Several recent studies and popular press articles have linked ethanol production and subsidized crop insurance to an expansion of land planted to crops in the United States. This cropland expansion is controversial because it is associated with negative environmental consequences. In this paper, we evaluate the magnitude of cropland expansion over the past decade in the United States using alternative data sources and identify the primary land uses that transition with cropland. Preliminary results suggest that cropland acreage response to price is highly distorted by government programs such as acreage reduction programs and the Conservation Reserve Program, but the direct effects of higher crop prices and subsidized crop insurance are likely to be relatively small. We use our results to estimate a plausible magnitude for an elasticity of crop acreage response to price in the United States and discuss implications for future research of government distortions and crop supply. We also briefly compare acreage response in the United States to acreage response in other regions of the world.