the different lines are doing in terms of their defects. I certainly saw the value of pursuing this pilot project.

But the GAO's recommendations are extremely helpful to us, and we are absolutely planning to put them into place.

Let me turn it over to Maggie, if she can give you some specifics on some of the data.

Ms. GLAVIN. As Dr. Murano indicated, the study design for this project was established to compare the accomplishments of our traditional inspection system with the accomplishments of this new pilot system. Participating plants in the pilot are required to revise their HACCP plans in order to meet stringent food safety standards, and also to develop process control systems for the control of other consumer protection issues. These are issues that we are responsible for, but that are not food safety issues.

It is that design that we have had an independent party gather data on, both data from the traditional system and data from these pilot plants. We are planning, at our June Meat and Poultry Advisory Committee Meeting to bring data from the completed data sets from all poultry plants in this project to the Meat and Poultry Advisory Committee, and begin a discussion of where we go from here.

The data that we have received so far and the data that we have gathered as part of our inspection process in these plants indicates we can see a much superior product under HIMP inspection than what we get from our traditional plants. We will, at the June Advisory Committee Meeting, be in a discussion of the data and a discussion of where the agency will go from here with it.

COURT DECISION

Mr. BOYD. I know a lot of the problems we had in implementation here are legal. Where are we?

Ms. MURANO. That is right.

Mr. BOYD. Could you address that shortly?

Mr. Chairman, if I could be allowed to continue?

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes, sir. The Federal union that represents our inspectors sued the Department on this project. In the initial decision, the Department prevailed. On appeal, we did not prevail. We made adjustments to how we are running the project and how we are inspecting in those plants to meet the concerns of the Appeals Court. On the second appeal—that was remanded back to the trial judge. We won there, and it is back on appeal, and we would expect a ruling in the next several months.

Mr. BOYD. Thank you very much for that.

I just wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, to the committee, I had the opportunity to visit some of these plants that are trying to implement the pilots, and it is very impressive. Like you, Dr. Murano, I am very optimistic that this is going to improve our food safety, and it will be better for everybody when we get it implemented, so I want to encourage you and let you know that you have got the support of this member to implement it as quickly as possible.

Ms. MURANO. Thank you.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Kingston.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Murano, I wanted to ask you, as a member of this committee, when we implemented HACCP we were very excited because we felt that that would take a lot of the subjectivity out of meat inspection. One of the things that we heard from our poultry and meat plants back home is that if a veterinarian has a bad day, you could be in trouble. There is a real fear out there that might not be expressed freely to Washington and certainly not to the bureaucracy who is inspecting them. They do have a fear of the subjectivity, and so we have been excited about HACCP and the scientific standards it contains.

Also I think the court did the right thing in the Supreme Beef case. I was shocked when the Senate—some day I am going to quit being shocked by Senate action—but when they try to reverse court cases, you know, I guess somebody hasn't informed them that they are really not directly related—they don't speak from the oracle of Apollo as they seem to think sometimes. [Laughter.]

SUPREME BEEF COURT DECISION

Mr. KINGSTON. But, you know, in the Supreme Beef case, is your authority diminished in any way? Did the court tie your hands in any way?

Ms. MURANO. It did not, Mr. Kingston, and this a point that I am sure I will discuss some more with Mr. Hinchey when his turn comes again. It hasn't. The last statement that I was making to him is the fact that we have not stopped suspending inspection in plants since Supreme Beef. If it had taken our authority away, then you would see that we are not able to shut down plants, but we have continued to do so. The fundamental idea here is that HACCP and sanitation protocols are what control the hazards. The microbial testing that is inherent in the pathogen performance

standards is an indicator, is a flag, that would tell us to look at the HACCP plan, look at the sanitation procedures.

As a scientist I have to be ruled by the data because it is objective, it is not an opinion, it is data. And the data shows me that since 1999, when I look at all the enforcement actions we have taken prior to Supreme Beef, the vast majority, 420 or so enforcement actions on meat and poultry plants were due to HACCP and SSOP failures, as opposed to only 6 enforcement actions due to failure of the salmonella performance standards.

PREVALENCE OF PATHOGENS IN MEAT AND POULTRY

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me regress a little bit in my own ignorance. Salmonella, that is not necessarily an indication that a processing plant has failed to comply with sanitary standards. Salmonella is actually prevalent in meat and poultry——

Ms. MURANO. Salmonella is an organism that can be found in raw products, whether it is meat or poultry or produce or whatever it is, because it is an organism that is found in nature. And if you have a raw product, one that you don't have a step where you are actually cooking it or what-have-you to eliminate it, you may find salmonella there, and this is why——

Mr. KINGSTON. As a scientist, do you think most people understand that basic?

Ms. MURANO. I think so. I think people know that you certainly don't eat raw poultry and you don't eat ground beef without cooking it, because people realize that this is a product of animal origin. This comes from an animal, the same way that you don't drink raw milk and so forth. Because of the world we live in, you are going to have microorganisms. They are ubiquitous. They are in this room right now. They are on our skin. They are everywhere. So what we have to do is figure out how can we control them by the best means possible, or minimize them to the greatest extent possible so that we can achieve the public health objective of improving food safety, and minimizing foodborne illness. That is after all the goal, minimizing foodborne illness.

Mr. KINGSTON. So there is an inherent risk when you eat something. You just have to use common sense and prudence, more than common sense, to make sure that you have dealt with it.

On foodborne illnesses, this 5,000 people who die, how much of that is from problems that happen in the plant versus in the kitchen?

Ms. MURANO. That is an excellent question. What I can refer to is—and I am thinking back a little bit here—there was a report that CDC did put out some years ago where they tried to look at exactly the factors that play into the incidence of foodborne illness. Whether it happens in the processing establishment or in the food preparation area, we want to know where exactly is the cause of the illness.

And certainly, all of these elements have a role to play. We know that you can have as clean a product as possible coming into your kitchen, but if you have a filthy kitchen, or you don't wash your hands, and keep filthy instruments, you know that no matter how safe it was before, you are going to ruin it in the kitchen.

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, I don't know what happens in the ladies rooms across the great eating establishments in America, but I can tell you, we men always wash our hands thoroughly. [Laughter.]

But I actually did read that CDC report, and I think it was——

Mr. BONILLA. Be careful. Your credibility is on the line here, Mr. Kingston. [Laughter.]

FOOD CONTAMINATION IN THE KITCHEN

Mr. KINGSTON. I think that was extremely lopsided to the degree that most of the foodborne illnesses do not happen in the grocery store or the plant, but happen in the kitchen once it is brought home.

Ms. MURANO. That is correct, yes.

Mr. KINGSTON. And I think the number is maybe 70 to 80 percent.

Ms. MURANO. I don't remember, but, yes, that is right.

Mr. KINGSTON. That CDC report is available to all members of Congress, and I think the number of deaths was actually closer to 4,000 than it was 5,000. And I also think that the statistics that the Chairman has already said is just absolutely remarkable.

Now, you know, 4,000 is too high for this committee. I know it is too high for the FSIS. But at the same time, the education level needs to get up as to exactly what we are talking about. Let's don't use somebody's tragedy for political hysteria and rhetoric. It is too important to the American people. We should spend our time more productively on educating people as to the nature of this and how you can prevent it, so I urge you as a scientist to bring your science to the administration and say, we are going to make sure these type things are done methodically, non-subjective, and we are just going to be level across the board with everybody, let the truth prevail, not the politics.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Kingston.

Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. Dr. Murano, welcome, welcome to all of you. I am delighted to have the opportunity to ask some questions. I am sorry I wasn't here for the testimony.

SUPREME BEEF COURT DECISION

To my colleague from Georgia, who I truly am very close friends with, I say we should just blame people for this and then maybe that is the way we would get away with it. If I understand Supreme Beef—and my colleagues have asked this question; USDA thought that there was something wrong here to withdraw their inspectors. This is their enforcement tool. They thought that it was the proper thing to do.

Now, this is a company who has repeatedly, repeatedly violated salmonella levels. This wasn't a one-shot deal. This was somebody over and over and over again who had done this.

Now, the fact that we don't have—or the agency has no way in which to do what they thought was the right thing. They started on the right track, and the court shot them down. We have got a company who repeatedly violated salmonella regulations. I mean, let's not sugar coat the issue. It is a very serious issue. People can

differ on where you come from on this, but this is a very serious issue.

I was hospitalized at age 2 with salmonella, and for 12 days I was in isolation where my folks couldn't see me. Knowing my own personality, my parents tell me that I wasn't talking to them when I got out because I thought they had abandoned me. But I was 12 days in isolation with salmonella. It is not just nothing out there. It is serious.

I am going to move on to a different area now.

Mr. KINGSTON. Rose, I do want to say on the case of Supreme Beef, I think they actually had extremely been very careful and good citizens, and for the USDA to smear the name of a good corporate citizen, who had cooperated and been forthcoming with all the inspections. I hate to see us in Washington judge a company in Texas that had actually been very proactive, very involved in I would say responsible citizenship. They have a story to tell in its own right, and I think unfortunately, it became a political issue a lot more than a scientific issue.

Ms. DELAURO. This, for me, Jack, quite frankly has nothing to do with politics. If this were a company in Connecticut that had repeatedly violated the USDA regulations as it concerns salmonella and their products just continued to exceed the levels, I would stand in front of the plant in Connecticut, wherever it was, and say these people ought to be shut down till we can find out what is wrong, and that they are going forward with what our rules and regulations are. As I said, USDA started from the right premise, but got shot down.

Ms. MURANO. May I say one thing that is very positive on that? Here we are in March 14th of 2002, and I am committed to utilizing HACCP and sanitation, and making sure through those avenues, and using microbial testing as my verifier, that we don't have situations like you just described. I believe that if we do a good job of looking at the plant's HACCP plans and its sanitation, we would have found problems in that plant and we would have been able to shut them down without relying on the microbial test.

MANDATORY RECALL AUTHORITY

Ms. DELAURO. Dr. Murano, we had a chance to talk a few weeks ago and thoroughly enjoyed the conversation, and I think you know where I am coming from on this issue. I truly do believe that USDA and FDA for that matter need to have mandatory recall authority. I would like to give you that authority. I would like to give Tom Ridge budgetary authority to try to see if we could get some things done. But under current law USDA does not have the ability to initiate a mandatory recall of meat and poultry products.

And to follow up on a couple of things that my colleague, Mrs. Kaptur, was talking about, on the issue of what is the total pounds recalled, and then the total pounds recovered, it is pretty startling what is still out there.

There have been many, including the former Secretary of USDA, Dan Glickman, that have argued that USDA should have mandatory recall authority. Before I ask you about mandatory recall authority, could you tell me how the current program works? How do you track recalls? Are there specific time frames within which the

company must comply? And would you support legislation that would give USDA mandatory recall authority? If yes, fine. And if not, can you tell us why?

Ms. MURANO. Sure. Let me start by answering the second part of your question because the details on tracking of recalls and so forth I will leave to Maggie Glavin.

As you know, Ms. DeLauro, we have a voluntary recall system, but we also have the power to detain and to seize product. In all the years that this system has been in place, there has only been one time that my colleagues at FSIS have told me that a company refused, when told "You need to do a recall." What happened in that particular situation, is we detained their product, and they recalled the product.

So based on that, I have to say that I do not believe that we need that recall authority. If we had recall authority—let's maybe put it to you this way—if we all of a sudden had recall authority, I believe that it would delay the time that it would take for a product to be recalled. We would have to provide the evidence to do that, and we would have to also bear the burden of any recalls that would be done. If we called for a recall and it was our mistake in calling for a recall, who pays for that liability?

But the important point here is that I have not seen evidence that we need to have it; or that there have been companies refusing recalls. If there were people refusing whenever we say to them, "We think that you have to have a recall," if we had companies refuting that and defying that, and saying, "No way, you have no authority, we are not doing it," then I would say that there was a need for that kind of an authority, but it is not what the evidence has shown me.

Let Maggie Glavin explain to you what the actual mechanics of the recall process and perhaps we can talk some more if you have some more questions.

Ms. GLAVIN. Okay. I can give you a real quick sketch of it, and I can also submit something for the record that——

Ms. DELAURO. Why don't you give us a sketch, and then if you wouldn't mind, just submit something for the record.

[The information follows:]

## THE RECALL PROCESS

FSIS alerted to potential recall



Emergency Response Division evaluates preliminary information and informs plant



Recall Committee meeting
(1) assess hazard (classification)
(2) identify product subject to recall
(3) identify production and distribution
(4) determine depth of recall



Recall Committee contacts plant
(1) Informs it of recommendation
(2) Additional information is gathered by the Recall Committee



Plant decides whether it will recall



If not, FSIS decides whether to detain and seize product

If so, plant contacts consignees to return product



Press release or other appropriate publicity issued



Compliance visits plant to verify distribution records
(1) Traceback occurs, if necessary
(2) Compliance also conducts effectiveness checks



Compliance recommends recall be terminated



ERD terminates (closes) recall

RECALL DECISION

Ms. GLAVIN. When we become aware of a problem with a product in commerce, and that may be because the company has alerted us to it, it may be because of our microbial testing, it may be for a variety of reasons. We become aware of a problem, we get in contact with the company, and begin to discuss with them what products are involved, where those products are, et cetera. At a point in time when we have enough information that we believe that in fact the product in commerce is adulterated or whatever the particular problem is, we request the company to make a voluntary recall, and as Dr. Murano indicated, in all but one or two cases they have always done so.

Ms. DELAURO. What is the time frame in which the——

Ms. GLAVIN. The time frame ranges from a few hours to a day, and most of that time is involved in determining which products are involved. Is it a complete lot? Is it a day's production? Is it several lines? Is it one line? So there is a lot of information gathering by FSIS and that is where most of the time is involved.

At the time that the company begins the recall, USDA notifies the public in two ways. One, through a press release and two, through posting the recall on our website.

PRODUCT RETURN

The follow up is that our compliance staff does recall effectiveness checks. In other words, they go around to warehouses, grocery stores, et cetera, to see if the product is indeed off the shelves. We also track how much product is returned. It is generally a fairly small percentage because the product is often beyond the grocery store. It is in consumers' homes. Consumers may or may not bring it back to their grocery store. They may just throw it in the trash. The grocery store may or may not keep track of what they are getting back. They may get product that isn't part of the recall, but they will accept it for good customer relations purposes. So the percentage that is actually returned is generally fairly small.

Ms. DELAURO. Does that concern you?

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes and no. If in fact the product remains in consumers' hands and they don't know that it is unsafe, it would be of great concern. If what is going on is consumers are simply throwing the product out, then no. What we do know is that when we have been involved in a foodborne illness outbreak, that a recall of the product puts a very quick stop to the outbreak. That would lead me to believe that we are getting the product, and we are getting the info to consumers not to consume the product.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. DeLauro.

Ms. DELAURO. May I have another second?

Mr. BONILLA. You may, Ms. DeLauro. Thank you.

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much.

RECALL AUTHORITY

Just a final point. I am just trying to think of the approach of wanting to have the ability to be able to deal with what can be a worst-case scenario or several worst-case scenarios in terms of recall. Just like any other measures, this is, an arrow in a quiver

amongst many, so that you don't move with your most difficult—the toughest piece before you try to move along the continuum. And it would just seem to me that in terms of being able to carry out the mandate of the agency in these instances of food safety, of having all of the tools that are necessary, one trust leaders, as my colleague, Mr. Hinchey, pointed out, with authority, that says you don't overstep the authority if there is no need to do that. But you negotiate, you work it through, but in the final analysis you have the ability and the people you are dealing with have some understanding of that as well. Just in terms of the process of being able to go where you want to go more quickly and with greater safety to the public, you don't always have to use all of the tools at your disposal, but you do use the tools that are adequate to what the situation is. I would hope you all would think about whether or not that kind of authority is something that would be not so particularly beneficial to you, but beneficial to the people of this country.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. DeLauro.

We are now going to proceed with our second round of questions. If any new members join us, we will yield to them in the interim. Appropriation Committee members are juggling eight hearings simultaneously this morning. It is the season, but we have to get our work done. We are the only committee that produces a minimum of 13 bills a year, and we have to do that to keep the Government funded and operating at the end of the fiscal year. I mention this just to give you a little bit of the layout as to why members are coming in and out as we move along this morning.

PERSONAL HYGIENE AND FOOD HANDLING

I am delighted that Mr. Kingston brought up the issue of personal hygiene and the handling of food. I was going to get into that. I want to associate myself with his comments, and again, reemphasizing that we are all concerned about trying to somehow reach a more perfect world in having safer food in front of our kids every day. We are not going to take our eye off the ball, but we just have to be realistic about what causes some of these foodborne illnesses. I know that it is difficult to determine the percentage of foodborne illnesses that are a result of personal hygiene—the lack of washing that knife after you have sliced that chicken before it is cooked, and then using it on your hamburger meat. People do that every day and don't understand or don't want to take an extra minute to make sure that they take that precaution.

I want to move on to something that I wanted to ask you about, Dr. Murano. There is a report out that I understand you might be familiar with from IFT that is called "The Emerging Microbiological Food Safety Issues." This is a very comprehensive report that dealt with microbiological food safety and factors in a lot of different elements that we now have to deal with, as well as the importance of a science-based regulatory approach to ensure safe food.

END PRODUCT TESTING

There is one point that I wanted to draw your attention to. It relates to microbiological testing of finished product or end-product

testing. The report says that end-product testing can be misleading in that negative test results do not ensure safe food. You have alluded to that and drawn the parallel between that and a person getting a physical exam or having their blood tested. Our law includes performance standards and requires some end-product testing. I wonder if you would elaborate a little bit more on that and how sometimes that is not the most wisest road to travel down.

Ms. MURANO. Sure. I think all food microbiologists, pretty much all agree that unless you are able to test every single unit in a production lot or what it is that you are producing, you could never be 100 percent sure that you have found whatever contaminant you are looking for. So we have to rely on statistics. For raw products that is certainly the case. When you are talking about a ready-to-eat product which should not have particular contaminants, the microbial testing that is done certainly is useful in that it shows us whether we have achieved the control over the hazard that that cooking step or processing step that would have given us.

But to more directly answer your question, the reason HACCP was even invented was back in the late '50s, 1959 to be exact, was that the space program wanted assurances that the food that they were going to send up with the astronauts was safe. Pillsbury at the time had the contract to provide the food for the astronauts, and was doing what everybody else was doing, which is end-product testing, producing a food product, and at the very end doing some testing of some of the products. Since you cannot really test all of the product, you do have to do random testing. They realized very quickly that to assure as best as possible that the astronauts would go up there with as safe a food supply as possible, they needed to go to a preventive system, not rely on that end-product testing, try to prevent contamination. That is where they developed the concept of HACCP, where you actually look at your process, look at where contamination can come in, look where it can be controlled, and establish those steps where you can control it, what they call critical control points. That way if you control those points, you can be assured to the greatest extent possible that the end product will be as safe as possible. Then you use microbial testing as a verification for each of those critical control points.

I would be remiss if I didn't tell you, Mr. Chairman, that my deputy under secretary, Dr. Pierson, is actually one of the authors of that particular publication that you mentioned, so of course I am very well aware of it. He has 50 copies that he has been handing out to everybody and wondering if we want it autographed. And I don't think anybody has asked for his autograph.

Is there is anything you would like to add, Dr. Pierson, since you were co-author of that publication?

Mr. PIERSON. Thank you. You covered it very nicely. I appreciate your making reference to the Emerging Microbiological Food Safety Issue report. The report represented very serious thought by a group of scientists who were dedicated to evaluating emerging foodborne pathogens, and the influence of environmental pressures on development of resistance, ecology, etc. and systems for effectively managing food safety.

I was in the academic environment for 31 years before I took this position. Years ago we talked about testing, and its effectiveness.

However, I ended up in the area of HACCP knowing that although testing had good points, how could food safety be managed better? HACCP offers effective pathogen control in our food system through critical control points where we are assured that these points are effective in what they are supposed to be doing, and using the testing part as a verification role.

Basically what this report recommends, is that food processors need those types of effective control systems.

The report goes beyond HACCP; it talks about what Government should be doing in the risk area, how you establish food safety objectives how you introduce then these control systems, and food safety management systems such as HACCP.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you very much, Doctor. Good work and I am going to have this report entered into the record for this hearing. We appreciate that. It is widely respected and being reviewed as I speak.

[CLERK'S NOTE: The report is too lengthy to be printed in the record. It will be retained in the Committee files. The following is a press release announcing the release of the report and where the report can be found on the Internet.]

INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

NEWS RELEASE

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**
Wednesday, February 20, 2002

Contact: James N. Klapthor, Media Relations Manager
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## AMERICA'S EMERGING MICROBIAL FOOD SAFETY ISSUES

CHICAGO–Despite significant success at improving the safety of the nation's food supply, current science on which safety is based does not sufficiently protect us from emerging issues inherent to a complex food supply. The evolving characteristics of food, technology, pathogens and consumers make it unlikely the marketplace will be entirely free of dangerous organisms at all times for all consumers. This is among the conclusions presented in the new expert report published by the not-for-profit scientific society Institute of Food Technologists. The report, *Emerging Microbiological Food Safety Issues: Implications for Control in the 21st Century* was released today at IFT's International Food Safety and Quality Conference and Expo in Atlanta.

The report, which draws upon experts specializing in foodborne pathogens and microbial evolution, foodborne illness, food production and processing, testing methods and regulatory measures, reveals that diligent adherence to current methods that create and monitor the food supply cannot eliminate the risk of foodborne illness. It also offers recommendations for providing the greatest possible reduction in food safety risks.

Among its seven sections, the report addresses: procedures from farm to table to significantly reduce illness due to mishandling, processes to recognize and respond to outbreaks and to reduce their scope, poor habits that make consumers more susceptible to foodborne illness, education and training recommendations necessary for reducing pathogenic influence at every step–from production to consumption–and recommendations to enhance monitoring, data generation, and risk assessment. The report also specifies the current state and future potential of rapidly evolving illness-causing pathogens and other key issues.

To gain the greatest measure of food safety, the report stresses the necessity of implementing flexible food safety measures in order to utilize as quickly as possible the latest scientific information as it evolves. It further urges manufacturers, regulatory and public health agencies and allied organizations to develop partnerships to improve risk assessment and food safety management.

The expert report *Emerging Microbiological Food Safety Issues* follows IFT's *Biotechnology and Foods* expert report published September, 2000, accessible online at www.ift.org/govtrelations/biotech. Upon its release, the *Emerging Microbiological Food Safety Issues* report and its support documents will be accessible at www.ift.org/govtrelations/microfs/ and via IFT's homepage, www.ift.org.

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*Founded in 1939, the Institute of Food Technologists is a not-for-profit scientific society with 28,000 members working in food science, technology and related professions in industry, academia and government. As the society for food science and technology, IFT brings sound science to the public*

Mr. BONILLA. Before I yield for our second round to Ms. Kaptur, I would like to thank Ms. DeLauro for presenting us each with a jar of apple butter. Ms. DeLauro, I presume this is from your district?

Ms. DELAURO. Yes, it is, Mr. Chairman. It is from Bishop's Orchard, which is a wonderful place in my district, and I would like all of you to get to know about the agricultural interests of the Third District of Connecticut.

Ms. MURANO. It is fat free.

Mr. BONILLA. Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and we thank Rosa DeLauro. We appreciate it very much.

CAUSE FOR FOOD POISONING

I wanted to ask Dr. Murano if you know of the deaths that occur due to food poisoning in this country? How many of those if it is between 4,000 and 5,000, are due to meat, poultry or egg related poisoning.

Ms. MURANO. I don't have that information with me, and that is the kind of information, again, that CDC is trying very hard to come to grips with—providing as accurate as possible a breakdown of exactly that.

The thought is certainly on a proportionate basis—and we don't know what the proportion is, but if you look at the five product categories that I mentioned earlier, seafood, eggs, produce, beef, and poultry, we don't know what is really the proportion of foodborne illness, let alone deaths, unfortunately, for each of those. We know for specific outbreaks where the source has been identified. Certainly we can get you that information. We can ask our colleagues at CDC to provide information noting where the vehicle of an outbreak infection, has been identified through the epidemiology tests that CDC conducts during outbreak investigations.

Ms. KAPTUR. May I just say, doctor, that as a non-scientist but as a data freak, I would have to tell you that in the year of 2002 the fact that you don't know is an amazing statement. And when I look at the budget both for USDA—and you comprise 75 percent of the food budget that we spend as a country; FDA about a quarter of that, so food safety funding for—this was fiscal year 2000—was about $751 million back then. You have 75 percent of it. The fact that you don't know what percent of these deaths and how people died related to those products under your inspection is an astounding statement to me. And you have 75 percent of the budget. It would have seemed to me after all these years somebody over there would have been curious, and we welcome your new energy and your microbiological expertise to help us answer.

IMPORTED PRODUCT

I wanted to move on because I have several questions here. In terms of imported product, I would like to know from Ms. Glavin, is the imported market share going up for meat, poultry and eggs? If one looks at total consumption in this country, you use the figure of .4 percent in terms of what comes in from Mexico as far as meat and poultry I took it. What is happening to the imported meat por-

tion, meat, poultry, egg portion, what you regulate of overall consumption in this country?

Ms. GLAVIN. I believe it has risen slightly in the past few years, but I would prefer to get that for you for the record, exactly what it is.

[The information follows:]

**Imported Product as a Percentage of Total U.S. Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Consumption**

| | Total Consumption | Imports Amount | Imports Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1999** | | | |
| Red Meat/1 | 46 | 3.813 | 8.29% |
| Poultry/1 | 30 | 0.007 | 0.02% |
| Shell Eggs/2 | 5,817 | 7.4 | 0.13% |
| Egg Products/3 | 3,383 | 5.0 | 0.15% |
| **2000** | | | |
| Red Meat/1 | 46 | 4.174 | 9.07% |
| Poultry/1 | 30 | 0.009 | 0.03% |
| Shell Eggs/2 | 5,928 | 8.4 | 0.14% |
| Egg Products/3 | 3,764 | 8.0 | 0.21% |
| **2001** | | | |
| Red Meat/1 | 46 | 4.256 | 9.25% |
| Poultry/1 | 31 | 0.012 | 0.04% |
| Shell Eggs/2 | 6,031 | 9.2 | 0.15% |
| Egg Products/3 | 3,134 | 7.7 | 0.25% |

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA
1/ billions of lbs. 2/ millions of dozens 3/ millions of lbs.

INDUSTRY GROWTH

Ms. KAPTUR. All right. I would appreciate that. Data that we have from the Economic Research Service indicates that USDA is projecting that overall meet and poultry consumption in our country, production will be 2.9 billion pounds higher in 2003, this near year, than in 2000, that egg production will be 319 million dozens higher in 2003 than in 2000, and yet the number of food safety inspectors will remain flat during this entire period, based on your budget proposal. How can the system possibly work?

Ms. GLAVIN. Well, most of the meat and poultry in this country, the overwhelming majority of it is produced in a very small number of plants in perhaps 300 to 400 plants, and the number of—the overwhelming number of our inspectors—or a large number of our inspectors are in the smaller plants which don't produce the large proportion of the food.

In poultry and in the large poultry, beef and pork plants an increase in production doesn't require a huge increase in the number of inspectors. We believe that we have a large enough inspection workforce to cover projected growth. We do work very closely with ERS on what their projections are so that we can pay attention to that. We believe that we have a sufficiently large workforce to cover projected growth.

PRODUCT RECALLS

Ms. KAPTUR. I may have further questions on that in the next round, but let me just say, Ms. Glavin, in the first round of questioning, when I asked about all of the recalled product that we have lists of here—and there is one from Ohio—Ohio establishment recalls chicken base products—whatever that is—because of undeclared ingredients.

You stated to me that the fact that we have all these recalls is a sign of HACCP's success. In other words that we have these lists and the reason that we have more listings of recalled product, my question to you is, recalled products are already in the marketplace. You said the system is working. My question to you is this is already out in the marketplace. How can the system be working if we are recalling this much more?

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes. I am sorry if I misled you on that. It is not a sign of success when we have a recall. It means that there has been a failure. But we are, because of things like increased testing, because of closer work with CDC and with State and local health departments, better able to find out when those failures have occurred and get the product out of the system. So I apologize if I led you to believe that I thought that was a success because it is not when an adulterated product gets into the marketplace.

Ms. KAPTUR. I agree with you and I thank you for that clarification.

COUNTRIES EXPORTING MEAT AND POULTRY TO THE U.S.

I just wanted to ask for the record if the agency could provide me from which countries imported product is coming in, and then from which firms in which countries? I would like to know the nature of the flow, and then the prior question regarding the percent

of the marketplace. My sense is it is growing and there is a lot of blended product. I would like to verify my own sense of what is happening out there.

[CLERK'S NOTE: The requested information was too lengthy to print on the record. It will be retained in the Committee files. However, all of the information can be found on the Internet at www.fsis.usda.gov/ofo/faim.]

And finally—and it will only take a few seconds here—let me just say, as my final question on this round to Dr. Murano—I take it, based on statements you have made regarding your conversations with administrators in Mexico that they are not paying the cost of their own inspection of these plants?

Ms. MURANO. They are.

Ms. KAPTUR. They are?

Ms. MURANO. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. KAPTUR. So all inspection that is currently being done for Mexican product coming into the United States does not expend a single taxpayer dollar from the people of this country?

Ms. MURANO. That is correct.

Ms. KAPTUR. For any aspect of what is being done. The only——

Ms. MURANO. Is our audits.

Ms. KAPTUR [continuing]. When it comes over the border, if it is rechecked on this side?

Ms. MURANO. Correct. And because of our going over there at least once a year to audit.

Ms. KAPTUR. So prior cost associated with our sending inspectors down there and paying for all, that is finished?

Ms. MURANO. Correct.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Ms. Kaptur.

Mr. Hinchey.

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

INDUSTRY GROWTH AND INSPECTION STAFFING

This has been a very interesting exchange and I want to thank you very much for your very conscientious answers to these questions, and I think they are difficult questions. My inclination is that we are far too casual about our food safety inspection regime in our country, and the numbers seem, over and over again, to bear that out. The point has been made about the recalls, and the point particularly that you do not have the authority to institute a recall, that the recalls are made voluntarily by the companies involved.

Ms. MURANO. Correct.

Mr. HINCHEY. And the overseeing of those recalls is also voluntary, done by the companies involved for the most part. As a result, we find over and over again that only a fraction of the material that is recalled actually is returned. Your recalls are based upon contamination primarily of bacteria, E. coli, listeria, salmonella, some other foreign elements sometimes, but mostly bacteria. And the result of the recalls is very inefficient. Millions of pounds of meat remains out in the marketplace and in people's homes of restaurants after the recalls are made. And I was amused by the point that was made earlier about the problem being contamination that occurs in the kitchen. Well, yes, if the meat gets

into the kitchen, absolutely, that is where the problem is going to happen.

And we, apparently, are moving along with a situation where millions of pounds of contaminated meat are allowed to get into the kitchens and restaurants and homes in our country. And I think our attitude about it is far too casual, and that I think to some extent is born out by our budgetary approach to the issue. The effect will be that by the end of the budget year, given the facts of the present budget submission, we will have had a three-year freeze on the number of food safety inspectors at FSIS. And that is in the face of rapidly increasing production of meat and poultry.

For example, the U.S. Department of Agriculture tells us that 2.9 billion pounds of additional food products were produced in this 3-year period. Between now and the end of 2003 we will see millions of pounds of meat and poultry products out on the market, same number of inspectors; that egg production will be 319 million dozens higher in 2003 than in 2000, same number of inspectors. So the workload obviously is increasing very substantially, but we are not improving our ability to keep up. I am told that there will be 381,818 pounds of more meat to be inspected for every inspector that we have. So the workload for each inspector over the course of the next 3 years is going to increase by 381,818 pounds.

I think that I was convinced last year and the year before that we were not doing enough. It seems to me that a bad situation is being allowed to get worse. We are told that food safety is a major concern in our war against terrorism and is in fact one of the weaknesses in our shield against protecting the American people against terrorism. So I guess we are not doing enough. And what ought we be doing to do a better job here?

Ms. MURANO. Let me see if I can address a few of your comments, Mr. Hinchey. Certainly I can understand Secretary Thompson making those remarks because when we compare, FDA with what we do, we have an inspector in every one of the plants that we regulate and FDA doesn't. They are only able to inspect, I think the figure is 1 percent of the product that they are supposed to regulate. Certainly with that in mind, you would—if that was the case with us—let's put it that way—absolutely you would see me here saying I need enough inspectors to be there in every plant.

As Maggie explained, and I think if she wants to add some more comments to clarify what she said before, we monitor the staffing situation very closely because we by law have to have an inspector in every meat and poultry and egg processing plant. We try to have not only enough inspectors, but highly-trained inspectors. And I want to tell you that to me, even though I am a scientist, I believe that field operations, where the inspectors reside in the agency, is the most important part of the agency. It is not the Office of Public Health and Science, even though, obviously, that ranks right up there, but to me, it is the field inspector force because those——

Mr. HINCHEY. People out in the field doing the actual inspections, they are the critical element.

Ms. MURANO. You are absolutely right. It doesn't matter what policies we come up with, how good and fancy they are, those are the people who are implementing them, and they are our eyes and ears, they are the front line of food safety for the products that we

regulate. I want to just reiterate to you something that I absolutely have as a top priority, ensuring that we have not only enough inspectors, but we have to have them very well trained.

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Secretary, I am convinced of your intellectual ability. I am convinced of the strength of your scientific background. I have no question about you personally. I think you are a terrific person. But even the best person, even someone like you cannot do the job that is required here given the meager tools that you have at your disposal. You cannot close down a plant. You cannot institute recall. You have an enormously growing workload and a stable number of inspectors. You have one inspector for each plant, but some of these plants cover acres and acres. So I don't doubt you or what you have going for you, but I doubt the power that you have, the authority that you have, and the ability that you have to carry out an important responsibility.

Ms. MURANO. I appreciate your concern on this issue because I share it. But I do want to say that I humbly disagree with you, that I do have the power to shut down plants. I can provide you with the plants that we have shut down since Supreme.

Mr. HINCHEY. You can't shut them down because of salmonella. You can't shut them down for listeria. You can't shut them down for E. coli.

Ms. MURANO. Sure we can. We can shut down plants that——

Mr. HINCHEY. The judge has said you can't. That is the law in the fifth circuit, unless the Supreme Court or the legislative body overrules the court, which hasn't done in this case. We have to live by the law as it has been interpreted by the court. In this particular case the court has said you don't have the authority.

Ms. MURANO. Legal counsel has explained to us that the Supreme Beef case involved a grinding operation. Legal counsel also explained the reason the judge ruled the way he did is because he basically said a grinder who buys trimmings already carrying the microorganism salmonella into his plant, cannot be expected to bear the burden of reducing that load. Right or indifferent, I am not going to argue that right now because I am not a lawyer and I don't want to get into that. What I am trying to tell you is that when we looked at our history of closing down plants, we closed very few, only six, due to the salmonella performance standards only.

All I am trying to tell you is that what I am going to focus on and what I do focus on is the food safety system that Dr. Pierson was explaining. That is really the basis for the reduction in pathogens. Now, regarding the inspectors, believe me, that I will be the first one over here telling you, "Mr. Hinchey, we need more money for more inspectors," if we see that we are not going to have enough inspectors.

Let me give Maggie Glavin a chance to explain to you how many inspectors we typically have in plants.

INSPECTION STAFFING

Ms. GLAVIN. The number of inspectors in a plant will be dependent upon the volume in the plant. We inspect every carcass in

every plant every day. In a plant that has four lines of chickens being slaughtered, we will have an inspector on every one of those lines. It is not necessarily one inspector per plant.

Mr. HINCHEY. Well, can I just question that because FSIS has 7,600 full-time inspectors to inspect 6,000 plants.

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HINCHEY. Now, assuming these people are working 40-hour weeks, I assume that. Is that correct?

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes.

Mr. HINCHEY. They are working 40-hour weeks. Some of them are on vacation. Some of them are going to be out sick. How can you have 7,600 full-time inspectors inspecting 6,000 plants, and expect me to believe that every single carcass in every single plant is being inspected? It is physically impossible.

Ms. GLAVIN. No, sir. Every single carcass is being inspected——

Mr. HINCHEY. Well, if it is, it is a very superficial inspection.

Ms. GLAVIN. No, it is actually not. Our inspectors are trained to make decisions about every carcass as they see them, and they do that. We also have quite a few very small processing plants. For example, in a downtown metropolitan area there may be a dozen or more plants in a very small area, and we will have an inspector that covers a number of those plants in a day. Those are not slaughter plants. Those are processing plants where they might be cutting up or grinding, and so we might have one inspector covering 4, 5, or 6 plants in a several-block area. So that it is not——

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Hinchey, we must move on. Thank you. We will come back for another round, Mr. Hinchey, if time permits.

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Latham has just joined us. I know he has been juggling several hearings this morning, and we appreciate his arrival. We will now yield to him.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And welcome.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

I apologize for not being here earlier, knowing everything that has been covered. I have a meeting this afternoon with some folks from the FBI in response to questions I had last week with the Director about coordination and cooperation between Federal law enforcement and the USDA food inspection entities with respect to agroterrorism, both foreign and domestic. There are various radical groups that have threatened to destroy our livestock industry by bringing diseases and other maladies into effect.

I just wonder what type of cooperation we can expect in trying to prevent this. And in case of an incident, what type of response.

Ms. MURANO. I will be happy to at least start, and if you have any more questions, we can certainly see if anybody else has something that they can contribute.

As I said in my opening statement—and I will just give you the gist of it. I was here September 4th as a consultant to USDA, just a week before September 11, which of course just threw everything into just a different state of mind. I was always concerned about biosecurity in terms of terrorist attack even before coming to USDA, but I thought that would be something I would have as a lower priority, and that quickly became a top priority.

I realized right away is that we needed to have a couple of things, number one, a system within, or an entity, within USDA that could handle the coordination, the rapid response, even the prevention if possible, of those kinds of events. We also needed an ability to better communicate and coordinate activities with the Centers for Disease Control, with FDA, EPA, Department of Defense, et cetera.

When I came to USDA I first thought, well, what is here already? The agency that I oversee, FSIS, they deal with foodborne outbreaks and recalls and emergency response type of scenarios on a regular basis. I knew that we had the cadre of people in the agency that could help in this effort, so we quickly formed our Food Biosecurity Action Team (F–BAT) so that we could focus our attention on what we need to do to prevent and rapidly respond to intentional contamination. Then I quickly designated F–BAT to act as the arms and legs, of our biosecurity efforts outside of USDA.

I immediately went and met with Deputy Secretary Claude Allen at HHS; our Deputy Jim Moseley facilitated that meeting. We immediately began working together to form the Food Preparedness Network or Prep Net, which is co-chaired by the acting administrator of FSIS, Maggie Glavin, and the Director of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, CFSAN, which is under FDA. When you compare that to the system that was in place before, that was formed several years ago, a system called Force G. Force G's interaction occurred only at the high levels where people were not interacting as well as you might think on a day-to-day basis. What do you do when you have to respond quickly?

We have tabled Force G for a while and are concentrating on F–BAT, within USDA, and having it be our liaison with Prep Net. What we have been able to accomplish with Prep Net—through several meetings we have done joint tabletop exercises with FDA, is we have helped each other in developing guidelines for our different industries in terms of what we can help them with; in terms of information that they might need to better protect the food supply.

It is a challenge for all of us, but certainly the fact that we have inspectors in every plant and that we have HACCP systems, it makes it a little bit easier for us to control intentional contamination. Nothing is absolutely perfect, unfortunately, and we are working very, very hard to make it be as protective a system as possible.

But certainly FDA has its own challenges. One of the things that we are doing with them, is trying to figure out what laboratory capabilities, that FDA has, that CDC has, and that we have. In the past, when there was an event dealing with meat and poultry, we would have had to deal with it. If it was some other product, FDA had to deal with it. That was the way it worked.

The way we are doing it now, is if there is an intentional contamination of the food supply and we can help FDA because maybe we have the expertise or the ability in our labs to take their samples and analyze them, we will do that, or vice versa. That is the collaboration with FDA that we have developed, and it hasn't been easy. I am not going to tell you it was easy, but I think we are there.

The fact that FDA has a new Deputy Commissioner, Dr. Lester Crawford, who both my deputy, Dr. Pierson, and I know very well, it has made just a world of difference. Just yesterday we sat and had lunch with him, and we are going to do so on a very regular basis, and in a matter of two minutes we solved a couple of issues just like that. That is what is needed at this time, more than ever.

HOMELAND SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL

Mr. LATHAM. You are speaking of the funding in the supplemental for the bioterrorism issue. Is that where those dollars are going? Or what specifically are they being used for at this time?

Ms. MURANO. The $15 million, is that——

Mr. LATHAM. Where the funding for the bioterrorism initiative to expand the agency's capability.

Ms. MURANO. I don't know either. We have a $15 million biosecurity appropriation.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. This is the supplemental.

Ms. MURANO. Yes, the supplemental. Yes, sir.

Mr. LATHAM. And it says the committee recommends a total of $9.8 million as follows: $900,000 for security measures at St. Louis, Missouri, and Alameda, California, and $8.9 million to finance a bioterrorism initiative in order to expand the agency's capability to react and respond to bacterial and chemical agents in contaminating the food supply.

Ms. MURANO. Yes, I believe, Mr. Latham, that probably you are referring to the House version versus the final version. The final version turned out to be $15 million supplemental appropriation.

Mr. LATHAM. The House version is what counts.

Ms. MURANO. I know that. [Laughter.]

But they gave us more money. But basically. I could go over it a little bit with you, if you would like.

Mr. LATHAM. I guess my major interest is really the coordination. Are you working with law enforcement at all as far as notification and coordination?

Ms. MURANO. Yes, sir, we certainly are. And let me allow Maggie Glavin to talk a little bit about this since she is our co-Chair for the PrepNet and she can explain some of the activities in more detail.

Mr. LATHAM. I am a little over my time, Mr. Chairman. Yes, go ahead, and maybe more completely for the record.

Ms. GLAVIN. With other agencies, we are working with FDA, with CDC, with APHIS at USDA, with the Department of Defense, and with EPA, as well as with the States.

With respect to law enforcement, since September 11, we have had a number of threats made, a number of hoaxes, et cetera, and we work very closely both with local law enforcement and, through the OIG at Agriculture, with the FBI.

Mr. LATHAM. If there are other comments, please just submit them for the record as I am out of time.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Thank you, Mr. Latham.

I am going to yield next to Ms. DeLauro. I also want to announce Mr. Kingston has been kind enough to take the Chair for, the remainder of the hearing. I am departing now but I want to thank

you all personally for your appearance here today and for all the hard work that you put in day in and day out. Thank you.

Ms. MURANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BONILLA. Ms. DeLauro?

Ms. DELAURO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

INSPECTOR SHORTAGES

A follow-up on my colleague Mr. Hinchey's comments about inspection. This is a comment from an April 2001 Inspector General report, "We found that inspector shortages occur because FSIS does not have a method of estimating staffing needs based upon all meaningful criteria, including projections of changes in attrition, industry production levels. In the absence of a supportable prescribed staffing level, we were unable to ascertain what the actual shortfalls were. My suggestion on this is I think we have to take a close look at the methodology for determining inspection staff."

Now, even without that, a year ago, probably more than a year ago, in this year's agricultural appropriation bill I offered in subcommittee, in full committee and I offered on the floor, prior to September 11th, $213 million in funds for increased inspection. The portion for USDA FSIS was $50 million. That was defeated in this committee, it was defeated in the full committee, and it was defeated on the floor of the House. Again, prior to September 11th, where we now have—and it was truly based on information coming across the table here about the percentage of imported food coming into the country, the ability to provide for the public health and safety of people with regard to our food supply.

I asked you at FSIS—and we need to talk through this about an adequate system of dealing with inspections and food inspection in this country. It should not be a partisan issue, but I will also indicate that when I offered those amendments in this subcommittee and in the full committee, on a party-line vote it was defeated, on a party-line vote.

Now, that is politics. It is not the safety. It comes back to you. Have an adequate estimate of the number of inspectors you need, and you will have support on this committee to help you do your job.

SINGLE FOOD SAFETY AGENCY

This only sounds to me, in terms of other questions that have been asked, that we need a single agency to deal with food safety in this country. We have a fragmented system of food safety, and within that fragmented system, we have lax rules and regulations and no real authority to go after those—not everyone—to those who would abuse the system. And smart people, reasonable people, and concerned people will use the tools at their disposal to do what is right. I believe in what is right and wrong, and I believe in the good faith of people to do what is right.

This is stunning, just stunning.

LISTERIA

Let me move further to a question on Listeria. In August 1998, Listeria in ready-to-eat deli meats and hot dogs produced by Sara

Lee sickened 100 and killed 21. Listeria is estimated to cause 2,500 illnesses and 500 deaths each year. USDA has a risk assessment demonstrating that Listeria is a public health problem of serious concern.

It has been over a year since USDA issued its proposed rule requiring testing for Listeria. When will the final rule be adopted? Is anything being done to speed up the process? Will you finalize this rule quickly and then fully enforce it?

Ms. MURANO. On Listeria, if I may give you a little bit of a time line on that, obviously February 2001 is when the proposed rule came out with a comment period, as typically these proposals have.

Ms. DELAURO. How long was the comment period?

Ms. MURANO. This comment period had a deadline of May 29. In May, the agency held a technical meeting, as I understand it, and also a public meeting to discuss some of the issues related to what do we need to do to better protect consumers from Listeria in meat and poultry products. The comment period was extended to June 28th because of all the comments really that were being received, as there was a need to really consider all the different aspects of this very complex issue.

There were so many requests to extend the comment period that it was extended again and finally closed in September 2001. There is a requirement for us to do a cost/benefit analysis and to do a risk assessment as we consider a final rule. I can tell you that the risk assessment that you talk about, of which, I happen to have a copy right here, this was a risk assessment that was done on selected categories of ready-to-eat foods. It is a very good document in the sense that it certainly does give you part of a picture of the kinds of risks that are present because of Listeria.

But this risk assessment, because it was at the retail level, certainly doesn't give us the information that we need in order to develop a policy, a risk management policy, to deal with Listeria at the processing plant, which is what we are supposed to be doing.

We needed to develop a risk assessment because of this requirement, and to develop that risk assessment, we realized that there were some data needs. ARS began a study that they are going to complete in the early part of the summer, hopefully in June, to give us information that we need to build the model for the risk assessment at the processing line. That is what we have to have in order to really decide what is the right approach in putting out the final rule.

I share your concern, Ms. DeLauro, about foodborne illness and certainly about Listeria monocytogenes, because if you look at this draft assessment, it is the populations at the highest risk, the susceptible populations, that we need to focus on. Those are the people that need our help.

What we have been doing in the meantime, because these processes obviously have taken time, is implementing the sanitation procedures and verifying that they work by testing product for Listeria monocytogenes. It is something that we have been doing since 1999. The agency has collected enough data to show that from 1999 to 2001, we have seen a 57 percent decrease in the number of positives for Listeria. It is not perfect. We are not there yet. But it is a good sign that the sanitation procedures that we are requir-

ing in plants and that we are holding them accountable for, are having some effect. It is not perfect yet, so we are continuing this.

But in the meantime, not only do we test the product, but we have a directive that is designed to encourage plants to do the kinds of things that the proposed rule is talking about, which is to test the contact surfaces, the product contact surfaces for Listeria, and if there is contamination that is found, then to look at the product.

As a microbiologist, I know that Listeria, which is a ubiquitous organism, unfortunately, tends to find a niche in a processing plant. Finding that niche is the key to eliminating it from the processing line and ensuring that you will have a ready-to-eat product that is free of this pathogen.

Ms. DELAURO. Dr. Murano, when will we have a final rule in your estimation?

Mr. KINGSTON [presiding]. Dr. Murano, I hate to rush you, but if you would answer quickly and move on.

Ms. MURANO. I am sorry. Yes.

Ms. DELAURO. I would like to know when we can have a final rule.

Ms. MURANO. Yes, absolutely. Because of all these processes and getting the ARS data and finalizing our risk assessment so that we can input the data and see what are the measures that are going to actually truly eliminate this organism, we are thinking that 2003 is the earliest time for us to have a final rule.

Ms. DELAURO. God help us.

Mr. KINGSTON. Thank you very much.

Ms. Kaptur.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thanks, Mr. Chairman, very much.

FOOD SAFETY TECHNOLOGY

I wanted to continue on the questions on recalls, and, Ms. Glavin, I was interested to hear your explanation that the reason that we don't need more inspectors is because the added production that will be occurring in meat and poultry and eggs will be in the larger plants, and there are already inspectors in those plants and so forth. In a way, that almost seems like USDA has some prejudice toward the larger plants because they pay for their inspectors. I don't buy my meat, if I can help it, from large plant-produced meat. I like to buy from farmers who raise animals in our area and I know what they eat and they taste better, anyway.

But I am concerned about the possibility that because there aren't enough inspectors within the system, that you may be using technology such as washes and irradiation as a substitute for physical inspections.

Is it true that this may be happening, because the processing lines are moving very fast and, frankly, there aren't enough inspectors out there? Do you see a substitute—is there a substitution going on here of technology for inspections?

Ms. GLAVIN. No, there is not. We strongly encourage meat plants to make the maximum use of technologies that can reduce foodborne pathogens on their products, and we certainly encourage that. But that is the food plant making use of technology to produce a safer product. It has no impact on our inspection.

Ms. KAPTUR. Let me ask this: Is there any prejudice by USDA toward favoring large plants over smaller ones in the way you operate your inspection system?

Ms. GLAVIN. No, there is not.

Ms. KAPTUR. The costs?

Ms. GLAVIN. No.

Ms. KAPTUR. How is that managed so it doesn't discriminate against the smaller processors?

Ms. GLAVIN. We provide the inspection resources that are needed for a plant to operate. A slaughter plant must have sufficient inspectors for every carcass to be inspected, or they can't operate. And we do provide that. And we also provide for daily inspection of all processing plants. It doesn't matter whether they are large or small.

Ms. KAPTUR. Is the cost per unit produced borne equally by the large and small plants?

Ms. GLAVIN. I am not sure I understand your question.

Ms. KAPTUR. It is my understanding that processors have to pay for the cost of inspection. Is that true?

Ms. GLAVIN. No, they do not.

Ms. KAPTUR. You pay for it all.

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. Oh, that is good. I didn't know that.

Ms. GLAVIN. If a plant has the need for inspectors to work overtime, then they pay for that. They reimburse USDA for—if we cover from 9 to 5, for example, in a plant and on a given day they have got a customer who has a particular need and they need to run to 5:30 or 6 o'clock, then for that part of the day, they reimburse the Department for the cost of that inspection.

Ms. KAPTUR. Only on overtime.

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. KAPTUR. All right. So there would be no undue burden on the smaller firms in the way you——

Ms. GLAVIN. No, because it is federally funded.

Ms. KAPTUR. Okay. I am going to put in the record the recalls over the last couple years, from 2000 to the present, which are, frankly, quite substantial. And then I am going to put into the record the recall cases from the year of 2002.

[The information follows:]

FSIS

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, DC 20250-3700

RECALL INFORMATION CENTER

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| 2000 | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |

## 2000 Recall Cases

**Case Number:** 076-2000 **Recall Notification Report:** RNR076-2000
**Date Opened:** 12/20/2000 **Date Closed:** 04/20/2001
**Recall Class:** 1 **Press Release (Y/N):** Y
**Domestic Est. Number:** 02040 M **Name:** Harper's Country Ham
**Imported Product (Y/N):** Y **Foreign Estab. Number:** N/A
**City:** Clinton **State:** KY **Country:** USA
**Product:** Country Ham
**Problem:** BACTERIA **Description:** LISTERIA
**Total Pounds Recalled:** 10,400 **Pounds Recovered:** 7,561

---

**Case Number:** 075-2000 **Recall Notification Report:** RNR075-2000
**Date Opened:** 12/14/2000 **Date Closed:**
**Recall Class:** 1 **Press Release (Y/N):** Y
**Domestic Est. Number:** 00635 P **Name:** Cargill Turkey Products
**Imported Product (Y/N):** N **Foreign Estab. Number:** N/A
**City:** Waco **State:** TX **Country:** USDA
**Product:** RTE Turkey, Chicken
**Problem:** BACTERIA **Description:** LISTERIA
**Total Pounds Recalled:** 16,895,000 **Pounds Recovered:** 2,064,710

---

**Case Number:** 074-2000 **Recall Notification Report:** RNR074-2000
**Date Opened:** 12/04/2000 **Date Closed:**
**Recall Class:** 1 **Press Release (Y/N):** Y
**Domestic Est. Number:** 00410 m **Name:** Green Bay Dressed Beef
**Imported Product (Y/N):** N **Foreign Estab. Number:** N/A
**City:** Green Bay **State:** WI **Country:** USA
**Product:** Ground Beef
**Problem:** BACTERIA **Description:** E. COLI O157:H7
**Total Pounds Recalled:** 1,100,000 **Pounds Recovered:** 346,361

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Case Number: 073-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR073-2000
Date Opened: 11/21/2000 Date Closed: 01/16/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 07259A M Name: H & H Meat Products
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Mercedes State: TX Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef Patties
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 58,000 Pounds Recovered: 51,695

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Case Number: 072-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR072-2000
Date Opened: 10/31/2000 Date Closed: 03/01/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 01267 M Name: Bagderland Meat & Provisions
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Madison State: WI Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 750 Pounds Recovered: 92

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Case Number: 071-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR071-2000
Date Opened: 10/27/2000 Date Closed:
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 01198A M Name: Omaha Steaks International
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Omaha State: NE Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 22,000 Pounds Recovered: 10

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Case Number: 070-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR070-2000
Date Opened: 10/27/2000 Date Closed: 05/04/2001
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 20287 P Name: Simmons Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Van Buren State: AR Country: USA
Product: Frozen Breaded Chicken Breast
Problem: MISBRANDED Description: UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE
Total Pounds Recalled: 716,000 Pounds Recovered: 178,000

---

Case Number: 069-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR069-2000
Date Opened: 10/17/2000 Date Closed: 04/03/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04215 M Name: Skylark Meats
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A

City: Omaha State: NE Country: USA
Product: Ground beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 47,000 Pounds Recovered: 0

---

Case Number: 068-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR068-2000
Date Opened: 10/12/2000 Date Closed: 02/27/2001
Recall Class: 3 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 06081 M Name: Great River Food Corp
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: City of Industry State: CA Country: USA
Product: Chinese style sausage
Problem: LABELING Description: UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE
Total Pounds Recalled: 9,500 Pounds Recovered: 6,060

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Case Number: 067-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR067-2000
Date Opened: 10/10/2000 Date Closed: 01/16/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 09976 P Name: Newhart Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Allentown State: PA Country: USA
Product: Kings Chicken Caesar Salad
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 90 Pounds Recovered: 0

---

Case Number: 066-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR066-2000
Date Opened: 10/04/2000 Date Closed:
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 08997 M Name: Leo G. Fraboni Sausage Co
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Hibbing State: MN Country: USA
Product: Polish Sausage
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 240 Pounds Recovered: 240

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Case Number: 065-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR065-2000
Date Opened: 10/03/2000 Date Closed:
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00967 P Name: Lay Packing Company
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Knoxville State: TN Country: USA
Product: Wieners
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 900,000 Pounds Recovered: 409,620

---

Case Number: 064-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR064-2000
Date Opened: 09/30/2000 Date Closed: 03/01/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04191 M Name: Mikailian Meat Products
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Santa Clarita State: CA Country: USA
Product: Frankfurters
Problem: BACTERIA Description: SALMONELLA
Total Pounds Recalled: 260 Pounds Recovered: 260

---

Case Number: 063-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR063-2000
Date Opened: 09/27/2000 Date Closed: 02/27/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 08914 P Name: Coborn's Inc.
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: St Cloud State: MN Country: USA
Product: Chicken Salad Spread
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 80 Pounds Recovered: 70

---

Case Number: 062-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR062-2000
Date Opened: 09/18/2000 Date Closed: 01/12/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 02653 P Name: Lykes Meat Group
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Plant City State: FL Country: USA
Product: Franks, Hot dogs
Problem: PROC/CONT DEFECTS Description: UNDERPROCESSED
Total Pounds Recalled: 40,000 Pounds Recovered: 5,108

---

Case Number: 061-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR061-2000
Date Opened: 09/06/2000 Date Closed: 02/27/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 08999 M Name: Rochester Meats Co
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Rochester State: MN Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef Patties
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 30,000 Pounds Recovered: 10,064

---

Case Number: 060-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR060-2000
Date Opened: 08/30/2000 Date Closed: 01/25/2001
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y

Domestic Est. Number: 8782 Name: Berks Packing Company
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Reading State: PA Country: USA
Product: Cheese Franks
Problem: EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL Description: METAL
Total Pounds Recalled: 6,588 Pounds Recovered: 884

---

Case Number: 059-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR059-2000
Date Opened: 08/20/2000 Date Closed: 11/28/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 08429 M Name: Aldon Food Corporation
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Philadelphia State: PA Country: USA
Product: Chicken Salad
Problem: BACTERIA Description: Salmonella
Total Pounds Recalled: 460 Pounds Recovered: 186

---

Case Number: 058-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR058-2000
Date Opened: 08/16/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 3 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 01437 M Name: Canino Sausage Co
Imported Product (Y/N): N Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Denver State: CO Country: USA
Product: Bratwurst
Problem: MISBRANDED Description: Undeclared Substance, MSG
Total Pounds Recalled: 1,100 Pounds Recovered: 1,095

---

Case Number: 057-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR057-2000
Date Opened: 08/08/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 11063 M Name: Tri City Meats,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Meridian State: ID Country: USA
Product: Sliced Luncheon Meats
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 380 Pounds Recovered: 84

---

Case Number: 056-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR056-2000
Date Opened: 08/08/2000 Date Closed: 03/01/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: Name: N/A
Imported Product (Y/N): Y Foreign Estab. Number: 38
City: Brooks, Alberta State: Country: Canada
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 73,800 Pounds Recovered: 250

Case Number: 055-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR055-2000
Date Opened: 08/05/2000 Date Closed: 03/01/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 01311 m Name: Moyer Packing Co,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Souderton State: PA Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI 0157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 253,350 Pounds Recovered: 7,959

---

Case Number: 054-2000 Recall Notification Report: N
Date Opened: 08/03/2000 Date Closed: 01/25/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: Name: N/A
Imported Product (Y/N): Y Foreign Estab. Number: 186
City: Kibbutz, Eilon State: Country: Israel
Product: Chicken Nuggets
Problem: BACTERIA Description: SALMONELLA
Total Pounds Recalled: 6,000 Pounds Recovered: 5,480

---

Case Number: 053-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR053-2000
Date Opened: 08/03/2000 Date Closed: 11/28/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 05065 m Name: Levonian Brothers,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Troy State: NY Country: USA
Product: Hot Dogs, RTE Deli Meats
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 19,000 Pounds Recovered: 15,525

---

Case Number: 052-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR052-2000
Date Opened: 07/31/2000 Date Closed: 11/29/2000
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00783 M Name: Harris Ranch Beef,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Selma State: CA Country: USA
Product: BEEF TRI TIP (sirloin)
Problem: MISBRANDED Description: UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE
Total Pounds Recalled: 217,000 Pounds Recovered: 50,142

---

Case Number: 051-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR051-2000

Date Opened: 07/31/2000 Date Closed: 12/04/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00785 M Name: Jac Pac Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Manchester State: NH Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef Patties
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 210,000 Pounds Recovered: 25,005

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Case Number: 050-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR050-2000
Date Opened: 07/29/2000 Date Closed: 01/25/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 01311 M Name: Moyer Packing
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Souderton State: PA Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 346,700 Pounds Recovered: 3,409

---

Case Number: 049-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR049-2000
Date Opened: 07/24/2000 Date Closed: 10/19/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 20899 M Name: C & J Tender Meats,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Anchorage State: AK Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 800 Pounds Recovered: 798

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Case Number: 048-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR048-2000
Date Opened: 07/18/2000 Date Closed: 01/04/2001
Recall Class: 3 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04828 P Name: Fil-Am Specialty Foods,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Los Angeles State: CA Country: USA
Product: Chicharon
Problem: MISBRANDED Description: MSG not declared
Total Pounds Recalled: 2,320 Pounds Recovered: 223

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Case Number: 047-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR047-2000
Date Opened: 07/17/2000 Date Closed: 01/16/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 08865 P Name: Home Made Brand Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Newburyport State: MA Country: USA
Product: Chicken Salad

Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 3,300 Pounds Recovered: 1,122

---

Case Number: 046-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR046-2000
Date Opened: 07/06/2000 Date Closed: 08/10/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04722 M Name: Nodine's Smokehouse
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Torrington State: CT Country: USA
Product: Beef Jerky
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 125 Pounds Recovered: 21

---

Case Number: 045-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR045-2000
Date Opened: 07/06/2000 Date Closed: 09/28/2000
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00395 P Name: Mrs. Stratton's Salads
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Birmington State: AL Country: USA
Product: Chicken Salad
Problem: LABELING Description: UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE
Total Pounds Recalled: 5,376 Pounds Recovered: 4,731

---

Case Number: 044-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR044-2000
Date Opened: 07/04/2000 Date Closed:
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 10017 Name: Bert Hazekamp & Sons
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Muskegon State: MI Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 11,000 Pounds Recovered: 3,886

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Case Number: 043-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR043-2000
Date Opened: 07/02/2000 Date Closed:
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 10024 M Name: Top-Kut Meats
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Battle Creek State: MI Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef and Pork
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 4,300 Pounds Recovered: 2,470

---

Case Number: 042-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR042-2000
Date Opened: 06/30/2000 Date Closed: 10/05/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00403 M Name: Owens Country Sausage
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Richardson State: TX Country: USA
Product: Italian Sausage
Problem: EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL Description: PLASTIC
Total Pounds Recalled: 8,500 Pounds Recovered: 117

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Case Number: 041-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR041-2000
Date Opened: 06/24/2000 Date Closed: 08/11/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: Name: N/A
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: 38
City: Brooks, Alberta State: Country: Canada
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 46,000 Pounds Recovered: 49

---

Case Number: 040-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR040-2000
Date Opened: 06/23/2000 Date Closed: 01/16/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 245J M Name: IBP
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Geneseo State: IL Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 266,000 Pounds Recovered: 7,489

---

Case Number: 039-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR039-2000
Date Opened: 06/16/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00171 P Name: Allen's Family Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Seaford State: DE Country: USA
Product: Fresh Chicken
Problem: EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL Description: ,Glass
Total Pounds Recalled: 387,000 Pounds Recovered: 37,120

---

Case Number: 038-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR038-2000
Date Opened: 06/16/2000 Date Closed: 03/01/2001
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 02003 P Name: Farmland Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A

City: Albert Lea State: MN Country: USA
Product: Sliced Turkey
Problem: CHEMICAL Description: ,Oil
Total Pounds Recalled: 86,000 Pounds Recovered: 75,206

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Case Number: 037-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR037-2000
Date Opened: 06/14/2000 Date Closed: 08/08/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 12425 M Name: AALA Meat Market
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Honolulu State: HI Country: USA
Product: Sliced Luncheon Meat
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 270 Pounds Recovered: 32

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Case Number: 036-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR036-2000
Date Opened: 06/14/2000 Date Closed: 03/30/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00562B M Name: Packerland Packing Co.
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Green Bay State: WI Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 196,000 Pounds Recovered: 6,796

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Case Number: 035-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR035-2000
Date Opened: 06/14/2000 Date Closed: 03/01/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 02888 M Name: Demes Gourmet Corp,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Fullerton State: CA Country: USA
Product: Ham
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 1,800 Pounds Recovered: 1,739

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Case Number: 034-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR034-2000
Date Opened: 06/13/2000 Date Closed: 09/20/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 05553 M Name: Del Gould Meats
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Lincoln State: NE Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 7,160 Pounds Recovered: 385

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Case Number: 033-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR033-2000
Date Opened: 06/09/2000 Date Closed: 09/20/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 05333 M Name: Zweigle's Inc.
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Rochester State: NY Country: USA
Product: Beef Bologna
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 2,200 Pounds Recovered: 1,807

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Case Number: 032-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR032-2000
Date Opened: 06/07/2000 Date Closed: 08/15/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 13562 M Name: Schnuck Markets
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: O' Fallon State: MO Country: USA
Product: Sliced Ham
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 60 Pounds Recovered: 26

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Case Number: 031-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR031-2000
Date Opened: 06/06/2000 Date Closed: 08/15/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 18661 M Name: Mega Meats Inc
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Bronx State: NY Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 420 Pounds Recovered: 255

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Case Number: 030-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR030-2000
Date Opened: 05/30/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 13272 P Name: Foods of New Mexico,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Albuquerque State: NM Country: USA
Product: Chicken Enchiladas
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 45 Pounds Recovered: 30

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Case Number: 029-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR029-2000
Date Opened: 05/29/2000 Date Closed: 09/29/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y

Domestic Est. Number: 02642 M Name: Curtis Packing Company
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Greensboro State: NC Country: USA
Product: Franks
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 15,000 Pounds Recovered: 5,856

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Case Number: 028-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR028-2000
Date Opened: 05/24/2000 Date Closed: 09/20/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 09146 M Name: Cray HRI Food Service
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Mobile State: AL Country: USA
Product: Sliced Cooked Meats
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 45 Pounds Recovered: 6

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Case Number: 027-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR027-2000
Date Opened: 05/24/2000 Date Closed: 08/15/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 10216 M Name: Midwest Sausage Corporation
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Hamtramck State: MI Country: USA
Product: Franks
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 2,870 Pounds Recovered: 2,335

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Case Number: 026-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR026-2000
Date Opened: 05/23/2000 Date Closed: 08/09/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 07914 M Name: A. Thomas Food Service
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Louisville State: KY Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 300 Pounds Recovered: 70

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Case Number: 025-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR025-2000
Date Opened: 05/19/2000 Date Closed: 10/27/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: Name: N/A,
Imported Product (Y/N): Y Foreign Estab. Number: 361
City: Vancouver State: BC Country: Canada
Product: Salami, Westfalian Ham
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 400 Pounds Recovered: 353

Case Number: 024-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR024-2000
Date Opened: 05/17/2000 Date Closed: 11/28/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 19292 M Name: Eaves Foods Inc,N
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Elberton State: GA Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 28,860 Pounds Recovered: 23,520

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Case Number: 023-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR023-2000
Date Opened: 05/12/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 12647 M Name: Polk's Meat Products
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Bay Springs State: MS Country: USA
Product: Sausage, various
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 5,900 Pounds Recovered: 2,615

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Case Number: 022-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR022-2000
Date Opened: 05/11/2000 Date Closed: 06/30/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 17423 P Name: Designer Meats Inc.
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Hilo State: Hi Country: USA
Product: Frankfurters
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 1,125 Pounds Recovered: 1,058

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Case Number: 021-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR021-2000
Date Opened: 05/10/2000 Date Closed: 07/11/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 09662 M Name: E. W. Mailhot Sausage
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Lewiston State: ME Country: USA
Product: Pork Cretons Spread
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 210 Pounds Recovered: 114

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Case Number: 020-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR020-2000

Date Opened: 05/09/2000 Date Closed: 01/16/2001
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 19213 P Name: Freskomax Food Processors
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Vega Gaja State: PR Country: USA
Product: Chicken Nuggets
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 7,083 Pounds Recovered: 6,487

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Case Number: 019-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR019-2000
Date Opened: 05/05/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 02000 M Name: Hahn Brothers
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Westminster State: MD Country: USA
Product: Sliced Cooked Meats
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 450 Pounds Recovered: 228

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Case Number: 018-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR018-2000
Date Opened: 05/03/2000 Date Closed: 08/15/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 10270 P Name: The Meat Block
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Muskegon State: MI Country: USA
Product: Sliced Cooked Meats
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 215 Pounds Recovered: 205

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Case Number: 017-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR017-2000
Date Opened: 04/26/2000 Date Closed: 08/15/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 10270 M Name: The Meat Block
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Muskegon State: MI Country: USA
Product: Sliced Cooked Meats
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 180 Pounds Recovered: 165

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Case Number: 016-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR016-2000
Date Opened: 04/13/2000 Date Closed: 05/24/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 06838 M Name: Queen City Sausage & Provision
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Cincinnati State: OH Country: USA
Product: Sausage, Various

Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 850 Pounds Recovered: 726

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Case Number: 015-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR015-2000
Date Opened: 04/06/2000 Date Closed: 08/03/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 01550 M Name: Feller's Precooked Meats
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: North Salt Lake State: UT Country: USA
Product: Roast Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 13,531 Pounds Recovered: 13,230

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Case Number: 014-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR014-2000
Date Opened: 03/24/2000 Date Closed: 09/08/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00012PAM Name: Ball Park Brands
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Philadelphia State: PA Country: USA
Product: Ball Park Franks
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 34,500 Pounds Recovered: 200

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Case Number: 013-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR013-2000
Date Opened: 03/17/2000 Date Closed: 08/03/2000
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04341 M Name: Gwaltney of Smithfield
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Portsmouth State: VA Country: USA
Product: Beef Franks
Problem: MISBRANDED Description: MISBRANDED
Total Pounds Recalled: 1,536 Pounds Recovered: 353

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Case Number: 012-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR012-2000
Date Opened: 03/15/2000 Date Closed: 05/12/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04578 P Name: Smith Packing Company
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Utica State: NY Country: USA
Product: Hot Dogs
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 400 Pounds Recovered: 120

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Case Number: 011-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR011-2000
Date Opened: 03/13/2000 Date Closed: 09/28/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00706 P Name: Zartic Incorporated
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Rome State: GA Country: USA
Product: Cooked Chicken Breast Fritters
Problem: LABELING Description: UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE
Total Pounds Recalled: 18,600 Pounds Recovered: 4,158

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Case Number: 010-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR010-2000
Date Opened: 03/09/2000 Date Closed: 05/12/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 04500 M Name: Three Star Provision Co
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: S. Zone Park State: NY Country: USA
Product: Mortadella
Problem: BACTERIA Description: SALMONELLA
Total Pounds Recalled: 270 Pounds Recovered: 215

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Case Number: 009-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR009-2000
Date Opened: 03/01/2000 Date Closed: 05/12/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 02431 M Name: Dort Meat Co
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Flint State: MI Country: USA
Product: Cooked Corn Beef & Ham
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 80 Pounds Recovered: 0

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Case Number: 008-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR008-2000
Date Opened: 02/25/2000 Date Closed: 05/12/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00004K M Name: Campbell Soup
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Paris State: TX Country: USA
Product: Vegetable Beef Soup
Problem: EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL Description: METAL
Total Pounds Recalled: 109,000 Pounds Recovered: 16,096

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Case Number: 007-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR007-2000
Date Opened: 02/23/2000 Date Closed: 09/19/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00413 P Name: Gold Kist
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A

City: Boaz State: AL Country: USA
Product: Chicken Nuggets, Patties
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 160,760 Pounds Recovered: 160,760

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Case Number: 006-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR006-2000
Date Opened: 02/16/2000 Date Closed: 08/03/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 00688 M Name: Callaway Packing
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Delta State: CO Country: USA
Product: Ground Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: E. COLI O157:H7
Total Pounds Recalled: 4,600 Pounds Recovered: 3,760

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Case Number: 005-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR005-2000
Date Opened: 02/10/2000 Date Closed: 11/21/2000
Recall Class: 2 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 02260Y M Name: Advance Food Co,n
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Enid State: OK Country: USA
Product: Steak for Country Frying
Problem: LABELING Description: UNDECLARED SUBSTANCE
Total Pounds Recalled: 211,000 Pounds Recovered: 64,410

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Case Number: 004-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR004-2000
Date Opened: 01/28/2000 Date Closed: 04/25/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 07788 M Name: Kownemann Sausage Co
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Volo State: IL Country: USA
Product: Dry Sausage
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 200 Pounds Recovered: 153

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Case Number: 003-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR003-2000
Date Opened: 01/28/2000 Date Closed: 08/08/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): N
Domestic Est. Number: 01234 P Name: House of Raeford Farms
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Athens State: MI Country: USA
Product: Roasted Chicken Meat, Ground
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 4,500 Pounds Recovered: 4,433

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Case Number: 002-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR002-2000
Date Opened: 01/14/2000 Date Closed: 05/25/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): Y
Domestic Est. Number: 07345 P Name: Carolina Turkeys
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Mt. Olive State: NC Country: USA
Product: Cooked Turkey Breasts
Problem: PROC/CONT DEFECTS Description: UNDERPROCESSED
Total Pounds Recalled: 145,797 Pounds Recovered: 137,228

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Case Number: 001-2000 Recall Notification Report: RNR001-2000
Date Opened: 01/14/2000 Date Closed: 07/14/2000
Recall Class: 1 Press Release (Y/N): N
Domestic Est. Number: 14339 M Name: Briden Foods
Imported Product (Y/N): Foreign Estab. Number: N/A
City: Glendale State: AZ Country: USA
Product: Roast Beef
Problem: BACTERIA Description: LISTERIA
Total Pounds Recalled: 600 Pounds Recovered: 600

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1/ **Total pounds recovered is not entered until the recall case file is closed.**

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**For Further Information, Contact:**

- **Consumers:**
  - *Voice*: Meat and Poultry Hotline, 1-800-535-4555 or (202) 720-3333
  - *TTY*: 1-800-256-7072
- **Media**: (202) 720-9113

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FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, DC 20250-3700

# RECALL INFORMATION CENTER

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| Recall Database | Press Releases |

2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 |

**This information is provided for historical purposes. Phone numbers, other contact information, and *information about the companies may have changed.***

## 2002

- Kansas Firm Recalls Chicken and Pork Products Because of Incorrect Ingredient Label (March 6, 2002)
- Florida Firm Recalls Sausage Products Because of Undeclared Allergen (March 5, 2002)
- Texas Firm Recalls Beef and Pork Products for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (March 5, 2002)
- Maryland Firm Recalls Chicken for Possible Contamination with Metal (February 28, 2002)
- Alabama Firm Recalls Fajita Chicken Strips For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (February 26, 2002)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Cooked Beef Products Because Of Improper Processing (February 22, 2002)
- Michigan Retail Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (February 20, 2002)
- California Establishment Recalls Ham Product For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (February 18, 2002)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Chicken Products Because Of Misbranding (February 13, 2002)
- California Firm Recalls Seasoned Beef for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (February 12, 2002)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Ravioli Because Of Undeclared Allergen And Incorrect Labels (February 11, 2002)
- Ohio Establishment Recalls Chicken Base Products Because Of Undeclared Ingredients (February 9, 2002)
- Wisconsin Establishment Recalls Chicken Products Because of Undercooking (February 7, 2002)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Canned Soup Because Of Undeclared Allergen And Incorrect Labels (February 7, 2002)
- New York Establishment Recalls Sausage Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (February 6, 2002)
- Montana Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (January 28, 2002)
- Tennessee Establishment Recalls Pork Products Because Of Undeclared Ingredient (January 24, 2002)
- Kentucky Establishment Recalls Pork Loin Products Because of Undeclared Ingredient (January 23, 2002)
- Idaho Establishment Recalls Canned Soup Because of Incorrect Labels (January 20, 2002)
- Florida Establishment Recalls Pork Products for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (January 18, 2002)
- Texas Establishment Recalls Beef And Pork Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (January 15, 2002)
- Toronto Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (January 15, 2020)
- Connecticut Establishment Recalls Beef And Pork Products Because Of Undeclared Ingredients (January 9, 2002)

- New Jersey Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (January 8, 2002)

## 2001

- Ohio Firm Recalls Ham Products For Possible Contamination With Non-Food Foreign Material (December 29, 2001)
- Kentucky Firm Recalls Ham Products For Possible Contamination With Non-Food Foreign Material (December 29, 2001)
- Connecticut Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 28, 2001)
- Connecticut Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 28, 2001)
- Connecticut Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 28, 2001)
- Florida Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 28, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 28, 2001)
- New Jersey Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 28, 2001)
- New York Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 27, 2001)
- New Jersey Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 27, 2001)
- New Jersey Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 27, 2001)
- New Jersey Import Firm Recalls Canned Corned Beef Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (December 27, 2001)
- North Carolina Establishment Recalls Sausage Patties For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (December 20, 2001)
- Missouri Establishment Recalls Bratwurst For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (December 19, 2001)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Chicken Nuggets For Possible Contamination With Plastic (December 17, 2001)
- Illinois Establishment Recalls Beef Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (December 12, 2001)
- Illinois Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (December 11, 2001)
- California Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (December 8, 2001)
- Utah Firm Recalls Luncheon Meats For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (December 4, 2001)
- South Carolina Establishment Recalls Frozen Dinners Because of Undeclared Allergen (November 30, 2001)
- Pennsylvania Establishment Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (November 10, 2001)
- New Jersey Establishment Recalls Italian Sausage Product Because of Undeclared Ingredients (November 9, 2001)
- South Dakota Plant Recalls Chicken For Underprocessing (November 8, 2001)
- Iowa Establishment Recalls Luncheon Meats For Possible Listeria Contamination (November 8, 2001)
- Indiana Retail Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (November 5, 2001)
- Georgia Establishment Recalls Pork Skin Products Because Of Undeclared Ingredients (November 1, 2001)
- Alabama Firm Recalls Luncheon Meat For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 31, 2001)
- Mississippi Establishment Recalls Sausage And Ham Products Because Of Undeclared Ingredients (October 19, 2001)
- Pennsylvania Establishment Recalls Ground Beef Products For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 15, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Beef Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 10, 2001)
- New Jersey Firm Recalls Bastenna For Underprocessing And Excessive Sodium Nitrite (October 10, 2001)
- New York Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 9, 2001)
- Florida Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 8, 2001)
- Illinois Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 7, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Beef Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 5, 2001)
- New Jersey Firm Recalls Chicken Products for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 4, 2001)

- Ohio Firm Recalls Ham For Underprocessing (September 28, 2001)
- Louisiana Plant Recalls Chicken For Underprocessing (September 28, 2001)
- Indiana Firm Recalls Pork And Corned Beef Barbecue For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (September 26, 2001)
- Iowa Firm Recalls Luncheon Meat Because of Undeclared Allergen (September 7, 2001)
- Nebraska Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (September 6, 2001)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Soup For Possible Contamination By Undeclared Allergens (September 5, 2001)
- Texas Firm Recalls Chili For Possible Contamination With Botulinum Toxins (September 3, 2001)
- Nebraska Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (August 29, 2001)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (August 27, 2001)
- Arkansas Firm Recalls Sausage Links for Possible Contamination with Plastic (August 22, 2001)
- California Firm Recalls Fajitas for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (August 14, 2001)
- Illinois Store Recalls Ground Beef Products for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (August 13, 2001)
- Arkansas Firm Recalls Ground Beef for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (August 13, 2001)
- California Firm Recalls Chicken Chow Mein for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (August 10, 2001)
- Georgia Firm Recalls Meat and Poultry Products Because of Undeclared Allergen (August 7, 2001)
- North Carolina Firm Recalls Country Hams For Possible Misbranding (August 3, 2001)
- Colorado Firm Recalls Ground Beef And Ground Pork For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 31, 2001)
- Rhode Island Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 31, 2001)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Sliced Beef And Ham Products For Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (July 18, 2001)
- Michigan Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products Because Of Undeclared Allergen (July 13, 2001)
- Illinois Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 10, 2001)
- Iowa Firm Recalls Ham For Possible *Listeria* Contamination(July 5, 2001)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Sausage Products For Possible Residue Contamination(July 3, 2001)
- Nevada Firm Recalls Ground Beef Patties For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 3, 2001)
- Montana Firm Recalls Bratwurst for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (July 1, 2001)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Franks Because Of Undeclared Allergen (June 28, 2001)
- Georgia Firm Recalls Ground Beef and Ground Pork for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 25, 2001)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Turkey Barbecue For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (June 20, 2001)
- New York Firm Recalls Ground Beef Patties For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 19, 2001)
- Illinois Store Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (May 28, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Expands Recall of Pork Loin Chops Because of Undeclared Allergens and Undeclared Ingredients (May 23, 2001)
- Washington Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (May 21, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Pork Loin Chops Because of Undeclared Allergens and Undeclared Ingredient (May 16, 2001)
- West Virginia Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (May 13, 2001)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Hamburger Patties for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (May 8, 2001)
- Canadian Firm Recalls Ground Beef for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (April 22, 2001)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Ground Beef for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (May 5, 2001)
- Mississippi Firm Recalls Mislabeled Frankfurters (April 19, 2001)
- New York Firm Recalls Beef Sausage for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (April 12, 2001)
- California Firm Recalls Burritos for Possible Contamination with Ammonia (April 6, 2001)
- California Firm Recalls Duck Products for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (April 4, 2001)
- Alabama Firm Recalls Chicken Products Because of Undeclared Allergens (March 30, 2001)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Soup for Possible Contamination with Metal (March 30, 2001)
- Arkansas Firm Recalls Chicken Products Because of Undeclared Allergens (March 30, 2001)
- New York Firm Recalls Beef Sausage for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (March 28, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Beef Product for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (March 22, 2001)
- Georgia Firm Recalls Ground Beef Product for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (March 19, 2001)
- New Jersey Firm Recalls Sausage Product for Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (March 15, 2001)
- Minnesota Firm Recalls Ground Beef for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (March 14, 2001)
- New Jersey Firm Recalls Salami For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (February 28, 2001)
- Arkansas Firm Recalls Chicken for Underprocessing (February 19, 2001)
- South Carolina Firm Recalls Chicken Products for Possible Pesticide Contamination (February 14, 2001)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Ham for Underprocessing (February 14, 2001)
- Indiana Firm Recalls Duckling Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (February 9, 2001)
- Arkansas Firm Recalls Chicken Wings Because of Undeclared Allergen (February 1, 2001)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Meat And Poultry Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (January 26, 2001)

- New Jersey Firm Recalls Chicken Wings For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (January 24, 2001)
- Indiana Firm Recalls Duckling Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (January 16, 2001)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Chicken Products For Possible Contamination With Plastic (January 11, 2001)

## 2000

- Kentucky Firm Recalls Ham For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (December 20, 2000)
- Turkey And Chicken Products Recalled From Texas Plant For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (December 14, 2000)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (December 4, 2000)
- Texas Firm Recalls Ground Beef Patties For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (November 21, 2000)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 31, 2000)
- Nebraska Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 27, 2000)
- Arkansas Firm Recalls Chicken Tenders For Possible Undeclared Allergen (October 27, 2000)
- Nebraska Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (October 17, 2000)
- California Firm Recalls Chinese Style Sausage Because Of Undeclared Ingredient (October 12, 2000)
- Tennessee Firm Expands Recall of Wiener Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 12, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Chicken Salad for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 10, 2000)
- Minnesota Firm Recalls Polish Sausage for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (October 4, 2000)
- California Firm Recalls Frankfurters For Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (September 30, 2000)
- Minnesota Firm Recalls Chicken Salad For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (September 27, 2000)
- Florida Firm Recalls Hot Dogs For Undercooking (September 18, 2000)
- Minnesota Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (September 6, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Cheese Franks for Possible Contamination with Metal Fragments (August 30, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Chicken Salad For Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (August 20, 2000)
- Colorado Firm Recalls Bratwurst Sausages Because of Undeclared Ingredient (August 16, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 Contamination (August 8, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Chicken Nuggets for Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (August 8, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 Contamination (August 5, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Chicken Nuggets for Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (August 3, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Ready-To-Eat Products for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (August 3, 2000)
- California Firm Recalls Beef Products For Undeclared Allergen (July 31, 2000)
- New Hampshire Firm Recalls Ground Beef Patties for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 Contamination (July 31, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 Contamination (July 29, 2000)
- Alaska Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 24, 2000)
- California Firm Recalls Pork Rinds Because Of Undeclared Ingredient (July 18, 2000)
- Massachusetts Firm Recalls Chicken Salad For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (July 17, 2000)
- Connecticut Firm Recalls Beef Jerky For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (July 6, 2000)
- Alabama Firm Recalls Chicken Salad For Undeclared Allergen (July 6, 2000)
- Ground Beef Products Recalled from Michigan Firm for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 4, 2000)
- Michigan Firm Expands Recall of Ground Beef for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (July 3, 2000)
- Texas Firm Recalls Italian Sausage For Possible Contamination With Plastic (June 30, 2000)
- Canadian Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 24, 2000)
- Illinois Plant Recalls Ground Beef Products for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 23, 2000)
- Delaware Firm Recalls Chicken Products For Possible Glass Contamination (June 16, 2000)
- Missouri Firm Recalls Sliced Turkey Products For Possible Contamination With Oil (June 16, 2000)
- Hawaii Firm Recalls Ham For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (June 14, 2000)
- Wisconsin Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 14, 2000)
- California Firm Recalls Hams for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (June 14, 2000)
- Nebraska Firm Recalls Ground Beef For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 13, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Beef Bologna For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (June 9, 2000)
- Missouri Firm Recalls Sliced Ham For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (June 7, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Ground Beef for Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (June 6, 2000)
- New Mexico Firm Recalls Chicken Enchiladas for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 30, 2000)
- North Carolina Firm Recalls Franks for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 29, 2000)
- Alabama Firm Recalls Three Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 24, 2000)
- Michigan Firm Recalls Franks For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 24, 2000)

- Kentucky Firm Recalls Ground Beef for *E. coli* O157:H7 (May 23, 2000)
- Canadian Firm Recalls Luncheon Meat For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 19, 2000)
- Mississippi Firm Recalls Smoked Sausages For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 17, 2000)
- Mississippi Firm Recalls Smoked Sausages For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 12, 2000)
- Hawaiian Firm Recalls Cooked Sausages For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 11, 2000)
- Maine Firm Recalls Pork Spread For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 10, 2000)
- Puerto Rico Firm Recalls Chicken Nuggets For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 9, 2000)
- Maryland Firm Recalls Bologna and Salami for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 5, 2000)
- Michigan Firm Issues Second Recall of Sliced Meat Products For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (May 3, 2000)
- Michigan Firm Recalls Roast Beef and Ham For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (April 26, 2000)
- Ohio Firm Recalls Smoked Sausage and Bratwurst For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (April 13, 2000)
- Utah Firm Recalls Roast Beef And Pastrami For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (April 6, 2000)
- Georgia Grocery Recalls Ground Chuck For Possible *E. coli* O157:H7 (March 24, 2000)
- Pennsylvania Firm Recalls Hot Dogs For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (March 24, 2000)
- Virginia Firm Recalls Franks Because Of Incorrect Ingredient Label (March 17, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Hot Dogs For Possible *Listeria* Contamination (March 15, 2000)
- Georgia Firm Recalls Chicken Fritters For Possible Undeclared Allergen (March 13, 2000)
- New York Firm Recalls Mortadella For Possible *Salmonella* Contamination (March 9, 2000)
- Michigan Firm Recalls Cooked Corned Beef And Ham for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (March 1, 2000)
- Campbell Soup Company Recalls Healthy Request Vegetable Beef Condensed Soup for Possible Metal Contamination (February 25, 2000)
- Gold Kist Recalls Chicken Nuggets and Patties (February 23, 2000)
- Colorado Firm Recalls Ground Beef Products For *E. coli* O157:H7 (February 16, 2000)
- Oklahoma Firm Recalls Steak Product For Undeclared Allergens (February 10, 2000)
- Illinois Firm Recalls Sausage for Possible *Listeria* Contamination (January 28, 2000)
- North Carolina Firm Recalls Undercooked Turkey Breast Products (January 14, 2000)

Archives

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**For Further Information, Contact:**

- **Consumers:**
  - ***Voice***: Meat and Poultry Hotline, 1-800-535-4555 or (202) 720-3333
  - ***TTY***: 1-800-256-7072
- **Media:** (202) 720-9113

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Ms. KAPTUR. And as I study these a little bit, and in the minimum amount of time we have to deal with the issue of food safety, which is two and a half hours—imagine that. Two and a half hours. We are not going to see you again until next year.

Ms. MURANO. I will be happy to come to visit with you and talk about anything you would like.

Ms. KAPTUR. It is nice to have an open public hearing.

Ms. MURANO. Yes, it is.

Ms. KAPTUR. Where people can ask questions and learn from one another. We always learn at these meetings. It is really a tragedy that we have 13 simultaneously scheduled subcommittee meetings while this one is going on and some of our most experienced and able members can't be with us this morning. It isn't the way I would run the place, but it is the way it is being run now. And this subject is very important to the American people as well, so I apologize to the members of the public who are here that we have this little discussion in which the public can hear and participate through us.

PRODUCT RECALLS

But on this recall list from the year 2000, what amazes me as I look through it is how much remains in the marketplace. I mentioned earlier on Cargill—this was turkey and chicken. I don't know what RTE is? RTE turkey, chicken?

Ms. MURANO. Ready-to-eat.

Ms. KAPTUR. Ready-to-eat turkey and chicken, Listeria, 16,895,000 pounds recalled but only 2 million recovered. But if I look down this list, the figures that really jump out at me are the ground beef, the poundage that is out there from companies that are very well known—Omaha Steaks, 22,000 pounds recalled, 10 pounds recovered, ground beef.

Okay. I go to Rochester Meats, again, ground beef. Ground beef seems to stand out. E. coli, and that is really—most of this is related to E. coli, 30,000 pounds recalled, only 10,000 recovered.

Here is something they can't figure out what the company name was, but it came in from Canada, evidently, 73,800 pounds of E. coli-infected material, pounds recovered only 250.

Moyer Packing, Pennsylvania, 253,000 pounds recalled, only 7,900 pounds recovered.

Packerland Packing, 196,000 pounds of ground beef out there infected with E. coli, only 6,700 pounds recovered.

It is really—Campbell's Soup, 109,000 pounds recalled, only 16,000 pounds recovered in vegetable beef soup.

My question to you is: Where is the stuff that wasn't recovered? Where is it?

Ms. MURANO. I think that is what Maggie had alluded to. Some of it probably was eaten, some of it was probably thrown out. And this, if nothing else, is what gives me the impetus to say to myself we can do better and we have to do better, and this is why controlling the hazards, is the key. With the ground product that you are mentioning, that especially is a challenge, because a product that comes into those plants in the trimmings, that is where the burden comes in.

So the idea is: Can we put a control either at the grinding operation itself or have those grinding operations demand that their suppliers have a control measure? And this is where, to be honest with you, we are going to make some strides in reducing all of those recalls.

[CLERK'S NOTE: The following information was added subsequent to the hearing:]

The one issue that does not depend on who has recall authority, whether the USDA or industry, is the amount of product that is actually recovered. This is a complex issue, and is affected by many factors. In 1997, the Centers for Disease Control conducted a survey of the consumers who had been involved in a salmonellosis outbreak from consumption of contaminated ice cream. The identity of consumers was easy to obtain, since this was a case involving clients of the Schwann's corporation, which delivers food right to their customers' door. In short, 31% of the clients went ahead and consumed the ice cream after hearing about the recall. This points to the fact that even when consumers are aware of a recall, they may choose to ignore it, a factor that contributes to the low percentage of recovered product.]

Ms. KAPTUR. I was amazed at the amount of ground beef. I don't think I will ever buy ground beef again.

I wanted to also insert in the record the summary from a GAO study done on food safety in the year 2000 entitled "Actions Needed by USDA and FDA to Ensure that Companies Promptly Carry Out Recalls."

[The information follows:]

United States General Accounting Office

GAO

Report to Congressional Requesters

August 2000

# FOOD SAFETY

# Actions Needed by USDA and FDA to Ensure That Companies Promptly Carry Out Recalls

GAO/RCED-00-195

## Agencies Identified the Contaminant but Generally Not the Cause of Contamination for Outbreak-Related Recalls

USDA and FDA identified a specific bacterial or viral contaminant for each of the 61 recalls they considered to be associated with outbreaks of foodborne illnesses. However, the agencies generally were unable to determine how the food became contaminated. Such information could assist companies' and food safety inspectors' efforts to prevent future problems. Making such determinations are difficult, however, given the considerable time lag—often several weeks or months—between individuals' becoming ill and the identification of the specific food that caused the illness.

The agencies believe strains of five bacterial and two viral contaminants were responsible in the recalls associated with outbreaks of foodborne illnesses. The particularly virulent bacteria—*E. Coli* O157:H7—was responsible in 7 of the 12 recalls of USDA-regulated foods associated with outbreaks of foodborne illness, while a virus common to shellfish—Norwalk or Norwalk-like virus—was responsible in 22 of the 49 recalls of FDA-regulated foods. Table 2 shows the contaminants responsible for the recalls associated with outbreaks of foodborne illnesses. In addition, appendix III provides information about bacterial and viral contaminants that can cause foodborne illnesses, including the length of time for the onset of illness after eating contaminated food, the symptoms of the illness, and examples of foods that have carried the contaminant.

**Table 2: Contaminants Identified in the Recalls Associated With Foodborne Illness Outbreaks**

| | Number of recalls | |
|---|---|---|
| **Bacterial contaminant** | **FDA** | **USDA** |
| *E.coli* O157:H7 | 3 | 7 |
| *Staphylococcus toxin* | 0 | 1 |
| *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* | 4 | 0 |
| *Listeria monocytogenes* | 0 | 1 |
| *Salmonella* | 14[a] | 3 |
| **Viral contaminant** | | |
| *Hepatitis A* | 6 | 0 |
| *Norwalk or Norwalk-like* | 22 | 0 |
| **Total** | **49** | **12** |

[a]One *salmonella* recall also involved *E. Coli* contamination.

Source: USDA and FDA data.

The outbreak-related recalls involved 10 foods. As table 3 shows, the highest number of recalls for USDA was associated with ground beef, and for FDA, the highest number was associated with raw oysters.

**Table 3: Foods in Recalls Associated With Foodborne Illness Outbreaks**

| | Number of recalls | |
|---|---|---|
| **Food** | **FDA** | **USDA** |
| Raw oysters | 26 | |
| Ground beef | | 5 |
| Sprouts/seeds | 9 | |
| Frozen strawberries and products with the strawberries | 6 | |
| Unpasteurized fruit juice/cider | 4 | |
| Cold cuts and hot dogs | | 6 |
| Memey (a tropical fruit) | 2 | |
| Chicken/pork dressing | | 1 |
| Toasted oats cereal | 1 | |
| Chili rellenos | 1 | |
| **Total** | **49** | **12** |

Source: USDA and FDA data.

For all but one of the outbreak-related recalls, USDA and FDA were not able to determine with certainty how the foods became contaminated. In the case in which USDA made a determination, it concluded that *salmonella* got into a chicken/pork dressing mix through a cracked seal in a pump that transferred the mix from the cooking vat to the packaging line.

According to USDA officials, their inspectors do not attempt to determine the cause of contamination for every recall. They believe this is the responsibility of the recalling company. Since January 2000, all plants that USDA inspects are required by regulation to have a hazard analysis critical control point (commonly called HACCP) plan for each process in the plant. According to USDA officials, when a company conducts a recall of a contaminated food, it must determine the cause of the contamination and take immediate corrective action to prevent a recurrence as part of its responsibilities under a HACCP plan. According to FDA officials, their inspectors attempt to determine the cause of contamination for every recall. In fact, FDA guidance to its inspectors says that the facility will be examined to determine how the food became contaminated.

This information is important to ensure that points of contamination are corrected. As CDC reports, an investigation that clarifies the nature and mechanism of contamination can provide critical information even if the outbreak is over; understanding the contamination event can lead to prevention measures that reduce the risk of similar outbreaks elsewhere.

According to USDA and FDA officials, tracing a foodborne illness to a specific food source is difficult and time-consuming. It can often take several weeks or longer from the time contaminated food is eaten until individuals become ill and food safety agencies can link the illnesses to a specific food. And even when a specific food source is initially isolated, the food itself may not be the problem. For example, a local health department may conclude that 12 people became ill with food poisoning after eating a certain brand of chili at a neighborhood party, but the chili may not have been contaminated. Rather, the bowl in which the chili was served may have been contaminated or the chili could have been left out too long. According to CDC, many foodborne illnesses are due to improper food handling or preparation.

We have recently begun to examine, at your request, the extent to which two 5-year old surveillance systems for foodborne illnesses facilitate food safety agencies' efforts to identify the cause of an outbreak of foodborne illness. The Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network—known as

FoodNet—is a collaborative project of CDC, USDA, FDA, and nine states. It provides a network for responding to new and emerging foodborne diseases and for identifying the sources of specific foodborne diseases. CDC also operates PulseNet, a national network of public health laboratories to "fingerprint" bacteria cultures submitted by state health laboratories. These two tracking systems could reduce the lag time in linking foodborne illnesses to specific foods, which, in turn, may improve inspectors' ability to determine points of contamination for recalled foods.

GAO REPORT ON FOOD SAFETY

Ms. KAPTUR. And let me read one of the conclusions, Doctor, and ask you your opinion on this.

According to the conclusions, it says, "According to USDA officials, their inspectors do not attempt to determine the cause of contamination for every recall. They believe this is the responsibility of the recalling company. But FDA officials, do attempt to determine the cause of contamination for every recall. In fact, FDA guidance to its inspectors says that the facility will be examined to determine how the food became contaminated."

Do you intend to follow FDA type procedures as you work toward elimination of these pathogens in the food processing process?

Ms. GLAVIN. The way we operate is we require the plant to determine the cause. It is the plant's responsibility, and we hold them responsible for that.

Ms. KAPTUR. And if they don't—obviously, with the number of recalls, there is a lot of non-compliance. What do you fine them if they don't?

Ms. GLAVIN. We have no civil penalty authority.

Ms. KAPTUR. Well, I would just urge your consideration of the FDA procedures. Could I ask, would you be prohibited from using them, or do you need additional legal authority in order to do that?

Ms. MURANO. I don't know. We will have to look into that. But let me say this to you: When Maggie says that it is the responsibility of the plant to find out the cause of it and that we hold them responsible for that, it is not that we turn away and say "you find the cause, we don't care what it is." We hold them responsible, meaning that we demand to see what the plant has found out.

So this is not a case where we are looking the other way at all, because to us that is important because it gives us, if nothing else, the information that we need to figure out what we have to change so that this doesn't happen again.

HACCP as a preventive system, has seven principles, one of which is corrective actions. We demand, in fact, expect by law that these plants abide by HACCP. They have to take corrective actions when there is a deviation, as we call it, or a failure. And so this is something that they have to have already prescribed in their plan—What they are going to do when there is a failure. The corrective action plan must address not only what they are going to do so that this doesn't happen again in the plant, but what they are going to do with the product. It must also address if the product is already in the market, what they are going to do with it. When it comes back to the plant, the plan must state what they will do about it, and how they will find out what the cause was. All of these things are part of the corrective actions that they write, and we review or revise. We are the ones who oversee what they write and hold them to it.

Ms. KAPTUR. But essentially your inspectors will not be giving guidance to examine the cause of the contamination as FDA does?

Ms. GLAVIN. Our inspectors require the plant to present corrective and preventive actions and to review that presentation.

Ms. KAPTUR. And that is in the regulations?

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes.

Ms. MURANO. As part of a HACCP plan, they have to have that.

Mr. KINGSTON. We need to move on. I wanted to say, one of the things, that we sometimes overlook in Washington is that you are not the last line of defense standing in between the consumer and the producer of meat. You are not. The market is. Any producer who consistently produces a contaminated or inferior product is not going to last. But more importantly than that, if that plant produces contaminated meat, there is a plethora of people in this society called trial lawyers who will be glad to take that battle on, on an individual or a class-action basis in a lawsuit form. I was in the product liability insurance business, and we handled the insurance for poultry and meat plants. I can tell you that they worked closely with USDA, but their biggest fear was getting sued, and losing market share.

Now, there is also the ethics of it. Most of these people are very good citizens and eat their own products. They give their own product to their own family, and wouldn't dream of putting something out that was even a little bit questionable. However, even good people can make mistakes, and that is why we have a tort system that keeps a sharp eye on a business that would produce an inferior product.

But in addition to that, we have you. I think that the dynamics of the ethics, the concerns and the good will of the corporation, plus the tort system, plus USDA, give us a good system. Ms. Kaptur was concerned about the amount of recalls. How much meat is not recalled? Do you have a number? Is 10 percent of the product that is out there recalled? Or is that 1 percent?

Ms. GLAVIN. The amount recalled is way under 1 percent of the amount produced, but we can get you an actual number. We know what is produced and we know what is recalled.

Ms. KAPTUR. Would the gentleman be kind enough to yield?

Mr. KINGSTON. Certainly, but I think that would be of interest to know. And, again, as we have stated repeatedly on this committee, if anything is recalled we want to try to do whatever we can to eliminate that. But it would also be good to know the percentage. I will be happy to——

Ms. KAPTUR. I would just say, I have listened to the gentleman's comments throughout the morning, and what startles me a bit about your presentation so far is that you haven't expressed any concern about those that are continuing to be harmed, Jack. So if you have got 76 million people in the country that are getting sick——

Mr. KINGSTON. Well, let me recall my time——

Ms. KAPTUR [continuing]. And you have people who are dying——

Mr. KINGSTON [continuing]. And say——

Ms. KAPTUR [continuing]. It would seem to me that is a pretty important——

Mr. KINGSTON. Recalling my time, to say that there are those who, may want to play politics about this, but to suggest that a member of this committee on either side isn't concerned about people, that is—that is interesting. I would not think anybody who is a Member of Congress, a responsible member in either party, would come here without regard. I am saddened by those remarks.

Ms. KAPTUR. I am saddened by your lack of attention to them in your questioning this morning.

Mr. KINGSTON. I will be happy to yield to Mr. Hinchey.

TORT SYSTEM

Mr. HINCHEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am interested in what you said a few moments ago about the tort system, and I think that fortunately we do have a very good tort system in our country, but we continue to undermine it. Just yesterday, the House of Representatives passed a bill which would undermine the tort system by forcing every class action suit essentially into over-crowded Federal courts, taking them out of State courts. That would hamstring a substantial portion of the tort system in our country.

It is a shame that that bill passed, but it did, and its effect is to weaken the ability of people to get recompense for injustices.

But I wanted to address my questions in what I guess will be the last opportunity to do so today—I am sure you are very delighted to hear that. [Laughter.]

INTENTIONAL CONTAMINATION OF FOOD

Mr. HINCHEY [continuing]. On an aspect of this question which embraces the issue of national security. I am reading from the Office of Inspector General's Semi-Annual Report. This is for fiscal year 2001, so it reaches back into the previous administration. And one of the issues it talks about is as follows: A Michigan-based corporation pled guilty in Federal court to the distribution of adulterated food products and was fined $50,000. On April 13, 1999, FSIS deemed over 21 million pounds of meat and poultry products produced at this plant unfit for human consumption. The investigation of the Office of Inspector General showed that the corporation failed to notify FSIS of 16 positive tests for Listeria monocytogenes in 1997 and 1998.

So this, of course, brings us back to the voluntary compliance aspect of our system here and demonstrates for us once again the very acute weaknesses of that system.

Assisting in the investigation were FSIS compliance officers and the Office of Special Investigations for the U.S. Air Force. Why was the U.S. Air Force involved? Because U.S. Air Force personnel were consumers of these meat products.

If you wanted to disable a substantial portion of the American military, just say for example, one of the ways that you would do it would be to buy up a few of these companies and send out contaminated food into military operations.

Secretary Thompson said last year that he feared intentional contamination of food more than anything else under his jurisdiction. And the reason he said that, I believe, is because the General Accounting Office reported on USDA's efforts to address major management issues. GAO stated that the inspector general—and I quote—"reported that USDA needs to identify and halt criminal activity involved in the intentional contamination of food products." GAO found that the "FSIS fiscal year 2002 performance plan did not have a performance goal related to identifying and halting

criminal activity involving the intentional contamination of food products."

So what we are seeing here is that there is a criminal element that is involved in the food production system. I know organized crime is involved in the food production system and the distribution system and the restaurant business to some extent in many places across our country. I can tell you that from my experience in the New York State Legislature.

There has always been an element of intentional crime. But now we are facing a new level of intentional crime, with the international terrorism phenomenon which we are currently confronting.

We have a brand new problem on our hands, and we are not doing anything to deal with it. We have 381,818 additional pounds of meat per inspector to be examined. Nobody is gearing up for that, no additional inspectors. And in commenting on the draft of the report from the GAO that I just read a minute ago, FSIS stated that it was unaware that the Office of the Inspector General considered this to be a major management challenge and that it had enhanced its efforts to review high-risk firms in the last few years.

How could FSIS not know that the IG thought that criminal activity and the intentional contamination of food was a major issue?

Ms. MURANO. I will let you answer that.

Ms. GLAVIN. Sure. The Office of Inspector General (OIG) had not brought this to our attention at that time, and that is why our response to the GAO was along those lines.

Mr. HINCHEY. Okay. I accept that as a fair response. What is your response today?

Ms. GLAVIN. Clearly, with the events of the past year, this is an area where we are focusing our attention. Dr. Murano outlined earlier some of the activities that we have been involved in to increase our ability to identify and respond to intentional contamination of the food supply. It is a much, much higher priority than it was.

Mr. HINCHEY. What is the procedure that you employ in dealing with incidents where you find intentional criminal activity in the contamination of food?

Ms. GLAVIN. Very fortunately, sir, there has not been intentional contamination of the meat and poultry supply. There have been a number of——

Mr. HINCHEY. Well, the Office of the Inspector General is telling us something quite different. He is telling us that there is intentional contamination. Secretary Thompson says that the thing he fears most is intentional contamination of the food supply.

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes, and we are also very concerned about the possibility of——

Mr. HINCHEY. You are telling me there is no intentional contamination.

Ms. GLAVIN. I am telling you that there has not yet been an incident of intentional contamination.

Mr. HINCHEY. He reports on one in the 2001 report, the second half of 2001. What are we talking about here?

Ms. GLAVIN. I believe the situation he was reporting on was one where there was unintentional contamination of product that the plant did not report to us.

Mr. HINCHEY. Ms. Glavin, the Inspector General says in his report that there were 16 or 17 intentional incidents of contamination that he found in his investigation, and he reported that to you.

Ms. GLAVIN. He found incidents where the plant should have come to us and reported it to us, where the plant perhaps was negligent.

Mr. HINCHEY. You are playing a semantic game with me. I am telling you what the Inspector General told you. The Inspector General told you that you have a problem of intentional contamination of the food supply, that some of this intentional contamination of the food supply involves organized criminal activity.

I am suggesting to you that some of this intentional contamination of the food supply, either presently or in the future, may very well involve active terrorist elements in our country.

Ms. GLAVIN. Yes.

Mr. HINCHEY. And I am wondering what your attitude is about this and what you intend to do about it.

Ms. MURANO. Let me say one thing before you answer that, because, you know, I am a new kid on the block myself, so when I read these reports, I, like you, want to get to the bottom of it. I want to find out is it so? If it is, let's fix it, et cetera.

But from what I am understanding that you read and what I am understanding that Maggie is talking about, at this particular plant, they were not reporting test results to us—not that they were intentionally putting Listeria in product. They were finding Listeria, but not telling the Government. And that is criminal activity, no question about it. But I understand also what you are saying, is that if someone wanted to—which is the situation we are facing right now because of 9/11. If someone wanted to buy up these plants and intentionally put a pathogen into the product, what are we doing to prevent that from reaching the consumer?

Mr. HINCHEY. Yes.

Ms. MURANO. Is that what you are asking?

Mr. HINCHEY. Yes.

Ms. MURANO. And this is something that requires that we have inspectors that are at these plants diligently looking for these things, and these have to be inspectors that have to be doing their job correctly. And what I am assuming is that obviously did not happen in those plants.

Mr. HINCHEY. It didn't happen in this case.

Ms. MURANO. Correct.

Mr. HINCHEY. It didn't happen in all of these cases in one year either, involving literally millions of pounds of meat products. So there are enormous gaps in this system.

Now, when you have enormous gaps in a system like this and you have 5,000 people dying a year, I suppose you can say, well, you know, that is the marketplace and, you know, people die in accidents——

Mr. KINGSTON. Let me interrupt my friend. We have got about 3 minutes until we have to vote, Maurice, so why don't you——

Mr. HINCHEY [continuing]. And they die in other ways. I think that is rather callous myself. But I have heard people suggest things like that. But when you are dealing with a situation now of national security and when we have the Inspector General telling

us that you have intentional contamination of food, criminal activity involved in the intentional contamination of food, and one of the President's Cabinet members telling us that he thinks that the intentional contamination of the food supply is one of the most dangerous aspects of our current involvement against terrorism, I think it is time to do something.

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Hinchey, would you like to come back? We can if you want. But we need to go ahead and vote. We have got 2 minutes left. Do you want to come back?

Mr. HINCHEY. We better go. No, I think we have gone as far as we can.

Mr. KINGSTON. Okay. Ms. Kaptur?

Ms. KAPTUR. I have several items to submit for the record. I did mention in prior remarks that we will have several recall summaries along with sections of two major reports from the General Accounting Office: one on food safety and security, fundamental changes needed to ensure safe food; and another one on food safety, actions needed by USDA and FDA to ensure that companies promptly carry out recalls.

[The information follows:]

United States General Accounting Office

GAO

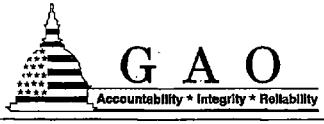
Testimony
Before the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia, Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate

For Release on Delivery
Expected at 10:00 a.m. EDT
Wednesday, October 10, 2001

# FOOD SAFETY AND SECURITY

# Fundamental Changes Needed to Ensure Safe Food

Statement of Robert A. Robinson, Managing Director, Natural Resources and Environment




GAO-02-47T

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

We are pleased to be here today to discuss the federal food safety system and whether the system's current design can meet the food safety challenges of today. While the food supply is generally safe, each year tens of millions of Americans become ill and thousands die from eating unsafe foods, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). As we have stated in previous reports and testimonies, fundamental changes are needed to ensure a safer food supply. My testimony today provides an overview of the nation's fragmented food safety system, the problems that it causes, and the changes necessary to create lasting improvements. In addition, I want to bring to your attention some work GAO has done addressing deliberate food contamination and federal research on and preparedness for bioterrorism in light of the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

In summary, the current food safety system is a patchwork structure that hampers efforts to adequately address existing and emerging food safety risks, whether those risks involve inadvertent or deliberate contamination. The current system is not the product of a comprehensive planning process; rather, it was cobbled together over many years to address specific health threats from particular food products. The resulting fragmented organizational and legal structure causes inefficient use of resources, inconsistent oversight and enforcement, and ineffective coordination, which together hamper federal efforts to comprehensively address food safety concerns. Many states modeled their organizational structure for food safety on the federal system and thus face the same issues.

It is now widely recognized that food safety issues must be addressed comprehensively—that is, by preventing contamination through the entire food production cycle, from farm to table. A single, food safety agency responsible for administering a uniform set of laws is needed to resolve the long-standing problems with the current system; deal with emerging food safety issues, such as the safety of genetically modified foods or deliberate acts of contamination; and ensure a safe food supply. While we believe that an independent agency could offer the most effective approach, we recognize that there are short-term costs and other considerations associated with setting up a new government agency. A second option would be to consolidate food safety activities in an existing department, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) or the Department of Health and Human Service (HHS). Regardless, however, choosing an organizational structure only represents half the job. For any

single food safety agency to be ultimately successful, it will also be necessary to rationalize the current patchwork of food safety legislation to make it uniform and risk-based.

## Background

Despite spending more than $1 billion annually on the federal food safety system, food safety remains a concern. For example, between May and November 2000, sliced and packaged turkey meat contaminated with *Listeria monocytogenes* caused 29 individuals in 10 states to become ill. In April and May of this year, imported cantaloupes contaminated with a pathogenic strain of *Salmonella* were linked to 54 illnesses and 2 deaths in 16 states, and in June six people in California were sickened, two of whom died, from eating oysters contaminated with *Vibrio vulnificus*. CDC estimates that foodborne diseases cause approximately 76 million illnesses, 325,000 hospitalizations, and 5,000 deaths each year. In medical costs and productivity losses, foodborne illnesses related to five principal pathogens cost the nation about $6.9 billion annually, USDA estimates.[1]

Twelve different agencies administer as many as 35 laws that make up the federal food safety system. Two agencies account for most federal food safety spending and regulatory responsibilities: the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), in USDA, is responsible for the safety of meat, poultry, and processed eggs, while the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in HHS, is responsible for the safety of most other foods. Other agencies with food safety responsibilities and/or programs include HHS' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), and Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA); the Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service; the Department of the Treasury's U.S. Customs Service and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); and the Federal Trade Commission. Appendix I describes the food safety roles and responsibilities of these 12 agencies and shows each agency's food safety funding and staffing level for fiscal year 2000.

State and local governments also conduct inspection and regulation activities that help ensure the safety of foods produced, processed, or sold

[1]The five principal pathogens are *Campylobacter spp.*, *Salmonella* (nontyphoidal), *E. coli* O157:H7, *E. coli* non-O157 STEC, and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

within their borders. State and local governments would generally be the first to identify and respond to deliberate acts of food contamination.

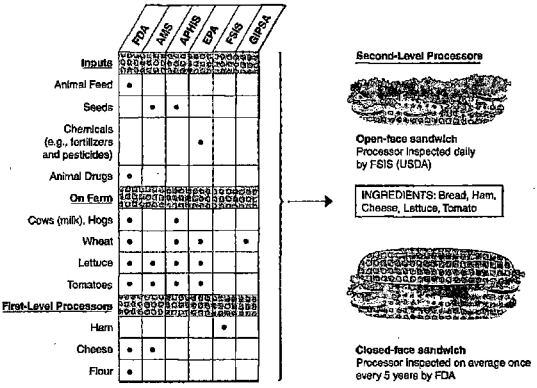
## Fragmented System Hampers the Effectiveness of Food Safety Efforts

During the past 25 years, we and other organizations, such as the National Academy of Sciences, have issued reports detailing problems with the federal food safety system and have made numerous recommendations for change. While many of these recommendations have been acted upon, food safety problems persist, largely because food safety responsibilities are still divided among several agencies that continue to operate under different regulatory approaches.

The federal regulatory system for food safety did not emerge from a comprehensive design but rather evolved piecemeal, typically in response to particular health threats or economic crises. Addressing one new worry after another, legislators amended old laws and enacted new ones. The resulting organizational and legal patchwork has given responsibility for specific food commodities to different agencies and provided them with significantly different regulatory authorities and responsibilities.

The number of agencies involved in regulating a sandwich illustrates the fragmented nature of the current food safety system. Figure 1 shows the federal responsibilities for regulating production and processing of a packaged ham and cheese sandwich and its ingredients. The responsible regulatory agency as well as the frequency with which inspections occur depends on how the sandwich is presented. FSIS inspects manufacturers of packaged open-face meat or poultry sandwiches (e.g., those with one slice of bread), but FDA inspects manufacturers of packaged closed-face meat or poultry sandwiches (e.g., those with two slices of bread). According to FSIS officials, the agency lacked the resources to inspect all meat and poultry sandwich manufacturers, so it was decided that FSIS would inspect manufacturers of the less common open-face sandwich, leaving inspection of other sandwich manufacturers to FDA. Although there are no differences in the risks posed by these products, wholesale manufacturers of open-face sandwiches sold in interstate commerce are inspected by FSIS daily, while wholesale manufacturers of closed-face sandwiches sold in interstate commerce are generally inspected by FDA on average once every 5 years. (See app. II for a list of other food products with similar risks that have different inspection frequencies because they are regulated by different agencies.)

Figure 1: Federal Agencies Responsible for Safety of Packaged Ham and Cheese Sandwich

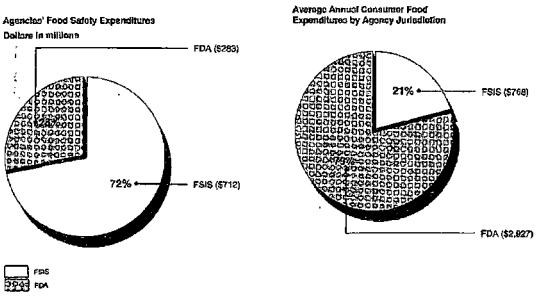



Because the nation's food safety system evolved piecemeal over time, the nation has essentially two very different approaches to food safety—one at USDA and the other at FDA—that have led to inefficient use of resources and inconsistencies in oversight and enforcement. These problems, along with ineffective coordination between the agencies, have hampered and continue to impede efforts to address public health concerns associated with existing and emerging food safety risks. The following examples represent some of the problems we identified during our reviews of the nation's food safety system.

- **Federal food safety expenditures are based on legal requirements, not on risk.** As shown in figure 2, funding for ensuring the safety of products is disproportionate to the level of consumption of those products because the frequency of inspection is based not on risk but on the agencies' legal authority and regulatory approach. Likewise, funding for ensuring the safety of products is disproportionate to the percentage of foodborne illnesses linked to those products. For example, to ensure the safety of meat, poultry, and processed egg products in fiscal year 1999,

FSIS spent about $712 million to, among other things, inspect more than 6,000 meat, poultry, and egg product establishments and conduct product inspections at 130 import establishments. FSIS' expenditures reflect its interpretation of federal law as requiring daily inspection of meat and poultry processing plants and its traditional implementation of its statutory inspection mandate through continuous government inspection of every egg products plant and every meat and poultry slaughter plant, including the examination of every carcass slaughtered. These plants account for about 20 percent of federally regulated foods and 15 percent of reported foodborne illnesses. In comparison, FDA, which has responsibility for all foods except meat, poultry, and processed egg products and has no mandated inspection frequencies, spent about $283 million to, among other things, oversee some 57,000 food establishments and 3.7 million imported food entries. These establishments and entries account for about 80 percent of federally regulated foods and 85 percent of reported foodborne illnesses.[2]

**Figure 2: FSIS' and FDA's Food Safety Expenditures and Consumers' Annual Food Expenditures by Agency Jurisdiction**




Source: Prepared by GAO from fiscal year 1999 FSIS and FDA expenditure data and 1999 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

[2]*Food Safety: Overview of Federal and State Expenditures* (GAO-01-177, Feb. 20, 2001) and *Food Safety: Overview of Food Safety and Inspection Service and Food and Drug Administration Expenditures* (GAO/T-RCED-00-300, Sept. 20, 2000).

- **Federal agencies' authorities to enforce food safety requirements differ.** USDA agencies have the authority to (1) require food firms to register so that they can be inspected, (2) prohibit the use of processing equipment that may potentially contaminate food products, and (3) temporarily detain any suspect foods. Conversely, FDA lacks such authority and is often hindered in its food oversight efforts. For example, both USDA and FDA oversee recalls when foods they regulate are found to be contaminated or adulterated.[3] However, if a USDA-regulated company does not voluntarily conduct the recall, USDA can detain the product for up to 20 days while it seeks a court order to seize the food. Because FDA does not have detention authority, it cannot ensure that tainted food is kept out of commerce while it seeks a court-ordered seizure. As another example, while FDA is responsible for overseeing all seafood-processing firms operating in interstate commerce, the agency does not have an effective system to identify the firms subject to regulation because there is no registration requirement for seafood firms. As a result, some firms may not be subjected to FDA oversight, thus increasing the risk of consumers' contracting a foodborne illness from unsafe seafood.[4]

- **USDA and FDA implementation of the new food safety approach is inconsistent.** Since December 1997, both USDA and FDA have implemented a new science-based regulatory approach—the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system—for ensuring the safety of meat, poultry, and seafood.[5] The HACCP system places the primary responsibility on industry, not government inspectors, for identifying and controlling hazards in the production process. However, as we discussed in previous reports,[6] FDA and USDA implemented the HACCP system differently. While USDA reported that in 1999, 96 percent of federally regulated plants were in compliance with the basic HACCP requirements for meat and poultry, FDA reported that less than half of federally regulated seafood firms were in compliance with HACCP requirements. In addition, while USDA collects data on *Salmonella*

[3] *Food Safety: Actions Needed by USDA and FDA to Ensure That Companies Promptly Carry Out Recalls* (GAO/RCED-00-195, Aug. 17, 2000).

[4] *Food Safety: Federal Oversight of Seafood Does Not Sufficiently Protect Consumers* (GAO-01-204, Jan. 31, 2001).

[5] In January 2001, FDA finalized regulations requiring HACCP for fruit and vegetable juices.

[6] *Meat and Poultry: Improved Oversight and Training Will Strengthen New Food Safety System* (GAO/RCED-00-16, Dec. 8, 1999) and *Food Safety: Federal Oversight of Seafood Does Not Sufficiently Protect Consumers* (GAO-01-204, Jan. 31, 2001).

contamination to assess the effectiveness of its HACCP system for meat and poultry, FDA does not have similar data for seafood. Without more effective compliance programs and adequate performance data, the benefits of HACCP will not be fully realized.

- **Oversight of imported food is inconsistent and unreliable.** As we reported in 1998, the meat and poultry acts require that, before a country can export meat and poultry to the United States, FSIS must make a determination that the exporting country's food safety system provides a level of safety equivalent to the U.S. system.[7] Under the equivalency requirement, FSIS has shifted most of the responsibility for ensuring product safety to the exporting country. The exporting country performs the primary inspection, allowing FSIS to leverage its resources by focusing its reviews on verifying the efficacy of the exporting countries' systems. In addition, until FSIS approves release of imported meat and poultry products into U.S. commerce, they generally must be kept in an FSIS-registered warehouse. In contrast, FDA lacks the legal authority to require that countries exporting foods to the United States have food safety systems that provide a level of safety equivalent to ours. Without such authority, FDA must rely primarily on its port-of-entry inspections to detect and bar the entry of unsafe imported foods. Such an approach has been widely discredited as resource-intensive and ineffective. In fiscal year 2000, FDA inspections covered about 1 percent of the imported food entries under its jurisdiction. In addition, FDA does not control imported foods or require that they be kept in a registered warehouse prior to FDA approval for release into U.S. commerce. As a result, some adulterated imports that were ultimately refused entry by FDA had already been released into U.S. commerce. For example, in 1998 we reported that in a U.S. Customs Service operation called "Bad Apple," about 40 percent of the imported foods FDA checked and found in violation of U.S. standards were never redelivered to Customs for disposition. These foods were not destroyed or reexported as required and presumably were released into U.S. commerce.

- **Claims of health benefits for foods may be treated inconsistently by different federal agencies.** Because three federal agencies are charged with enforcing different statutes, a product's claim of health

[7] *Food Safety: Federal Efforts to Ensure the Safety of Imported Foods Are Inconsistent and Unreliable* (GAO/RCED-98-103, Apr. 30, 1998).

benefits might be denied by one agency but allowed by another.[8] FDA, the Federal Trade Commission, and USDA share responsibility for determining which claims regarding health benefits are allowed in labeling and advertising of foods and dietary supplements. FDA has authorized only a limited number of specific health claims for use on product labels. However, the Federal Trade Commission may allow a health claim in an advertisement as long as it meets the requirements of the Federal Trade Commission Act, even if FDA has not approved it for use on a label. Furthermore, USDA has not issued regulations to adopt any of the FDA-approved health claims for use on the products that it regulates, such as pot pies, soups, or prepared meals containing over a certain percentage of meat or poultry. Rather, USDA reviews requests to use a health claim, including those approved by FDA, on a case-by-case basis.

- **Effective enforcement of limits on certain drugs in food-producing animals is hindered by the regulatory system's fragmented organizational structure.** FDA has regulatory responsibility for enforcing animal-drug residue levels in food producing animals. However, FDA in conjunction with the states have only investigated between 43 and 50 percent of each year's USDA animal-drug residue referrals made between fiscal year 1996 and 2000. According to FDA officials, the agency lacks the resources to conduct prompt follow-up investigations and does not have an adequate referral assignment and tracking system to ensure that investigations are made in a timely manner. FDA has relied on the states, through contracts and cooperative agreements, to conduct the bulk of the investigations. FDA only has resources to investigate repeat violators. As a result, animal producers not investigated may continue to use animal drugs improperly putting consumer health at greater risk.

In the absence of a unified food safety system, federal agencies have attempted to coordinate their efforts to overcome fragmentation and avoid duplication or gaps in coverage. While we believe that interagency coordination is important and should be continued, history has shown that such efforts are difficult to conduct successfully. The following examples represent some of the coordination problems we have found.

- **Fragmented organizational structure poses challenges to U.S. efforts to address barriers to agricultural trade.** The organizational

[8] *Food Safety: Improvements Needed in Overseeing the Safety of Dietary Supplements and "Functional Foods"* (GAO/RCED-00-156, July 11, 2000).

structure for food safety complicates U.S. efforts to address foreign sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. SPS measures are designed to protect humans, animals, or the territory of a country from the spread of a pest or disease, among other things. However, the U.S. Trade Representative and USDA are concerned that some foreign SPS measures may be inconsistent with international trade rules and may unfairly impede the flow of agricultural trade. In 1997, we reported that the federal structure for addressing foreign SPS measures was complex because 12 federal agencies had some responsibility for addressing problems related to SPS measures and that no one agency was directing federal efforts.[9] We found, among other things, that the involvement of multiple agencies with conflicting viewpoints made it difficult to evaluate, prioritize, and develop unified approaches to address such measures. While, the U.S. Trade Representative and USDA took some actions to respond to our report, including establishing mechanisms to improve interagency coordination and decision-making, it remains to be seen whether such actions will effectively address the coordination problems over the long run.

- **Different statutory responsibilities may limit the ability of agencies to coordinate successfully.** As we reported in August 1998, because FDA and FSIS have different statutory responsibilities, important information about animal feed contaminated with dioxin (a suspected carcinogen) and animals that had consumed this feed was not effectively communicated to the food industry.[10] FDA and FSIS worked together to decide on the preferred course of action for handling the contaminated feed and animals, and each agency was responsible for communicating its decisions to producers or processors under its jurisdiction. However, the agencies did not necessarily communicate all required actions to all affected parties. For example, when officials from FDA, the agency responsible for regulating animal feed, met with meat and poultry producers, their primary concern was with the contaminated feed, not with the animals that had consumed it. Thus, they did not necessarily tell these producers about the actions they should take for their affected animals. FSIS, the agency responsible for regulating meat and poultry processors, sent word of dioxin-testing requirements to the processors and trade associations but did not notify meat and poultry producers, over which it has no jurisdiction.

[9] *Agricultural Exports: U.S. Needs a More Integrated Approach to Address Sanitary/Phytosanitary Issues* (GAO/NSIAD-98-32, Dec. 11, 1997)

[10] *Food Safety: Agencies' Handling of a Dioxin Incident Caused Hardships for Some Producers and Processors* (GAO/RCED-98-104, Apr. 10, 1998).

- **The need for extensive coordination may impede prompt resolution of food safety problems.** Despite FSIS' and FDA's efforts to coordinate their efforts on egg safety, more than 10 years have past since the problem of bacterial contamination of intact shell eggs was first identified and a comprehensive safety strategy has yet to be implemented. In 1988, for the first time, some intact shell eggs were discovered to be contaminated internally with the pathogenic bacteria *Salmonella enteritidis*. In 1992, we reported that due to coordination difficulties resulting from the split regulatory structure for eggs, the federal government had not agreed on a unified approach to address this problem.[11] In July 1999, we reported that the federal government still had not agreed on a unified approach to address the problem.[12] In July 2000, FDA and FSIS issued a "current thinking" paper identifying actions that would decrease the food safety risks associated with eggs. However, as of September 2001, comprehensive proposed regulations to implement these actions had not yet been published.

- **Continuity of coordination efforts is hampered by changes in executive branch leadership.** The President's Council on Food Safety, created in 1998, was tasked with developing a comprehensive strategic plan for federal food safety activities. In August 2000, the council agreed to initiate an interagency process to address our recommendation that FDA and the Department of Transportation,[13] among others, enhance food safety protections by developing a strategy to regulate animal feed while in transport. While the council published its strategic food safety plan in January 2001 that included numerous "action items" and recommendations for improving the federal food safety system, the council did not address a transport strategy for animal feed. Moreover, the council has not met since publishing the strategic plan, and it remains to be seen whether the new administration will act on the council's recommendations. For example, the council's strategic plan included an action item to allocate enforcement resources based on the potential risk to public health, but the President's fiscal year 2002 budget showed little change in the allocation of food safety resources among agencies.

[11] *Food Safety and Quality: Salmonella Control Efforts Show Need for More Coordination* (GAO/RCED-92-69, Apr. 21, 1992).

[12] *Food Safety: U.S. Lacks a Consistent Farm-to-Table Approach to Egg Safety* (GAO/RCED-99-184, July 1, 1999).

[13] *Food Safety: Controls Can Be Strengthened to Reduce the Risk of Disease Linked to Unsafe Animal Feed* (GAO/RCED-00-255, Sept. 22, 2000).

Mr. KINGSTON. Dr. Murano and all the panelists, we want to thank you for being with us. As you can tell, this is something we care deeply about. We think it is a debate worth having. We can always do a better job at something even though we are doing a good job now. Thank you for your time and than you for your frank answers.

Ms. MURANO. Thank you very much.

Mr. KINGSTON. We stand adjourned.

**QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN BONILLA**
**FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE**
**FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET**

PILOT PROGRAMS

Mr. Bonilla: Please identify all pilot programs FSIS has in operation and include those pilot programs to be established in fiscal year 2002 and those proposed for fiscal year 2003. Please also provide beginning and ending dates for the projects and estimated costs of each.

Response: [The information follows:]

**Poultry Carcass On-Line Reprocessing Using Trisodium Phosphate (TSP)**

The pilot involves trials at representative commercial poultry slaughter plants to test the effectiveness of Trisodium Phosphate as a cleaning and sanitizing agent for use in on-line reprocessing of poultry carcasses. The pilot started July 14, 1997, and over 80 plants are currently using the protocol for poultry carcass on-line reprocessing using TSP. On September 18, 1998, Rhodia petitioned FSIS for rulemaking to amend 9CFR§381.91 to allow on-line reprocessing of poultry carcasses using TSP. On December 1, 2000, FSIS issued the proposed rule "Performance Standards for On-line Anti-microbial Reprocessing of Pre-Chill Poultry Carcasses."

Beginning Date 7/14/97 Ending Date December 2002 FSIS Direct Cost 0

**Poultry Carcass On-Line Reprocessing Using Acidified Sodium Chlorite**

This pilot involves trials at representative commercial poultry slaughter plants to test the effectiveness of acidified sodium chlorite as a cleaning and sanitizing agent for use in on-line reprocessing of poultry carcasses. The pilot programs started on July 20, 1998, and over 15 plants are currently using the protocol for poultry carcass on-line reprocessing using acidified sodium chlorite. On December 1, 2000, FSIS issued the proposed rule "Performance Standards for On-line Anti-microbial Reprocessing of Pre-Chill Poultry Carcasses."

Beginning Date 7/20/98 Ending Date December 2002 FSIS Direct Cost 0

**BOC GAS Macron Loop Chilling System (Ozone)**

This pilot involves trials at representative commercial poultry slaughter plants to test the effectiveness of the Macron Loop Chilling System. This system recycles poultry chilling water by cycling the water through filters and ozone disinfecting equipment.

Beginning Date 8/26/98 Ending Date December 2002 FSIS Direct Cost 0

**R & D Enterprises Direct Contact of Ozone**

The proposed pilot plant trials are to demonstrate: (1) washing with ozonated water before poultry carcasses enter the chiller bath can reduce the microbial counts of poultry carcasses; (2) poultry chiller overflow water can be reconditioned by ultrafiltration and reused in the chiller to reduce the fresh water intake requirement prescribed in the poultry regulations; and (3) ozone can replace chlorine for sanitizing poultry products in chiller water.

Beginning Date Spring 2001 Ending Date Fall 2002 FSIS Direct Cost 0

**MPSC Rinsing and Chilling**

The MPSC's Rinsing and Chilling Technique (R&CT) is a procedure designed to improve meat quality and entails the intravascular administration of a sterilized, chilled, high pH solution of

FDA/USDA approved substances at the end of the bleeding process. The in plant trial is to evaluate the effect of the procedure on inspectors' ability to perform inspection, the amount of moisture retained by in the meat, and the effect on the microflora on the carcass.

Beginning Date 1978 Ending Date December 2002 FSIS Direct Cost 0

**Linco System**

The purpose of the pilot plant trial is to evaluate a new high-speed poultry evisceration system. Pilot testing in one pilot plant started on 11/29/99. A letter permitting use at second plant was issued on August 30, 2000. The manufacturer has indicated an interest in conducting additional pilot plant trial(s).

Beginning Date 11/29/99 Ending Date not scheduled FSIS Direct Cost 0

**Ecolab's Inspexx 100 for on-line processing**

The pilot involves an in-plant study at three poultry processing facilities to validate the efficacy of Ecolab's Inspexx 100 on- line reprocessing system for reprocessing visibly contaminated poultry carcasses. The system incorporates a peroxyacid antimicrobial agent.

Beginning Date Spring 2002 Ending Date not scheduled FSIS Direct Cost 0

**Zep Antimicrobial Treatment System**

The pilot involves an in-plant trial to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Zep Antimicrobial Treatment System for on-line reprocessing of pre-chill poultry carcasses that are accidentally contaminated with digestive tract contents during slaughter.

Beginning Date January 2002 Ending Date not scheduled FSIS Direct Cost 0

**Mionix Corporation's Poultry Wash**

The pilot involves an in-plant study to validate the efficacy of $Safe_2O$ Poultry Wash as a useful technology to improve the microbial quality of broiler carcasses by reducing the levels of total coliforms, *E. coli*, and *Salmonella spp.* on production lines.

Beginning Date Spring 2002 Ending Date not scheduled FSIS Direct Cost 0

**HACCP-Based Inspection Models Project**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has been developing, since 1998, new slaughter inspection models that are currently being tested with volunteer plants in the HACCP-based Inspection Models Project (HIMP). To evaluate whether plants operating under the new inspection models perform at least as well as they did under the traditional system, microbial and organoleptic data are collected.

The HIMP is composed of two phases and contains three essential components. The Baseline phase allows the Agency through an independent third party, the Research Triangle Institute (RTI), to collect organoleptic and microbial data. The Models phase consists of a Transition period and a second data collection period. During the Transition period volunteer plants implement their new HACCP and Process Control Plans and begin to make any necessary adjustments to these procedures. Throughout this Transition period, FSIS continues to conduct carcass inspection and verification tests to assure that the relevant and appropriate performance standards are being met. At the end of the Transition period, when both the plant and the Agency have made any necessary adjustments to their procedures, data are again collected by the independent third party (RTI).

Data collected in the baseline phase, which are reflective of the performance of the plants under the traditional slaughter inspection system, were used to develop other consumer protection performance (OCP) standards for young chicken, market hogs, and young turkey slaughter plants. Over a six-week period, 300

microbial samples were collected and analyzed for *Salmonella* and for generic *E. coli* in each plant. Similarly in each plant, 2000 carcasses were scored for a variety of organoleptic defects, over a five week period.

RTI again collects data in the plants after the plants and FSIS have initiated the models phase. RTI has collected microbial and organoleptic models data in 16 young chicken plants and 3 market hog plants from September of 2000 to December of 2001.

FSIS has also collected verification data on the project when a plant enters the model phase. As of this date FSIS has collected over 1 million samples in Food Safety and 500 thousand samples for the Other Consumer Protection categories.

Under the Models Project, FSIS is requiring improvements in the protections that are currently achieved under traditional inspection. Data collected from this project show significant improvements in both food safety and other consumer protections

Currently, 19 young chicken, two young turkey and three market hog plants are actively participating in the HIMP's models phase. These plants have extended their HACCP systems to address food safety conditions in slaughter and revised their process control plans to address OCP conditions. FSIS inspectors are responsible for carcass inspection at a fixed point, prior to product pre-chill, to conduct carcass by carcass inspection. Verification inspection encompasses scheduled and unscheduled food safety and OCP sampling as well as overall reviews of how the plants HACCP and process control plans are working.

Since the project began, $5.7 million in contracts have been awarded for data collection to RTI, an independent consulting firm.

FSIS is continuing the HACCP-Based Models Project because the Agency believes that the project has been shown to improve food safety and other consumer protections. The new models capitalize on the food safety and other consumer protections gains garnered by the HIMP project thus far, while still meeting the demands of the inspection laws.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Mr. Bonilla: What coordinated research is FSIS conducting with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and other USDA agencies?

Response: FSIS has and continues to coordinate its food safety research needs through the Agricultural Research Service (ARS). Presently, there are 55 food safety research projects underway with ARS. These projects deal with organisms of public health concern, such as *E. coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella*, *Salmonella* Enteritidis, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Campylobacter*, and *Yersinina enterocolitica*. Other projects of concern deal with protozoan parasites, such as *Toxoplasma gondii* and trichinae, as well as chemicals of concern, such as dioxin and veterinary drug residues. Evaluation of this research and a discussion of future research needs occur at the Annual ARS/FSIS Food Safety Research Workshop. FSIS maintains routine coordination with ARS by holding quarterly meetings between the ARS National Program Staff and the senior staff of the Office of Public Health and Science. FSIS staff officers also act as liaisons to individual ARS scientists, and their research projects, to provide continuing coordination and cooperation between the two agencies. FSIS assists the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) in its review of food safety research proposals through the Capacity Building Grants program for the Colleges of 1890 (historically Black universities) and Tuskegee. As an on-going activity, FSIS also submits to CSREES food safety research needs in a conceptual framework for the development of their Request for Application announcements.

INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number of U.S. plants inspected in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 and the number estimated for fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

Response: [The information follows:]

FEDERALLY INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS

| | 2000 actual | 2001 actual | 2002 estimated | 2003 estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slaughter Plants | 247 | 230 | 222 | 210 |
| Processing Plants | 4,343 | 4,201 | 4,175 | 4,120 |
| Combination Slaughter and Processing Plants | 963 | 933 | 912 | 890 |
| Talmadge-Aiken Plants 1/ | 244 | 242 | 235 | 230 |
| Import Establishments | 129 | 120 | 115 | 110 |
| Egg Plants | 79 | 72 | 70 | 68 |
| Total | 6,005 | 5,798 | 5,729 | 5,628 |

1/ Federal slaughter, processing, and combination plants that are inspected by State employees under federal supervision.

Note: This does not include plants that are inspected on a voluntary basis only, or inspected food warehouses.

ELIGIBLE EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the number of foreign plants inspected in fiscal year 2000 and 2001 and the number estimated for 2002 and 2003.

Response: Provided for the record are tables showing the number of foreign plants audited by FSIS in fiscal 2000 and 2001. Also provided is a table showing the number of foreign plants audited by FSIS year-to-date for fiscal year 2002. It is projected that the total number of foreign plants to be audited in fiscal year 2002 and 2003 will range between 280 and 320. [The information follows:]

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
FY 2000

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | Mar/Apr 00 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Australia | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | Nov 99 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mar 00 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Belgium | May 00 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Brazil | May/Jun 00 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | Apr 00 | 460 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Costa Rica | Sep 00 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Croatia | Nov 99 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | May/Jun 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Denmark | Sep 00 | 97 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Apr/May | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Finland | Sep/Oct | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | France | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 14 | Germany | Dec 99 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Honduras | Mar 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Hong Kong | Feb 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | Hungary | Jan/Feb 00 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 99 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Apr/May 00 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Israel | May 00 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | Italy | Sep 00 | 120 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | Feb 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov 99 | 37 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands | Jan/Feb 00 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | New Zealand | Mar 00 | 72 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 26 | Nicaragua | Sep 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Northern Ireland | Apr/May 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Poland | May/Jun 00 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Romania | Feb/Mar 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Jun 00 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | Sep 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 32 | Switzerland | Jan/Feb 00 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 33 | Uruguay | Jun 00 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTALS | | 1019 | 183 | 11 | 24 | 19 | 0 |

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
**FY 2001**

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | Mar/Apr 01 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Australia | Oct/Nov 00 | 99 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Aug/Sep 01 | 103 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Austria | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 4 | Belgium | Aug 01 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Brazil | Jul/Aug 01 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | Jun/Jul 01 | 513 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Costa Rica | Jul 01 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | | 0 |
| 8 | Croatia | Dec 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | Jul/Aug 01 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 0 |
| 10 | Denmark | Mar/Apr 01 | 99 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 12 | Finland | Aug 01 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | France | Oct/Nov 00 | 29 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | May 01 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Germany | Oct/Nov 00 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Jul/Aug 01 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Honduras | Jun 01 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Hong Kong* | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Hungary | Nov 00 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 00 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 20 | Israel | May/Jun 01 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 21 | Italy | May/Jun 01 | 141 | 27 | 8 | 7 | | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | Aug/Sep 01 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov/Dec 00 | 34 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Jan 01 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | May 01 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands** | Sept/Oct 01 | | | | | | |
| 25 | New Zealand | May/Jun 01 | 71 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Sep 01 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Nicaragua | Jun 01 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | N. Ireland | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 28 | Poland | Apr 01 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 29 | Romania | Nov/Dec 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Mar/Apr 01 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | Aug 01 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Switzerland | Mar/Apr 01 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 33 | Uruguay | Postponed | | | | | | |
| | TOTALS | | 1147 | 217 | 18 | 21 | 31 | 0 |

*Hong Kong began FY 2001 as an active, exporting country and ended the fiscal year as an inactive, eligible exporting country due to a delistment of its single certified plant in May 2001.
** On-site plant audits initiated at end of FY 2001 and completed in FY 2002.

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
**FY 2002**

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Belgium | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Brazil | Jan/Feb 02 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Costa Rica | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Croatia | Jan 02 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Denmark | Jan/Feb 02 | 90 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Feb 02 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Finland | | | | | | | |
| 13 | France | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Germany | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Honduras | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Hong Kong* | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Hungary | Feb/Mar 02 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 01 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Nov/Dec 01 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Israel | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Italy | Nov/Dec 01 | 129 | 40 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov 01 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands | Oct 01 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | New Zealand | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Nicaragua | | | | | | | |
| 27 | N. Ireland** | Nov/Dec 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Poland | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Romania | Oct/Nov 01 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Dec 01 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Switzerland | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Uruguay | Jan/Feb 02 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTALS to date | | 350 | 118 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 0 |

*Hong Kong has certified no establishments for FY 2002, and continues to be an inactive exporting country.
**Northern Ireland voluntarily decertified its single exporting establishment prior to the FSIS audit.

Mr. Bonilla: How many countries are currently eligible to export to the U.S.?

Response: There are 33 countries that are currently eligible to export meat and/or poultry to the United States, although one of these countries—Hong Kong—is considered an inactive eligible country because its, single previously certified establishment has not been relisted.

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a list of these countries as well as the type and volume of product that was imported in fiscal year 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

**Meat and Poultry Imports FY 2001 (thousands of pounds)**

| Country | Fresh Beef | Processed Beef | Fresh Pork | Processed Pork | Veal | Goat | Mutton/Lamb | Poultry | Misc. Combination | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 10,710 | 46,022 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56,732 |
| Australia | 884,012 | 2,037 | 31 | 9 | 11,166 | 12,174 | 98,930 | 0 | 45 | 1,008,404 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| Belgium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,819 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,819 |
| Brazil | 0 | 85,470 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85,470 |
| Canada | 882,713 | 47,834 | 708,147 | 135,917 | 19,888 | 0 | 929 | 80,846 | 12,755 | 1,889,029 |
| Costa Rica | 24,304 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24,312 |
| Croatia | 0 | 193 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 404 |
| Czech Republic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 88,314 | 30,702 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119,016 |
| England | 0 | 0 | 2,094 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,094 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 2,257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,257 |
| France | 0 | 22 | 0 | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 26 | 772 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 643 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 643 |
| Honduras | 1,064 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,064 |
| Hong Kong* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 319 | 378 |
| Hungary | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,485 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,485 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 1,835 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,835 |
| Israel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,260 | 612 | 1,872 |
| Italy | 0 | 55 | 0 | 5,307 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,362 |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mexico | 6,840 | 6,070 | 23 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 967 | 243 | 14,208 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14,366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 14,386 |
| New Zealand | 416,173 | 2,505 | 0 | 0 | 18,654 | 1,081 | 38,855 | 0 | 55 | 477,323 |
| Nicaragua | 28,294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,294 |
| Northern Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 364 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 364 |
| Poland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,979 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 15,993 |
| Romania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 614 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 997 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 997 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Uruguay | 32,360 | 5,194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 833 | 0 | 0 | 38,387 |
| TOTAL | 2,286,470 | 195,425 | 2,481,895 | 216,114 | 49,708 | 13,255 | 139,624 | 83,296 | 14,089 | 3,801,679 |

*Hong Kong began FY 2001 as an active exporting country and ended the fiscal year as an inactive, eligible exporting country due to a delistment of its single certified plant in May 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: Has the number of eligible countries increased over fiscal year 2000?

Response: No, the number of countries eligible to export to the United States has not increased over fiscal year 2000.

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the tables in last year's hearing record showing the number of countries eligible to export to the U.S., and the number that actually exported products to the U.S. for fiscal year 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

**COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE TO EXPORT TO THE U.S. AND COUNTRIES THAT EXPORTED TO THE U.S. DURING FY 2001**

| Countries Eligible | Countries That Exported During FY 2001 |
|---|---|
| Argentina | Argentina |
| Australia | Australia |
| Austria | Austria |
| Belgium | Belgium |
| Brazil | Brazil |
| Canada | Canada |
| Costa Rica | Costa Rica |
| Croatia | Croatia |
| Czech Republic | Denmark |
| Denmark | England |
| England | Finland |
| Finland | France |
| France | Germany |
| Germany | Honduras |
| Honduras | Hong Kong* |
| Hong Kong* | Hungary |
| Hungary | Iceland |
| Iceland | Ireland |
| Ireland | Israel |
| Israel | Italy |
| Italy | Mexico |
| Japan | Netherlands |
| Mexico | New Zealand |
| Netherlands | Nicaragua |
| New Zealand | Northern Ireland |
| Nicaragua | Poland |
| Northern Ireland | Spain |
| Poland | Sweden |
| Romania | Switzerland |
| Spain | Uruguay |
| Sweden | |
| Switzerland | |
| Uruguay | |

*Hong Kong began FY 2001 as an active exporting country and ended the fiscal year as an inactive, eligible exporting country due to a delistment of its single certified plant in May 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: What countries have applications pending to export meat, poultry or egg products to the U.S.?

Response: [The information follows:]

| Country | Eligibility Request |
|---|---|
| Australia | Poultry, (ratites only) |
| Costa Rica | Poultry |
| Jamaica | Meat and Poultry |
| Mexico | Egg Products |
| Mexico | Poultry |
| New Zealand | Poultry, (ratites only) |
| Panama | Meat |
| Peru | Poultry, (ratites only) |
| San Marino | Meat |
| Slovakia | Meat |
| Taiwan | Poultry |
| Thailand | Poultry |
| Virgin Islands | Meat and Poultry |

Mr. Bonilla: How are exporting countries certified?

Response: Any country can apply for eligibility to export meat, poultry, or egg products to the United States. Normally, the application process begins with a letter to FSIS from a foreign government asking for clearance to export its products for sale in U.S. commerce. FSIS responds to these letters with a standard package consisting of questionnaires designed to collect detailed information about the foreign food regulatory system; with examples of completed questionnaires that demonstrate how FSIS would answer them; and with copies of pertinent U.S. laws, regulations, and other documents. The initial package provides an applicant country with information about the U.S. meat and poultry food regulatory system and conveys expectations about sanitary measures that FSIS anticipates in an equivalent foreign system. In summary, the initial eligibility package explains by example the level of sanitary protection that FSIS deems appropriate.

Foreign countries often take months to assess the initial eligibility package and complete all necessary questionnaires. Upon request, FSIS provides advice and guidance to foreign governments concerning any portion of the application process. When the completed application is received, FSIS conducts an initial document analysis. In many cases, further information or clarification is needed. FSIS advises the foreign government of data or other information needed to finish the evaluation, and works collaboratively with its food regulatory officials to facilitate this process. Upon completion of the document analysis step, FSIS makes a decision as to whether the foreign food regulatory system documentation (1) meets all U.S. import requirements in an equivalent manner, and (2) cumulatively provides the *same* level of public health protection attained domestically. If this step is satisfactorily completed, FSIS plans an on-site audit of the entire foreign meat and/or poultry food regulatory system.

Initial equivalence audits are conducted by a multidisciplinary team of experts. Composition of the audit team may include a veterinarian, food technologist, microbiologist, chemist, residue technician, compliance officer, the document analysis case officer, and others as needed. In some instances, auditors may possess multiple skills and will perform more than one function. The audit planning process begins with

each auditor becoming completely familiar with all documentation submitted by the foreign government. The audit scope includes system records such as country laws, regulations, notices, and other program implementation documents; records of establishment operations, inspection results, enforcement activities; chemical residue controls from farm to slaughter; microbiological and chemical testing programs; laboratory support, sampling programs, testing methodologies, and special U.S. import requirements such as pathogen reduction and HACCP programs. Data collection instruments are devised to evaluate each foreign food regulatory system component.

During the on-site audit, FSIS auditors correlate foreign program documentation with observations about program delivery. Thus the goal of an initial equivalence audit is to verify that the foreign food regulatory system has satisfactorily implemented all the country laws, regulations, and other inspection or certification requirements that FSIS found to be equivalent during the document analysis step. Follow-up audits are conducted when necessary to complete the initial equivalence on-site process.
When both the document analysis and on-site audit steps have been satisfactorily completed, FSIS publishes a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* that announces results of the first two steps and proposes to add the country to its list of eligible exporters. Upon receipt of public comments, FSIS makes a decision about system equivalence based upon all available information and publishes a final rule in the *Federal Register* announcing country eligibility.

FSIS policy is to conduct annual audits in every eligible country that has certified one or more establishments for export of meat, poultry, or egg products to the United States. Annual audits are not, however, statutory or regulatory requirements for maintaining equivalence. On occasion, FSIS may not be able to audit every country every year. The lack of an annual audit does not, by itself, affect the equivalence of an exporting country nor its ability to ship products to the United States.

Mr. Bonilla: Was a sample of slaughter and processing plants inspected in all certified countries in fiscal year 2001.

Response: Yes, a sample of slaughter and processing plants were inspected in all certified countries in fiscal year 2001 in which FSIS performed plant audits. Audits in five countries originally scheduled for FY 2001 were postponed to FY 2002.

Mr. Bonilla: Will all certified countries be inspected in fiscal year 2002?

Response: All certified countries will be audited in fiscal year 2002.

TRACEBACK OF IMPORTED PRODUCT

Mr. Bonilla: Imported product that has passed inspection at the port of entry is treated as domestic product if it is later found to be unfit. Does this mean that we can not trace back a shipment of contaminated meat to its country of origin?

Response: The Federal meat and poultry inspection laws provide that imported product that has passed port-of-entry reinspection and entered the United States be treated as domestic product. All product entering the United States carries labeling on the shipping container indicating the country and plant of origin. In addition, consumer-ready products, such as canned hams, are fully labeled with the country and plant of origin.

FSIS trace back procedures apply to both domestically produced product, as well as imported product that has passed port-of-entry reinspection. A shipment of contaminated meat can be traced back to the country of origin by use of box labels, production codes, and paperwork, including the Import Inspection Application and the foreign country health certificate. Trace back is effective unless the products are further processed and no longer carry the original labeling. This is true for both domestic and imported product. If the products are further processed, they can be traced back to the establishment where the further processing occurred.

If a problem is found with imported product after it has entered the United States, it is treated the same as domestic product with regard to disposition. It cannot be re-exported; and must be either destroyed or converted to animal food, except in some specific cases where it can be further processed or re-labeled to bring it into compliance with U.S. regulatory requirements.

FOREIGN COUNTRY EQUIVALENCY DETERMINATIONS

Mr. Bonilla: Please list the countries by name, for which you did equivalence determinations in fiscal year 2001.

Response: There were no equivalence determinations completed in fiscal year 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: Once FSIS determines equivalence in a country exporting meat and poultry products to the United States, is there any follow up inspection at ports of entry or the retail level?

Response: Yes. All meat and poultry shipments that enter the United States are reinspected for transportation damage, labeling, proper certification, general condition, and accurate count. In addition, the Automated Import Information System assigns various additional types of reinspection, which can include product examination; laboratory analysis for microbiological contamination, chemical residues, food chemistry, and species; net weight checks; examination of the condition of containers; and incubation of shelf-stable product.

IMPORT INSPECTION

Mr. Bonilla: What percentage of imports does FSIS inspect?

Response: All meat and poultry imported into the United States must be inspected in the country of origin under an inspection system that is equivalent to the U.S. inspection system. All shipments of imported meat and poultry products are presented to FSIS import inspectors who check general condition, labeling, and proper documentation. In addition, FSIS randomly samples shipments for more in-depth reinspection for contamination and laboratory testing. The sampling is a statistically-based representation of the adequacy of the foreign meat and poultry inspection system, and assures that meat and poultry imported to the United States meets the same standards as domestically-produced products. In 2001, FSIS reinspected 17.1 percent of imported shipments.

Mr. Bonilla: List, by country, the number of plants inspected in fiscal years 1999 through 2000 and indicate the number of plants in each country that were not consistent with USDA policies and standards.

Response: The attached charts are provided for the record. [The information follows:]

**INTERNATIONAL AUDITS COMPLETED**
**FY 1999**

| COUNTRY | Audit Dates | Number of Ests. Audited | Number of Ests. Unacceptable |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Oct. 6-Nov. 4, 1998<br>June 21-July 15, 1999 | 12<br>12 | 0<br>0 |
| Australia | May 23-June 9, 1999 | 12 | 0 |
| Austria | | | |
| Belgium | Mar. 8-Mar. 26, 1999 | 8 | 0 |
| Brazil | Mar. 1-Apr. 3, 1999 | 14 | 2 |
| Canada | Oct. 6-Oct. 23, 1998 | 9 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | Sept. 19-Sept. 26, 1999 | 3 | 0 |
| Croatia | Nov. 2-Nov. 6, 1998 | 2 | 0 |
| Czech Republic | Mar. 8-Apr. 2, 1999 | 2 | 0 |
| Denmark | May 3-May 26, 1999 | 11 | 1 |
| Dominican Republic | | | |
| Finland | Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1999 | 6 | 1 |
| France | Apr. 5-May 7, 1999 | 19 | 7 |
| Germany | Oct. 8-Nov. 8, 1998 | 11 | 1 |
| Guatemala | | | |
| Honduras | | | |
| Hong Kong | | | |
| Hungary | Mar. 8-Apr. 2, 1999 | 9 | 0 |
| Iceland | Oct. 5-Oct. 15, 1998 | 4 | 0 |
| Ireland | Jan. 22-Feb. 26, 1999 | 7 | 0 |
| Israel | Jan. 25-Feb. 14, 1999 | 14 | 0 |
| Italy | Jan. 25-Feb. 24, 1999 | 26 | 0 |
| Japan | | | |
| Mexico | Apr. 26-May 20, 1999 | 10 | 5 |
| Netherlands | Jan. 25-Feb. 26, 1999 | 22 | 3 |
| New Zealand | Mar. 14-Mar. 30, 1999 | 11 | 0 |
| Nicaragua | Sept. 27-Oct. 1, 1999 | 3 | 0 |
| Northern Ireland | Jan. 22-Feb. 26, 1999 | 2 | 0 |
| Paraguay | | | |
| Poland | May 26-June 16, 1999 | 8 | 1 |
| Romania | | | |
| Slovakia | | | |
| Slovenia | Nov. 7-Nov. 13, 1998 | 1 | 0 |
| Spain | | | |
| Sweden | Aug. 30-Sept. 28, 1999 | 2 | 0 |
| Switzerland | Jan. 12-Jan. 24, 1999 | 5 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | Jan. 22-Feb. 26, 1999 | 5 | 0 |
| Uruguay | Jan. 18-Feb. 18, 1999 | 12 | 1 |
| TOTALS | | 262 | 22 |

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
**FY 2000**

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | Mar/Apr 00 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Australia | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | Nov 99 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mar 00 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Belgium | May 00 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Brazil | May/Jun 00 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | Apr 00 | 460 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Costa Rica | Sep 00 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Croatia | Nov 99 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | May/Jun 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Denmark | Sep 00 | 97 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Apr/May | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Finland | Sep/Oct | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | France | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 14 | Germany | Dec 99 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Honduras | Mar 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Hong Kong | Feb 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | Hungary | Jan/Feb 00 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 99 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Apr/May 00 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Israel | May 00 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | Italy | Sep 00 | 120 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | Feb 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov 99 | 37 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands | Jan/Feb 00 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | New Zealand | Mar 00 | 72 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 26 | Nicaragua | Sep 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Northern Ireland | Apr/May 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Poland | May/Jun 00 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Romania | Feb/Mar 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Jun 00 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | Sep 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 32 | Switzerland | Jan/Feb 00 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 33 | Uruguay | Jun 00 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTALS | | 1019 | 183 | 11 | 24 | 19 | 0 |

Mr. Bonilla: In those three fiscal years, have any foreign countries or companies refused FSIS access to plants?

Response: FSIS reviewers have not been refused access to any foreign countries or plants during these years.

Mr. Bonilla: Have you begun to put the results of foreign audits on your home page as stated last year in the hearing record, p. 1017?

Response: Yes, final results of foreign audits are now being posted on the FSIS home page at http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OFO/TSC/foreign country audit reports.htm.

Mr. Bonilla: What percentage of meat and poultry in the marketplace is imported?

Response: Figures from the Department's Economic Research Service show that, as of 2001, red meat imports were 9.2 percent of U.S. food consumption and poultry products imports were less than 1 percent. (Source: Economic Research Service/USDA: "U.S. Agricultural Outlook, November 2001.)

Mr. Bonilla: Please give the Committee some specific information on the elements of the equivalency audits done by USDA scientists to determine the ability of a foreign country to meet U.S. standards for meat.

Response: All foreign food regulatory system equivalence audits are conducted at least annually in four phases: planning, execution, evaluation, and feedback. For example, an annual system equivalence verification audit would consist of the following activities.

1. PLAN. FSIS prepares a consolidated annual plan to audit each country that exports meat, poultry or egg products to the United States. Individual country audit plans are based, in large part, upon prior experience with the exporting country. For example, all previous FSIS audit reports are reviewed to identify issues for inclusion in the current audit. Port-of-entry reinspection data are also reviewed at this time to determine trends and identify areas of special interest for audit. These documents and data are used by FSIS to develop an audit plan that is customized for each country. The plan includes a list of foreign establishments selected for centralized records review. A subset of these establishments is further selected for on-site audit. FSIS uses a statistical method for establishment selection. Additional establishments may be added for cause. The audit plan is transmitted to the exporting country for comment before implementation. The audit protocol is sufficiently detailed to inform the exporting country of the audit objectives, scope and criteria, who will be visiting, what they wish to see, where they wish to go, and when they wish to do so. Special emphasis is given to adoption of new sanitary measures or food regulatory system changes that have occurred since the last audit either through initiative of the exporting country or in response to new U.S. import requirements.

2. EXECUTE. An auditor (or in some cases an audit team) is dispatched to the exporting country's inspection headquarters and/or to sub-offices as agreed in the audit protocol. Opening discussions are held with exporting country officials to determine if the national system of inspection, verification and enforcement is being implemented as documented, and to identify significant trends or changes in operations. The FSIS auditor examines a sample of program records that evidence exporting country regulatory activities, and accompanies country officials on field visits to a representative sample of establishments that are eligible for export to the United States. Exporting country officials conduct a review to verify that each selected establishment continues to achieve the U.S. level of sanitary protection. Particular attention is paid to how eligible establishments address food safety hazards, some of which may be different from those encountered in the United States. FSIS auditors observe establishment activities and correlate review findings made by exporting country officials. Selected microbiological and chemical laboratories are also reviewed, and a farm or feedlot is visited to verify animal drug controls. In a closing meeting, the FSIS auditor provides

exporting country officials an overview of conditions observed and ensures that audit observations are clearly understood.

3. EVALUATE. FSIS conducts a post-audit evaluation of all data collected on-site. When evaluating audit data, FSIS considers how sanitary measures of the foreign food regulatory system compare or contrast to those used in the U.S., and determines whether the foreign system cumulatively provides the same level of protection.

4. FEEDBACK. FSIS thereafter sends the exporting country a draft audit report and provides them an opportunity to comment on its findings. After consideration of country comments, a final report is prepared. An action plan is mutually developed to address any issues raised by the audit. These issues are tracked by FSIS until resolution and are automatically included as items of special interest in the next audit

All reports of initial equivalence audits and equivalence verification audits are posted on the FSIS web site when they are "final," which is immediately after the final version is delivered to the audited country.

In some instances, when a more in-depth audit of a country is deemed necessary, FSIS will dispatch an interdisciplinary team of experts to conduct an equivalence verification. And occasionally, a country may be identified for more than one audit per year. These decisions are made on a case-by-case basis. Initial equivalence audits are always conducted by a team of experts.

Mr. Bonilla: What level of surveillance has the Department decided is sufficient for foreign plants?

Response: Primary surveillance of foreign plants is conducted by the foreign inspection service during continuous inspection in each certified slaughter and processing establishment. FSIS performs equivalence verification audits annually in every exporting country and visits a sample of certified establishments. It is important to note that the purpose of annual FSIS equivalence verification audits is to evaluate foreign inspection systems, not individual foreign establishments. The audit goal is to verify that foreign governments are regulating certified plants in a manner that ensures they maintain the same standards applied to U.S. domestic establishments. FSIS conducts additional surveillance through daily port-of-entry reinspections of each product lot shipped to the U.S. from a foreign certified plant.

Mr. Bonilla: Are they subject to the same standards as domestic plants?

Response: Foreign plants are subject to equivalent standards as domestic plants.

Mr. Bonilla: For what reasons are foreign plants delisted (that is, not allowed to export to the U.S.)?

Response: A foreign plant would be delisted if it were found to have any serious deficiency that evidences to FSIS that it is not meeting standards equal to those achieved in U.S. domestic plants. Examples include instances of direct product contamination, environmental sanitation that could lead to direct product contamination, lack of a sanitation standard operating procedure or failure to implement an existing procedure, no HACCP plan or an inadequate plan or not following an existing plan, no testing for generic *E. coli*, less than continuous inspection coverage, and any other fundamental requirement of equivalence.

Mr. Bonilla: Under what circumstances are they allowed to resume export of products to the U.S.?

Response: FSIS allows foreign inspection services to recertify a delisted plant upon correction of all deficiencies that resulted in its delistment. During the next annual audit, FSIS visits any plant that was delisted the year before to verify that its deficiencies have been corrected.

Mr Bonilla: Please provide a table listing resources (dollars and FTEs) directed to equivalency audits, foreign inspection, and border inspection for the current year and budget year.

Response: [The information follows:]

| | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | FTEs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Import Inspection Policy and Foreign Inspection Equivalency Audits | 4,559,561 | 4,710,236 | 27 |
| Border Inspection | 12,023,439 | 12,420,764 | 69 |
| • Homeland Security Supplemental | 1,500,000 | – | 20 |
| Total | 18,083,000 | 17,131,000 | 116 |

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Mr. Bonilla: How does FSIS work with other agencies in USDA and with other U.S. government agencies on trade-related matters such as Sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations, new requirements under trade agreements, and trade disputes?

Response: FSIS, International Coordination Staff (ICS) works with other USDA and Federal Government agencies on various trade related issues and negotiations to ensure that our public health mission is taken into consideration. ICS personnel are active participants in the World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee meetings to:

1. Monitor and provide input on the application of SPS measures as they relate to food safety.

2. Participate in the development of U.S. Government international food safety positions.

3. Identify SPS issues that may affect Agency objectives and raise these issues either formally at the SPS Committee sessions, or during informal consultations with other governments.

ICS participates in the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) and the Free Trade Agreement with Chile negotiations to:

1. Avoid a FTAA text that competes with the SPS Agreement.

2. Focus on resolving practical implementation issues within the Hemisphere.

3. Promote a systems approach to Chile's approval of the U.S. meat and poultry inspection system and certification of U.S. establishments exporting to Chile.

4. Facilitate market access for U.S. meat and poultry products.

STATE EQUIVALENCY

Mr. Bonilla: FSIS is responsible for assessing the effectiveness of state meat and poultry inspection programs. What happens when a state program is found to be inadequate?

Response: FSIS reviews each State's program at least once every 5 years. State programs that are found to have deficiencies are reviewed on a more frequent basis. If Federal reviews of a State program identify system wide deficiencies, the State is expected to take immediate control actions to ensure food safety together with long term initiatives to correct the underlying causes of the problem. FSIS would provide technical support. If these actions fail; FSIS would designate the program for Federal take-over. The State is designated if determined to be not "equal to" the Federal program, after which all plants would be inspected under the Federal system.

Mr. Bonilla: Are any states currently operating substandard programs?

Response: Currently, no States have been determined as operating substandard programs.

Mr. Bonilla: What are Talmadge-Aiken plants?

Response: Talmadge-Aiken plants are meat and poultry slaughter, processing, and combination (slaughter and processing) establishments that operate under Federal inspection regulations administered by State inspection personnel. For the plants operating in this manner, FSIS has signed State-Federal cooperative agreements under the authority of the Talmadge-Aiken Act (7 U.S.C. 450). Enacted in 1962, the Act provides the Secretary of Agriculture with authority to enter into agreements with the States for the administration and enforcement of Federal laws and regulations by State agencies. Under these agreements, State employees administer Federal meat and poultry inspection in specified establishments and the Federal marks of inspection are applied to product. USDA supervises Talmadge-Aiken plant inspection and reimburses the States at the rate of 50 percent of the cost of administering inspection under Talmadge-Aiken arrangements.

CONDEMNED PRODUCT

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table on condemned product in last year's hearing record to include 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

CONDEMNED PRODUCT

| | Thousands of heads | | Liquid egg products (millions of pounds) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Poultry | Livestock | |
| Fiscal year: | | | |
| 1990 | 71,056 | 410 | 95 |
| 1991 | 74,282 | 386 | 104 |
| 1992 | 72,154 | 401 | 109 |
| 1993 | 63,927 | 385 | 113 |
| 1994 | 69,192 | 412 | 128 |
| 1995 | 79,998 | 469 | 139 |
| 1996 | 82,665 | 546 | 145 |
| 1997 | 87,573 | 543 | 153 |
| 1998 | 80,668 | 591 | 181 |
| 1999 | 87,862 | 707 | 274 |
| 2000 | 94,758 | 680 | 209 |
| 2001 | 59,565 * | 680 | 274 |

*FSIS experienced data quality problems with its Animal Disposition Reporting System in FY 2001. These problems are being addressed through an automated data entry upgrade that will become operational in 2002.

Mr. Bonilla: How much of these products were imported?

Response: Since the early 1990's, less than one percent of product presented for entry into the United States has been refused entry and rejected as unfit. Imported product that has passed inspection at the port of entry is, by law, subsequently treated as domestic product and not accounted for separately if it is later found to be unfit during processing.

Mr. Bonilla: Does FSIS have any way to track imported product after it enters the U.S.?

Response: The Federal meat and poultry inspection laws provide that imported product that has passed port-of-entry reinspection and entered the United States be treated as domestic product. All product entering the United States carries labeling on the shipping container indicating the country and plant of origin. In addition, consumer-ready products, such as canned hams, are fully labeled with the country and plant of origin.

FSIS trace back procedures apply to both domestically produced product, as well as imported product that has passed port-of-entry reinspection. A shipment of contaminated meat can be traced back to the country of origin by use of box labels, production codes, and paperwork, including the Import Inspection Application and the foreign country health certificate. Trace back is effective unless the products are further processed and no longer carry the original labeling. This is true for both domestic and imported product. If the products are further processed, they can be traced back to the establishment where the further processing occurred.

If a problem is found with imported product after it has entered the United States, it is treated the same as domestic product with regard to disposition. It cannot be re-exported and must be either destroyed or converted to animal food, except in some specific cases where it can be further processed or re-labeled to bring it into compliance with U.S. regulatory requirements.

LABORATORY ACCREDITATIONS

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the total number of labs that were accredited, the total number of accreditations, and the cost to include fiscal year 2001 actuals and estimates for fiscal year 2002.

Response: [The information follows]:

ACCREDITED LABORATORIES
(Dollars in thousands)

| | Accredited laboratories | Number of accreditations | Revenue |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year: | | | |
| 1990 | 265 | 297 | $902 |
| 1991 | 227 | 292 | 926 |
| 1992 | 231 | 313 | 1,024 |
| 1993 | 243 | 323 | 1,091 |
| 1994 | 149 | 186 | 672 |
| 1995 | 148 | 184 | 440 |
| 1996 | 150 | 186 | 360 |
| 1997 | 140 | 177 | 363 |
| 1998 | 137 | 173 | 365 |
| 1999 | 126 | 159 | 406 |
| 2000 | 120 | 149 | 246 |
| 2001 | 112 | 141 | 204 |
| 2002 Estimate | 110 | 150 | 225 |

Mr. Bonilla: How much was collected in accreditation fees in 2001?

Response: In fiscal year 2001 the Agency collected $204,450 in accreditation fees.

Mr. Bonilla: What happens to accreditation fees after they are collected?

Response: Accreditation fee collections are placed in a no-year account, which is available for future laboratory accreditation costs.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the balance of funds?

Response: The balance of funds in this account at the end of fiscal year 2001 was $1.5 million.

INSPECTION EXEMPTIONS

Mr. Bonilla: An establishment is exempt from Federal and/or State inspection if the product is for the sole use by the owner of the livestock, the owner's family, or nonpaying guests. How many exempt plants are there?

Response: There are about 1,600 state-inspected plants and about 2,800 federally-inspected plants conducting custom exempt operations. In addition, there are about 2,454 known firms (not under inspection) engaged in custom exempt operations.

Mr. Bonilla: Can a plant be exempt for a part of its production on a daily or weekly basis?

Response: Yes, a plant can be exempt for a part of its production on a daily or weekly basis. However, such operations must meet clean up, sanitation, product identification, and product separation requirements.

RESIDUE TESTS

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of SOS, STOP, CAST, and FAST tests performed to include fiscal year 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

RESIDUE TEST BY FISCAL YEAR

| YEAR | SOS | STOP | CAST | FAST | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 106,133 | 117,858 | 79,666 | 1/ | 303,657 |
| 1993 | 101,118 | 116,600 | 85,033 | 1/ | 302,751 |
| 1994 | 127,742 | 93,428 | 54,783 | 17,831 | 293,784 |
| 1995 | 26,273 | 74,632 | 79,542 | 68,410 | 248,857 |
| 1996 | 17,682 | 41,428 | 19,448 | 96,805 | 175,363 |
| 1997 | 11,415 | 37,140 | 12,529 | 52,393 | 113,477 |
| 1998 | 9,484 | 36,630 | 7,751 | 122,273 | 176,138 |
| 1999 | 9,410 | 35,993 | 5,582 | 125,534 | 176,519 |
| 2000 | 8,891 | 32,980 | 5,554 | 154,949 | 202,374 |
| 2001 | 7,813 | 24,250 | 737 | 211,985 | 244,785 |

1/ FAST final analysis completed July 1993

SOS = Sulfa on Site
STOP = Swab Tests on Premises
CAST = Calf Antibiotic and Sulfa Tests
FAST = Antimicrobial Screen Test

Mr. Bonilla: What were the results of these procedures?

Response: In fiscal year 2001 there were 2,536 total violations detected, including 10 by SOS tests, 199 by STOP tests, 9 by CAST tests, and 2,318 by FAST tests.

VOLUNTARY INSPECTION

Mr. Bonilla: In total, how many inspection hours were performed in fiscal year 2001 on a voluntary basis and how much was reimbursed to FSIS?

Response: In fiscal year 2001, 118,898 hours including 29,886 hours of overtime and holiday were spent on inspections not required by law. Fees paid for this inspection totaled $3,710,306.

GRANTS TO STATES

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing a cost breakout, by state, of the Grants to States program to include fiscal year 2001 actuals and fiscal year 2002 estimates.

Response: [The information follows:]

GRANTS TO STATES PROGRAM
[In Thousands of Dollars]

| State | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,097 | $1,126 | $1,124 |
| Arizona | 534 | 587 | 580 |
| Delaware | 254 | 242 | 244 |
| Georgia | 2,517 | 2,453 | 2,459 |
| Illinois | 4,650 | 4,931 | 4,792 |
| Indiana | 1,605 | 1,652 | 1,674 |
| Iowa | 1,128 | 1,118 | 1,162 |
| Kansas | 1,731 | 1,775 | 1,749 |
| Louisiana | 1,749 | 1,821 | 1,849 |
| Maine | -- | -- | 100 1/ |
| Minnesota | 299 | 430 | 578 |
| Mississippi | 1,582 | 1,502 | 1,436 |
| Missouri | -- | 192 2/ | 343 |
| Montana | 428 | 500 | 461 |
| New Mexico | 451 | 435 | 455 |
| North Carolina | 3,375 | 3,390 | 3,312 |
| North Dakota | -- | 156 3/ | 177 |
| Ohio | 4,741 | 4,663 | 4,640 |
| Oklahoma | 1,668 | 1,669 | 1,657 |
| South Carolina | 1,325 | 1,375 | 1,429 |
| South Dakota | 584 | 604 | 611 |
| Texas | 4,922 | 4,816 | 4,840 |
| Utah | 930 | 872 | 846 |
| Vermont | 377 | 395 | 382 |
| Virginia | 1,495 | 1,542 | 1,500 |
| West Virginia | 638 | 649 | 635 |
| Wisconsin | 2,951 | 3,217 | 3,200 |
| Wyoming | 273 | 263 | 282 |
| TOTAL | 41,304 | 42,375 | 42,517 |

1/ Maine is planning to establish a State inspection program in mid 2002.

3/ Missouri established a State inspection program on January 1, 2001.

4/ North Dakota established a State inspection program on October 1, 2000.

VOLUME AND COST OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION AT SLAUGHTER

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the volume of meat and poultry inspected at slaughter to reflect the separate cost associated with each from fiscal year 1992 to present.

Response: [The information follows:]

VOLUME AND COST OF MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTED AT SLAUGHTER

[Dollars in millions]

| | Millions of pounds | | Slaughter inspection cost | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Red meat | Poultry | Meat | Poultry | Total |
| 1992 | 38,727 | 35,679 | | | $282 |
| 1993 | 40,688 | 37,095 | | | 296 |
| 1994 | 41,091 | 39,626 | $138 | $173 | 311 |
| 1995 | 43,663 | 41,303 | 134 | 180 | 314 |
| 1996 | 44,689 | 43,572 | 133 | 185 | 318 |
| 1997 | 40,522 | 44,233 | 139 | 193 | 332 |
| 1998 | 42,300 | 43,200 | 148 | 196 | 344 |
| 1999 | 42,249 1/ | 46,882 | 162 | 211 | 373 |
| 2000 | 44,788 | 48,137 | 156 | 230 | 386 |
| 2001 | 47,397 | 46,728 | 162 | 244 | 406 |
| 2002 Estimate | 47,900 | 47,500 | 164 | 248 | 412 |

Note.--The separate cost of meat and poultry slaughter is not available prior to Fiscal Year 1994.

1/ During FY 1999 problems in data processing/software in the Animal Disposition Reporting System, (an FSIS data base containing information on birds and animal slaughtered commercially), caused duplicate records to be processed. This inflated FY 1999 inspection totals for livestock used in prior year's versions of this table. The FY 1999 figures used here are corrected amounts developed from a reconstruction of the FY 1999 data base.

FSIS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of FSIS enforcement activities, to include fiscal year 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

## FSIS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suspensions of inspection | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 64 | 77 | 118 | 184 | 119 |
| Cases received | 1,348 | 1,381 | 1,039 | 776 | 797 | 1,409 | 2,370 | 2,386 | 1,540 |
| Cases filed with hearing clerk | 4 | 8 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| Prosecutions | 22 | 24 | 27 | 41 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 12 | 9 |
| Civil injunctions | 0 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Seizures | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Warning letters | 1,721 | 1,662 | 1,361 | 1,063 | 1,097 | 1,626 | 2,778 | 2,283 | 1,837 |
| Withdrawal of custom exempt privileges | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Administrative orders | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| Detentions | 796 | 672 | 586 | 466 | 327 | 631 | 941 | 769 | 627 |
| Pounds detained (mils.) | 13.1 | 22.0 | 10.1 | 31.3 | 44 | 16 | 20.6 | 34.0 | 13.4 |
| Recalls monitored | 36 | 45 | 48 | 23 | 25 | 40 | 55 | 76 | 66 |
| Planned reviews | 12,114 | 11,198 | 10,170 | 8,716 | 7,648 | 10,746 | 10,198 | 18,030 | 11,921 |
| Random reviews 1/ | 36,179 | 35,013 | 27,732 | 22,383 | 18,494 | 5,430 | 33,778 | 31,362 | 20,303 |
| Total Reviews | 48,293 | 46,211 | 37,902 | 31,099 | 26,142 | 16,176 | 43,976 | 49,392 | 32,224 |

1/ Random reviews declined in fiscal year 1998 due to the need to divert personnel to the investigation of problems related to foodborne illnesses (fiscal years 1994-1998), Pre-HACCP implementation (fiscal year 1997), and Large Plant HACCP implementation (fiscal year 1998).

AMOUNT OF POULTRY INSPECTED

Mr. Bonilla: Please update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of poultry carcasses inspected from fiscal year 1992.

Response: [The information follows:]

POULTRY CARCASSES INSPECTED PER FISCAL YEAR
[In Millions]

| Year | Young Chickens | Mature Chickens | Turkeys | Ducks | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 6,369 | 181 | 280 | 18 | 5.1 |
| 1993 | 6,613 | 171 | 277 | 20 | 5.3 |
| 1994 | 7,014 | 174 | 278 | 21 | 5.2 |
| 1995 | 7,303 | 163 | 279 | 19 | 5.5 |
| 1996 | 7,517 | 154 | 290 | 20 | 5.3 |
| 1997 | 7,646 | 164 | 289 | 22 | 9.5 |
| 1998 | 7,416 | 159 | 266 | 22 | 8.9 |
| 1999 | 7,896 | 176 | 262 | 24 | 7.8 |
| 2000 | 8,082 | 170 | 262 | 24 | 9.7 |
| 2001 | 7,780 | 152 | 252 | 26 | 10.4 |

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK INSPECTED AT SLAUGHTER

Mr. Bonilla: Update the table that appears in last year's hearing record showing the number of livestock inspected at slaughter, by species for fiscal years 1992 through 2001.

Response: [The information follows:]

LIVESTOCK INSPECTED PER FISCAL YEAR
(In Millions)

| Year | Cattle | Calves | Sheep | Goats | Swine | Equines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | 30,759 | 1,353 | 5,129 | 225 | 89,210 | 244 |
| 1993 | 32,569 | 1,210 | 5,094 | 289 | 90,481 | 184 |
| 1994 | 33,179 | 1,191 | 4,645 | 365 | 90,206 | 109 |
| 1995 | 35,681 | 1,395 | 4,512 | 333 | 94,490 | 113 |
| 1996 | 37,690 | 1,723 | 4,268 | 421 | 93,397 | 113 |
| 1997 | 35,809 | 1,579 | 3,743 | 375 | 78,489 | 88 |
| 1998 | 33,273 | 1,447 | 3,386 | 396 | 93,259 | 71 |
| 1999 1/ | 33,680 | 1,268 | 3,390 | 463 | 88,902 | 62 |
| 2000 | 35,136 | 1,103 | 3,315 | 530 | 93,385 | 50 |
| 2001 | 37,641 | 1,333 | 3,463 | 592 | 96,600 | 62 |

1/ During FY 1999 problems in data processing/software in the Animal Disposition Reporting System, (an FSIS data base containing information on birds and animal slaughtered commercially), caused duplicate records to be processed. This inflated FY 1999 inspection totals for livestock used in prior year's versions of this table. The FY 1999 figures used here are corrected amounts developed from a reconstruction of the FY 1999 data base.

EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION AND SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe FSIS responsibilities for egg products inspection and Salmonella enteritidis.

Response: Under the authority of the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA), the mission of FSIS is to ensure that egg products are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled and packaged. FSIS has broad authority to issue regulations to carry out the provisions of the EPIA, including the authority to prescribe terms and conditions under which inspection will be provided and maintained. Currently, FSIS carries out its food safety responsibilities through a command-and-control style inspection program in egg products plants that relies on FSIS inspection program personnel detection and correction of plant sanitation and food safety problems.

Beginning in the late 1960's and continuing through 1975, there was a significant decline in *Salmonella* outbreaks related to eggs. This improvement may have been the result of consumer education and voluntary initiatives by egg producers and processors. The enactment of the EPIA in 1970, which regulates the diversion of cracked or broken eggs to pasteurized egg products, and the implementation of its requisite sanitation initiatives is also considered to be a contributing factor.

Egg products plants test egg products at their own expense to determine compliance with the EPIA. FSIS draws monitoring samples, which are submitted to one of three FSIS Field Service Laboratories for *Salmonella* analysis. Table 1 shows the total number of samples and percent positive in each of the seven product categories from which FSIS takes verification-type samples. Egg white products typically show fewer positive salmonellae than egg yolk products, especially in spray dried and pan dried egg white products. Out of a total of 610 samples collected between 1995 and 1999, only one sample was positive in the spray dried egg white category. In the pan dried category, no positive samples were detected. Exposure to added salt and sugar are known to affect the heat resistance of pathogens in egg products. Whole eggs and yolks with more than 2% added salt and sugar had the highest average incidence of *Salmonella* positives (1.14%). Product from which a positive FSIS verification-type sample was taken was either reprocessed or destroyed under Federal inspection.

Table 1: Number and Percent Positive for *Salmonella* of FSIS Pasteurized Egg Products Verification-Type Samples, 1995-1999 (through September)

| Product Categories (pasteurized) | Total Samples | % Positive Salmonella |
|---|---|---|
| Egg whites (with or without added ingredients) | 1538 | 0.46 |
| Whole eggs, yolks (with less than 2% added ingredients other than salt or sugar) | 2141 | 0.61 |
| Whole eggs with added yolks; whole egg blends (with more than 2% added ingredients other than salt or sugar) | 935 | 0.75 |
| Whole eggs, yolks (with more than 2% salt or sugar added) | 1662 | 1.14 |
| Dried yellow egg products | 575 | 0.87 |
| Spray dried egg whites (with or without added ingredients) | 610 | 0.16 |
| Pan dried egg whites | 46 | 0.00 |

FSIS now intends to apply its science-based food safety strategy, implemented in meat and poultry products establishments beginning in the mid-1990s, to eggs and egg products. The goal of FSIS's egg safety strategy is to reduce the risk of foodborne illnesses associated with the consumption of shell eggs and egg products, primarily SE, to the maximum extent possible. Therefore, FSIS intends to propose to amend the egg and egg products inspection regulations (9 CFR Part 590) by requiring egg packers and egg products plants to develop and implement Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Systems and Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (Sanitation SOP's). FSIS would eliminate those current regulatory provisions that are inconsistent with HACCP and Sanitation SOP's. FSIS also intends to propose to establish food safety performance standards for eggs and egg products.

Additionally, FSIS intends to propose to (1) eliminate the current prior label approval system for egg products;(2) require refrigeration labels on egg containers and special handling labels on containers of liquid or frozen egg products; (3) remove the current requirements for prior approval by FSIS of egg products plant drawings, specifications, and equipment prior to their use in egg products plants; (4) utilize the "Rules of Practice" contained in 9 CFR Part 500 when initiating administrative actions against egg packers and egg products plants; (5) permit the use of ionizing radiation, in combination with other treatments, to result in pasteurized ready-to-eat shell eggs; and (6) prohibit egg packers from repackaging for retail sale processed eggs that have been previously shipped for retail sale.

MEAT AND POULTRY HOTLINE

Mr. Bonilla: How many calls did the Meat and Poultry Hotline receive in fiscal year 2001?

Response: USDA's Meat and Poultry Hotline received 85,613 calls in fiscal year 2001.

Mr. Bonilla: How does this compare with the two previous fiscal years?

Response: USDA's Meat and Poultry Hotline received 110,805 calls in fiscal year 1999 and 86,567 calls in fiscal year 2000.

In fiscal year 1999, the number of calls the Hotline received reflects the consumer response to several months of media coverage of *Listeria monocytogenes* recalls of ready-to-eat foods.

New in fiscal year 2001, in addition to telephone calls to the Hotline consumers send inquiries to the Meat and Poultry Hotline mailbox, *mphotline@usda.gov*, available through various Web pages that mention the Hotline. In FY 2001 there were 592 consumer inquiries to the mailbox concerning food safety. Additionally, the FSIS Web site provides valuable, up-to-date consumer food safety information. The continually increasing number of visits to the site indicates that consumers use this as an additional educational resource to address food safety concerns.

HACCP PLANTS

Mr. Bonilla: How many plants in the United States are operating with the HAACP system?

Response: Approximately 6,000 federal and over 2,000 state plants in the United States are operating under the HACCP system.

SENTINEL SITES

Mr. Bonilla: Please identify the sentinel sites for the food safety initiative.

Response: The sentinel sites for the Food Safety Initiative/FoodNet are located in the states of Minnesota, Oregon, Connecticut, Georgia, Colorado, Maryland and selected counties in California, New York and Tennessee.

Mr. Bonilla: How much do FSIS, FDA, and CDC respectively budget for the FoodNet program?

Response: FSIS is budgeting $1.5 million and FDA is budgeting $0.6 million. The CDC contributes $5.8 million for the FoodNet program.

FAIM PROJECT EXPENDITURES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing expenditures for the FAIM project from its first year with estimates for fiscal year 2002 and subsequent years.

Response: [The information follows:]

Field Automation and Information Management
[In thousands of dollars]

| Fiscal Year | Expenditures |
|---|---|
| 1996 | $7,230 |
| 1997 | 9,485 |
| 1998 | 8,023 |
| 1999 | 7,524 |
| 2000 | 5,846 |
| 2001 | 9,781 |
| 2002 estimate 1/ | 11,872 |

1/ Under the current activity structure the State FAIM portion of the former Special Assistance for State Programs activity ($3,867,000) is now combined with the Federal FAIM activity ($8,005,000) for a total of $11,872,000.

EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION TRAINING

Mr. Bonilla: When will meat and poultry inspectors be trained in egg products inspection?

Response: FSIS is cross-utilizing meat and poultry inspectors to staff egg products plants in various locations, where it is practical for use of such resources. Currently, a technical orientation course presented by a staff officer from the Technical Service Center, supplemented by on-the-job training, constitute the egg products inspection training program.

Mr. Bonilla: Is there a formal training program?

Response: The Agency intends to further develop a formal training program upon final rulemaking to implement HACCP as the regulatory framework for the egg products inspection program.

GRANTS TO STATES

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a table showing the distribution of the grants to states for fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003.

Response: [The information follows:]

GRANTS TO STATES PROGRAM
[In Thousands of Dollars]

| State | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,126 | $1,124 | $1,152 |
| Arizona | 587 | 580 | 594 |
| Delaware | 242 | 244 | 250 |
| Georgia | 2,453 | 2,459 | 2,520 |
| Illinois | 4,931 | 4,792 | 4,911 |
| Indiana | 1,652 | 1,674 | 1,716 |
| Iowa | 1,118 | 1,162 | 1,191 |
| Kansas | 1,775 | 1,749 | 1,793 |
| Louisiana | 1,821 | 1,849 | 1,894 |
| Maine | -- | 100 1/ | 205 |
| Minnesota | 430 | 578 | 592 |
| Mississippi | 1,502 | 1,436 | 1,471 |
| Missouri | 192 2/ | 343 | 352 |
| Montana | 500 | 461 | 472 |
| New Mexico | 435 | 455 | 466 |
| North Carolina | 3,390 | 3,312 | 3,393 |
| North Dakota | 156 3/ | 177 | 181 |
| Ohio | 4,663 | 4,640 | 4,755 |
| Oklahoma | 1,669 | 1,657 | 1,698 |
| South Carolina | 1,375 | 1,429 | 1,464 |
| South Dakota | 604 | 611 | 626 |
| Texas | 4,816 | 4,840 | 4,959 |
| Utah | 872 | 846 | 867 |
| Vermont | 395 | 382 | 392 |
| Virginia | 1,542 | 1,500 | 1,538 |
| West Virginia | 649 | 635 | 651 |
| Wisconsin | 3,217 | 3,200 | 3,279 |
| Wyoming | 263 | 282 | 290 |
| TOTAL | 42,375 | 42,517 | 43,672 |

1/ Maine is planning to establish a State inspection program in mid 2002.

2/ Missouri established a State inspection program on January 1, 2001.

3/ North Dakota established a State inspection program on October 1, 2000.

ELECTRONIC EXPORT CERTIFICATES

Mr. Bonilla: What is the status of your work on electronic export certificates?

Response: FSIS is developing a comprehensive document that will specify the requirements for an automated system to issue export certificates both from the standpoint of FSIS and the export industry. The implementation of an electronic export certification system is part of the USDA eGovernment project to provide greater value to citizens and partners through electronic delivery of services and information.

Mr. Bonilla: Has the testing protocol been established?

Response: We are currently working with both a prototype system developed for FSIS under contract, as well as the specifications for a system developed and in use by New Zealand.

Mr. Bonilla: Does FSIS support their development and use?

Response: FSIS supports the development and implementation of an electronic export certification system. Insofar as the two systems under evaluation by FSIS; it has yet to be determined if either will properly meet the needs of the Agency's customers and other stakeholders. Once that determination is made the Agency will proceed to further implement one of the two systems or pursue the development of an alternative. Funding for this initiative is included in the FSIS budget request for the FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS).

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

Mr. Bonilla: What is the total budget for Codex Alimentarius activities, by agency, for USDA?

Response: Within USDA, FSIS, FAS, AMS, and GIPSA participate in Codex Alimentarius activities. The following table identifies funding by agency: [The information follows:]

USDA Funding for Codex Alimentarius

| Agency | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Dollars in Thousands) | |
| FSIS | $2,519 | $2,591 |
| FAS | 324 | 324 |
| AMS | 217 | 219 |
| GIPSA | 7 | 7 |
| Total, USDA | 3,067 | 3,141 |

Mr. Bonilla: Are any USDA funds used to support the Codex activities of other USG agencies?

Response: With FSIS being the lead Federal agency responsible for Codex activities, USDA funds have supported the training of delegates to Codex Committees. These delegates are employees of USDA, DHHS, and EPA. Equipment owned by USDA and publications produced by USDA are made available to support Codex activities of other USG agencies. FSIS has not borne the travel expenses of non-FSIS government personnel participating in Codex activities.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the relationship between the Codex Alimentarius and the World Trade Organization?

Response: The rules that govern international trade are those that were agreed to during the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations and apply to the members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

With respect to food safety matters, those rules are set out in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (The SPS Agreement). Codex Alimentarius is recognized as the expert body in the world whose opinion on food safety issues is considered in the World Trade Organization. The standards, guidelines, and other recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission are considered by the WTO to reflect international consensus regarding the requirements for protecting human health from foodborne risks.

The overall objective of the SPS Agreement is to permit countries to take legitimate measures to protect the life and health of their consumers, but to keep them from using those measures in a way that unjustifiably restricts trade. The primary goal of the SPS Agreement is to limit the use of any measures that may restrict trade to those that are justified to provide the necessary level of health protection. It recognizes the right of Member States to protect their consumers at a level they consider necessary, subject to certain principles, such as consistency and transparency.

Mr. Bonilla: How do Codex activities relate to WTO sanitary and phytosanitary agreements?

Response: The standards, guidelines, and recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission are considered by the WTO to reflect international consensus regarding the requirements for protecting human health from foodborne risks. A Member State's food safety measures are considered justified and in accordance with the provisions of the SPS Agreement if they are based on Codex standards and related texts. While the adoption and application of Codex standards are not mandatory, failure to apply the Codex standards creates the potential for dispute if a Member State applies standards that are more restrictive to trade than necessary to achieve required levels of protection. Additionally, by the terms of the SPS Agreement, WTO members are committed to considering Codex standards as a basis for their national laws and regulations, and to participating in the development of those international standards. Reliance on Codex standards as reference points related to Technical Barriers to Trade is not as definitively established.

ATTRITION FOR FSIS INSPECTORS

Mr. Bonilla: What has been the average attrition for FSIS inspectors over the past 5 years?

Response: The average attrition rate for FSIS inspectors over the past five years is 5.7 percent, or approximately 378 employees per year.

FSIS FOOD SAFETY ACTIVITIES FUNDING

Mr. Bonilla: The budget for fiscal year 2003 states that FSIS food safety activities will be fully funded, providing 7,600 meat and poultry "inspection personnel." How do " inspection personnel" differ from "inspectors"?

Response: To provide an accurate measure of the staff directly devoted to inspecting product in meat, poultry and egg plants, and at import establishments, the Agency counts both inspectors and the veterinary medical officers stationed in plants. FSIS typically uses the terms "in-plant staff" and "inspection personnel" to identify staff directly associated with inspecting product.

Mr. Bonilla: How many inspectors are employed by FSIS?

Response: As of September 30, 2001 FSIS had a total of 7,645 inspection personnel on-board. This figure includes 875 veterinary medical officers and 6,770 inspectors.

Mr. Bonilla: Is this a sufficient number of inspectors to meet food safety goals and the needs of the industry?

Response: FSIS reached its goal of 7,610 in-plant permanent full-time employees in September 30. 2000. We believe this level, along with the flexibility to use temporary or part-time employees as needed, will be adequate to meet industry's demand for inspection services.

REVISION OF REGULATIONS INCONSISTENT WITH HACCP-BASED REGULATIONS

Mr. Bonilla: What is the status of the report due to the Committee on March 1, 2001 regarding revisions of regulations that may be inconsistent with HACCP-based regulation?

Response: This report is still being developed.

FIELD AUTOMATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Mr. Bonilla: The Phase I of the Field Automation and Information Management Program (FAIM) was completed at the close of fiscal year 2000 for both Federal and state inspectors. What is the status of the Phase II program?

Response: Phase I for Federal inspectors was completed in fiscal year 2000. Phase I for State inspectors is over 80 percent complete, with remaining implementation dependent solely on the ability of the State programs to fund their 50 percent share of the costs. Once the remaining states obtain their funding, FSIS will immediately complete their implementation.

Phase II of the FAIM program is continuing on schedule. In fiscal year 2001, FAIM began the "replenishment" phase to replace computers on a five-year cycle. FAIM continues to provide technical support to existing users, deploy new software applications such as Performance Base Inspection System (PBIS) for HACCP inspection, and train new users.

Mr. Bonilla: How many computers have been delivered to Field staff to date?

Response: In fiscal year 2001, FAIM deployed 1,147 new computers to inspection personnel. In turn, these users retired their five-year old computers. Those computers were subsequently: (a) re-deployed to the 350 largest slaughter establishments providing additional resources in those plants, (b) assigned to support HACCP computer based training for GS-7 inspectors, (c) placed in an inventory loaner pool, (d) scavenged for parts, and (e) donated to charitable organizations. In fiscal year 2002, FAIM plans to replace 1,011 older FSIS computers, deliver computers to any non-automated assignments in a Talmadge-Aiken plant, and support State programs that obtain matching funds.

Given that in fiscal year 2001 FAIM entered into a replenishment phase to replace older computers, it is more accurate to discuss the total number of computers currently in service rather than the total number of computers delivered since inception of the program. FAIM presently has over 5,000 computers deployed to Federal and State field inspection personnel.

EXTERNAL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

Mr. Bonilla: What is the status of the external review of FSIS financial and accounting procedures as discussed at last year's hearing?

Response: During last year's hearings, FSIS discussed an external review conducted by the Logistic Management Institute (LMI) which was completed in September 2000 with a report, entitled "FSIS's Financial Management and Accounting System – Recommended Improvements and Implementation Strategy". This report offered specific recommendations for addressing the gaps between FSIS's financial management practices and its stated business needs, its mandated requirements, and best-in-class management practices and operating standards used by others. We stated that after review of the LMI recommendations, the FSIS Administrator requested that the Agency's Chief Financial Officer, with support from the Deputy Administrators, prepare a final Action Plan that addressed the findings and recommendations in the LMI report. The Action Plan, issued on January 12, 2001, as we noted, is a living

document that would be updated periodically. Activity is currently underway to complete the actions listed in the Action Plan. The progress and status of all actions are monitored and tracked with the use of a project management program.

In October 2000, FSIS entered into a follow-on contract with LMI. The follow-on contract provided for LMI to define optimal work processes for five core financial management functions at the headquarters office: budget formulation, budget execution, general ledger management, financial reporting, and financial management controls.

As a result of the follow-on contract, a second LMI report, *Improving Financial Management Process Models for Food Safety and Inspection Service*, was released in October 2001. In this report LMI concluded that it is important for FSIS to build on the progress it had made to date building a strong financial management structure, without losing momentum. In addition, LMI noted that implementing the recommendations noted in the report would help FSIS meet its goal of becoming a best-in-class financial organization.

Activities are currently underway to complete the recommendations listed in the report. FSIS monitors the status of the corrective actions.

OUTSOURCING MICROBIOLOGICAL TESTING

Mr. Bonilla: In last year's House Report, the Committee strongly encouraged FSIS to explore the possibility of outsourcing microbiological testing to accredited laboratories. Please report on the progress made in this endeavor.

Response: FSIS has begun to explore contracting with private laboratories who maintain ISO accreditation. The Acting Administrator, FSIS, held a meeting on January 11, 2002, with Food Safety Net Services, San Antonio , TX, an ISO accredited laboratory. The use of laboratory results for regulatory purposes was discussed including the rigor of methods and chain of custody requirements. Laboratory capacity for biosecurity issues and the ability to rapidly shift emphasis for public and regulatory needs were discussed. Because ISO ensures a standard, FSIS plans to use private laboratories for adaptation of analytical methods, check samples (as required by ISO), and to conduct special laboratory studies.

The laboratories currently contract for sample box kit assembly (Hope Haven, a non-profit group, utilizing disabled employees), check samples for microbiology and chemistry are done by the American Proficiency Institute (API) and Association of Analytical Chemists (AOAC), and MOU's for some biosecurity agents are under development.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the record for review of firms wishing to incorporate irradiation into their HACCP plans?

Response: FSIS does not maintain records regarding the number of establishments that identify irradiation as a Critical Control Point in their HACCP plans. However, FSIS is aware of at least two facilities which routinely irradiate meat and poultry.

Mr. Bonilla: How long have FSIS review of the plan modifications taken?

Response: FSIS does no prior approval of HACCP plans. If an establishment wishes to incorporate irradiation into its HACCP plan it would follow the reassessment procedures found in 9 CFR part 417.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the FSIS goal for such a review?

Response: Inspection program personnel verify such reassessment as part of ongoing verification activities.

ACTIVITY STRUCTURE CROSSWALK

Mr. Bonilla: For the budget year, please provide a crosswalk between the new activity structure and the former activity structure, as it appears in last year's Conference Report 107-275. Include a definition of the new categories.

Response: [The information follows:]

ACTIVITY STRUCTURE CROSSWALK
Food Safety and Inspection Service, appropriated funding by activity
(In thousands of dollars)

| | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|
| Former Activities: | Amount |
| Federal Food Inspection | $651,816 |
| Import/Export Inspection | 12,907 |
| Laboratory Services | 38,838 |
| Field Automation and Information Management (FAIM) | 8,005 |
| Grants-to-States | 43,672 |
| Special Assistance for State Programs | 5,220 |
| Codex Alimentarius | 2,591 |
| Subtotal | 763,049 |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | 40,549 |
| Total Estimate | 803,598 |
| Current Activities: | |
| Federal Food Safety and Inspection | $682,633 |
| State Food Safety and Inspection | 49,702 |
| International Food Safety and Inspection | 16,251 |
| Field Automation and Information Management Project | 11,872 |
| Codex Alimentarius | 2,591 |
| Subtotal | 763,049 |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | 40,549 |
| Total Estimate | 803,598 |

**Federal Food Safety and Inspection** - Consolidates the current Federal Food Inspection and a portion of Laboratory Services activities to represent all costs for inspection and laboratory support in the federal food safety program. This includes direct and Agency support costs for the 4 FSIS laboratories, which are required to support domestic food safety, and for slaughter and processing inspection of meat and poultry products, and inspection of egg products and shell eggs that originate in the U.S. and are destined for domestic distribution.

**State Food Safety and Inspection** - Consolidates the current Grants-to-States and Special Assistance for State Programs and a portion of Laboratory Services activities to represent all costs for federal support of Cooperative State Inspection Programs and State food safety. This includes the cost of reimbursing the State programs, which are "equal to" the federal inspection program, for up to 50 percent of total program costs. Also included are costs supporting State food safety activity and 50 percent of State HACCP inspection operations through laboratory improvements and inspector training.

**International Food Safety and Inspection** - Consolidates Import/Export Inspection and a portion of Laboratory Services activities. This represents all direct and Agency support costs for: inspection of meat, poultry, and egg products originating in foreign countries under systems that are equivalent to the federal inspection system; and, inspection of meat and poultry products originating in the U.S. that are destined for export to foreign countries.

**Codex** – Funding for the Office of U.S. Codex of the Codex Alimentarius Commission will continue as a separate activity based on its distinctive, government-wide mission in food safety.

**Field Automation and Information Management (FAIM) Project** - The FAIM Project will continue as a dedicated information management maintenance activity in support of both the Agency's federal and international inspection programs, as well as the Cooperative State Inspection Program. Also, FAIM continues as a separate activity due to its unique "no year" funding status, based on the need to better leverage the obligation of funds for computer hardware and software.

*The State FAIM portion of the Special Assistance for State Programs combined with the FAIM activity to represent all automation support for the inspection programs.

MICROBIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Mr. Bonilla: How is the Department using microbiological performance standards?

Response: USDA continues to enforce all applicable statutes and regulations, including compliance with the Pathogen Reduction (PR)/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems rule. Since the Supreme Beef decision, *Salmonella* testing in grinding operations has not stopped. The difference is that now we are using the performance standard data in conjunction with other measures, to verify whether the establishment's HACCP plan and Sanity Standard.Operating Procedures (SSOPs) are working. These measures include record reviews, visual monitoring of plant personnel and products, as well as microbial sampling to determine whether HACCP and sanitation systems are working.

In other words, the Agency is using *Salmonella* testing results as an indicator of larger sanitary problems that may exist in the establishment. The results are a sign to the Agency that closer review of the establishment and its procedures is needed and corrective action by the establishment may be required to alleviate the presence of microbial pathogens that threaten the public health. In fact, the Agency can demonstrate that enforcement actions continue to be taken based on these reviews.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the Department's position on the use of Salmonella standards?

Response: On December 18, 2001, the Secretary announced that FSIS will continue to test for *Salmonella* in meat grinding plants following a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in Supreme Beef Processors, Inc. v. USDA. The court's decision limited FSIS's ability to enforce *Salmonella* performance standards, but the ruling did not effect the Department's ability to use the standards as a indicator in verifying the effectiveness of an establishment's food safety systems.

Mr. Bonilla: Are they considered an indicator for other problems, as the Secretary stated at this year's appropriation hearing?

Response: Although an establishment's failure to meet a *Salmonella* performance standard is not in and of itself noncompliance, it may be an indicator of noncompliance in aspects of the establishment's Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures and HACCP program.

Mr. Bonilla: To date, how many plants have failed the Salmonella standard inspection?

Response: Six plants failed the performance standard (i.e., failed the third consecutive set of *Salmonella* testing). Since the court decided the Supreme Beef case, two plants have failed the third consecutive set.

Mr. Bonilla: For each case, please state how the situation was resolved.

Response: Of the three plants that failed the performance standard (i.e., failed the third consecutive set of *Salmonella* testing) prior to the Supreme Beef v. USDA District Court decision, only one plant chose not to propose and take satisfactory preventive and corrective action. USDA suspended operations at that one plant only (Supreme Beef Processors, Inc.) based on a failure of *Salmonella* performance standards. Since the District Court decided the Supreme Beef case, three plants have failed the third consecutive set. One is a red meat slaughter and processing plant and two are market hog plants. The *Salmonella* testing failures in these plants triggered an indepth food safety assessment by FSIS. In these cases, sanitation problems that included direct product contamination were found. FSIS suspended operations in these plants on the basis of SSOP failure and subsequently put the suspensions in abeyance when the plants provided an acceptable corrective and preventive action plan. The suspensions were not based directly on failure to meet the *Salmonella* performance standard on the third set.

Prior to the Supreme Beef court decision, if a plant failed the first Salmonella set (A set) , the plant was notified that it should take immediate action to meet the performance standard and it was then

scheduled for a second sample set. If it failed the second set (B set), the plant was required to reassess its HACCP plan and FSIS scheduled an In-depth Verification Review of the plant. The plant was also then scheduled for a third sample set. If the plant failed this third, consecutive sample set (C set), the plant was notified that it failed to maintain an adequate HACCP plan for that product and that operations would be suspended unless the establishment could supply to the FSIS Administrator, or designee, satisfactory written assurances on actions taken to correct the HACCP System. Each plant that fails the performance standard has the opportunity to take immediate corrective and preventive actions to ensure that the performance standards are met in the future. A fourth set (D set) is scheduled after corrective actions are in place. Only one plant has failed its fourth set (Supreme Beef Processors, Inc.).

The following summarizes the number of plants that failed to meet the performance standard at Set A, Set B, Set C, and Set D.

| Product ID | A | B | C | D | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broilers | 58 | 12 | | | 70 |
| Cows/Bulls | 14 | 7 | 1 | | 22 |
| Grd Beef | 105 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 128 |
| Grd Turkey | 6 | 3 | | | 9 |
| Market Hog | 41 | 12 | 2 | | 55 |
| Steer/Heif | 3 | 1 | | | 4 |
| Total | 227 | 54 | 6 | 1 | 288 |

Mr. Bonilla: Were there further investigations and testing?

Response: Prior to the Supreme Beef court decision, if a plant failed the first Salmonella set (A set), the plant was notified that it should take immediate action to meet the performance standard and it was then scheduled for a second sample set. If it failed the second set (B set), the plant was required to reassess its HACCP plan and FSIS scheduled an In-depth Verification Review of the plant. The plant was also then scheduled for a third sample set. If the plant failed this third, consecutive sample set (C set), the plant was notified that it failed to maintain an adequate HACCP plan for that product and that operations would be suspended unless the establishment could supply to the FSIS Administrator, or designee, satisfactory written assurances on actions taken to correct the HACCP System. Each plant that fails the performance standard has the opportunity to take immediate corrective and preventive actions to ensure that the performance standards are met in the future. A fourth set (D set) is scheduled after corrective actions are in place. Only one plant has failed its fourth set (Supreme Beef Processors, Inc.)

Mr. Bonilla: Was production halted?

Response: Production was halted at Supreme Beef Processors because they did not take steps to make corrections.

Mr. Bonilla: As a result of the Supreme Beef case, the Department cannot shut down plants based solely on the presence of a certain amount Salmonella. Does the court decision in this case impact the agency's ability to close down production when a safety hazard is present?

Response: USDA continues to enforce all applicable statutes and regulations, including compliance with the Pathogen Reduction (PR)/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems rule. Since the Supreme Beef decision, *Salmonella* testing in grinding operations has not stopped. However, USDA can no longer rely solely on *Salmonella* data to shut down plants. The difference is that now we are using the performance standard data in conjunction with other measures, to verify whether the establishment's HACCP plan and Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) are working. These

measures include record reviews, visual monitoring of plant personnel and products, as well as microbial sampling to determine whether HACCP and sanitation systems are working.

In other words, the Agency is using *Salmonella* testing results as an indicator of larger sanitary problems that may exist in the establishment. The results are a sign to the Agency that closer review of the establishment and its procedures is needed and corrective action by the establishment may be required to alleviate the presence of microbial pathogens that threaten the public health. In fact, the Agency has taken enforcement actions based on these reviews.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Mr. Bonilla: What public meetings are planned in the remainder of the current year? List topic, date and location.

Response: [The information follows:]

Topic: Applied Epidemiology and Other Vital Public Health Tools to Inform Food Safety Actions
Date: January 29, 2002
Location: Atlanta, GA

Topic: Pathogen Reduction Symposium
Date: Date: May 2002 (Tentative)
Location: Washington, DC

Topic: Puerto Rico Conference on Animal and Egg Production Food Safety
Date: July 9-11, 2002
Location: San Juan, Puerto Rico

Topic: Food Safety Education Symposium-"Thinking Global-Working Locally"
Date: September 18, 2002
Location: Orlando, FL

Topic: Improving the Recall Process
Date: November 2002 (Tentative)
Location: To be determined

Topic: International Food Safety Issues
Date: January 2003 (Tentative)
Location: Orlando, FL

Topic: Risk Assessment Symposium/Public Meeting
Date: Winter/Spring 2003 (Tentative)
Location: To be determined

Topic: Follow-up to Applied Epidemiology Public Meeting January 2002
Date: March 2003(Tentative)
Location: To be determined

Topic: Meeting on National Academy of Sciences Report
Date: May 2003 (Tentative)
Location: To be determined

FSIS AUTOMATED CORPORATE TECHNOLOGY SUITE (FACTS)

Mr. Bonilla: The budget request includes a $14.5 million increase for FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS). Is $14.5 million the full cost for fiscal year 2003? If not, what is the full cost?

Response: Yes, $14.5 million is the full cost for FACTS in fiscal year 2003.

Mr. Bonilla: What is the schedule for implementation of FACTS?

Response: FACTS will be implemented over a 10-year period beginning in fiscal year 2003.

FACTS is meant to replace the existing information systems, so one would presume some cost savings will result. What are the estimated savings, and in what year will that occur?

Response: FSIS must spend $14.5 million in FY 2003 in order to complete implementation of FACTS and realize projected. This savings, estimated at $6 million after FACTS is implemented, will be garnered primarily through efficiencies made to existing systems, including the automation of manual administrative processes currently performed by the inspection work force and support staff. Automating these processes will free inspectors and supervisors to spend more time performing food safety inspection tasks, therefore, offsets cannot be applied to the savings generated by this automation.

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS ALIMENTARIUS

Mr. Bonilla: Please provide a summary of the major Codex Alimentarius actions related to food safety activities that have occurred, or will occur, in the current year.

Response: The Codex Alimentarius Commission (more specifically subsidiary bodies of the Commission) has carried, or will carry out, a number of food safety related activities during the current year. Examples of such activities include: [The information follows:]

**Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH), 34th Session October 8 – 13, 2001:**

- Agreed to advance the Draft Code of Hygienic Practice for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables for adoption at Step 8.
- Proposed revision of Guidelines for the Application of HACCP System.
- Proposed new work on Draft Guidelines for the Validation of Food Hygiene Control Measures.
- Requested FAO and WHO to convene an expert consultation to assist the Committee to integrate risk assessment results in the development of standards and related texts.
- Suggested that the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultations on Microbiological Risk Assessment be given permanent status in order to further enhance the risk assessment work of FAO and WHO and to support the risk management work of this Committee.
- Stressed the need for FAO and WHO to provide assistance to developing countries to strengthen their technical capabilities for the application of risk assessment and address the need for risk assessors.
- Endorsed the food hygiene provisions of the Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products.

**Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU), 23rd Session, November 26 – 30, 2001**

- Held the Standard for Gluten-Free Foods until such time as the scientific basis for the establishment of gluten levels and the method of gluten determination were established.
- Returned the Guidelines on Vitamin and Mineral Supplements, the Standard for Infant Formula, and the Standard for Processed Cereal-Based Foods for Infants and Children for further comments and consideration at the next session.

**Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods (CCRVDF), 13th Session, December 4 – 7, 2001**

- Proposed minimum residue limits (MRLs) for the following veterinary drugs: abamectin, carazolol, chlortetracycline/oxytetracycline/tetracycline, clenbuterol, cyfluthrin, cyhalothrin, deltramethrin, dicyclanil, eprinomectin, ivermectin, lincomycin, melengestrol acetate, phoxim, porcine somatotropin, and trichlorfon
- Adopted a Glossary of Terms and Definitions
- Proposed to develop Guidelines for the Establishment of a Regulatory Program for Control of Veterinary Drug Residues in Food.

**Codex Committee on Meat and Poultry Hygiene (CCMPH), 8th Session, February 18 – 22, 2002**

- Adopted General Principles for Meat Hygiene
- Agreed to circulate the Codex of Practice for Fresh Meats for further comment

**Codex Committee on Food Import and Export Certification and Inspection Systems (CCFICS), 10th Session, February 25 – March 8, 2002**

- Approved the development of a Discussion Paper on traceability that includes an analysis of the adequacy and applicability of traceability within existing or pending CCFICS texts, and, on the basis of the analysis, evaluate the appropriateness of CCFICS to develop specific guidance on the practical application of traceability within food import and export inspection and certification systems.
- Retained the *Draft Guidelines for the Judgment of Equivalence of Sanitary Measures Associated with Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems* at Step 6 for further development using a working group chaired by New Zealand and hosted by the United States.
- Completed work on *Draft Guidelines for Food Import Control Systems.*
- Returned the *Proposed Draft Guidelines for the Utilization and Promotion of Quality Assurance Systems to Meet Requirements in Relation to Food*, recommending that the document be restructured to include principles for the utilization of voluntary QA systems by official bodies.
- Reviewed and commented on the *Proposed Revised Draft Guidelines for the Exchange of Information in Food Control Emergency Situations,* returning the document for further development.

***Ad hoc* Codex Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods derived through Biotechnology (FBT), 3rd Session, March 4 – 8, 2002**

- Completed work on the *Draft Principles for the Risk Analysis of Foods Derived from Modern Biotechnology.* In completing its work on this document, the Task Force reached consensus on a provision of the document dealing with product tracing of foods derived from modern biotechnology.
- Completed work on the *Draft Guideline for the Conduct of Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Plants, including* the Annex on the *Assessment of Possible Allergenicity.*
- Agreed to recommend for adoption of the *Proposed Draft Guideline for the Food Safety Assessment of Foods Derived from Recombinant-DNA Microorganisms.*
- Recommended that methods reviewed by the Task Force's Working Group on Analytical Methods be forwarded to the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling.

**Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants (CCFAC), 34th Session, March 11 – 15, 2002**

- Discussed Application of Risk Analysis Principles for Food Additives and Contaminants
- Considered the Codex General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA)
- Proposed Principles for Exposure Assessment of Contaminants and Toxins in Foods
- Adopted a Maximum Level for Ochratoxin A in Wheat, Barley and Rye and Derived Products.

- Adopted a Maximum Level for Patulin in Apple Juice and Apple Juice Ingredients in Other Beverages
- Proposed a Code of Practice for the Prevention of Patulin Contamination in Apple Juice and Apple Juice Ingredients in Other Beverages
- Proposed a Code of Practice for the Prevention of Mycotoxin Contamination in Cereals, Including Annexes on Ochratoxin A, Zearalenone, Fumonisin and Tricothecenes
- Agreed to work on a Maximum Level for Aflatoxins in Tree Nuts.
- Proposed Maximum Levels for Lead, Cadmium, and Tin in Fish, Crustaceans and Bivalve Molluscs
- Proposed a Code of Practice for Source Directed Measures to Reduce Dioxin and Dioxin Like PCB Contamination of Foods

**Upcoming Meetings:**

**Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP), 17th Session, April 15 – 19, 2002**
The following issues are on the agenda: traceability, Working Principles for Risk Analysis in the framework of the Code, the Application of Risk Analysis in the Elaboration of Codex Standards, development of working principles for risk analysis to be applied by governments, a revised Code of Ethics for International Trade in Foods, and; European Community membership in the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

**Codex Committee on Food Labeling (CCFL), 30th Session, May 6 – 10, 2002**
The following issues are on the agenda; Labeling of Organically Produced Foods, Proposed Guidelines for the Labeling of Foods and Food Ingredients Obtained through Certain Techniques of Genetic Modification / Genetic Engineering, Amendments to the Guidelines on Nutrition Labeling, Recommendations for Use of Health and Nutrition Claims, Quantitative Declaration of Ingredients, Country of Origin Labeling, and; Misleading Claims

**Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR), 34th Session, May 13 – 18, 2002**
The following issues are on the agenda; Acute Dietary Exposure Assessment, Cumulative Risk Assessment, Application of Risk Analysis in the Elaboration of Codex Standards, Maximum Residue Limits in Foods and Feeds, Matters Related to Methods of Analysis for Pesticide Residues, Guidelines on Good Laboratory Practice in Pesticide Residue Analysis, Trade Vulnerabilities Arising from the Codex MRLs Establishment Process, and; Consideration of Elaboration of MRLs for Spices.

**Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CCEXEC), 50th Session, June 26 – 28, 2002**
The following issues are on the agenda; a Strategic Plan for Codex, a Medium Term Work Plan, a Management Study of Codex, and a Trust Fund for Codex Participation by Developing Countries.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION TO OVERTIME INSPECTION USER FEE STRUCTURE

Mr. Bonilla: Your Explanatory Notes indicate that you are reviewing fees that you charge for overtime meat inspection services. Please describe how your current fees are assessed for inspection services.

Response: Under the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, inspection services for all regularly scheduled and approved shifts are paid with Federal funds. Regularly scheduled and approved shifts can include second and third complete shifts of operation. Establishments that operate beyond approved, regularly scheduled shifts but do so without operating a full shift pay overtime costs for the additional hours of inspection service they receive. User fees are also assessed for holiday operation. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended, provides a range of voluntary inspection, certification, and identification services to assist in the orderly marketing of various animal products and byproducts. These services include the certification of technical animal fats and the inspection of exotic animal products, such as antelope and elk. FSIS is required to recover the costs of voluntary inspection, certification, and identification services.

Mr. Bonilla: What changes are you considering?

Response: The 2003 budget for the Food Safety and Inspection Service includes a proposal to review the existing overtime fee structure to determine which types of establishments receive inspection services beyond one eight hour daily shift without reimbursing the Government, and those that have to pay fees. If this review identifies inequities in the assessment of overtime fees, then a revised structure would be proposed that would charge establishments for inspection services now provided free of charge for second and third shifts of operation.

Mr. Bonilla: Will the changes shift the cost between large and small plants?

Response: If the Agency's review of the fee structure identifies inequities that require changes in how overtime fees are assessed, then it is possible that there would be a shift in the cost between small and large plants.

Mr. Bonilla: What is your time-line for implementing these changes?

Response: The review will occur shortly. Any changes, if necessary, would not take effect until FY 2004 at the earliest.

Mr. Bonilla: What authority do you now have for assessing these fees?

Response: As mentioned earlier, the meat, poultry, and egg acts provide FSIS with the authority to assess user fees. So does the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as amended.

Mr. Bonilla: Can you retain the fees collected beyond the current fiscal year?

Response: Unlike appropriated funds, reimbursement revenue is no-year funding that can be used until expended.

Mr. Bonilla: Will you need a legislative change to implement the new fees you are considering? Please provide an example of any legislative language you will need.

Response: The Agency will not know the answer to that question until our review is completed and necessary changes are identified.

LICENSING FEE

Mr. Bonilla: Please describe your proposal for a licensing fee.

Response: An option being studied, pending the results of our review, is an annual licensing fee that all plants would pay, the revenue from which would be used by the Agency to invest in food safety inspection technology.

Mr. Bonilla: Do you have legislative authority to implement this type of fee? If not, when will a legislative proposal be submitted to Congress?

Response: Being a new fee, a licensing fee would require additional legislative authority. The legislative proposal seeking authority to assess this fee will not be developed by the end of FY 2003.

Mr. Bonilla: What is your time line for implementation of this fee?

Response: That is dependent upon the outcome of our fee structure review.

Mr. Bonilla: Will the fee be graduated based on the size of the plant or firm that receives inspection services? Please explain.

Response: Those specifics will not be known until our fee structure review is completed.

ANTI-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES

Mr. Bonilla: FSIS received $15 million in the supplemental for anti-terrorism activities. Please explain how these funds will be used.

Response: FSIS plans to use the funding provided through the Homeland Security supplemental appropriation to increase monitoring and surveillance, increase education and training for inspectors regarding terrorist threats, expand laboratory capabilities, enhance technical assistance to States and local entities, and improve facility security.

Mr. Bonilla: Do you have additional funding requirements for anti-terrorism activities in 2003? Please describe what additional actions FSIS needs to undertake in this area.

Response: The 2003 Budget does not include funding for FSIS antiterrorism activities beyond those funded from the $15 million no-year supplemental.

**QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN KAPTUR**
**FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE**
**FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET**

MEXICAN MEAT INSPECTION

Ms. Kaptur: Under Secretary Murano, I want you to know how much we appreciate your being here today. You certainly oversee an agency with a significant responsibility. You are familiar with the issue that I have raised in the past regarding Mexican meat, and the inspection of those facilities. I raised with Secretary Veneman the letter that I sent to President Bush over a year ago that pointed to USDA data that showed that Mexico had the highest proportion of meat and poultry plants which failed to pass inspection by USDA auditors. I had suggested the President raise these concerns with President Fox when he made his visit to the United States. The White House forwarded my letter to the President to Secretary Veneman for a response. She did respond on February 25th, suggesting that the Mexican deficiencies are being addressed. She suggested that two audits suggested improvements. In May of last year, were there still 31 meat inspection laboratories in Mexico, and how many of these labs did FSIS auditors visit?

Response: In November 2000, seven laboratories were identified by Mexico to FSIS as being certified to perform microbiological testing of meat and processed poultry products destined for export to the United States. This number was confirmed by FSIS in 2001, and the micro-testing capabilities of four of these seven laboratories were reviewed by FSIS auditors in November 2001. Two of the remaining three laboratories are scheduled for audit review in April 2002. Prior to November 2000, Mexico had identified 29 laboratories as performing microbiological testing of product destined for the U.S. market.

Ms. Kaptur: What conclusions did the auditors draw regarding the ability of these laboratories to detect *Salmonella* and other pathogens using the same methods we use in the United States?

Response: During a May 2001 audit, FSIS reviewed two Mexican residue laboratories and found them to be using acceptable methods of analyses. We did not review microbiological laboratories during that audit because FSIS and FAS were in the process of designing a training program for Mexican government and private laboratory technicians to explain U.S. laboratory testing methods and procedures for *Salmonella*, generic *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*), and *Listeria monocytogenes*. The training program was successfully carried out in July 2001. In November 2001, FSIS audited Mexico again. During this audit we visited 4 of the 7 certified microbiological labs and found them all to be using acceptable methods of analyses.

Ms. Kaptur: Were there still 34 Mexican plants authorized to ship meat and poultry to the United States prior to the May 2001 audit?

Response: No. At the time of the May 2001 audit, there were 30 plants certified by Mexico as eligible for export to the United States.

Ms. Kaptur: How many of these plants were actually inspected by FSIS last May?

Response: FSIS auditors visited 12 of the plants actually shipping product to the U.S. during the May 2001 audit.

Ms. Kaptur: Is it true that the auditors found one plant unacceptable and another "marginal" in terms of meeting our meat safety standards?

Response: During the May 2001 audit, FSIS auditors found one plant to be unacceptable and identified three other plants for re-review on the next audit. The plant found unacceptable had already been delisted by Mexico.

Ms. Kaptur: On November 26, the agency sent a letter to the Mexican government stating that during the November 2001, audit, FSIS failed three Mexican plants because the inspection was done by company employees rather than solely by government inspections. This method of inspection had been identified as a critical concern during previous audits, and was not equivalent to the U.S. system. You were cc'd on this letter. Secretary Veneman in her letter to me said that the November 2001 audit "is operating an equivalent meat and process poultry inspection system." Can you explain this apparent contradiction?

Response: During the November 2001 audit, FSIS auditors delisted three plants because inspection procedures were being performed by non-government inspectors. It should be noted that these three plants did have government inspectors as well. On November 26, 2001, FSIS sent a letter to Mexico expressing concern about this finding. On November 27, 2001, Mexico sent a letter to FSIS indicating that official government inspectors have been assigned to these three plants. Thus, Secretary Veneman's letter to you is correct in saying that Mexico is operating an equivalent inspection system.

Ms. Kaptur: How many Mexican plants were authorized to ship meat and poultry to the United States prior to the November 2001, audit, and how many were actually inspected by FSIS?

Response: At the time of the November 2001 audit, 30 plants were certified by Mexico as eligible for export to the United States. Of the 30, FSIS auditors randomly selected 11 plants for audit.

Ms. Kaptur: I also understand that FSIS inspects 20 percent of foreign meat and poultry at our border. The Washington Post story of February 25th reported as a result of the November 2001 audit and the failure of three plants, the administration has ordered a reinspection of "all Mexican meat at the US. border" through May. Again, doesn't this action bring into question whether or not Mexican meat meets U.S. safety standards?

Response: FSIS recently "opened a window" in its Automated Import Information System (AIIS) to select all Mexican meat products for reinspection at U.S. ports-of-entry. This was done to verify that Mexican meat imports continue to comply with all U.S. standards for quality and safety. FSIS routinely uses its port-of-entry reinspection system as an additional checkpoint in its verification of foreign inspection system equivalence. A similar window was opened on Mexican meat products from mid-April 2001 to mid-May 2001. After 30 days, the window was closed and Mexican products were returned to the regular sampling plan. No product defects were found during that period. FSIS expects that the current window will be closed if we again find no defects in imported Mexican meat products.

Ms. Kaptur: If we needed to do a recall of a meat product coming from an American plant, we have procedures in place to do that. How would we be able to deal with recalls of foreign produced meat?

Response: All product entering the United States carries labeling on the shipping container indicating the country and plant of origin. In addition, consumer-ready products, such as canned hams, are fully labeled with the country and plant of origin. If a problem is found with imported product after it has entered the United States, it is treated the same as domestic product with regard to disposition. It cannot be re-exported; and must be either destroyed or converted to animal food, except in some specific cases where it can be further processed or re-labeled to bring it into compliance with U.S. regulatory requirements.

Ms. Kaptur: Could we trace back an outbreak to a particular shipment or source of meat?

Response: A shipment of contaminated meat can be traced back to the country of origin by use of box labels, production codes, and paperwork, including the Import Inspection Application and the foreign country health certificate. Trace back is effective unless the products are further processed and no longer carry the original labeling. This is true for both domestic and imported product. If the products are further processed, they can be traced back to the establishment where the further processing occurred.

OHIO SCHOOL LUNCH DELIVERY ISSUE

Ms. Kaptur: As you know, there has been an issue regarding the level of inspection necessary for Ohio schools to be eligible to provide limited amounts of food to nearby day care centers that would otherwise not participate in food assistance programs. This is a matter jointly in your jurisdiction, as well as that of the Food and Nutrition Service. Where does this matter stand at this time?

Response: Over the course of the last two years, FSIS officials have worked with the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Ohio Department of Education (ODE) officials to construct a workable solution and have met several times to discuss the issue. FSIS supports food service programs and the goal of feeding our nation's children and elderly populations through such programs as the National School Lunch Program, Meals on Wheels, Head Start, and other feeding programs administered with the help of public institutions. The Agency believes these populations should receive the safest food products and public health should not be compromised by an exemption from full inspection.

Currently, the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) and Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA) statutes and regulations do not provide exemptions for central kitchens, or authorizations for the type of pilot program the State of Ohio is seeking. In fact, the statutes are clear that such central kitchens must be under inspection.

Exempting Ohio school central kitchens will put the highest risk groups of Ohioans—the young, elderly, and immune compromised----at the greatest risk for foodborne illnesses. Granting exemptions for Ohio central kitchens will compromise efforts to prevent a foodborne illness outbreak and could affect public confidence in Ohio's school and domestic food service programs. FSIS is concerned about the ramifications of this proposal and the fact it may encourage other States to seek such exemptions that would further compromise public health. The Agency is committed to working with ODA and ODE finding a resolution to this issue that will facilitate the continued delivery of food programs to needy Ohioans without compromising food safety or public health.

Ms. Kaptur: I understand that the school food service people in Ohio may have developed a proposal for how to achieve the inspection goals in a less onerous fashion. Have you had an opportunity to review this proposal?

Response: Approximately a year and a half ago, prior to my arrival at USDA, the Ohio school service people offered a proposal on how schools were going to train food service preparation staff on appropriate handling and preparation practices, as well as HACCP principles. At the time, they were apparently advised that while this training is important and should be pursued, it is not a substitute for inspection. Since then I am not aware of any proposal that has been offered by the Ohio school food service people to address the current issues surrounding inspection of central kitchens. I would also refer back to the previous question's response for further detail about the Agency's concerns about exemptions.

Nonetheless, discussions are continuing between Federal and State agencies to find a workable and acceptable solution to this matter. I will continue to work with officials at FSIS, USDA Food and Nutrition Service, and Ohio Departments of Education and Agriculture officials who are also working on this issue.

INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF STATE INSPECTED MEAT

Ms. Kaptur: The conference report on the fiscal 2002 appropriations bill called for the Department providing us with a report regarding the feasibility of conducting a pilot project involving the State of Ohio for the interstate shipment of state inspected meat, including legal requirements and a proposed design. We have not seen such a report as of yet. Can you tell me if you are prepared to offer such a report, and if not, when you might be able to do so?

Response: FSIS has recently completed a report on the feasibility of conducting and interstate shipment pilot project involving the State of Ohio and transmitted the report to House and Senate Members of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee on March 21, 2002. At present, the Agency does not have the legal authority to initiate this type of pilot project. Because the FMIA and PPIA clearly state that only federally inspected products may enter interstate commerce, Congress would have to amend the statutes before FSIS could implement such a pilot. FSIS does not have the authority to conduct a pilot program to allow the interstate shipment of State-inspected meat and poultry products.

REVIEW OF HAACP OPERATIONS

Ms. Kaptur: As you know, the HACCP system has not been without its criticisms. Some smaller producers complain that the system may be too onerous for them. As part of your effort to assess where the agency is at, what reviews have you undertaken to determine if HACCP can or should be modified to make it easier and less costly to implement, while upholding the safety standards that HACCP is intended to guarantee?

Response: The impact study performed for the Pathogen Reduction/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (PR/HACCP) rule showed that there is an economic advantage to implementing the PR/HACCP system. FSIS continuously reviews the progress and challenges that small and very small plants have encountered from implementation through the present. Small and very small plant needs and outreach activities have been assessed and guidance materials distributed through numerous methods including trade associations, universities, state meat and poultry programs, extension services, small and very small plant owner/operators, In-depth Verification Reviews (IDV's), and other ongoing verification activities. FSIS has developed guidance materials and technical assistance to address existing and emerging policy issuance and the special needs of this sector of the industry. FSIS continues to provide materials at no cost to all small and very small state and federal plants. Consumer Safety Officers work closely with small and very small plants to assure that Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) responsibilities are not only met but also exceeded by FSIS. In addition, the Agency continues to support and fund efforts of the Small and Very Small Plant Coordinators Office formed in 1998. In the past year, the Agency has developed additional material for validation, Listeria control, support for HACCP training, self-study, and development of HACCP plans. Through this office thousands of materials have been distributed in the past year as well as continuous coordination with the HACCP contact/coordinator network which covers all 50 states and the U.S. territories.

Ms. Kaptur: Do you have a performance review and evaluation program in place?

Response: At the current time, FSIS has two types of "performance review and evaluation programs" in place to assess the effectiveness of HACCP implementation.

Ms. Kaptur: If so, what is the cycle for the program?

Response: First, the FSIS Technical Service Center has implemented a review and correlation activity called the "Food Safety Systems Correlation," which includes the review of a representative number of plants in each FSIS District to assess the effectiveness of their food safety systems and of FSIS activities in those locations. Upon completion of the in-plant reviews, the Technical Service Center staff returns to each District and conducts in-depth correlation activities with industry and inspection personnel, that focus upon findings in plants in that district. Three Districts were completed in FY 2001, and six more will be completed in FY-2002, with the final six Districts to be completed before the end of FY-2003.

Second, the Agency conducts "In-Depth Verification" reviews, for cause, in selected establishments, on an on-going and as needed, basis. These reviews involve a team of agency personnel including representatives from the Office of Public Health and Science, the Office of Policy, Program Development, and Evaluation, and the Technical Service Center.

FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS

Ms. Kaptur: You are faced with a bigger inspection burden each year as production increases. Yet your inspection force does not seem to grow at the same rate as the number of inspections. I have heard the suggestion in the past that the reason you are able to perform more inspections without markedly changing the number of inspectors is the efficiency of inspection methods. This may be true, but this may be one of those cases where you really need science to convince people. Have you conducted any risk assessments to determine what is the proper frequency of inspection in order to provide reasonable assurances to the public?

Response: Historic annual increases in production volume within the meat, poultry, and egg industries have averaged between two and three percent over the past 10 years. FSIS has been able to accommodate these marginal increases in production through its ordinary recruitment efforts and by adjusting its usage of permanent full-time and other-than-permanent inspection personnel. Annual rates of growth within the industry have not been of a magnitude to warrant an overhaul of the Agency's work measurement and assignment processes. Additionally, since the inception of HACCP, the Agency has pursued a pilot program to link the employment of inspection resources to with areas of greatest risk in production environments. Given the Agency's statutory mandate to peform continuous, carcass-by-carcass and bird-by-bird inspection, frequency of inspection has not been evaluated as part of this effort.

Ms. Kaptur: If so, what does that assessment show, and how does current practice match up to that assessment?

Ms. Kaptur: If not, do you have any such assessment planned?

Response: An initiative is underway that could begin to answer these questions. A Processing Inspection Improvement Working Group was formed as part of the HACCP Evaluation effort. The group developed, and Agency managers are reviewing, a paper outlining a framework for improving processing inspection. While the current proposal does not vary the frequency of inspection *per se* (i.e. it maintains daily inspection), it does adjust the intensity of inspection/verification activities at each establishment according to the hazard inherent in the plant's operations. The species of meat or poultry used, processes employed, and volume of each establishment determines its hazard coefficient. The hazard coefficient can then be used, along with other information about the establishment, to allocate inspection resources to the plant. All else being equal, establishments with higher hazards would receive higher levels of inspection/verification activity. Other attributes of the new framework include a greater reliance on teams rather than individuals to conduct inspections, and a renewed emphasis on compliance with scientifically-based HACCP systems. FSIS is now considering how to evaluate the merits of the proposed resource allocation system. An evaluation of the relationship between inspection intensity and public health could be a component of the pilot.

TECHNOLOGY FOR INSPECTIONS

Ms. Kaptur: What technological advances have been made in recent years that help identify problems? We have all heard of lights being shown through eggs to help identify bad eggs, and electric eyes being used to detect foreign matter mixed in with grains, fruits and vegetables. What technology is now in use that help us catch problems before they become health risks?

Response: FSIS is in the process of adopting several new technologies in its laboratories to improve the detection of pathogens. These include rapid automated polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, specifically, the BAX automated PCR screen for *Listeria monocytogenes,* used to test meat and poultry samples. This genetic screening allows for faster reporting of negatives so that industry can release perishable product in a more timely manner. These tests also more accurately predict potentially positive samples, thereby reducing wasted effort associated with extensive testing of false positives. FSIS is also working with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) to evaluate the usefulness of state-of-the-art, "real time" PCR systems, such as the RAPID system, to screen both product and plant environmental specimens.

These portable systems can be used in a variety of settings, including in the plant, and can deliver results in a matter of minutes, instead of hours. If the sensitivity and specificity of these systems is found to be acceptable, they will be of great value in more quickly identifying food processing contamination problems.

FSIS has also approved or is reviewing several new technologies for use in meat and poultry establishments. Among these are:

- Sunshine Farms and RGF Environmental Systems' Ozone Anti-microbial. FDA has amended its food additive regulations to provide for the safe use of ozone in gaseous and aqueous phases as an anti-microbial agent on food (treatment, storage and processing of), including meat and poultry.

  Ozone will be used to reduce the amount of *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on red meat and poultry carcasses and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in the plant-testing phase.

- Alcide Corporation's Acidified Sodium Chlorite Anti-microbial Rinse for Poultry Carcass Online Reprocessing.

  Acidified Sodium Chlorite will be used to reduce the amount of *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on poultry carcasses and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in rulemaking and currently being used by over thirty commercial plants.

- Ecolab and Excel Corporation's Peroxyacetic Acid and Peroxyoctanoic Acid (POAA) anti-microbial rinse on beef carcasses, beef offal, and beef trimmings.

  Peroxyacetic Acid and Peroxyoctanoic Acid (POAA) will be used to reduce the amount of *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on beef carcasses, beef offal, and beef trimmings and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in the plant-testing phase.

- Application of Immobilized Lactoferrin anti-microbial spray on beef carcasses. To determine if a solution of bovine lactoferrin (immobilized) can be successfully and uniformly applied to a side of beef using an electrostatic spray application.

  Lactoferrin will be used to reduce the amount of *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on beef carcasses and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in the plant-testing phase.

- Mionix Corporation's Safe2O Chicken Wash, which prevents attachment of bacteria to poultry carcass skin.

  Safe2O Chicken Wash will be used to reduce the amount of *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on poultry carcass skin and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in the plant-testing phase.

- ZEP Anti-microbial Treatment System (ZATS) for On-line Reprocessing of Poultry Carcasses. The ZEP system utilizes chlorine dioxide as an anti-microbial agent. It is applied in a multi-chambered cabinet after the final inspection station.

  Chlorine Dioxide Safe2O Chicken Wash will be used to reduce the amount of *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on poultry carcass skin and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in the plant-testing phase.

- Macron Loop Turbo Wash System for On-line Reprocessing of Poultry Carcasses. The BOC Macron Loop System removes visible fecal contamination and reduces microbial populations of post-eviscerated contaminated poultry carcasses.

Water will be used to reduce the amount of visible fecal contamination *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter* on poultry carcass skin and thereby reduce the public health risk for consumers. This technology is in the plant-testing phase.

Ms. Kaptur: What technology is on the horizon that will help improve our food safety?

Response: [The information follows:]

- A new device developed and licensed by USDA can detect microscopic bits of manure on beef carcasses. The device shines a light on the sides of the beef carcass and captures the glow from tiny amounts of plant material chlorophyll, which is found in manure.

  USDA has licensed the technology to a company that plans to install test units in several slaughterhouses. FSIS has not yet received notification of this new technology's use.

- An automated on-line poultry inspection system for differentiating wholesome from unwholesome carcasses, using visible/near-infrared spectrophotometer and multi-spectral imaging techniques.

  This technology was developed by the Agricultural Research Center (ARS). Preliminary plant trails have been conducted at New Holland, Pennsylvania. ARS has signed an agreement with an European company for implementation within its system.

PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS

Ms. Kaptur: While scientific standards are important for your regulatory activities, those standards are often not understood by the public at large. What public information and education campaigns do you have planned?

Response: The FSIS Food Safety Education Staff (FSES), in cooperation with the Congressional and Public Affairs Staff, the Executive Management Staff, and FSIS program experts, is identifying a variety of technical and regulatory issues that are not clearly understood by the general public. Once these areas are identified, backgrounders, technical papers, issues papers, and other educational materials will be developed utilizing plain, consumer-friendly language to enhance the public's understanding of these sometimes complex, technical issues. Issues that could be address include *Salmonella* performance standards, "zero" tolerance for *E. coli* O157:H7 in ground beef and *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat products, product recalls, and Agency enforcement issues. These materials will be disseminated to the public through the normal FSES outreach channels.

FSIS reaches a diverse audience through the FSIS Web site, printed materials, the media, information multipliers such as teachers, Cooperative Extension Service, health educators, radio and television talk show appearances, videos, USDA's Meat and Poultry Hotline, the internationally distributed newsletter, *The Food Safety Educator*, and presentations and exhibits.

FSIS plans to continue to expand and maximize the outreach for existing consumer education activities and campaigns such as the current *Listeria* education campaign for pregnant women and the thermometer education campaign for various targeted audiences including foodservice and retail establishments. These programs focus on key food safety messages for the general public and the at-risk segments of the population who are at increased risk for foodborne illness--the very young, the elderly, pregnant women, people who have chronic diseases, and people with compromised immune systems. This expansion will also include translating the materials into Spanish, utilizing existing and future partnerships, and targeting under-served populations and recognized Native American tribes.

Ms. Kaptur: Are you doing anything in particular to carry the message about food safety into our elementary and secondary schools?

Response: Food safety delivery to schools continues to be a priority within FSES. There are many efforts both directly and through partnerships that FSES delivers important food safety messages.

FSES continues to support and promote the Fight BAC!™ campaign, sponsored by the Partnership for Food Safety Education. A K-3 introductory kit on handwashing and basic food safety concepts was developed, including a national public service announcement. Thousands of Fight BAC ™ materials have been sent to schools, teachers, 4-H, Girl Scout and Boy Scout groups, and have been disseminated at national PTA and school food service association annual conventions and meetings.

A direct mailing of Thermy™ educational kits to 23,000 school food service district managers has encouraged a classroom-cafeteria link with school food service staff and teachers teaming up to teach food safety to kids. Thermy™ is the USDA/FSIS messenger who says "It's Safe to Bite When the Temperature Is Right!." A Thermy™ Web site is available to download materials for schools to use, including activities for kids.

FSES staff are currently working closely in partnership with several sister government agencies and other organizations on the development and publication of new food safety tools for schools. For example:

- In partnership with CDC's Division of Adolescent School Health, several FSES staff are members of a National Coalition for Food Safe Schools and play an integral part in the development and review of a model Food Safe School program. Now underway as a pilot in Rhode Island, this action guide will integrate food safety into school curricula, offer a food safety response system, establish school policies for principals and administrators, and serve as a model for our nation's schools.
- In partnership with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), an FSIS-FNS Working Group recently completed the development of new Fight BAC™ posters for teachers and school food service, that included food safety activities for students and parents at home. A pocket card that introduces Thermy™ to school food service as reminder to use a food thermometer was disseminated to all school district directors.
- FSES staff, in cooperation with the National Food Service Management Institute, continue to provide input into a new manual for schools, entitled *Serving It Safe, a Manager's Tool Kit.*
- FSIS is in the process of developing posters and institutional size refrigerator magnets that will offer the new FDA Food Code 2001 temperatures for use by school food service.

FSIS continues to reprint coloring books, fact sheets, kits, games, puzzles and other materials providing important food safety concepts for children of all ages.

COORDINATION OF INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

Ms. Kaptur: To the extent that FSIS, APHIS, GIPSA, and the Food and Drug Administration all have inspection responsibilities, and may at times inspect the same companies or shippers but for different products, how do you share information across agencies to help identify potential problems?

Response: FSIS currently works in cooperation with FDA to identify the seller of animals that contain violative drug residues. Under an October 1984, Memorandum of Understanding with FDA, when FSIS identifies violative drug residue in livestock or poultry, FSIS shares with FDA information on the name of the official establishment where the animal that contained the violative residue was presented for slaughter. If information on the market or seller of the animal is available at the establishment, that information is shared as well. The information is shared electronically through the Residue Violation Information System (RVIS), an interagency database. When the establishment, seller, or market is identified and confirmed by FDA as the person responsible for the violation, and if they are identified more than once, their names will appear on the Residue Violation Alert List (RVAL), an electronic database that is designed to identify repeat violators of animal drug residues.

In February 1999, FSIS and FDA signed an MOU to facilitate the exchange of information between the agencies about establishments and operations subject to the jurisdiction of both agencies. The exchange of information on food safety operations was intended to promote more efficient use of both agencies' resources and to contribute to improved public health protection. The MOU implementation included the following activities.

- A national dual jurisdiction establishment (DJE) database has been designed and updated.
- Joint meetings are held to exchange information and develop implementation action plans.
- Joint training sessions are conducted at the district level.
- Joint inspections of DJE are conducted.
- Joint investigations are conducted (concerning, for example, recalls, consumer complaints, etc.).
- Joint enforcement actions have been conducted.
- A protocol for conducting joint enforcement actions has been developed.

The following recommendations for expanding and enhancing the MOU have been proposed.

- Conduct updated training for key district contacts which includes details on how to collaborate on recalls, and how to interact in situations involving exotic meats under FSIS voluntary inspection, and imported and exported product.
- Implement a protocol for conducting joint enforcement actions.
- Continue the work on joint database development. Explore the feasibility of providing FSIS access to FDA's FACTS database.
- Explore the feasibility of cross-utilizing field personnel to collect microbiological samples, including tissue residue samples.

FSIS also has an MOU with APHIS governing coordination and communication on port-of-entry activities, foreign country audits, and domestic animal disease surveillance. The International Policy Staff (IPS) holds a monthly conference call with APHIS counterparts to share information regarding imported meat and poultry and to coordinate actions. IPS and APHIS established a system to transfer information on imported shipments from FMD-restricted countries to assure that the shipments are sent to FSIS for reinspection and that the results of the inspection are forwarded to APHIS.

Ms. Kaptur: What kind of data system does USDA currently have, or is planning, to share this information across USDA agencies?

Response: As I mentioned in my response to your earlier question on systems linkages within USDA, the thrust of FSIS' budget initiatives for FY 2003 focus on funding to implement the FSIS Automated Technology Suite (FACTS), a new information systems architecture that enables the Agency to instantly share critical inspection and food safety data with other agencies within USDA and across the Federal Government. The data sharing capability provided by this system was envisioned as means of better leveraging resources available to at the Federal, State, international, academic, and industry levels to improve food safety strategies and programs on a nationwide, indeed a worldwide, basis. This vision has taken on even greater significance in the aftermath of September 11. With this data-sharing capability in place, FSIS can better accomplish the interagency coordination goals I outlined in my testimony. This data-sharing capability would greatly enhance our ability to achieve the Homeland Security objectives identified for food safety as part of the FY 2002 Defense Department Supplemental Appropriations Act, of which $15 million is designated for use by FSIS.

With FACTS in place, we will be able to better catalogue Federal, State and local partners' capabilities regarding identification techniques and laboratory resources, so that we can quickly determine which agency is best able to respond to a particular situation, and how to coordinate the response to that incident among all agencies. Such strategic leveraging has already begun within USDA, through the PrepNet initiative I described in my testimony, and in other areas, such as our recent partnering with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) on the subject of veterinary training. We have established joint training opportunities in foreign animal diseases, coordinated emergency preparedness, and reviewed food biosecurity from a collaborative veterinary corps perspective.

FSIS currently has a Residue Violation Alert list (RVAL), an electronic database that is designed to identify the names of persons responsible for repeat violations of violative animal drug residues. This database will be managed by FSIS and is accessible by all other Agencies within USDA, other Federal Agencies, and the general public.

In addition, FSIS is collaborating with FDA on a project to permit the sharing of laboratory data among food safety agencies at the Federal, State and local level. This program, called the "eLEXNET" system, permits sharing of analyses results from food samples for pathogenic microorganisms and other analyses of public health concern. The reliability of the data is key to the project, and FSIS is taking the lead on a project to develop operating standards and validated methodologies to be used by participating laboratories. It is envisioned that in the future the system could be modified and expanded to permit the sharing of other kinds of information as well as laboratory data.

Also, FSIS is considering participation in the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE), and the International Trade Data System (ITDS) of U.S. Customs.

Ms. Kaptur: FDA has its Oasis computer system in order to help identify inspection problems. Are you planning to link with this system?

Response: FDA's OASIS system manages import data and interfaces with the U.S. Customs Service's ACE and ITDS system. FSIS is evaluating the OASIS system to determine possible linkages.

BIOSECURITY ACTIVITIES

Ms. Kaptur: Madame Under Secretary, you speak about the need to develop a research agenda. You refer to a symposium on microbial testing and pathogen reduction. You describe a food safety education conference. I hope that will include groups like the American School Food Services Association, food banks and other food program operators, as well as producers and handlers. And I am sure that there are a number of other activities you either have underway or would like to undertake. You describe some internal agency and Department wide activities, and some interagency activities that sound good. But looking at your budget, and looking at the budgets of other agencies across the Department that may be partnering in some of these activities, at least this member of the Subcommittee doesn't see a specific agenda, or a particular focus that is shared by agencies across jurisdictional barriers. Quite honestly, in light of the threats we have heard since September 11th, I think we might have been expecting your budget request to be more of an agenda for action than it is. While your budget suggests a $28 million increase, almost half is used for pay costs, including your increase for Grants to States. The other half is for your technology upgrades. The biosecurity increase for APHIS is in my view relatively small -only about $18 million. Even though the research agencies talked about food safety issues, they really didn't have programs that focused noticeable resources on the issue. Where are the programmatic increases that demonstrate a comprehensive agenda?

Response: We have discussed here this morning that the U.S. food safety system is the envy of the world in that it provides consumers with a very high level of public health protection. This in itself is a strong defense against bioterrorism. However, as I described earlier, FSIS has established within its base program a number of initiatives to improve upon the robust food safety system we already have in place. These initiatives are supported and enhanced by elements of the President's FY 2003 budget request. Since September 11, we have placed increased attention on the need to coordinate our biosecurity efforts within the Agency and the Department, as well as with other Federal, State, and local agencies, consumer and industry groups. The Agency has a strong emergency preparedness plan in place and I am secure in its ability to respond to an intentional attack on the meat, poultry, and egg products supply. FSIS recently formed the Food Biosecurity Action Team (F-BAT) to coordinate and facilitate all activities pertaining to biosecurity, countering terrorism, and emergency preparedness within the Agency. Under the auspices of F-BAT, FSIS is conducting a vulnerability assessment and criticality assessment on our public health regulatory system to determine where our system is vulnerable to an intentional attack and how we should reallocate our resources to address these vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, we are developing an emergency response plan that identifies what we would do differently during a terrorist attack than what we do during other food related emergencies. We are reviewing our present Agency directives, notices, policy memos and procedures and are updating these to address response procedures related to a terrorist attack. FSIS is also improving its laboratory security, capacity, and capability in order to test for additional agents, such as anthrax and clostrudium botulinum toxin in food.

F-BAT coordinates with FERRET – the Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team. FERRET is the Department-wide mechanism to ensure expeditious and effective response in the event of a food security threat. The Agency also participates in the Food Threat Preparedness Network (PrepNet), which functions across departments to ensure food security. PrepNet is co-chaired by the FSIS Administrator and the Director of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) at FDA. This group is a strong example of our commitment to working with our sister public health agencies to take proactive measures against bioterrorist threats. Other members of PrepNet include APHIS, CDC, the Department of Defense, and the EPA. The focus of this group is on preventive activities to protect the food supply, as well as rapid response.

A critical supporting component of FSIS' emergency preparedness and response activities is also the focus of the Agency's FY 2003 budget initiatives. As I mentioned in my response to your earlier question on systems linkages within USDA, a major focus of the FY 2003 budget request is funding to implement the FSIS Automated Technology Suite (FACTS). FACTS is a new information systems architecture that enables the Agency to instantly share critical inspection and food safety data with other agencies within USDA and across the Federal Government. The data sharing capability provided by this system was envisioned as a means of better leveraging resources available to the Federal, State, international, academic, and industry sectors to improve food safety strategies and programs on a nationwide, indeed a worldwide, basis. This vision has taken on even greater significance in the aftermath of September 11. With this data-sharing capability in place, FSIS can better accomplish the interagency coordination goals I outlined above. This data-sharing capability would greatly enhance our ability to achieve the Homeland Security objectives identified for food safety as part of the FY 2002 Defense Department Supplemental Appropriations Act, of which $15 million is designated for use by FSIS.

With FACTS in place, we will be able to better catalogue Federal, State, and local partners' capabilities regarding identification techniques and laboratory resources, so that we can quickly determine which agency is best able to respond to a particular situation, and how to coordinate the response to that incident among all agencies. Such strategic leveraging has already begun within USDA, through the PrepNet initiative I have already described, and in other areas, such as our recent partnering with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) on the subject of veterinary training. We have established joint training opportunities in foreign animal diseases, coordinated emergency preparedness, and reviewed food biosecurity from a collaborative veterinary corps perspective.

As part of our partnership with APHIS, we are also requesting funding in FY 2003 to establish an integrated surveillance system that would conduct more comprehensive sampling at slaughter and correlate the data with on-farm data collected in the APHIS National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS). FACTS would be instrumental in ensuring that data generated by this surveillance system is available on an interagency basis – Government, industry, consumers, academia – with information to better understand the types of risk reduction strategies employed by producers and processors.

## FARM BILL PROVISIONS

Ms. Kaptur: Are there provisions in the Farm Bill that will help improve your ability to safeguard our food supply?

Response: The Agency is working with Farm Bill conferees on a number of issues related to FSIS and food safety. At this time, the Farm Bill process is still underway and it is unclear which provisions will remain in the bill and what impact they will have on FSIS ability to carry out its mission of safeguarding the nation's meat, poultry, and egg food supply.

Ms. Kaptur: Have you made any assessments of how much the Farm Bill might require FSIS to change the level of employment or agency practices, and what the cost of those provisions might be?

Response: Given the fluid nature of Farm Bill conference negotiations, the Agency has not yet had the opportunity to finalize any assessments about the implications of various Farm Bill provisions on resources, such as personnel. FSIS is working closely with Department officials to determine what, if any, effect the final version of the Farm Bill might have on staffing levels.

Ms. Kaptur: Should the Farm Bill be adopted before your fiscal 2003 appropriation is signed into law, do you know if the agency will submit budget amendments to reflect the new demands that may be placed on FSIS?

Response: Because the Farm Bill is not yet finalized, we cannot know how it will impact FSIS. As a result, it is unclear how the Department and this Administration will address any such budgetary changes that may occur within FSIS as a result in changes mandated by the Farm Bill.

Ms. Kaptur: There is a provision in the Senate Farm Bill that would effectively redefine irradiation as "cold pasteurization". The amendment ingeniously and perhaps cynically does not even use the word "irradiation". Do you have any reaction to this provision of the bill?

Response: As you know, the Senate-passed provision in the Farm Bill directs the Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary to redefine pasteurization to include any process that HHS has approved to improve food safety, including irradiation. We will follow this issue closely.

Ms. Kaptur: For each foreign country in which the FSIS conducted audit using a representative sample of plants. Please supply the following information for FY 2000, FY 2001, and FY 2002:

(a) the date of the audit;
(b)the number of plants certified to export meat and poultry to the United States just prior to the audit;
(c) the number of plants actually inspected by the FSIS auditors;
(d) the number of plants that the FSIS auditors determined did not meet USDA's safety standards;
(e) the number of laboratories in the country that test meat and poultry for *Salmonella* and other pathogens;
(g) the number of laboratories actually inspected by the FSIS auditors;
(h) the number of laboratories that the FSIS auditors concluded did not comply with USDA's standards; and
(i) In those countries cases where either a plant in the initial sample or a laboratory failed to meet USDA's standards, please indicate what actions FSIS took towards inspecting those plants and laboratories that were not initially audited.

Response: The primary purpose of an annual audit in an exporting country is to verify that the foreign inspection system is delivering the program that FSIS has previously evaluated and found equivalent. Plants and laboratories are visited as part of an annual equivalence verification audit, and FSIS uses its observations in those facilities to develop findings that describe overall effectiveness of the foreign inspection program. For plant audits, FSIS draws a random sample to be visited on-site. The FSIS auditor conducts plant visits with a foreign inspection program auditor or supervisor. The foreign official performs a periodic review of the facility pursuant to an FSIS regulatory requirement that exporting countries must conduct monthly supervisory reviews in each certified plant. Our auditor correlates observations and findings with the foreign official. The goal of this methodology is to provide assurance that the foreign inspection program auditor or supervisor is performing plant verifications in the same manner that FSIS would if we were there every month. The random sampling and correlation techniques also allow FSIS to generalize findings made in plants or laboratories visited to the entire population. The resulting audit report will address deficiencies as systemic problems that the foreign inspection service needs to correct in every plant or laboratory. [The information follows:]

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
**FY 2000**

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | Mar/Apr 00 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Australia | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | Nov 99 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mar 00 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | Belgium | May 00 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Brazil | May/Jun 00 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | Apr 00 | 460 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Costa Rica | Sep 00 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Croatia | Nov 99 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | May/Jun 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Denmark | Sep 00 | 97 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Apr/May | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Finland | Sep/Oct | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 13 | France | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 14 | Germany | Dec 99 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Honduras | Mar 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 | Hong Kong | Feb 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17 | Hungary | Jan/Feb 00 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 99 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Apr/May 00 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Israel | May 00 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 21 | Italy | Sep 00 | 120 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | Feb 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov 99 | 37 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands | Jan/Feb 00 | 30 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | New Zealand | Mar 00 | 72 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 26 | Nicaragua | Sep 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Northern Ireland | Apr/May 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Poland | May/Jun 00 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Romania | Feb/Mar 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Jun 00 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | Sep 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 32 | Switzerland | Jan/Feb 00 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 33 | Uruguay | Jun 00 | 23 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTALS | | 1019 | 183 | 11 | 24 | 19 | 0 |

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
**FY 2001**

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | Mar/Apr 01 | 35 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Australia | Oct/Nov 00 | 99 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Aug/Sep 01 | 103 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Austria | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 4 | Belgium | Aug 01 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Brazil | Jul/Aug 01 | 28 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | Jun/Jul 01 | 513 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Costa Rica | Jul 01 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | | 0 |
| 8 | Croatia | Dec 00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | Jul/Aug 01 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 0 |
| 10 | Denmark | Mar/Apr 01 | 99 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 12 | Finland | Aug 01 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | France | Oct/Nov 00 | 29 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | May 01 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Germany | Oct/Nov 00 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Jul/Aug 01 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Honduras | Jun 01 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Hong Kong* | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Hungary | Nov 00 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 00 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 20 | Israel | May/Jun 01 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 21 | Italy | May/Jun 01 | 141 | 27 | 8 | 7 | | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | Aug/Sep 01 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov/Dec 00 | 34 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Jan 01 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | May 01 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands** | Sept/Oct 01 | | | | | | |
| 25 | New Zealand | May/Jun 01 | 71 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Sep 01 | 1 | 1 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Nicaragua | Jun 01 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Northern Ireland | Postponed | | | | | | |
| 28 | Poland | Apr 01 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 29 | Romania | Nov/Dec 00 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Mar/Apr 01 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | Aug 01 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Switzerland | Mar/Apr 01 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 33 | Uruguay | Postponed | | | | | | |
| | TOTALS | | 1147 | 217 | 18 | 21 | 31 | 0 |

*Hong Kong began FY 2001 as an active, exporting country and ended the fiscal year as an inactive, eligible exporting country due to a delistment of its single certified plant in May 2001.

** On-site plant audits initiated at end of FY 2001 and completed in FY 2002.

**Foreign Inspection System Audits of Eligible Countries**
**FY 2002**

| | Eligible Country | Date of Audit | Number of Certified Plants | Number of Plants Audited | Number of Plants Delisted | Number of Govt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Pvt. Labs Audited that do Pathogen Testing | Number of Labs that Failed Audit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Argentina | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Austria | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Belgium | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Brazil | Jan/Feb 02 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Canada | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Costa Rica | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Croatia | Jan 02 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Czech Republic | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Denmark | Jan/Feb 02 | 90 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | England | Feb 02 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Finland | | | | | | | |
| 13 | France | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Germany | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Honduras | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Hong Kong* | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Hungary | Feb/Mar 02 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Iceland | Oct 01 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | Ireland | Nov/Dec 01 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Israel | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Italy | Nov/Dec 01 | 129 | 40 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Japan | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Mexico | Nov 01 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 24 | Netherlands | Oct 01 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | New Zealand | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Nicaragua | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Northern Ireland | Nov/Dec 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Poland | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Romania | Oct/Nov 01 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Spain | Dec 01 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Sweden | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Switzerland | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Uruguay | Jan/Feb 02 | 21 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Totals to Date | | 349 | 118 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 0 |

*Hong Kong has certified no establishments for FY 2002, and continues to be an inactive exporting country.

**QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSWOMAN DELAURO**
**FOOD SAFTEY AND INSPECTION SERVICE**
**FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET**

IMPROVING THE FOOD SAFETY SYSTEM

Ms. Delauro: Dr. Murano, like you, I share a strong commitment to the safety of our nation's food supply. I believe that to improve food safety, we need to bolster and improve inspections; we need to consolidate and create a single food agency to modernize and streamline the food safety system; we need to give USDA the ability to enforce strong pathogen performance standards; and I believe we need to give USDA and FDA mandatory recall authority so that American families are not exposed to contaminated food. Dr. Murano, I have more specific questions on my proposals, but could you tell me broadly how would you improve food safety at FSIS?

Response: In my testimony, I discussed five goals I have set as Under Secretary of Food Safety that I believe will help better ensure the safety of our nation's food supply. They are not listed in any particular order because they must all be pursued with equal vigor. My five goals are to:

1. Protect meat, poultry, and egg products against intentional harm;
2. Improve upon the overall management and effectiveness of FSIS programs;
3. Enhance coordination of food safety activities within and outside of USDA;
4. Use science to guide our future policy decisions; and
5. Significantly enhance outreach and public education efforts.

Ms. DeLauro: Do you need more resources?

Response: The resources requested in the fiscal year 2003 Budget are sufficient to support USDA's Food Safety program in the next fiscal year. Within FSIS alone, more than 7,600 inspection personnel verify the safety of meat, poultry, and egg products nationwide. Combined with the resources of other government agencies at the Federal, State, and local levels, we have an extensive system of protection that does an excellent job of safeguarding the nation's meat and poultry supply. A vital part of our infrastructure is the Pathogen Reduction (PR)/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems regulation, which came into effect for all meat and poultry plants by 2000.

Ms. DeLauro: Do you need expanded authority in particular areas?

Response: We have not identified the need for expanded authority at this time.

Ms. DeLauro: What are the tools you need to make your agency operate better?

Response: I believe the necessary tools are in place.

SUPREME BEEF

Ms. DeLauro: I'd like to talk about Supreme Beef and pathogen performance standards. I believe the Court's decision not only undermines the authority of USDA to inspect plants, but it exposes American families to potentially contaminated foods. In reading your testimony, I understand that while USDA cannot shut down a plant solely on Salmonella data, the Department still uses it "in conjunction with other measures to verify an establishment's HACCP plan and Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures. When Secretary Venneman testified, she also confirmed this point. But I think we can still do more. We need to give you the authority to enforce these performance standards and shut down a plant if they don't comply. Did the Court's ruling limit USDA's authority to enforce Salmonella standards in meat and poultry slaughter houses? If not, are you still enforcing the standards?

Response: USDA continues to enforce all applicable statutes and regulations, including compliance with the Pathogen Reduction (PR)/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)

systems rule. Since the Supreme Beef decision, *Salmonella* testing in grinding operations has not stopped. The difference is that now we are using the performance standard data in conjunction with other measures, to verify whether the establishment's HACCP plan and Sanity Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) are working. These measures include record reviews, visual monitoring of plant personnel and products, as well as microbial sampling to determine whether HACCP and sanitation systems are working.

In other words, the Agency is using *Salmonella* testing results as an indicator of larger sanitary or other food safety problems that may exist in the establishment. The results are a sign to the Agency that closer review of the establishment and its procedures is needed and corrective action by the establishment may be required to alleviate the presence of microbial pathogens that threaten the public health. In fact, the Agency has demonstrated that enforcement actions continue to be taken based on these reviews.

Ms. DeLauro: Would you support legislation that would give you the authority to enforce pathogen performance standards in slaughter and processing plants?

Response: The Supreme Beef court decision enjoined USDA from taking enforcement action only on the basis of *Salmonella* testing results. As you mentioned, we are not precluded from using those test results as an indicator of food safety problems associated with a plant's production process. We do not, however, want to rely on any one microbial performance standard alone to be an accurate predictor of the presence of all pathogens of concern. In fact, the *Salmonella* performance standard is not a good indicator of the presence of *E coli* O157:H7. If you look at the data from November 2000 to November 2001, there were 23 establishments that had to recall ground beef because it contained *E. coli* O157:H7. Every single one of those 23 met the pathogen performance standards, thus showing that the *Salmonella* performance standard was not able to predict the presence of this pathogen. By comparison, 17 of the 23 plants had at least one HACCP failure and 18 out of 23 had at least one Sanitation Standard Operating Procedure (SSOP) failure, pointing to the advantages on relying on HACCP and SSOPs as the true measure of safety.

Ms. DeLauro: When will the National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods and the National Academy of Sciences complete their studies of this issue?

Response: The National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods expects to release its report in August 2002. The National Academy of Sciences anticipates a Fall 2003 release of its study.

Ms. DeLauro: What will you do with the results?

Response: FSIS will give serious consideration to how the study recommendations might improve our ability to enforce the Pathogen Reduction/HACCP rule.

SINGLE FOOD AGENCY

Ms. DeLauro: Part of your testimony addresses how USDA will implement the President's Management Agenda. You state, "The need for reform is not news. Overlapping missions and competing agendas grow up alongside one another, wasting money and baffling the public. This Administration believes that government not only needs to reform its operations - how it goes about its business, and how it treats the people it serves; it also must rethink its purpose - how it defines what its business is and what services it should provide." I realize your testimony is related to internal reform at USDA and FSIS, but believe it also touches on my larger concern about a fragmented food safety system. As you know, I've introduced the Safe Food Act, legislation which would consolidate food safety activities under one agency. President Bush talked about this in his campaign, and Homeland Security Director Ridge has stated that we should at least look at the idea. Do you support the creation of a single food agency?

Response: As you may know, the Administration's report, *Food and Agricultural Policy: Taking Stock for the New Century* indicates that where possible Federal policies and programs must be coordinated and integrated to reduce duplication of effort, regulatory burdens, and program costs. This is especially important where several agencies share regulatory responsibilities or have a role in research, development, and implementation of food safety policies.

Ms. DeLauro: I've also heard the argument that in addition to organizational reform, we need to ensure that the various statues among the agencies are harmonized so all components of the food safety system are operating under similar authorities. How would you recommend addressing this issue?

Response: It is true that if reform of the food safety system were to be pursued by putting all of these functions within the purview of one single agency, statutes among the various agencies would need to be harmonized.

Ms. DeLauro: Are there specific recommendations you could make?

Response: We need to look critically at the existing system and determine where improvements in both efficiency and effectiveness can be made. There are many approaches to improving the system, with consolidation of food safety functions into a single agency being only one option. We need to look closely at the pros and cons of any significant consolidation or realignment of agency functions.

Any proposals must also take into account the new food safety requirements developed by the Administration and included in bioterrorism legislation. The Bioterrorism Preparedness Act and the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response Act have passed the Senate and House respectively and Congress is expected to complete the conference process soon. The legislation requires HHS and USDA to undertake significant new actions to improve our ability to prevent, identify, and respond to an bioterrorist attack or natural outbreak of foodborne illness.

Congress could immediately make the current food safety system stronger by completing the bioterrorism conference committee process and passing the Administration's food safety proposals. As you know, this legislation would give the Administration many new food safety tools, including registration, record keeping requirements, administrative detention, debarment, and increased coordination of food safety activities between the executive and branch agencies.

Ms. DeLauro: Would you support a study that would analyze these authorities and conclude with recommendations on how to harmonize these statutes?

Response: A study may prove to be one effective means of analyzing how these authorities might be harmonized. However, such an undertaking must include an opportunity for all stakeholders to voice their views and concerns in an open forum.

IMPORTED MEAT

Ms. DeLauro: As we discussed in our meeting a few weeks ago, I was shocked to read the Washington Post article which described the problems with contaminated meat in Mexico. I understand that you have taken a variety of measures, including a recent trip to Mexico. What actions have been taken to correct the situation? Can you ensure that the meat processed at this plant meet our food safety standards?

Response: The newspaper story you reference cited the "Carnes Valmo" packing plant in Mexico. This establishment was delisted in May 1999 because of serious sanitation problems. The Mexican government relisted this plant in June 1999 upon completion of corrective actions. It is not presently certified for export to the United States and has not been listed since January 2001. Our records indicate that this establishment has never shipped meat or meat products to the United States. Foreign establishments often seek certification for export to the U.S. or the European Union (EU) even though

they may not intend to serve those markets. This is done because a U.S. or EU certification may help them gain access to markets in other countries. FSIS nevertheless audits such establishments and takes action as necessary to correct deficiencies.

Ms. DeLauro: How often are these plants reinspected to ensure compliance?

Response: Presently, thirty-three countries are eligible to export meat and/or poultry products to the United States. FSIS conducts annual equivalence verification audits in each eligible country that has establishments certified for the U.S. market. A random sample of foreign establishments is selected for each audit in order to provide FSIS a statistically reliable picture of how the foreign inspection service is managing its export meat program. FSIS usually permits foreign governments to relist establishments upon completion of all corrective actions and verification by the foreign inspection service. We reserve the right to refuse recertification of a foreign establishment if there is any reason to believe it may not be meeting U.S. standards.

Ms. DeLauro: How are other countries performing?

Response: In FY 2001, FSIS auditors visited a total of 220 foreign establishments throughout the world. Of that total, 18 foreign establishments were delisted.

Ms. DeLauro: Are there other foreign plants we should be concerned about?

Response: As is evident from FSIS' delistment actions vis-à-vis foreign plants in FY 2001, concerns about the Mexican and Italian inspection programs have prompted FSIS to initiate 100 percent port-of-entry reinspection of products imported from those countries.

Ms. DeLauro: I noticed in your budget request that there are no programmatic increases for International Food Safety and Inspection Activities, where I understand the work to ensure comparability of foreign food inspection systems and inspection of imported products are done. Without an increase, will you be able to improve this program?

Response: FSIS received additional funding in FY 2002 to increase foreign program reviews. This funding remains in the Agency's budget baseline in FY 2003 and is being used for this purpose.

FSIS AND BIOSECURITY

Ms. DeLauro: I understand that the Department and FSIS have taken a variety of actions to respond to a bioterrorist threat. These include the USDA Homeland Security Council, F-BAT, FERRET, and PrepNet. These initiatives address the communication and coordination needs within FSIS; within USDA; and across agencies, including FDA. In the event of a bioterrorist attack on our food supply, do you have specific plans in place to rapidly respond? (Specific plans might be sensitive -they might not want to talk about them)

Response: Yes, but to ensure our plans are adequate, FSIS is in the midst of conducting a vulnerability assessment to determine areas along the farm-to-table continuum that may be susceptible to attack. FSIS has plans to respond to an attack on the meat and poultry supply.

Ms. DeLauro: If so, do they include coordination with other agencies like FDA?

Response: Yes. As I mentioned in my testimony, the Food Threat Preparedness Network (PrepNet) was organized to coordinate food security activities among Federal agencies and is co-chaired by the Administrator of FSIS and the Director of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition at FDA.

Ms. DeLauro: In addition to creating these various groups within FSIS and the Department (like the Homeland Security Council, etc.), what are you doing out in the field to prepare your inspectors to respond to a bioterrorist attack?

Response: All FSIS inspectors were sent a memo on September 20, 2001 placing them on heightened alert and given instruction to report any suspicious in plant activity to local law enforcement authorities. In addition, FSIS has integrated biosecurity responsibilities into the new veterinary medical specialist positions created in each District Office. These individuals will coordinate emergency response activities at the District level in conjunction with State and local food safety and law enforcement authorities.

Ms. DeLauro: Do they receive specific training, for example?

Response: Biosecurity training for FSIS inspectors will be developed as part of the Agency's Homeland Security Supplemental appropriation received through the FY 2002 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. However, all FSIS inspectors are already trained to look for food safety problems in the plants we regulate—whether the problems are intentionally caused or accidentally.

FSIS COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS

Ms. DeLauro: I understand that the fifth goal of your vision for FSIS is to pursue an aggressive education and communication program to ensure that consumers have confidence in our food safety system. I applaud your interest in this area. Your testimony further states that the cost of this program is very high.

Ms. DeLauro: What exactly will you be doing with this program?

Response: We will continue with current food safety education initiatives and expand outreach efforts to under-served or economically disadvantaged communities and other targeted audiences. This can be accomplished by increasing the printing and distribution of publications, producing more public service announcements, video news releases, and interactive CD-ROMs in English and other languages, and more participation at national conferences and conventions to maximize outreach and increase the public's awareness and understanding of Agency programs and food safety messages.

Ms. DeLauro: Does the 2003 budget request satisfy your resource needs for this program?

Response: FSIS is currently able to adequately support its food safety education goals within baseline funding levels.

Ms. DeLauro: Do you need more funds for this program?

Response: In its FY 2002 supplemental appropriation for Homeland Security, FSIS has received additional funds to conduct a biosecurity awareness campaign targeted to both the public and the regulated industry. Messages will focus primarily on biosecurity threats and what to do in the event of a problem. Funding may be used to support cooperative agreements among State and other food safety and agriculture agencies, academia, industry, and consumer groups to develop data and education and outreach programs targeted at preventing, minimizing, or eliminating biosecurity threats to the food supply.

TRANSLATING SCIENCE INTO POLICY

Ms. DeLauro: There are two scientific committees working on the issue of microbiological criteria for food. A National Academy of Sciences Committee will oversee the development of a report on the use of science-based criteria in relation to performance standards and HACCP in meat and poultry. The scientists on that committee are likely to tell you that it is difficult to limit pathogens in raw meat and poultry because they are natural constituents of animal intestines. You will then have to make a policy decision about how much of controlling pathogens should be shouldered by the meat and poultry industry

and how much should be taken on by consumers. Do you agree that, while the decision may be based on scientific data, the choice about who bears the burden, is a choice between the interests of consumers and the interests of those who process and sell meat and poultry products?

Response: I believe everyone shares the burden of ensuring the safety of food we all consume. It is important that pathogen reduction and prevention can and should be pursued at every step of the farm-to-table continuum with equal vigor. Those who process and sell meat and poultry products have a responsibility to produce the safest product possible. Consumers, food handlers, shippers, and food preparation staff also play a critical role in the prevention of foodborne illness by engaging in safe handling and preparation practices that will further alleviate and eliminate the threats posed by microbial pathogens.

Ms. DeLauro: How do you intend to balance those interests?

Response: Again, I believe everyone shares the burden of ensuring the safety of food.

[The justifications of the budget estimates follow:]

2003 Explanatory Notes
Food Safety and Inspection Service

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FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Purpose Statement

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 17, 1981, pursuant to legislative authority contained in *5 U.S.C. 301* that permits the Secretary to issue regulations governing the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The mission of FSIS is to ensure that the Nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products is safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged, as required by the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (EPIA). FSIS is composed of two major inspection programs: (1) Meat and Poultry Inspection and (2) Egg Products Inspection.

1. The Meat and Poultry Inspection Program is authorized by the FMIA and the PPIA. The program is responsible for uniformly applying procedures and standards for sanitation, humane slaughter, facilities and equipment, and product labeling at all establishments under federal inspection. It is also responsible for assessing the effectiveness of State inspection programs to assure that standards at least equal to those under the Federal Acts are applied to meat and poultry establishments under State jurisdiction. Further, the program is responsible for reviewing foreign inspection systems and plants that export meat and poultry products to the United States, and inspecting imported products at ports of entry to assure that standards equal to those under FMIA and PPIA are applied to meat and poultry exported to the United States. The Laboratory Services program supports meat and poultry inspection through the scientific examination of meat and poultry products for disease, pathogen contamination, or other forms of adulteration.

2. The Egg Products Inspection Program is authorized by the EPIA. This act requires continuous mandatory inspection of egg processing plants producing liquid, frozen, or dried egg products to ensure that products sold are wholesome, unadulterated, and truthfully labeled. This act also requires the control of imported egg products to ensure that U.S. requirements are met.

During 2001, the Agency maintained central offices in the Washington metropolitan area, 17 district offices, the Technical Service Center in Omaha, NE, Financial Processing Center in Des Moines, IA, Personnel Operations Branch in Minneapolis, MN, and a nationwide network of inspectors in approximately 6,000 establishments (including official import facilities and egg plants) in 50 States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Included are 242 establishments operating under the Talmadge-Aiken Cooperative Agreement. Much of the work is conducted in cooperation with Federal, State and municipal agencies, as well as private industry. As of September 30, 2001, the Agency employment totaled 9,316 permanent full-time employees and 814 other employees. Of these, 661 permanent full-time employees and 60 other employees were located in the central offices, and 232 permanent full-time and 10 other employees were in district offices. The balance of 8,423 permanent full-time employees and 744 other employees were in field locations.

| GAO Report Number | Date Issued | Date Completed | Title/Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| GAO-01-242 | January 1, 2001 | January 12, 2002 | Major Management Challenges and Program Risks: Department of Agriculture |
| GAO-01-177 | February 20, 2001 | February 20, 2001 | Food Safety: Overview of Federal and State Expenditures |
| GAO-01-761 | August 23, 2001 | October 1, 2001 | Department of Agriculture: Status of Achieving Key Outcomes and Addressing Major Management Challenges |
| GAO-01-973 | September 7, 2001 | On Going | Food Safety: CDC is Working to Address Limitations in Several of Its Foodborne Disease Surveillance Systems |
| GAO-01-822 | September 20, 2001 | On Going | Combating Terrorism: Selected Challenges and Related Recommendations |
| GAO-01-915 | September 28, 2001 | On Going | Bioterrorism: Federal Research and Preparedness Activities |

| OIG Report Number | Date Issued | Date Completed | Title/Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24601-1-FM | April 4, 2001 | April 4, 2001 | Review of FSIS Inspector Staffing Shortages and Anti-Deficiency Act Violations |
| 50601-3-Ch | July 23, 2001 | July 23, 2001 | Assessment of APHIS and FSIS Inspection Activities to Prevent the Entry of Foot and Mouth Disease Into the United States |

No OIG Audits were closed in FY 2001.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Available Funds and Staff-Years
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Item | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Salaries and Expenses | $751,693,571 | 9,321 | $775,604,000 | 9,409 | $803,598,000 | 9,428 |
| Homeland Security Supplemental | -- | -- | 15,000,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| | 751,693,571 | 9,321 0 | 790,604,000 | 9,409 | 803,598,000 | 9,428 |
| Obligations under other USDA appropriations: | | | | | | |
| Allocation from: | | | | | | |
| Humane Handling of Slaughter Animals | -- | -- | 1,250,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Hazardous Waste Management | 210,000 | -- | 150,000 | -- | 100,000 | -- |
| APHIS for blood samples (MPI) | 425,000 | -- | 425,000 | -- | 425,000 | -- |
| Total, Agriculture Appropriations | 752,328,571 | 9,321 | 792,429,000 | 9,409 | 804,123,000 | 9,428 |
| Non-Federal Funds: | | | | | | |
| Reimbursements for Meat, Poultry and Egg Inspection | 95,479,633 | 214 | 97,850,000 | 214 | 97,850,000 | 214 |
| Reimbursements for Accredited Labs | 204,450 | 2 | 225,000 | 2 | 225,000 | 2 |
| Trust Funds for Meat and Poultry Inspection | 3,710,306 | 45 | 3,250,000 | 36 | 3,250,000 | 36 |
| Total, Non-Federal Funds | 99,394,389 | 261 | 101,325,000 | 252 | 101,325,000 | 252 |
| Total, Food Safety and Inspection Service | 851,722,960 | 9,582 | 893,754,000 | 9,661 | 905,448,000 | 9,680 |

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Permanent Positions by Grade and Staff Year Summary
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Grade | 2001 | | | 2002 | | | 2003 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wash DC | Field | Total | Wash DC | Field | Total | Wash DC | Field | Total |
| Executive Level 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| ES-5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| ES-4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| ES-3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| ES-2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| ES-1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| GS-15 | 52 | 25 | 77 | 52 | 25 | 77 | 52 | 25 | 77 |
| GS-14 | 94 | 46 | 140 | 94 | 47 | 141 | 94 | 47 | 141 |
| GS-13 | 248 | 301 | 549 | 250 | 303 | 553 | 254 | 310 | 564 |
| GS-12 | 91 | 883 | 974 | 91 | 893 | 984 | 99 | 893 | 992 |
| GS-11 | 42 | 329 | 371 | 42 | 329 | 371 | 42 | 329 | 371 |
| GS-10 | 0 | 515 | 515 | 0 | 515 | 515 | 0 | 515 | 515 |
| GS-9 | 45 | 1,859 | 1,904 | 45 | 1,859 | 1,904 | 45 | 1,859 | 1,904 |
| GS-8 | 12 | 1,046 | 1,058 | 12 | 1,050 | 1,062 | 12 | 1,054 | 1,066 |
| GS-7 | 64 | 3,630 | 3,694 | 64 | 3,652 | 3,716 | 64 | 3,674 | 3,738 |
| GS-6 | 27 | 47 | 74 | 27 | 47 | 74 | 27 | 47 | 74 |
| GS-5 | 19 | 676 | 695 | 19 | 680 | 699 | 19 | 684 | 703 |
| GS-4 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 0 | 36 | 36 |
| GS-3 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 21 | 21 |
| GS-2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ungraded Positions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Permanent Positions | 713 | 9,417 | 10,130 | 715 | 9,460 | 10,175 | 727 | 9,497 | 10,224 |
| Unfilled Positions end-of-year | -52 | -762 | -814 | -52 | -728 | -780 | -52 | -758 | -810 |
| Total Permanent Full-Time Employment, end-of-year | 661 | 8,655 | 9,316 | 663 | 8,732 | 9,395 | 675 | 8,739 | 9,327 |
| Staff Year Ceiling | 677 | 8,905 | 9,582 | 679 | 8,982 | 9,661 | 691 | 8,989 | 9,680 |

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| Personnel Compensation: | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington, D. C. | $61,246,122 | $64,576,000 | $66,870,000 |
| Field | 355,582,738 | 374,917,000 | 388,236,000 |
| 11 Total personnel compensation | 416,828,860 | 439,493,000 | 455,106,000 |
| 12 Personnel benefits | 170,704,122 | 180,045,000 | 176,263,000 |
| 13 Benefits for former personnel | 1,425,782 | 1,452,000 | 1,471,000 |
| Total pers. comp. & benefits | 588,958,764 | 620,990,000 | 632,840,000 |
| Other Objects: | | | |
| 21 Travel | 25,979,007 | 25,966,000 | 26,275,000 |
| 22 Transportation of things | 2,254,506 | 2,208,000 | 2,238,000 |
| 23.1 Rent payments to GSA | 7,862,462 | 8,157,000 | 8,168,000 |
| 23.2 Rental payments to others | 1,386,790 | 1,383,000 | 1,372,000 |
| 23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges | 9,281,120 | 11,771,000 | 10,330,000 |
| 24 Printing and reproduction | 1,609,510 | 1,649,000 | 1,696,000 |
| 25.1 Advisory and assistance services | 8,203,872 | 8,353,000 | 10,973,000 |
| 25.2 Other services | 5,231,022 | 4,035,000 | 4,210,000 |
| 25.3 Purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts | 23,816,954 | 26,220,000 | 24,658,000 |
| 25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities | 992,662 | 1,750,000 | 1,771,000 |
| 25.5 Research and Development Contracts | -- | 80,000 | 80,000 |
| 25.6 Medical care | 123,403 | 126,000 | 127,000 |
| 25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment | 365,429 | 515,000 | 518,000 |
| 25.8 Subsistence and support of persons | 606,667 | 616,000 | 623,000 |
| 26 Supplies and materials | 9,309,785 | 10,467,000 | 9,583,000 |
| 31 Equipment | 9,517,846 | 15,766,000 | 25,114,000 |
| 32 Land and Structures | 37,329 | 38,000 | 38,000 |
| 41 Grants, subsidies and contributions | 42,375,177 | 42,517,000 | 42,517,000 |
| 42 Insurance claims and indemnities | 441,812 | 450,000 | 450,000 |
| 43 Interest and dividends | 22,086 | 23,000 | 23,000 |
| 44.0 Refunds | -5,897 | -6,000 | -6,000 |
| Total other objects | 149,411,542 | 162,084,000 | 170,758,000 |
| Total direct obligations | 738,370,306 | 783,074,000 | 803,598,000 |
| Position Data: | | | |
| Average Salary, ES positions | $130,065 | $136,048 | $139,585 |
| Average Salary, GS positions | $43,710 | $45,721 | $46,909 |
| Average Grade, GS positions | 8.74 | 8.74 | 8.74 |

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Proposed Language Changes

The estimates include proposed changes in the language of this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses to carry on services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, including not to exceed $50,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7U.S.C. 1766), [$715,642,000] $803,598,000 of which no less than [$608,730,000] $722,019,000 shall be available for Federal food safetv and inspection and in addition, $1,000,000 may be credited to this account from fees collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1017 of Public Law 102-237: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $75,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building. [For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, for Food safety and Inspection Service," $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be obligated from amounts made available in Public Law 107-38.] (Homeland Security Supplemental Act, 2002.)]

The change in language is needed to properly show the revised activity structure in FSIS.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 a/ | $715,642,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 803,598,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 87,956,000 |

a/ Does not include $308,320 transferred to this account.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adjustments in 2002: | | |
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $715,642,000 | |
| Transfer in estimates for Retirement Health Pension Plan Benefits b/ | 52,706,000 | |
| Activities transferred from Rental Payments to GSA account c/ | 7,256,000 | |
| Adjusted base for 2002 | | 775,604,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | | 803,598,000 |
| Increase over adjusted 2002 | | 27,994,000 |

b/ Estimates for Retirement/Health Pensions Benefits are included in the budgets of agencies as a one-time shift of funds. On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity is $52,706,000 for 2003.

c/ Rental Payments to GSA are included in the budgets of agencies occupying GSA space as a one-time shift of funds. On a comparable basis the full annual cost of the activity for $7,256,000 in 2003.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES-CURRENT LAW

(On basis of adjusted appropriation)

| Item of Change | 2002 Estimated | Pay Costs | Program Changes | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Federal Food Safety and Inspection | $696,590,000 | +$16,464,000 | +$8,965,000 | $722,019,000 |
| State Food Safety and Inspection | 47,873,000 | +1,283,000 | +764,000 | 49,920,000 |
| International Food Safety and Inspection | 16,583,000 | +363,000 | +185,000 | 17,131,000 |
| Field Automation and Information Management Project | 11,872,000 | -- | -- | 11,872,000 |
| Codex Alimentarius | 2,686,000 | +56,000 | -86,000 | 2,656,000 |
| Total Available | 775,604,000 | +18,166,000 | +9,828,000 | 803,598,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT - CURRENT LAW
(On basis of appropriation)

| | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | | Amount | Staff Years |
| 1. Federal Food Safety and Inspection | $664,001,651 | 9,135 | $696,590,000 | 9,211 | +$25,429,000 (1) | $722,019,000 | 9,230 |
| 2. State Food Safety and Inspection | 46,848,242 | 32 | 47,873,000 | 32 | +2,047,000 (2) | 49,920,000 | 32 |
| 3. International Food Safety and Inspection | 14,574,215 | 147 | 16,583,000 | 159 | +548,000 (3) | 17,131,000 | 159 |
| 4. Field Automation and Information Management Project | 11,871,824 | -- | 11,872,000 | -- | -- | 11,872,000 | -- |
| 5. Codex Alimentarius | 2,211,509 | 7 | 2,686,000 | 7 | -30,000 (4) | 2,656,000 | 7 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 12,186,130 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Available or Estimate | 751,693,571 | 9,321 | 775,604,000 | 9,409 | +27,994,000 | 803,598,000 | 9,428 |
| Transfer from Departmental Administration for Congressional Relations activities | -308,320 | -- | -- a/ | -- | | | |
| Transfer from Rental Payments to GSA | -6,977,000 | -- | -7,256,000 | -- | | | |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | -49,237,000 | -- | -52,706,000 | -- | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 695,171,251 | 9,321 | 715,642,000 | 9,409 | | | |

a/ Amount to be determined by Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations activities

PROJECT STATEMENT - CURRENT LAW
(On basis of availability)

| | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | | Amount | Staff Years |
| 1. Federal Food Safety and Inspection | $664,001,651 | 9,135 | 696,590,000 | 9,211 | +$25,429,000 (1) | 722,019,000 | 9,230 |
| 2. State Food Safety and Inspection | 46,848,242 | 32 | 47,873,000 | 32 | +2,047,000 (2) | 49,920,000 | 32 |
| 3. International Food Safety and Inspection | 14,574,215 | 147 | 16,583,000 | 159 | +548,000 (3) | 17,131,000 | 159 |
| 4. Field Automation and Information Management Project | 10,734,689 | -- | 19,341,582 | -- | -7,469,582 | 11,872,000 | -- |
| 5. Codex Alimentarius | 2,211,509 | 7 | 2,086,000 | 7 | -30,000 (4) | 2,656,000 | 7 |
| Unobligated balance lapsing | 12,186,130 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Unobligated balance forward from prior years | -6,332,447 | -- | -7,469,582 | -- | +7,469,582 | -- | -- |
| Unobligated balance forward to next year | +7,469,582 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Total Available or Estimate | 751,693,571 | 9,321 | 775,604,000 | 9,409 | +27,994,000 | 803,598,000 | 9,428 |
| Transfer from Departmental Administration for Congressional Relations activities | -308,320 | -- | -- a/ | -- | | | |
| Transfer from Rental Payments to GSA | -6,977,000 | -- | -7,256,000 | -- | | | |
| Retirement/Health Pension Benefits | -49,237,000 | -- | -52,706,000 | -- | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 695,171,251 | 9,321 | 715,642,000 | 9,409 | | | |

a/ Amount to be determined by Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations activities.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(1) An increase of $25,429,000 and 19 staff years for Federal Food Safety and Inspection ($696,590,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

(a) A total increase of $17,011,000 for pay costs, of which $16,464,000 is for Federal Food Inspection, which includes $5,811,000 for annualization of the 2002 pay raise, and $10,653,000 for the anticipated 2003 pay raise.

The increase for pay costs assumes an increase of 2.6 percent in 2003 and 4.6 percent in 2002. FSIS has a permanent statutory obligation to provide inspection of meat, poultry and egg products that requires sufficient workforce thereby making its salary costs relatively inflexible.

(b) A total increase of $950,000 for inflationary increases in non-salary costs, of which $917,000 is for Federal Food Safety and Inspection.

The Agency has not received any inflation increases in many years, which hampers the Agency's ability to cover increased travel allowances and costs of goods and services.

(c) A total increase of $2,800,000 to offset increases in employee retirement and health insurance costs, of which $2,714,000 is for Federal Food Safety and Inspection.

This increase will cover escalating employee benefit costs. The migration of Agency employees from the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) to Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS) occurs through attrition of the longer tenured employees who are part of the CSRS. This change increases the Agency's retirement cost due the higher percentage of salaries the Agency pays for FERS retirement, FICA, and the required contribution to the Thrift Savings Plan for employees in FERS. The requested increase above the pay raise percentage is needed to provide for these increased retirement benefit costs as well as increases in Federal Employee Health Benefits costs projected by the Office of Personnel Management. Escalating benefit costs, like pay costs, cannot be deferred and require increased funding to avoid a reduction of inspection, laboratory and support personnel.

(d) A total decrease of $12,157,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits of which $11,583,000 is for Federal Food Safety and Inspection.

The Administration has proposed legislation to require agencies to pay the full share of accruing employee pensions and annuitant health benefits beginning in FY 2003. The legislation will all require agencies to pay the accruing cost of post-retirement health benefits for current civilian employees and the post-retirement health costs of all retirees (and their dependents/survivors) of the Uniformed Services.

(e) A total increase of $14,500,000 and 8 staff years to implement the FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS) of which $13,203,000 and 8 staff years for Federal Food Safety and Inspection.

FACTS is an initiative to replace FSIS's existing information systems with an enterprise architecture with data-sharing capabilities, offering the Agency more efficient electronic systems support and better information for decision-making. FACTS is a technology suite rather than a system because it is composed of a centralized corporate database that will unite several smaller projects. All projects are interrelated and the corporate database provides a central point of access that decreases data redundancy and inaccuracy.

The successful implementation of the Field Automation and Information Management (FAIM) initiative has provided the Agency with the framework necessary to support the overall goals

outlined in FACTS. The Agency field structure is now populated with microcomputers that provide for the exchange of information and data in a more timely fashion. Specifically, FACTS' main purpose is to support the FSIS mission by substantially improving the ability to provide accurate and complete information to Agency decision-makers. A primary emphasis of this initiative is to provide timely, up-to-the-minute data on inplant inspection and performance data, thereby enabling the Agency to focus its resources on areas of greatest risk. The ability of FACTS to provide more current data to multiple users will also improve the coordination of risk management efforts both within USDA and between Federal, State, and local food safety authorities.

Existing FSIS databases are fragmented, and access to and sharing of data is hindered by varied and incompatible systems. Additionally, an inability to integrate information across the Agency's data systems hinders the analysis, evaluation, identification, and development of policy issues and regulatory requirements. Good data quality is critical to the Agency's pursuit of its science-based strategy to reduce food-borne illness through implementation of the regulatory approach outlined in the Pathogen Reduction/Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (PR/HACCP) regulation. HACCP's success depends upon the ability of the Agency's automated information systems to quickly and accurately provide new information about the risks and hazards associated with meat, poultry, and egg products.

HACCP and the resulting changes in inspection require that an integrated, consistent source of information be available to help FSIS focus its regulatory and inspection activities in a manner that maximizes food safety. FACTS will support HACCP, and the Agency's future risk analysis, policy development, and resource allocation capacity, as well as enhance the communication of program, management, and administrative data and information to increase the effectiveness of regulatory decisions.

In 1998, as part of the Agency's Business Process Reengineering effort, FSIS contracted with the LEADS Corporation to conduct a Business Process and Data Analysis.. The analysis found that access to comprehensive, integrated Agency data and data from partner agencies is essential to FSIS core business processes and facilitates the execution of a comprehensive strategy to prevent food-borne illness. FACTS is the initiative that will provide this capability.

This initiative also supports FSIS's adoption of an enterprise architecture that enables the public, the regulated industry, and other government agencies to conduct any FSIS transaction through electronic means, including wireless devices. The initiative will allow on-line access to information, reducing paperwork and administrative costs, while expediting the handling of information requests.

(f) A total increase of $1,200,000 and 7 staff years to conduct targeted slaughter epidemiological surveys (cooperatively with other federal agencies); involves increased sampling of raw product for histopathological lesion and pathogen analysis to determine strategies to prevent foreign animal disease outbreaks.

An analysis of the current Agency animal-based databases will be made and a pilot project developed to focus on what exactly is needed to be part of a public health surveillance system ("AnimalNet" concept). Food and Drug Administration, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Centers for Disease Control, and the States will be involved in prioritizing the needs. The work will be coordinated using data from on-going surveillance programs, such as the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) and the National Anti-microbial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS), supplemented with data from FSIS sampling efforts. Samples will be taken at official establishments and be analyzed for histopathological lesions as well as pathogens and possibly some priority residues. The data will be analyzed for epidemiological links to priority pathogens, emerging diseases and other significant public health concerns related to foodborne diseases.

This data will be used to develop risk reduction strategies for incoming animals and support public health risk management and communication strategies. The information could provide assurance to consumers that changes in slaughter inspection and processing activities will improve food safety. The results will also guide industry on removing unacceptable product from the food supply in a more science-based manner.

A sampling protocol will be developed after a list is compiled of lesions and diseases found at slaughter. Epidemiologists will evaluate risk management practices. FSIS scientists will characterize the lesions histopathologically, and the pathogens, parasites, and biological toxins associated with lesions will be identified.

This initiative will give the Agency a better complement of data used to formulate guidelines for producers and processors on the prevention of pathogens and other hazards. It will allow the Agency to conduct more targeted work on new inspection strategies and a more collaborative effort with other federal and state officials who have regulatory authority in the farm-to-plant segment.

(g) A total increase of $1,500,000 and 4 staff years to expand risk prevention and management efforts in small and very small plants and by small and very small producers through education via a data exchange system distributing food safety information between private industry and federal, state, and local food safety authorities.

Concerns with food safety have caused major changes in food production, processing and marketing in recent years. The advent of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) controls in inspected meat and poultry establishments, the anticipated rulemaking to mandate HACCP in egg product establishments, and increasingly stringent standards by leading retail customers and foreign importers, are all helping to drive these changes. Large firms are adapting, often leading the way. Small and very small firms often cannot adapt because they frequently have neither the information nor the understanding to implement cost-effective practices that will better protect public health.

FSIS will support cooperative agreements among State and other food safety and agriculture agencies, academia, industry, consumer groups and other organizations, to develop data and education and outreach programs targeted at preventing, reducing, or eliminating hazards farm-to-table through controls implemented both individually and in cooperation with others. These programs will assist small and very small producers and processors along the farm-to-table continuum to assure their customers that they are meeting the highest food safety standards available.

Activities to improve food safety will require increased collaboration and cooperation between all levels of government and their stakeholders. The ability for all parties to share and compare data on foodborne illnesses and the ability to share information on prevention, reduction or elimination of foodborne hazards is critical to FSIS's mission. In order to reach everyone from farm-to-table who needs to be educated about basic food safety principles FSIS proposes to establish a data sharing system to distribute food safety information to processors and producers. Special emphasis will be placed on food safety education.

A primary focus will be on developing and providing information and outreach to small and very small processors to help them improve their HACCP systems. This improvement is a fundamental part of FSIS "partnership" efforts. Adding four additional employees to provide these services will be a significant boost to small and very small processors some of who have struggled to comply with the HACCP regulations. The adoption of practices by the animal production community that reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals and anti-microbial agents (in order to reduce the risk of anti-microbial resistance) will also be encouraged.

(h) A total increase of $1,035,000 to provide for the Federal Employee's Compensation Act (FECA) program of which $1,014,000 is for Federal Food Safety and Inspection.

The FY 2003 Budget will include language in the General Provisions of the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill to permit the Department of Labor to add an administrative surcharge to the amount it charges each agency for its FECA benefits. Beginning in FY 2003 each Federal Agency will be required to pay the full cost of the Federal Employees Compensation Act program.

(2) An increase of $2,047,000 for State Food Safety and Inspection ($47,873,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

(a) A total increase of $17,011,000 for pay costs, of which $128,000 is for State Food Safety and Inspection, which includes $33,000 for annualization of the 2002 pay raise, and $95,000 for the anticipated 2003 pay raise.

(b) A total increase of $1,155,000 for States Participating in Cooperative Meat and Poultry Programs.

Currently, 27 states participate in cooperative meat and poultry inspection programs with FSIS providing 50 percent of the costs. These state programs are similar to the Federal program in that they are very labor intensive and full pay and benefit cost increases are necessary to maintain an adequate staffing level. An increase based on a 2.6 percent pay raise, similar to the Federal program, is requested to assure that the states are provided sufficient funds to maintain "equal to" programs. Failure to provide the full amount for pay and benefit costs jeopardize the effectiveness of state programs and weaken food safety.

(c) A total increase of $950,000 for inflationary increases in non-salary costs, of which $6,000 is for State Food Safety and Inspection.

(d) A total increase of $2,800,000 to offset increases in employee retirement and health insurance costs, of which $15,000 is for State Food Safety and Inspection.

(e) A total decrease of $12,157,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits of which $237,000 is for State Food Safety and Inspection.

(f) A total increase of $14,500,000 to implement the FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS) of which $980,000 is for State Food Safety and Inspection.

(3) An increase of $548,000 for support of U.S. activities for International Food Safety and Inspection ($16,583,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

(a) A total increase of $17,011,000 for pay costs, of which $363,000 is for International Food Safety and Inspection, which includes $130,000 for annualization of the 2002 pay raise, and $233,000 for the anticipated 2003 pay raise.

(b) A total increase of $950,000 for inflationary increases in non-salary costs, of which $23,000 is for International Food Safety and Inspection.

(c) A total increase of $2,800,000 to offset increases in employee retirement and health insurance costs, of which $62,000 is for International Food Safety and Inspection.

(d) A total decrease of $12,157,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits of which $235,000 is for International Food Safety and Inspection.

(e) A total increase of $14,500,000 to implement the FSIS Automated Corporate Technology Suite (FACTS) of which $317,000 is for International Food Safety and Inspection.

(f) A total increase of $1,035,000 to provide for the Federal Employee's Compensation Act (FECA) program, of which $18,000 is for International Food Safety and Inspection.

(4) A decrease of $30,000 for support of U.S. activities for Codex Alimentarius ($2,686,000 available in 2002) consisting of:

(a) A total increase of $17,011,000 for pay costs, of which $56,000 is for Codex Alimentarius, which includes $21,000 for annualization of the 2002 pay raise, and $35,000 for the anticipated 2003 pay raise.

(b) A total increase of $950,000 for inflationary increases in non-salary costs, of which $4,000 is for Codex Alimentarius.

(c) A total increase of $2,800,000 to offset increases in employee retirement and health insurance costs, of which $9,000 is for Codex Alimentarius.

(d) A total decrease of $12,157,000 for Employee Pension and Annuitant Health Benefits of which $102,000 is for Codex Alimentarius.

(e) A total increase of $1,035,000 to provide for the Federal Employee's Compensation Act (FECA) program, of which $3,000 is for Codex Alimentarius.

FY2003 Review of Existing User Fee Structure and Proposed Modifications:

The budget includes a proposal to replace the existing overtime fee structure with a revised structure that would reduce existing overtime rates, while also charging establishments for inspection services currently provided for second and third shifts without reimbursement, to begin in FY 2004. Additionally, a new licensing fee is proposed that would make funds available in subsequent years for FSIS to invest in food safety technology.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | FY 2001 | | FY 2002 | | FY 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Alabama | $28,753,577 | 460 | $30,494,426 | 464 | $31,294,000 | 465 |
| Alaska | 420,135 | 7 | 595,572 | 11 | 607,000 | 11 |
| Arizona | 2,276,679 | 25 | 2,414,518 | 25 | 2,478,000 | 25 |
| Arkansas | 40,028,787 | 613 | 42,452,279 | 619 | 43,565,000 | 620 |
| California | 38,263,991 | 493 | 40,580,636 | 498 | 41,644,000 | 499 |
| Colorado | 11,131,762 | 160 | 11,805,721 | 162 | 12,115,000 | 162 |
| Connecticut | 1,686,861 | 22 | 1,788,990 | 22 | 1,836,000 | 22 |
| Delaware | 6,551,842 | 105 | 6,948,515 | 106 | 7,131,000 | 106 |
| District of Columbia | 89,694,744 | 546 | 94,975,199 | 547 | 97,468,000 | 548 |
| Florida | 9,654,785 | 141 | 10,239,322 | 142 | 10,508,000 | 143 |
| Georgia | 50,709,624 | 668 | 53,779,774 | 674 | 55,189,000 | 676 |
| Hawaii | 2,092,647 | 33 | 2,219,344 | 33 | 2,278,000 | 33 |
| Idaho | 3,712,163 | 56 | 3,936,912 | 57 | 4,040,000 | 57 |
| Illinois | 19,011,733 | 194 | 20,162,774 | 196 | 20,691,000 | 196 |
| Indiana | 10,134,000 | 125 | 10,747,550 | 126 | 11,029,000 | 126 |
| Iowa | 26,112,838 | 397 | 27,693,807 | 401 | 28,420,000 | 402 |
| Kansas | 16,070,637 | 235 | 17,043,614 | 237 | 17,490,000 | 238 |
| Kentucky | 9,765,412 | 159 | 10,356,646 | 161 | 10,628,000 | 161 |
| Louisiana | 7,811,570 | 97 | 8,284,512 | 98 | 8,502,000 | 98 |
| Maine | 1,391,177 | 18 | 1,475,404 | 18 | 1,514,000 | 18 |
| Maryland | 16,489,636 | 220 | 17,487,980 | 222 | 17,946,000 | 223 |
| Massachusetts | 2,923,920 | 39 | 3,100,945 | 39 | 3,182,000 | 39 |
| Michigan | 8,370,928 | 114 | 8,877,735 | 115 | 9,110,000 | 115 |
| Minnesota | 20,856,732 | 299 | 22,119,477 | 302 | 22,699,000 | 303 |
| Mississippi | 21,313,511 | 326 | 22,603,910 | 329 | 23,196,000 | 330 |
| Missouri | 27,879,666 | 357 | 29,567,605 | 360 | 30,343,000 | 361 |
| Montana | 2,007,010 | 20 | 2,223,971 | 20 | 2,282,000 | 20 |
| Nebraska | 27,551,171 | 394 | 29,219,222 | 398 | 29,985,000 | 399 |
| Nevada | 644,012 | 9 | 683,003 | 9 | 701,000 | 9 |
| New Hampshire | 539,097 | 7 | 571,736 | 7 | 587,000 | 7 |
| New Jersey | 7,560,773 | 101 | 8,018,530 | 102 | 8,229,000 | 102 |
| New Mexico | 1,472,766 | 13 | 1,561,932 | 13 | 1,603,000 | 13 |
| New York | 16,062,921 | 203 | 17,035,431 | 205 | 17,482,000 | 205 |
| North Carolina | 28,910,982 | 400 | 30,661,361 | 404 | 31,465,000 | 405 |
| North Dakota | 1,797,028 | 22 | 1,905,827 | 22 | 1,956,000 | 22 |
| Ohio | 14,508,798 | 118 | 15,387,215 | 119 | 15,791,000 | 119 |
| Oklahoma | 9,505,236 | 121 | 10,080,719 | 122 | 10,345,000 | 122 |
| Oregon | 5,032,659 | 63 | 5,337,255 | 64 | 5,477,000 | 64 |
| Pennsylvania | 26,169,130 | 371 | 27,753,507 | 375 | 28,481,000 | 375 |
| Rhode Island | 589,059 | 8 | 624,722 | 8 | 641,000 | 8 |
| South Carolina | 9,519,969 | 128 | 10,096,344 | 129 | 10,361,000 | 129 |
| South Dakota | 4,388,294 | 58 | 4,653,978 | 59 | 4,776,000 | 59 |
| Tennessee | 10,232,739 | 159 | 10,852,267 | 161 | 11,137,000 | 161 |
| Texas | 47,707,456 | 559 | 50,595,843 | 564 | 51,922,000 | 566 |

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND STAFF YEARS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

| | FY 2001 | | FY 2002 | | FY 2003 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years | Amount | Staff Years |
| Utah | 3,803,695 | 43 | 4,033,984 | 43 | 4,140,000 | 44 |
| Vermont | 920,126 | 7 | 975,833 | 7 | 1,001,000 | 7 |
| Virginia | 15,486,337 | 218 | 16,423,938 | 220 | 16,854,000 | 221 |
| Washington | 8,345,086 | 123 | 8,850,328 | 124 | 9,082,000 | 124 |
| West Virginia | 3,027,947 | 39 | 3,211,271 | 39 | 3,295,000 | 39 |
| Wisconsin | 14,638,301 | 164 | 15,524,559 | 166 | 15,931,000 | 166 |
| Wyoming | 281,791 | 0 | 298,855 | 0 | 307,000 | 0 |
| Guam | 100,862 | 1 | 106,969 | 1 | 110,000 | 1 |
| Puerto Rico | 4,023,224 | 60 | 4,266,802 | 61 | 4,380,000 | 61 |
| Samoa | 63,396 | 1 | 67,228 | 1 | 69,000 | 1 |
| Virgin Islands | 68,937 | 1 | 73,111 | 1 | 75,000 | 1 |
| Foreign Countries | 212,147 | 1 | 224,992 | 1 | 230,000 | 1 |
| Subtotal, Available or Estimate | 738,370,306 | 9,321 | 783,074,000 | 9,409 | 803,598,000 | 9,428 |
| Unobligated balance | 13,323,265 | -- | -7,470,000 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total, Available or Estimate | 751,693,571 | 9,321 | 775,604,000 | 9,409 | 803,598,000 | 9,428 |

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

STATUS OF PROGRAM

MEAT, POULTRY, AND EGG PRODUCTS INSPECTION

Current Activities: Program responsibilities include:

1. Ensuring that meat, poultry, and egg products are safe, wholesome, and properly labeled; and preventing the movement or sale in commerce of any meat, poultry or egg products which are unsafe, adulterated, unwholesome, or mislabeled.

2. Inspecting, before and after slaughter, those birds and animals intended for use as food for humans and verifying the further processing of meat and poultry products to assure food safety.

3. Inspecting, before and after breaking, those eggs intended for further processing and to be used as food for humans in order to assure food safety.

4. Providing pathological, microbiological, chemical and other scientific examination of meat, poultry and egg products for disease, infection, extraneous materials, drug and other chemical residues, or other types of adulteration.

5. Conducting emergency responses, including retention, detention, and/or voluntary recall of meat, poultry and egg products containing chemical, microbial, or other adulterants.

6. Conducting epidemiological investigations based on reports of foodborne health hazards and disease outbreaks.

7. Designing and implementing cooperative strategies to prevent food safety health hazards associated with animal production practices.

8. Evaluating Agency programs to assess their effectiveness and efficiency in ensuring the safety of meat, poultry, and egg products for both internal clients, such as program managers and the Administrator, and external clients, such as Congress and the public.

9. Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of State inspection programs to ensure that standards at least equal to those under the Federal Acts are applied to meat and poultry plants under State jurisdiction.

10. Auditing and evaluating foreign inspection systems and facilities that export meat, poultry, and egg products to the United States to ensure that standards are maintained that are equivalent to those in the United States. Reinspecting imported meat and poultry products at port of entry and egg products at destination or other locations to ensure that product meets Federal standards.

11. Monitoring allied industries to prevent uninspected, unwholesome, or mislabeled meat, poultry, and egg products from illegally entering channels of commerce.

12. Providing public information to ensure the safe handling of meat, poultry and egg products by food handlers and consumers.

13. Coordinating U.S. participation in the Codex Alimentarius Commission and other international food safety fora, and informing the public of the sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard setting activities of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

14. Certifying meat, poultry and egg products for export by assuring that all U.S. and foreign country requirements are met. Resolving technical inspection issues with foreign inspection officials to prevent disruptions.

Selected Examples of Recent Progress

1. Meat, Poultry, and Egg Inspection Activities:

FSIS has over 7,600 full-time inspectors operating in approximately 6,000 federally inspected plants throughout the United States. It is their responsibility to monitor the slaughter and processing of all meat and poultry products produced for interstate commerce in the United States. The inspectors help ensure that the nation's supply of meat and poultry is safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged, and have maintained quality of service during a period of extraordinary growth in the poultry industry. Since fiscal year (FY) 1987, the amount of poultry slaughtered in federally inspected establishments has increased by 82 percent, from 25.7 billion pounds to 46.7 billion pounds in FY 2001. Meat slaughter has increased by 30 percent, from 36.3 billion pounds to 47.4 billion pounds during the same period.

At the end of fiscal year 2001, FSIS had 95 full-time inspectors (including 10 State inspectors performing work under the Federal inspection program) in 72 federally inspected egg product plants. During fiscal year 2001, USDA inspected and certified as wholesome 3,134 million pounds of liquid egg products. This amount includes approximately 104.1 million pounds of non-egg ingredients (salt, sugar, corn syrup, etc.) added to liquid eggs to formulate various egg products blends. USDA also re-inspected 1,330 million pounds of liquid egg products shipped from origin plants to other plants for further processing, resulting in a total inspected volume of 4,464 million pounds.

An additional 274 million pounds of liquid eggs were found unfit for use as human food. A large percentage of this inedible product was salvaged and denatured for use in pet foods or industrial uses. Some inedible product was also shipped in non-denatured form under USDA control to receivers where its use was monitored to preclude possible diversion for use as human food.

There were 5,961,121 Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) procedures performed during FY 2001 by FSIS program inspection personnel, as well as 24 In-Depth Verification (IDV) reviews performed by multi-disciplinary Agency scientific and regulatory teams to verify the scientific design and execution of HACCP/Pathogen Reduction programs.

The FSIS Technical Advisory Group (TAG) also conducted 6 Technical Assessment Reviews of regulated establishment HACCP/Pathogen Reduction Plans and corrective actions in FY 2001. The TAG is an exclusive, highly technical committee capable of responding to a full array of technical questions raised in implementing and evaluating HACCP and other Agency initiatives. The TAG spearheads Agency activities to verify that industry is assuming its responsibility for producing safe and accurately labeled meat and poultry products. It provides reliable and speedy assistance to Agency personnel in situations that require quick technical or scientific decisions on public health and food safety issues. The TAG is convened for situations involving complex public health and food safety issues that are outside of the usual range of expertise of the personnel in the field.

The Agency has stated that it will be receptive HACCP innovations proposed by industry, and the TAG, because of its composition of Agency experts and specialists, is charged with assessing the overall efficacy of those innovations.

2. Emergency Activities:

a. Meat and Poultry Recalls. FSIS conducts a program to handle emergency actions concerning residue, microbiological, and other adulteration problems. This program oversaw actions on 66 recalls during FY 2001 totaling 50.9 million pounds, including 22 beef recalls (33 percent), 20 poultry recalls (31 percent), 14 pork recalls (21 percent), and 10 other edible species recalls (15 percent). The primary causes of product recall for meat and poultry were microbiological (64 percent). Other causes for recalls were undeclared substances (17 percent), process/container defects (8 percent), extraneous material (5 percent), chemical (1.5 percent), residue (1.5 percent), botulism (1.5 percent), and misbranding (1.5 percent).

The Human Health Sciences Division (HHSD) convened its Health Hazard Evaluation Board (HHEB) twice in FY 2001. The HHEB is convened in the event of a new or emerging situation involving human foodborne illness, a pathogen, a chemical, or other physical exposures. The members of this board consist of a medical doctor, an epidemiologist, and others with special knowledge in microbiology, chemistry, toxicology, veterinary medicine, or other scientific areas as appropriate. In FY 2001, HHEB convened to address:

- A report of aldicarb contamination on a poultry farm in South Carolina. The Board convened to determine whether any contaminated chicken, which entered the human food supply, would pose a potential health hazard to consumers. Based on the determination of the committee, a recall of approximately 421,000 pounds of chicken products was recommended and issued on February 14, 2001.

- In July 2001, the Board convened to determine the human health risk posed by consumption of several broth products that had entered the United States from Scotland in the previous months. The conclusion of the HHEB was that there was a remote possibility that consuming this broth would result in an adverse health consequence. The company responsible for importing this product conducted a market withdrawal.

b. Outbreak Investigations. Today's shift toward mass production and distribution of food, increased globalization of food trade, and changing consumer trends in eating habits makes identifying and tracking potential food hazards much more complex. With recognition of a more susceptible population and the emergence of new pathogens and more virulent or antibiotic-resistant strains of known pathogens, food safety has become a very important public health issue. Through the President's Food Safety Initiative, FSIS is engaged in collaborative efforts to improve public health through working partnerships with other public health agencies and stakeholders. These efforts:

- identify and encourage research to address food safety risks;
- provide guidance to prevent and control foodborne illness; and
- develop an effective and efficient federal public health collaborative network to address foodborne health risks.

Specific activities include:

- coordination with State and local health departments in evaluating health risks during foodborne outbreaks;
- coordination of FSIS Epidemiology Officers with State epidemiologists during foodborne outbreaks; and
- inter-Agency collaboration and sharing of laboratory resources, information, and expertise.

During FY 2001, FSIS assisted numerous local and State health departments with investigations of foodborne illnesses. Actions included assisting states with review of epidemiologic findings, laboratory analysis, product trace back, identification of outbreak related cases, recall of suspect product, and public notification of recalls.

HHSD field epidemiologists were involved in 26 outbreak-related or emergency-related investigations. These included:

- 15 foodborne outbreaks/disease reports due to *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 or hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), attributed to ground beef. Three of these outbreaks were multistate in nature, and combined, accounted for nearly 70 illnesses. At least three recalls for ground beef were issued in connection with the multistate outbreaks. Other illnesses from *E. coli* O157:H7 were among smaller clusters or single cases of illness.

- Three foodborne outbreaks/disease reports due to *Listeria monocytogenes* in hot dogs or deli meat. These outbreaks accounted for nearly 40 cases of illness. One of these outbreaks was probably due to cross contamination at a retail delicatessen.

- Four investigations of illnesses caused by *Salmonella* species. Two of the outbreaks were tied to FSIS regulated products; however, one product was linked to cross contamination by a food handler, and the other investigation resulted in a large recall of a Cajun beef deli product. The two other *Salmonella* investigations were associated with catered meals at large gatherings and FSIS inspected products were not implicated.

- Three outbreaks of acute vomiting at schools in New York, Iowa and Montana were identified. The Montana outbreak was related to hot dog consumption; however, despite testing, no pathogenic agent was identified. In Iowa, approximately 160 students were ill with Norwalk virus after eating turkey ham. FSIS discontinued this investigation since the contamination did not arise in a USDA establishment.

- One investigation of a cluster of illness due to *Clostridium botulinum* preformed toxin in a frozen, ready to heat chili product. HHSD sent a field epidemiologist to Texas to assist the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and State and local authorities. Results of the field investigation indicated probable temperature abuse of the product (freezing, thawing, and refreezing) at a retail salvage grocery operation, which led to toxin formation.

c. Emergency Response Coordination with States. To further reduce illnesses and death caused by foodborne pathogens, improved detection of foodborne illness outbreaks is needed, as well as stronger capability to determine the cause of the outbreak and respond appropriately, especially as it relates to meat, poultry, and egg products.

FSIS has assigned some of its field epidemiologists to work with State Health Departments to enable FSIS to better coordinate foodborne illness outbreaks and recalls. Their efforts are being directed at increasing the speed and efficiency of responding to outbreaks of foodborne illness and using data on foodborne illness to prevent outbreaks.

The Agency used FY 2001 funds to provide specialized training, supplies, technology, equipment and associated travel for the field epidemiologists to work with their State counterparts to strengthen the food safety partnership for the investigation of foodborne outbreaks. This funding supported the FSIS Performance Goal 2: Collaborate with other public health agencies and stakeholders to enchance the use of collective resources to improve food safety. Two cooperative agreements have been created with State Health Departments to assist in this effort.

These include Cooperative Agreement FSIS-C-44-2001 (Maryland $6,541) and FSIS-C-35-2001 (Hawaii $198,797). These Cooperative Epidemiology Partnerships between USDA/FSIS and the two States cover the period September 30, 2001 to September 30, 2002. An HHSD field epidemiologist is on site at Maryland during this period of performance. The Hawaii cooperative agreement funds a project to determine the prevalence of Campylobacter contamination in poultry products from a variety of industrial and retail settings. The HHSD field epidemiology officer in Oregon is working with investigators in Hawaii in a joint effort on this cooperative agreement.

Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team (FERRET)

In 1998, a Food Emergency Rapid Response and Evaluation Team (FERRET) was established by the Secretary of Agriculture to provide a quick and coordinated response across USDA mission areas to food safety emergencies. Chartered members included the Undersecretaries for Food Safety; Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services; Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services; Research, Education, and Economics; and Marketing and Regulatory Programs; the General Counsel; the Inspector General; and the Director of the Office of Communications. The Secretary appointed the Under Secretary for Food Safety as Chair of FERRET. In 1999, FERRET developed a USDA plan for handling food emergencies, both unintentional and intentional in

nature. In March 2000, the FERRET charter was finalized and planning commenced for the creation of a table-top exercise to test the group's ability to respond to a bioterrorism threat to the food supply. In September 2001, involvement in FERRET was expanded to include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of Congressional Affairs, the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, and the Office of the Chief Economist. Lines of emergency communication and collaboration were reinforced and strengthened. In November, 2001, the USDA Homeland Security Council's Protection of the Food Supply and Agricultural Production (PFSAP) was established and is co-chaired by the Undersecretary for Food Safety and Marketing & Regulatory Programs. FERRET and PFSAP meet and work as one unit. FERRET is staffed by the Office of Public Health and Science, FSIS.

3. Enhanced Scientific Activities:

a. FoodNet. In FY 2001, FSIS completed the sixth full year of an agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to conduct active population-based surveillance for foodborne diseases (*Campylobacter*, *E. coli* O157: H7, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio*, *Yersinia*, *Cryptosporidium* and *Cyclospora*) in Minnesota, Oregon, Connecticut, Georgia, and selected counties in California, Maryland, New York, Colorado and Tennessee (total population: 30 million). Four states now collect surveillance data from the entire state. The remaining five collect in selected counties. This multi-year study is providing much needed data regarding the burden of foodborne illness in the United States. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a partner in this effort.

FoodNet includes active surveillance for diseases caused by foodborne pathogens, case-control studies to identify risk factors for acquiring foodborne illness, and surveys to assess medical and laboratory practices related to the diagnosis of foodborne illness.

FoodNet is providing better estimates of the burden of foodborne illness and sources of specific diseases that are usually foodborne in the United States. FoodNet will track and interpret trends in these diseases over time. The baseline data and subsequent years will be used to document the effectiveness of the USDA Pathogen Reduction and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) Rule, in decreasing the number of cases of major bacterial foodborne disease in the United States each year.

The following are key findings based on recently released estimates from CDC:

In 2001, FoodNet conducted population-based active surveillance for confirmed cases of *Campylobacter*, E. *coli* O157:H7, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio*, *Yersinia*, *Cryptosporidium* and *Cyclospora* in Minnesota, Oregon, Connecticut, Georgia and selected counties in California, Maryland, New York, Colorado and Tennessee. *Campylobacter* was the most frequently diagnosed, even though outbreaks caused by this pathogen are uncommon. A study of *Campylobacter* infections that began in 1998 has been completed and data analysis is under way. An abstract was published in July 2000, with final publication expected in 2002. The study's findings will identify risk factors and direct future prevention strategies.

In FY 2001, HHSD staff were co-investigators in case-control studies of sporadic cases of *E. coli O157:H7*. These studies are focusing on risk factors for sporadic disease, particularly vehicles of infection, and were initiated through the FoodNet.

HHSD staff also participated in several other FoodNet studies, including a descriptive epidemiological study of foodborne illnesses in children under 5 years of age. This is the first in-depth examination of this topic by FoodNet. The investigation will examine the age group as whole and individual years of age to determine if the risk is different at different ages. HHSD is playing a major role in the data analysis of this investigation and anticipates follow-up case-control studies within FoodNet.

b. Laboratory Renovations.

FSIS delivers analytical service support in chemistry, microbiology, pathology and entomology from three Agency laboratories located in Athens, GA; St. Louis, MO; and Alameda, CA. During FY 2001, renovations at each laboratory were carried out to increase capacity and efficiency, which are necessary to implement the new HACCP requirements. Following is a summary of renovations at each laboratory.

**Eastern Laboratory in Athens, GA**
In the Eastern Laboratory space previously utilized by pathology was refurbished, and pass-through refrigeration cases were installed; the space now being used by the microbiology section for media preparation. An old walk-in cooler was removed in order to provide space for more efficient refrigeration cases, storage space, an employee break room, and a small meeting/conference room.

The Microbial Outbreak and Special Project Branch (MOSPB) completed renovations, including building a new autoclave/dishwasher room and changing the air handling system to balance temperatures throughout the laboratory space.

**Western Laboratory in Alameda, CA**
Nearly completed renovation of warehouse space that is being converted into a new sample receiving and processing room.

c. Microbiological Baseline Data Collection. FSIS designed the Nationwide Microbiological Baseline Data Collection programs to detect, identify, and enumerate pathogenic bacteria and indicator organisms on meat and poultry produced under federal inspection. These studies are now a key support to the Pathogen Reduction Program and provide a yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of changes over time. Final reports for four baseline surveys (cattle, swine, turkeys and geese) using the sponge swabbing technique are currently in the Agency clearance process. These new sponge baselines will be used to amend the final HACCP Rule of July 25, 1996. Baseline sampling for *Campylobacter, Salmonella*, and generic *E. coli* in young chickens has been completed in FY 2001. The resulting data will be used to assess the need for an industry performance standard for chickens with regard to *Campylobacter* under the PR/HACCP rule guidelines. A study performed concurrently with this baseline was used to evaluate the potential applicability of a USDA Agricultural Research Service laboratory method for *Campylobacter* enumeration. A baseline study initiated in October, 2001, will be used to evaluate the levels of *Salmonella* and *Listeria monocytogenes* in unpasteurized liquid egg products. The data from this study will be used to develop risk-based performance standards for processing these products.

d. Microbiological Sampling. Since 1987, FSIS has conducted monitoring programs for the presence of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Salmonella* in cooked, ready-to-eat meat and poultry products. Since proper cooking should destroy these pathogenic bacteria, finding these organisms in fully cooked, ready-to-eat product leads to regulatory action by FSIS. This includes retention, detention, or recall of product, with subsequent intensified sampling of product produced at the implicated plant. In FY 2001, FSIS continued monitoring programs for these organisms in meat and poultry products. The Agency analyzed 9,077 product lots for *Listeria monocytogenes*, with 126 positive lots detected. Inspectors collect and submit samples from selected product lots. Adequate intact subsamples are taken from the submitted product lot and are pooled and analyzed together. *Salmonella* was detected in 13 of the 8,830 product lots analyzed.

In FY 1995, a monitoring program for *E. coli* O157:H7 in raw ground beef was initiated. Five separate 65 gram subsamples (325 grams total) are analyzed from each product lot submitted by the inspectors. Inspectors tested a total 6,266 raw ground beef samples in FY 2001, 12 of which were from imported products, 4,925 from federally inspected establishments, 1,292 from retail, and 37 from State inspected establishments. Of these, 49 samples were confirmed positive for *E. coli* O157:H7, 31 samples from federally inspected establishments and 17 samples taken at retail, one sample from a state inspected establishment, and no positives from imports. The program continues for an eighth year in FY 2002.

The monitoring programs for *Listeria monocytogenes, Salmonella,* and *E. coli* O157:H7 are continuous and the number of samples analyzed increased in FY 2001 by 685.

FSIS released a progress report on *Salmonella* testing of raw meat and poultry products for CY 1998 through CY 2000, the first three years of HACCP implementation (http://www.fsis.usda.gov/ophs/haccp/salmdata2.htm). The results were compared with the rates of contamination found in baseline studies conducted before the government instituted the HACCP rule in meat and poultry slaughter and processing plants. For all three years (1998-2000) and all sizes (large, small, very small) of establishments combined, the *Salmonella* prevalence decreased from 20.0% to 10.2% in broiler carcasses, from 8.7% to 7.0% in market hogs, from 2.7% to 2.1% in cows/bulls, from 1.0% to 0.3% in steers/heifers, from 7.5% to 3.7% in ground beef, from 44.6% to 14.4% in ground chicken, and from 49.9% to 29.7% in ground turkey. Although FSIS does not attribute these reductions solely to the implementation of HACCP, the results are encouraging.

The results of three years of testing show that the majority of completed code "A" sample sets meets the *Salmonella* performance standard. An initial sample set or a set that follows a passed set is designated code "A" The *Salmonella* compliance rate for all sizes of establishments and all three years combined is: 90.7% for broilers, 80.8% for market hogs, 82.7% for cows/bulls, 94.4% for steers/heifers, 89.6% for ground beef, 100.0% for ground chicken, and 89.4% for ground turkey. A manuscript with a detailed description of the first three years of *Salmonella* HACCP test results has been submitted for publication to a peer-reviewed journal.

FY 2001 test results indicate that the overall rates of contamination of raw meat and poultry products with *Salmonella* continue to be lower than the contamination rates found in pre-HACCP baseline studies. For "A" set samples from all sizes (large, small, very small) of establishments combined, the *Salmonella* prevalence was 11.9% in broiler carcasses, 4.5% in market hogs, 2.4% in cows/bulls, 0.6% in steers/heifers, 2.6% in ground beef, 19.1% in ground chicken, 21.6% in ground turkey, and 12.9% in turkey carcasses.

Evaluation of a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) microbiological screen. In 2000, FSIS began evaluations of a PCR system as a rapid screen for detection of *E. coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Salmonella.* During FY 2000, 400 study samples were analyzed. Evaluation of the PCR screen continued in FY 2001 with 2,140 samples analyzed including 972 *E. coli* O157:H7, 658 *Listeria monocytogenes*, and 510 *Salmonella sp.* A field trial for PCR screening of *Listeria monocytogenes* in Ready-to-Eat product started in August of 2001 and 280 tests for *Listeria monocytogenes* were performed in FY 2001.

Outbreak Sample Analyses. In 1996, FSIS created the Special Projects and Outbreak Support Laboratory (SPOSL) to perform analyses in support of microbiological outbreak investigations. In 2000 the laboratory was renamed Microbial Outbreaks and Special Projects Branch (MOSPB). From 1997 through 2001, the laboratory performed sample analyses on at least 5,571 product samples for *E. coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella sp.*, and Campylobacter. MOSPB has confirmed and genetically analyzed 1,210 isolates during 1997 - 2001 that were isolated from meat, poultry, or egg products through FSIS monitoring/sampling programs or were associated with outbreak investigations.

During FY 2001, 688 product samples were analyzed using microbial isolation tests. Also during FY 2001, 373 isolates were genetically characterized and submitted to PulseNet, The National Molecular Subtyping Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance, at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

MOSPB is pursuing accreditation by American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) against the ISO 17025 Standard in the microbiological analyses for *E. coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Salmonella sp.*

e. Monitoring *Staphylococcus aureus* Enterotoxins. In September 1994, FSIS implemented a program to monitor manufacturing practices and production of dry and semi-dry ready-to-eat fermented sausages by way of analyzing the finished product for *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins. Improper fermentation may result in the growth of staphylococci and potential formation of enterotoxin, which poses a human health hazard. In FY 2001, a total of 569 samples were analyzed, with no samples positive for *staphylococcal enterotoxin.*

f. Rapid Tests and Chemical Residues. In FY 2001, FSIS conducted 24,250 Swab Tests on Premises (STOP) to detect the presence of antibiotics in meat and poultry. During FY 2001, 737 Calf Antibiotic and Sulfa Tests (CAST) were conducted to detect antibiotics and sulfa drugs in bob veal calves. The Fast Antimicrobial Screen Test (FAST) was developed in 1991 to replace CAST and STOP. It detects both antibiotics and sulfonamide drug residues in animal tissues. Analysis indicates that the FAST test is superior to the STOP and CAST tests with regard to accuracy. In FY 2001, FSIS conducted testing of 211,985 samples using the FAST procedure.

g. Statistical Surveys of Dioxin and Related Compounds in Food Animals.
There is a general recognition that dioxin (TCDD) and dioxin-like chemicals (other dioxins, furans, and co-planar PCBs) occur as widespread, low-level environmental contaminants in the animal feed and human food supply. Consumption of animal fats is generally accepted to be the primary pathway. There have been several recent re-evaluations of aspects of the dioxin toxicity database by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the National Institute of Environmental Health Services, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA re-evaluation, often referred to as the dioxin "reassessment," concludes that lifetime cancer risks for average consumers may be greater than 5 in 1,000. This level of risk puts dioxin among the most risky environmental hazards in society. The EPA reassessment is nearing completion and release of the final document appears to be imminent. The European Union has begun the process to set dietary intake standards for human foods and animal feeds.

Health and Human Services Division and the U. S. Department of Agriculture (as part of a dioxin working group, IWG, organized under the auspices of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)), have proposed that a committee of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) consider the issues raised by dioxin as a ubiquitous contaminant of the food supply. The NAS committee would identify current risk management approaches and consider possible options for reducing the public's exposure to dioxin via the food supply, taking into account not only the need to protect against dioxin risks but also the need to promote good nutrition and health. The impact of instituting additional or alternative risk management activities to decrease the risk of dioxin exposure via the food supply must be weighed in terms of their potential effects on overall health an nutritional status of the population due to changes in food availability and cost. Several USDA agencies and HHS agencies have provided funding for this study, which is projected to begin with an initial meeting in December 2001, and to be completed by Spring 2003.

During FY 2001, FSIS continued planning, and refined the scope of the survey of dioxin levels in domestically produced beef, pork, and poultry to extend and update the information based on the initial collaborative survey with EPA in which 60-80 samples of each product were tested. The current survey has been expanded to include 60 horses (horsemeat is exported to the European Union) in addition to the originally-proposed testing of 144 young chickens, 84 turkeys, and 136 each of steers/heifers and market hogs. The ARS laboratory at Fargo, ND is conducting the analyses, and is supplementing the FSIS survey by also collecting and analyzing a number of meat and poultry samples obtained at retail groceries across the country. FDA is also testing human food and animal feeds with comparable sample sizes.

Environmental Selenium Contamination – FSIS serves on, and as a technical advisor to, a multidepartmental taskforce (USDA, DOJ, DOI, EPA, HHS) investigation of exposures to selenium (Se) of animals grazing on federal lands in the western United States. Recent cases of Se toxicosis, some fatal, have been discovered in several horses and a number of sheep that had grazed on or adjacent to several reclaimed phosphate mining sites in Idaho and surrounding areas. Studies are

underway to determine Se levels in these areas and in potentially exposed wild animals and livestock. Food safety concerns focus on the potential for elevated Se levels in cattle and sheep grazed on reclaimed mine sites that are slaughtered for food use.

h. Animal and Egg Production Food Safety Program. In FY 2001, FSIS used its non-assistance cooperative agreement authority to enter into animal production food safety educational partnerships with states and minority serving institutions. Using state-level partnerships of animal health, public health, industry, and academic representatives, FSIS supports educational initiatives for food animal producers, especially small producers, promoting awareness and implementation of food safety and good production practices. Through these activities FSIS seeks to encourage HACCP-compatible practices that reduce the risk of physical, chemical, and microbial hazards during food animal production, transportation, marketing, and pre-slaughter preparation.

The states with which FSIS entered into non-assistance cooperative agreements with state animal health officials are: Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. Including the 9 states with which FSIS entered into contractual agreements in FY 1999; FSIS currently has APFS educational partnership relationships with 24 states.

Examples of state partnership activities for FY 2001 are:

Colorado - The Colorado Department of Agriculture, Colorado State University Extension Service, the Colorado Department of Health and the Food Safety and Inspection Service continued to promote the adoption of quality assurance principles, good management practices, and animal health in Colorado beef production systems during FY 2001. The goal was to provide consumers of Colorado beef a wholesome and safe product. The program fostered the adoption of a Colorado beef quality assurance program by Colorado producers. Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) certification is a process by which producers accept responsibility for the actions under which cattle on their production unit are produced. Member operations agree to be subject to regular audits conducted by a trained audit team. Re-certification is required every 2 years.

Indiana - Indiana operated in FY 2001 an Animal Production Food Safety partnership with three project teams: one each for poultry, dairy, and beef. The poultry teams conducted quality assurance meetings with poultry producers in the state and complemented the program with train-the-trainer programs to extend the reach of each team. The dairy project focused on educating small to medium-size dairy producers who have little or no exposure to the principles outlined in the 10-point milk and dairy beef residue avoidance program. The beef project continued to build on the "IQ plus" beef program.

New York - The New York State Cattle Health Assurance Program was designed as an integrated management-based approach to many of the future challenges facing the livestock production industry. The program is process-oriented rather than product-oriented. This means that producers are given credit for product produced in accordance with methods that promote herd health, food safety and environmental responsibility. This information can be utilized to encourage product consumption, make informed purchases of herd replacements, and can address many environmental issues. The FSIS funding is to support the position of a coordinator for the New York State Cattle Health Assurance Program. The position's purpose is to compile and encourage the adoption of residue avoidance and food safety preventive practices, animal/premise ID, recordkeeping, management practices that comply with certification programs and support for efforts to address zoonotic and human pathogens, herd health hygiene, and biosecurity preventive strategies.

Oregon - In the Oregon dairy and beef industries, previous quality assurance program efforts have been directed at the food safety issue of drug and chemical residue avoidance. With a growing public and government concern for other food safety issues, like foodborne pathogens and transmission of antibiotic resistance from food animal groups to humans, the time came in 2001 for a major education effort in that direction. The quality assurance program funded in FY 2001 educated

producers of food animals about pathogen reduction strategies at the production level. There was special emphasis on strategies that are broad in scope and have potential for controlling multiple pathogens.

South Carolina - South Carolina egg producers began several years ago a voluntary program to reduce the incidence of *salmonella* in eggs. The volunteer nature of the program places the burden on the egg producers to develop a pathogen reduction plan specifically for their premises. Although the egg producers were eager to comply with this program, they lacked the training and expertise in pathogen reduction to accomplish this goal. To give producers training in pathogen reduction, the state implemented, with FSIS funding, an on-farm pathogen reduction training program on food safety issues for table egg producers by conducting a series of workshops and on-farm training sessions. The workshops address issues such as biosecurity preventive strategies, maintenance of good sanitation production practices, recordkeeping, and storage of food products.

South Dakota - South Dakota cattlemen wanted a HACCP-like system, with adequate verification, to be made available to independent producers, regardless of the size of the operation. The South Dakota Animal Industry Board working with the South Dakota Cattlemen's Association and South Dakota Stock Growers joined to form a voluntary beef quality assurance/critical management point committee to develop such a system. The system includes guidelines and agreements that involve producers adhering to specific requirements regarding feedstuffs, feed additives, cattle treatments, animal well being, veterinary/client/patient relationship and recordkeeping. Following training, producers develop a plan with their chosen licensed, accredited veterinarian and other experts. The goal of the quality assurance program funded jointly with FSIS is to have 20,000 beef producers involved in the verified production control program within four years.

Texas - The short-range goal of the Texas Animal Health Commission food safety outreach project was to develop channels of communication with food animal producers to promote adoption of voluntary production practices to reduce the risk of chemical, physical, or microbial public health hazards from entering the human food supply. The Commission's efforts focused on encouraging development of local and regional partnerships among allied agricultural entities within Texas to disseminate information on production practices. The Commission used the existing framework of the Texas Animal Health Commission's designated "key person" assigned to each of 254 counties in Texas to strengthen existing informal partnerships. A database was created at the Texas Animal Health Commission in Austin containing names and addresses of thousands of producers, suppliers, and other animal agricultural entities to assist in dissemination of relative messages about improved animal health management practices. Over 12,000 copies of the Commission's 12-page informational newsletter "Animal Health Matters" were prepared and distributed. Numerous presentations on production practices were also made to food animal associations and to individuals by Animal Health Commission personnel.

i. FSIS Outreach to Small Producers in Underserved and/or Under-represented Communities.
In FY 2001, FSIS utilized its non-assistance cooperative agreement authority to enter into Animal Production Food Safety Cooperative Agreements with Tribal (1994 Institutions), Hispanic Serving Institutions (HSI), and 1890 universities. FSIS sent solicitations to 17 Colleges and Universities. The awarded projects were to develop outreach efforts in animal production food safety to small producers in the underserved and/or underrepresented communities. The schools were encouraged to form partnerships to work together to accomplish this training.

The schools were asked to conduct animal production food safety educational initiatives, and use educational or training methodologies, which are most effective in improving the ability of food animal producers to maintain sustainable operations as they address food safety responsibilities and other requirements. The training was to focus on improving food safety and quality assurance outreach efforts to small producers in the underserved and/or under-represented communities in their area.

In addition to ongoing activities with the institutions participating in 2000, the following three institutions responded to the solicitation and were awarded new funding; Langston University (1890

institution), Crown Point Institute of Technology (1994 institution), and New Mexico State University (HACU institution). This is a multi-university cooperative agreement that Langston has primary responsibility for. This is the only cooperative agreement that involves a 1994 University. These funds were used to develop HACCP-compatible and Quality Assurance Certification Programs for Limited Resource Food Animal Producers in Oklahoma and New Mexico.

j. The FSIS Food Safety Fellows Program

In FY 2001 the Food Safety Fellows Program was established to help FSIS with the ability to attract and develop a diverse cadre of post-doctoral scientists with valuable expertise and knowledge in cutting-edge scientific and technical disciplines. The program focuses on hiring individuals who have recently completed post-doctoral work and research in a particular field rather than concentrating on specialized work experience typically emphasized by other recruitment methods. The program will ensure a continual infusion of leading-edge scientific expertise in the Agency and enhance future recruitment efforts that typically have limited applicant pools, particularly when applied to the growing food safety arena. In FY 2001 three fellows were hired into the program, one with expertise in Microbiology and two with expertise in Risk Assessment. These individuals are working on data collection and risk assessment activity associated with non-intact beef, *Listeria* in ready-to-eat (RTE) products, and consumer behavior. Additionally, they are focusing on comparative microbiological baseline data for young chickens, and on the use and potential impact of food irradiation on food safety. Acceptance into the program is an attractive career move for new scientists and provides them post-doctoral experience needed to supplement their education.

4. Inspection Improvement and Modernization:

a. Implementation of the Pathogen Reduction and HACCP Rule. In FY 2001, FSIS continued to implement procedures designed to improve the effectiveness of its Pathogen Reduction; Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (PR/HACCP) regulations. As part of this effort, FSIS implemented Food Safety Systems Correlation (FSSC), a process in which teams consisting of representatives of the Technical Service Center, the Circuit Supervisor, the Inspector-in-Charge, and, possibly, a District Office representative conduct correlation reviews to determine the range and consistency of actions taken by plants and by inspectors within a given District. Information collected by FSSC teams is used to evaluate how effectively and consistently FSIS personnel are carrying out their responsibilities associated with HACCP regulations, and to determine what additional training or other information are most needed. It also utilized to determine what approaches are being employed by plants to meet the regulatory requirements. After FSSC reviews are conducted, correlation meetings with FSIS inspection program personnel and industry representatives are held to enhance and improve the effectiveness of inspection activities related to food safety. In FY 2001, correlation reviews were initiated in three District offices (Boulder, Dallas, and Lawrence).

Separate and apart from FSSC effort, FSIS has made refinements to conducting in-depth verification reviews (IDV's). An IDV review, is a comprehensive assessment conducted by multi-disciplinary teams or individuals to determine whether a specific establishment is carrying out activities that meet the requirements of the PR/HACCP regulations. Typically, such reviews are conducted by representatives from FSIS offices of field operations, policy, and public health, including epidemiologists. During the IDV, the team reviews records, policies, and procedures that the plant follows to ensure that the HACCP plan is scientifically valid, complies with FSIS regulations, and is being fully implemented. The IDV review process supplements existing tools used by inspection personnel to verify that an establishment's HACCP system is effective in controlling food safety hazards. As part of its refinement efforts, FSIS developed IDV review protocols, which include various checklists that IDV team members utilize to target specific aspects of an establishment's activities. Also, in the past, IDV's were usually conducted if a company's products were repeatedly implicated in recalls or illness, or when Agency testing found repeated positive sample results for ready-to eat products. FSIS has now enhanced it inspection methods by also now conducting an IDV review whenever an establishment fails two consecutive *Salmonella* performance standard sets.

Finally, in an effort to improve its performance as a regulatory public health agency, FSIS conducted nationwide work unit meeting among inspection personal focusing on five key areas: Risk-based Program Design and Effectiveness, Agency Infrastructure and Resources, Communications, Training and Education,

and Workplace Environment. This approach is referred to as "FSIS – Next Steps," and was developed to guide the agency toward a higher level of performance and support the recent implementation of the Pathogen Reduction and HACCP rule. This program also addresses concerns raised in the General Accounting Office December 1999 Report to Congress on strengthening and improving the oversight of HACCP at meat and poultry plants.

The Next Steps work unit meetings were targeted to two separate groups of field employees: GS 5/7 employees working at meat and poultry slaughter plants, and GS 8 and above employees including supervisors, working at processing, import stations, and egg product plants. Two separate work unit programs were developed to address the unique needs of the targeted groups. Meeting content in both cases involved videotaped presentations, and was supplemented by workbook exercises and related reference material.

A five-hour set of videotapes containing fourteen separate presentations and a 137-page workbook were developed for the GS 5/7 field employees. Videotapes were shown at slaughter plants with the Inspector-in-Charge leading the discussion.

A separate six-hour set of videotapes containing 17 separate presentations and a 313-page workbook were developed for the GS 8 and above field employees. Videotapes were shown at off-site locations with a trained facilitator leading the discussion. The first three hours of each videotape were limited to FSIS field employees. The second three hours were shown with the FSIS field employees and industry representatives. This was significant because it was the first time industry representatives were invited to participate in a work unit meeting to exchange information. This segment focused on sanitation performance standards, HACCP/SSOP regulations, sampling procedures, HACCP Enforcement/Rules of Practice and Food Safety Systems Correlation Teams.

To supplement the videotape presentation to industry representatives, a separate question and answer session was held, targeted particularly to very small plants, to provide additional opportunities to exchange information and clarification of regulatory issues. In some cases, interpreters for Spanish, Chinese, and Japanese speakers were available as a service to very small plant owners.

The industry requested copies of the videotapes to use as training for their Sanitation and HACCP employees. In response to the numerous requests for copies of the scripts of the video presentations, all the scripts were posted on the FSIS Next Steps web site: www.fsis.usda.gov/OFO/nextsteps/workunit.htm.

From July to October, 2001, 416 meetings with GS 5/7 employees were held, as well as 424 with GS 8 and above employees, 294 industry sessions, and 146 question and answer sessions. The Next Step work unit meetings were attended by 92% of FSIS inspection personnel.

Overall, 12,605 employees and industry representatives have participated in the FSIS Next Steps meetings, therein improving their understanding of the Pathogen Reduction and HACCP rule and ability to implement and comply with it.

Residues: To ensure uniformity in the application of FSIS' National Residue Program in cull cow plants data analysis and on-site visits were conducted in 30 of the top 40 cull cow plants. The primary purpose of the on-site visits was to ensure inspection personnel were following Agency regulations, policies and procedures. Additionally, part of the visit was to ensure in-plant inspection personnel had the tools needed to complete their residue sampling responsibilities. Areas for improvement included: staffing; training and correlation; HACCP/Enforcement; field information; In-plant procedures; and laboratory issues. Recommendations were prioritized and implemented to address these areas. One key effort to address many of these areas was the development of a comprehensive computer disk (CD) containing vital residue information concerning applicable regulations and policies; procedures for conducting in-plant testing; photographs demonstrating animals at high risk for residues; and information concerning HACCP and residues. Teams took this CD to the Top 100 cull cow plants and provided on-site correlations. The CD was left as a tool for the in-plant supervisor to utilize in providing correlations for the in-plant inspection team. Any equipment needs were addressed immediately. Over 300 new in-plant incubators were ordered. Based on a "needs assessment" survey the incubators were placed in field locations.

Humane slaughter: Information on humane handling was included on the Residue CD and as part of the residue correlation to ensure all in-plant veterinarians understand their role related to verification of humane handling. In addition, a Performance Based Inspection System (PBIS) procedure code was established to provide an electronic means for tracking and analyzing national data concerning humane handling verification. The Agency is also working to establish a new veterinary medical officer position in each District Office to serve as the program coordinator for all humane handling issues. The persons selected for these positions will also have responsibilities for coordinating with APHIS on foreign animal diseases, residue issues, biosecurity activities, and other farm-to-table food safety activities. The positions opened in September 2001 and the effective date is December 30, 2001.

Ante-mortem: Based on the success of the Residue Correlation Activity, FSIS has determined to utilize a similar process to ensure all FSIS veterinarians are consistently performing their ante-mortem inspection responsibilities and making appropriate dispositions of animals. The Technical Service Center has conducted a survey and prioritized those establishments slaughtering the highest numbers of "downer" animals. They are producing a CD that will include photographs and information on disease conditions of concern at ante-mortem. They are working closely with APHIS to present information on foreign animal diseases. These correlations will be conducted January through March 2002. The newly hired veterinary medical officers in each district office will be involved in this correlation effort.

b. Impact of Pathogen Reduction; HACCP Systems Final Rule: During FY 2001, FSIS continued its multi-year effort to evaluate the overall impact of the Pathogen Reduction; HACCP Systems Final Rule. Through a contract awarded to Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in January 1999, one study is complete and seven studies are underway.

As described below, studies 1 and 2 will determine the impacts of the PR/HACCP Rule on illnesses and pathogen levels and which pathogens to target for further reduction of foodborne illnesses. Study 3 will address processing inspection effectiveness and efficiency by creating a new framework for optimizing processing inspection resources. Study 4 will examine the economic impacts of HACCP on the domestic industries and how to enhance the positive impacts and diminish the negative impacts. Study 5, which was completed in FY 2001, examined international market access and the development of a global food safety standard. Studies 6 and 7 will measure consumer confidence and provide future direction for education programs. Study 8 will focus on animal producer initiatives and build on their successes. The purposes of each study, accomplishments to date, work in progress, and projected final products are summarized below:

**Study 1: Foodborne Illness**

The foodborne illness study will determine the impacts of PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on the prevalence, outcomes, and severity of foodborne illness related to meat and poultry. In FY 2001, RTI continued to lead an FSIS-Centers for Disease Control (CDC) work group to explore better ways of attributing changes in foodborne illness to meat and poultry products. The workgroup is conducting two studies to explore linkages between pathogen data and human illness data, targeting *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella*. In FY 2000, the group conducted a regional assessment of poultry *Campylobacter* prevalence and attempted to link *Campylobacter* prevalence to CDC FoodNet sentinel sites, however the data did not show a linkage. In FY 2001, the group began a study to link FSIS *Salmonella* serotype data to CDC illness data. The analysis is in progress and the results will be reported in the spring of 2002.

**Study 2: Hazard Levels in Meat and Poultry**

This study will analyze changes in levels of biological, chemical, and physical hazards in meat and poultry - both raw and processed - since the implementation of the PR/HACCP rule. Using existing FSIS data, RTI is conducting a pre- and post-HACCP analysis for each of the hazards. In FY 2001, RTI completed the pre-HACCP analyses of hazard levels and published interim reports of the results. Through interviews with FSIS inspectors-in-charge and FSIS circuit supervisors, RTI also collected and analyzed qualitative data for changes in how plants monitor for chemical and physical hazards. Interim reports of the interview findings are currently being drafted. Then post-HACCP data will be analyzed by plant size to parallel HACCP

implementation dates that were based on plant size. A final report on post-HACCP changes in biological, chemical, and physical hazards will be published September 2002.

**Study 3: Processing Inspector Optimization System (PIOS)**

In FY 2001, RTI continued to work with FSIS to conceptualize, expand on, and propose Processing Inspection Optimization System (PIOS) – a hazard-based system to improve the safety of meat and poultry products. Through elicitation of subject matter experts and mathematical formulation, RTI established hazard rankings for all meat and poultry establishments and stored these rankings in the Agency's Enhanced Facilities Database (EFD).[1] The establishment hazard rankings are an integral part of the PIOS and will be used in conjunction with other Agency tools to facilitate a more hazard-based allocation of the existing processing inspection force. In May 2001, RTI and FSIS formed a workgroup that cooperatively drafted a paper describing the PIOS, its development process, and proposed guidelines for implementation. In June 2001, FSIS introduced the PIOS concept in a public meeting. The workgroup is continuing to work on the PIOS concept, exploring ways to more effectively allocate resources to minimize food safety hazards in federally inspected meat and poultry processing establishments. FSIS expects to finalize the concept paper in spring 2002, make the necessary modifications based on additional Agency and public feedback, and then determine next steps in 2002.

**Study 4: Impacts on Domestic Industries**

The overall goal of the domestic industries study is to determine if PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives are affecting the structure and performance of the animal production, slaughtering, and processing industries for beef, pork, and poultry. To accomplish this goal, FSIS and RTI worked together to plan three sub-studies: (1) one on the economic and structural effects on the animal production industries, (2) another on plant exit and entry rates, and (3) one on the effects on economic productivity. In FY 2000, RTI reviewed the feasibility of evaluating the economic and structural effects on the animal production industries and recommended discontinuation of the study due to lack of available data and information. Thus, two studies remained in FY 2001.

One study is evaluating the effects of the PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on exit and entry of meat and poultry slaughtering and processing plants and changes in product mix in plants that slaughter.[2] This study is also determining the most important factors affecting plant exit during implementation of the 1996 PR/HACCP rule. Evaluating potential changes in the factors affecting exit will help determine if particular types of plants have been affected differently by HACCP. RTI completed an interim report on exit and entry rates from 1993 to 1996 (pre-PR/HACCP baseline) and from 1996 to 2000 (PR/HACCP implementation) in FY 2001. Analysis of post-HACCP data is planned for FY 2002, and a final report will be completed September 2002. RTI analyzed factors affecting the exit of meat slaughter plants in FY 2001, and will analyze factors affecting the exit of poultry slaughter plants and processing plants in FY 2002.

Another study, which was completed in FY 2001, evaluated the effects of PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on economic productivity in meat and poultry slaughtering and processing plants. Economic productivity is reflected in (1) the revenues received for meat and poultry products and (2) the costs of producing and marketing meat and poultry products. Through interviews with trade associations, university extension faculty involved with HACCP, FSIS district managers, FSIS Technical Service Center staff, and industry plant managers, RTI learned what are the positive and negative effects on economic productivity. RTI published the findings of the productivity effects study in September 2001. A summary of the study's findings follows:

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[1]The EFD, originally assembled in 1995, is an establishment database that combines into a single file FSIS data such as inspection status, slaughter volume, processing methods, and numbers of inspection personnel – non FSIS data such as industry classification, number of plant employees, annual sales and profitability. State-inspected establishments and new data elements for federal establishments were added to the database in FY 2000.

[2] Product mix is the combination and number of species slaughtered by an individual plant.

- The PR/HACCP initiatives have increased the cost of producing meat and poultry products without a corresponding increase in revenues.
- The greatest effects on costs are because plants have installed additional capital equipment; hired additional workers and increased training; increased usage of sanitizers, anitmicrobials, and water; and increased pathogen testing.
- Plant representatives, however, perceive that the PR/HACCP initiatives have had other positive effects on plant operations because they have raised awareness of food safety issues and give staff better direction and organization.
- Plants have made more changes that affect productivity to monitor and control microbial hazards than physical or chemical hazards.
- Smaller plants have generally interpreted the PR/HACCP initiatives to require less sophisticated and fewer changes than larger plants.

**Study 5: Impacts on International Trade:**

The purposes of the international trade studies, which were completed in FY 2001, were to determine the effect of PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on imports and exports of beef, pork, and poultry, and to assess how HACCP has affected the development of a global standard for food safety. Three studies were conducted: (1) effects on imports, (2) effects on exports, and (3) effects on development of a global food safety standard. Through analysis of pre- and post-HACCP import and export data and through interviews with trade associations and trade policy experts, RTI learned what are the positive and negative effects of PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on U.S. export and import volumes, values, and types of products at the industry level.

To assess how HACCP has affected the development of a global standard for food safety, RTI expanded an international survey on the globalization of HACCP, which FSIS conducted in FY 2000. Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) attaches and competent authorities in 30 countries that export meat or poultry to the United States completed the survey on globalization of HACCP in 2000. In January and March of 2001, RTI administered the survey during the Foreign Officials Course taught by FSIS at the College Station Texas Training Center, to obtain opinions from additional countries, particularly developing countries that were not represented in the original survey. Final reports for each of the three studies assessing the impacts on international trade were written in FY 2001.

**Study 6: Impacts on Consumer Knowledge, Behavior, and Confidence:**

This study will determine the impact of PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on consumer knowledge and safe handling practices for meat and poultry, on consumer confidence in safe meat and poultry, and on changes in knowledge, behavior, and confidence for the general population and selected high-risk consumers. In FY 2001, RTI synthesized data from the existing FDA/FSIS Food Safety Survey and other national surveys and observation studies to establish a pre-HACCP baseline on consumer knowledge, behavior, and confidence. The report is being finalized and will be published December 2001. FSIS and RTI partnered with both FDA and CDC FoodNet staff to add questions to existing consumer surveys. In FY 2002, RTI will analyze post-HACCP data from existing surveys and conduct consumer confidence focus groups. A final report comparing pre- and post-HACCP consumer knowledge, safe handling practices, and confidence in the safety of meat and poultry products will be published the summer of 2002.

**Study 7: Consumer Education Study**

The purpose of this study is two-fold. One is to evaluate the effectiveness of selected FSIS Food Safety Education Staff efforts. The other is to determine effective food safety messages and delivery mechanisms for the general population and selected high-risk consumers. The study will also determine characteristics of successful food safety education programs – what works and what doesn't work and why.

Activities to determine effective food safety messages and delivery mechanisms were completed in FY 2000 and FY 2001. In FY 2000, RTI completed a consumer focus group report on food safety messages and delivery mechanisms for the general population, and in FY 2001 RTI conducted a follow-up focus group study with pregnant women concerning *Listeria monocytogenes* to build on the results of the first set

of focus groups. The report on listeriosis food safety messages and delivery mechanisms for pregnant women was published in FY 2001. Additional focus groups to evaluate delivery mechanisms for educating consumers on food thermometer usage were also conducted in FY 2001. The report on the thermometer usage studies will be completed in the spring of 2002. Case studies to determine the characteristics of successful programs will also be completed in FY 2002.

**Study 8: Animal Production Food Safety Education**

RTI is conducting two studies on animal production food safety education. The first study will evaluate the effects of the PR/HACCP farm-to-table initiatives on cattle and swine production practices. The second study will evaluate the effectiveness of state partnerships at improving animal production practices. RTI established a pre-HACCP baseline for cattle and swine production practices through interviews with producer industry groups, veterinary organizations, and state agricultural and animal health officials and analysis of data from USDA's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS). The report is undergoing final revision and will be published December 2001.

Follow-up interviews and analysis of the NAHMS data will be conducted in 2002 to identify post-HACCP changes, and a final report on the impact of HACCP on animal production practices will be published the summer of 2002.

The other Animal Production Food Safety Education study will be a case study evaluation of up to nine state partnerships in FY 2002. It will identify successful FSIS practices and ways to build on these practices to enhance FSIS' effectiveness in building state partnerships.

Study 5, *Impacts on International Trade*, was completed in FY 2001, and the remaining seven studies will be completed in FY 2002. Results of evaluation components, such as focus group studies and survey findings, continue to be reported as they are completed.

c. HACCP-Based Inspection Models Projects: The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is developing new models for slaughter inspection that better define what FSIS inspection personnel and industry should do under the HACCP-based system. Under the HACCP-Based Inspection Models Project (HIMP), volunteer plants are extending their HACCP and other process control systems to cover certain activities conducted before and after slaughter that are not currently covered under HACCP.

Plants will be responsible for preventing meat and poultry products that are unsafe or unwholesome from entering the food supply. Plants initially carried out these activities under FSIS oversight and verification inspection and are now required to meet FSIS performance standards. This system of establishment controls and Agency inspection is yielding increased food safety and other benefits to consumers. The new system, which the Models Project is intended to test, enables establishments to better meet their responsibilities under the pathogen reduction and HACCP regulations and permits FSIS to deploy its inspection resources more effectively.

To begin the process of better defining what inspection personnel and industry should do under HACCP, on June 10, 1997, FSIS published a Federal Register notice explaining the project and soliciting public input. On June 24, 1997, FSIS held its first public meeting on HIMP. On July 27, 1998, FSIS held a second public meeting, during which the Agency presented draft inspection models, and a draft paper that lists those diseases and conditions the Agency believes pose food safety risks or hazards, and those that address consumer protection issues other than food safety. In addition to receiving input at these public meetings, FSIS has received written comments and extensive input from the National Advisory Committee on Meat and Poultry Inspection.

The HACCP-Based Inspection Models Project is composed of three phases: Baseline, Transition, and Models. The baseline phase involves collecting organoleptic and microbial data, which reflects the accomplishments of the current system. The transition phase is the point when the plant ensures its new HACCP and Process Control Plans are working. FSIS conducts carcass inspection and verification tests during transition in order to provide assurances that performance standards are being met. The end of the

models phase begins when the HACCP and Process Control Systems and FSIS inspection procedures are working as intended. At the end of transition, data will also be collected in order to evaluate the achievements of the Project.

Between 1998 and 2000 RTI collected baseline data in 16 young chicken plants, five market hog plants, and five young turkey plants. Over a 6-week period in each plant, 600 microbial samples were collected and analyzed for *Salmonella* and Generic *E. coli*. Over a 5-week period in each plant, 2000 carcasses were scored for a variety of organoleptic defects. The baseline organoleptic data formed the basis for the new species-specific food safety and other consumer protection standards.

FSIS held a fourth public meeting on March 30, 2000, to discuss its HACCP-Based Inspection Models Project for slaughter plants. This meeting clarified the Project's design and intent by discussing new inspection procedures and performance standards that the Agency developed through the Project. The data collected by (RTI) on the 16 young chicken plants was distributed at the meeting. The Agency also described the rulemaking process that it will follow to implement these new inspection procedures and performance standards for all young chicken slaughter plants under Federal inspection.

On June 30, 2000, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that "Delegating the task of inspecting carcasses to plant employees violates the clear mandates of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) and Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA)." For that reason, the court of appeals reversed the grant of summary judgment and remand to the district court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

On August 25, 2000, the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), on behalf of the National Joint Council of Food Inspection Locals, filed an injunction with the District of Columbia District Court. The injunction essentially requests the Court to halt the HAACP-Based Inspection Models Project and return inspectors to traditional fixed locations on the slaughter line.

In response to the AFGE injunction, FSIS redesigned models for both poultry and swine. The redesigned models place a Federal inspector at a fixed position on the slaughter line (carcass inspector) in order to make critical determinations about each livestock or poultry carcass and thus serve as the final checkpoint for consumer-ready product. The redesigned models continue to include an off-line verification inspector to verify that plant personnel are appropriately handling any defects and to ensure the overall design and execution of plant process control plans at various points along the line. A motion was filed with a declaration stating that FSIS changes in the HIMP now meet the appellate court decision and that the injunction should be dismissed.

In January 2001, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled that the redesigned project was consistent with the statutes and with the June 2000 opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit. The AFGE appealed this decision to the Court of Appeals. Oral arguments to a three judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia circuit are scheduled for January 11, 2002.

On September 18, 2000 FSIS began to test the revised HIMP models. Two poultry plants--Townsend's, in Batesville, Arkansas; and Cagles-Keystone, in Albany, Kentucky—began testing the new models on September 18. A swine plant—Hatfield, Hatfield, Pennsylvania--began testing the week of September 25. Implementation of the redesigned inspection model in the remaining volunteer nine young chicken plants was completed in November 2000.

Now that the redesigned models are running as designed in plants, RTI, under contract with FSIS, is collecting data to determine the achievements of the new models. In addition, FSIS will evaluate the model to ensure that the modification involving the stationary carcass inspector is effective.

In the 16 plants included in the agency's baseline plant performance review, the traditional system achieved a 0.1 percent rate for infections conditions and a 1.5 percent rate for fecal contamination. Under the Models Project, in which plant sorters address these defects with FSIS oversight and verification inspection, those numbers have been reduced to an average of nearly zero and 0.2 percent respectively.

In every category, important gains have been achieved—the plants are performing better under the pilot project than plants achieved under traditional inspection. For example, OCP-1—animal diseases such as airsacculitis—the performance standard based on traditional inspection is set at 1.7 percent. FSIS inspector data shows the seven plants are achieving a 0.9 percent rate.

Under the Models Project, FSIS expects an improvement over what is currently achieved under traditional inspection. Data collected so far through this Project show significant improvements in both food safety and other consumer protection concerns. This includes data collected by RTI under contract with FSIS, as well as data from FSIS employees in HIMP plants.

Currently the project has 20 young chicken plants, 3 market hog plants, and 1 young turkey plant in the models phase. Over 30 additional young chicken plans have expressed interest in participating. One market hog plant and 2 more young turkey plants will enter the project in early 2002

The Agency will continue with the Project and will publish a proposed rule after we complete an evaluation that indicates that the Project continues to meet our objectives and after the issues in the court case are settled. Full implementation is anticipated in 12-18 months after publication of a proposed rule. A regulation for young chickens will be published first, with additional species to follows.

d. Mandatory Inspection of Ratite and Squab: Effective April 26, 2001, U.S. establishments slaughtering or processing ratites and squabs for distribution into commerce as human food were subject to the requirements of the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA). The appropriate sections of the Poultry Products Inspection Regulations and Voluntary Poultry Inspection Regulations were amended prior to April 26th to include ratites and squabs under the mandatory poultry inspection regulations.

Ratite and squab establishments operating in designated states were required to operate under FSIS inspection after April 26, 2001, unless exempted be Federal regulations. (A designated state is a state that does not have a poultry inspection program recognized by USDA as equal to the Federal program.) Ratite and squab establishments operating in non-designated states under USDA recognized state poultry inspection programs had the option of remaining under State programs or requesting Federal inspection. For product to be eligible for interstate or foreign commerce, however, it must be produced under Federal inspection. In addition, products from ratite and squab imported into the United States must originate in countries that are eligible to export poultry to the United States and must be processed in establishments certified by the government of the foreign country as eligible to export to the United States.

e. Field Automation and Information Management (FAIM): FY 2001 was the first year of the "replenishment" phase of the FAIM project, replacing computers that were originally delivered to the FY1996 implementation districts. In addition, new computers were provided to District Managers, Deputy District Managers, Assistant District Managers for Enforcement, Circuit Supervisors, Compliance Officers, and Import inspectors. A total of 1,177 new computers were delivered to Field Operations' personnel; of these, 284 were desktops and 893 were notebooks.

Although training for the basic FAIM target population was completed in FY 2000, another 562 federal inspectors were trained at the FSIS Training Center at Texas A&M during FY 2001. This included an expansion of the FAIM population to include GS-8 slaughter inspectors plus new inspectors hired as a result of employee turnover (retirements, etc.).

State implementation of FAIM continued in FY 2001. By the end of FY 2001 twenty-two states were participating in FAIM, twenty of whom have completed their implementation. During FY 2001, 76 microcomputers were delivered to State personnel and 129 State inspectors received FAIM training. In three years, a total of 1,036 computers have been delivered and over 1,100 State inspectors have been trained. At the end of FY 2001, over 80% of the computers needed for full State implementation had been delivered. The availability of State funding remains the primary barrier to full State implementation.

Three key Visual Basic/Sybase applications targeted for use by the FAIM field population were pilot tested in FY 2001. A new Automated Import Inspection System (AIIS), which addresses OIG and GAO

recommendations regarding improvement in the FSIS import inspection program, entered the pilot testing stage in September 2001. It will replace the 1970's vintage legacy system currently in operation, with full implementation early in the third quarter of FY 2002. Pilot testing of the inspector-level Performance Based Inspection System (PBIS) culminated in a successful full district pilot in the Raleigh District. Nationwide implementation will begin in the Philadelphia District in January 2002; the remaining fifteen districts will be implemented during FY 2002. A new Daily Activity Report (DAR) application for Compliance officers to replace a legacy dBase application was piloted in May 2001 in the Chicago district. Three additional district pilots will start in the first quarter of FY 2002 with nationwide implementation completed in the third quarter of FY 2002.

5. Training and Technical Assistance for States: FSIS provides training and technical assistance to State (and local) regulatory agencies including, but not limited to, State "equal to" inspection programs under the FMIA and PPIA. In keeping with its farm-to-table food safety strategy, FSIS recognizes the importance of working with all State and local government agencies which may have a role in reducing consumers' risks from products under FSIS' jurisdiction.

   FY 2001 activities include:

   a. National food safety infrastructure – Laboratories. FSIS is continuing its leadership of a pilot program to develop an integrated national food safety laboratory system through the use by all government food safety laboratories of standard, accredited operating procedures, data standards, and uniform analytic methodologies. The current diversity among laboratories in these areas results in laboratories being unable to obtain or rely on each others data, leading to wasteful duplications of effort and delays in addressing often urgent public health issues. In FY 2001, FSIS sponsored the third meeting of state and federal laboratory directors, which focused on laboratories' need for standard, validated methods of analysis for analyses of regulatory and public health concern. Subsequently, FSIS entered into a cooperative agreement with AOAC International to construct and operate a new system for validating and publishing analytical methods. It is a 3-year project which will provide rapid, on-line access by food laboratories to the most current methods of analysis for all food contaminants, allowing for 5 categories of validation and providing a variety of user services.

      FSIS continues to participate in a pilot program to develop and foster the national move towards laboratory accreditation under ISO Standard 17025, to enhance the exchange of standardized laboratory data, and to develop a national system of validating laboratory analytical methods. The FSIS Laboratories are on the brink of obtaining accreditation. The extensive ISO- required documentation developed as part of the FSIS Laboratory Quality System will be available to any other food-testing laboratories that are seeking accreditation. FSIS has also entered into a Cooperative Agreement with AOAC, a third-party non-profit organization, to develop an internationally-recognized system for validating laboratory methods. This effort will greatly enhance the trust and credibility of analytical results obtained from the national system of laboratories.

      - Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). FSIS has entered into a contract to develop and implement a uniform Laboratory Information Management System that will be used in each of the four FSIS Laboratories. The LIMS consists of a highly comprehensive software program with related peripherals including computers, bar-coding equipment, hand held data recording devices, and interfaces with a wide variety of laboratory instruments. This system will permit comprehensive, documented, real-time tracking of all analytical samples and all associated quality parameters. This system will greatly enhance the capability of the FSIS Laboratories maintain the documentation and controls specified under ISO Standard 17025 laboratory accreditation requirements. The LIMS should be ready for testing by early 2003.

      - Data sharing. FSIS also continues to work closely with FDA on developing a model for the electronic sharing among jurisdictions of food safety data. FY 2000 saw the completion of a working model that indicates the feasibility of the concept in the context of the laboratory pilot, permitting the sharing of laboratory data on a limited number of analyses.

- Program standards. FSIS continues to participate in the development of model program criteria for meat and poultry regulatory programs. These criteria will update current program guidance to the states, and will be in a format that is consistent with model program criteria being developed for other parts of the food supply, thereby promoting better communication, cooperation and cross utilization among all food safety agencies. Criteria are being developed, consistent with criteria evolving for FSIS' own inspection program, spelling out expectations for state programs' (1) regulatory foundation, (2) training, (3) conduct of inspections, (4) ensuring uniformity of inspections, (5) outbreak response capabilities, (6) enforcement, (7) resources, (8) program self-assessment, and (9) laboratory support. Such standards will be particularly useful in the event Congress acts on FSIS-supported legislation to permit distribution of state-inspected product in interstate commerce which would mandate a new cooperative relationship between FSIS and the states on meat and poultry inspection.

- Communications. FSIS established the Intergovernmental Regulators Information Line (IRIL) in response to complaints that federal agencies have not been sufficiently accessible and responsive to state and local regulators needing information and advice. IRIL is located at FSIS' Technical Service Center and provides state and local government agencies immediate access to Agency experts who can give advice on any technical or regulatory issue related to meat, poultry, and processed egg products.

b. Verification of State Meat and Poultry Inspection Programs As required by statute, FSIS verifies that state meat and poultry inspection programs are enforcing requirements at least "equal to" those of the federal inspection program. FSIS provides ongoing assistance to such programs. FSIS reviews each program to support annual certification that it meets statutory requirements. FSIS works closely with the National Association of State Meat and Food Inspection Directors (NASMFID) to assure FSIS understanding of State concerns and issues.

c. Program standards FSIS is working to clarify the state and federal roles under cooperative agreements in support of State meat and poultry inspection programs. It is developing guidance to the States, in cooperation with the States, in a format that is consistent with model program criteria being developed for other parts of the food supply, thereby promoting better communication, cooperation and cross utilization among all food safety agencies. Performance criteria are being developed, consistent with criteria evolving for FSIS' own inspection program, spelling out expectations for state programs for (1) regulatory foundation, (2) training, (3) conduct of inspections, (4) ensuring uniformity of inspections, (5) outbreak response capabilities, (6) enforcement, (7) resources, (8) program self--assessment, and (9) laboratory support. Such standards will be particularly useful in the event Congress enacts legislation to permit distribution of State inspected product in interstate commerce which would mandate a new cooperative relationship between FSIS and the states on meat and poultry inspection.

d. Conference for Food Protection: Food Code. The Conference for Food Protection provides biannual forum for federal, state and local government representatives to meet with industry, and academia, and consumer groups to develop national guidance on retail food safety and to recommend changes to the Food Code. USDA collaborates with FDA on the publication of the Code to provide federal guidance to the States in and others with regulatory responsibility for food safety at retail. USDA has joined with FDA and in promoting adoption of the Food Code. Increased adoption of the Food Code promotes uniformity among jurisdictions, benefiting both commerce and consumers.

e. Support for collaborating associations and organizations. FSIS provides the USDA adviser to the Board of Directors of Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO), the Conference for Food Protection (CFP), and National Environmental Health Association (NEHA). FSIS' work with these and other state and local government agencies is leading to increasing numbers of collaborative initiatives to address food safety hazards farm-to-table.

f. Innovative partnerships. The number of states, municipalities, colleagues, universities, associations, and nonprofit organizations are dedicated to advancing intergovernmental food safety activities consistent with FSIS' food safety goals, providing opportunities to partner in accomplishing more than if FSIS were operating independently.

(1) Partnerships with AFDO:

- *AFDO recall work group-* Through the auspices of AFDO, funded by FSIS, and working with FDA and industry representatives, developed recommendations for improvements in federal-state cooperation and communication on recalls. These recommendations will be reviewed, together with similar recommendations for FDA recall procedures, in order to simplify and harmonize food recalls.
- *AFDO Meat and Poultry Processing Train-the Trainer – 50 state program* – FSIS has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO) to provide train-the-trainer educational programs nationwide to state and local sanitarians who inspect these establishments and small retail store and food service facility owners and managers. This training will complete the pilot project begun during FY 2000.
- *AFDO/USDA Exempt Slaughter Workgroup* – AFDO, as part of its activities to assist states carry out their regulatory missions, develops technical guidelines on various subjects. This cooperative agreement will develop technical guidelines for inspection of exempt slaughter facilities by state and local sanitarians. There is concern, as a result of the implementation of HACCP by FSIS, that these exempt establishments may become an outlet for unwanted animals. FSIS will provide its technical expertise. Training in the guidelines will be made available to both state and local personnel and to industry.

(2) State Food Safety Task Forces -- As part of the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) farm-to-table strategy for improving food safety, FSIS has initiated eight cooperative agreements with States to foster improved education and understanding of the risks associated with the handling of meat, poultry and egg products by retail stores and food service facilities. The principal beneficiaries of these efforts are the state and local sanitarians who inspect these establishments and the small retail store and food service facility owners or managers. The eight states and the objectives of the cooperative agreements follow:

- Arizona: FSIS' funds will be used in conjunction with a U.S. Food and Drug Administration's grant to establish the Arizona Food Safety Task Force. The task force will develop projects that will focus on the retail food service area.

- California: Will develop a plan under its existing FDA-sponsored California Food Safety Task Force to address meat safety at retail (markets and restaurants.) The plan will address 1) development of training materials and brochures regarding meat safety at retail, 2) training of local health department staff who are the primary regulatory resources to inspect retail food facilities in California, and 3) training of managers and employees of retail markets and restaurants to alert them to the hazards associated with chemical, physical, and microbiological contamination of meat.

- Georgia: The Georgia Food Safety Task Force will use the funding to complete the following projects: Network with organized associations representing ethnic and small business operators to provide assistance with interpretation of laws, rules, and regulations of the various regulatory agencies; purchase computer equipment and software for language translation in order to effectively communicate with the ethnic business operators and their employees; publish booklets in different languages regarding food safety regulations, sanitation practices, and self control program for food safety; and establish a web site regarding food safety and sanitation practices in relationship to the rules and regulations of the Georgia Department of Human Resources and Georgia Department of Agriculture.

- Illinois: The Illinois Food Safety Task Force will select the most important area of food safety concern, develop training materials, and undertake a field project. The field project will involve selecting 30 retail food establishments from all over the state with the help of local health departments' involvement in the training project. As a result of the effort, the food safety task force will make changes, if warranted, in inspection procedures, training development, and training methods based upon the project results and feed back. This is intended to be a renewable project.

- Minnesota: Audits of retail store and food service HACCP plans revealed a serious lack of understanding of the hazards involved, controls available, the need for monitoring and record keeping, and other HACCP-related requirements. This project will benefit both the retail food

industry as well as regulatory agencies inspecting these facilities by giving a pictorial representation of each process then identifying the specific hazards, critical control points, critical limits, monitoring and other necessary facets of a HACCP approach to meat and poultry processing. The Minnesota Food Safety Task Force will develop individual training modules on six different aspects of meat and poultry processing: grinding at retail, curing and sausage making, vacuum packaging, cook-chill operations, sandwich making, and sanitation standard operating procedures (SSOPs).

- Nebraska: The Nebraska Food Safety Task Force has met and determined that the food safety educational program should be targeted to Nebraska retail grocers. Grocery store managers and managers of specific departments such as meat/poultry, dairy, produce, bakery and deli would be the target audience of the Food Marketing Institute's (FMI) food safety certification course. The Nebraska Grocery Industry Association Board of Directors has also set food safety education as one of their priorities. The University of Nebraska Extension specialist will be certified as an instructor for the Food Protection Certification Program provided by the FMI.

- New York: This project will provide a source of food safety training, specifically the five risk factors and the five intervention factors, for individuals from the small retail food firms. Input and participation will be from the New York State Association of Convenience Stores and the Food Industry Alliance of New York State. An indirect result of this project can be the establishment of a contact list for use by industry and regulatory agencies in the event of an emergency. A series of presentations with handouts is planned.

- Virginia: The state food safety task force will develop educational tools targeted to both the food industry as well as the consumer. These approaches will consist of the design and development of educational brochures, placards and informational "magnets" in a multi-lingual format. This information will be distributed to the food industry and the consumer primarily by state and local food inspectors as well as by university affiliated extension agents. Additionally, ongoing seminars and other educational opportunities will be developed

Outreach through Municipalities and Universities: In order to improve food safety, FSIS provides funding to municipalities and universities to provide education to retailers in the underrepresented and underserved communities. These retailers are usually the hardest to reach and provide the most significant challenges to state and local sanitarians carrying out retail and food service inspections. In FY 2001, agreements with 4 municipalities and 6 universities were developed.

*Municipalities:*

- Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services -- To develop retail food safety educational programs in the underserved and/or underrepresented communities, there must be an understanding of the characteristics of small food service establishments. What are the demographics of the food handlers and what kind of training do they receive? Are there differences among those employed at small restaurants in low-income communities or in high-income communities? Do these differences affect food handling behaviors and foodborne disease transmissions? This project will explore these issues by conducting a knowledge, attitudes, and behavior survey of managers and front-line staff of small restaurants in both low- and high- income communities. A total of 80 restaurants will be randomly selected for the study from the LAC database. The results of the study will be used to adapt current guidelines, training, and educational efforts to improve the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of the target population.

- New York City (and Statewide) The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets will develop educational manuals and specialty food brochures in various languages that can be utilized at compliance conferences/educational sessions conducted at retail facilities identified for problematic food safety practices. The manuals will consist of: Basic HACCP principals; emerging pathogens; sanitation principals; preparation of fabricated meat and poultry products; manufacturing of fresh, cooked, dry, and semi-dry sausage products; manufacturing of jerky products; basic sanitation principals; labeling requirements; and recordkeeping. The manuals

will be printed in various languages and used by senior inspectors across the state as part of compliance conferences.

- Philadelphia: Of the 14,000 licensed food establishments in the City of Philadelphia, approximately 1,230 are mobile food vendors licensed as "retail food establishment, non-permanent location." Under this project, all food items sold by mobile vendors in the City of Philadelphia that contain USDA-inspected products will have a HACCP-based plan. The plans will be reviewed by a trained sanitarian. Language barriers will be identified and educational tools will be translated. A comprehensive food vendor database will be developed. All vendors that sell USDA-inspected products will be identified. Random reviews of vendor inspection reports before and after implementation will be conducted to assess the number of critical violations observed during inspections.

- Maricopa County (Phoenix): Facilities serving Hispanic-theme food comprise approximately 14 percent of all food service restaurants permitted in Maricopa County. Between January and August of 2001, 231 warning letters were issued for significant noncompliance with the Health Code. Of these, 77 (33%) have been issued to Hispanic-theme retail food establishments and meat markets. Furthermore, for the year 1999, two of the four declared food-related outbreaks came from Hispanic-theme retail food service facilities. Also, of the 115 foodborne illness investigations that had definite conclusions in 1999, 32 (28%) were attributed to Hispanic-theme food service facilities. The program will first identify and provide a baseline inspection of Hispanic theme establishments, perform a risk study to identify the failures in their processes and then draft a risk control plan for the identified hazardous situations. Thereafter, the County will provide training for the facility as to the requirements and how to meet them. Follow-up inspections will occur. A final report will be submitted including sample generic risk control plans, additional forms used, and a project evaluation.

Colleges and Universities

- Cal-Poly Pomona, Pomona, CA. Immense "population pockets" of different ethnic groups may be found throughout Southern California and particularly in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange and San Bernardino. The population of Los Angeles County is composed largely and equally of Hispanics/Latinos, Asians, and "whites". The diversity of the student population of Cal-Poly reflects the community in which it operates: 26% Hispanic, 30.6% Asian American, 7.6% Filipinos, and .6% American Indian/Alaskan Native. The objective of this effort is to develop a food safety task force that will 1) provide HACCP outreach programs specific to retail stores, restaurants and other food service facilities/operators serving disadvantage and underrepresented communities in Southern California; 2) serve as a resource base for professionals to assist these establishments with the development of food safety/prevention programs; and 3) develop educational support materials, e.g. fact sheets, that will be accessible via the Internet. In addition, the publication of material in different languages will be considered.

- Fort Valley State University, Fort Valley, GA. The primary objective of this project is to increase food safety awareness among low-income meat and poultry distributors, transporters, retail food stores, and food service facilities, particularly in under-represented rural areas of Georgia and neighboring states. The University intends to reach retailers in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee and South Carolina. The Fort Valley State University plans to identify low-income retail operators and tailor the course materials to meet their specific needs. After the training, the Fort Valley State University contact person will keep in touch with the trainees via telephone or through extension agents to troubleshoot and suggest possible solutions to specific problems.

- Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana. This project is a partnership between the Extension Service at Montana State University at Bozeman, an 1862 Land Grant Institution, and a collaboration of the seven tribal colleges in Montana (Blackfeet Community College, Dull Knife Life Memorial College, Fort Belnap Community College, Fort Peck Community College,

Little Bighorn Community College, Salish Kootenai College, and Stone Child Community College), all 1994 Land Grant Colleges, as well as other agencies involved with food safety. This program is designed to improve safe food handling and preparation by retail establishments, especially with regard to potentially hazardous foods, such as meat and poultry, and would decrease losses to reservation communities from foodborne illness. The goal of this project is to provide expertise at tribal colleges and within reservation communities to improve the ability of retail food service workers to make informed, responsible decisions related to controlling food safety hazards, especially those hazards associated with meat and/or poultry. Additionally, the program will provide support for retail establishments to participate in Montana's "Food Star" achievement award program for food service establishments that show excellence in implementing food safety practices into a food business as a regular business practice.

- Northern New Mexico Community College, Espanola, New Mexico. The goal of this program is to improve meat handling safety and quality assurance in the rapidly growing Mexican food restaurant and carry out industries. This program will develop technology-enhanced training programs for use nationwide especially in minority and hard to reach communities. It will expand outreach of video training materials through innovative Internet outreach and it will pilot test newly developed training tools into Mexican and hard to reach communities. The project will develop innovative, technology-empowered training tools which will support independent study in fostering understanding of the principles of safe meat handling in Mexican food service and carryout operations. It will develop training and technology transfer program to share the materials and techniques developed with minority and hard-to-reach audience programs in other States.

- San Bernardino Community College District, San Bernardino, California. The objective of this program is to provide training in food safety, handling, hygiene and prevention and control of foodborne illnesses for the operators and employees of retail stores and small food establishments in the undeserved, underrepresented, and economically distressed areas of San Bernardino Valley. According to the 2000 U.S. census data, the ethnic and racial makeup of the community is: 44 percent Hispanic, 36 percent non-Hispanic white, 15 percent non-Hispanic black and five percent Asians and Pacific Islanders. According to data compiled by San Bernardino County, Jobs and Employment Services Department, the County will need 13,000 workers to be available to the foodservice industry in 2002. These 13,000 workers will require training or re-training in food safety. Under this project, the San Bernardino Community College District will develop curriculums to offer free seminars and workshop to the operators and employees of small retail food stores and small foodservice establishments in the underserved and/or underrepresented communities, promote and offer seminars and workshops to small retail and foodservice owners, and initiate education sharing between small retail stores and foodservice owners in the underserved and/or underdeveloped communities and underrepresented communities.

- University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. As part of the mission of the University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez campus, the Food Science and Technology Program of the College of Agricultural Sciences has a strong commitment into developing food safety awareness in the food service community. This project will seek to promote safe food handling practices and develop outreach efforts for the small retail store operators and small food service establishments and their employees in the underserved and/or underrepresented communities. The University team will establish a relationship with the regulatory agencies and the State Department of Agriculture to evaluate the situation with regard to small retailers and coordinate the program promotion and execution of plan. Modules for small retailers will be developed and presented in two-day workshops. Information based on the modules will be posted on the Internet and publications will be distributed. In the first year the program, participants will be from the west end of the island, from Aricibo to Ponce.

6. Public Meetings: FSIS is providing information, reference, and training materials to external constituents and the general public through several different avenues. General information and

reference materials were made available to the public through the following public meetings in FY 2001.

**FSIS PUBLIC MEETINGS**

| Meeting Title | 2001 | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Annual ARS-FSIS Planning Research Meeting | Jan. 8-12 | Shepherds Town, WV |
| National Advisory Committee on Microbiological Criteria for Foods | May 7 | Washington, DC |
| Public Meeting on Ready-To-Eat Foods | May 8-10 | Washington, DC |
| National Advisory Committee on Meat and Poultry | June 5-6 | Washington, DC |
| Public Meeting in Preparation for the 24th Session of the Codex Alimentarius | June 6 | Washington, DC |
| Public Meeting on the Public Health Optimization Inspection | June 7 | Washington, DC |
| Public Meeting on Import Reinspection | June 8 | Washington, DC |
| Codex Working Group on Meat Hygiene Issues | July 26-27 | San Francisco, CA |
| Codex Asia Training Meeting | August 14-15 | Washington, DC |
| 34th Session of the U.S. Codex Committee on Food Hygiene | October 6-13 | Bangkok, Thailand |
| Public Meeting on Applied Epidemiology - A Public Health Tool to Inform Food Safety Inspection | October 30-31 | Omaha, NE |
| National Advisory Committee on Meat and Poultry | November 14-15 | Washington, DC |
| 13th Session of the U.S. Codex Committee on Residues of Veterinary Drugs in Foods | December 2-7 | Charleston, SC |

7. Risk Assessment:

a. Microbiological Risk Assessments. A quantitative risk assessment for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) was conducted in collaboration with scientists from the Harvard School of Public Health and Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine. Although BSE is not known to exist in the U.S., risk assessment and risk communication efforts will provide an additional measure of food safety for the American public and assurance that all reasonable measures to protect public health are effectively and efficiently being implemented by the agencies. The risk assessment was completed in November 2001.

A risk assessment for *E. coli* in ground beef was completed in September 2001 and submitted to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for peer review. It was also made available for public comment at the same time. The risk assessment estimates the risks of foodborne illness from *E. coli* under current baseline manufacturing conditions and will be revised in response to comments from the National Academy of Sciences review. The NAS review is expected to be completed by March 2002, after which time the Agency will use the risk assessment to inform its *E. coli* policy.

The draft report of a risk assessment for *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat products was completed and released for public comment. The draft risk assessment estimates the public health impact, measured

in mortality, of this pathogen in 20 separate categories. This has been an FSIS-FDA partnership with FDA in the lead. The risk assessment will be revised in response to public comment and released in June 2002.

b. Dry Fermented Sausages and *Escherichia coli* O157:H7. In March 1995, analysis for E. coli was included in the fermented sausage program after human illnesses implicating fermented sausage were reported. In addition, the industry has undertaken process validation studies. To further help ensure food safety, in July 1997, FSIS began intensified microbiological sampling and testing of ready-to-eat dry/semidry sausages (both fermented and acidified) for *E. coli* O157:H7 and other pathogens of public health concern, such as *Salmonella* and *Listeria monocytogenes*. Acidified products can present the same risk of pathogen survival as fermented products. This intensified program is in addition to current monitoring for *E. coli* O157:H7 and *staphylococcal enterotoxin*. To better allocate our limited resources, the FSIS focus is on testing products of establishments that have not yet implemented validated manufacturing processes for these products. Therefore, establishments who have not chosen to implement validated processes for ready-to-eat fermented sausage products are subjected to more intensified sampling than those which have implemented such validated processes.

Establishments were reminded that adulterated meat products are prohibited from being distributed in commerce. Ready-to-eat dry/semidry sausages tested under this program found to be adulterated are subject to such Agency action as may be required to protect public health; including detention, seizure, and recalling of product. The project is ongoing.

8. Regulatory and Enforcement Actions:

a. Regulatory Actions: During FY 2001, FSIS continued to focus its regulatory related publications on food safety for the consuming public.

On October 10, 2000, FSIS published Docket No. 00-025F, "Increases in Fees for Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection Services – Fiscal Year (FY) 2001." This final rule will establish, for the first time, new fees charged by the Agency for overtime and holiday work on a fiscal year basis.

On October 19, 2000, FSIS published Docket No. 00-038F, "Termination of Designation of the State of North Dakota with Respect to Meat and Meat Food Products." This rule terminated North Dakota's Federal meat and meat products inspection program. North Dakota enacted a law to conduct a State meat inspection program "equal to" the Federal program.

On December 1, 2000, FSIS published Docket No 98-062N, "Performance Standards for On-line Antimicrobial Reprocessing with Pathogen Reduction Controls on Pre-chill Poultry Carcasses." This will permit poultry plants to process contaminated carcasses on-line, provided the carcasses achieve specified incidence rates for pathogens.

On January 9, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 97-054F, "Retained Water in Raw Meat and Poultry Products; Poultry Chilling Performance Standards." This final rule requires establishments to limit water retained by raw meat and poultry to the amount unavoidable after processing to meet safety requirements. Product labels must state maximum amount of water, if any.

On January 18, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 98-005P, "Nutrition Labeling of Ground or Chopped Meat and Poultry Products and Single-Ingredient Products". This will require nutrition labeling on the label or at the point-of-purchase, for the major cuts of single-ingredient, raw products.

On February 27, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 97-013P, "Performance Standards for Processed Ready-to-Eat Meat and Poultry Products." This rule establishes food safety performance standards for all processed ready-to-eat meat and poultry products, including *Listeria*, and for partially heat-treated meat and poultry products that are not ready-to-eat.

On May 1, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 01-045IF, "Mandatory Inspection of Ratites and Squabs." As of April 26, 2001, ratites and squabs were included under the mandatory poultry products inspection regulations.

On August 6, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 00-026N, "Residue Policy." To ensure that meat containing unsafe levels of chemical residue is not being released into commerce, FSIS intends to modify its approach to testing and condemning of carcasses for violative residues to be consistent with FDA.

On August 6, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 00-051N, "Residue Testing Procedures." FSIS is suspending "5/15" residue testing policy for dairy cows, beef cows, and bulls. The Agency determined that a better deterrent for residue violators is to begin posting the name of the violators on a "Repeat Violator Alert List."

On August 6, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 94-030F, "Labeling of Natural or Regenerated Collagen Sausage Casings." This amends the regulations to require the source of natural sausage casings be disclosed if they are derived from a different type of meat or poultry than the meat or poultry encased in the sausage.

On August 7, 2001, FSIS published Docket No. 00-036A, "Product Labeling: Defining United States Cattle and United States Fresh Beef Products." This will define which cattle and fresh beef products are born, raised, slaughtered, and processed in the United States and can be labeled as "Products of the U.S.A."

On August 13, 2001, FSIS published "Exemption for Retail Store Operations." FSIS will adjust the limitation on annual sales of retail exempt meat and poultry depending upon the Consumer Price Index.

b. Detentions: a total of 582 detentions of adulterated meat, poultry and egg products, with a corresponding weight of approximately 13,628,237 pounds, occurred during FY 2001. Some of the more significant product detentions include the following:

Approximately 78,800 pounds of boneless, skinless chicken observed at a food warehouse in Long Beach, California, were detained for off-condition and putrid smell. The products were denatured and voluntarily destroyed.

Approximately 126,480 pounds of various meat and poultry products observed at a reclamation center located in Bryant, Arkansas, were detained for rodent adulteration and misbranding. All of the products were voluntarily destroyed.

Approximately 199,500 pounds of flavored beef, some void of labeling, were detained at a cold storage facility in Malvern, Pennsylvania. The detention was terminated when the owner voluntarily destroyed the product.

Approximately 220,000 pounds of various meat and poultry products were detained for being off condition and temperature abused at a cold storage facility in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The products were voluntarily destroyed.

Approximately 56,594 pounds of adulterated frozen chicken breast product were detained by USDA at a defunct cold storage facility in Statesville, North Carolina. All of the products were voluntarily destroyed.

c. FY 2001 Enforcement Actions: FSIS inspects meat and poultry products and applies the marks of inspection when inspectors are able to determine that products are not adulterated. FSIS may temporarily withhold the marks of inspection from specific products, suspend inspection or withdraw inspection if a plant is not meeting crucial requirements.

A withholding, suspension, or withdrawal action may be based on any of the following reasons related to the Pathogen Reduction/HACCP regulations:

- failure to collect and analyze samples for the presence of generic *E.coli* and record results,
- failure to develop or implement Sanitation Operating Procedures,
- failure to develop or implement a required HACCP plan, or
- failure to meet applicable Salmonella performance standard requirements.

FSIS may also initiate a withholding, suspension, or withdrawal action for any of these other reasons:

- unsanitary conditions;
- inhumane slaughtering or handling of livestock;
- failure to destroy condemned product; or
- interference with inspection personnel

FSIS also initiates enforcement actions, through Notices of Intended Enforcement and other processes, to promote and achieve regulatory compliance.

In FY 2001, FSIS initiated approximately 217 enforcement actions to promote regulatory compliance, including approximately 124 formal suspension actions to stop inspected activities in federal establishments. The vast majority of these actions were taken because of failures associated with the Pathogen Reduction/HACCP rule and result in the resumption of inspection after acceptable corrective and preventive actions were demonstrated by plant officials.

In October 2000, a meat and poultry plant in Rochester, Minnesota, was issued a Notice of Intended Enforcement (NOIE) based on possible contamination of their ground beef products with *Escherichia coli* . A voluntary recall involving approximately 30,000 pounds of frozen ground beef products was initiated. Based on the firm's proposed corrective actions and preventive measures to improve their HACCP plan, FSIS held the suspension in abeyance.

Also in October 2000, a suspension of the assignment of inspectors was effected at a meat and poultry plant in Freeport, New York. The decision to initiate enforcement action was supported by multiple and recurring deficiencies based on the firm's failure to document and maintain required HACCP records for monitoring and verification activities, failure to record corrective actions, and the lack of documentation to indicate the performance of pre-shipment reviews. After receipt of corrective action plans and assurances, the suspension was held in abeyance and the plant resumed operations. Verification activities performed by FSIS inspection personnel indicated the plant's measures were effectively implemented.

In November 2000, a poultry slaughter plant in Petaluma, California, was issued a NOIE based on the failure of the establishment to collect, analyze, record and meet *Escherichia coli Biotype I* testing requirements as required by FSIS regulations. After receiving written testing procedures and a revised HACCP plan from the firm, FSIS held the suspension in abeyance. Verification by FSIS inspection officials thereupon showed that the firm was adequately meeting regulatory requirements.

In December 2000, a meat and poultry establishment in San Bernardino, California, was notified of the suspension of the assignment of inspectors based on the owner making intimidating and threatening statements and actions toward the assigned FSIS inspector during the performance of official duties. Based on assurances provided to FSIS officials, inspected operations resumed.

In March 2001, a meat and poultry establishment in Clinton, Oklahoma, was issued a NOIE based on the firm's failure to take appropriate corrective actions to prevent the recurrence of *Listeria monocytogenes (Lm)* in cooked ready-to-eat ham product. Based on the firm's inadequate response to the NOIE, FSIS initiated a suspension action. The firm suspended operations, and initiated a recall involving approximately 14.6 million pounds of assorted products. Upon receiving written assurances of corrective and preventive measures from plant officials the suspension was held in abeyance. FSIS inspection personnel are continuing to verify the firm's implementation of the preventive measures.

Also in March 2001, enforcement actions were taken at two meat and poultry establishments in New York, New York. Both actions were based on the firm's failure to maintain SSOP system controls in an effective manner to preclude insanitary conditions causing direct product contamination. After receiving corrective and preventive measures from the firms, FSIS held the suspensions in abeyance and allowed operations to resume. FSIS inspection officials are continuing to verify effective implementation of the plant's actions at this time.

In April 2001, FSIS suspended the assignment of inspectors at a meat and poultry plant in Poughkeepsie, New York. The decision to initiate enforcement action was supported by FSIS's findings of extensive rodent and insect infestations, other serious insanitary conditions, and facility deficiencies and disrepair at the firm. Upon receiving a reassessed SSOP and corrective action plan from plant officials, the suspension was held in abeyance.

In May 2001, FSIS suspended the assignment of inspectors at a meat plant in Morris, Illinois. The decision to initiate enforcement action was supported by multiple and recurring deficiencies based on the firm's failure to maintain sanitary conditions within the establishment. Additionally, the firm failed to meet zero tolerance requirements in the implementation of their slaughter HACCP process. Upon receiving written assurances and reassessed SSOP and HACCP plans from plant officials, the suspension was held in abeyance.

In June 2001, a meat and poultry establishment in Providence, Rhode Island, was notified of the suspension of the assignment of inspectors based on the plant manager making threatening and harassing remarks toward the assigned FSIS IIC and circuit supervisor during the performance of their official duties. At the time of the incident the FSIS officials were documenting serious sanitation non-compliance to include direct product contamination and adulteration. Based on corrective actions and preventive measures implemented, and other assurances provided to FSIS officials, the suspension of the assignment of inspectors was held in abeyance and inspected operations resumed.

In July 2001, FSIS suspended the assignment of inspectors at a meat and poultry plant in Amery, Wisconsin. The decision to initiate enforcement action was supported by multiple and recurring deficiencies based on the firm's failure to meet regulatory requirements of SSOP to maintain sanitary conditions within the establishment. Additionally, the firm had failed to adequately respond to a previously issued NOIE for HACCP process inadequacies. The firm subsequently, voluntarily gave up Federal inspection.

In August 2001, a poultry slaughter plant in Glen Allen, Virginia was notified of the suspension of the assignment of inspectors based on repetitive findings of fecal contamination on poultry carcasses, demonstrating the establishment's HACCP plan was ineffective. After receiving corrective and preventive measures from the firm, FSIS held the suspension in abeyance and allowed slaughter operations to resume. FSIS inspection officials are continuing to verify effective implementation of the plant's actions at this time.

d. FY 2001 Administrative Actions:

The FMIA and PPIA authorize the Secretary to refuse to provide, or withdraw, inspection service if the recipient, or applicant, or anyone responsibly connected has been convicted in any federal or state court of any felony or more than on violation of any law, other than a felony, based on transactions in food. The actions also authorize the Secretary to withdraw inspection or suspend the assignment of personnel for other reasons such as for unsanitary conditions. In lieu of withdrawing or denying inspection services, both parties can agree to the provisions and conditions of a Stipulation and Consent Decisions (Consent), which terminates the administrative action. The following Consent Decisions are a representative sample of administrative actions entered into between FSIS and firms or individuals during FY 2001.

In November 2000, an East Rutherford, New Jersey, firm, which operates three federally inspected facilities, entered into a Stipulation and Consent Decision (Consent) with FSIS. The Consent resulted from a 1992 felony conviction for perjury committed by the firm's president. The conviction was subsequently noted on an application for Federal inspection submitted in August 2000. The Consent Decision withdraws inspection under the Federal Meat Inspection Act from the company's three inspected establishments and the firm's president, but holds the withdrawal actions in abeyance provided

specific conditions of the Consent are met. The Consent, among other things, prevents the firm's president from acquiring additional financial interest in the company, requires the firm's president and managers to participate in a training program or educational course encompassing ethics in business practices, and requires the firm to develop and implement a corporate code or policy statement of conduct relating to business practices. Failure to comply with the Consent can result in the five-year withdrawal and/or denial of Federal inspection services at the company's inspected establishments.

In April 2001, a Covington, Kentucky, firm and its president entered into a Stipulation and Consent Decision (Consent) with FSIS. This administrative action was part of a global settlement that also resolved a pending criminal case against the firm and firm's president. In February, the firm was convicted on one felony for preparing meat products with intent to defraud and aiding and abetting. The firm's president was convicted on two misdemeanors for preparing meat and poultry products not in compliance with the requirements of the Federal meat and poultry products inspection statutes. The Consent withdraws inspection under the Acts, but holds the withdrawal in abeyance for a period of five years provided certain conditions are met. Under the Consent agreement, the firm's president must resign his position as president, and operationally divest himself from certain aspects of production. The Consent, among other things, also requires five business days of actual suspension and requires the company to implement and maintain a compliance program to ensure that meat, poultry, and egg products will not be adulterated, contaminated and/or misbranded. Violations of the Consent can result in further legal action.

In May 2001, a processing company located in Boston, Massachusetts, and its president and vice-president entered into a Stipulation and Consent Decision (Consent) with FSIS. The Consent settled an administrative action to deny the firm and its corporate officers Federal poultry inspection. The decision to deny was based on felony convictions of the firm and its president, and vice-president for bid rigging and conspiracy to make false statements. The Consent holds the denial in abeyance, provided conditions of the agreement are met. Under the Consent agreement, the firm and corporate officers must implement a corporate code embodying business ethics and participate in a training program encompassing ethical business practices. The Consent also requires the firm to maintain full, complete, and accurate records of all business activities, including all records associated with the solicitation of bids and government contracts. The Consent also provides for the summary withdrawal of inspection services if certain terms of the agreement are not met.

Also, in May 2001, a Miami, Florida, import facility and warehouse entered into a Stipulation and Consent Decision (Consent) with FSIS. The Consent was a result of 1999 convictions against the firm for causing meat and poultry products to become rodent-defiled and distributing those products. The Consent withdraws inspection from the firm under the Federal Meat, Poultry Products, and Egg Inspection Acts, but holds the withdrawal in abeyance for a period of four years provided certain conditions are met. The Consent contains several stipulations, including provisions that require the firm to include pest control services and implement an effective sanitation/compliance program it its SSOP to preclude meat and poultry products from becoming adulterated. The Consent also requires the firm to establish and maintain a program to train and educate its employees in the proper handling and storage of food products.

In June 2001, the former owner and new owner of a California livestock slaughtering and processing plant entered into a Consent Decision and Order (Consent) with FSIS. The Consent resulted from the previous owner's 1992 felony conviction for grand theft and 1993 felony conviction for inflicting corporal injury on an individual. Because the previous owner failed to disclose these convictions on his application for Federal inspection, FSIS determined that the application was inaccurate, misleading, and false, and withdrew its inspectors from the facility. The Consent immediately denies and withdraws inspection services from the former owner. It also stipulates that the former owner may not direct, exercise operational control, or be employed by any business requiring Federal meat or poultry inspection services owned or operated by the new owner, and, within 60 days of the effective date of the Consent, requires the former owner to financially divest himself from the new business. In addition, the Consent contains provisions for submitting complete documentation for the sale, purchase and transfer of the business and facility. The Consent provides for the summary withdrawal of inspection service if certain violations occur.

e. FY 2001 Criminal Enforcement Actions

The following are summaries of some of the key criminal case actions under FSIS statutes.

In October 2000, a cold storage facility in McAllen, Texas, was sentenced on two misdemeanor counts for allowing meat and poultry products to become contaminated by rodents during storage. The court ordered the company to pay $75,000 for each misdemeanor, in addition to $400 in special assessment fees. The facility was also placed on probation for four years.

In January of 2001, a federally inspected processor of meat and poultry products in Fort Worth, Texas, and its vice president were issued a three-count indictment for knowingly and intentionally selling and offering for sale and transportation adulterated and misbranded meat and meat food products, and for knowingly and intentionally making a false material statement to government officials. This case was later settled by a pre-trial diversion agreement.

In February 2001, a meat and poultry processing company in Covington, Kentucky, was sentenced on one felony count of preparing meat products with the intent to defraud. The president was sentenced on two misdemeanor counts of adding undeclared non-meat ingredients to meat and poultry products. The company was ordered to pay a fine of $30,000 and a $400 special assessment fee; the company and its president were ordered to pay joint restitution in the amount of $10,965.95. The company was placed on probation for two years, while the president was placed on probation for one year, and was ordered to pay a $50 special assessment fee.

In April 2001, a meat and poultry plant in Forrest City, Arkansas, was sentenced on one felony count of distributing adulterated poultry products. The court ordered the plant to pay a $50,000 fine and a special assessment fee of $400.

In April 2001, a salvage food distributor in Lubbock, Texas, was sentenced on one misdemeanor count of selling rodent contaminated meat. The court ordered the company to pay a $500,000 fine, a $125 special assessment fee, and to pay restitution to six retail thrift stores in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Nebraska, that had purchased the adulterated product.

In May 2001, Chicago, Illinois, distribution firm and its former owner were sentenced in federal court on two felony counts for storing rat infested meat and poultry products. The owner received a twenty-four month prison sentence, followed by one year of supervised release. The company and owner were ordered to pay a combined fine of $25,000.

In August 2001, the president of a food distributorship of meat and poultry products in Boynton, Florida pled guilty in the United States Attorney's office, Southern District of Florida to a one-count misdemeanor for selling and offering for sale adulterated poultry food products within the continental United States. In September 2001, the distributor entered into a plea bargain agreement. Terms of the agreement include a $5,000 fine, $10,000 voluntary contribution to a food bank in Florida and a $125 special assessment fee.

f. FY 2001 Civil Enforcement Actions

In April 2001, a retail store in Telford, Pennsylvania, and its managers were permanently enjoined from violating the FMIA and PPIA Acts. If found in contempt of the decree, the defendants would be required to pay to the United States a civil penalty of $100 per pound for any violative products and in further occasions of such violation, defendant shall pay to the United States the sum of $500 for each pound.

In September 2001, a retail store in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and its manager were permanently enjoined from violation of the FMIA as a result of their sales and transportation of non-federally inspected meat food products in the State of New Jersey.

In January 2001, a pasta manufacturer in Lodi, New Jersey, and its officials were permanently enjoined from violating the FMIA. The company and its officials are prohibited from preparing, selling, transporting or offering for sale any meat or poultry product that has not been federally inspected. If found in violation, the

firm and its officials would have to pay $2,000 to the United States as liquidated damages for each violation or for each package of product, whichever is greater.

In March 2001, a retail bakery in Old Forge, Pennsylvania, was deemed to be technical in violation of their August 2000 injunction, which prohibited the firm from preparing, selling, and transporting nonfederally inspected meat or poultry products. The firm paid a civil penalty in the amount of $2,500.

FY 2001 Consent Agreement

In January 2001, a company in Lodi, New Jersey, and its officials entered into a consent agreement with the United States Attorney for New Jersey, a result of processing of non-inspected meat and poultry pasta products, and selling these products to food distributors, retail stores and delicatessens in New Jersey. Under the terms of the agreement, the company and its officials are prohibited from preparing, selling, transporting or offering for sale any meat or poultry product that has not been federally inspected. The defendants must pay the U.S. government for each violation or for each package of product, which ever is greater, and must also reimburse the U.S government for its attorney fees, investigative expenses and costs.

FY 2001 Referred to State

The investigation was initiated by FSIS and then referred to the state.

In January 2001, a packing company was convicted on two felony counts involving the unlawful possession of marijuana and wildlife. The owner was sentenced to two years in State corrections confinement, followed by an undetermined period of custody, up to thirty-six months, for a total term not to exceed sixty months. He was fined $5,000, ordered to pay a restitution of $68,814.35 to the State Police jointly and severally with his son. He was also ordered to pay $3,400 to the Department of Fish and Game, and $100 to the Victim's Compensation Fund.

Custom Case

In February 2001, a custom exempt facility in Brainard, Nebraska, was served a "Notice of Summary Termination of Custom Eligibility" for failing to maintain compliance with exemption requirements in the FMIA.

Compliance Officers Training: In FY 2001, FSIS and Sam Houston State University jointly conducted two Advanced Training courses which were attended by 46 Compliance Officers (COs). Also, 15 COs attended a pilot safety course together with 15 inspectors from the Department of Transportation at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Artesia, New Mexico. Subsequently, another 48 COs attended FLETC. Twenty five Compliance officers attended a new Compliance Officers Basic Course and 23 COs completed the new Compliance Officers Safety Course.

g. Reviews of State and Foreign Inspection Programs:
During FY 2001 the Agency performed both routine, and special, audits and reviews, and provided technical assistance to foreign countries, state inspection programs, and industry. Technical assistance and support were provided in the following areas:

- Presented information on the review audit process, HACCP and SSOP issues at correlation meetings with six (6) state Meat and Poultry Inspection programs during their state meetings.
- Presented information on the review audit process, HACCP and SSOP issues to the State Directors of Meat Inspection Programs at meetings in Orlando, Florida, and Birmingham, Alabama.
- Foreign and Domestic review officers of the Technical Service Center participated in an advanced HACCP education course at Texas A&M University.
- Presented information on the foreign review/audit process during the Foreign National Training Program presented at the FSIS Training Center in College Station, Texas, to approximately 51 people representing 26 countries.
- Escorted/accompanied official visitors from Israel, Russia, Costa Rica, Estonia, Columbia, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine.

- Performed in-depth reviews of residue programs, which included visits to farms, in 29 countries. Additionally, 87 state-inspected establishments were reviewed in 13 states and the reviewers' observations documented. This included comprehensive reviews of 10 state programs, and follow-up visits to three states. The reviewers' reports provided detailed information used to evaluate the effectiveness of state inspection programs and to assist in determining the "equal-to" status of state-managed meat and poultry inspection systems.

The Food Safety System Correlation (FSSC) activity was created in fiscal year 2001 to gather information about how inspection program personnel perform food safety inspection-related duties and how establishments are meeting food safety-related requirements. State inspection program employees that were assigned to Talmadge/Aiken establishments participated in the in-plant portion of the FSSC activity, and all State inspection personnel were invited to attend the follow-up correlation sessions that occurred in their areas.

Fifty-six state-inspected establishments were reviewed in eight states and the reviewers' observations documented. This included comprehensive reviews of six State programs, and follow-up visits to two States. The reviewers' reports provided detailed information used to evaluate the effectiveness of state inspection programs and to assist in determining the "equal-to" status of state-managed meat and poultry inspection systems.

To ensure that foreign countries exporting meat and poultry products to the U.S. have equivalent inspection systems, the Agency performed on-site audits of those systems, monitoring, verifying, and evaluating the effectiveness of the controls that were in place to meet federal requirements. In FY 2001, the Agency completed routine audits of establishments, laboratories performing residue and microbiological analyses, and government inspection systems in 29 countries, two less than performed in FY 2000. This was caused by the delay of 4 country audits due to the September 11th terrorist activities. In addition, one initial verification audit was performed in the country of San Marino, which has requested equivalence status, and a follow-up to an initial verification audit was performed in Slovakia. FSIS auditors also conducted initial audits of ratite slaughter/processing facilities in Australia and New Zealand in order to assist in making initial equivalence determinations. The equivalence of the foreign inspection systems audited was assessed by focusing on five risk areas; sanitation, animal disease, residue controls, slaughter/processed product controls, and enforcement controls. In addition, as part of the audit of each country, the Agency evaluated HACCP programs, SSOPs, and generic *E. coli* and *Salmonella* testing procedures. The on-site audits of European Union countries that are approved to ship meat products to the United States (currently 13 countries) were conducted using the protocol set out in the EC/US Veterinary Equivalence Agreement. FSIS auditors audit against EC Directives that have been deemed equivalent to U.S. regulations, in addition to the sanitation and HACCP portions of U.S. regulations.

FSIS sent representatives to three meetings of the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, and to one Codex meeting in Australia to discuss equivalence issues. FSIS representatives also attended a meeting of the Joint Management Committee under the EC/US Veterinary Equivalence Agreement in Brussels, Belgium. In addition, FSIS sent a team of scientists to audit France's residue program and San Marino's inspection system as part of the FSIS initial equivalence determination process.

FSIS also performed reviews in accordance with the United States and Canada Free Trade Agreement (CFTA). The methodology of Canadian Audits incorporates a team system audit protocol. Members of the review teams had subject matter expertise in the areas of meat and poultry slaughter and processing operations, eggs and egg products, enforcement and compliance activities, and residue determination and laboratory procedures.

9. Workforce Training

During FY 2001, FSIS in College Station, Texas, designed, developed, and delivered training to 2,332 students through 154 courses. Included were basic entry level courses for food inspectors and veterinarians, inspection and industry personnel, supervision and management courses, interpersonal skills courses, state training courses (processing and slaughter), advanced veterinary medical officer courses, Field Automation and Information Management (FAIM) computer courses, foreign national courses, and residue testing qualification courses.

These students included 328 employees trained under the Food Safety Education Program, 157 employees trained under the Supervisory Education Programs; and 324 HIMP students trained in College Station and in various locations (69 of which were industry students).

a. Self-Study Programs. The FSIS Self-Study Program offers 24 general educational and technical courses by correspondence to FSIS, other USDA, and state employees nationwide, including: animal science, meat science, communicable disease control/microbiology, epidemiology, canning technology, microbial ecology of foods, vectorborne disease control, animal production food safety, livestock carcass disposition, livestock welfare, and HACCP. The FSIS Audiovisual Lending Library offers over 1,000 audiotape, videotape, and CD-ROM presentations on meat and poultry inspection, animal science, poultry science, pathology, zoonosis, food science and technology, food safety, sanitation, management, leadership, computer software, writing skills, life and physical sciences, mathematics, personal growth, civil rights, cultural diversity, and health and safety.

In FY 2001, the Self-Study Program experienced 492 course completions compared, with 529 course completions in FY 2000. The Audiovisual Lending Library lent 1,746 items compared to 1,622 items in FY 2000.

b. Certificate of Excellence. The Certificate of Excellence Program is designed to encourage FSIS and state inspection personnel, as well as any other interested federal or public sector employee, to take advantage of available educational and training activities to make self-development a life-long activity. Certificates are awarded for 400 hours of continuing education studies from any source, 200 in a designated specialty area (e.g., in-plant inspection, computer science, compliance, supervision and management, administrative support, public health) and 200 in related complementary areas. To date, 736 individuals have enrolled in this voluntary certificate program (the COE program was temporarily frozen for ten months; therefore, no new applications were accepted or processed except two applications this fiscal year). In FY 2001, there were 20 Certificates of Excellence issued. This is the third year that certificates have been awarded.

c. Continuing Education Program. The Continuing Education Program is designed to promote professional development of employees by reimbursing tuition for certain classes successfully completed at accredited institutions. During FY 2001, administration of the program was transferred to HRDS. There were 515 individuals who participated in 899 college courses.

d. Training and Technology

- Computer-based training (CBT) expansion. Computer-based training by field employees, at their locations, continued to expand during FY 2001. The HACCP computer-based training program has been a particular success. At the close of FY 2001, a cumulative total of 2,561 had successfully completed the program. Training courses available on CBT modules during FY 2001, and distributed to all FAIM users, included: Red Meat and Poultry Veterinary Medical Officer Intern (904) courses, HACCP 101-Introduction to HACCP, and two Reference Libraries, which include guides on numerous inspection subjects. Currently there are 103 modules available for use throughout the Agency. All of these modules support measures of economy and efficiency by taking learning to the workplace rather than having it conducted at a centralized facility. During FY 2001, major work was devoted to completing CBTs for training inspectors with responsibilities in plants that irradiate meat or poultry products, and new CBTs on many different aspects of "Processing Inspection." Preliminary work was done on a series of Supervision and Management CBTs.

- On-Line Class (new). Delivery of on-line training began in FY 2001. The design, development, technology infrastructure and first trial of the 540 Processing class was completed. Student completed training on official time at their duty station, which required approximately 40 hours scheduled over an eight week period. Students use CD-ROMs for content, chat rooms for interaction with instructors and other students, e-mail for receiving and submitting class assignments, and internet connections for tests. Technical and administrative improvements were made to prepare the class for continued delivery in FY 2002.

- Video-conferencing. This technology continued to be used extensively in FY 2001. Instruction and presentations were given to regular classes and special groups. The use of video-conferencing has allowed senior administrators and subject-matter experts to address classroom students and many other groups, including industry and foreign officials, without the necessity of travel to the Donald L. Houston Center for Meat and Poultry Inspection Sciences at College Station, Texas.

- Internet Web-site. The FSIS Training and Education Center home page, which was established in FY 1997, evolved during FY 1998 into the Food Safety Virtual University and contains the Colleges of Continuing Education, Consumer Education, Pathogen Reduction and HACCP Programs, Supervision and Management Studies, Slaughter and Processing Studies, State and Local Studies, International Studies, Compliance and Enforcement Studies, and Animal Production. The site provides extensive information for food safety professionals and industry personnel, and links to many related sites. The site has been used to make materials available in support of agency initiatives such as meat and poultry related food safety for retail and restaurants, and animal production. Food safety officials from countries around the world used the FSVU to download information useful to them. Agency staff has made great progress in its ability to independently design, program, and administer the site during 2001. The Web-site address is http://www.fsis.usda.gov/ofo/hrds/fsvu.html.

d. Upgrading Employee Inspection Skills

The Food Safety Education Program (FSEP) was developed in FY 1997 in conjunction with Texas A&M University in College Station, Texas, to further enhance the ability of our food inspectors to work in a HACCP environment. Topics including microbiology, risk assessment, environmental sanitation, food chemistry, and statistical quality control are covered. Students have the opportunity to experience "hands on" laboratory training to support lectures. The four-week academic program is intensive, demanding and covers as much as would be expected in a normal college semester. College extension credit is earned for successful completion of the course. In FY 2001, this program provided 11 four-week classes with 328 inspectors enrolled in the training. The program continues in FY 2002 with 11 scheduled courses.

During FY 2001, Supervisory Education Program (SEP) classes further enhanced inspection in the HACCP environment by equipping supervisors with expanded scientific knowledge with which to guide the inspection workforce. The SEP course is a concentrated five-week course given in three-week and two-week segments about 6 to 8 weeks apart. Successful completion of the course affords students the benefit of receiving graduate extension credit from Texas A&M University. In FY 2001, 157 students were enrolled in the program. The program continues in FY 2002 with 9 scheduled courses.

e. Mandatory Civil Rights Training

Special Emphasis Training – Approximately 1,527 non-bargaining unit employees completed the Diversity Training in FY 2001.

h. Worker Training and Assistance Program. Since February 1988, FSIS has been a participant in the Worker Training Assistance Program (WTAP). This program is designed to provide former recipients of public assistance with employment. FSIS currently has 18 WTAP employees still on the rolls, 13 of which are now permanent appointments. Since the inception of the program, a total of 59 WTAP participants (29 in Headquarters and 30 in the field) have been hired.

10. Labeling Activities:

Labels Processed and Approved. Following is a summary of the number of meat, poultry, and egg product labels evaluated and either approved or disapproved by the Labeling and Consumer Protection Staff during FY 2001.

Labels Reviewed

| Activity | Number |
|---|---|
| Meat and Poultry: | |
| Temporary Approvals | 5,260 |
| Sketch labels approved | 24,294 |
| Labels not approved | 14,672 |
| Egg Products Labels | 2,378 |
| Total Labels Processed | 46,604 |

Labeling evaluation activity has continued to decrease since FY 1996. The decrease is attributed to implementation of amended regulations that expanded the types of labels that can be generically approved, effective July 1996.

In response to requests from ingredient manufacturers, 100 Proprietary (Ingredient) Mix Committee letters were provided conveying labeling advice.

Food Safety and Labeling. FSIS initiated a series of consumer research projects, during the FY 2001, to determine if changes to the regulations are needed to add or modify labeling features to inform consumers about safely cooking and handling products, e.g., exploring means of identifying products as "ready to eat" or "ready to cook," and meaningful cooking instructions.

11. International Issues:

a. Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex). The GATT Uruguay Round Agreements Act designated USDA as the lead agency for U.S. participation in the sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard setting activities of Codex. The U.S. Codex Office, located within FSIS, coordinates all U.S. government and non-government participation in these activities.

On May 31, FSIS published a notice in the Federal Register informing the public of the sanitary and phyto-sanitary standard setting activities of Codex. During the course of the fiscal year, FSIS announced, through Federal Register notice, publication on the FSIS web site, or both, over 15 public meetings on Codex standard setting activities. It posted Codex Circular Letters on its web site. Through Circular Letters, Codex solicits governments' comments on issues that will be considered. This practice allows broader and earlier participation in the U.S. Codex process. Also information on up-coming sessions of Codex Committees and reports of recent meetings are posted on the FSIS web site. These activities have contributed to the transparency of the standard setting process.

The FY 2001 FSIS budget contained an additional $1 million to increase U.S. leadership in international food safety through Codex. The additional funding was to be used to conduct outreach activities to foreign governments, support U.S. hosted meetings, and provide training for U.S. delegates to Codex committees. During FY 2001, FSIS conducted two extremely successful "Technical Seminar" programs as part of its outreach efforts. In March, 48 government officials from 12 Near East countries attended a 3½-day workshop in Tunis Tunisia. And in September 52 officials from 19 Latin American countries participated in a 2½ day workshop in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

FSIS conducted other successful outreach efforts throughout the year. For example, the U.S. achieved success at the Commission meeting through a series of outreach activities. Before the session, cables were sent to select countries explaining U.S. positions. During the session, the U.S. engaged in a series of meetings with a variety of countries, including a hosted breakfast for Latin American countries and formal meetings with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Cairns countries.

As part of the outreach activities, FSIS provided direct, hands-on technical assistance to the Codex Coordinating Committees of Latin America and the Caribbean and of the Near East. This involved in-country assistance in the Dominican Republic and Egypt, as well as assistance to delegations from these two countries in Washington.

FSIS helped organize, and participated in, a PAHO / USDA / FDA workshop on Food Safety and Codex for Codex Contact Points from Latin American countries, held in conjunction with the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene session.

The United States successfully served as host government to the 2000 session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene. Of note is the fact that the entire session was web cast live to the world, the first Codex session ever to be broadcast in any fashion. Over 500 "hits" were achieved each day, further enhancing transparency of the Codex process.

FSIS developed and delivered two training programs for approximately 40 U.S. delegates and alternates to Codex Committees. One session focused on the operational aspects of Codex. The other session focused on intercultural interactions with Asian countries. These sessions are intended to improve the skills of U.S. Delegates.

FSIS served as the head of the U.S. Delegations to the Codex Commission meeting and to sessions of the Codex Committee on General principles and the Codex Coordinating Committee for North America and the South West Pacific. FSIS served as technical advisers on U.S. delegations to 10 Codex Committee sessions and five working groups, as well as adviser to the North American Regional representative in two meetings of the Codex Executive Committee. FSIS also served as head of U.S. observer delegations to Codex Regional Committees in Latin America and the Near East.

FSIS briefed numerous international visitors on U.S. Codex activities. These included visitors from Bolivia, Australia, Chile, Mexico, Canada, New Zealand, as well as meetings with Cochran fellows and with agricultural diplomats from over 16 countries.

FSIS made numerous presentations in domestic and international symposia on the work of U.S. Codex and the Codex Alimentarius Commission. These symposia were sponsored by such groups as the Institute of Food Technologists, the Food and Drug Law Institute, Council on Foreign Relations, Special Libraries Association, the U.S. Wheat Council, International Life Sciences Institute, the World Bank, etc. FSIS also made several presentations in U.S. Government interagency sessions. These include meetings with the State and Commerce Departments, the U.S. Trade Representatives Office, and USDA agencies, including the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

FSIS represented U.S. Codex interests in a number of international fora including the Quadrilateral Food Safety Discussions in Sydney, Australia, the Trans-Atlantic Consumer Dialog, the Trans-Atlantic Business Dialog, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, as well as in the preparatory meetings for the Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators.

b. Meat and Poultry Exports. FSIS facilitated the export of an estimated 11.5 billion pounds of meat and poultry to approximately 100 countries during FY 2001. FSIS continues development of automated systems to facilitate the issuance of export certificates. During FY 2001, FSIS cooperated with Canada, New Zealand, Mexico, and Australia to work toward a harmonized automated export certification systems.

c. U.S. Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Imports. During FY 2001, FSIS completed development of a re-programmed Automated Import Information System (AIIS) and a planned revision of the sampling of imported products. Both initiatives were described in a public meeting on June 8, 2001. The new AIIS is expected to become operational nationwide in the first half of 2002. At that time, FSIS will begin a port-of-entry sampling approach that focuses on the performance of a country's inspection system, rather than on individual plants within the system. The new approach is similar to that used to monitor Canadian imports for over 10 years. The new system will also use the same HACCP product category codes used by the domestic program, so that new information on risks associated with products can be incorporated into port-of-entry sampling.

d. Inspection Seminar for Foreign Government Officials. In FY 2001, FSIS conducted the annual Meat and Poultry Inspection Seminar for Foreign Government Officials, which was attended by 62 government officials from 37 countries, at the FSIS Training Center in College Station, Texas. Two sessions were held in FY 2001 to accommodate the growing popularity of the program. The objective of the Seminar is to increase the

understanding of foreign government inspection officials of the U.S. inspection and livestock production systems in order to assist them in developing inspection systems and in accepting U.S. exports.

12. Federal-State Relations:

During FY 2001 comprehensive reviews of six state programs were performed. North Dakota implemented a state meat inspection program and Missouri implemented a state meat and poultry inspection program. The programs are "at least equal to" the Federal meat and poultry inspection program and are limited to distribution of product within their own state.

13. Consumer and Food Safety Education

For more than two decades, FSIS has provided consumer information and educational materials designed to foster safe food handling through behavior changes and prevent foodborne illness. Educational materials and campaigns are science based and drawn from epidemiological studies concerning foods and behaviors that contribute to food safety risks; and on the latest scientific advice, research from educational theory, social marketing and consumer research, and focus group tests. The Food Safety Education Staff (FSES) provides information and educational materials designed to foster safe handling of meat, poultry, and egg products. Consumer education programs focus on key food safety messages to the general public and special groups who face increased risks from foodborne illness--the very young, the elderly, pregnant women, people who have chronic diseases, and people with compromised immune systems. The materials and activities are based on current scientific and consumer research, social marketing, and educational research. The Agency reaches a diverse audience through the development and distribution of Web pages, brochures, technical papers, and booklets via the media, information multipliers such as teachers, Extension and health educators, the FSIS Web site, printed materials, videos, USDA's Meat and Poultry Hotline, the internationally distributed newsletter, *The Food Safety Educator*, presentations, and exhibits. Radio and television talk show appearances have also been a particularly effective educational method.

a. FSES Initiatives:

- USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline. For seventeen years, the toll free USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline (1-800-535-4555) has provided a toll-free national service to consumers, information multipliers, and other professionals with questions about safe preparation of meat, poultry, and other foods, and foodborne illness prevention. The Hotline often serves as an "early-warning system," alerting the Agency to problems consumers are facing. A vital link to consumers and professionals, the Hotline is staffed by home economists, registered dietitians, and food technologists.

  In addition to basic food handling, storage and preparation questions, the Hotline addressed the latest issues: outbreaks of foodborne illness, pathogens such as *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, and *E. coli* , recalls of meat and poultry products, egg safety, safety of cookware in microwave ovens, red meat irradiation, and food safety during a power outage or natural disaster. In FY 2001, the Hotline handled almost 86,000 incoming calls and 129 media or "information multiplier" calls addressing safe food handling practices in the home. A Spanish speaking Technical Information Specialist was instrumental in assisting outreach efforts to the Hispanic community.

  In FY 2001 the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline initiated a three month Spanish language outreach pilot for Hispanic to provide consumers with bi-lingual service. The pilot outreach efforts were focused in Miami, FL, San Diego, CA, and Newark, NJ. The call data system was configured to offer Hispanic callers a choice of selecting an English or Spanish language speaking Hotline operator and/or Spanish language recorded food safety messages. Fight BAC!™ PSA's for TV and radio were developed and modified for distribution to the three targeted cities during the pilot project along with a sticker announcing that the Hotline has food safety information in Spanish.

- FSIS Web Site. The FSIS Web site at *http://www.fsis.usda.gov* continued to grow. People in the United States and abroad use the FSIS Web site to track the latest Agency news and obtain many diverse types of documents. During the year, FSES replied to 5,390 inquiries to the *fsis.webmaster@usda.gov*, *mphotline.fsis@usda.gov*, and the *fsis.outreach@usda.gov* mailboxes, thus increasing the value of the site as

a means of two-way communication. The site is comprised of more than 17,000 components, including HTML pages, images, applications, and other resources. Several of the additions in 2001 enhanced the consumer education component: a site devoted to mail order food safety; a site in support of *Cooking For Groups: A Volunteer's Guide to Food Safety*; results of focus group research; a significant expansion of the graphics offered on the Thermy™ site; and consumer publications in other languages (principally Spanish). Use of newer technologies improved functionality and connection speed thereby increasing the versatility of the site. With contractor support, FSIS enabled a streaming video webcast of the multi-session Codex Committee on Food Hygiene meeting. Also, with contractor support, the Human Resources Division piloted an automated job application service. Prospective employees submit applications online for jobs in selected series. The web accessibility design standards in Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act took effect in 2001 and the increasing Section 508 compliance was a major emphasis this year for developers, content providers, and managers of the FSIS Web Management Team.

b. Education Campaigns

- Cooking for Groups. In FY 2001 FSES released the publication, *Cooking For Groups: A Volunteer's Guide For Food Safety*. In a matter of 2 weeks after the announcement and initial mailing, almost all of the 150,000 copies of publication were promised and/or distributed to educators, health professionals, and a variety of groups and organizations. Over half of the initial printing of 150,000 copies was distributed to groups across the nation including, American Farm Bureau Women (AFBW), Cooperative State Research Education Service (CSREES), Food Safety Specialists, National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) – State Emergency Management Offices, the National Hunger Clearinghouse, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, National and State PTA Offices, the National Council of Churches, the Girl Scouts of the USA, and the Federal Consumer Information Center. The overwhelming popularity of the *Guide* required a reprint order of another 150,000 copies. Almost 100 copies of the Video News Release (VNR) highlighting potluck and community dinners were requested. Requests for the *Guide* and the VNR were also received from Indonesia, Costa Rico, Saudi Arabia, and Puerto Rico.

- Campaign To Increase Consumer Use of Food Thermometers to Enhance Food Safety. The FSIS national food thermometer education campaign was launched in May 2000 to promote the use of food thermometers in the home. Thermy™, the educational messenger of the campaign, continues to appear at public functions across the country. Thousands of information kits, magnets, and posters have been distributed to food safety educators nationwide and a variety Thermy™ information is available (also in Spanish) on the FSIS Web site: *www.fsis.usda.gov/thermy*. FSES continues developing materials for print, radio, and TV media sources. In FY 2001 Thermy™, along with other USDA educational messengers, appeared in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade and was seen by two million spectators lining the parade route in New York City and more than 60 million viewers worldwide on television. In other outreach efforts, Wal-Mart's® 800 Supercenters nationwide teamed with local cooperative extension agents and demonstrated the use of a variety of food thermometers and distributed Thermy™ brochures promoting cooking foods to safe internal temperatures. FSES also began work to tailor material for the food service industry.

- Consumer Education: *Listeria monocytogenes*. Because pregnant women and newborns, older adults, and people with weakened immune systems caused by cancer treatments, AIDS, diabetes, kidney disease, etc., are at risk for becoming seriously ill from eating foods that contain *Listeria monocytogenes*, FSIS consumer education programs specifically target those groups. As part of the FSIS *Listeria monocytogenes* action plan, a Consumer Education Action Plan was developed. In FY 2001 FSES completed focus group meetings with pregnant women conducted by the Research Triangle Institute (RTI) in four regions of the country to learn more about consumer knowledge of *Listeria monocytogenes* and safe food handling. FSES also began developing a new brochure for pregnant women. The *Listeriosis and Food Safety Tips* brochure in English and Spanish remains available for purchase in single or bulk copies through the Government Printing Office. The Federal Consumer Information Center (FCIC) in Pueblo, Colorado distributes copies.

- Media Food Safety Outreach. In FY 2001 FSES and the USDA Office of Communications produced and distributed five video news releases: *Sending Perishable Foods by Mail; Healthy Choices, Healthy Lives: Food Safety for Seniors; Use Thermy™ for Safe Holiday Cooking; Cooking for Groups; Preventing Foodborne Illness in Summer*. The USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline was promoted on the FY 2001 holiday campaign VNRs on mail order food safety and safe cooking. Both the *Sending Perishable Foods by Mail* and

the *Use Thermy™ for Safe Holiday Cooking* Thermy™ campaign VNRs were aired on 145 television stations from December through January with audiences of over 3.3 million. Also, two FSES feature articles, *Mail Order Food Safety* and *Use Thermy™ for Safe Holiday Cooking*, were prepared and distributed to 10,000 newspapers nationwide. Other media holiday season coverage included live nationwide TV and radio interviews with FSES management about summer food safety, Father's Day, and Independence Day.

- Social Marketing. As part of its consumer education outreach, FSES contracted with a local social marketing organization to increase the effectiveness of the Thermy™ food thermometer campaign through the application of social marketing principles. In addition, the FSES director taught a session on social marketing for an online graduate course for Ohio State University that was teleconferenced by Georgia State University. Also, FSE staff attended, exhibited, and presented a symposium, *A Social Marketing Approach to Educating Food Service Workers*, as part of a major session at the National Environmental Health Association's Food Safety and Protection Conference and exhibition.

c. FSES Publications

- FSES also developed or revised 27 food safety publications and feature releases for distribution as part of an ongoing food safety campaign. Publication topics included: *USDA's Meat And Poultry Hotline Offers Advice For Mail Order Food Safety; USDA's "Celebrity Characters" In Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade; USDA Says Use Thermy™ for Holiday Cooking Safety; Listeriosis and Food Safety Tips.*

- Three issues of *The Food Safety Educator* newsletter were distributed to a diverse group of subscribers throughout the world. The newsletter is also available on the Web site and reaches almost 10,0000 people throughout the U.S. and in other countries. Subscribers include professionals from GAO, the US Olympics Committee, the U.S. Army, environmental health offices, extension offices, health care management organizations, foodservice providers, and educators in Brazil, Spain, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. Topics included FSIS focus groups with consumers, details of a new food safety education program for science teachers, a food safety education program for physicians, CDC's FoodNet Surveillance network, and the Fight BAC!™ campaign.

d. Cooperative and Interagency Initiatives in Food Safety Education:

- Partnership for Food Safety Education and Fight BAC!™ Campaign. The Partnership for Food Safety Education, made up of Federal agencies, industry organizations, and consumer groups, was organized to bring together the necessary resources to create, launch, and maintain a national safe food handling educational campaign called Fight BAC!™ In FY 2001 the Partnership received an USDA Group Honor Award for significant contributions to consumer education through its Fight BAC!™ campaign efforts. The Award was presented by Secretary Ann Veneman "for significant accomplishments in creating and developing a unique public/private partnership that represents an unprecedented effort to teach consumers about food safety." Also, FSIS supported the distribution of the BAC!™ brochure through the Federal Consumer Information Center in Pueblo, Colorado and coordinated use of the BAC costume at events across the country including school functions, public health fairs, and conventions. The BAC costumed character also appeared in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade with other USDA educational characters in New York City Thanksgiving morning. FSES continues to provide ongoing technical assistance for all materials and activities for the Fight BAC!™ campaign.

- National Food Safety Education Month℠. Created by the International Food Safety Council, a coalition of restaurant and foodservice professionals certified in food safety, National Food Safety Education Month℠ (NFSEM℠) is an activity within the National Food Safety Initiative. It is a major food safety education focus in September each year for government and consumer organizations, as well as industry. The FY 2001 National Food Safety Education Month℠ theme illustrated one of the four Fight BAC!™ "*Be Cool, Chill Out, Refrigerate Promptly.*" Almost 50,000 NFSEM℠ 2001 Consumer Education Planning Guides and more than 2,700 posters were mailed to educators, state health departments, USDA employees, and others. The USDA radio program U.S. Farm Report, nationally syndicated to more than 150 stations, aired the FSE video news release on National Food Safety Education Month℠ as the lead item on their September 15 program. FSES publications are featured at many NFSEM℠ activities at the state and local level. NFSEM℠ was celebrated over the Labor Day Holiday weekend in partnership with area Giant Food Stores at approximately

80 locations in Maryland and Virginia and FSES distributed refrigerator thermometer cards at many other local events.

- A New Primer on Foodborne Illness for Physicians--AMA Primer on Foodborne Illness. The American Medical Association (AMA) joined together with Federal agencies, CDC, FDA, and FSIS, to produce a module for their Continuing Medical Education (CME) program entitled *"Diagnosis and Management of Foodborne Illnesses: A Primer for Physicians."* The *Primer* was developed in response to AMA member requests for guidance on foodborne illness. A special food safety hand-out sheet doctors can give to patients features the Fight BAC!™ messages: clean, separate, cook, and chill along with a reference chart of recommended cooking temperatures for different foods. The AMA distributed 10,000 copies of the publication. The *Primer* is available on the Web: http://www.ama-assn.org/foodborne

- Video and Publication for Seniors. Filmed in FY 2000, the video and accompanying publication were produced jointly with FDA. More than 500,000 copies of the four-color 17-page publication *To Your Health: Food Safety for Seniors* were distributed along with an accompanying video *Healthy Choices, Healthy Lives: Food Safety for Seniors*, directly to 10,000 senior centers and to other organizations serving seniors.

- USDA/FDA Foodborne Illness Education Information Center. FSIS provided oversight to the USDA/FDA Foodborne Illness Education Information Center at the National Agricultural Library as part of an Interagency Agreement with FDA and ARS that has been in place since 1994. The Center maintains the Foodborne Illness Education Database and the HACCP Database. The Center's Web site includes search capability for both databases.

- Food Service Education. FSE Staff participated in meetings and conference calls with the Food Safety Training and Education Alliance (FSTEA) to identify food safety activities and initiatives. In collaboration with FSTEA, FSES organized and coordinated two symposia-- *A Social Marketing Approach to Educating Food Service Workers*, and *Educating Food Service Workers*. FSES was instrumental in developing a Web site for FSTEA, *www.fstea.org*, maintained at the National Agricultural Library, managed by the USDA/FDA Foodborne Illness Education Information Center. FSES also led the effort to develop, design, and distribute the brochure, *Food Safety: Taking Care of Business*. This brochure provides resources for food safety information and training materials specifically designed for retail and foodservice. It continues to be distributed at conferences and conventions and is mailed to all FSIS District Offices and Compliance Officers. The FSE staff successfully completed the National Restaurant Association Educational Foundation's *ServSafe®* Food Protection Manager Certification course which has enabled FSES to more effectively respond to foodservice-related inquiries through the USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline and to function as a credible resource for the foodservice and retail industries. A decal for mirrors depicting the importance of hand washing in relation to food safety, one of the four Fight BAC!™ messages, was designed and produced for distribution to restaurants and foodservice establishments. Also, FSES currently provides liaisons to USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), the National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI), and the National Coalition for Food Safe Schools (NCFSS) and serves as a consultant to the Conference for Food Protection's Manager Testing, Training and Certification Committee.

- National Food Safety Information Network. The national network for food safety education established by government agencies continues to provide valuable information. One of the Network's components was put into place in FY 1998 when government food safety sites on the World Wide Web were consolidated to help Web users more easily find government information on food safety at *http://www.foodsafety.gov*. In FY 2001, this Web site continued to be expanded and enhanced.

- EdNet. FSIS also supports EdNet, an electronic newsletter from FDA, FSIS, and CDC that provides updates on food safety activities to educators and others concerned about food safety. FSES and FDA manage the newsletter content. Twelve issues were mailed during FY 2001. By the end of FY 2001, the number of EdNet subscribers had quadrupled to almost 3,000 from just 500 subscribers in 1998. The current subscriber base has increased to include Federal, State, and foreign government subscribers; national network providers; military sites; non-profit organizations; over 600 educational subscribers (including K-12 schools and community colleges); extension agents; public health officials; school food service managers; chefs; industry subscribers; and over 200 subscribers in more than 30 foreign countries.

- FSE Representation. FSE staff members also serve as representatives on National and Interagency Committees and Taskforces including: Workforce of the Future, Food Safety Training and Education Alliance, Partnership for Food Safety Education, Nutrition and Food Safety Education Task Force, Strategic Planning Task Force, Workplace Violence Prevention Taskforce, FSIS Education and Training Committee (TEC 2001), USDA/Foodborne Illness Education Information Center, University of Puerto Rico MOU with FSIS/FDA, National Coalition for Food Safe Schools, and the FSIS e-Learning Pilot.

14. Workforce of the Future:

FSIS formed the Workforce of the Future Steering Committee (WOFSC) in the Office of Management in July 1999 to integrate, coordinate, and oversee Agency workforce planning activities and to guide the transition to the workforce of the future. The Committee's charge is to see that the transition to the workforce of the future is carried out efficiently, cost-effectively, and with consistency across the Agency. All major program areas within FSIS are represented on the steering committee, which also includes representatives of the National Joint Council of Food Inspection Locals, the National Association of Federal Veterinarians and the Association of Technical and Supervisory Professionals.

The Steering Committee developed guiding principles for managing this change, which were approved by the Agency. The overarching goals of these guiding principles are to ensure consistency in Agency decision-making, procedures, and communication and to maintain employee support for the transition to the workforce of the future.

*Training and Education Committee for 2001 and Beyond (TEC 2001)*
TEC-2001 was established in 1999 to examine current education and training activities in FSIS, conduct an assessment of Agency needs, develop an education vision for the Agency, and develop a strategy for delivery of education and training for the 21st century.

The TEC-2001 committee to prepared two documents, one dealing with FSIS and its employees, and a second dealing with FSIS and its relationship to outside stakeholders. The first report, TEC–FSIS, represents the current status of training in FSIS and recommends steps that the Agency should take toward a world-class program for the future. This report has been finalized and includes the following recommendations:

- develop an individualized curriculum for each occupation in FSIS;
- assessment of individual FSIS employees to determine a baseline of skills already possessed and gaps that need to be filled;
- develop distance learning applications to deliver training on a variety of topics to employees;
- evaluate current FSIS training and education activities;
- reorganize the Agency's training resources to consolidate them and place them directly under the Office of the Administrator as a separate entity;
- create a Board of Directors to provide guidance and oversight to the Agency training program;
- develop a centralized, interactive database to allow both employees and programs to track training and related activities (classes, costs, travel, credits, etc.);
- establish a Training Administrator position in each District Office;
- centralize funding for training program activities (perhaps even a line in the budget); and
- evaluate the number and type of personnel resources that should be dedicated to managing an effective training program.

These activities will form the foundation for a corporate approach to training and education and an effective mission-based training program for FSIS. An Implementation Team has been formed to design a plan by February 2002 for implementing the recommendations in TEC-FSIS.

*Food Inspector and VMO Recruitment Initiative.*
As of the end of FY 2001, FSIS inplant staffing levels were 7,695. The Human Resources Field Office continued to work closely with Field Operations and the individual districts to aggressively recruit well-qualified inspectors and VMOs to maintain staffing levels. The FY 2001 recruitment process continued to expand on efforts to broaden outreach to a wide range of agricultural and veterinary schools, as well as a range of professional and special emphasis sources, to attract candidates to all Agency occupations. In addition,

recruitment incentives, including use of recruitment bonuses, payment of moving expenses to first post of duty, and the use of superior qualifications appointments for veterinarians, were utilized.

*Conversion to GS-1862 Consumer Safety Inspectors.*
During the period 1998-2000, approximately 2,700 non-line GS-1863 food inspectors were converted to consumer safety inspectors in conjunction with HACCP implementation. In addition to this change of series, over 700 inspectors were upgraded. Effective April 15, 2001, the Agency discontinued its use of practices relating to former standard jobs (SJs). Work force impacts were addressed in accordance with the National Basic Agreement and supplemental labor agreements.

On May 8, 2001, all District Managers were notified of the continued implementation of the GS-1862 Consumer Safety Inspector occupation. Field managers were instructed that all off-line inspection personnel should share in the performance of HACCP verifications, sample collection, and assurance that line inspectors' relief breaks can be granted. Modified grade level criteria for GS-8 and 9 positions, and associated classification guidance, were also outlined.

*Consumer Safety Officers.*
The Agency hired and trained 35 Consumer Safety Officers (CSO) in FY 2001. These new CSOs will be assigned to the District Office and are responsible for conducting onsite food safety and other consumer protection verification and evaluation activities associated with systems of commercial establishments operating under a grant of Federal inspection. These activities focus on assessing the scientific adequacy of HACCP plans, SSOPs, and plant microbiological verification sampling strategies and the interaction of systems within the establishments. The CSO may be assigned to assist inspection personnel in the consistent nationwide implementation of significant new inspection procedures designed to verify that official establishments meet regulatory requirements for food safety and other consumer protection. The CSO may be assigned to participate as a member of a scientific/technical team requiring personal application of professional scientific judgment.

The individuals selected were required to have a minimum of 30 hours of science-related courses. They then attended a 4-week training program conducted under contract by the Texas Agriculture Experiment Station. Successful completion of the training was a condition of employment and addressed both education and regulatory materials.

*Veterinary Medical Officers*
Workgroups continue to move forward on the recommendations from the taskforce report, ***"The Future of FSIS Veterinarians: Public Health Professionals For the 21st Century."*** Dr. Bonnie Buntain, the agency's new Chief Veterinary Medical Officer, will serve as Executive Sponsor and coordinate the efforts of team leaders who will ensure implementation of the recommendations. This has led to the recruitment of 17 VMO Humane Handling Verification Expert and Liaison positions. Each District will have a VMO serving as a primary contact for humane handling and slaughter issues, including verification activities, information dissemination, training, and documenting and generating reports to headquarters. These individuals also will coordinate nationally prescribed humane slaughter procedures, provide program liaison, and furnish input and develop recommendations for other farm-to-table activities.

*Compliance Officers*
The Enforcement Action Work Group issued its report on the future role of compliance officers. The work group prepared a number of recommendations that address how enforcement and inspection can work collaboratively to achieve compliance. The recommendations addressed the handling of criminal and administrative cases, supervisory structure, training, and other issues that will support culture change for integrating enforcement and inspection. The recommendations of the Enforcement Action Work Group and other studies affecting the district office structure, functions, effectiveness and support organizations--such as the District Office Review and the Resource Management Coordination Team-- will be considered by Agency Management in early January 2002.

*Workplace Environment*
Increased attention has been focused on workplace environment issues in recent months. In late August, Agency executives attended a 2-day retreat to discuss workplace environment issues along with other priority items. The executives identified those workplace issues that they perceive contribute to employee dissatisfaction and lower

productivity and, therefore, must be addressed. Workplace environment was also an agenda item at the September meeting of the Workforce of the Future Steering Committee. The Committee developed a number of recommendations for improving the workplace environment for consideration by FSIS executives.

[CLERKS NOTE: The justifications of the budget estimates for the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service are printed on the following pages. The transcript of the Rural Development hearing and the answers to questions submitted for the record for these agencies appear in Part 7.]

2003 Explanatory Notes
Rural Utilities Service

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23-1

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account (including transfer of funds)

Insured loans pursuant to the authority of section 305 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935) shall be made as follows: 5 percent rural electrification loans, [$121,107,000] $121,103,000; municipal rate rural electric loans, [$500,000,000] $100,000,000; loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural electric, [$2,700,000,000] $1,700,000,000; Treasury rate direct electric loans, [$750,000,000] $700,000,000; 5 percent rural telecommunications loans, [$74,827,000] $75,029,000; cost of money rural telecommunications loans, $300,000,000; and loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural telecommunications loans, $120,000,000.

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the cost of modifying loans, of direct and guaranteed loans authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935 and 936), as follows: cost of rural electric loans, [$3,689,000] $11,025,000, and the cost of telecommunication loans, [$2,036,000] $1,433,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 305(d)(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, borrower interest rates may exceed 7 percent per year.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, [$36,000,000] $38,035,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(On basis of loan level, subsidy and administrative expenses)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $4,565,934,969 | $5,725,000 | $36,000,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 3,116,132,000 | 12,458,000 | 38,035,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Appropriation | -1,449,802,969 | 6,733,000 | 2,035,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated loan levels, subsidies, and administrative expenses)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA |
| Electric: | | | | | | | | |
| Direct, 5% | $121,169 | $12,068 | $121,107 | $3,609 | $-4 | $3,306 | $121,103 | $6,915 |
| Direct, Treasury Rate a/ | 500,000 | 0 | 750,000 | 0 | -50,000 | 0 | 700,000 | 0 |
| Direct, Municipal b/ | 294,358 | 20,458 | 500,000 | 0 | -400,000 | 4,030 | 100,000 | 4,030 |
| Direct, FFB c/ | 1,640,841 | 0 | 2,600,000 | 0 | -1,000,000 | 0 | 1,600,000 | 0 |
| Guaranteed, Electric | 59,159 | 6 | 100,000 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 80 |
| Total Electric | 2,615,527 | 32,532 | 4,071,107 | 3,689 | -1,450,004 (1) | 7,336 | 2,621,103 | 11,025 |
| Telecommunications: | | | | | | | | |
| Direct, 5% | 74,835 | 7,753 | 74,828 | 1,736 | 201 | -453 | 75,029 | 1,283 |
| Direct, Treasury Rate d/ | 300,000 | 0 | 300,000 | 300 | 0 | -150 | 300,000 | 150 |
| Direct, FFB e/ | 120,000 | 0 | 120,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120,000 | 0 |
| Total Telecommunications | 494,835 | 7,753 | 494,828 | 2,036 | 201 (2) | -603 | 495,029 | 1,433 |
| Total loans and subsidies | 3,110,362 | 40,285 | 4,565,935 | 5,725 | -1,449,803 | 6,733 (3) | 3,116,132 | 12,458 |
| Total administrative expenses f/ | 0 | 34,640 | 0 | 36,000 | 0 | 2,035 (4) | 0 | 38,035 |
| Rescission g/ | 1,081 | 165 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 3,111,443 | 75,090 | | | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ A subsidy rate of 0.00% was calculated for FY 2001 and a negative subsidy rate of 0.04% was calculated for FY 2002 and FY 2003. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program levels.

b/ Negative subsidy rate of 0.09% was calculated for FY 2002. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the requested program level.

c/ Negative subsidy rates of 3.09%, 1.13% and 1.82% were calculated for FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003, respectively. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program levels.

d/ Negative subsidy rate of 1.00% was calculated for FY 2001. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program level.

e/ Negative subsidy rates of 2.04%, 0.85%, and 2.36% were calculated for FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003, respectively. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program level.

f/ In FY 2001, funding of $34,639,625 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account. In FY 2002, funding of $36,000,000 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account. In FY 2003, funding of $38,035,000 is requested and will be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

g/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

23-3

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASE

(1) A decrease of $1,450,004,055 in direct and guaranteed electric loans ($4,071,107,382 available in 2002).

The FY 2003 requested lending levels reflect anticipated demand. The FY 2002 Appropriations Act provided for a substantial increase in program levels relative to prior year usage. The FY 2003 budget request is consistent with normal usage. It will allow RUS to finance the modernization of this infrastructure and thereby improve the quality of life in rural America.

Rural electric systems require access to substantial amounts of infrastructure investment capital in rural areas which are costly to serve. The availability of this capital on reasonable terms and without significant delay is essential to a safe, affordable, modern utility infrastructure.

(2) An increase of $201,086 in direct telecommunications loans ($494,827,586 available in 2002).

This increase is the result of the budget authority being rounded in thousands of dollars in fiscal year 2003, thus resulting in a small change in program level.

(3) An increase of $6,733,000 in direct loan subsidy for electric and telecommunications programs ($5,725,000 available in 2002).

This subsidy amount is necessary to support the estimated loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan levels for the total electric and telecommunications loan programs. The overall increase is due primarily to the increase in the spread between the estimated single-effective Treasury discount rate and borrower rates, which will increase the cost to the Government for direct loan programs.

(4) An increase of $2,035,000 in administrative expenses ($36,000,000 available in 2002).

Justifications for administrative expenses in the amount of $38,035,000 and the associated staff-years are reflected in the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

23-4

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Electric Loans - Direct 5% and Municipal

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $4,383,000 | -- | -- |
| Alaska | 2,216,000 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 8,817,000 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 1,707,000 | -- | -- |
| California | 4,900,000 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 39,733,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 1,100,000 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 3,860,000 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 13,636,298 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 1,742,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 3,591,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 23,264,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 86,674,000 | -- | -- |
| Maryland | 12,740,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 3,120,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 10,056,000 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 16,825,172 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 16,868,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 4,081,000 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 21,678,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 6,178,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 12,671,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 24,199,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 13,934,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 21,067,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 1,178,000 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 8,514,000 | -- | -- |
| Vermont | 5,048,000 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 36,101,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 1,080,000 | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 2,257,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 2,309,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $415,527,470 | $621,107,000 1/ | $221,103,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-5

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Electric Loans - Treasury Rate

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $59,246,000 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 24,700,000 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 18,120,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 4,340,000 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 2,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 5,288,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 1,173,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 28,132,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 6,419,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 14,263,000 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 30,608,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 35,808,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 6,591,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 131,180,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 2,233,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 12,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 7,296,000 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 19,500,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 73,264,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 13,424,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 4,415,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $500,000,000 | $750,000,000 1/ | $700,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-6

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Electric Loans - FFB

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $20,315,000 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 117,589,000 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 33,760,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 99,044,000 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 11,632,000 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 57,540,000 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 5,600,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 6,881,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 6,671,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 149,336,000 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 3,871,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 7,944,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 275,080,000 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 24,800,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 46,972,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 3,180,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 92,730,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 3,800,000 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 259,640,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 19,390,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 7,500,000 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 39,494,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 18,755,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 33,160,000 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 148,894,000 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 20,860,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 6,409,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 116,774,000 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 3,220,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $1,640,841,000 | $2,600,000,000 1/ | $1,600,000,000 1/ |

Electric Loans - Guaranteed

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $21,159,000 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 17,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 21,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $59,159,000 | $100,000,000 1/ | $100,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-7

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Telephone Loans - Direct 5% and Treasury Rate

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $2,265,000 | -- | -- |
| Alaska | 8,386,000 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 60,307,000 | -- | -- |
| California | 8,620,000 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 964,000 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 15,404,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 14,559,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 27,713,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 22,176,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 100,184,000 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 4,997,000 | -- | -- |
| New York | 1,153,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 41,127,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 2,025,000 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 7,351,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 7,356,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 18,179,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 1,044,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 26,129,000 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 4,896,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $374,835,000 | $374,828,000 1/ | $375,029,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-8

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Telephone Loans - FFB

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $150,000 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 9,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 18,721,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 1,719,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 3,713,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 18,278,000 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 2,306,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 46,231,000 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 1,204,000 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 9,702,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 8,226,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 750,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $120,000,000 | $120,000,000 1/ | $120,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Telephone Bank Program Account (including transfer of funds)

The Rural Telephone Bank is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to such corporation in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation
1 Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out its authorized programs. [During fiscal year 2002 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall be $174,615,000.]

2 [For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the cost of modifying loans, of direct loans authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935), $3,737,000.]

3, 4 [In addition, for] For administrative expenses, including audits, necessary to [carry out the loan programs, $3,082,000] continue to service existing loans, $3,082,000, to be derived by transfer from the shareholder's equity, contained in the unobligated balances in the Rural Telephone Bank Liquidating Account, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

The first change eliminates the language for a loan level for this account. The budget proposes no Federally-funded Rural Telephone Bank loans.

The second change eliminates the language for the cost of making or modifying direct loans under the account.

The third change is a grammatical correction.

The fourth change proposes using unobligated balances in the Rural Telephone Bank Liquidating Account to fund administrative expenses in FY 2003.

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK
(On basis of loan level, subsidy, and administrative expenses)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $174,626,168 | $3,737,000 | $3,082,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 0 | 0 | 3,082,000 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -174,626,168 | -3,737,000 | 0 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated/supportable loan level, subsidy, and administrative expenses)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA |
| Rural Telephone Bank: | | | | | | | | |
| Direct loans | $174,615 | $2,584 | $174,626 | $3,737 | $-174,626 (1) | $-3,737 (2) | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative expenses a/ | 0 | 2,993 | 0 | 3,082 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $3,082 |
| Rescission b/ | 385 | 12 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 175,000 | 5,590 | | | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ In FY 2001, funding of $2,993,400 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account. In FY 2002, funding of $3,082,000 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account. In FY 2003, funding of $3,082,000 will be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account from the Rural Telephone Bank Liquidating account.

b/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

23-11

JUSTIFICATION OF DECREASES

(1) A decrease of $174,626,168 in Rural Telephone Bank loans ($174,626,168 available in 2002).

In 1996, the Rural Telephone Bank began repurchasing its Class "A" stock from the Federal government, thereby beginning the process of transforming the bank from a Federally-funded organization to a fully privatized banking institution. The FY 2003 budget proposes no more Federally-funded Rural Telephone Bank loans. This proposal is intended to accelerate privatization.

(2) A decrease of $3,737,000 in Rural Telephone Bank subsidy ($3,737,000 available in 2002).

The decrease reflects the elimination of the subsidy cost associated with direct loan since there is no request for Federally-funded loans in FY 2003.

23-12
RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Telephone Bank

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,321,950 | -- | -- |
| Alaska | 4,891,950 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 30,803,850 | -- | -- |
| California | 5,028,450 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 562,800 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 1,288,350 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 4,793,250 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 16,165,800 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 8,559,600 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 54,064,500 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 2,913,750 | -- | -- |
| New York | 672,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 11,763,150 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 2,938,950 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 4,291,350 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 10,603,950 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 609,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 10,486,350 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 2,856,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $174,615,000 | $174,626,000 1/ | -- |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program

For the principal amount of direct distance learning and telemedicine loans, [$300,000,000] $50,000,000; and for the principal amount of broadband telecommunication loans, [$80,000,000] $79,535,000.

For the cost of direct loans and grants, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., [$49,441,000] $31,049,000, to remain available until expended, to be available for loans and grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas: Provided, That [$22,500,000] $6,104,000 may be available for the continuation of a pilot project for a loan and grant program to finance broadband transmission and local dial-up Internet service in areas that meet the definition of "rural area" used for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa: Provided further, That the cost of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM
(On basis of loan level, subsidy, and grants)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Grants |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $380,000,000 | 0 | $49,441,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 129,535,000 | $4,104,000 | 26,945,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Appropriation | -250,465,000 | 4,104,000 | -22,496,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated/supportable loan level, subsidy, and grants)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA |
| Distance learning and telemedicine: | | | | | | | | |
| Direct loans a/ | 0 | 0 | $300,000 | 0 | $-250,000 (1) | 0 | $50,000 | 0 |
| Grants | $26,751 | $26,751 | 26,941 | $26,941 | -1,996 | $-1,996 (2) | 24,945 | $24,945 |
| Broadband telecommunication: | | | | | | | | |
| Loans a/ | 100,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 0 | -465 (3) | 4,104 (4) | 79,535 | 4,104 |
| Grants | 0 | 0 | 22,500 | 22,500 | -20,500 | -20,500 (5) | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total Available | 126,751 | 26,751 | 429,441 | 49,441 | -272,961 | -18,392 | 156,480 | 31,049 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -636 | -636 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -2,631 | -2,631 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance expiring | 300,000 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 3,457 | 3,457 | | | | | | |
| Rescission b/ | 59 | 59 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 427,000 | 27,000 | | | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ A negative subsidy rate of 0.61% and 0.07% were calculated in FY 2001and FY 2002, respectively. In FY 2003, a negative subsidy rate of 1.15% was calculated for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine loan program only. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program levels.

b/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available loan level, subsidy, and grants)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA |
| Distance learning and telemedicine: | | | | | | | | |
| Direct loans a/ | 0 | 0 | $300,000 | 0 | $-250,000 | 0 | $50,000 | 0 |
| Grants | $26,751 | $26,751 | 28,402 | $28,402 | -3,457 | $-3,457 | 24,945 | $24,945 |
| Broadband telecommunication: | | | | | | | | |
| Loans a/ | 100,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 0 | -465 | 4,104 | 79,535 | 4,104 |
| Grants | 0 | 0 | 24,496 | 24,496 | -22,496 | -22,496 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total Available | 126,751 | 26,751 | 432,898 | 52,898 | -276,418 | -21,849 | 156,480 | 31,049 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -636 | -636 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -2,631 | -2,631 | -3,457 | -3,457 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance expiring | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 3,457 | 3,457 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rescission b/ | 59 | 59 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 427,000 | 27,000 | 429,441 | 49,441 | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ A negative subsidy rate of 0.61% and 0.07% were calculated in FY 2001and FY 2002, respectively. In FY 2003, a negative subsidy rate of 1.15% was calculated for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine loan program only. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program levels.

b/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

23-16

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE AND DECREASES

(1) A decrease of $250,000,000 in program level for distance learning and telemedicine loans ($300,000,000 available in 2002).

In recent years, substantially higher loan levels have been projected for the distance learning and telemedicine loan program, but these levels have never been achieved. This loan level maintains the program at approximately the same level as it has been operating.

(2) A decrease of $1,996,000 in distance learning and telemedicine grants ($26,941,000 available in 2002).

The financial assistance provided under this grant program improves the educational opportunities for rural residents and opens up new avenues for them to receive medical assistance in time of need. The FY 2002 budget level maintains the program at a slightly reduced level.

(3) A decrease of $465,116 in program level for broadband telecommunication loans ($80,000,000 available in 2002).

The broadband telecommunication loan program is used to reach underserved areas and to serve loan purposes that might not otherwise qualify for RUS telecommunication loan assistance. It is used to finance the installation of various modes of broadband transmission capacity, including fiber optic cable for high speed internet access. Broadband telecommunication loans will help rural America to reap the advantages of the President's E-Gov initiative, by providing access to broadband service in rural areas. The broadband program can be a significant provider of broadband services to the neediest communities. It will also support consolidating and streamlining program delivery and services of county-based agencies, such as centralized servicing of FSA loans. The decrease in program level represent a partial offset in the increased subsidy cost of the program.

(4) An increase of $4,104,000 in direct loan subsidy for the broadband telecommunication loan program ($0 available in 2002).

This subsidy amount is necessary to support the estimated loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan level for the broadband telecommunication loan program. The overall increase is due primarily to the increase in defaults, which are based on more loans being made to startup companies with lower bond ratings than was previously anticipated.

(5) A decrease of $20,500,000 in broadband telecommunication grants ($22,500,000 available in 2002).

The FY 2002 appropriations act provided $22.5 million in grants for broadband and internet services whereas only $2 million is included in the FY 2003 budget, which is the same amount as used during the initial year of the grant program in FY 2001. Funds will be targeted at communities that lack Internet access via a local call. Among communities served by current RUS telecommunications borrowers, it is estimated that about ten percent lack local Internet access. It is believed in rural areas not served by RUS borrowers, the number would be higher. In addition RUS has been instituting significant policy and regulatory reforms to ensure that the RUS is an engine of broadband deployment. The 1949 framework of the telecommunications program has worked well and can continue to meet telecommunications needs.

23-17

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Treasury Rate Distance Learning Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail./Est. | -- | $300,000,000 1/ | $50,000,000 1/ |

Broadband Telecommunications Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | $12,914,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 1,059,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 6,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 10,035,000 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 8,961,000 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 3,322,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 5,000,000 | -- | -- |
| New York | 10,000,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 2,748,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 497,000 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 16,573,820 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 22,890,180 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $100,000,000 | $80,000,000 1/ | $79,535,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-18

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Distance Learning and Telemedicine Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $501,887 | -- | -- |
| Alaska | 361,272 | -- | -- |
| American Samoa | 411,989 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 130,100 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 1,081,872 | -- | -- |
| California | 2,277,535 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 710,900 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 246,206 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 372,650 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 1,133,428 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 837,697 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 59,500 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 405,287 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 169,700 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 1,300,928 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 321,688 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 456,862 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 1,264,071 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 1,500,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 647,978 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 1,218,142 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 935,952 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 645,520 | -- | -- |
| New York | 1,257,161 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 625,939 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 468,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 205,431 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 1,140,016 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 364,087 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 208,739 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 2,428,774 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 1,993,811 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 497,156 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 570,257 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $26,750,535 | $28,402,000 1/ | $24,945,000 1/ |

Broadband Telecommunication Grants

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail./Est. | -- | $24,496,000 1/ | $2,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-19

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

[Local Television Loan Guarantee Program Account (including transfer of funds)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of guaranteed loans, as authorized by Title X of Public Law 106-553 for the purpose of facilitating access to signals of local television stations for households located in nonserved areas and underserved areas, $258,065,000.

For the cost of guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, $20,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the guaranteed loan program, $2,000,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".]

This change eliminates the language for this account. The budget proposes no Federally-funded Local Television Loan Guarantee program.

LOCAL TELEVISION GUARANTEE LOANS
(On basis of loan level, subsidy, and administrative expenses)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $258,064,516 | $20,000,000 | $2,000,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -258,064,516 | -20,000,000 | -2,000,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated/supportable loan level, subsidy, and administrative expenses)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA |
| Local television guarantee loans | 0 | 0 | $258,064 | $20,000 | $-258,064 (1) | $-20,000 (2) | 0 | 0 |
| Administrative expenses a/ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | 0 | -2,000 (3) | 0 | 0 |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ In FY 2002, funding of $2,000,000 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

23-21

JUSTIFICATION OF DECREASES

(1) A decrease of $258,064,516 in local television guaranteed loans ($258,064,516 available in 2002).

The authority for operating the local television guaranteed loan program was enacted in December 2000 and regulations for implementation have yet to be developed. Further, the statutory authority contains certain ambiguities with regard to the nature of the program. Therefore, no funds are requested in the FY 2003 budget for the local television guaranteed loan program because these issues need to be resolved before the future needs for the program can be established.

(2) A decrease of $20,000,000 in guaranteed subsidy ($20,000,000 available in 2002).

The decrease reflects the elimination of the subsidy cost associated with the guaranteed loan program since there is no request for Federally-funded loans in FY 2003.

(3) A decrease of $2,000,000 in Administrative Expenses ($2,000,000 available in 2002).

The decrease reflects the elimination of the administrative expense cost associated with the guaranteed loan program since there is no request for Federally-funded loans in FY 2003.

23-22

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Guaranteed Local Television Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail./Est. | -- | $258,064,000 1/ | -- |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

23-23

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

HIGH COST ENERGY GRANTS

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available funds)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| High cost energy grants | 0 | $9,934,000 | $20,066,000 | $30,000,000 |
| Transfer from Rural Community Advancement Program | 0 | -9,934,000 | -20,066,000 | -30,000,000 |
| Total appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

2003 Explanatory Notes
Rural Housing Service

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24-1

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account (including transfers of funds)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: [$4,217,816,000] $3,707,300,000 for loans to section 502 borrowers, as determined by the Secretary, of which [$1,079,848,000] $957,300,000 shall be for direct loans, and of which [$3,137,968,000] $2,750,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; [$32,324,000] $35,000,000 for section
1 504 housing repair loans; [$114,068,000] $60,000,000 for repair, rehabilitation, and preservation of section 515 rental housing; [$99,770,000] $100,000,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; [$5,090,000] $5,000,000 for section 524 site loans; [$11,778,000] $12,000,000 for credit sales of acquired property, of which up to [$1,778,000] $2,000,000 may be for multi-family credit sales; and [$5,000,000] $5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, [$182,274,000] $205,229,000, of which [$142,108,000] $185,429,000 shall be for direct loans, and of which [$40,166,000] $19,800,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; section 504 housing repair
2 loans, [$10,386,000] $10,857,000; repair, rehabilitation, and preservation of section 515 rental
3 housing, [$48,274,000] $27,978,000, to remain available until September 30, 2004; section 538 multi-family housing guaranteed loans, [$3,921,000] $4,500,000; section 524 site loans, [$28,000] $55,000; multi-family credit sales of acquired property, [$750,000] $934,000; and section 523 self-help housing land development loans, [$254,000] $221,000: Provided, That of the total amount
4 appropriated in this paragraph, [$11,656,000] $7,100,000 shall be available through June 30, [2002] 2003, for authorized empowerment zones and enterprise communities and communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, [$422,241,000] $455,630,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

5 [Of the amounts made available under this heading in chapter 1 of title II of Public Law 106-246 (114 Stat. 540) for gross obligations for principal amount of direct loans authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949 for section 515 rental housing, the Secretary of Agriculture may use up to $5,986,197 for rental assistance agreements described in the item relating to "Rental Assistance Program" in such chapter: Provided, That such amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Control Act of 1985, as amended.]

6 [In making available for occupancy dwelling units in housing that is provided with funds made available under the heading referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Secretary of Agriculture may give preference to prospective tenants who are residing in temporary housing provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as a result of an emergency.]

The first change proposes language specifying the eligible purposes for which the section 515 rental housing loan level authorized for FY 2003 may be used. This language purposely omits reference to new construction of section 515 loans which are proposed not to be funded until a thorough review of the program and programmatic alternatives has been completed.

The second change proposes language specifying the eligible purposes for which the direct loan subsidy requested for section 515 rental housing loans may be used in FY 2003. This language purposely omits reference to new construction of section 515 loans which are proposed not to be funded until a thorough review of the program and programmatic alternatives has been completed.

The third change proposes that the direct loan subsidy requested for the section 515 rental housing loan program be made available for a two year period. In view of the restrictions requested on the purposes that the loans may be used for in FY 2003 program, the funds are requested to remain available until September 30, 2004 as the programmatic demand under the limited scope can be determined.

The fourth change updates the expiration date of earmarked funds for empowerment zones and enterprise communities from June 30, 2002 to June 30, 2003.

The fifth and sixth changes proposes the elimination of the language inserted in the Appropriations Act for FY 2002 to address a specific request by the Department for reprogramming actions to meet a specific programmatic need. With the needs having been satisfied by the 2002 language, the language is no longer required.

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(On basis of loan level, subsidy, and administrative expenses)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $4,485,851,000 | $245,887,000 | $422,241,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 3,924,300,000 | 249,774,000 | 455,630,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Appropriation | -561,551,000 | 3,887,000 | 33,389,000 |

## PROJECT STATEMENT

(On basis of supportable loan levels and appropriated subsidies and administrative expenses)
*(In thousands of dollars)*

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA |
| Single family housing (SFH) direct loans... | $1,064,592 | $170,974 | $1,079,848 | $142,108 | $-122,548 (1) | $43,321 | $957,300 | $185,429 |
| SFH direct loans-disaster a/..... | 9,274 | 1,457 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Modular housing loans..... | 261 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Modular housing grants..... | 990 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SFH guaranteed loans unsubsidized..... | 2,341,591 | 5,700 | 3,137,969 | 40,166 | -387,969 (2) | -20,366 | 2,750,000 | 19,800 |
| Multi-family housing direct loans..... | 114,070 | 56,202 | 114,069 | 48,274 | -54,069 (3) | -20,296 | 60,000 | 27,978 |
| Multi-family housing direct loans (no year) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multi-family housing direct loans disaster.. | 7,098 | 3,497 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multi-family housing guaranteed loans..... | 0 | 0 | 99,771 | 3,921 | 229 (4) | 579 | 100,000 | 4,500 |
| Multi-family housing guar loans (no year).. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Housing repair direct loans..... | 30,283 | 10,732 | 32,325 | 10,386 | 2,675 (5) | 471 | 35,000 | 10,857 |
| Housing repair direct loans-disaster a/..... | 484 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Farm labor housing direct loans-disaster a/. | 1,019 | 536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Site development direct loans b/..... | 3,685 | 0 | 5,091 | 28 | -91 (6) | 27 | 5,000 | 55 |
| Self-help housing site develop. loans..... | 4,052 | 226 | 5,000 | 254 | 0 | -33 | 5,000 | 221 |
| Single-family housing credit sales c/..... | 2,987 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 |
| Multi-family housing credit sales ..... | 1,779 | 872 | 1,778 | 750 | 222 (7) | 184 | 2,000 | 934 |
| Total Available..... | 3,582,165 | 251,410 | 4,485,851 | 245,887 | -561,551 | 3,887 | 3,924,300 | 249,774 |
| Total direct loans and subsidies..... | 1,239,584 | 244,721 | 1,248,111 | 201,800 | -173,811 | 23,674 (8) | 1,174,300 | 225,474 |
| Total guaranteed loans and subsidies..... | 2,341,591 | 5,700 | 3,237,740 | 44,087 | -387,740 | -19,787 (9) | 2,850,000 | 24,300 |
| Total grants..... | 990 | 990 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total administrative expense d/..... | | 408,333 | | 422,241 | | 33,389 (10) | | 455,630 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations ..... | -574 | -123 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance avail., start of year..... | -89,957 | -24,562 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance expiring..... | 906,144 | 3,987 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance avail., end of year..... | 78,382 | 23,368 | | | | | | |
| Rescission e/..... | 11,061 | 1,460 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation..... | 4,487,221 | 663,873 | | | | | | |

*Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.*

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available loan levels, subsidies and administrative expenses)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual Program Level | 2001 Actual Subsidy/ BA | 2002 Estimated Program Level | 2002 Estimated Subsidy/ BA | Increase or Decrease Program Level | Increase or Decrease Subsidy/ BA | 2003 Estimated Program Level | 2003 Estimated Subsidy/ BA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single family housing (SFH) direct loans... | $1,064,592 | $170,974 | $1,079,848 | $142,108 | $-122,548 | $43,321 | $957,300 | $185,429 |
| SFH direct loans-disaster a/ | 9,274 | 1,457 | 2,274 | 299 | -2,274 | -299 | 0 | 0 |
| Modular housing loans | 261 | 52 | 1,961 | 347 | -1,961 | -347 | 0 | 0 |
| Modular housing grants | 990 | 990 | 3,999 | 3,999 | -3,999 | -3,999 | 0 | 0 |
| SFH guaranteed loans unsubsidized | 2,341,591 | 5,700 | 3,137,969 | 40,166 | -387,969 | -20,366 | 2,750,000 | 19,800 |
| Multi-family housing direct loans | 114,070 | 56,202 | 114,069 | 48,274 | -54,069 | -20,296 | 60,000 | 27,978 |
| Multi-family housing direct loans (no year) | 0 | 0 | 3,686 | 1,560 | -3,686 | -1,560 | 0 | 0 |
| Multi-family housing direct loans disaster.. | 7,098 | 3,497 | 29,241 | 12,375 | -29,241 | -12,375 | 0 | 0 |
| Multi-family housing guaranteed loans | 0 | 0 | 99,771 | 3,921 | 229 | 579 | 100,000 | 4,500 |
| Multi-family housing guar loans (no year).. | 0 | 0 | 11,799 | 464 | -11,799 | -464 | 0 | 0 |
| Housing repair direct loans | 30,283 | 10,732 | 32,325 | 10,386 | 2,675 | 471 | 35,000 | 10,857 |
| Housing repair direct loans-disaster a/ | 484 | 172 | 13,462 | 4,325 | -13,462 | -4,325 | 0 | 0 |
| Farm labor housing direct loans-disaster a/. | 1,019 | 536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Site development direct loans b/ | 3,685 | 0 | 5,091 | 28 | -91 | 27 | 5,000 | 55 |
| Self-help housing site develop. loans | 4,052 | 226 | 5,000 | 254 | 0 | -33 | 5,000 | 221 |
| Single-family housing credit sales c/ | 2,987 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 0 |
| Multi-family housing credit sales | 1,779 | 872 | 1,778 | 750 | 222 | 184 | 2,000 | 934 |
| Total Available | 3,582,165 | 251,410 | 4,552,273 | 269,255 | -627,973 | -19,482 | 3,924,300 | 249,774 |
| Total direct loans and subsidies | 1,239,584 | 244,721 | 1,298,735 | 220,706 | -248,033 | 3,840 | 1,174,300 | 225,474 |
| Total guaranteed loans and subsidies | 2,341,591 | 5,700 | 3,249,539 | 44,551 | -399,539 | -20,251 | 2,850,000 | 24,300 |
| Total grants | 990 | 990 | 3,999 | 3,999 | -3,999 | -3,999 | 0 | 0 |
| Total administrative expense d/ | | 408,333 | | 422,241 | | 33,389 | | 455,630 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -574 | -123 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance avail., start of year | -89,957 | -24,562 | -66,422 | -23,368 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance expiring | 906,144 | 3,987 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance avail., end of year | 78,382 | 23,368 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rescission e/ | 11,061 | 1,460 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 4,487,221 | 663,873 | 4,485,851 | 668,128 | | | | |

. Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement

a/ Provided by the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, P.L. 106-31, dated May 21, 1999; the Omnibus Appropriations Act FY 2000, P.L. 106-113, dated November 29, 1999; and FY 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-246, dated July 13, 2000.

b/ A negative subsidy rate of 0.12% was calculated for FY 2001. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program level.

c/ Negative subsidy rates of 3.23%, 4.82% and 9.58% were calculated for FY 2001, FY2002 and FY 2003, respectively. Therefore, corresponding budget authority is not required to support the program levels.

d/ In FY 2002, the appropriated funding of $408,333,000 (after .22% rescission) was transferred to the Rural Housing Service Salaries and Expense Account. In FY 2002, funding of $422,241,000 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expense Account. In FY 2003, funding of $455,630,000 is requested and will be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expense Account.

e/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

## JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(1) A decrease of $122,548,076 in direct single family housing loans ($1,079,848,024 available in 2002).

This proposed loan level will be adequate to meet the needs of the loan program. Rural Development mission area budget authority aggregates will be maintained despite subsidy rate increases. Selected programs with increasing subsidy rates are requested at manageable levels to meet Rural Development mission goals. The Rural Housing Service in recent years has utilized leveraging partnerships with other lenders to increase the effective coverage of limited loan authority levels.

(2) A decrease of $387,968,750 in guaranteed single family unsubsidized loans ($3,137,968,750 available in 2002.

The proposed program level reflects the expected FY 2003 demand. Even with the reduction from the FY 2002 enacted level, this level will still allow the program to operate $400 million greater than the most recent actual year's obligations. The guarantee fee required under the program was changed from 1% to 2% at the beginning of FY 2001, and with competitive private sector loan program alternatives, the requested level should be sufficient for expected demand in FY 2003.

(3) A decrease of $54,068,998 in direct multi-family housing loans ($114,068,998 available in 2002).

The Administration proposes that the direct multi-family housing loan program be limited to loans for repair, rehabilitation, and preservation purposes for existing portfolio projects. The request does not provide for any new construction loans. A substantial portion of the existing portfolio is over 20 years old. The demand for loans to repair and rehabilitate existing projects has been increasing in recent years, as has the cost of providing rental assistance payments to maintain projects viable and available to very low-income tenants. The Department has proposed that a thorough review be done of programmatic alternatives for both the financing of new rental housings and the preservation and servicing of the existing portfolio of about 17,800 projects containing about 460,000 units with an outstanding indebtedness of almost $12 billion. USDA plans to commit up to $2 million for contracts funded under Salaries and Expenses to support the review, which is already underway.

(4) An increase of $229,008 in multi-family guaranteed housing loans ($99,770,992 available in 2002).

This increase is intended to increase the supportable loan program for FY 2003 to $100 million to better meet demand for the program. In 2003, the 4.50% subsidy rate will allow the requested appropriation to achieve an even $100 million loan level.

(5) An increase of $2,675,070 in direct very-low income housing repair loans ($32,324,930 available in 2002).

The Section 504 program provides very-low income rural families with funds to make necessary general repairs and improvements to their homes and to remove health and safety hazards. The program is often used in conjunction with the Section 504 grant program which is limited to the elderly. The increase will assist those currently living in substandard housing who have no other housing alternatives.

(6) A decrease of $90,000 in direct site development loans ($5,090,000 available in 2002).

This minor decrease is the result of the loan level provided by the $55,000 of subsidy budget authority.

(7) An increase of $222,341 in multi-family housing credit sales ($1,778,516 available in 2002).

This increase will enable the agency to extend $2 million of programmatic credit terms to prospective purchasers of multi-family inventory properties, thus facilitating their sale while also preserving their participation as part of the low-income housing stock.

(8) An increase of $23,674,000 in direct loan subsidy ($201,800,000 available in 2002).

The subsidy amount is necessary support the direct loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan levels. Also impacting the subsidy rates is the implementation of new cash flow models in these two programs. These new cash flow models are based on non-linear historic program performance and trends instead of linear historical averages in order to bring the subsidy estimation process for Rural Housing Service loan program into compliance with the accounting standards established by the Federal Accounting Standards Board Technical Release 3.

(9) A decrease of $19,787,000 in guaranteed loan subsidy ($44,087,000 available in 2002).

The subsidy amount is necessary to support the guaranteed loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan levels.

(10) An increase of $33,389,000 in administrative expenses ($422,241,000 available in 2002).

Justification for administrative expenses in the amount of $455,630,000 and the associated staff-years are reflected in the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

24-7

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Single-Family Housing Direct Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $24,402,230 | $18,144,000 | $18,144,000 |
| Alaska | 6,476,400 | 3,745,000 | 3,745,000 |
| Arizona | 18,948,580 | 9,872,000 | 9,872,000 |
| Arkansas | 23,519,380 | 14,127,000 | 14,127,000 |
| California | 83,581,460 | 30,876,000 | 30,876,000 |
| Colorado | 15,532,260 | 6,230,000 | 6,230,000 |
| Connecticut | 5,031,270 | 4,528,000 | 4,528,000 |
| Delaware | 4,354,310 | 1,668,000 | 1,668,000 |
| Florida | 34,170,580 | 21,208,000 | 21,208,000 |
| Georgia | 31,472,320 | 25,429,000 | 25,429,000 |
| Hawaii | 11,743,150 | 4,562,000 | 4,562,000 |
| Idaho | 18,635,630 | 5,208,000 | 5,208,000 |
| Illinois | 25,466,540 | 18,110,000 | 18,110,000 |
| Indiana | 27,723,090 | 18,382,000 | 18,382,000 |
| Iowa | 16,684,410 | 11,098,000 | 11,098,000 |
| Kansas | 15,160,600 | 8,647,000 | 8,647,000 |
| Kentucky | 31,114,650 | 19,608,000 | 19,608,000 |
| Louisiana | 23,798,640 | 16,748,000 | 16,748,000 |
| Maine | 16,875,860 | 7,353,000 | 7,353,000 |
| Maryland | 13,748,390 | 7,830,000 | 7,830,000 |
| Massachusetts | 9,200,030 | 7,455,000 | 7,455,000 |
| Michigan | 32,204,760 | 23,999,000 | 23,999,000 |
| Minnesota | 18,178,350 | 13,514,000 | 13,514,000 |
| Mississippi | 26,501,873 | 16,987,000 | 16,987,000 |
| Missouri | 24,598,370 | 17,157,000 | 17,157,000 |
| Montana | 11,641,350 | 4,323,000 | 4,323,000 |
| Nebraska | 9,028,890 | 5,889,000 | 5,889,000 |
| Nevada | 3,084,770 | 1,940,000 | 1,940,000 |
| New Hampshire | 7,184,490 | 4,936,000 | 4,936,000 |
| New Jersey | 8,439,930 | 6,638,000 | 6,638,000 |
| New Mexico | 11,878,610 | 7,489,000 | 7,489,000 |
| New York | 25,848,520 | 24,374,000 | 24,374,000 |
| North Carolina | 52,953,780 | 32,884,000 | 32,884,000 |
| North Dakota | 6,177,040 | 3,064,000 | 3,064,000 |
| Ohio | 37,114,210 | 26,484,000 | 26,484,000 |
| Oklahoma | 16,895,380 | 11,812,000 | 11,812,000 |
| Oregon | 15,233,220 | 10,519,000 | 10,519,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 37,801,380 | 31,761,000 | 31,761,000 |
| Rhode Island | 1,074,370 | 1,055,000 | 1,055,000 |
| South Carolina | 17,220,950 | 17,531,000 | 17,531,000 |
| South Dakota | 7,838,150 | 4,255,000 | 4,255,000 |
| Tennessee | 24,863,290 | 19,812,000 | 19,812,000 |
| Texas | 71,883,860 | 44,833,000 | 44,833,000 |
| Utah | 8,894,140 | 2,757,000 | 2,757,000 |
| Vermont | 6,154,480 | 3,574,000 | 3,574,000 |
| Virginia | 23,300,540 | 19,676,000 | 19,676,000 |
| Washington | 23,691,800 | 12,697,000 | 12,697,000 |
| West Virginia | 13,259,070 | 11,880,000 | 11,880,000 |
| Wisconsin | 22,077,950 | 16,102,000 | 16,102,000 |
| Wyoming | 3,362,570 | 2,451,000 | 2,451,000 |
| Western Pacific | 2,185,280 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 41,991,690 | 16,272,000 | 16,272,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 3,519,390 | 1,362,000 | 1,362,000 |
| Undistributed | 144,005 | 402,267,662 | 277,445,000 |
| Total Avail/Est. | $1,073,866,058 1/ | $1,082,122,662 2/ | $957,300,000 |

1/ Includes $9,274,446 for emergency supplemental.
2/ Includes $2,274,638 for emergency supplemental.

24-8

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loans Unsubsidized

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $36,428,540 | $54,235,000 | $54,235,000 |
| Alaska | 24,307,410 | 13,153,000 | 13,153,000 |
| Arizona | 25,613,110 | 33,178,000 | 33,178,000 |
| Arkansas | 65,243,100 | 45,649,000 | 45,649,000 |
| California | 8,619,080 | 112,136,000 | 112,136,000 |
| Colorado | 35,831,090 | 21,515,000 | 21,515,000 |
| Connecticut | 15,386,270 | 14,039,000 | 14,039,000 |
| Delaware | 4,892,280 | 5,137,000 | 5,137,000 |
| Florida | 104,830,240 | 65,881,000 | 65,881,000 |
| Georgia | 61,340,540 | 82,318,000 | 82,318,000 |
| Hawaii | 16,722,350 | 17,802,000 | 17,802,000 |
| Idaho | 30,759,460 | 16,616,000 | 16,616,000 |
| Illinois | 110,667,170 | 54,779,000 | 54,779,000 |
| Indiana | 54,597,850 | 50,425,000 | 50,425,000 |
| Iowa | 39,758,000 | 32,351,000 | 32,351,000 |
| Kansas | 33,356,870 | 26,286,000 | 26,286,000 |
| Kentucky | 135,186,650 | 61,273,000 | 61,273,000 |
| Louisiana | 42,418,150 | 54,742,000 | 54,742,000 |
| Maine | 39,301,500 | 24,338,000 | 24,338,000 |
| Maryland | 64,645,190 | 22,380,000 | 22,380,000 |
| Massachusetts | 7,400,900 | 25,097,000 | 25,097,000 |
| Michigan | 167,310,500 | 72,039,000 | 72,039,000 |
| Minnesota | 129,287,130 | 39,469,000 | 39,469,000 |
| Mississippi | 34,008,240 | 55,479,000 | 55,479,000 |
| Missouri | 75,121,060 | 54,200,000 | 54,200,000 |
| Montana | 50,856,300 | 14,344,000 | 14,344,000 |
| Nebraska | 29,014,390 | 17,779,000 | 17,779,000 |
| Nevada | 6,639,370 | 6,353,000 | 6,353,000 |
| New Hampshire | 10,784,080 | 16,074,000 | 16,074,000 |
| New Jersey | 7,320,990 | 19,618,000 | 19,618,000 |
| New Mexico | 21,225,570 | 25,040,000 | 25,040,000 |
| New York | 16,174,,90 | 78,995,000 | 78,995,000 |
| North Carolina | 65,812,840 | 100,787,000 | 100,787,000 |
| North Dakota | 12,393,920 | 8,727,000 | 8,727,000 |
| Ohio | 93,024,640 | 80,777,000 | 80,777,000 |
| Oklahoma | 40,169,190 | 37,541,000 | 37,541,000 |
| Oregon | 37,762,020 | 35,511,000 | 35,511,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 68,056,320 | 93,656,000 | 93,656,000 |
| Rhode Island | 671,650 | 3,678,000 | 3,678,000 |
| South Carolina | 41,606,460 | 53,308,000 | 53,308,000 |
| South Dakota | 53,057,200 | 13,980,000 | 13,980,000 |
| Tennessee | 80,389,500 | 59,151,000 | 59,151,000 |
| Texas | 29,230,340 | 142,080,000 | 142,080,000 |
| Utah | 37,129,240 | 8,516,000 | 8,516,000 |
| Vermont | 10,874,070 | 12,280,000 | 12,280,000 |
| Virginia | 61,303,480 | 59,481,000 | 59,481,000 |
| Washington | 19,694,400 | 42,923,000 | 42,923,000 |
| West Virginia | 34,565,670 | 36,859,000 | 36,859,000 |
| Wisconsin | 54,765,980 | 47,616,000 | 47,616,000 |
| Wyoming | 17,765,630 | 7,479,000 | 7,479,000 |
| Western Pacific | 17,570,450 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 78,453,240 | 53,611,000 | 53,611,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 2,323,410 | 5,819,000 | 5,819,000 |
| Undistributed | 13,590 | 1,000,469,000 | 612,500,000 |
| Total Avail./Est. | $2,341,591,010 | $3,137,969,000 | $2,750,000,000 |

24-9

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Rental Housing Direct Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $1,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Alabama | 2,182,090 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 4,220,390 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 5,572,445 | -- | -- |
| California | 2,742,320 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 1,769,200 | -- | -- |
| Connecticut | 556,000 | -- | -- |
| Delaware | 550,000 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 2,535,180 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 2,265,000 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 1,700,000 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 1,440,060 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 2,336,920 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 2,185,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 1,900,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 3,509,170 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 570,000 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 796,540 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 1,971,120 | -- | -- |
| Maryland | 2,021,040 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 315,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 8,308,284 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 956,542 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 2,673,430 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 2,127,360 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 1,139,200 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 1,259,236 | -- | -- |
| Nevada | 1,571,925 | -- | -- |
| New Hampshire | 1,655,000 | -- | -- |
| New Jersey | 150,000 | -- | -- |
| New York | 2,413,758 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 11,257,554 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 582,730 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 4,163,180 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 3,877,360 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 2,277,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1,195,190 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 2,869,700 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 5,248,365 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 4,645,251 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 3,575,420 | -- | -- |
| Utah | 1,065,170 | -- | -- |
| Vermont | 3,764,000 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 560,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 3,712,650 | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 396,800 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 4,331,180 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 1,432,870 | -- | -- |
| Puerto Rico | 400,000 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 2,820,773 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $121,167,433 1/ | $146,995,771 2/ 3/ | $60,000,000 3/ |

1/ Includes $7,097,861 for emergency supplemental.
2/ Includes $29,241,219 for emergency supplemental.
3/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

24-10

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Multi-Family Housing Guaranteed Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | -- | -- | -- |
| Arizona | -- | -- | -- |
| Arizona | -- | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | -- | -- | -- |
| California | -- | -- | -- |
| Colorado | -- | -- | -- |
| Connecticut | -- | -- | -- |
| Delaware | -- | -- | -- |
| Florida | -- | -- | -- |
| Georgia | -- | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | -- | -- | -- |
| Idaho | -- | -- | -- |
| Illinois | -- | -- | -- |
| Indiana | -- | -- | -- |
| Iowa | -- | -- | -- |
| Kansas | -- | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | -- | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | -- | -- | -- |
| Maine | -- | -- | -- |
| Maryland | -- | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | -- | -- | -- |
| Michigan | -- | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | -- | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | -- | -- | -- |
| Missouri | -- | -- | -- |
| Montana | -- | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | -- | -- | -- |
| Nevada | -- | -- | -- |
| New Hampshire | -- | -- | -- |
| New Jersey | -- | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | -- | -- | -- |
| New York | -- | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | -- | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | -- | -- | -- |
| Ohio | -- | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | -- | -- | -- |
| Oregon | -- | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | -- | -- | -- |
| Rhode Island | -- | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | -- | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | -- | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | -- | -- | -- |
| Texas | -- | -- | -- |
| Utah | -- | -- | -- |
| Vermont | -- | -- | -- |
| Virginia | -- | -- | -- |
| Washington | -- | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | -- | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | -- | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | -- | -- | -- |
| Western Pacifi | -- | -- | -- |
| Puerto Rico | -- | -- | -- |
| Virgin Islands | -- | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | -- | | |
| Total Avail./Est. | -- | $111,570,012 1/ | $100,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

24-11

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Very Low Income Housing Repair Direct Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $937,060 | $715,000 | $715,000 |
| Alaska | 28,880 | 197,000 | 197,000 |
| Arizona | 396,400 | 493,000 | 493,000 |
| Arkansas | 661,460 | 555,000 | 555,000 |
| California | 516,250 | 1,307,000 | 1,307,000 |
| Colorado | 351,450 | 210,000 | 210,000 |
| Connecticut | 22,060 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Delaware | 106,400 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Florida | 993,630 | 728,000 | 728,000 |
| Georgia | 933,080 | 974,000 | 974,000 |
| Hawaii | 133,690 | 247,000 | 247,000 |
| Idaho | 308,100 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Illinois | 1,397,080 | 555,000 | 555,000 |
| Indiana | 588,560 | 543,000 | 543,000 |
| Iowa | 389,750 | 321,000 | 321,000 |
| Kansas | 458,330 | 284,000 | 284,000 |
| Kentucky | 1,760,390 | 789,000 | 789,000 |
| Louisiana | 967,950 | 728,000 | 728,000 |
| Maine | 592,000 | 247,000 | 247,000 |
| Maryland | 278,670 | 234,000 | 234,000 |
| Massachusetts | 106,190 | 197,000 | 197,000 |
| Michigan | 1,002,850 | 715,000 | 715,000 |
| Minnesota | 566,780 | 432,000 | 432,000 |
| Mississippi | 1,981,550 | 740,000 | 740,000 |
| Missouri | 1,190,440 | 592,000 | 592,000 |
| Montana | 260,100 | 148,000 | 148,000 |
| Nebraska | 331,780 | 173,000 | 173,000 |
| Nevada | 27,280 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| New Hampshire | 109,950 | 136,000 | 136,000 |
| New Jersey | 116,540 | 173,000 | 173,000 |
| New Mexico | 241,060 | 370,000 | 370,000 |
| New York | 337,970 | 703,000 | 703,000 |
| North Carolina | 2,023,280 | 1,171,000 | 1,171,000 |
| North Dakota | 140,140 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Ohio | 834,580 | 814,000 | 814,000 |
| Oklahoma | 73,180 | 432,000 | 432,000 |
| Oregon | 387,970 | 370,000 | 370,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,029,650 | 913,000 | 913,000 |
| Rhode Island | 47,200 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| South Carolina | 661,620 | 691,000 | 691,000 |
| South Dakota | 157,530 | 148,000 | 148,000 |
| Tennessee | 708,630 | 728,000 | 728,000 |
| Texas | 1,838,860 | 2,591,000 | 2,591,000 |
| Utah | 200,260 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Vermont | 183,140 | 111,000 | 111,000 |
| Virginia | 713,710 | 728,000 | 728,000 |
| Washington | 228,350 | 456,000 | 456,000 |
| West Virginia | 372,700 | 444,000 | 444,000 |
| Wisconsin | 578,900 | 481,000 | 481,000 |
| Wyoming | 32,650 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Western Pacific | 1,309,730 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 844,050 | 839,000 | 839,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 102,160 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Undistributed | 6,352 | 5,916,000 | 5,916,000 |
| Total Avail./Est. | $30,767,922 1/ | $45,787,183 2/ | $35,000,000 |

1/ Includes $484,192 for emergency supplemental.
2/ Includes $13,462,253 for emergency supplemental.

24-12

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Housing Site Development Direct Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $2,434,516 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 1,250,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est | $3,684,516 | $5,091,000 1/ | $5,000,000 1/ |

Self-Help Housing Land Development Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $1,692,367 | -- | -- |
| California | 390,000 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 490,000 | -- | -- |
| Delaware | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 30,000 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 1,250,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $4,052,367 | $5,000,000 1/ | $5,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

24-13

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Single Family Housing Credit Sales

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $59,780 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 107,650 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 52,920 | -- | -- |
| California | 146,100 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 176,900 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 48,020 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 161,840 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 146,790 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 60,800 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 25,170 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 80,040 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 34,300 | -- | -- |
| Ndw Jersey | 75,900 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 284,280 | -- | -- |
| New York | 21,070 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 509,340 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 32,600 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 274,370 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 195,690 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 204,650 | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 176,800 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 69,940 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 42,340 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 59 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $2,987,349 | $10,000,000 | $10,000,000 |

Multi-Family Housing Credit Sales

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho | $14,940 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 380,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 100,720 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 1,283,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $1,778,660 | $1,778,000 1/ | $2,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

24-14

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Farm Labor Program Account

For the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1484 and 1486, [$31,431,000] $34,615,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts.

FARM LABOR PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(On basis of loan level, subsidy, and grants)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Grants |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $28,459,099 | $13,464,000 | $17,967,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 35,999,592 | 17,647,000 | 16,968,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Appropriation | 7,540,493 | 4,183,000 | -999,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated/supportable loan level, subsidy, and grants)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA |
| Direct farm labor housing loans | $32,123 | $16,894 | $28,459 | $13,464 | $7,540 (1) | $4,183 (2) | $35,999 | $17,647 |
| Domestic farm labor housing grants | 9,121 | 9,121 | 17,967 | 17,967 | -999 (3) | -999 | 16,968 | 16,968 |
| Total Available | 41,244 | 26,015 | 46,426 | 31,431 | 6,541 | 3,184 | 52,967 | 34,615 |
| Transfer from Fund for Rural America | -2,852 | -1,500 | | | | | | |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | 5,419 | 5,419 | | | | | | |
| Rescission a/ | 95 | 66 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 43,906 | 30,000 | | | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of obligations under available funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA | Program Level | Subsidy/BA |
| Direct farm labor housing loans | $32,123 | $16,894 | $28,459 | $13,464 | $7,540 (1) | $4,183 (2) | $35,999 | $17,647 |
| Domestic farm labor housing grants | 9,121 | 9,121 | 23,386 | 23,386 | -6,418 (3) | -6,418 | 16,968 | 16,968 |
| Total Available | 41,244 | 26,015 | 51,845 | 36,850 | 1,122 | -2,235 | 52,967 | 34,615 |
| Transfer from Fund for Rural America | -2,852 | -1,500 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 0 | 0 | -5,419 | -5,419 | | | | |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | 5,419 | 5,419 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Rescission a/ | 95 | 66 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 43,906 | 30,000 | 46,426 | 31,431 | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.
a/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASE

(1) An increase of $7,540,493 in the direct farm labor housing loans ($28,459,099 available in 2002).

This request will raise the loan level from $28.459 million to $36 million. These funds will support construction of additional housing units, including certain on-site support, such as child care facilities.

(2) An increase of $4,183,000 in direct farm housing loan subsidy ($13,464,000 available in 2002).

This subsidy amount is necessary to support the estimated loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan level. The overall increase is due primarily to the increase in the estimated Treasury discount rate which will increase the cost of borrowing for direct loan programs.

(3) A decrease of $999,000 in farm labor housing grants ($17,967,000 available in 2002).

The grant funds are flexible with the loan budget authority in the Farm Labor Program Account. The FY 2003 grant funding level allows the Farm Labor Program Account to effectively balance resources between these grants and the loan budget authority. If actual demand is different than anticipated, the decrease could be reversed during the 2003 fiscal year.

24-17

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Farm Labor Housing Direct Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $2,224,500 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 44,000 | -- | -- |
| California | 16,671,780 | -- | -- |
| Delaware | 450,000 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 5,630,410 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 165,000 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 296,250 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 162,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 477,740 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 1,306,400 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 1,019,028 | -- | -- |
| New Jersey | 253,650 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 175,000 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 940,380 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 125,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 85,510 | -- | -- |
| Utah | 615,000 | -- | -- |
| Vermont | 178,100 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 1,407,500 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 240,640 | -- | -- |
| Puerto Rico | 675,000 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 25 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $33,142,913 1/ | $28,459,099 2/ | $36,000,000 2/ |

1/ Includes $1,019,028 for emergency supplemental, which is reflected in the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account's Project Statements.

2/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

24-18

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Housing for Domestic Farm Labor Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware | $1,050,000 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 4,271,298 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 224,256 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 909,614 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvannia | 893,507 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 800,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 134,656 | -- | -- |
| Puerto Rico | 1,196,994 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $9,480,325 1/ | $23,871,862 2/ 3/ | $16,968,000 3/ |

1/ Includes $224,256 for emergency supplemental, which is reflected in the Rural Housing Assistance Grants account's Project Statement.

2/ Includes $486,227 for emergency supplemental, which is reflected in the Rural Housing Assistance Grants account's Project Statements.

3/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rental Assistance Program

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, [$701,004,000] $712,000,000; and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: Provided, That of this amount, not more than $5,900,000 shall be available for debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Act, and not to exceed $10,000 per project for advances to nonprofit organizations or public agencies to cover direct costs (other than purchase price) incurred in purchasing projects pursuant to section 502(c)(5)(C) of the Act: Provided further, That agreements entered into or renewed during fiscal year [2002] 2003 shall be funded for a 5-year period, although the life of any such agreement may be extended to fully utilize amounts obligated.

This change is necessary to update the year to the current budget year during which the agreements will be entered into or renewed.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $701,004,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 712,000,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 10,996,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rental assistance | $678,504 | $701,004 | $10,996 | $712,000 |
| Rescission a/ | 1,496 | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 680,000 | | | |

Staff years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

24-20

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of obligations under available funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rental assistance (sec 521) | $678,504 | $695,104 | $10,996 | $706,100 |
| Rental assistance supplemental | 7,235 | 6,365 | -6,365 | 0 |
| Rental assistance in lieu of debt forgiveness (sec.502(c)(5)(D)) | 0 | 5,900 | 0 | 5,900 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year b/ | -13,600 | -6,365 | 6,365 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | 6,365 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Available | 678,504 | 701,004 | 10,996 | 712,000 |
| Rescission a/ | 1,496 | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 680,000 | | | |

Staff years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ The amount rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.
b/ Unobligated balance represents carryover balance from $13,600,000 appropriated in the FY 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, enacted July 13, 2000.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

An increase of $10,996,000 in rural rental assistance ($701,004,000 available in 2002).

Rental assistance is key to enabling USDA's multi-family housing programs to serve very low-income families and individuals across rural America. About 55 percent of section 515 rural rental housing and section 514/516 farm labor housing tenants receive rental assistance. Rental assistance represents about $250 of support on average to a family each month for shelter expenses, and it represents a substantial source of revenue to a housing complex's budget. Households who receive rental assistance have an average adjusted annual income of about $7,980 and are typically unable to afford even RHS's highly subsidized homeownership opportunities. The majority of multi-family housing tenants who receive rental assistance are women, many of them elderly widows or single mothers.

Of the requested $712,000,000 program level for rental assistance, most of the $706,100,000 will be used for the renewal of existing contracts on units in projects currently projected to exhaust their current contracts funding. Of the remaining balance, modest amounts will be made available for assistance in conjunction with the section 514 loan and section 516 grant programs for farm labor housing. None of the funds will be used for new construction section 515 rental housing loans. If rental assistance renewal needs and farm labor housing new construction rental assistance requirements are met, remaining balances of rental assistance funds may be used for rental assistance associated with section 515 repair and rehabilitation, or urgent servicing needs. Once again $5,900,000 has been requested for rental assistance in lieu of debt forgiveness pursuant to section 502(c)(5)(D).

24-21

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Rental Assistance Programs

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $21,414,953 | -- | -- |
| Alaska | 3,900,204 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 8,068,820 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 17,729,405 | -- | -- |
| California | 43,329,213 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 9,142,222 | -- | -- |
| Connecticut | 4,267,460 | -- | -- |
| Delaware | 4,622,868 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 21,411,967 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 17,749,775 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 3,581,497 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 12,418,086 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 20,451,192 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 14,380,152 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 14,030,544 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 5,693,422 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 11,781,183 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 20,794,886 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 19,464,422 | -- | -- |
| Maryland | 7,884,124 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 4,634,794 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 17,792,996 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 9,589,692 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 26,555,059 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 12,964,795 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 4,350,349 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 5,372,008 | -- | -- |
| Nevada | 4,508,417 | -- | -- |
| New Hampshire | 8,869,747 | -- | -- |
| New Jersey | 5,864,807 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 5,989,780 | -- | -- |
| New York | 14,649,494 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 42,170,230 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 3,909,879 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 12,969,311 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 10,81..316 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 9,870,712 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 12,565,200 | -- | -- |
| Rhode Island | 818,075 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 22,476,927 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 11,104,580 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 16,206,234 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 45,386,331 | -- | -- |
| Utah | 6,843,030 | -- | -- |
| Vermont | 5,511,659 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 9,186,345 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 19,423,333 | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 9,237,288 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 15,505,403 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 3,293,070 | -- | -- |
| Puerto Rico | 24,532,958 | -- | -- |
| Virgin Islands | 737,986 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $685,739,200 1/ | $707,368,800 2/ 3/ 4/ | $712,000,000 3/ 4/ |

1/ Includes $7,235,200 for emergency supplemental.
2/ Includes $6,364,800 for emergency supplemental.
3/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.
4/ Includes $5,900,000 estimates for Section 502 Rental Assistance for FY 2002 and FY 2003.

24-22
RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Housing Assistance Grants

For grants and contracts for very low-income housing repair, supervisory and technical assistance, compensation for construction defects, and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, 1479(c), 1490e, and 1490m, [$38,914,000] $42,498,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $1,200,000 shall be available through June 30, [2002] 2003, for authorized empowerment zones and enterprise communities and communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

This change is necessary to update the year to the current year.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $38,914,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 42,498,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 3,584,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic farm labor grants a/ | $135 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic farm labor grants - disaster supplemental b/ | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Very low-income housing repair grants | 31,056 | $29,934 | $1,566 | $31,500 |
| Very low-income housing repair grants - disaster supplemental b/ | 2,646 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Supervisory and technical assistance | 1,355 | 998 | 0 | 998 |
| Compensation for construction defects | 182 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rural housing preservation grants | 7,985 | 7,982 | 2,018 | 10,000 |
| Processing workers housing grants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total obligations | 43,583 | 38,914 | 3,584 | 42,498 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -1,923 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -9,455 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 11,698 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total available | 43,903 | 38,914 | 3,584 (1) | 42,498 |
| Rescission c/ | 97 | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 44,000 | | | |

Staff Years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

24-23

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of obligations under available funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic farm labor grants a/ | $135 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Domestic farm labor grants-disaster supplemental b/ | 224 | $486 | $-486 | 0 |
| Very low-income housing repair grants | 31,056 | 30,053 | 1,447 | $31,500 |
| Very low-income housing repair grants - disaster supplemental b/ | 2,646 | 5,036 | -5,036 | 0 |
| Supervisory and technical assistance | 1,355 | 1,416 | -418 | 998 |
| Compensation for construction defects | 182 | 574 | -574 | 0 |
| Rural housing preservation grants | 7,985 | 8,058 | 1,942 | 10,000 |
| Processing workers housing grants | 0 | 4,989 | -4,989 | 0 |
| Total obligations | 43,583 | 50,612 | -8,114 | 42,498 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -1,923 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -9,455 | -11,698 | 11,698 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 11,698 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total available | 43,903 | 38,914 | 3,584 | 42,498 |
| Rescission c/ | 97 | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 44,000 | | | |

Staff Years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ Funded in the Farm Labor Program Account in FY 2001 and FY 2002 and funds are being requested in the Farm Labor Program Account in FY 2003.

b/ Provided by the Omnibus Appropriations Act, FY 2000, P.L. 106-113, dated November 29, 1999.

c/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE

(1) An increase of $3,584,000 in total appropriation ($38,914,000 available in 2002).

This level will allow the section 504 very low-income housing repairs grant program to serve 6,200 families, an increase of 300 families over the projected FY 2002 level of 6,800. This grant program provides very low-income elderly rural Americans with basics most Americans take for granted such as a roof that does not leak, indoor plumbing, air conditioning, gas or electric heating, a solid floor, or an electrical system that meets the fire code. The program is frequently used in conjunction with RUS programs to provide hookups for water, sewer, electric, and telephone service.

Poverty among rural seniors is staggering, especially among widowed and single women. According to the Economic Research Service, 42 percent of rural seniors over the age of 74 are at or below 150 percent of the poverty rate. Simply put, very-low income elderly persons simply do not have the resources to make essential repairs to their homes. The section 504 grant program allows rural elderly people to remain in their communities, which, according to AARP, is what most elderly Americans want. Program recipients are some of the neediest rural Americans. The median annual income of participants is about $9,000. Sixty-seven percent of grant recipients are women, most of them are widows. As of September 30, 2001, the program had a backlog of over 5,500 applicants have no choice but to tolerate living in homes that are not decent, safe or sanitary until grant funds become available.

The Housing Preservation Grant (HPG) Program provides funding for the renovation of deteriorating homes and rental properties occupied by low and very-low income families. The HPG program is the only program of its kind, making grants available to low and very-low income families living in severe substandard housing conditions. The families served by the program have historically been disproportionately elderly or households with children.

In FY 2001, the program was allocated $8 million which will be used to repair 1,753 homes. During FY 2001, Rural Development received $13.1 million in requests, representing a $5.1 million shortfall. During FY 2001, the needs of approximately 1,125 families went unmet by the program. A modest increase from the current FY 2002 level of $7.982 million to $10.0 million in FY 2003 would allow the program to serve an additional 330 families.

24-25

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Very-Low Income Housing Repair Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $899,460 | $689,000 | $689,000 |
| Alaska | 173,690 | 140,000 | 140,000 |
| Arizona | 880,520 | 419,000 | 419,000 |
| Arkansas | 691,900 | 550,000 | 550,000 |
| California | 1,041,740 | 1,182,000 | 1,182,000 |
| Colorado | 259,200 | 205,000 | 205,000 |
| Connecticut | 87,920 | 131,000 | 131,000 |
| Delaware | 126,050 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Florida | 1,064,910 | 837,000 | 837,000 |
| Georgia | 1,285,760 | 903,000 | 903,000 |
| Hawaii | 148,000 | 189,000 | 189,000 |
| Idaho | 301,700 | 181,000 | 181,000 |
| Illinois | 858,290 | 648,000 | 648,000 |
| Indiana | 667,810 | 599,000 | 599,000 |
| Iowa | 487,630 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Kansas | 488,460 | 328,000 | 328,000 |
| Kentucky | 967,320 | 731,000 | 731,000 |
| Louisiana | 841,060 | 640,000 | 640,000 |
| Maine | 486,090 | 255,000 | 255,000 |
| Maryland | 298,410 | 246,000 | 246,000 |
| Massachusetts | 336,300 | 238,000 | 238,000 |
| Michigan | 906,860 | 780,000 | 780,000 |
| Minnesota | 473,100 | 484,000 | 484,000 |
| Mississippi | 1,148,510 | 665,000 | 665,000 |
| Missouri | 951,100 | 632,000 | 632,000 |
| Montana | 262,460 | 148,000 | 148,000 |
| Nebraska | 272,130 | 213,000 | 213,000 |
| Nevada | 96,230 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| New Hampshire | 184,920 | 148,000 | 148,000 |
| New Jersey | 235,020 | 205,000 | 205,000 |
| New Mexico | 383,180 | 304,000 | 304,000 |
| New York | 898,750 | 796,000 | 796,000 |
| North Carolina | 2,710,190 | 1,157,000 | 1,157,000 |
| North Dakota | 813,940 | 115,000 | 115,000 |
| Ohio | 985,190 | 886,000 | 886,000 |
| Oklahoma | 486,180 | 452,000 | 452,000 |
| Oregon | 434,590 | 386,000 | 386,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,242,050 | 1,075,000 | 1,075,000 |
| Rhode Island | 71,620 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| South Carolina | 767,130 | 640,000 | 640,000 |
| South Dakota | 145,490 | 156,000 | 156,000 |
| Tennessee | 825,990 | 722,000 | 722,000 |
| Texas | 2,256,810 | 1,757,000 | 1,757,000 |
| Utah | 129,950 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Vermont | 170,290 | 115,000 | 115,000 |
| Virginia | 840,300 | 698,000 | 698,000 |
| Washington | 484,620 | 451,000 | 451,000 |
| West Virginia | 527,490 | 443,000 | 443,000 |
| Wisconsin | 628,370 | 550,000 | 550,000 |
| Wyoming | 84,790 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Western Pacific | 359,150 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,421,690 | 648,000 | 648,000 |
| Virgin Islands | 125,230 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Undistributed | 6,864 | 10,152,375 | 6,563,000 |
| | $33,702,314 1/ | $35,089,375 2/ | $31,500,000 |

1/ Includes $2,646,298 for emergency supplemental.
2/ Includes $5,035,979 for emergency supplemental.

24-26

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Supervisory and Technical Assistance Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $0 | -- | -- |
| California | 5,000 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 100,000 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 75,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 10,500 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 6,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 239,880 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 187,440 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 136,520 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 150,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 75,000 | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 1,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 159,100 | -- | -- |
| Puerto Rico | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Virgin Islands | 10,000 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 15 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $1,355,455 | $1,415,977 1/ | $998,000 1/ |

Compensation for Construction Defects

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | $5,406 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 12,810 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 2,945 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 16,945 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 13,159 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 21,435 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 22,690 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 46,340 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 39,838 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 49 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail/Est. | $181,617 | $574,204 1/ | -- 1/ |

Processing Workers Housing Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail/Est. | -- | $4,989,000 1/ | -- |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

24-27

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Housing Preservation Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $195,090 | $195,162 | $195,162 |
| Alaska | 50,000 | 38,742 | 38,742 |
| Arizona | 217,480 | 117,480 | 117,480 |
| Arkansas | 152,460 | 152,460 | 152,460 |
| California | 307,090 | 307,098 | 307,098 |
| Colorado | 55,440 | 55,440 | 55,440 |
| Connecticut | -- | 29,898 | 29,898 |
| Delaware | 50,000 | 12,540 | 12,540 |
| Florida | 258,800 | 190,740 | 190,740 |
| Georgia | 255,220 | 255,222 | 255,222 |
| Hawaii | 50,000 | 52,140 | 52,140 |
| Idaho | -- | 49,038 | 49,038 |
| Illinois | 198,500 | 148,500 | 148,500 |
| Indiana | 143,360 | 142,362 | 142,362 |
| Iowa | 88,440 | 88,440 | 88,440 |
| Kansas | 74,580 | 74,580 | 74,580 |
| Kentucky | 229,870 | 229,878 | 229,878 |
| Louisiana | 100,000 | 209,220 | 209,220 |
| Maine | 60,000 | 60,258 | 60,258 |
| Maryland | 50,000 | 58,080 | 58,080 |
| Massachusetts | 52,330 | 52,338 | 52,338 |
| Michigan | 196,450 | 196,482 | 196,482 |
| Minnesota | 110,400 | 110,418 | 110,418 |
| Mississippi | 169,000 | 209,880 | 209,880 |
| Missouri | 162,360 | 162,360 | 162,360 |
| Montana | 40,920 | 40,920 | 40,920 |
| Nebraska | 50,000 | 47,058 | 47,058 |
| Nevada | 50,000 | 17,358 | 17,358 |
| New Hampshire | 50,000 | 33,198 | 33,198 |
| New Jersey | 50,000 | 43,362 | 43,362 |
| New Mexico | 94,840 | 94,842 | 94,842 |
| New York | 250,880 | 181,698 | 181,698 |
| North Carolina | 592,970 | 296,802 | 296,802 |
| North Dakota | 100,000 | 27,258 | 27,258 |
| Ohio | 227,700 | 227,700 | 227,700 |
| Oklahoma | 483,390 | 126,522 | 126,522 |
| Oregon | 93,900 | 93,918 | 93,918 |
| Pennsylvania | 243,340 | 243,342 | 243,342 |
| Rhode Island | 50,000 | 6,600 | 6,600 |
| South Carolina | 355,000 | 177,540 | 177,540 |
| South Dakota | 125,000 | 39,402 | 39,402 |
| Tennessee | 196,200 | 196,218 | 196,218 |
| Texas | 504,570 | 504,570 | 504,570 |
| Utah | 50,000 | 28,380 | 28,380 |
| Vermont | 50,000 | 26,598 | 26,598 |
| Virginia | 175,560 | 175,560 | 175,560 |
| Washington | 115,030 | 115,038 | 115,038 |
| West Virginia | 267,480 | 127,842 | 127,842 |
| Wisconsin | 123,600 | 123,618 | 123,618 |
| Wyoming | 50,000 | 20,262 | 20,262 |
| Western Pacific | 42,700 | 42,702 | 42,702 |
| Puerto Rico | 324,910 | 324,918 | 324,918 |
| Virgin Islands | -- | 18,018 | 18,018 |
| Undistributed | 222 | 1,457,303 | 3,400,000 |
| Total Avail./Est. | 57,985,082 | 58,057,303 | $10,000,000 |

24-28
RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), [$35,000,000] $34,000,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be available through June 30, [2002] 2003, for authorized empowerment zones and enterprise communities and communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

This change modifies the expiration date of the earmarked funds for empowerment zones and enterprise communities from June 30, 2002 to June 30, 2003.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $35,000,000 |
| Budget Estimates, 2003 | 34,000,000 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -1,000,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual and self-help housing grants.. | $33,925 | $35,000 | $-1,000 | $34,000 |
| Rescission a/ | 75 | | | |
| Mutual and self-help housing grants... | 34,000 | | | |

Staff Years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of obligations under available funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual and self-help housing grants... | $17,628 | $56,055 | $-22,055 | $34,000 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations..... | -4,385 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year..... | -373 | -21,055 | 21,055 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year..... | 21,055 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total available..... | 33,925 | 35,000 | -1,000 | 34,000 |
| Rescission a/..... | 75 | | | |
| Total Appropriation..... | 34,000 | | | |

Staff Years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.
a/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

24-29

JUSTIFICATION OF DECREASE

A decrease of $1,000,000 for mutual and self-help grants ($35,000,000 available in 2002).

A decrease in program level should not negatively impact the delivery of mutual and self-help grants in FY 2003. The requested appropriation of $34,000,000 should fully meet the programmatic needs for both new grantee applicants and the continuation of existing grantee activities.

24-30

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $2,903,650 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 481,500 | -- | -- |
| California | 3,313,500 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 1,966,350 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 502,610 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 10,000 | -- | -- |
| Hawaii | 978,070 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 721,820 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 30,000 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 373,900 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 594,050 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 324,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 230,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 330,340 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 10,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 531,360 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 877,550 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 580,330 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 164,340 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 10,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 335,000 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 322,430 | -- | -- |
| Utah | 1,174,310 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 271,890 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 434,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 157,000 | -- | -- |
| Undistributed | 59 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $17,628,059 | $56,055,462 1/ | $34,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

2003 Explanatory Notes
Rural Business-Cooperative Service

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25-1

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account (including transfer of funds)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), [$38,171,000] $40,000,000.

For the cost of direct loans, [$16,494,000] $19,304,000, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)), of which $1,724,000 shall be available through June 30, 2003, for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes and of which $3,449,000 shall be available through June 30, 2003, for Mississippi Delta Region counties (as defined by Public Law 100-460): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, $2,730,000 shall be available through June 30, [2002] 2003, for the cost of direct loans for authorized empowerment zones and enterprise communities and communities designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, [$3,733,000] $4,290,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

The first change is necessary to allow flexibility so limited annual funds may be more fully expended.

The second change is necessary to allow flexibility so limited annual funds may be more fully expended.

The third change is necessary to update the year to the current budget year.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(On basis of loan level, subsidy and administrative expenses)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy | Administrative Expenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $38,171,719 | $16,494,000 | $3,733,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 40,000,000 | 19,304,000 | 4,290,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 1,828,281 | 2,810,000 | 557,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated/supportable loan level, subsidy, and administrative expenses)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA | Program Level | Subsidy/ BA |
| Intermediary relending program loans | $39,042 | $19,876 | $38,172 | $16,494 | $1,828 (1) | $2,810 (2) | $40,000 | $19,304 |
| Transfer from Fund for Rural America | -5,892 | -3,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance expiring | 5,022 | 2,557 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Available | 38,172 | 19,433 | 38,172 | 16,494 | 1,828 | 2,810 | 40,000 | 19,304 |
| Administrative expenses a/ | 0 | 3,632 | 0 | 3,733 | 0 | 557 (3) | 0 | 4,290 |
| Rescission b/ | 84 | 51 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 38,256 | 23,116 | | | | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ In FY 2001, funding of $3,632,000 was appropriated and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account. In FY 2002, funding of $3,733,000 was requested and transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account. In FY 2003, funding of $4,290,000 is requested and will be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

b/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

25-3

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES

(1) An increase of $1,828,281 in the intermediary relending program loan level ($38,171,719 available in 2002).

The intermediary relending program has successfully provided loans to intermediaries for the establishment of new businesses, expansion of existing businesses, creation of employment opportunities, saving of existing jobs, and community development projects. The proposed funding level will leverage additional funds from other sources and is expected to initially provide 10,000 jobs. As this level of funding revolves over the 30 year life of the loans, a total of about 34,000 jobs would be saved or created. This program not only makes limited Federal resources go further through leveraging of funds, but also results in acquainting private sector lenders and others with the economic opportunities in rural areas.

This proposal will also provide funding in the amount of $2,730,000 in subsidy to support $5,656,858 in loans for empowerment zones and enterprise communities. In addition, this proposal earmarks $1,724,000 of the subsidy to support $3,572,316 in loans to Federally Recognized Native American Tribes and $3,449,000 of the subsidy to support $7,146,705 in loans for the Mississippi Delta Region Counties.

(2) An increase of $2,810,000 in the intermediary relending direct loan subsidy ($16,494,000 available in 2002).

The subsidy amount is necessary to support the estimated loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan level. The overall increase is due primarily to the increase in the spread between the single effective Treasury discount rate and borrower rate, which will increase the cost to the Government for a direct loan program.

(3) An increase of $557,000 for administrative expenses ($3,733,000 available in 2002).

Justification for administrative expenses in the amount of $4,290,000 and the associated staff-years are reflected in the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

25-4

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Intermediary Relending Program Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,500,000 | -- | -- |
| Arkansas | 750,000 | -- | -- |
| California | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 1,500,000 | -- | -- |
| Idaho | 600,000 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 2,825,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 1,900,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 2,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 750,000 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 1,250,000 | -- | -- |
| Maryland | 2,500,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 750,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 750,000 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 1,350,000 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 3,800,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 1,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 750,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 2,450,000 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 1,400,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 1,250,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 4,527,096 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 1,330,720 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 446,370 | -- | -- |
| Vermont | 800,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 1,362,500 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $39,041,686 | $38,172,000 1/ | $40,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

25-5

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account (including rescission of funds)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, [$14,966,000] $14,967,000.

For the cost of direct loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, [$3,616,000] $3,197,000.

Of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments in fiscal year [2002] 2003, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, [$3,616,000] $3,197,000 shall not be obligated and [$3,616,000] $3,197,000 are rescinded.

This change is necessary to update the year to the current budget year.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(On basis of loan level and subsidy)

| | Loan Level | Subsidy |
|---|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $14,966,887 | $3,616,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 14,967,000 | 3,197,000 |
| Increase or Decrease in Appropriation | 113 | -419,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriated/supportable loan level and subsidy)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Item of Change | 2001 Actual | | 2002 Estimated | | Increase or Decrease | | 2003 Estimated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Loan Level | Subsidy/ BA | Loan Level | Subsidy/ BA | Loan Level | Subsidy/ BA | Loan Level | Subsidy/ BA |
| Rural economic development direct loans | $22,641 | $5,902 | $14,967 | $3,616 | 0 | $-419 (1) | $14,967 | $3,197 |
| Transfer from Fund for Rural America | -7,672 | -2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Available | 14,969 | 3,902 | 14,967 | 3,616 | | -419 | 14,967 | 3,197 |
| Rescission a/ | 33 | 9 | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 15,002 | 3,911 | | | | | | |

Staff years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.
a/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

25-6

JUSTIFICATION OF DECREASE

(1) A decrease of $419,000 in the rural economic development loan subsidy ($3,616,000 available in 2002).

The estimated subsidy amount is necessary to support the direct loan obligations associated with the requested FY 2003 loan level. The overall decrease is due primarily to an increase in cumulative prepayment percentage over the life of the cohort which reduces the cost to the Government for direct loans.

The costs of this program are offset by a rescission of an equal amount from the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Liquidating Account.

25-7

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Economic Development Loans

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $1,290,000 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 450,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 850,000 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 450,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 1,800,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 3,233,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 450,000 | -- | -- |
| Louisiana | 450,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 415,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 2,979,967 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 1,667,600 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 900,000 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 46,000 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 800,000 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 1,838,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 100,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 790,000 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 1,181,000 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 450,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 1,650,000 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 400,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $22,640,567 | $14,967,000 1/ | $14,967,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

25-8

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Current Level, 2002 | $4,000,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 4,000,000 |
| No Change | 0 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of available funds)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural economic development grant obligations | $2,956,569 | $4,000,000 | 0 (1) | $4,000,000 |
| Transfer from Fund for Rural America | -1,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Available from Cushion of Credit 1/ | 1,956,569 | 4,000,000 | 0 | 4,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -1,956,569 | -1,974,094 | $752,843 | -1,221,251 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -844,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Liquidating Account, Cushion of Credit | -1,129,494 | -3,247,157 | 47,157 | -3,200,000 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 1,974,094 | 1,221,251 | -800,000 | 421,251 |
| Total Appropriation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1/ Amounts represent earnings generated by the interest differential on voluntary cushion of credit payments made by Rural Utilities Service borrowers.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM

(1) There is no change for rural economic development grants ($4,000,000 available in FY 2002).

The program level is based on funding the grant program from the cushion of credit balance without any appropriations. The proposed level reflects current projections of available cushion of credit balances for funding the grant and loan programs.

The grant program uses funds provided from the interest differential on Rural Utilities Service (RUS) borrowers' cushion of credit accounts. Under the Cushion of Credit Payment Program, RUS borrowers are authorized to make voluntary advance payments on their loans and receive 5 percent interest on their advanced payments. These advance payments, called "cushion of credit" payments are held in the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Liquidating Account. This account is credited monthly with a sum determined by multiplying the outstanding cushion of credit payments made after October 1, 1987, by the difference between the average weighted interest paid on outstanding certificates of beneficial ownership issued by the Fund and the 5 percent rate of interest provided to RUS borrowers on cushion of credit payments.

25-9

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Economic Development Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $200,000 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 538,569 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 718,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 400,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 100,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Wyoming | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $2,956,569 | $4,000,000 1/ | $4,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

25-10
RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (new language underscored; deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), [$7,750,000] $9,000,000, of which [$2,500,000] $2,000,000 shall be [available] for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program[: Provided, That not to exceed $1,497,000 of the total amount appropriated]; of which not to exceed $1,500,000 shall be [made available to] for cooperatives or associations of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, minority producers [and whose governing board and/or membership is comprised of at least 75 percent minority]; of which not to exceed $500,000 shall be for cooperative research agreements; and of which not to exceed $2,000,000 shall be for cooperative research agreements for cooperative energy alternatives.

The first change is a grammatical correction.

The second change modifies the language for legal preference.

The third change is a grammatical correction.

The fourth change modifies the appropriation language restricting the grants to assist minority producers to applicants that have governing board and for membership comprised of at least 75 percent minority. Restricting the applicants to cooperatives or associations of cooperatives with at least 75 percent minority representation discriminates against various centers serving Native Americans and other small minority producers.

The fifth change modifies the language to earmark the $500 thousand of the rural cooperative development grants for cooperative research agreements and $2 million for cooperative research agreements for cooperative energy alternatives.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation Act, 2002 | $7,750,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 9,000,000 |
| Increase in Appropriation | 1,250,000 |

25-11
PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural cooperative development grants | $4,656,092 | $3,753,000 | $-753,000 (1) | $3,000,000 |
| Appropriate technology transfer for rural areas cooperative agreement | 2,000,000 | 2,500,000 | -500,000 (2) | 2,000,000 |
| Cooperative research agreements | 254,608 | 0 | 500,000 (3) | 500,000 |
| Grants to assist minority producers | 1,258,930 | 1,497,000 | 3,000 (4) | 1,500,000 |
| Cooperative research agreements for coop. energy alternatives | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 (5) | 2,000,000 |
| Value-added agriculture prod. mkt. dev. gts. a/ | 19,856,719 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agricultural-marketing resource center a/ | 5,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfer from Fund for Rural America | -2,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance expiring | 437,351 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total available | 31,463,700 | 7,750,000 | 1,250,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Rescission a/ | 36,300 | | | |
| Total Appropriation | 31,500,000 | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ These funds were provided for FY 2001 in the Agriculture Risk Protection Act of 2000, P.L. 106-224, dated June 20, 2000 and in section 834 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, P.L. 106-387, dated October 28, 2000.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

(1) A decrease of $753,000 for the rural cooperative development grants ($3,753,000 available in 2002).

For purposes of budgeting, round numbers to the nearest million were used to formulate individual cooperative grant funding amounts. In this case the funding level was rounded down to the nearest million. It is expected that current activity can be maintained at this level.

(2) A decrease of $500,000 for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas cooperative agreements ($2,500,000 available in 2002).

For purposes of budgeting, round numbers to the nearest million were used to formulate individual cooperative grant funding amounts. In this case the funding level was rounded down the nearest million. It is expected that current activity can be maintained at this level.

(3) An increase of $500,000 for the cooperative research agreements ($0 available in 2002).

As mandated by the 1926 Cooperative Marketing Act, it is critical that the Rural Development mission area maintain a comprehensive program of research on applied and theoretical cooperative issues affecting agricultural and other rural cooperatives. Important business decisions are made in the rural community utilizing whatever information base is available. The needed information base is also used by Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) for providing technical advisory services to cooperatives, for education and training concerning the cooperative way of doing business, and for policy making purposes. The requested $500,000 would be used for cooperative agreements, primarily with colleges and universities, on critical operational, organizational, and structural issues facing cooperatives. Research, via cooperative agreements, has been included in the salaries and expenses account in previous years, but has not been funded in FY 2001 nor requested in FY 2002. By establishing the cooperative research agreement program with a known and predictable amount of funds, college and university researchers will be able to develop a more comprehensive research program knowing they can compete for the funds.

(4) A increase of $3,000 for the rural development grants to assist minority producers ($1,500,000 available in 2002).

For purpose of budgeting, round numbers to the nearest million were used to formulate individual cooperative grant funding amounts. In this case the funding level was rounded up to the nearest million. The program level is at the FY 2001 pre-rescission amount, and it is expected that current activity can be maintained at this level.

(5) An increase of $2,000,000 for cooperative research agreements for cooperative energy alternatives ($0 available in 2002).

The increase in funding is necessary to harness the enormous potential of bioenergy and bioproducts and create new economic opportunities for farmers and associations they own, provide growth in demand for farm products, enhance U.S. energy security, and create jobs in Rural America. The increase is consistent with the President's energy policy of developing non-hydrocarbon based fuels.

A comprehensive program of research is needed to determine how the cooperative form of business can be adopted to increasing domestic fuel supplies, both traditional and alternative, while increasing economic returns to farmers. RBS will conduct a focused program on organization, financial, regulatory impact, policy implementation, and market development research to best determine how these national policy goals can be achieved. The program would be carried out through cooperative research at the National Office and through cooperative research agreements with universities and appropriate nonprofit program organizations.

The outcome of this program will be the building of capacity in commercially viable biomass production units owned by farmers and associations of farmers, thereby reducing dependence on foreign oil and thus increasing both farm income and U.S. energy security.

25-13

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | $190,000 | -- | -- |
| California | 264,436 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 225,290 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 190,000 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 138,744 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 340,779 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 220,000 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 205,000 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 200,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 150,000 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 454,000 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 399,580 | -- | -- |
| Nebraska | 290,576 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 240,850 | -- | -- |
| Ohio | 245,837 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 236,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 100,000 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 190,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 125,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $4,656,092 | $3,753,000 1/ | $3,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

25-14

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

Appropriate Technology Transfer

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montana | $2,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $2,000,000 | $2,500,000 1/ | $2,000,000 1/ |

Cooperative Research Agreements

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montana | $73,206 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 59,687 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 74,500 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 47,215 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $254,608 | -- | $500,000 1/ |

Grants to Assist Minority Producers

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $297,440 | -- | -- |
| California | 35,000 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 66,400 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 30,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 109,221 | -- | -- |
| Mississippi | 299,899 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 89,820 | -- | -- |
| South Carolina | 251,150 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 80,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $1,258,930 | $1,497,000 1/ | $1,500,000 1/ |

Cooperative Research Agreements for Cooperative Energy Alternatives

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail./Est. | -- | -- | $2,000,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

25-15

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | $97,500 | -- | -- |
| California | 1,384,125 | -- | -- |
| Colorado | 162,290 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 600,000 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 105,000 | -- | -- |
| Iowa | 4,270,378 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 1,010,997 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Massachusetts | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 692,000 | -- | -- |
| Minnesota | 1,144,950 | -- | -- |
| Missouri | 131,870 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 303,022 | -- | -- |
| New Jersey | 75,000 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 35,000 | -- | -- |
| New Y ork | 25,250 | -- | -- |
| North Carolina | 467,405 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 3,222,258 | -- | -- |
| Oklahoma | 695,000 | -- | -- |
| Oregon | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 90,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 901,704 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 150,000 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Utah | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Virginia | 454,880 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 500,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 838,090 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $19,856,719 | -- | -- |

Agricultural Marketing Resource Center

| | 2,001 | 2,002 | 2,003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail./Est. | $5,000,000 | -- | -- |

25-16
RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

NATIONAL SHEEP INDUSTRY IMPROVEMENT CENTER REVOLVING FUND

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $1,000,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 0 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -1,000,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Sheep Industry Improvement Center: Program funds | $5,000 | $1,000 | $-1,000 | $0 |
| Total Appropriation | 5,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 | 0 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of obligations under available funds)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National Sheep Industry Improvement Center | $8,841 | $1,000 | $-1,000 | $0 |
| Administrative expenses | 358 | 375 | 0 | 375 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -9,403 | -5,234 | 375 | -4,859 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 5,234 | 4,859 | -375 | 4,484 |
| Total Appropriation | 5,000 | 1,000 | -1,000 | 0 |

JUSTIFICATION OF DECREASE

A decrease of $1,000,000 for National Sheep Industry Improvement Center ($1,000,000 available in 2002).

This industry driven fund was established to revitalize and build the infrastructure of the sheep and goat industries by providing seed-money that promotes industry investment in a way that will allow the program to become self-standing and no longer dependent upon federal funds or other support by 2006 when it is scheduled to be privatized. Initially there was $20 million to establish the fund, without fiscal year limitations and an additional $5 million provided in FY 2001, and additional $1 million is provided in FY 2002. No additional funds are requested in FY 2003.

25-17

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE
GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS
2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

National Sheep Improvement Center

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Avail./Est. | $8,841,000 1/ | $1,000,000 1/ | -- |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area.

25-18
RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The estimates include appropriation language for this item as follows (deleted matter enclosed in brackets):

[Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Grants

For grants in connection with a second round of empowerment zones and enterprise communities, $14,967,000, to remain available until expended, for designated rural empowerment zones and rural enterprise communities, as authorized in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 and the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277).]

This change eliminates the language to make additional funds available for the Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Grants.

RURAL EMPOWERMENT ZONES AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES GRANTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriations Act, 2002 | $14,967,000 |
| Budget Estimate, 2003 | 0 |
| Decrease in Appropriation | -14,967,000 |

PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants | $14,173 | $14,967 | $-14,967 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -13,198 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recovery of prior obligations | -219 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 14,211 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total available | 14,967 | 14,967 | -14,967 | 0 |
| Rescission b/ | 33 | | | |
| Total Appropriation a/ | 15,000 | | | |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

25-19

PROJECT STATEMENT

(On basis of obligations under available funds)

(In thousands of dollars)

| Project | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants | $14,173 | $14,967 | $-756 | $14,211 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -13,198 | -14,211 | 0 | -14,211 |
| Recovery of prior obligations | -219 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 14,211 | 14,211 | -14,211 | 0 |
| Total Appropriation a/ | 14,967 | 14,967 | -14,967 | 0 |

Staff-years are reflected in the Salaries and Expenses Project Statement.

a/ In FY 2001, this program was funded in the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-377.

b/ The amount was rescinded pursuant to P.L. 106-554.

JUSTIFICATION OF DECREASE

A decrease of $14,967,000 for rural empowerment zones and enterprise communities grants ($14,967,000 available in 2002).

No program level is requested for Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities (EZ/EC) grants due to sufficient carryover balances from previous appropriations to fund current needs. Also, funds are set aside for EZ/ECs until June 30, 2003, in Rural Community Advancement Program, Rural Business-Cooperative Service and Rural Housing Service funds. However, most support for EZs is in the form of tax incentives to business in the zones. Additional funding for the implementation grants cannot be justified at this time because current resources exceed current needs. Therefore, no funding is necessary in 2003.

25-20

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

2001 Actual and Estimated 2002 and 2003

Rural Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community Grants

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | $167,400 | -- | -- |
| Arizona | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| California | 1,737,805 | -- | -- |
| Florida | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Georgia | 2,000,000 | -- | -- |
| Illinois | 3,095,000 | -- | -- |
| Indiana | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Kansas | 383,866 | -- | -- |
| Kentucky | 425,000 | -- | -- |
| Maine | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Michigan | 191,246 | -- | -- |
| Montana | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| New Mexico | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| North Dakota | 1,900,000 | -- | -- |
| Pennsylvania | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| South Dakota | 1,254,768 | -- | -- |
| Tennessee | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Texas | 400,000 | -- | -- |
| Washington | 117,800 | -- | -- |
| West Virginia | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Wisconsin | 250,000 | -- | -- |
| Total Avail./Est. | $14,172,885 | $14,967,000 1/ | $14,211,000 1/ |

1/ Cannot be distributed by geographic area in advance.

25-21

ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND COMMERCIALIZATION CORPORATION

ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND COMMERCIALIZATION CORPORATION REVOLVING FUND
PROJECT STATEMENT
(On basis of appropriation)
(Dollars in thousands)

| Item | 2001 Actual | 2002 Estimated | Increase or Decrease | 2003 Estimated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alternative Agriculture Research and Commercialization Revolving Fund: Total Obligations | $4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance available, start of year | -883 | $-969 | $-88 | $-1,057 |
| Royalties and fees | -87 | -88 | -2 | -90 |
| Recovery of prior year obligations | -3 | | | |
| Unobligated balance available, end of year | 969 | 1,057 | 90 | 1,147 |
| Total available or estimate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

No funds were appropriated in FY 2001 and FY 2002 and no funding is requested in FY 2003.

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