Crop year. The year in which a crop is harvested. For wheat, barley, and oats, the crop year is from June 1 to May 31. For corn, sorghum, and soybeans, it is from September 1 to August 31. For cotton, peanuts, and rice, the crop year is from August 1 to July 31.

Cross-compliance. A requirement that a farmer participating in a program for one crop, on a specific farm, who meets the qualifications for production adjustment payments and loans for that crop, must also meet the program provisions for other major program crops on that farm. This requirement is called strict cross-compliance. With a limited cross-compliance provision, a producer participating in one commodity program, on a specific farm, must not plant in excess of the crop acreage base on that farm for any of the other program commodities for which an acreage reduction program is in effect. Strict cross-compliance provisions have not been enforced since the 1960's. Limited cross-compliance authority was implemented in the late 1970's and remained in effect under the Food Security Act of 1985. The 1990 Act removes authority for cross-compliance.

Dairy Export Incentive Program. A program authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 that offers subsidies to exporters of U.S. dairy products to help them compete with other subsidizing nations. Payments are made by the Commodity Credit Corporation on a bid basis either in cash, in-kind, or through certificates redeemable for commodities. The payment rates must reflect the type of dairy products to be exported and the domestic and world prices of dairy products, and other factors. Eligible sales must be in addition to, and not in place of, those that would normally be made, and payments must not displace commercial export sales.

Debt/asset ratio. A measurement of both proportional owner equity in the farm and the extent to which the farm's assets have been used as collateral. It is calculated as total debt outstanding as of January 1, divided by the estimate of the current market value of owned assets of the farm business or sector.

Deficiency payment. A payment made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers who participate in wheat, feed grain, rice, or cotton programs. The payment rate is per bushel, pound, or hundredweight. It is based on the difference between the price level established by law (target price) and either the higher of the market price during a period specified by law or the price support (loan) rate. The total payment is generally equal to the payment rate multiplied by the eligible acreage planted for harvest, and then multiplied by the program payment yield established for the particular farm.

For example, the 1988 target price for wheat was $4.23 per bushel and the loan rate, $2.21. If the market price during the first 5 months of the marketing year was less than $2.21 per bushel, the deficiency payment would have been $2.02 per bushel. If the market price during this time was $3.25, the payment would have totaled $0.98 per bushel. When the market price during the specified time exceeds the target price, no deficiency payment is made.

Designated nonbasic commodities. Commodities other than basic commodities for which the Secretary is authorized and directed to provide price support. The commodities are soybeans, honey, milk, sugar beets, and sugarcane.

Developing countries. Countries whose economies are mostly dependent on agriculture and primary resources and do not have a strong industrial base. These countries generally have a gross national product below $1,890 per capita (as defined by the World Bank in 1986). The term is often used synonymously with less-developed countries and underdeveloped countries.

Direct payments. Payments made directly to producers including deficiency payments, annual paid land diversion payments, or conservation reserve payments.

Disaster payments. Payments made to producers due to crop losses because of a natural disaster under existing or special legislation enacted after an extensive natural disaster. The Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (see Appendix III), for example, provided payments to crop producers who suffered losses in 1989 because of drought, hail, excessive moisture, or related conditions.

Embargo. A Government-ordered prohibition of trade with another country restricting all trade or only that of selected goods and services.

Emergency Feed Assistance Program. A Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) program that provides for the sale of CCC-owned grain at 75 percent of the basic county loan rate to livestock producers whose feed harvest has suffered because of drought or excess moisture. Eligible livestock producers must have insufficient feed available to preserve and maintain their breeding stock. The Secretary must declare a county a natural disaster before this program can be implemented in that county.

Emergency Feed Program. A Commodity Credit Corporation program that provides disaster assistance to eligible livestock by sharing the cost of feed purchased to replace the farm's normal production and feed purchases in quantities larger than normal because of an emergency. This program requires the Secretary to declare the county a natural disaster before implementation. The program is also called the Feed Cost-Sharing Program.

Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). This program replaces the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program established in 1983. It allows donation of commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, as well as those acquired under Section 32 and purchased for the program, to States in amounts relative to the number of unemployed and needy persons. The food is distributed by charitable organizations to eligible recipients.

Erosion. The process in which water or wind moves soil from one location to another. Types of erosion are (1) **sheet and rill**--a general washing away of a thin uniform sheet of soil, or removal of soil in many small channels or incisions caused by rainfall or irrigation runoff; (2) **gully**--channels or incisions cut by concentrated water runoff after heavy rains; (3) **ephemeral**--a water-worn, short-lived or seasonal incision, wider, deeper and longer than a rill, but shallower and smaller than a gully; and (4) **wind**--the carrying away of dust and sediment by wind in areas of high prevailing winds or low annual rainfall.

Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102). The largest U.S. agricultural export promotion program, functioning since 1982. It guarantees repayment of private, short-term credit for up to 3 years.

Export Enhancement Program (EEP). A program initiated in May 1985 under a Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) charter to help U.S. exporters meet competitors' prices in subsidized markets. The program was formally authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. Under the EEP, exporters are awarded commodity certificates which are redeemable for CCC-owned commodities, enabling them to sell certain commodities to specified countries at prices below those of the U.S. market.

Exports. Domestically produced goods and services that are sold abroad.

Extension Service. USDA's educational agency and one of the three partners in the Cooperative Extension System with State and local governments. All three share in financing, planning, and conducting the educational programs.

Extra-long staple cotton. Cottons having a staple length of 1-3/8 inches or more, according to the classification used by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. This cotton is also characterized by fineness and high-fiber strength, contributing to finer and stronger yarns needed for thread and higher valued fabrics. American types include American Pima and Sea Island cotton.

Family farm. An agricultural business which (1) produces agricultural commodities for sale in such quantities so as to be recognized as a farm rather than a rural residence; (2) produces enough income (including off-farm employment) to pay family and farm operating expenses, to pay debts, and to maintain the property; (3) is managed by the operator; (4) has a substantial amount of labor provided by the operator and family; and (5) may use seasonal labor during peak periods and a reasonable amount of full-time hired labor.

Farm. A tract or tracts of land, improvements, and other appurtenances available to produce crops or livestock, including fish. The Bureau of the Census defined a farm in 1978 as any place that has or would have had $1,000 or more in gross sales of farm products.

Farm Credit Administration (FCA). The Government agency responsible for the examination and regulation of the Farm Credit System.

Farm Credit System (FCS). The system is made up of cooperatively owned financial institutions in districts covering the United States and Puerto Rico that finance farm and farm-related mortgages and operating loans. Institutions within each district specialize in farmland loans and operating credit, or lending to farmer-owned supply, marketing, and processing cooperatives. FCS institutions rely on the bond market as a source of funds.

Farmer-owned reserve (FOR). A program for wheat and feed grain producers under which they may place eligible grain in storage after maturity of their regular price support loans. FOR loans are for 27 months with one 6-month extension at the Secretary's discretion. The loans are nonrecourse in that farmers can forfeit the commodity held as collateral to the Government in full settlement of the loan without penalty and without paying accumulated interest. Under certain market conditions, storage programs are made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and no interest accrues on the loan.

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). A USDA agency that provides credit at reasonable rates and terms for rural Americans unable to get credit from other sources. FmHA provides farm ownership loans to help farmers buy farms or land, repair buildings, or develop or conserve their land. Operating loans are extended to enable farmers to purchase equipment, livestock, and other inputs. Other loans include youth project loans and low-interest emergency loans. In addition, more than two-thirds of the agency's financial assistance is in the form of loan guarantees for commercial lenders who would not extend credit without a guarantee.

Farm program payment yield. The farm commodity yield of record determined by a procedure outlined in legislation. The farm program payment yield applied to eligible acreage determines the level of production eligible for direct payments to producers.

Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac). An organization authorized by the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 (see Appendix III), which creates a resale (secondary) market for agricultural mortgages, enabling lenders to obtain cash for further lending. The market links original borrowers and final investors. Mortgages from lenders are pooled into securities and sold on the capital market. Farmer Mac is fashioned after similar home mortgage secondary markets such as the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac").

Federal crop insurance. A subsidized insurance program which provides farmers with a means for risk management and financial stability against crop production loss. The insurance is available for 50 different crops, varying by county. Participation in the program is often required for a farmer to qualify for Federal emergency loans.

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC). A Federal corporation within USDA that administers the Federal Crop Insurance Program.

Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS). A USDA agency that administers a nationwide grain inspection and weighing program. The agency is authorized to establish official U.S. standards for grain. Under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (see Appendix III), FGIS is also responsible for inspection and weighing of rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, processed grain products, hops, and other assigned agricultural commodities.

Federal marketing orders and agreements. USDA is authorized to issue marketing orders and agreements for a variety of agricultural commodities and their products. Marketing orders have been established for milk, fruits and vegetables, and other commodities. The orders may regulate the handling of fruits and vegetables in a variety of ways including limiting quantities that may be marketed, or establishing grade, size, maturity, or quality requirements. In the case of milk and its products, the orders classify milk and fix minimum prices for each classification (see Class I, II, and III milk).

Federal milk marketing orders. See Federal marketing orders and agreements and Class I, II, and III milk.

Feed grains. Any of several grains most commonly used for livestock or poultry feed, including corn, grain sorghum, oats, rye, and barley.

Findley payments. These payments are referred to in legislation as emergency compensation. If the Commodity Credit Corporation price support (loan) rate is reduced, additional deficiency payments are made to producers to provide the same total return as if there had been no such reduction. The Findley payment rate is the statutory price support rate minus either (1) the national weighted season average farm price for the marketing year, or (2) the announced price support level, whichever is higher. If the season average price is above the statutory loan rate, no Findley payments are required.

Flood plains. Lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including floodprone areas of islands. This land includes, at a minimum, those areas that are subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA). An agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that has the primary responsibility for assuring the safety and wholesomeness of the food supply (except livestock and poultry). The agency also regulates drugs for humans or animals, cosmetics, and medical devices.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). A USDA agency responsible for administering Federal food assistance programs, such as the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch Program, and the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Food for Peace Program. See Public Law 480.

Food grains. Cereal seeds used for human food, chiefly wheat and rice.

Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS). A USDA agency that has the primary responsibility for assuring the safety and wholesomeness of livestock, poultry, and their products intended for human consumption. It is also responsible for the labeling of such products. FSIS inspects all meat and poultry sold interstate, within designated States, and in foreign commerce, and it tests for drug and chemical residues.

Food Stamp Program (FSP). A program that helps low-income families improve their diets by providing them with coupons to purchase food at any authorized retail food store. The program began as a pilot operation in 1961 and was made part of permanent legislation in the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (see Appendix III). The program is currently authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Forest Service (FS). The largest USDA agency, responsible for managing and protecting the national forests and grasslands, cooperating in managing and protecting certain non-Federal lands, and conducting research in forestry and forest products utilization.

GATT. See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). An agreement originally negotiated in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947 among 23 countries, including the United States, to increase international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. This multilateral trade agreement provides a code of conduct for international commerce. GATT also provides a framework for periodic multilateral negotiations on trade liberalization and expansion. The eighth and most recent round of negotiations began in Punta del Este, Uruguay in 1986. Currently, 105 nations are participating in the talks, including most of the industrialized market economies, most of the less-developed countries, and several Eastern European nations.

Gleaning. Collecting of unharvested crops from the fields, or obtaining agricultural products from farmers, processors, or retailers without charge.

Grade A milk. Milk, also referred to as fluid grade, produced under sanitary conditions that qualify it for fluid (beverage) consumption. Only Grade A milk is regulated under Federal milk marketing orders.

Grade B milk. Milk, also referred to as manufacturing grade, not meeting Grade A standards. Less stringent standards generally apply.

Grain Reserve Program. See Farmer-Owned Reserve Program.

Gross farm income. Income which the farm sector realizes from farming. It includes cash receipts from the sale of farm products, government payments, value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms where grown, rental value of farm dwellings, and an allowance for change in the value of yearend inventories of crops and livestock.

Ground water. Water beneath the earth's surface between saturated soil and rock that supplies wells and springs.

Harvested acreage. Acreage actually harvested for a particular crop. This figure is usually somewhat smaller at the national level than planted acreage because of abandonment due to weather damage, other disasters, or market prices too low to cover harvesting costs.

Highly erodible land. Land that meets specific conditions primarily relating to its land/soil classification and current or potential rate of erosion. The classifications, developed by the Soil

Conservation Service, are used to determine eligibility of land for the Conservation Reserve Program and the conservation compliance provisions.

High-valued products. Products which range from highly processed, value-added goods to unprocessed but relatively expensive foods on a per unit or per volume basis, such as eggs, fresh fruits, and vegetables.

Incentive payments. Direct payments made to wool and mohair producers. Similar to deficiency payments, incentive payments are provided to producers when the marketing year is over if the average market price received is less than the support level. The support level is determined by a cost-of-production formula specified in legislation.

Infrastructure. The transportation network, communications systems, financial institutions, and other public and private services necessary for economic activity.

Integrated crop management. An agriculture management system that integrates all controllable agricultural production factors for long-term sustained productivity, profitability, and ecological soundness.

Integrated management system. A comprehensive, multiyear, site-specific system for planning and implementing a program to select a method to contain or control undesirable plant species including education; preventive measures; physical, cultural, or mechanical methods; biological agents; herbicides; and general land management practices including manipulating livestock or wildlife grazing strategies or improving wildlife or livestock habitats.

Integrated Pest Management. The control of pests or diseases by using an array of crop production strategies, combined with careful monitoring of insect pests or weed populations and other methods. Some approaches include selection of resistant varieties, timing of cultivation, biological control methods, and minimal use of chemical pesticides so that natural enemies of pests are not destroyed. These approaches are used to anticipate and prevent pests and diseases from reaching economically damaging levels.

Integrated resource management. See integrated crop management.

Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-103). A program established by the Food Security Act of 1985 which complements the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) but guarantees repayment of private credit for 3-10 years.

Inventory (CCC). The quantity of a commodity owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at any specified time.

Inventory reduction programs. Commodity Credit Corporation discretionary programs first authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide producers with payments if they reduce acreage by half the required reduction and agree to forgo loans and deficiency payments. The inventory reduction payments, also known as the producer option payments, are computed in the same way as loan deficiency payments.

Irrigable land. Land currently not irrigated but which has project works constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation and available water, or the Bureau of Reclamation has existing plans to provide water.

Land capability. A measure of the suitability of land for use in agriculture without damage. In the United States, it usually expresses the effects of physical land conditions, including climate, on the total suitability for agricultural use without damage. Arable soils are grouped according to their limitations in sustained production of common cultivated crops without soil deterioration. Nonarable soils are grouped according to their limitations in the production of permanent vegetation and their risks of soil damage if mismanaged.

Land-grant universities. Institutions, including State colleges and universities and Tuskegee University, eligible to receive funds under the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890.

Least-developed countries. Countries meeting the poverty criteria for eligibility for financial assistance, established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for Civil Works Preference, or countries that have a food deficit and are characterized by high levels of malnutrition as determined by the Administrator of the Agency of International Development.

Legumes. A family of plants, including many valuable food and forage species, such as peas, beans, soybeans, peanuts, clovers, alfalfas, and sweet clovers. Legumes can covert nitrogen from the air to nitrates in the soil through a process known as nitrogen fixation. Many of the nonwoody species are used as cover crops and are plowed under for soil improvement.

Loan deficiency payments. Commodity Credit Corporation payments provided to producers who, although eligible to obtain a marketing loan for a wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, rice, oilseed, or honey crop, agree to forgo obtaining the loan. The payment is determined by multiplying the loan payment rate by the amount of commodity eligible for loan. The payment rate per unit is the announced loan level minus the repayment level used in the marketing loan.

Loan rate (also called price support rate). The price per unit (bushel, bale, pound, or hundredweight) at which the Commodity Credit Corporation will provide loans to farmers enabling them to hold their crops for later sale.

Low-input sustainable agriculture (LISA). Alternative methods of farming that reduce the application of purchased inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides. The goals of these alternative practices are to diminish environmental hazards while maintaining or increasing farm profits and productivity. Methods include crop rotations and mechanical cultivations to control weeds; integrated pest management strategies such as introducing harmless natural enemies; planting legumes that transform nitrogen from the air into a form plants can use; application of livestock manures, municipal sludge, and compost for fertilizer; and overseeding of legumes into maturing fields of grain crops, or as post-season cover crops to curtail soil erosion.

Marketing loan program. This program allows producers to repay nonrecourse price support loans at less than the announced loan rates whenever the world price for the commodity is less than the loan rate. The programs are mandatory for oilseeds, upland cotton, and rice, and discretionary for wheat, feed grains, and honey.

Marketing quota. Quotas authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (see Appendix III) to regulate the marketing of some commodities when supplies are or could become excessive. A quota represents the quantity the Secretary estimates to be required for domestic use and exports during the year. Marketing quotas are binding upon all producers if two-thirds or more of the producers holding allotments for the production of a crop vote for quotas in a referendum. When marketing quotas are in effect, growers who produce more of a commodity than their farm acreage allotments should yield are subject to marketing penalties on the "excess" production and are ineligible for Government price support loans. Quota provisions have been suspended for wheat, feed grains, and cotton since the 1960's; rice quotas were abolished in 1981. Poundage quotas are still used for domestically consumed peanuts, but not for exported peanuts. Marketing quotas are also used for sugar and major types of tobacco.

Marketing year. Generally, the period from the beginning of a new harvest through marketing.

Market Promotion Program (MPP). Replaces the Targeted Export Assistance Program. The program assists U.S. producer groups or regional organizations the exports of which have been adversely affected by a foreign government's policies. MPP promotes exports of a specific American commodity or product in specified markets.

Migrant farmworker. A person who travels across State or county boundaries to do agricultural work of a seasonal or other temporary nature, and who is required to be absent overnight from his or her permanent place of residence. Exceptions are immediate family members of an agricultural employer or a farm labor contractor, and temporary foreign workers.

Minnesota-Wisconsin (M-W) price. Average price per hundredweight paid to farmers for Grade B milk in Minnesota and Wisconsin as estimated by USDA. The M-W price provides the basis for minimum class prices under the Federal milk marketing orders. The Class III milk price, for example, is set equal to the M-W price, while the Class II milk price uses a product price formula to update the M-W price and is generally about 10 cents higher than the Class III price.

National Agricultural Library (NAL). A USDA agency, it is the national public library that collects and disseminates information on agriculture and related subjects and is a coordinator and primary resource for State land-grant and field libraries. The NAL serves as the U.S. center for an international agriculture information system.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP). A USDA-administered program, it is the oldest and largest child-feeding program which provides financial and commodity assistance for meal service in public and nonprofit private high schools, intermediate schools, grade schools and under, as well as public and private licensed nonprofit residential child-care institutions. All children may participate in the NSLP. Based on household income poverty guidelines, a child may receive a free, reduced-price, or full-price meal.

Net farm income. A measurement of the profit or loss associated with a given year's production. It is an approximation of the net value of agricultural production, regardless of whether the commodities were sold, fed, or placed in inventory during the year. Net farm income equals the difference between gross farm income and total expenses. It includes nonmoney items such as depreciation, the consumption of farm-grown food, and the net imputed rental value of operator dwellings. Additions to inventory are treated as income.

Net market price. The sales price or other per unit value received by a producer for a commodity after adjustments are made for a premium or a discount based on grading or quality factors.

Nonfarm income. A figure that includes all income from nonfarm sources received by farm operator households.

Nonindustrial private forest lands. Privately owned rural lands with existing tree cover, or suitable for growing trees.

Nonpoint source pollution. Pollutants that cannot be traced to a specific source, such as storm water runoff from urban and agricultural areas.

Nonprogram crops. Crops, such as potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and hay that are not included in Federal price support programs.

Nonrecourse loans. The major price support instrument used by the Commodity Credit Corporation to support the price of wheat, feed grains, cotton, rice, honey, sugar, peanuts, and tobacco. Farmers who agree to comply with all commodity program provisions may pledge a quantity of a commodity as collateral and obtain a loan from the CCC. The borrower may elect either to repay the loan with interest within a specified period and regain control of the collateral commodity, or forfeit it to the CCC. In case of a forfeiture, the borrower forfeits without penalty the collateral to the CCC and the CCC accepts it as satisfaction of the loan. This includes the accumulated interest, regardless of the price of the commodity in the market at the time of forfeiture.

Normal flex acreage. This provision of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) (see Appendix III) requires a mandatory 15-percent reduction in payment acreage. Under this provision, producers are ineligible to receive deficiency payments on 15 percent of their crop acreage base (not including any acreage removed from production under any production adjustment program). Producers, however, are allowed to plant any crop on this acreage, except fruits and vegetables.

Oilseed crops. Primarily soybeans, and other minor oilseeds such as sunflowerseeds, flaxseed, rapeseed, canola, safflower, and mustard seeds used for the production of edible and/or inedible oils, as well as high protein meals.

Optional flex acreage. Under the planting flexibility provision of the 1990 Act, producers can choose to plant up to 25 percent of the crop acreage base to other Commodity Credit Corporation-specified crops (except fruits and vegetables) without a reduction in crop acreage bases on the farm, but receiving no deficiency payments on this acreage. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) (see Appendix III) made a 15-percent reduction in payment acreage mandatory. The remaining 10 percent is the optional flex acreage.

Paid land diversion. A program that offers payments to producers for reduction of planted acreage of a program crop, if the Secretary determines that acreage planted should be further reduced. Farmers are given a specific payment per acre to idle a percentage of their crop acreage base. The idled acreage is in addition to an acreage reduction program.

Payment limitation. The maximum amount of specified commodity program benefits a person can receive by law. Persons are defined under payment limitation regulations, established by USDA, to be individuals, members of joint operations, or entities such as limited partnerships, corporations, associations, trusts, and estates that are actively engaged in farming.

Permitted acreage. The maximum acreage of a crop which may be planted for harvest by a program participant. The permitted acreage is computed by multiplying the crop acreage base by the acreage reduction program requirement (announced by the Commodity Credit Corporation each year) minus the diversion acreage (if applicable).

Price support programs. Government programs that aim to keep farm prices received by participating producers from falling below specific minimum levels. Price support programs for major commodities are carried out by providing loans and purchase agreements to farmers so that they can store their crops during periods of low prices. The loans can later be redeemed if commodity prices rise sufficiently to make the sale of the commodity on the market profitable, or the farmer can forfeit the commodity to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). With a purchase agreement, the producer may sell the commodity to the CCC.

Public Law 480 (P.L. 480). Common name for the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, which seeks to expand foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products, combat hunger, and encourage economic development in developing countries. Title I of the Food for Peace Program, as it is also called, makes U.S. agricultural commodities available through long-term dollar credit sales at low interest rates for up to 40 years. Donations for emergency food relief needs are provided under Title II. Title III authorizes "food for development" grants.

Rangeland. Land which is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing. Rangeland includes natural grasslands, savannahs, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and certain shrub communities. It also includes areas seeded to native or adapted introduced species that are managed like native vegetation.

Referendum. The referral of a question to voters to be resolved by balloting. For example, marketing quotas and acreage allotments have been subject to producer referenda.

Renewable resources. Resources such as forests, rangeland, soil, and water that can be restored and improved.

Rural. A concept defining an area which has a population of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants and is outside an urban area. A rural area does not apply only to farm residences or to sparsely settled areas, since a small city or town is rural as long as it meets the above criteria.

Rural Electrification Administration (REA). A USDA agency that assists rural electric and telephone utilities in obtaining financing. The REA was established in 1935.

School Breakfast Program (SBP). Administered by USDA, and authorized in 1968, the SBP provides financial and commodity assistance to schools that agree to serve nourishing breakfasts according to USDA meal patterns. Meals are offered free or at reduced or full prices, depending on the child's family income.

Secondary markets for agricultural loans. See Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

Section 22. A section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (P.L. 73-10) (see Appendix III) that authorizes the President to restrict imports by imposing quotas or fees if the imports interfere with Federal price support programs or substantially reduce U.S. production of products processed from farm commodities.

Section 32. A section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-320) (see Appendix III) which authorizes use of customs receipt funds to encourage increased consumption of agricultural commodities by means of purchase, export, and diversion programs. Section 32 is funded by a continuing appropriation of 30 percent of the import duties imposed on all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural. Domestic acquisition and donations of surplus agricultural commodities constitute the major use of Section 32.

Section 301. A provision of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 that allows the President to take appropriate action to get a foreign government to remove any act, policy, or practice that violates an international agreement. The provision also applies to practices of a foreign government which are unjustified, unreasonable, or discriminatory, and which burden or restrict U.S. commerce.

Section 416. A section of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-439) (see Appendix III) intended to dispose of agricultural commodities to prevent waste. It permits donations of agricultural products to public and private nonprofit humanitarian organizations, foreign governments, and international organizations.

Silviculture. A branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests.

Skip-row planting. Planting in uniform spaces one or more rows to a commodity (especially dryland cotton), then skipping one or more rows to leave them empty.

Sodbuster. This provision was authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. It is designed to discourage the conversion of highly erodible land from extensive conserving uses to intensive agricultural production. If highly erodible grassland or woodland is used for crop production without appropriate conservation measures, producers may lose eligibility for many USDA programs.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS). A USDA agency responsible for developing and carrying out national soil and water programs in cooperation with landowners, operators, and others.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). A USDA-administered program, created in 1972 to provide program benefits to people determined by local health professionals to be at nutritional risk due to inadequate income and nutrition. Categories of eligibility include pregnant women, postpartum mothers (up to 6 months), breastfeeding mothers (up to 12 months), and infants and children up to 5 years old. Local WIC agencies provide participants either with vouchers redeemable for specified foods at participating retail food stores or with a food package prepared according to Federal guidelines.

Sustainable agriculture. An integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will, over the long-term, satisfy human food and fiber needs; enhance environmental quality and natural resources; make the most efficient use of nonrenewable resources and onfarm resources and integrate natural biological cycles and controls; sustain the economic viability of farm operations; and enhance the quality of life.

Swampbuster. This provision was authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. It discourages the conversion of natural wetlands to cropland use. With some exceptions, producers converting a wetland area to cropland may lose eligibility for many USDA program benefits.

Target option program. A program implemented at the Secretary's discretion, in which wheat, feed grain, cotton, and rice producers have the option of choosing from a schedule of target prices and corresponding acreage reduction levels.

Target price. A price level established by law for wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rice, and upland and extra-long staple cotton. Farmers participating in Commodity Credit Corporation commodity programs receive the difference between the target price and either the market price during a period prescribed by law or the price support (loan) rate, whichever is higher.

Targeted Export Assistance Program. See Market Promotion Program.

Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). See Emergency Food Assistance Program.

Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). The least costly of four food plans (thrifty, low-cost, moderate-cost, and liberal-cost) developed by USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service. The plan suggests the amounts of food that could be consumed by males and females of different ages to meet dietary standards. The TFP for a family of four (man and woman, 20-50 years old; children, 6-8 and 9-11 years old) by law constitutes the basis for allotments to households participating in the Food Stamp Program.

Triple base. The planting flexibility concept used in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624) (see Appendix III). Under this concept, a crop acreage base is divided into three categories: acreage removed from production under the Acreage Reduction Program; the permitted acreage on which the program crop is planted and deficiency payments may be paid; and the nonpayment acreage. On the nonpayment acreage, producers may plant any Commodity Credit Corporation-specified crop (except fruits and vegetables), but cannot receive deficiency payments. Crops planted on nonpayment acreage are still eligible for nonrecourse and marketing loans, and crop acreage bases are not reduced. In the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (see Appendix I), triple base refers to the mandatory 15-percent nonpayment acreage base (also referred to as normal flex acreage).

Upland cotton. The predominant type of cotton grown in the United States and in most major cotton-producing countries of the world. The staple length of these fibers ranges from about 3/4 inch to 1-1/4 inches, averaging nearly 1-3/32 inches.

Urban. A concept defining an area which has a population of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

U.S. Trade Representative. Head of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the principal trade policy agency of the U.S. Government. The U.S. Trade Representative is also the chief U.S. delegate and negotiator at all major trade talks and negotiations.

Vegetative cover. Trees or perennial grasses, legumes, or shrubs with an expected lifespan of 5 years or more.

Watershed. The total land area, regardless of size, above a given point on a waterway that contributes runoff water to the flow at that point. It is a major subdivision of a drainage basin. On the basis of this concept, the United States is generally divided into 18 major drainage areas and 160 principal river drainage basins containing about 12,700 smaller watersheds.

Wetlands. Land that is characterized by an abundance of moisture and that is inundated by surface or ground water often enough to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

WIC Program. See Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

World Food Program (WFP). An undertaking of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The objective of the program is to supply food resources for economic development projects in developing countries. Examples include child feeding and school lunch programs and food-for-work infrastructure projects.

World price. The cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) price of an imported agricultural commodity at a principal port.

0/92. A program provision that allows wheat and feed grain producers to devote all or a portion of their permitted acreage to conserving uses and receive deficiency payments on that acreage. The program makes deficiency payments for a maximum of 92 percent of a farm's maximum payment acreage. Under other types of acreage diversion programs, such as acreage reduction programs, producers cannot receive deficiency payments unless permitted acres are devoted to producing a crop.

50/92. A program provision that allows cotton and rice growers who plant at least 50 percent of their permitted acreage to receive 92 percent of their deficiency payments under certain conditions.

Appendix III: Major Agricultural Legislation from 1933-90

United States Grain Standards Act (P.L. 64-190). Signed August 11, 1916. This law was amended by the United States Grain Standards Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-582) which established the Federal Grain Inspection Service to administer a national grain inspection and weighing program.

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (P.L. 73-10). Signed May 12, 1933. This law introduced the price support programs, including production adjustments, and the incorporation of the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), under the laws of the State of Delaware on October 17, 1933. The program benefits were financed mostly by processing taxes on the specific commodity. The act also made price support loans by the CCC mandatory for the designated "basic" (storable) commodities: corn, wheat, and cotton. Support for other commodities was authorized upon the recommendation by the Secretary with the President's approval. Commodity loan programs carried out by the CCC from 1933 through 1937 included programs for cotton, corn, turpentine, rosin, tobacco, peanuts, dates, figs, and prunes. The production control and processing taxes were later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1936.

Agricultural Adjustment Act Amendment of 1935 (P.L. 74-320). Signed August 24, 1935. This law gave the President authority to impose quotas when imports interfered with agricultural adjustment programs.

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 (P.L. 74-461). Signed February 29, 1936. This law provided for soil-conservation and soil-building payments to participating farmers. It introduced income parity, defined as the ratio of purchasing power of the net income per person on farms to net income per person not on farms during the August 1909-July 1914 period.

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-137). Signed June 3, 1937. This law provided authority for Federal marketing orders and agreements. It also reenacted and amended certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (P.L. 75-430). Signed February 16, 1938. This law was the first to make price support mandatory for corn, cotton, and wheat to help maintain a sufficient supply for low production times along with marketing quotas to keep supply in line with market demand. It also established permissive supports for butter, dates, figs, hops, turpentine, rosin, pecans, prunes, raisins, barley, rye, grain sorghum, wool, winter cover-crop seeds, mohair, peanuts, and tobacco for the 1938-40 period. This act established the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation as a Government corporation. The 1938 Act is considered part of permanent agriculture legislation. Provisions of this law are often superseded by more current legislation. However, if the current legislation expires and new legislation is not enacted, the law reverts back to the permanent provisions of the 1938 Act (along with the Agricultural Act of 1949).

Steagall Amendment of 1941 (P.L. 77-144). Signed July 1, 1941. This law required support for many nonbasic commodities at 85 percent of parity or higher. In 1942, the minimum rate was increased to 90 percent of parity and was required to be continued for 2 years after the end of World War II. The "Steagall commodities" include hogs, eggs, chickens (with certain exceptions), turkeys, milk, butterfat, certain dry peas, certain dry edible beans, soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts for oil, American-Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and sweet potatoes.

Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (P.L. 79-733). Signed August 14, 1946. This law authorized USDA to inspect and grade the quality of a variety of agricultural products. It also authorized USDA to establish programs for agricultural products including research programs to improve marketing, handling, storage, processing, transportation, and distribution of agricultural products.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (P.L. 80-104). Signed June 25, 1947. This law required the registration of pesticide products to ensure that they meet stated health, safety, and environmental criteria. Amendments to the law required previously registered pesticides to be reregistered by 1997 to meet updated standards. The Environmental Protection Agency, which administers FIFRA, can cancel registration of pesticides not meeting the required criteria, require label changes, or order immediate termination of use.

Agricultural Act of 1948 (P.L. 80-897). Signed July 3, 1948. This law made price support mandatory at 90 percent of parity for 1949 basic crops (corn, cotton, peanuts, rice, tobacco, and wheat). It also provided that beginning in 1950, parity be reformulated to take into consideration average prices of the previous 10 years, as well as the 1910-14 base period.

Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-439). Signed October 31, 1949. This law, along with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, makes up the major part of permanent agricultural legislation which is still effective in an amended form. The 1949 Act originally designated mandatory support for nonbasic commodities--wool and mohair, tung nuts, honey, Irish potatoes and milk, butterfat, and their products.

Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Food for Peace) (P.L. 83-480). Signed July 10, 1954. This law became the basis for selling and bartering surplus commodities overseas and for overseas relief. The program made U.S. agricultural commodities available through long-term credit sales at low interest rates, provided food relief, and authorized "food for development" projects.

Agricultural Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-690). Signed August 28, 1954. It established a flexible price support beginning in 1955 for basic crops (excluding tobacco) at 82.5-90 percent of parity and authorized a CCC reserve for foreign and domestic relief.

> **National Wool Act of 1954** (Title VII of Agricultural Act of 1954). It provided for a new price support program for wool and mohair to encourage a certain level of domestic production (set at 300 million pounds for 1955).

Agricultural Act of 1956 (P.L. 84-540). Signed May 28, 1956. This law began the Soil Bank Act which authorized the Acreage Reserve Program for wheat, corn, rice, cotton, peanuts, and several types of tobacco. It also provided for a 10-year Conservation Reserve Program.

Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (P.L. 87-128). Signed August 8, 1961. This law authorized farm-lending activities through the Farmers Home Administration.

Food and Agricultural Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-703). Signed September 27, 1962. This law authorized an emergency wheat program with voluntary diversion of wheat acreage and continued the feed grain support program. It also included a marketing certificate program for wheat. The program, however, was rejected by wheat producers who were required to approve its marketing quota.

Agricultural Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-297). Signed April 11, 1964. This law authorized a 2-year voluntary marketing certificate program for wheat and a payment-in-kind (PIK) program for cotton.

Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525). Signed August 31, 1964. This law provided the basis of the food stamp program. It was replaced by the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (Title XIII of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1977).

Food and Agricultural Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-321). Signed November 3, 1965. This law was the first multiyear farm legislation, providing for 4-year commodity programs for wheat, feed grains, and upland cotton. It was extended for 1 more year through 1970 (P.L. 90-559). It authorized a Class I milk base plan for the 75 Federal milk marketing orders, and a long-term diversion of cropland under a Cropland Adjustment Program. This law also continued payment and diversion programs for feed grains and cotton and certificate and diversion programs for wheat.

Agricultural Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-524). Signed November 30, 1970. This law, in effect through 1973, established the cropland set-aside program and a payment limitation per person (set at $55,000 per crop). It also amended and extended the authority of Class I Base Plan in milk marketing order areas.

Act of April 14, 1971 (P.L. 92-10). Signed April 14, 1971. This law provided for poundage quotas for burley tobacco in place of farm acreage allotments.

Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-86). Signed August 10, 1973. This law established target prices and deficiency payments to replace former price support payments. It also set payment limits at $20,000 for all program crops and authorized disaster payments and disaster reserve of inventories to alleviate distress caused by a natural disaster.

Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-113). Signed September 9, 1977. This law increased price and income supports and established a farmer-owned reserve for grain. It also established a new two-tiered peanut program.

> **Food Stamp Act of 1977** (Title XIII). The act permanently amended the Food Stamp Act of 1964. It eliminated purchase requirements and simplified eligibility determinations.
>
> **National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act** (Title XIV). This act made USDA the leading Federal agency for agricultural research, extension, and teaching programs. It also consolidated the funding for these programs.

Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-313). Signed July 1, 1978. This law authorized USDA to assist in advancing forest resource management; preventing and controlling insects, disease, and fire; improving and maintaining fish and wildlife habitats; and planning and conducting urban forestry programs for non-Federal forest lands.

Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-365). Signed September 26, 1980. This law removed the restriction on expanding crop insurance into a national program covering the majority of crops.

Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-98). Signed December 22, 1981. This law emphasized making U.S. commodities competitive abroad. It set specific target prices for 4 years, eliminated rice allotments and marketing quotas, and lowered dairy supports.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-253). Signed September 8, 1982. This law froze dairy price supports and mandated loan rates and acreage reduction programs for the 1983 crops.

Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-8). Signed March 24, 1983. This law authorized distribution of foodstuffs owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation to indigent persons.

Extra-Long Staple Cotton Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-88). Signed August 26, 1983. This law eliminated marketing quotas and allotments for extra-long staple cotton and tied its support to upland cotton through a formula.

Dairy and Tobacco Adjustment Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-180). Signed November 29, 1983. This law froze tobacco price supports and authorized a voluntary dairy diversion program and a dairy promotion program.

Agricultural Programs Adjustment Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-258). Signed April 10, 1984. This law froze target price increases provided in the 1981 Act, authorized paid land diversions for feed grains, upland cotton, and rice; and provided a wheat payment-in-kind program for 1984.

Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177). Signed December 12, 1985. Also known as the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, the law was designed to eliminate the Federal budget deficit by October 1, 1990. It mandated annual reductions in Federal outlays including those for agriculture if deficit targets were not achieved.

Food Security Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-198). Signed December 23, 1985. This law allowed lower price and income supports, lowered dairy supports, and established a dairy herd buyout program and a conservation reserve program targeted at enrolling erosive croplands.

Farm Credit Restructuring and Regulatory Reform Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-205). Signed December 23, 1985. This law implemented an interest rate subsidy for farm loans and restructured the Farm Credit Administration.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-272). Signed April 7, 1986. This law canceled the flue-cured and burley tobacco quotas previously announced for the 1986 marketing year and gave the Secretary the authority to establish 1986 and subsequent quotas.

Technical Corrections to Food Security Act of 1985 Amendments (P.L. 99-253). Signed February 28, 1986. This law gave the Secretary discretion to require cross-compliance for wheat and feed grains instead of mandating it, changed acreage base calculations, and specified election procedures for local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees.

Food Security Improvements Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-260). Signed March 20, 1986. This law made further modifications to the Food Security Act of 1985, including limiting the nonprogram crops which can be planted under the 50/92 provision, permitting haying and grazing on diverted wheat and feed grain acreage during a set 5-month period if requested by the State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committee, and increasing deductions taken from the price of milk received by producers to fund the whole herd buyout program.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-509). Signed October 21, 1986. This law required advance deficiency payments to be made to producers of 1987 wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice crops of at least 40 percent of projected deficiency payments for wheat and feed grains and 30 percent for rice and upland cotton. It also amended the Farm Credit Act of 1971.

Futures Trading Act of 1986; Processed Products Inspection Improvement Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-641). Signed November 10, 1986. The law reauthorized appropriations to carry out the Commodity Exchange Act, and made technical improvements to that act.

Farm Disaster Assistance Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-45). Signed May 27, 1987. This law provided assistance to producers who experienced crop losses from natural disasters in 1986.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P.L. 100-77). Signed July 22, 1987. This law provided housing and food assistance and job training for the homeless.

Uniform Cotton Classing Fees Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-108). Signed August 20, 1987. This law extended the authority of the Secretary for recovering costs associated with cotton classing services.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-203). Signed December 22, 1987. This law set the 1988 fiscal year budget for agriculture and all Federal agencies. It set target prices for 1988 and 1989 program crops, loan rates for program and nonprogram crops, and required a voluntary paid land diversion for feed grains. The law also further defined who is eligible to receive program payments ("defining a person").

Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-233). Signed January 6, 1988. This law provided credit assistance to farmers, strengthened the Farm Credit System, and facilitated the establishment of secondary markets for agricultural loans.

Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-387). Signed August 11, 1988. This law provided assistance to farmers hurt by the drought or other natural disasters in 1988. Crop producers with losses greater than 35 percent of production were eligible for financial assistance. Feed assistance was available to livestock producers. It also permitted program crop producers to plant 10-25 percent of their permitted acreage to soybeans and sunflower seeds without loss of base.

Agricultural Credit Technical Corrections Act (P.L. 100-399). Signed August 17, 1988. This law corrected the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, restoring language that exempted mergers of the Farm Credit System institutions from State transfer taxes.

Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418). Signed August 23, 1988. This law revised statutory procedures for dealing with unfair trade practices and import damage to U.S. industries. It gave the Secretary the discretionary authority to trigger marketing loans for wheat, feed grains, and soybeans, if it is determined that unfair trade practices exist, and to extend the export programs.

Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-435). Signed September 19, 1988. This law amended the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to require the Secretary to purchase commodities for the program, improve the child nutrition and food stamp programs, and provide other hunger relief.

United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-449). Signed September 28, 1988. This law implemented the bilateral trade agreement between the United States and Canada, including agricultural trade. The agreement phases out tariffs between the two countries over 10 years and revises other trade rules.

The Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-82) and **P.L. 101-81**. Both signed August 14, 1989. These laws provided assistance to crop and livestock producers who suffered losses in production in 1988 or 1989 due to natural disaster. To be eligible for assistance, program producers with crop insurance had to have suffered losses of at least 35 percent of production, 40 percent for those without crop insurance, 45 percent for soybean and sunflower producers, and 50 percent for nonparticipating program crop producers, nonprogram crop producers, and honey producers. They also allowed producers to plant alternative crops on up to 20 percent of permitted acreage.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-239). Signed December 19, 1989. This law superseded the planting flexibility provisions of the Disaster Assistance Acts of 1988 and 1989. The act allowed program crop producers to plant up to 25 percent of their permitted acreage to soybeans, sunflowers, and safflowers for the 1990 crop.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508). Signed November 5, 1990. This law amended the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to reduce agricultural spending for 1991-95. It included a mandatory 15-percent planting flexibility for program crops and assessments on certain other crop loans and incentive payments.

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-624). Signed November 28, 1990. The 5-year farm bill continues to move agriculture in a market-oriented direction. It freezes minimum target prices and allows more planting flexibility. New titles include rural development, forestry, fruit and vegetable, grain quality, organic certification, global climate change, and commodity promotion programs.

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Appendix V--Commodity Program Levels, Crop Years 1987-91

Commodity	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Wheat:						
Target price	$ per bu.	4.38	4.23	4.10	4.00	4.00
Loan rate	$ per bu.	2.28	2.21	2.06	1.95	2.04
Acreage reduction	Percent 1/	27.5	27.5	10.0	5.0	15.0
Paid land diversion	Percent 2/	--	--	--	--	--
Paid land diversion payment rate	$ per bu.	--	--	--	--	--
National base acreage	Million	87.6	84.8	82.3	80.5	N.R.
Corn:						
Target price	$ per bu.	3.03	2.93	2.84	2.75	2.75
Loan rate	$ per bu.	1.82	1.77	1.65	1.57	1.62
Acreage reduction	Percent	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	7.5
Paid land diversion	Percent 3/	15.0	10.0	--	--	--
Paid land diversion payment rate	$ per bu.	2.00	1.75	--	--	--
National base acreage	Million	81.5	82.9	82.7	82.6	N.R.
Grain sorghum:						
Target price	$ per bu.	2.88	2.78	2.70	2.61	2.61
Loan rate	$ per bu.	1.74	1.68	1.57	1.49	1.54
Acreage reduction	Percent	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	7.5
Paid land diversion	Percent 3/	15.0	10.0	--	--	--
Paid land diversion payment rate	$ per bu.	1.9	1.65	--	--	--
National base acreage	Million	17.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	N.R.
Barley:						
Target price	$ per bu.	2.60	2.51	2.43	2.36	2.36
Loan rate	$ per bu.	1.49	1.44	1.34	1.28	1.32
Acreage reduction	Percent	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	7.5
Paid land diversion	Percent 3/	15.0	10.0	--	--	--
Paid land diversion payment rate	$ per bu.	1.60	1.40	--	--	--
National base acreage	Million	12.5	12.5	12.3	11.9	N.R.
Oats:						
Target price	$ per bu.	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.45
Loan rate	$ per bu.	.94	.90	.85	.81	.83
Acreage reduction	Percent	20.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.00
Paid land diversion	Percent 3/	15.0	--	--	--	--
Paid land diversion payment rate	$ per bu.	--	--	--	--	--
National base acreage	Million	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.5	N.R.

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--