



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

March 24, 2016

S. 1252 **Global Food Security Act of 2016**

*As reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
on March 10, 2016*

SUMMARY

S. 1252 would require the President to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to promote global food security and agricultural development. It would authorize the appropriation of almost \$3.8 billion each for 2017 and 2018 for programs to implement that strategy and to provide assistance following international disasters. Assuming appropriation of those specified amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1252 would cost \$7.3 billion over the 2017-2021 period (most of the remainder would be spent after 2021).

Pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply to S. 1252 because it would not affect direct spending or revenues. CBO estimates that enacting the legislation would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

S. 1252 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary effect of S. 1252 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 150 (international affairs).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					2017- 2021
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Authorization Level	3,795	3,795	0	0	0	7,590
Estimated Outlays	704	2,211	2,417	1,411	588	7,331

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

In 2010, the Administration launched a global food security initiative called Feed the Future (FTF). On the basis of information from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)—the lead agency for that initiative—CBO believes that the bill’s requirements to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for food security and agricultural development are being met through FTF. In 2016, almost \$1 billion was appropriated for USAID and Department of State programs to implement FTF. The bill would authorize the appropriation of the same amount in 2017 and 2018 for those on-going programs. Assuming appropriation of the specified amounts, CBO estimates that implementing those programs in 2017 and 2018 would cost \$1.8 billion over the 2017-2021 period.

Section 7 of the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$2.8 billion each year in 2017 and 2018 for humanitarian assistance, including emergency food assistance, following natural or manmade disasters. In 2016, that same amount was appropriated for the International Disaster Assistance budget account. Assuming the appropriation of the specified amounts, CBO estimates that implementing those programs would cost \$5.5 billion over the 2017-2021 period.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS: None

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1252 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

S. 1252 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATE

On April 27, 2015, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 1567 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on April 23, 2015. The bills are similar; however, S. 1252 contains additional specified authorizations of appropriations that are not present in H.R. 1567; thus, CBO's estimate of the discretionary costs of implementing S. 1252 is correspondingly higher.

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