

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

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PREFACE

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2026 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication any reference to the “Budget” is in regard to the 2026 Budget, unless otherwise noted. All references to years refer to fiscal year, except where specifically noted. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for 2023 and 2024, Full-Year Continuing Resolution levels for 2025, and the President’s Budget request for 2026. Amounts for 2025 estimated levels include: non-enacted amounts such as Full-Time Equivalent levels, fleet levels, information technology investment levels, recovery levels, transfers in and out, balances available end of year, and obligation levels.

Throughout this publication, the “2018 Farm Bill” is used to refer to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. Most programs funded by the 2018 Farm Bill are funded through 2025, as extended by the American Relief Act, 2025 (P.L. 118-158, Division D). Amounts shown in 2025 and 2026 for extended Farm Bill programs reflect those confirmed in the baseline.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the numbers for mandatory programs in 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026.

In tables throughout this document, amounts equal to zero (0) are displayed as dashes (-). Amounts less than 0.5 and greater than zero are rounded and shown as a zero (0). This display treatment is used to prevent the masking of non-zero amounts that do not round up to one (1).

AGENCY-WIDE**PURPOSE STATEMENT**

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is a government-owned corporation that was first established in 1933. It was originally created under a Delaware charter and then re-established on June 30, 1948, as a federal corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714). The CCC plays a key role in stabilizing and supporting farm income and prices. It helps maintain a balanced and adequate supply of agricultural products, ensures their orderly distribution, and aids in conserving soil and water resources. The CCC's goal is to promote economic stability in the agricultural sector. This is achieved by supporting farm income and ensuring commodity prices are fair for consumers and competitive in the global market, while also allowing farmers to retain their basic management responsibilities and minimizing federal intervention in the agricultural economy.

The Corporation is managed by a board of directors under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, who serves as an ex-officio director and chairman of the board. The board includes seven additional members and several ex-officio officers from the Department of Agriculture. The CCC’s activities are primarily conducted by personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency, which operates through its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and Kansas City, MO, as well as its network of 50 state offices, an Area Office in Puerto Rico, and over 2,100 county offices. Other phases of CCC operations are managed by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), other Department agencies and offices, and commercial agents. NRCS programs are administered through its national office and regional offices, while FAS carries out CCC activities with its headquarters and agricultural attachés worldwide. The FPAC Business Center supports CCC’s mission with budget, economic analysis, and financial management services.

CCC program activities are carried out in accordance with various laws, such as the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill), and the annual Appropriation Acts. Traditionally, CCC's main role has been managing price and income support programs for

agricultural producers. However, the CCC Charter Act grants wide-ranging powers to support U.S. agriculture. Program activities funded through CCC support:

- Stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices;
- Conserving soil, air, and water resources and protecting and improving wildlife habitats;
- Maintaining balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities and aiding in their orderly distribution; and
- Developing new domestic and foreign markets and marketing facilities for agricultural commodities.

In addition, a significant amount of CCC funds are utilized in the implementation of numerous conservation programs, principally under the Food Security Act of 1985. Most of these conservation programs are administered on behalf of CCC by NRCS.

CCC is the primary source of funding for the international activities of the Department of Agriculture. Under the CCC Charter Act and other laws, including Public Law (P.L.) 480 and the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, CCC helps develop international markets and offers guarantees to support the financing of goods and services exported from the U.S. This assistance aims to improve or create agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets, as well as the storage, handling, and management of commodities acquired through various programs. CCC funds and commodities are also used for developmental programs in foreign countries. Additionally, CCC supplies and funds commodity purchases through the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), which are utilized in domestic nutrition and feeding programs managed by the Food and Nutrition Service.

FINANCING

The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100 million held by the United States, with the authority to have outstanding borrowing of up to \$30 billion at any one time. Its capital structure is replenished each year by appropriations to restore net 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 maintains adequate borrowing authority to purchase 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 on 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 Corporation and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses: Under Section 2 of P.L. 87-155, the Act of August 17, 1961, (15 U.S.C. 713a-11), annual appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year, commencing with 1961, to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 amended P.L. 87-155 to authorize that the Corporation be reimbursed for its net realized losses by means of a current, indefinite appropriation as provided in annual appropriations acts.

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 1930s to the early 1970s. At its peak during the 1950s, 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assigned a maximum allowable contaminant level. Since that time, numerous former CCC grain bin storage sites have been found to have carbon tetrachloride ground water contamination levels exceeding the EPA's drinking water standard.

CCC is authorized to use its borrowing authority, not to exceed \$15 million, for site investigations, ongoing operations and maintenance, and remediation expenses. Authority governing the funding and limitations is provided within the CCC Charter Act 15 U.S.C. 714i Section 11: Cooperation with Other Government Agencies. This authority allows CCC to enter into reimbursable agreements with any agency of the Federal Government, including any bureau, office, administration, or other agency of the Department of Agriculture, and with any State, the District of Columbia, any territory or possession, or any political subdivision thereof. Provided that the total amount for the fiscal year does not exceed the total amount of the allotments and transfers made under section 11, currently capped at \$56.1 million since fiscal year 1995. Due to limitations associated with the section 11 cap, full funding for Hazardous Waste has not been possible.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA), P.L. 115-123, provided assistance to producers impacted by hurricanes and wildfires in 2017 and made changes to CCC commodity and disaster programs.

In addition, the BBA made changes to the Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs, including:

- Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP): The BBA removed the annual funding limitation of \$20 million per program year and clarified which losses are eligible for assistance.
- Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP): The BBA removed the LIP payment limit and added provisions to provide benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price if the sale occurred due to injury directly resulting from an eligible adverse weather event or an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.
- Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): The BBA clarified LFP provisions related to contract growers and grazing animals. This program maintains a \$125,000 payment limitation.
- Tree Assistance Program (TAP): The BBA removed the payment limitation for TAP and increased the number of acres for which a producer can receive payment from 500 to 1,000 acres per year.
- Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC): The BBA revised the eligibility requirements, enrollment procedures, and payment calculations for the ARC and PLC programs to add seed cotton as a covered commodity and remove generic base acres. The BBA also amended provisions to include seed cotton yields, allocation of generic base acres, election of ARC-County Option (ARC-CO) or PLC for seed cotton base acres, and enrollment for 2018.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018 (2018 Farm Bill)

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill, P.L. 115-334, 132 Stat. 4490) was signed by the President on December 20, 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill repealed certain programs and continued other programs with modifications. On November 16, 2023, the President signed into law the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L.118-22) which extended the authorities provided under the Agriculture

Improvement Act of 2018 and each provision of law amended by that Act until September 30, 2024, or the date specified in the provision of that Act or the provision of law amended by that Act. On December 21, 2024, the President signed into law the American Relief Act, P.L. 118-158, which extended most authorities provided under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 and most provisions of law amended by that Act until September 30, 2025, or the date in effect with respect to such authority pursuant to section 102 of division B of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-22). Programs authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill, which had annual outlays less than \$50 million, were not extended since the programs are not within the baseline.

Provisions

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI): As in the 2014 Farm Bill, producers whose average AGI exceeds \$900,000 as applicable to a crop, fiscal, or program year are not eligible to receive payments for most programs administered by FSA and NRCS under the 2018 Farm Bill.

Payment Limitations: The 2018 Farm Bill retains several provisions of the 2014 Farm Bill. The total amount of payments received, directly and indirectly, by a person or legal entity (except joint ventures or general partnerships) for Price Loss Coverage or Agriculture Risk Coverage (other than for peanuts), may not exceed \$125,000 per program year. In addition, as under the 2014 Farm Bill, a person or legal entity that receives PLC and ARC payments for peanuts has a separate \$125,000 payment limitation. Marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments were removed from the \$125,000 payment limit in the 2018 Farm Bill. Separate payment limitations also apply for certain conservation programs.

The 2018 Farm Bill also changed payment limits for the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) with a payment limit of \$125,000 applying to catastrophic coverage payments and a \$300,000 payment limit applying to additional coverage. In addition, the payment limit for the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP) was eliminated. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 had previously eliminated the payment limit for the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) and increased the acres eligible per orchardist or nursery tree grower for the Tree Assistance Program.

Actively Engaged in Farming: Producers who participate in the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) or Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programs are required to provide significant contributions to the farming operation to be considered as "actively engaged in farming." "Actively engaged" provisions are retained in the 2018 Farm Bill, although first cousins, nieces, and nephews are now eligible family members.

Compliance: The 2018 Farm Bill continues to require an acreage report for all cropland on the farm. The acreage report is required to be eligible for Price Loss Coverage (PLC), Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC), Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL), and Loan Deficiency Payments (LDP).

Compliance with Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) provisions continue to be required for participation in most FSA and NRCS programs. These provisions place restrictions on the planting of an agricultural commodity on highly erodible land or wetlands. Further, they prohibit the conversion of a wetland to make the production of an agricultural commodity possible.

The 2018 Farm Bill continued premium assistance for crop insurance as a benefit subject to compliance with HELC and WC provisions. New provisions were created for determinations, administration, and penalties relating to HELC and WC provisions that are unique to crop insurance. FSA has made HELC/WC eligibility determinations for crop insurance participants based on NRCS technical determinations of HELC/WC compliance.

PROGRAMS OF THE CORPORATION

CCC uses USDA employees and facilities to carry out its activities and programs. Most administrative functions are managed by the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center, while the Farm Service Agency, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and other USDA agencies, along with external entities like the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), administer various CCC programs. CCC reimburses these agencies for their administrative costs.

The Corporation supports programs and activities in line with its mission, which can be categorized into several areas: Commodity; Conservation; Disaster Support; Export & Foreign Assistance; Charter Act; Additional Authorities provided by Congress; and Transfer of funds in support of congressional direction. The following table summarizes the outlays for 2023 and 2024, and provides projections for 2025 and 2026. These projections, included in the CCC explanatory notes, are based on economic analyses by the Economic and Policy Analysis Division. Detailed program descriptions and associated funding are provided later in this section.

Summary of Outlays by Program Category**Table CCC-1. Summary of Outlays by Program Category (thousands of dollars)**

Program Categories¹	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Commodity Programs	\$ 6,871,671	\$5,882,185	\$ 7,732,925	\$ 8,486,353
Conservation Programs	1,895,077	1,908,850	1,916,720	1,992,457
Disaster Programs	2,522,243	1,991,766	2,730,858	2,470,132
Foreign Assistance Programs	654,979	453,249	535,857	535,717
CCC Charter Act.....	120,087	97,493	78,734	78,588
Additional Authorities ²	43,827	78,665	9,585	8,398
Interest & Operating Expenses.....	570,485	570,540	634,760	417,646
Mandatory Appropriations	228,366	116,173	6,544	5,235
Mandatory, Gross Outlays, CCC ^{2,3}	12,906,735	11,098,921	13,645,983	13,994,525
Sequestration	-	-	-633,367	-661,517
Discretionary, Gross Outlays	-	3,155	-	-
Receipts & Offsetting Collections	-5,624,355	-5,585,220	-7,013,630	-7,149,940
Net Outlays, CCC	7,282,380	5,516,855	5,998,986	6,183,068

¹ CCC has identified "similar" programs areas and have grouped programs within the above categories. Detail breakdowns and components of the categories are provided in subsequent sections.

² 2023 & 2024 Outlays are displayed after sequestration; 2025 & 2026 Gross Outlays are displays pre-sequestration the sequestration percentage from 2023 to 2026 is 5.7 percent.

³ Numbers reflected do not match MAX due to other projected outlays being included in the MAX system.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Title I of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and enrollment authority for new and existing commodity programs. The Corporation, in conjunction with FSA, provides programs to support farm income, marketing assistance loans, and other programs to stabilize the market for agricultural commodities.

Summary of Outlays Commodity Programs**Table CCC-2. Summary of Outlays by Commodity Programs (thousands of dollars)**

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
COMMODITY PROGRAMS.....	\$6,871,671	\$5,882,185	\$7,732,925	\$8,486,353
ARC/PLC.....	354,806	276,802	446,364	1,146,902
ARC.....	103,520	274,613	446,362	404,506
PLC.....	251,286	2,189	2	742,396
Marketing Assistance Loans.....	5,217,757	5,351,184	6,986,109	7,036,807
Loans Made.....	5,217,757	5,351,184	6,986,109	7,036,807
Recourse.....	44,115	30,363	29,541	29,541
Non-Recourse.....	5,173,642	5,320,821	6,956,568	7,007,266
Loan Deficiency Program.....	6,590	5,897	21,528	20,568
Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP.....	99,715	1,191	184,387	79,675
Peanut Loan Advance.....	97,000	-	76,667	76,667
Peanut Loan in Charges.....	1,929	312	106,045	2,000
Warehouse Storage.....	1	12	768	100
Electronic Warehouse Receipts.....	575	536	588	588
UCC-1 Filing Fees.....	211	331	320	320
Dairy Margin Coverage.....	1,124,001	218,371	58,529	166,394
Other Commodity Programs.....	68,803	28,739	36,008	36,007
Direct and Counter Cyclical.....	-3	78	7	6
Dairy Margin Protection Program.....	30	-	-	-
Textile Mills.....	28,743	27,391	35,000	35,000
Extra Long Staple.....	38,457	-	-	-
Graze-Out.....	-	-	1	1
Cotton Ginning Share.....	2	1	-	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program.....	4	2	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation.....	1,571	1,267	1,000	1,000
Sequestration- (non-add).....	-	-	(440,719)	(483,665)

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)/Price Loss Coverage (PLC): Administered by the FSA, provide financial protections to farmers from significant drops in crop prices or revenues and serve as vital economic safety nets. Farmers must choose between (1) PLC or County ARC on a commodity-by-commodity basis or (2) Individual ARC for all covered commodities on the farm. If PLC or County ARC is selected, farmers must then decide which base acres are enrolled in each program. Alternatively, if Individual ARC is chosen, all covered commodities on the farm must participate in that program.

The 2018 Farm Bill authorized farmers to make an annual election starting with the 2021 crop year, with the first election opportunity in 2019 covering both the 2019 and 2020 crop years. This authorization for ARC and PLC extends through the 2024 crop year¹. Additionally, the 2018 Farm Bill allowed for a nationwide PLC yield update for the 2020 crop year.

Commodities eligible for ARC and PLC payments include wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorghum, various types of rice, seed cotton, dry peas, lentils, chickpeas, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seeds, canola, flaxseed, mustard seed, rapeseed, safflower, crambe, and sesame seed.

¹ ARC/PLC was then extended through crop year 2025 by P.L. 118-158.

Under the 2018 Farm Bill, there is an option for reference prices to increase, up to 115 percent of the statutory reference price, known as "the effective reference price."

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC): This income support program provides payments when actual crop revenue falls below a guaranteed level. There are two types of ARC: County ARC and Individual ARC.

- **County ARC:** Payments are made when the actual county crop revenue for a covered commodity falls below the ARC county guarantee, which is based on county yields rather than farm yields. The ARC county guarantee is calculated as 86% of the 5-year average national farm price (excluding the highest and lowest years) multiplied by the 5-year average county yield (excluding the highest and lowest years), with both averages lagged by one year. For example, the 2019 program year uses data from 2013 to 2017. Both the guarantee and actual revenue are calculated using base acres instead of planted acres. Payment equals 85% of the base acres of the covered commodity multiplied by the difference between the county guarantee and the actual county crop revenue for that commodity. Payments cannot exceed 10% of the benchmark county revenue, which is the ARC guarantee price multiplied by the ARC county guarantee yield.
- **Individual ARC:** Payments are issued when the actual individual crop revenues, summed across all covered commodities on the farm, fall below the ARC individual guarantees for those commodities. The farm's ARC individual guarantee is 86% of the farm's individual benchmark guarantee, defined as the ARC guarantee price multiplied by the 5-year average individual yield (excluding the highest and lowest years) and summed across all crops on the farm, with the averages lagged by one year. Both the guarantee and actual revenue are calculated using planted acreage. The individual ARC payment equals 65% of the sum of the base acres of all covered commodities on the farm, multiplied by the difference between the individual guaranteed revenue and the actual individual crop revenue across all covered commodities planted on the farm. Payments cannot exceed 10% of the individual benchmark revenue.

Price Loss Coverage (PLC): The PLC Program provides income support when the effective price of a covered commodity is less than the respective effective reference price established by statute. The payment equals 85% of the base acres of the covered commodity, multiplied by the difference between the effective reference price and the effective price, then multiplied by the program payment yield for that commodity. The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes a nationwide one-time PLC yield update, effective for crops from 2020 to 2025.¹

Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL): Administered by the FSA, marketing assistance loans offer interim financing at harvest time, helping agricultural producers with cash flow needs without forcing them to sell their commodities when market prices are typically low. This allows producers to store their production until more favorable market conditions emerge, enabling more orderly marketing throughout the year. MALs are available to producers of crops such as wheat, feed grains, oilseeds, upland cotton, peanuts, rice, pulse crops, wool, mohair, and honey, providing short-term financing for crops from 2019 to 2025. Loans are also available for sugar and extra-long staple cotton. With few exceptions, marketing assistance loans are nonrecourse.

A nonrecourse marketing assistance loan can be repaid by either paying off the loan or delivering the pledged agricultural commodity to CCC as full payment upon loan maturity.

¹ The 2018 Farm Bill expired in crop year 2023, P.L. 118-158 extended the PLC yield update through crop year 2025.

Recourse MALs are available for commodities that may be of lower quality due to factors like high moisture, commodities harvested differently, contaminated commodities within merchantable levels, and seed (unginned) cotton. Recourse MALs can only be repaid at the principal plus accrued interest. Under certain circumstances, producers may repay at less than the loan rate (principal), plus accrued interest and other charges.

The 2018 Farm Bill increased MAL rates for most eligible commodities. Availability of loans for some commodities may be affected by appropriations language. Direct purchases can be made from processors and producers, depending on the commodity. Payment limitations do not apply to market gains from nonrecourse MALs or LDPs.

Marketing Loan Gains: A producer receives a marketing loan gain if the Marketing Assistance Loan (MAL) is repaid at less than the loan principal. The marketing loan gain rate equals the amount by which the applicable loan rate exceeds the MAL repayment rate.

Loan Deficiency Payment Program (LDPs): LDPs are direct payments made instead of a marketing assistance loan when the CCC determined value, based on the current local price in a county, is below the applicable county loan rate. The payment is the difference between these two rates, multiplied by the eligible quantity. For a commodity to be eligible for an LDP, producers must have beneficial interest in the commodity, along with meeting other eligibility requirements.

Loan Implementation

Peanut Loan Advance: The Peanut Loan Advance program is used by Designated Marketing Associations (DMAs). These associations perform marketing functions for peanut producers but do not take ownership of the commodity. They are authorized by the CCC to provide and manage CCC peanut marketing assistance loans (MALs) and loan deficiency payments (LDPs) for individual producers who have beneficial interest in peanuts. DMAs are not controlled by entities involved in buying and selling peanuts or peanut products for processing or crushing.

Peanut Load-in Charges: Authorized by 7 CFR 1421.104 – Making MALs, this program ensures proper storage of peanuts for which a MAL is issued. The CCC pays reasonable handling and associated costs (except storage) incurred when the peanuts are placed in a warehouse. Handling charges are paid to the parent storage warehouse based on state-approved handling rates and grading/inspection fees. These charges are repaid to the CCC by the warehouse at the time of MAL repayment. The Peanut Load-In Charge consists of a \$30 flat handling rate plus the state-set grading and inspection fee. Peanuts are the only crop that this program covers. If peanuts are forfeited, the CCC pays for the storage, handling, and associated costs.

Warehouse Storage Charges: MALs provide eligible producers with interim financing on their production and help facilitate orderly commodity marketing throughout the year. Producers can store their production and use it as collateral instead of selling immediately after harvest. When market conditions improve, the commodities can be sold, and the loan repaid with the sale proceeds. If a producer cannot repay the loan, they may deliver the pledged commodities to the CCC as full payment at loan maturity. For peanuts, the CCC pays warehouse storage costs if the commodity is forfeited. For sugar, the producer or processor is responsible for storage costs from the storage start date to either the loan maturity date or the title transfer date to the CCC. For wheat, the CCC pays storage through the title transfer date, but no later than five business days after the sale date.

Lab Fee Grading: Before farm-stored, non-recourse MAL-eligible commodities are advertised for local sale, the Agricultural Marketing Service must grade them, and samples must undergo adulteration testing at a specific laboratory. The CCC initially pays the grading fees, which are then charged back to the producer during settlement.

Electronic Warehouse Receipts: Required by 7 CFR 1427.5(3), bales of cotton eligible for collateral for a MAL or LDP must be represented by a warehouse receipt meeting § 1427.11

requirements, except as provided in §1427.10(e) and 1427.23(a)(4). Program funds cover the receipt process and tracking for collateralized rice and peanut MALs and LDPs.

Recording Fee for UCC: The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) governs commercial transactions, with Article 9 covering secured transactions in personal property. The CCC is responsible for paying UCC filing fees to the Office of the Secretary of State by issuing checks.

Dairy Margin Coverage: Administered by the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program offers protection to dairy producers when the difference between the milk price and the average feed price (the margin) falls below a certain dollar amount of coverage selected by the producer. The 2018 Farm Bill replaced the Margin Protection Program (MPP-Dairy) with the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program. While the structure is similar, DMC was designed to more accurately reflect market conditions faced by dairy farmers.

These changes include lowering participant premiums, adding additional levels of coverage (up to \$9.50 per hundredweight for the first 5 million pounds of production), allowing a 75 percent credit (for continuing participants) or a 50 percent credit (for those taking cash) based on the difference between premiums and program payments accruing to the dairy operation during 2014 to 2017, and allowing producers to make a separate election for covered production over five million pounds. Additionally, the 2018 Farm Bill directed USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) to begin collecting data on premium alfalfa prices for the first time. Using that new NASS data in a December 2021 rule, USDA changed the DMC feed cost formula to better reflect the actual cost dairy farmers pay for high-quality alfalfa hay. FSA is now calculating payments using 100 percent premium alfalfa hay rather than 50 percent. Also, the 2018 Farm Bill repealed the Dairy Product Donation Program and replaced it with a new fluid milk donation program that encourages dairy organizations to donate milk through food banks and similar organizations.

Supplemental DMC/Change to DMC Production history adjustment in P.L. 118-22: Section 102 of P.L. 118-22 extends the provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill and amends Section 1403 of the 2014 Farm Bill to authorize Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) for the 2024 coverage year. It allows certain eligible dairy operations to make a one-time adjustment to their established production history, using the same formula that was used to establish supplemental production history previously authorized by the CAA of 2021 (P.L. 116-260). This adjustment is specifically for small and mid-size dairy operations with less than 5 million pounds of established production history that have increased milk production over time prior to 2020. Participating DMC dairy operations that have increased milk production levels since first establishing their production history for MPP-Dairy and/or DMC are now able to update their established milk production history under DMC to 2019 levels. These operations can concurrently enroll up to 95 percent of that adjusted base production in DMC for the 2024 coverage year during the announced signup period. Additionally, dairy operations that previously established supplemental production history during coverage years 2021 through 2023 will have that history combined with their previously established production history. This combined new adjusted base production history may also be enrolled into DMC for the 2024 coverage year. The American Relief Act, 2025 authorized DMC for 2025 under the same provisions as 2024, however Supplemental DMC which ended on December of 2023 was not reauthorized.

Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (DIPP): Administered by the FSA, the Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (DIPP) provides payments to dairy producers when a public regulatory agency directs them to remove their raw milk from the commercial market due to contamination by pesticides or other residues. In December 2021, the DIPP regulations were amended to include provisions for the indemnification of cows that are not likely to be marketable for longer durations due to substances such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additional information on the DIPP program can be found in the FSA chapter.

Other Commodity Programs

Economic Adjustment Assistance for Textile Mills (EAATM): EAATM is a program designed to maintain a globally competitive United States textile industry by limiting further market losses, plant closures, and employment declines. EAATM, which is administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), authorizes economic assistance to domestic users of upland cotton, such as textile mills, that invest in capital improvements to their operations.

Extra Long Staple Cotton: The Extra Long Staple (ELS) Cotton Competitiveness Payment Program (ELS program) is designed to improve the competitiveness of U.S. grown ELS cotton on the world market. The ELS program makes payments to domestic users or exporters of U.S. grown ELS cotton when, for four consecutive weeks, the following conditions are met: a) The lowest foreign price quote for a competing variety is lower than the U.S. price quote, and b) The low foreign price quote is less than 113 percent of the U.S. loan rate for ELS cotton. In January 2020, the USDA changed the eligible foreign price quotes used in the ELS program calculations to include the more widely available Egyptian Giza 94. Previously, quotes for Israeli Pima H1 had been utilized for several years, but the growing availability of Giza 94 resulted in the change.

Graze-out Payments: FSA provides for Graze-Out payments to eligible producers who: 1) elect to use their acreage planted to barley, oats, triticale, or wheat for livestock grazing; and 2) agree to forgo harvesting the commodity during the applicable crop year. The requested Graze-Out acreage is not eligible for: 1) any marketing assistance loans or LDPs for the crop; 2) a crop insurance indemnity for the same field and tract grazed; or 3) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for the crop. Graze-Out payments are subject to the same basic eligibility requirements as LDPs.

Farm Bill Implementation: The 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and authority for the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the FSA, to use funds from CCC to cover expenses associated with the implementation of Title I of the Farm Bill. Program objectives are to reduce administrative burdens and costs to producers by streamlining and reducing paperwork, forms, and other administrative requirements, including through the implementation of new technologies that enhance efficiency and effectiveness of program delivery to producers.

Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP): Administered by FSA, if USDA is faced with a strong likelihood of sugar loan forfeitures, FFP requires that USDA purchase surplus sugar and sell it to bioenergy producers to reduce the surplus in the food use market and support sugar prices. The 2018 Farm Bill extended FFP through 2023, and FFP was extended again to 2025 by P.L. 118-158.

The following table provides a four-year summary of outlays by commodity; the subsequent table provides a further breakdown of commodity outlays by program. Outlays are reflected based upon the fiscal year in which funding was spent or is anticipated to be spent. Commodity program payments are also tracked by crop year, which is a period from one year's harvest to the next. Commodity payments by crop year can be found in the Status of Program section of this chapter.

Gross Outlays by Commodity**Table CCC-3. Summary of Outlays by Commodity (thousands of dollars)**

Commodity	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Feed Grains:				
Barley	\$12,527	\$17,069	\$11,008	\$10,414
Corn	832,006	1,105,482	1,642,226	1,864,874
Grain Sorghum.....	3,458	37,020	62,571	140,391
Oats	4,670	1,817	1,782	1,062
Subtotal Feed Grains	852,662	1,161,389	1,717,587	2,016,741
Other Commodities:				
Dry Edible Peas	1,539	1,894	3,292	3,106
Japonica Rice	-	-	-	3,412
Large Chickpeas	937	477	1,880	1,571
Lentils	1,101	1,236	2,544	1,506
Peanuts	986,472	810,173	940,833	1,011,363
Rice	210,544	242,546	240,132	307,312
Seed Cotton	6,401	52,415	47,967	507,040
Small Chickpeas	186	123	127	128
Southern Rice	-	-	-	1,391
Wheat	96,789	184,352	295,634	175,755
Honey	1,906	7,132	4,144	4,107
Sugar.....	1,024,613	1,056,776	1,058,784	1,069,732
ELS Cotton	134,798	90,568	131,455	103,788
Upland Cotton	1,588	5,227	22,647	15,822
Upland Seed Cotton	1,765,410	1,472,073	2,131,682	2,121,218
Wool	5,477	5,043	5,867	6,182
Pelt.....	671	830	1,230	1,574
Subtotal Other Commodities	4,238,431	3,930,866	4,888,216	5,335,006
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	4,488	6,526	10,161	11,873
Crambe	33	3	1	8
Flaxseed.....	318	236	347	183
Mustard Seed	122	212	62	58
Rapeseed	36	3	22	90
Safflower Seed	133	261	47	55
Sesame Seed	6	20	10	-
Soybeans	442,156	504,472	828,373	832,589
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil.....	3,410	10,150	3,383	4,757
Sunflower Seed Oil	576	2,129	5,793	2,917
Subtotal Oilseed	451,279	524,011	848,198	852,531
Other Commodity Programs				
Dairy Margin Coverage	1,124,001	218,371	58,529	166,394
Dairy Margin Protection Program	30	-	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical	-3	78	7	6
Textile Mills.....	28,743	27,391	35,000	35,000
Extra Long Staple	38,457	-	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share.....	2	1	-	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program	4	2	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation	1,571	1,267	1,000	1,000
Subtotal Other Commodity Programs.....	1,192,804	247,111	94,536	202,400
Misc. & Adjustments.	136,496	18,808	184,388	79,676
Total Gross Outlays ¹	6,871,671	5,882,185	7,732,926	8,486,353

¹ Does not include loan repayments.

Table CCC-4: Outlays by Program and Commodity (dollars in thousands)

Commodity	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
ARC				
Barley	\$7,274	\$7,469	\$566	-
Corn	29,882	64,837	92,246	\$169,316
Grain Sorghum.....	1,366	34,699	58,684	107,305
Oats	3,379	679	815	-
Subtotal Feed Grains	41,902	107,684	152,311	276,621
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	858	346	118	-
Japonica Rice	-	-	-	2,137
Large Chickpeas	79	174	3	-
Lentils	665	736	24	-
Peanuts	79	144	1,291	-
Rice	93	339	-	29
Seed Cotton	5,817	52,449	47,967	69,253
Small Chickpeas	67	26	-	-
Wheat	36,425	72,319	181,357	-
Subtotal Other Commodities	44,083	126,532	230,760	71,421
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	884	282	334	-
Crambe	33	3	1	-
Flaxseed	122	86	211	-
Mustard Seed	50	124	3	-
Rapeseed	1	2	20	43
Safflower Seed	125	38	-	-
Sesame Seed	6	20	10	-
Soybeans	14,616	36,829	57,505	56,421
Sunflower Seed Oil	77	1,932	5,206	-
Subtotal Oilseeds	15,915	39,316	63,291	56,464
Misc.	1,619	1,080	-	-
Total ARC Outlays	103,520	274,613	446,362	404,506
PLC				
Barley	197	-3	-	-
Corn	389	-191	-	75,270
Grain Sorghum.....	380	47	-	24,029
Oats	-	-	-	53
Subtotal Feed Grains	967	-147	-	99,353
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	2	-4	-	-
Japonica Rice	-	-	-	1,274
Lentils	3	-6	-	-
Peanuts	166,565	-212	-	48,348
Rice	77,404	-147	-	81,912
Seed Cotton	584	-34	-	437,787
Southern Rice	-	-	-	1,390
Wheat	1,861	-238	-	63,604
Subtotal Other Commodities	246,420	-642	-	634,314
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	16	3	-	1,766
Crambe	-	-	-	8
Flaxseed	3	0	-	-
Rapeseed	36	0	2	47
Soybeans	-	-	-	4,526
Sunflower Seed Oil	9	-4	-	2,381
Subtotal Oilseeds	64	-1	2	8,729
Misc. & Adjustments	3,835	2,980	-	-
Total PLC Outlays	251,286	2,189	2	742,396
Total ARC/PLC Outlays	354,806	276,802	446,364	1,146,902

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Commodity	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Marketing Assistance Loan Placements ¹				
Barley	5,056	9,603	10,442	10,414
Corn	801,734	1,040,836	1,549,981	1,620,287
Grain Sorghum.....	1,712	2,275	3,887	3,683
Oats	1,291	1,138	968	1,008
Subtotal Feed Grains	809,793	1,053,853	1,565,277	1,635,392
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	678	1,553	3,173	3,106
Honey	1,906	7,132	4,144	4,107
Large Chickpeas	858	304	1,877	1,571
Lentils	433	506	2,520	1,506
Mustard	71	88	58	58
Peanuts	819,828	810,240	939,542	963,015
Rice Long Grain	104,122	142,155	162,301	138,280
Rice Medium-Short Grain	28,924	100,199	77,831	87,091
ELS Cotton	134,798	90,568	131,455	103,788
Small Chickpeas	119	98	127	128
Sugar.....	1,024,613	1,056,776	1,058,784	1,069,732
Seed Cotton (upland)	1,547	4,835	8,215	8,383
Upland Cotton (lint)	1,765,410	1,472,073	2,131,682	2,121,218
Wheat.....	58,503	112,271	114,277	112,151
Subtotal Other Commodities	3,941,811	3,798,799	4,635,987	4,614,135
Oilseed Payments				
Canola	3,588	6,241	9,826	10,107
Flaxseed	193	150	135	183
Safflower Seed	8	223	47	55
Soybeans	427,540	467,643	770,868	771,642
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil.....	490	201	587	536
Sunflower Seed Oil	3,410	10,150	3,383	4,757
Subtotal Oilseeds.....	435,228	484,608	784,846	787,281
Misc. & Adjustments	30,925	13,924	-	-
Total, MALs	5,217,757	5,351,184	6,986,109	7,036,807
LDP				
Grain Sorghum.....	-	-	-	5,375
Upland Cotton	41	392	14,431	7,438
Wool	5,477	5,043	5,867	6,182
Pelt.....	671	830	1,230	1,574
Misc. & Adjustments	402	-368	-	-
Total LDP Outlay	6,590	5,897	21,528	20,568
Other Programs				
Dairy Margin Coverage	1,124,001	218,371	58,529	166,394
Dairy Margin Protection Program ...	30	-	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical	-3	78	7	6
Textile Mills.....	28,743	27,391	35,000	35,000
Extra Long Staple	38,457	-	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share.....	2	1	-	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Adv.	4	2	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation...	1,571	1,267	1,000	1,000
Misc. & Adjustments.	99,715	1,191	184,387	79,675
Total Misc.	1,292,519	248,302	278,925	282,076
Gross Outlays, Grand Total	6,871,671	5,882,185	7,732,926	8,486,353

¹ Does not include loan repayments.

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Loans Made and Repaid by Commodity- Market Assistance Loans
Table CCC-5. Loans Made and Repaid by Commodity (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	2023 Actuals Loans Made	2023 Actuals Loans Repaid	2023 Actuals Net Outlays	2024 Actuals Loans Made	2024 Actuals Loans Repaid	2024 Actuals Net Outlays	2025 Estimated Loans Made	2025 Estimated Loans Repaid	2025 Estimated Net Outlays	2026 Estimated Loans Made	2026 Estimated Loans Repaid	2026 Estimated Net Outlays
Feed Grains:												
Barley.....	\$5,056	\$3,021	\$2,034	\$9,603	\$8,533	\$,071	\$10,442	\$10,183	\$259	\$10,414	\$10,306	\$108
Corn.....	801,734	790,866	10,869	1,040,836	998,476	42,361	1,549,981	1,514,276	35,705	1,620,287	1,617,443	2,844
Grain Sorghum	1,712	1,843	-131	2,275	1,845	430	3,887	3,636	251	3,683	3,639	43
Oats	1,291	524	767	1,138	1,243	-104	968	1,242	-275	1,008	1,054	-46
Total Feed Grains	809,793	796,254	13,539	1,053,853	1,010,096	43,757	1,565,277	1,529,337	35,939	1,635,392	1,632,443	2,949
Oilseed Payments:												
Canola	3,588	3,063	525	6,241	6,160	81	9,826	8,437	1,389	10,107	9,598	509
Flaxseed	193	116	77	150	157	-7	135	225	-90	183	184	-0
Safflower Seed	8	-	8	223	231	-8	47	47	-	55	55	-
Soybeans	427,540	426,013	1,528	467,643	455,835	11,807	770,868	762,034	8,834	771,642	771,542	100
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil.....	490	490	-	201	201	-	587	530	57	536	541	-5
Sunflower Seed Oil.....	3,410	3,122	287	10,150	7,402	2,748	3,383	4,123	-740	4,757	4,616	141
Total Oilseed	435,228	432,804	2,425	484,608	469,986	14,622	784,846	775,396	9,450	787,281	786,536	745
Other Commodities												
Dry Edible Peas.....	678	720	-42	1,553	1,494	59	3,173	1,887	1,287	3,106	3,123	-16
Honey.....	1,906	2,377	-471	7,132	5,132	2,000	4,144	3,753	392	4,107	4,079	27
Large Chickpeas.....	858	502	356	304	702	-399	1,877	1,231	646	1,571	1,584	-13
Lentils	433	191	242	506	688	-182	2,520	1,876	644	1,506	1,649	-143
Mustard	71	-	71	88	133	-46	58	62	-4	58	57	0
Peanuts	819,828	852,079	-32,251	810,240	802,779	7,461	939,542	913,357	26,185	963,015	951,537	11,478
Rice Long Grain	104,122	125,388	-21,266	142,155	129,545	12,610	162,301	174,326	-12,025	138,280	136,756	1,524
Rice Medium-Short Grain	28,924	26,595	2,329	100,199	96,412	3,786	77,831	79,258	-1,427	87,091	86,777	315
ELS cotton (lint).....	134,798	127,630	7,168	90,568	97,294	-6,726	131,455	124,669	6,786	103,788	105,673	-1,886
Small Chickpeas	119	52	67	98	151	-53	127	68	59	128	99	29
Sugar	1,024,613	1,024,613	-	1,056,776	1,056,776	-	1,058,784	1,058,784	-	1,069,732	1,069,732	-
Seed Cotton (upland)	1,547	1,547	-	4,835	4,754	81	8,215	8,297	-81	8,383	8,383	-
Upland Cotton (lint).....	1,765,410	1,778,436	-13,026	1,472,073	1,452,071	20,002	2,131,682	2,111,701	19,981	2,121,218	2,122,346	-1,129
Wheat.....	58,503	42,464	16,040	112,271	81,693	30,578	114,277	112,662	1,615	112,151	120,297	-8,146
Total Other Commodities	3,941,811	3,982,594	-40,783	3,798,799	3,729,626	69,173	4,635,987	4,591,929	44,057	4,614,135	4,612,094	2,041
Misc./Adjustments/Timing...	30,925	254,216	-223,291	13,924	136,674	-122,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	5,217,757	5,465,867	-248,110	5,351,184	5,346,382	4,802	6,986,109	6,896,663	89,447	7,036,807	7,031,072	5,736

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Title II of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and enrollment authority for new and existing conservation programs implemented by FSA and NRCS. These programs help farmers adopt and maintain conservation systems that protect water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect, and enhance wildlife habitat and wetlands, conserve water and sequester carbon. FSA and NRCS administer several programs that are financed through CCC.

Summary of Outlays Conservation Programs

Table CCC-6: Account 1. Summary of Outlays-Conservation Programs (\$ in thousands)

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
CONSERVATION	\$1,895,077	\$1,908,850	\$1,916,720	\$1,992,457
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	1,888,186	1,899,892	1,915,995	1,906,126
CRP Financial Assistance	1,874,365	1,877,591	1,879,082	1,868,526
CRP Technical Assistance	13,820	22,301	36,913	37,600
Organic Certification Cost Share.....	6,891	8,958	725	725
Organic Certification Cost Share- AMA	626	948	725	725
Organic Certification Cost Share- National	6,265	8,010	-	-
Sequestration- Conservation Programs	-	-	-2,145	-2,184

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): Administered by the FSA and NRCS, CRP is a voluntary program that assists farm owners and operators in conserving and improving soil, water, air, and wildlife resources. The program focuses on converting highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage, normally used for the production of agricultural commodities, into long-term resource-conserving land cover.

Enrollment in CRP places such acreage under contract for periods ranging from 10 to 15 years. In exchange, participants receive annual rental payments, and the program may also include federal cost-share and technical assistance for implementing approved conservation practices. Notably, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 extends the CRP enrollment authority through 2031.

CRP enrolls land through general signup, grassland signup, and continuous signup. Under general signup, producers compete nationally during specified enrollment periods for acceptance based on an environmental benefits index. Under grassland signup, producers compete nationally during specified enrollment periods for acceptance based on ranking points awarded to the acreage being offered. Under continuous signup, producers enroll specified high-environmental value lands such as wetlands, riparian buffers, and various types of wildlife habitat at any time during the year and without competition.

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a continuous signup enrollment option available for eligible partners who enter into an agreement with USDA to target specific environmental resource concerns in a specified region or area. Dedicated FSA staff serve as regional specialists, working directly with partners to develop CREP agreements tailored to their particular resource concerns and performing outreach activities in their designated regions. In 2023, FSA entered into historic agreements with three tribal nations in South Dakota, focusing on the preservation of tribal rangeland through rotational grazing and water development. Additionally, in 2023, FSA entered into a revised CREP agreement with a partner in Colorado aimed at reducing consumptive water use on irrigated cropland in the Republican River basin. Through this CREP agreement, participants perform dryland farming practices in accordance with a conservation plan and receive annual CRP payments in exchange for a permanent retirement of irrigation water rights. As of September 30, 2023, there were 697,596 acres enrolled through 39 active CREP agreements in 26 states.

As currently authorized, CRP enrollment is capped at 27 million acres, within which up to 8.6 million acres is allocated for continuous practice signup and up to 2 million acres for grassland signup. Additionally, two new pilot programs have been introduced: the Clean

Lakes, Estuaries, and Rivers (CLEAR30) initiative, which has 30-year contracts, and the Soil Health and Income Protection Program. Initially, CLEAR30 was available only in the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes watershed states, including Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In 2021, FSA expanded the availability of CLEAR30 nationwide, resulting in 35,761 acres enrolled in CLEAR30 practices as of September 30, 2023. FSA is targeting at least 40 percent of continuous CRP acres to practices considered as CLEAR30. A proportional, historic state acreage allocation was included for a portion of the acres available for enrollment. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorized up to \$12 million in incentive payments for tree thinning and related activities, as well as providing additional haying and grazing flexibilities.

Beginning in 2021, the Secretary announced the approval of several incentives to boost enrollment in CRP and encourage farmers to adopt “climate-smart” conservation practices. The Climate-Smart Practice Incentive provides producers with an incentive rental payment of up to 10 percent for specific practices that have climate benefits. Incentive rates for each practice are established based on the current categorization system used in the General CRP Environmental Benefits Index (EBI), which ranges from 3, 4, 5, or 10 percent. The Climate-Smart Practice Incentive is annual, and the amount is determined based on the benefits of each practice type. Climate-Smart CRP practices include:

- Tree practices: Establishment of trees and permanent grasses. The contract length for all tree practices will be extended to 15 years to have the most impact for carbon sequestration.
- Restoring the Soil Productivity Index: USDA will allow county rental rates to be adjusted upward or downward using a soil productivity index range of 0.5-1.5 (50-150 percent of the county rental rate).
- Restoring “Inflationary” Adjustments: USDA will increase the county rental rate by a one-time, 10 percent “inflationary” adjustment for the life of the contract.
- Restoring Water Quality Incentive: USDA will restore the practice-based incentive for buffers and water quality targeted practices.
- Practice Incentive Payments: Continuous CRP practice incentive payment will increase from the current 20 percent up to 50 percent, the maximum authorized by the Farm Bill. To incentivize timely implementation of the conservation plan, 10 percent will be held in retention until a sufficient period into the contract. enables reliable assessment of compliance with signup terms and conditions.
- Adding Grassland Priority Zones: To increase enrollment of grasslands in migratory corridors and wildlife habitat, the Secretary will continue to add additional national priority zones as a consideration when ranking grassland applications.

CRP Transition Incentives: The 2018 Farm Bill extended the Transition Incentives Program (TIP) through 2023, authorizing up to \$50 million to encourage the transition of expiring CRP land to a beginning, socially disadvantaged, or veteran farmer or rancher so that the land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. Notably, the transitioning landowner no longer needs to be a retiring producer. The 2018 Farm Bill also reauthorized transition for land that will be prepared for organic production or enrolled in NRCS’s Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) or the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). In 2023, FSA entered into six cooperative agreements with partners to assist in promoting TIP through outreach and technical assistance. These projects will analyze participation, identify barriers for historically underserved producers, produce recommendations for improving TIP, and help increase producer interest and enrollment.

Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP): The Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-148), as amended by P.L. 109-234 and P.L. 110-28, mandated that the Secretary carry out an emergency pilot program in

states where the Secretary determined there had been damage to merchantable timber in counties affected by hurricanes during the 2005 calendar year. The Act provided \$404.1 million for this program, called EFCRP. Notably, these acres did not count against the CRP maximum program authority for acreage enrollment. The final annual rental payments of \$14,287 were made in 2021. Additional information on the EFCRP program can be found in the FSA chapter.

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMAP): The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized CCC funding of \$10 million for 2001 and subsequent years for the Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMAP). AMAP provides cost-share assistance to producers in states where Federal Crop Insurance Program participation is historically low, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary delegated authority to implement this program to NRCS (50 percent), RMA (40 percent), and FSA (10 percent). The funds are used for the following purposes:

- **NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service):** Provide financial assistance to producers to construct or improve water management or irrigation structures; plant trees for windbreaks or to improve water quality; and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices, including soil erosion control, integrated pest management, or transition to organic farming.
- **RMA (Risk Management Agency):** Enter partnerships with universities, county cooperative extension offices, non-profit organizations, and others to provide assistance to producers to better understand and use crop insurance and other farm safety net tools. This helps producers make the best risk management decisions for their agricultural operations.
- **FSA (Farm Service Agency):** Provide cost-share assistance to producers and handlers of agricultural products for the costs of obtaining or maintaining organic certification through FSA's Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP).

DISASTER PROGRAMS

The 2014 Farm Bill permanently authorized funding and authority for disaster programs funded through CCC (Commodity Credit Corporation). Administered through the FSA (Farm Service Agency), CCC offers a variety of programs to help farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster events. These programs aim to provide necessary assistance to recover from the impact of disasters and ensure the continuity of agricultural operations and rural economies.

Summary of Outlays- Disaster Programs

Table CCC 7. Summary of Outlays-Disaster Programs (thousands of dollars)

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
DISASTER PROGRAMS	\$2,522,243	\$1,991,766	\$2,730,858	\$2,470,132
Non-Insured Assistance Program (NAP).....	309,119	184,916	243,727	243,727
NAP Loss Adjuster	2,110	2,077	2,043	2,043
Livestock Forage Program	1,777,369	1,252,466	1,510,009	1,482,059
Livestock Indemnity Program.....	57,638	94,792	88,988	83,879
Emergency Livestock Assistance	359,891	434,456	865,556	636,842
Tree Assistance Program	16,116	23,059	20,136	21,182
TAP Loss Adjuster	-	-	400	400
<i>Sequestration- Disaster Programs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-155,659</i>	<i>-140,798</i>

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP): NAP (Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program) provides financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops to protect against natural disasters that result in lower yields or crop losses, or crops prevented from being planted. NAP offers "catastrophic" and additional ("buy-up") coverage

for crops in locations where Federal crop insurance is unavailable. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized permanent funding for buy-up coverage, which has been in place for catastrophic coverage since 1994. Producers who elect buy-up coverage can select a coverage level between 50 and 65 percent, in 5 percent increments, at 100 percent of the average market price. They are required to pay a service fee and a fixed premium equal to 5.25 percent of the liability for buy-up coverage. The 2018 Farm Bill increased the service fee. Additionally, service fees are waived for limited resource, beginning, veteran, and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and buy-up coverage premiums are reduced by 50 percent for those same farmers. There is a payment limit of \$125,000 for catastrophic coverage payments, while the 2018 Farm Bill increased the payment limit for additional NAP coverage to \$300,000. The Pandemic Assistance Programs and Agricultural Disaster Assistance Program final rule, published on January 11, 2023, amended the NAP definition of “application for coverage” found at 7 CFR 1437.2(e). It specifies that the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs (DAFP) may designate another form the producer has on file with FSA, before the coverage period, to serve as a NAP application for coverage. Using this authority, FSA designated the CCC-860 to serve as an application for basic 50/55 NAP coverage beginning with the 2022 crop year. NAP was first authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994.

Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program: The following four disaster programs were authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill under the USDA Supplemental Disaster Assistance program and made permanent by the 2014 Farm Bill:

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses due to qualifying drought or fire on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or that is planted specifically for grazing.

- Drought Payments: Equal to 60 percent of the monthly feed cost for up to 5 months, depending upon the severity of the drought.
- Fire Payments: Specific to federally managed rangeland and equal to 50 percent of the monthly feed cost for the number of days the producer is prohibited from grazing the managed rangeland, not to exceed 180 calendar days.

Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP): LIP provides benefits to eligible livestock owners and contract growers for livestock deaths beyond normal mortality caused by eligible conditions, including adverse weather, disease, or attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by federal law.

- Owner Payments: Equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock.
- Contract Grower Payments: Based on 75 percent of national average input costs for the applicable livestock.
- Benefits also cover the sale of animals at a reduced price if the sale occurred due to injury that was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or an attack by a federally reintroduced wild animal.

Starting in 2023 and subsequent program years, the notice of loss deadline was modified to match the application for payment deadline. Producers may file a notice of loss up to 60 calendar days from the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP): ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions (such as blizzards and wildfires) not covered by LFP and LIP, including livestock and feed transportation in excess of normal due to drought.

- In 2021, ELAP was expanded to cover feed and livestock hauling due to qualified drought and included commercial producers of fish for food.

- Starting in 2023 and subsequent program years, the notice of loss deadline was modified to match the application for payment deadline. Producers may now file a notice of loss up to January 30 following the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

Tree Assistance Program (TAP): TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters.

- The 2018 Farm Bill provided authority for a higher payment rate for beginning or veteran farmers or ranchers.

Tree Assistance Program – Pecan: The Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) expanded coverage under TAP by providing \$15 million for 2017 pecan tree losses for growers who suffered a pecan stand mortality loss that exceeds 7.5 percent (instead of 15 percent) due to an eligible natural disaster. Residual outlays are from outstanding obligations.

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.....	\$654,979	\$453,249	\$535,857	\$535,717
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.....	220,008	15,722	704	564
Food for Progress.....	154,322	202,885	268,755	268,755
Food For Progress Commodity Purchases....	118,439	160,158	216,890	216,890
Food for Progress Ocean Transport.....	24,191	33,451	37,720	37,720
Food For Progress Administrative Expenses	11,692	9,276	14,145	14,145
Agricultural Trade Promotion and				
Facilitation	280,649	234,642	266,398	266,398
Market Access Program	233,305	187,936	212,174	212,174
Foreign Market Development Cooperator				
Program	34,634	32,293	32,534	32,534
Quality Samples Program	589	1,018	2,358	2,358
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops.....	6,429	6,780	8,487	8,487
Emerging Markets Program	5,692	6,614	7,544	7,544
Priority Trade Trust	-	-	3,301	3,301
<i>Sequestration- Foreign Assistance Programs..</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-30,504</i>	<i>-30,504</i>

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Title III of the 2018 Farm Bill re-authorized funding and authority for Export and Foreign Assistance programs funded through CCC. Administered in partnership with FAS, CCC offers a variety of programs in support of U.S. agriculture. Export and foreign assistance programs allow the U.S. to respond to emergency food needs world-wide, assist developing countries and emerging democracies to modernize and strengthen their agricultural sectors, develop new markets and mitigate the impact of trade barriers, and promote exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products.

Summary of Outlays Foreign Assistance Programs

Table CCC-8. Summary of Outlays-Foreign Assistance Programs (thousands of dollars)

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT): is a commodity and/or monetary reserve designed to ensure that the United States can meet its international food aid commitments. Assets of the Trust can be released at any time the Administrator of the USAID determines that P.L. 480 Title II is inadequate to meet those needs in any fiscal year. When a release from the Trust is authorized, the Trust's assets cover all commodity costs associated with the release. All non-commodity costs, including ocean freight charges, internal transportation, handling, and storage overseas, and certain administrative costs are paid by the CCC. The 2018 Farm Bill extended the authorization to replenish the BEHT through 2023 and was extended through 2025 by P.L. 118-158. In 2022, the full BEHT balance was released as part of an effort to provide \$282 million to USAID to procure commodities to meet the emergency food needs. USAID is using the funds to procure U.S. food commodities to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries facing severe

food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen. Additionally, The Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117–128 General Provision 601), provided \$20 million to replenish the trust.

Food for Progress Program (FPP): Administered through the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), FPP program helps developing countries and emerging democracies to modernize and strengthen their agricultural sectors. U.S. agricultural commodities donated to recipient countries are sold on the local market, and the proceeds are used to support agricultural, economic, or infrastructure development programs. The 2018 Farm Bill extended the FPP program through 2023, and the Food for Peace (FFP) program was extended through 2025 by P.L. 118-158.

Market Access Program (MAP): Administered through the FAS, CCC funds are used to reimburse participating organizations for a portion of the costs of carrying out overseas marketing and promotional activities. The 2018 Farm Bill continued the authority for MAP with annual funding of \$200 million for 2019–2023, and P.L. 118-158 extended both the authority and funding through 2025.

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD): Administered through the FAS, FMD program provides \$34.5 million in cost-share assistance to nonprofit commodity and agricultural trade associations. These funds support overseas market development activities designed to remove long-term impediments to increased U.S. trade.

Quality Samples Program (QSP): Administered through the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), CCC provides funding for QSP. Through this initiative, samples of U.S. agricultural products are provided to foreign importers to promote a better understanding and appreciation of the high quality of U.S. products.

Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC): Administered through the FAS, CCC provides up to \$9 million annually for the TASC program, which has been extended through 2025. The TASC program provides funding to eligible U.S. organizations for projects that address sanitary, phytosanitary, and technical barriers that prohibit or threaten the export of U.S. specialty crops. Eligible activities under this program include seminars and workshops, study tours, field surveys, pest and disease research, and pre-clearance programs.

Emerging Markets Program (EMP): Administered through the FAS, EMP provides cost-share funding for technical assistance activities such as feasibility studies, market research, sectoral assessments, orientation visits, specialized training, and business workshops. The EMP helps U.S. organizations promote exports of U.S. agricultural products to countries that have, or are developing, market-oriented economies and that have the potential to be viable commercial markets.

The Priority Trade Fund (PTF): The 2018 Farm Bill authorizes \$3.5 million per year from 2019-2023 for authorized activities to access, develop, maintain, and expand markets for United States agricultural commodities. The PTF was extended through 2025 by P.L. 118-158. The funding can be applied to MAP, FMD, TASC, or EMP. Allocation of Priority Trade funding will be informed by the extent to which program applications exceed available funds for one or more programs. PTF is administered through FAS.

Export Credit Guarantees: Administered through FAS, the short-term Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM-102) guarantees (for up to 18 months) payments due to U.S. exporters, or their assignees (U.S. financial institutions), from foreign banks for export sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Under the Facility Guarantee Program (FGP), USDA provides guarantees of commercial financing for exports of capital goods and services to improve handling, marketing, processing, storage, or distribution of U.S. agricultural commodities in emerging markets. Under both programs, USDA charges risk-based fees designed to cover program operating costs and losses.

The 2026 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 direct loans or loan guarantees issued since 1992, budget authority and outlays for these programs represent estimated subsidy costs over the life of the program, rather than claims, disbursements, and repayments. The appropriation language specifies the portion of the requested budget authority to be used for administrative expenses, which are funded via a discretionary annual appropriation. Budget authority for the subsidy represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cash flows over the lifetime of the credit guarantee.

Budget authority and outlays for subsidy are presented in the Budget in the program account. All claims disbursement and repayment activity related to loans made in 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-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.

CCC CHARTER ACT

The CCC Charter Act enables CCC to broadly support the U.S. agriculture industry for authorized purposes and programs including commodity and income support, natural resources conservation, export promotion, international food aid, disaster assistance, agricultural research, and bioenergy development. The Charter Act provides broad authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use CCC funding in fulfillment of its purpose. Additional authority provided within the Charter Act permits CCC to enter and carry out contracts or agreements and to secure reimbursable services that are necessary to conduct its business. Funding provided under authority of the CCC Charter Act cannot exceed the borrowing authority of CCC.

Summary of Outlays CCC Charter Act Programs**Table CCC-9. Summary of Outlays-CCC Charter Act Programs (thousands of dollars)**

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS	\$120,087	\$97,493	\$78,734	\$78,588
<i>Contracts, Section 4</i>	<i>11,383</i>	<i>19,447</i>	<i>20,397</i>	<i>20,866</i>
<i>Reimbursable Agreements, Section 11 ..</i>	<i>46,864</i>	<i>40,583</i>	<i>52,904</i>	<i>52,904</i>
<i>Capital Stock Interest, Section 7</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>2,829</i>	<i>2,829</i>
<i>Authorized Authorities, Section 5</i>	<i>59,840</i>	<i>34,463</i>	<i>2,604</i>	<i>1,989</i>
Environmental Compliance	61	44	67	67
Hazardous Materials Management	11	11	12	12
Hazardous Waste Judgment	50	33	55	55
Trade Mitigation Programs	59,779	34,419	2,537	1,922
Market Facilitation Program	1,569	143	43	32
Food Distribution Program	114	-	18	13
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program	57,852	34,276	2,457	1,861
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	245	-	19	15
<i>Sequestration- Charter Act Programs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-4,340</i>	<i>-4,367</i>

Contracts and Agreements, Section 4: Authority is provided under Section 4 of the CCC Charter Act permitting CCC to enter and carry out contracts or agreements that are necessary to conduct its business.

Reimbursable Services, Section 11: Reimbursable services are authorized under Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act. CCC is authorized to accept and utilize, on a compensated or uncompensated basis, personnel, services, facilities, and information of any agency of the Federal Government, and of any State, the District of Columbia, any territory. CCC may allot or transfer funding to agencies CCC has requested assistance from in the conduct of its business. Funding provided under Section 11 cannot exceed the 1995 funding level of \$56.1 million.

Capital Stock, Section 7: Section 7 of the CCC Charter Act outlines the authority and requirements in respect to Capital Stock. CCC is authorized to have capital stock of \$100,000,000, held by the United States. CCC pays interest to the United States Treasury on the amount of its capital stock.

Authorized Authorities, Section 5 (15 U.S.C 714c):

Hazardous Materials Management: Activities include private sector contracts for the provision of household water treatment systems, the maintenance of those systems, and alternate sources of drinking water when necessary. The amount allocated within this program is subjected to and accounted within the \$5,000,000 spending limitation.

Hazardous Waste Judgement: In accordance with the settlement agreement reached on September 25, 2002, in U.S. v. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., the United States agrees to pay Union Pacific an amount equal to 50 percent of all covered remediation response costs for which Union Pacific has paid as outlined in the consent decree, paragraph 59. This cost will occur annually until the remedial action is complete and the site is delisted

by the EPA. The claim submitted by UP is made pursuant to section 113 of CERCLA and, therefore, is not affected by the \$5 million restrictions in the 2017 Act, which is limited to CERCLA claims arising under section 107(g) and another statute not applicable to this claim.

Trade Mitigation Programs, Section 5: The CCC Charter Act Section 5 authorizes CCC to assist in the disposition of surplus commodities and to increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities. The Trade Mitigation programs funded through this section ended in 2021; any residual outlays are from existing obligations.

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES

Additional authorities are provided within the Farm Bill, and other legislation to CCC to carry out additional programs, or in support of existing authorities. These additional authorities are often in the form of general provisions within appropriation acts, or other authorizing legislations, in addition to discretionary funding.

Summary of Outlays Additional Authorities

Table CCC-10. Summary of Outlays from Additional Authorities (thousands of dollars)

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES	\$43,827	\$78,665	\$9,585	\$8,398
Citrus Trust Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	54	60	295	295
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity	0	0	-	-
Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR) . Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill (Appropriation Act, Sec.711) ²	-	37,000	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program) <i>Sequestration- Additional Authorities</i>	4,467	4,248	9,290	8,103
INTEREST & OPERATING EXPENSES	570,485	570,540	634,760	417,646
Treasury Interest	568,070	572,817	635,260	418,146
Operating Expenses	-2,415	-2,277	-500	-500
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS	228,366	116,173	6,544	5,235
BEHT-USAID 72-04336X)	228,366	116,173	6,544	5,235
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	-	3,155	-	-
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (1294336)	-	3,153	-	-
Oriental Fruit Fly	-	2	-	-

¹ Represents the administrative cost associated with eligible Farm Bill programs. Program costs are displayed within the Foreign Assistance programs.

² 2023 & 2024, represent the administrative expenses of associated programs provided under GP711. 2025 & 2026 are included in the estimate for the programs.

Farm Bill Authorizations

Citrus Trust Fund: The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, Section 12605, established the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund to receive funds transferred from the CCC to be used for the purpose of carrying out the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program in section 412(j) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(j)). The CCC made available \$25,000,000 in fiscal year 2024. These funds will remain available until expended.

Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP): Administered by FSA, BCAP provides incentives to farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners to establish, cultivate and harvest eligible biomass for heat, power, bio-based products, research, and advanced biofuels. Crop producers and bioenergy facilities can team together to submit proposals to USDA for selection as a BCAP project area. BCAP was extended through 2018 and funded at \$25 million per fiscal year. However, the appropriations acts capped the program at \$23 million in 2015 and at \$3 million in 2016 and 2017. The 2018 appropriations prevented FSA from using staff and other resources to administer BCAP in 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill did provide an authorization to spend up to \$25 million annually through 2023 but changed the funding source from CCC mandatory funds to discretionary funds subject to annual appropriation. It also adds algae as an eligible material.

Grassland Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program): The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) was a voluntary program jointly managed by NRCS and FSA. The program purpose is to assist owners and operators of private land in protecting grazing uses and the related grassland values such as grassland-dependent plants and animals, soil erosion control, and air or water quality. The Agricultural Act of 2014 repealed the Grassland

Reserve Program (GRP) but does not affect the validity or terms of any GRP contract, agreement or easement entered prior to the date of enactment on February 7, 2014, or any associated payments required to be made in connection with an existing GRP contract, agreement, or easement.

Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR): Pursuant to the 2018 Agricultural Act P.L. 115-334 as extended by P.L. 118-158, the Secretary authorized the payment of \$37 million, to the FFAR in order to support the duties of the Foundation, which include: advancing the research mission of the Department by supporting agricultural research activities focused on addressing key problems of national and international significance including- plant health, production, and plant products; animal health, production, and products; food safety, nutrition, and health; renewable energy, natural resources, and the environment; agricultural and food security; agriculture systems and technology; and agriculture economics and rural communities. In addition to fostering collaboration with agricultural researchers from the Federal Government, State governments, institutions of higher education, industry, and nonprofit organizations.

Appropriations Act

Administrative Expenses for Farm Bill programs: General Provision Section 711 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328), authorizes the CCC to provide funding related to salaries and administrative expenses, to programs established or amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) or by a successor to that Act, excluding programs within title I or subtitle A of title III of such Act and programs provided with indefinite funding. Funding provided under this provision is not subject to statutory limitations associated with section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i). The administrative expenses below are a subset of the funds available for their associated programs.

Summary of Outlays Administrative Expenses for Farm Bill Programs (Section 711) *Table CCC-11. Summary of Outlays GP Section 711 (thousands of dollars)*

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Emerging Market Program	\$906	\$935	\$969	\$969
Food for Progress	6,151	4,065	3,645	3,645
Foreign Market Development Cooperative	1,228	1,182	1,245	1,245
Market Access Program	4,924	5,321	5,285	5,285
Technical Assistance Specialty Crop	1,098	854	1,086	1,086
TOTAL.....	14,306	12,357	12,500	12,500

Mandatory Appropriations

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: In 2022, the available balance of the BEHT were released as part of an effort to provide food assistance to countries in need as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. In addition to the funding available, the Secretary made available \$388 million in additional funding through CCC to cover cost associated with ocean freight transportation, inland transport, internal transport, shipping and handling, and other accompanying costs.

Discretionary Programs

Oriental Fruit Fly: Administered by FSA, the Oriental Fruit Fly (OFF) Program provides payments to eligible producers who suffered losses due to the Oriental fruit fly quarantine in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Due to the quarantine imposed in 2015 and 2016, producers were unable to bring their crop to market. Crop insurance and other similar programs do not apply in instances of a state or federally declared quarantine. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6), provided \$9 million in discretionary appropriations to be available until expended.

Operating Expenses

Treasury Interest: CCC pays interest on funding borrowed from the Treasury. Interest is paid at a rate based upon the average interest rate of all outstanding marketable obligations (of comparable maturity date) of the U.S. as of the preceding month. Interest may also be paid on other notes and obligations at a rate prescribed by the CCC and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NON-EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS

CCC, with authorities granted by Congress under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, (P.L.107-171) and re-authorized by successive Acts, transfers funding in aid of the stabilization and support of farm income and commodity prices through programs related to commodity and income support, conservation, export promotion, international food aid and disaster assistance, among others.

Authority is also provided under P.L. 107-171, Subtitle E section 10417, the Animal Health Protection Act to transfer funds as determined necessary by the Secretary for the arrest, control, eradication, or prevention of the spread of pests or disease of livestock and for related expenses. Additionally, authority is provided under the section 5 of CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714c). The following table displays CCC Transfers under these authorities.

Summary-Non-Expenditure Transfers**Table CCC-12. Summary- Non-Expenditure Transfers (in thousands)**

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Farm Bill Authorized Transfers.....	\$4,652,965	\$4,723,065	\$4,619,737	\$4,619,737
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	123,228	125,328	121,000	121,000
Local Agricultural Market Program	30,978	38,078	36,000	36,000
Dairy Product Donation Program.....	5,000	-	-	-
Specialty Crop Block Grants.....	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Wool Research, Development, & Promotion Trust Fund	2,250	2,250	-	-
Animal Health & Protection Inspection Service (APHIS).....	105,000	112,500	105,000	105,000
Plant Pest, Disease Management, Disaster Program	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program	-	7,500	-	-
Food Nutrition Service (FNS).....	20,600	20,600	20,600	20,600
Seniors farmers' market nutrition program	20,600	20,600	20,600	20,600
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).....	16,000	46,000	-	-
Pima Cotton.....	16,000	16,000	-	-
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund	-	30,000	-	-
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	211,000	223,000	211,000	211,000
Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Specialty Crop Research	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Gus Schumacher nutrition incentive program.....	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Beginning farmer and rancher development grant program	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Scholarships for Students.....	-	10,000	-	-
Urban, Indoor and Other Emerging Agriculture Products	-	2,000	-	-
Natural Resources Conservation Services	4,064,115	4,081,615	4,064,115	4,064,115
Agricultural Conservation Easement	301,500	270,990	270,990	270,990
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	1,413,450	1,284,863	1,284,863	1,284,863
Conservation Stewardship Program	765,500	635,400	635,400	635,400
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	198,000	171,330	171,330	171,330
Agricultural Management Assistance.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Technical Assistance	1,330,665	1,646,532	1,646,532	1,646,532
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentive.....	-	10,000	-	-
Feral Swine Eradication & Control Pilot	-	7,500	-	-
Office of the Secretary	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Outreach & assistance for Socially disadvantaged and veteran farmers & ranchers	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Risk Management Agency (RMA).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Agricultural Management Assistance.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Rural Development	84,022	84,022	69,022	69,022
Bioenergy program for advanced biofuels	7,000	7,000	-	-
Local agriculture market program	19,022	19,022	19,022	19,022
Rural Energy for America Program	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Rural development loans and grants.....	5,000	5,000	-	-
Biobased Market Program.....	3,000	3,000	-	-

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
<i>Grassroots Source Water Protection</i>	-	<i>1,000</i>	-	-
Grassroots Source Water Protection	-	1,000	-	-
Animal Health Protection Act	396,578	1,142,284	129,201	-
<i>Animal Health & Protection Inspection Service (APHIS)</i>	<i>396,578</i>	<i>1,142,284</i>	<i>129,201</i>	-
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	396,578	929,001	-	-
Exotic Fruit Fly & Screwworm	-	213,283	129,201	-
CCC Charter Act, Section 5	4,739,024	2,100,000	2,750,000	-
AMS	-	1,700,000	-	-
OSEC	-	400,000	100,000	-
FSA	-	-	2,650,000	-
Total Transfers	9,788,567	7,965,349	7,498,938	4,619,737

AVAILABLE FUNDS**Table CCC-13. Summary of Available Funds (thousands of dollars)**

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses	\$16,832,184	\$16,870,443	\$13,863,086	\$13,491,380
CCC Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account.....	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063
Total Commodity Credit Corporation ...	16,838,247	16,876,506	13,869,149	13,497,443

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**Table CCC-14. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)**

Item No.	Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Direct Obligations					
Other Objects:					
33	Investments and loans	\$9,066,000	\$7,491,000	\$8,217,000	\$7,924,000
41	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,391,000	4,897,000	5,518,000	5,373,000
	Total, Direct Obligations.....	13,457,000	12,388,000	13,735,000	13,297,000
99.9	Total, new obligations.....	13,457,000	12,388,000	13,735,000	13,297,000

Actual and projected Outlays, Receipts-and Offsetting Collections

The following table provides a consolidated summary of gross outlays incurred and projected by CCC from 2023-2026. Outlays are reflected in the fiscal year expended, information pertaining to crop year payments are provided in the Status of Programs. Additionally, receipts and offsetting collections are reflected in the fiscal year funding was received.

CCC Net Outlays in 2026 are estimated at \$6.2 billion, an increase of \$184 million from 2025.

Table CCC-15. Summary of Actual & Projected Outlays ¹ (thousands of dollars)

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
COMMODITY PROGRAMS	\$6,871,671	\$5,882,185	\$7,732,925	\$8,486,353
ARC/PLC	354,806	276,802	446,364	1,146,902
ARC.....	103,520	274,613	446,362	404,506
PLC	251,286	2,189	2	742,396
Marketing Assistance Loans	5,217,757	5,351,184	6,986,109	7,036,807
Loans Made	5,217,757	5,351,184	6,986,109	7,036,807
Recourse	44,115	30,363	29,541	29,541
Non-Recourse.....	5,173,642	5,320,821	6,956,568	7,007,266
Loan Deficiency Program.....	6,590	5,897	21,528	20,568
Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP.....	99,715	1,191	184,387	79,675
Peanut Loan Advance.....	97,000	-	76,667	76,667
Peanut Load in Charges.....	1,929	312	106,045	2,000
Warehouse Storage	1	12	768	100
Lab Fees & Grading	-	-	-	-
Electronic Warehouse Receipts	575	536	588	588
UCC-1 Filing Fees	211	331	320	320
Dairy Margin Coverage	1,124,001	218,371	58,529	166,394
Other Commodity Programs	68,803	28,739	36,008	36,007
Direct and Counter Cyclical.....	-3	78	7	6

¹ **Calculation of Net Outlays:** CCC outlays or expenditures represent the total cash outlays of the CCC's funded programs such as loans made, conservation program payment, commodity purchases, and disaster payment. Outlays are offset by receipts (recovered funds) such as loan repayments, sale of commodities, fees, and premiums, resulting in a net outlays or expenditure.

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Dairy Margin Protection Program	30	-	-	-
Textile Mills	28,743	27,391	35,000	35,000
Extra Long Staple	38,457	-	-	-
Graze-Out	-	-	1	1
Cotton Ginning Share.....	2	1	-	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance.....	4	2	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation	1,571	1,267	1,000	1,000
<i>Sequestration- Commodity Programs.....</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-440,719</i>	<i>-483,665</i>
CONSERVATION	1,895,077	1,908,850	1,916,720	1,992,457
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	1,888,186	1,899,892	1,915,995	1,991,732
CRP Financial Assistance	1,874,365	1,877,591	1,879,082	1,954,133
CRP Technical Assistance.....	13,820	22,301	36,913	37,600
Organic Certification Cost Share.....	6,891	8,958	725	725
OCCS- AMA	626	948	725	725
OCCS- National	6,265	8,010	-	-
<i>Sequestration- Conservation Programs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-2,145</i>	<i>-2,184</i>
DISASTER PROGRAMS	2,522,243	1,991,766	2,730,858	2,470,132
Non-Insured Assistance Program (NAP).....	309,119	184,916	243,727	243,727
NAP Loss Adjuster	2,110	2,077	2,043	2,043
Livestock Forage Program	1,777,369	1,252,466	1,510,009	1,482,059
Livestock Indemnity Program.....	57,638	94,792	88,988	83,879
Emergency Livestock Assistance.....	359,891	434,456	865,556	636,842
Tree Assistance Program (TAP)	16,116	23,059	20,136	21,182
TAP Loss Adjuster.....	-	-	400	400
<i>Sequestration- Disaster Programs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-155,659</i>	<i>-140,798</i>
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.....	654,979	453,249	535,857	535,717
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.....	220,008	15,722	704	564
Food for Progress.....	154,322	202,885	268,755	268,755
FFP Commodity Purchases.....	118,439	160,158	216,890	216,890
FFP Ocean Transport.....	24,191	33,451	37,720	37,720
FFP Administrative Expenses.....	11,692	9,276	14,145	14,145
Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Program	280,649	234,642	266,398	266,398
Market Access Program	233,305	187,936	212,174	212,174
Foreign Market Development Cooperator....	34,634	32,293	32,534	32,534
Quality Samples Program	589	1,018	2,358	2,358
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops.....	6,429	6,780	8,487	8,487
Emerging Markets Program	5,692	6,614	7,544	7,544
Priority Trade Trust	-	-	3,301	3,301
<i>Sequestration- Foreign Assist. Programs</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-30,504</i>	<i>-30,504</i>
CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS	120,087	97,493	78,734	78,588
Contracts, Section 4	11,383	19,447	20,397	20,866
Reimbursable Agreements, Sec. 11	46,864	40,583	52,904	52,904
Capital Stock Interest, Sec.7	2,000	3,000	2,829	2,829
Authorized Authorities, Sec. 5.....	59,840	34,463	2,604	1,989
Environmental Compliance	61	44	67	67
Hazardous Materials Management	11	11	12	12
Hazardous Waste Judgment.....	50	33	55	55
Trade Mitigation Programs.....	59,779	34,419	2,537	1,922
Market Facilitation Program	1,569	143	43	32
Food Distribution Program	114	-	18	13
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program.....	57,852	34,276	2,457	1,861
Seafood -Trade Relief Program.....	245	-	19	15
<i>Sequestration- Charter Act Programs.....</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-4,340</i>	<i>-4,367</i>
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES	43,827	78,665	9,585	8,398
Citrus Trust Fund.....	25,000	25,000	-	-
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	54	60	295	295
Foundation for Food & Ag. Research	-	37,000	-	-

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Program	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill.....	14,306	12,357	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program.....	4,467	4,248	9,290	8,103
INTEREST & OPERATING EXPENSES	228,366	570,540	634,760	417,646
Treasury Interest	228,366	572,817	635,260	418,146
Operating Expenses	-	-2,277	-500	-500
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS.....	570,485	116,173	6,544	5,235
BEHT-USAID	568,070	116,173	6,544	5,235
BEHT-Supplemental Ukraine Efforts	2,415	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal, Mandatory without Sequestration ...</i>	<i>12,906,735</i>	<i>11,098,921</i>	<i>13,645,983</i>	<i>13,994,525</i>
<i>Total Sequestration</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-633,367</i>	<i>-661,517</i>
Total, Mandatory w/sequestration	12,906,735	11,098,921	13,012,616	13,333,008
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	-	3,155	-	-
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	-	3,153	-	-
Oriental Fruit Fly	-	2	-	-
Total Gross Outlays, CCC	12,906,735	11,102,075	13,012,616	13,333,008
Total Receipts				
RECIEPTS & OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS .	-5,624,355	-5,585,220	-7,013,630	-7,149,940
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections (Non-Federal)	-5,607,305	-5,572,459	-6,999,507	-7,135,817
ARC/PLC	-3,701	-529	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical.....	-670	-334	-	-
Loan Deficiency Program	-37	-97,486	-	-
MALs Loans Repaid & Collections	-5,465,867	-5,346,382	-6,896,663	-7,031,072
DMC Premiums & Collection	-61,616	-56,543	-60,844	-62,745
Other Commodity Programs.....	-7,285	-8,189	-	-
Conservation Reserve Program.....	-20,240	-21,540	-20,000	-20,000
BIP-Renewable Fuel Pumps.....	-934	-	-	-
Other Conservation.....	-4	-	-	-
NAP	-25,752	-24,375	-21,000	-21,000
LFP	-11,735	-	-	-
Other Disaster Programs	-1,468	-15,495	-	-
Foreign Assistance Programs.....	-361	-1,497	-	-
Farm Storage Facility Loan - Lien Searches.	-3	-	-	-
Trade Mitigation Programs	-1,146	-	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program.....	-1,261	-87	-1,000	-1,000
Other Programs.....	-5,224	-	-	-
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections (Federal)	-17,050	-12,761	-14,123	-14,123
Farm Storage Facility Loan - Lien Searches.	-400	108	-400	-400
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity	-11,174	-8,907	-8,907	-8,907
Grasslands Reserve Program.....	-5,476	-3,962	-4,816	-4,816
Net Outlays, CCC	7,282,380	5,516,855	5,998,986	6,183,068
Reconciliation to Net Realized Loss				
Transfer of Funds	9,788,568	7,965,349	7,498,938	4,619,737
BEHT 72-04336	-228,366	-116,173	-6,544	-5,235
Expenditure Financing Sources - Transfers- Out.....	25,000	-	-	-
Operating Cost/Cost of Operations	2,862	497,055	-	-
Net Realized Loss	16,870,443	13,863,086	13,491,380	10,797,570

¹ 2023 & 2024, represent the administrative expenses of associated programs provided under GP711. 2025 & 2026 are included in the estimate for the programs.

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ACCOUNT 1: NET REALIZED LOSSES**APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE**

The appropriations language follows (new language underscored):

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

For the current fiscal year, 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): *Provided*, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business: *Provided* further, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in writing 15 days prior to the obligation or commitment of any emergency funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Hazardous Waste Management (Limitation on Expenses)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than \$15,000,000 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).

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT**Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses****Table CCC-16. Lead Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)**

Enacted, 2025	\$13,863,085,998
Change in Appropriation	-371,706,240
2026 Request	13,491,379,758

RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET AUTHORITY

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

Table CCC-17. Reconciliation to Budget Authority (thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Borrowing Authority.....	\$16,832,184	\$16,870,443	\$13,863,086	\$13,491,380
Approp. Trans. to other accounts	-16,832,184	-16,870,443	-13,863,086	-13,491,380
Reimbursement of Net Realized Loss .	16,832,184	16,870,443	13,863,086	13,491,380
Appropriations applied to repay debt .	-16,832,184	-16,870,443	-13,863,086	-13,491,380
Borrowing Authority	3,548,290,071	3,465,002,443	23,582,000	22,957,000
Exercised BA trans. to other acnts ...	-9,788,567	-7,965,349	-7,498,938	-4,619,737
BA temporarily reduced	-1,197,819	-807,941	-738,000	-912,000
BA Applied to Repay Debt	-3,524,090,407	-3,444,029,140	-	-
Borrowing authority (total)	13,213,278	12,200,014	15,345,062	17,425,263
Unobligated balance (total)	350,368	106,224	1,716,000	-
Total Budgetary Resources.....	13,563,646	12,306,239	17,061,062	17,425,263
Collections, from Federal Sources	-17,050	-12,761	-14,123	-14,123
Collections, Non-Federal Sources	-5,607,305	-5,572,459	-6,999,507	-7,135,817
Additional offsets against BA.....	148,734	145,757	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources, Net ...	8,088,025	6,866,775	10,047,432	10,275,323
Unobligated balance (total)	-350,368	-106,224	-1,716,000	-
Budget Authority, Net	7,737,657	6,760,551	8,331,432	10,275,323

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STATUS OF PROGRAMS

USDA agencies have delivered CCC programs for more than 90 years. CCC utilizes USDA employees and facilities to carry out its activities. The majority of CCC administrative functions are administered by the FPAC Business Center, while other USDA agencies, FSA, NRCS, AMS, FAS, as well as external entities such as USAID, administer the various CCC programs. CCC reimburses other agencies for their administrative costs.

CCC's domestic agricultural price and income support programs are carried out primarily through the personnel and facilities of FSA. International programs are carried out by FAS and USAID. CCC conservation programs are implemented by FSA and NRCS.

In 2024, CCC continued its support of American agriculture through commodity, conservation, dairy, disaster, energy, specialty and organic crops, and trade relief programs. CCC's independent auditors issued an unmodified audit opinion with no material weaknesses on CCC's 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements (comparative).

FINANCING**Borrowing Authority**

CCC operations are financed through borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. The 1988 Appropriations Act, P.L. 100-202, increased the statutory borrowing authority to \$30 billion. As of September 30, 2024, \$16.136 billion of this authority was in use.

During 2024, CCC received \$16.870 billion for reimbursement of 2023 losses. As of September 30, 2024, net realized losses totaled \$13.316 billion. These losses are financed by the CCC's borrowing authority until reimbursed by appropriation.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS**Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)**

Administered through FSA, ARC provides payments to producers on farms and commodities that have elected and enrolled in ARC for crop years 2014 through 2024. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the ARC program with modifications for the 2019 through 2023 crop years, and the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act provided a one-year extension through 2024. The ARC program provides producers an option to earn payments to protect against declines in market revenue. The producer must provide proof of cash lease or share crop information. ARC provides income support payments on historical base acres when actual crop revenue declines below a specified guaranteed level. 2024 ARC payments were for the 2022 crop year.

FSA employees review all documentation provided (i.e., recorded deeds, signed leases, partnership agreements, articles of incorporation, trust papers) to determine proper vesting and the percentage of shares each applicant has in the contract. All land owned and/or operated by a participant is properly identified. Property is delineated, correct acreage is verified, and all maps are printed. Contract information is entered into the system. All shares are applied to each participant based on ownership of land and applicable lease agreement. All participant signatures are obtained, and the contract is approved by the county committee or designee.

ARC Payment Activity in 2024***Table CCC-18. ARC Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)***

Item	<u>CY 2022</u> ARC-IC	<u>CY 2022</u> ARC-CO	<u>CY 2021</u> ARC-IC	<u>CY 2021</u> ARC-CO	<u>CY 2020 &</u> <u>2021</u> ARC-IC	<u>CY 2020</u> <u>& 2021</u> ARC-CO	Total
Number of Payments...	2,839	182,295	23	45	43	373	185,618
\$ Value of Total Payments ¹	\$10,492	\$263,649	\$110	\$94	\$33	\$284	\$274,662

¹ Value of payments may vary from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

Price Loss Coverage (PLC)

PLC provides payments on farms and commodities to producers that have elected and enrolled in the program for crop years 2014 through 2024. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the PLC program with modifications for crop years 2019 through 2023, and the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act provided a one-year extension through 2024. The PLC program provides income support payments when the effective price for a covered commodity falls below its effective reference price.

Payments are made after October 1 in the year following the applicable marketing year for the covered commodity. Employees review all documentation provided, including recorded deeds, signed leases, and partnership agreements, Articles of Incorporation, and trust papers. All land owned and/or operated by a participant is properly identified by delineating property, verifying correct acreage, printing maps, and ensuring contract information is entered into the system. All shares are applied to each participant based on ownership of land and applicable lease agreements. All participant signatures are obtained, and the contract is approved by the county committee or designee. 2024 PLC payment activity reflects the 2022 crop year and prior crop years paid in 2024.

PLC Payment Activity in 2024

Table CCC-19. PLC Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

Item	Crop Year 2022	Crop Year 2021	Crop Year 2020 & 2021	Total
Number of Payments	-	165	1,322	1,487
Dollar Value of Total Payments ¹	-	\$280	\$1,844	\$2,124

¹ Value of payments may vary from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs)

The county office employee accepts an application, which includes producer information, commodity type, certification of farm-stored commodity, the appropriate unit of measure or a warehouse receipt, and storage location. Producer eligibility and the amount of the commodity pledged must then be verified. FSA personnel prepare lien documents and require the first lien position on all the loan commodities. A review must be completed to determine if other liens have been previously filed on the commodity. In the case where other liens have been filed, on the pledged collateral, staff must prepare waivers and obtain signatures from the other lienholders.

MALs mature nine months following the month the loan is disbursed and producers may make a single repayment or multiple repayments during the loan period. A certain number of farm-stored loans require spot-check inspection, which includes measuring and sampling the commodity in each storage facility under loan. If the commodity is not in storable condition, the producer is notified to take action and repay or settle the loan. If producers are delinquent on a loan, it may convert to a receivable and steps may be required to take physical possession of the commodity to settle the debt. In addition to normal cash repayment at principal plus interest, producers may repay at the rate of the market price (known as the Posted County Price or Adjusted World Price) or the loan rate plus interest. If the market rate is less than the loan rate and deliver the commodity to a CCC approved storage location, or forfeit warehouse stored loans where the receipted commodity becomes CCC property, thus fulfilling the loan.

MAL Activity for Crop Year (CY) 2023**Table CCC-20. MAL Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)**

Number of Loans	35,581
Dollar value of total payments made ¹ ..	\$5,288,338

¹ Payment amount are reflective of payments made for Crop Year 2023, this varies from outlays that are cumulative for all program years outlayed over the fiscal year, as well differences due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

During CY 2023, CCC provided approximately \$5.3 billion, an increase of approximately \$152 million from CY 2022, and 35,581 loans made, a decrease of 147 from CY 2022. The increase in the value of loans made can be attributed to the increase in loan value, due to commodities such as cotton and peanuts still apply premiums at loanmaking in addition to an increase in the rate associated with rice. We have seen an increase in loanmaking for some commodities yet a decline in others.

Agricultural producers who have a commodity pledged as collateral for a MAL can purchase a commodity certificate that can be immediately exchanged for their outstanding loan collateral if the application loan rate is greater than they announced market price on effective date of the exchange. Commodity certificates are valid only in situations where the applicable loan rate exceeds the exchange rate and must be used on the date of purchase.

Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding**Table CCC-21. Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding (thousands of dollars)**

Item	CY 2021 Actual	CY 2022 Actual	CY 2023 Actual
Dollar Value of Total Loans Made ..	\$5,814,487	\$5,136,493	\$5,288,388
Number of Loans Outstanding	5	7	323
Number of Loans Made	37,409	35,728	35,581

Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

Although not subject to liens, for a producer to claim an LDP all the other steps for a MAL must be completed, which includes being subject to spot-check for quantity and quality of the commodity. Producer certified LDPs may require the producer to provide production evidence to support the LDP quantity. This may be submitted in the form of sales records or may require the employee to complete a paid farm-stored measurement service to determine that the quantity in storage supports the certified quantity.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$5.9 million in LDP payments, an increase of approximately \$29,000 from 2023, and 5,261 loans made, an increase of 418 from 2023. The increase in 2024 LDP payments is due to a recalculation of the graded wool loan rate offering higher LDP rates for graded wool than previous crop years, as well as more producers applying for the program before they lose beneficial interest.

LDP Payment Activity in 2024**Table CCC-22. LDP Activity Crop Year 2023 (thousands of dollars)**

Number of LDPs.....	5,261
Dollar value of total payments.....	\$5,932

MAL & LDP Activity in 2024**Table CCC-23. MAL & LDP Payment by Commodity Crop Year 2023 (thousands of dollars)**

Commodity	Number of MAL Loans	Dollar Value of MAL Loans	Number of LDP Loans	Dollar Value of LDP Loans
Corn.....	506	\$1,041,537	-	-
Grain Sorghum.....	32	2,335	-	-
Barley.....	110	9,491	-	-
Oats.....	21	1,091	-	-
Wheat	761	86,795	-	-
Rice.....	1,112	229,057	-	-
Cotton	17,282	1,561,841	-	-
Soybeans	3,758	465,331	-	-
Minor Oilseeds	141	17,147	-	-
Sugar	366	1,054,850	-	-
Peanuts	5,396	810,798	-	-
Honey.....	70	5,289	-	-
Pulse Crops	70	2,775	-	-
Wool	-	-	5,261	\$5,932
Mohair	-	-	-	-
Total.....	35,581	5,288,338	5,261	5,932

DAIRY PROGRAMS**Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC)**

DMC is a voluntary risk management program for dairy producers, authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill, that replaces the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy). Much like the MPP-Dairy program, the DMC program provides dairy operations with risk management coverage that will pay producers when the difference (the margin) between the national price of milk and the average cost of feed falls below a certain level selected by the program. An eligible dairy operation must:

- Have a production history determined by the USDA FSA.
- Be registered to participate during a signup announced by FSA.
- Pay a \$100 administrative fee annually for each year of participation, except if the dairy operation qualifies for a waiver for limited resource, beginning, socially disadvantaged, or veteran farmers and ranchers.
- Select a coverage level ranging from \$4.00 to \$9.50 per hundredweight in \$0.50 increments.
- Select a coverage percentage of the dairy operation's production history ranging from 5 percent to 95 percent, in 5 percent increments.

The DMC program offers catastrophic coverage at the \$4.00 per hundredweight at no cost, other than an annual \$100 administrative fee. Greater coverage, at various levels, is available for an additional premium.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$36 million in Dairy payments, a decrease of approximately \$1.15 billion from 2023, and made 25,366 payments a decrease of approximately 132,167 from 2023. The decrease in 2024 DMC payments were due to the DMC monthly margin being above DMC coverage levels for the majority of 2024 because of high milk prices and low commodity prices.

DMC Payment Activity in 2024**Table CCC-24. DMC Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)**

Number of payments	25,366
Dollar Value of total payments made	\$36,450

¹ Value of payments may vary from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

Other Commodity Programs**Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP)**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) CCC does not expect to purchase and sell sugar under the Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP) for crop year 2021, which ran from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2025.

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. 713a9).

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Conservation programs funded by CCC and administered by FSA and NRCS assist farmers in adopting and maintaining conservation systems that protect water quality, reduce soil erosion, protect, and enhance wildlife habitat and wetlands, conserve water and sequester carbon.

Conservation Activities in 2024**Table CCC-25. Conservation (thousands of dollars)**

Program	Authorized Acres or Funding Level	CCC Net Outlays	Transfer to NRCS
Conservation Reserve Program.....	27 million acres (Rolling maximum)	\$1,917,820	-
Wetlands Reserve Program.....	2.275 million acres (Rolling maximum)	-	-
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives	\$49.75 million	-	-
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention	\$47.05 million	-	\$50,000
Environmental Quality Incentives Program .	\$1.528 billion	-	1,413,450
Farmland Protection Program	\$87 million	-	-
Agricultural Management Assistance.....	\$15 million	-	5,000
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program.....	\$1.8 million	-	-
Grassland Reserve Program (Reimbursable)	1.220 million acres	-	-
Conservation Stewardship Program	\$2.313 billion	-	765,500
Healthy Forests Reserve Program	\$6.75 million	-	-
Agricultural Conservation Easement	\$455.6 million	-	301,500
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	\$544.6 million	-	198,000
Technical Assistance.....	\$1.686 billion	-	1,330,665
Conservation Reserve Program Technical Assistance	27.0 million acres (Rolling maximum)	21,866	-
Total.....	-	1,849,230	4,064,115

(Authorized funding levels are based on the 2018 Farm Bill.)

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

CRP enrolls land through general signups, grasslands signups, and continuous signups which include Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), and non-CREP practices. Under general and grasslands signup provisions, producers compete nationally during specified enrollment periods for acceptance based on an environmental benefits index and ranking factors. Under continuous signup provisions, producers enroll specified high-environmental value lands such as wetlands, riparian buffers, and various types of habitats at any time during the year without competition.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$21.9 million in Technical Assistance a decrease of approximately \$10 million from 2023; \$13.2 million in incentive payments, a decrease of approximately \$2.7 million from 2023; \$61.3 million in CRP cost share payments, a decrease from 2023 of \$10 million; provided \$1.765 billion in CRP annual rental payments an increase from 2023 of \$15 million; and approved 1.96 million CRP acres, a decrease of approximately 1.97 million from 2023. Decreases in program activity from 2023 to 2024 are largely in part due to the fact 2 million acres expired and were eligible for re-enrollment in 2023 as opposed to .5 million acres expired in 2024 and eligible for re-enrollment.

CRP Activity 2024

Table CCC-26. CRP Activity 2024 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual
Technical Assistance	\$11,573	\$21,866
Number of incentive payments	12,060	10,203
Amount of incentive payments	\$15,874	\$13,212
Number of approved CRP contracts	50,593	31,289
Number of CRP cost-share payments	62,138	42,315
Amount of CRP cost-share payments	\$71,379	\$61,348
Number of CRP rental payments	688,890	671,600
Amount of CRP annual rental payments	\$1,750,404	\$1,765,472
Number of CRP acres approved for enrollment	3,931,016	1,957,158

In 2024, CRP is capped at 27 million acres, and currently 26.0 million acres are enrolled. The cap will remain at 27 million acres in 2025 unless changed by law. Interest in general signup was lower than in past years with less than 200 thousand acres accepted for enrollment. Interest in grassland CRP remained strong, with nearly 3.1 million acres offered. Enrollment was 1.4 million acres. To boost impacts for natural resources, FSA:

- Coordinated with NRCS and other partners on Working Lands for Wildlife, an initiative that focuses on local led efforts that benefit wildlife and agricultural communities.
- Issued nearly \$1.8 billion in 2024 to agricultural producers and landowners through CRP to support climate-smart agriculture and forestry on working lands.

The Transition Incentive Program (TIP) continues to allow for the transition of CRP land to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher so land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. TIP now includes eligibility for military veterans (i.e., "veteran farmers"). FSA continues to work on implementing six cooperative agreements with partners to assist in promoting TIP through outreach and technical assistance. The projects will analyze participation, identify barriers for historically underserved producers, produce recommendations for improving TIP, and help increase producer interest and enrollment.

Hazardous Waste Management Program

The former Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) operated the CCC grain storage program in multiple states from the 1930s through the 1970s. The program was implemented to alleviate pressure on commercial grain handling facilities and county elevators that couldn't keep pace with the high production and storage needs for large amounts of corn, wheat, and other grain crops. At the height of the program in 1956, approximately 990 million bushels of CCC grain storage capacity were available in over 365,000 bins and structures on land leased by ASCS county committees on behalf of the CCC throughout the states covered by the program (USDA National Agricultural Library, 1975).

To keep the stored grain free of insects and other pests, ASCS employees periodically applied fumigants, which included an 80/20 carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulfide mix. In 1985, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned carbon tetrachloride, and it is now a regulated hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Subsequent investigations by EPA, the Farm Service Agency (FSA), and state environmental regulators identified carbon tetrachloride in soils, groundwater, and air at and near former CCC grain storage sites at concentrations exceeding regulatory limits that potentially pose a risk to human health or the environment. These former CCC grain storage sites may require investigation and remediation of grain fumigant contamination.

The total number of active CCC sites in the program as of 2024 is 469. During 2024, 96 sites were closed with no further action required, and the overall site inventory decreased due to new strategies being implemented to screen and address the backlog of inventory sites in the state of Iowa. Current 2024 environmental liability posed by the total number of former CCC grain storage sites is estimated to range between 337 million.

CCC does not routinely receive an annual appropriation from the USDA Hazardous Materials Management Account (HMMA) and has relied solely on its Section 11 and Section 4 borrowing authority to conduct site investigations, operate and maintain remedial systems, and monitor sites as directed by state regulatory agencies and the EPA.

Although program funding has declined or remained stable annually in apportioned dollars, fiscal commitments have continued to increase. These include the costs of environmental monitoring, site investigations, groundwater and/or soils remediation, and vapor intrusion investigations and mitigation that are needed to comply with legal mandates. Activities such as monitoring, remediation, and vapor mitigation are recurring costs that can extend for decades. This has the effect of limiting annual funds available for work at other unresolved sites in the inventory. Additionally, new and continuous expenditures are anticipated to comply with regulatory requirements as more former CCC sites are evaluated.

Hazardous Waste Management Program

Table CCC-27. 2024 Hazardous Waste Management Program Activity (thousands of dollars)

Total Number of Active Sites in CCC Inventory - To Be Addressed.....	469
Current Investigation, Remediation, and/or Long-term Monitoring ...	135
Total Sites Closed/No Further Action Required.....	141
CCC Funding	\$6,101
HMMA Funding	\$0
TOTAL.....	\$6,101

DISASTER PROGRAMS

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)

In the event a natural disaster causes damage to a NAP-covered crop, a Notice of Loss must be filed within 15 calendar days after the disaster occurrence, or on the date when damage to the crop first became apparent. The county office will schedule a loss adjuster to visit the farm to perform an appraisal if the crop will not be harvested or if the producer intends to destroy the crop. Actual production will be used to determine loss if the crop is taken to harvest. Producers of hand-harvested crops are required to notify the county office 15 calendar days after harvest is complete and before destruction of the crop, so an appraisal of remaining production can be completed. In addition to this requirement, producers of hand-harvested crops must notify the county office within 72 hours that a loss has occurred and within 72 hours of the completion of the harvest. The County Committee then reviews the Notice of Loss and notifies the producer.

The producer will file an application for payment once an appraisal or harvest is complete and total production records are obtained. The deadline for filing an application for payment is no later than the immediately subsequent crop year acreage reporting date for the crop. Since 2015, producers have been required to file an application for payment within 60 days of the harvest end date. An approved yield is generated for the producer based on an average of prior year actual production reported for the crop or is assigned by the County Office Committee (COC) according to NAP policy and procedure.

The Program Technician, County Executive Director (CED), and/or District Director reviews the producer's application and production evidence and calculates the payment amount to be presented to the COC for action. The producer is provided with a NAP Estimated Calculated Payment Report reflecting a projection of the payment. The COC ensures payments are proper by checking that eligibility documents, acreage reports, Notice of Loss forms, and applications for payment are properly filed. The COC also checks to ensure that submitted production evidence is verifiable and reliable. The COC must approve before any payment is issued. If an application for payment is disapproved, the county office notifies the producer and provides appeal rights.

The NAP payment is issued within 30 calendar days from the later of:

- the date the State Office has approved national crop data for the county, or
- the date the producer signs, dates, and submits a properly completed application for payment.

During 2024, CCC provided \$185 million in payments, a decrease of approximately \$130 million from 2023, and made 32,149 payments, a decrease of 16,335 from 2023. The decrease in 2024 NAP payments was due to a decrease in eligible disaster events compared to 2023.

NAP Payment Activity in 2024

Table CCC-28. NAP Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2024 payments	32,149
Dollar Value of total payments made ¹	\$184,918

¹ Value of payments may vary from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program

The following four disaster programs were made permanent by the 2014 Farm Bill: Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP), Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP), Tree Assistance Program (TAP) and Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP). Payments to producers are authorized for 2012 and each succeeding fiscal year.

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

LFP aids livestock producers who suffer grazing losses due to a drought or fire. County office employees assist producers with filing an application by the established deadline. Eligibility requirements for livestock must be determined. The employee works with the producer to collect disaster information on the date and location for eligible adverse weather events and loss conditions. The physical location of the livestock inventory on the beginning date of the qualifying grazing loss, as well as the location of the current livestock inventory is required. If the grazing loss was due to a fire on federally managed rangelands, the applicant must provide documentation from the Federal agency to show that they were prohibited from grazing on said land due to the fire. Proof of Federal Crop Insurance for the forage, or proof of participation in the Non-Insured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, must be provided for the grazing land incurring losses. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. Upon approval by the County Committee, payments are then issued through the National Payment Service.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$1.2 billion in LFP payments, a decrease of \$638 million from 2023, and made 171,053 payments a decrease of 68,218 from 2023.

LFP Payment Activity in 2024

Table CCC-29. LFP Payment Activity 2024 (\$ in thousands)

LFP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2024 payments	171,053
Dollar value of total payments made ¹	\$1,195,279

¹Varies from outlays

Livestock Indemnity Payment (LIP)

LIP provides assistance to producers for livestock deaths that result from disasters. County office employees provide information and application support to producers. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized benefits for the sale of animals at a reduced price, if the sale occurred due to injury that was a direct result of an eligible adverse weather event or was due to an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$92.2 million in LIP payments, an increase of approximately \$33.1 million from 2023, and made 5,706 payments an increase of 11 from 2023. The increase in 2024 LIP payments were due to severe winter weather in the end of 2023 and the beginning of 2024 in the Midwest and Northwest U.S., and severe hurricanes in the Southeastern U.S. at the end of 2024.

LIP Payment Activity in 2024

Table CCC-30. LIP Payment Activity 2024 (thousands of dollars)

LIP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2024 payments	5,706
Dollar Value of total payments made ¹	\$92,248

¹Varies from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP)

ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever and H5N1), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, not covered by LFP and LIP.

County office employees assist producers in filing applications by the established deadline. Eligibility requirements for livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish must be determined. The employee works with the producer to collect disaster information on the date and location for eligible adverse weather events and loss conditions. The physical location of the livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish on the

beginning date of the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition, as well as the location of the inventory is required. Mileage of any livestock or feed transported due to drought would need to be certified for normal years and current year information. For H5N1, a positive test from a National Veterinarian Services Laboratory is required. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. Upon approval by the County Committee, County Office employees must enter payment data into the ELAP database. County Offices will enter payment data into the Common Payment System and payments are then issued through the National Payment Service.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$432 million in ELAP payments, an increase of approximately \$66 million from 2023, and made 22,863 payments a decrease of 5,577 from 2023. The increase in 2024 ELAP payments were due to the increased awareness of the feed transportation eligibility due to drought and the addition of the H5N1 Dairy Payment for milk reduction for dairy cows affected by the HPAI Bird Flu.

ELAP Payment Activity in 2024

Table CCC-31. ELAP Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

	Program Year 2023	Program Year 2024	2024 Total
Number of Payments	19,252	3,093	22,345
Dollar Value of Total Payments ¹	\$258,298	\$156,004	\$414,302

Tree Assistance Program (TAP)

TAP has provided financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. County office employees provide information and application support for producers.

During 2024, CCC provided approximately \$22 million in TAP payments an increase approximately \$4.7 million from 2023 and made 548 payments a decrease of 52 from 2023. The increase in 2024 TAP payment is due to the program life cycle of TAP. On average TAP lags one to two years behind the disaster event. Payments made in 2024 are due to events that occurred in 2023 or earlier.

TAP Payment Activity in

Table CCC-32. TAP Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

Number of 2024 payments	548
Dollar Value of total payments made ¹	\$22,024

¹ Payment amount are reflective of payments made for Program Year 2024, this varies from outlays that are cumulative for all program years outlayed over the fiscal year, as well differences due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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 2024, CCC commercial export credit activities consisted of credit guarantees under the GSM-102 Export Credit Guarantee Program.

CCC Export Credit Guarantees: During 2024, the following loan commitments were made under the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs.

Table CCC-33. Loan Commitments (thousands of dollars)

Item	Loan Commitments
GSM-102, Short-term Guarantees.....	\$2,082,370
Facility Guarantee Program.....	-
Total.....	2,082,370

Guarantee fees (premium) charged under the export credit guarantee programs are risk-based and are calculated to offset program costs and expected losses and to comply with relevant international agreements related to official export financing programs.

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: The 2018 Farm Bill extended the authorization to replenish the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) through 2024. BEHT is a commodity and/or monetary reserve designed to ensure that the United States can meet its international food assistance commitments under P.L. 480 Title II. Commodities or their cash equivalent that can be held in the reserve include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Assets of the BEHT can be released any time the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development determines that P.L. 480 Title II funding for emergency needs is inadequate to meet those needs in any fiscal year. When a BEHT release is authorized, the Trust's assets (whether commodities or funds) cover all commodity costs associated with the release. All non-commodity costs, including freight charges; internal transportation, storage, and handling overseas; and certain administrative costs are paid by CCC. Inventory replenishment is initiated by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). BEHT is not a food aid program, but a food reserve administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In 2022, USDA and USAID drew down the full balance of \$670 million of the BEHT, to provide food assistance to countries in need as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. Of the \$670 million, \$282 million from USAID was used to procure U.S. food commodities to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries facing severe food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen. The remaining funds of \$388 million provided by CCC covered cost associated with ocean freight transportation, inland transport, internal transport, shipping and handling, and other associated expenses.

Table CCC-34. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (thousands of dollars)

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	2024 Outlays
Food Security Reserve	\$15,722
Food Security Reserve Appropriation	-
USAID.....	116,173
Subtotal Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	131,895

¹ The use of the account Food Security Reserve and Food Security Reserve Appropriation is dependent upon how the funding is allocated. Food Security Reserve is funding received via transfers or commodity sales, while the Food Security reserve Appropriation is funding received from appropriations.

CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS**Section 4 Activities**

Section 4 under the CCC Charter Act provides the authority for CCC to enter and carry out such contracts or agreements as are necessary in the conduct of its business. Programs funded via Section 4 are approved by the President and Vice President of the CCC Board and support CCC activities. In 2024 obligations were \$31.1 million, with \$19.4 million in outlays.

Table CCC-35. Obligations Section 4 (whole dollars)

DESCRIPTION OF AGREEMENT	2024
Application Programming Interface – API.....	13,586
Vessel Loading Observation	1,501,325
PCP II	235,750
Subscription to DTN LLC Services for Price Discovery Operations	108,445
Contract Legal Services	117,875
General Sales Manager System	1,051,894
APLUS Application Support	223,168
Financial Improvement Program Development & Integration (FFIP).....	9,741,641
CCC Financial Statements Audit	1,721,249
CCC Credit Reform & CCC Financial Reporting	4,221,457
CCC Infomix Drivers	9,430
CCC Budget Support.....	914,635
Partnership for Climate-Smart Commodities.....	4,460,390
Environmental Compliance.....	660,100
Historic Preservation.....	235,750
Hazardous Waste Clean-up	707,250
Electronic Loan Deficiency Payments	257,326
Cotton Management Systems	1,697,400
Tree Assistance Program	377,200
Geographic Information Systems	1,859,408
Partnership for Climate-Smart Commodities Dashboard and Analysis	943,000
Section 4, Grand Total	31,058,280

Section 11 Activities

Section 161 of the 1996 Act 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 1997, total CCC funds used under that section in a fiscal year, including agreements for ADP or information technology management activities, were limited to the total of such allotments and transfers in 1995. The Section 11 cap was last increased in 2001 from \$36.2 million to \$56.1 million. In 2024 obligations were \$52.9 million, with \$40.6 million in outlays.

Obligations in 2024 were \$52.9 million as outlined below:

Table CCC-36. Obligations Section 11 (whole dollars)

Description of Agreement	2024
Electronic Class Card Data for Cotton	\$550,000
Peanut Compliance Program	754,400
Commodity Procurement Program.....	5,658,000
Non-CCC FAS IT	2,546,100
Foreign Quality Sample Program.....	178,567
Remote Sensing.....	3,772,000
CCC FAS IT	14,147,299
County Estimates on Selected Crops.....	103,730
Market-Year Average price for ARC/PLC for pulse crops/MYA Calculation for ARC/PLC Payments, Average Crop Revenue Election	2,074,600
Weekly Peanut Prices by Variety	198,030
Partnership for Climate Smart Commodities	13,202,000
CCC Legal Support	458,298
CCC Financial Shared Services.....	44,022
IRS Form Printing/Mailing	216,890
ENV Compliance Agreements	424,350
Hazardous Waste Remediation	2,272,630
Hazardous Waste Program- USACE	2,876,150
Hazardous Waste Program-Kansas	56,580
Hazardous Waste Program- Missouri.....	37,720
Hazardous Waste Program-Nebraska	84,870
Hazardous Waste Program-Iowa	42,435
Loan Service Charges and Other	1,414,500
Partnership for Climate Smart Commodities	1,178,750
Water Savings Commodity.....	612,950
Section 11, Grand Total	52,906,896

Section 5 Activities

Section 5 of the CCC Charter Act provides broad authority to the Secretary to use CCC funding in fulfillment of its purpose, which includes: (a) Support prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments, and other operations; (b) Make available materials and facilities required for production and marketing of commodities; (c) Procure commodities for sale to Government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements; (d) Remove and dispose of or aid in the removal or disposition of surplus commodities; and (e) Increase the domestic consumption of commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion, or expanding into new and additional markets.

Table CCC-37. Summary of Non-Expenditure Transfer under Section 5 (thousands of dollars)

Items	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2020-2025 Totals
Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), (OSEC).....	\$6,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,500,000
Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2.0), (OSEC)	14,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	14,000,000
Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (RD)	100,000	-	\$100,000	-	-	-	200,000
Seafood Assistance Program (FSA).....	530,000	-	-	-	-	-	530,000
Market Disruptions (OSEC).....	-	\$500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Drought Recovery & Water Smart Practices (OSEC).....	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	500,000
Partnerships of Climate-Smart Commodities (NRCS).....	-	-	3,500,000	-	-	-	3,500,000
School Food/Child Nutrition Support (FNS)	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	\$1,300,000	-	-	3,800,000
Commodity Purchases Emergency Food Providers (AMS)...	-	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	2,500,000
Local Food Purchase Assistance (AMS).....	-	-	500,000	-	\$1,200,000	-	1,700,000
Regional Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (OSEC)	-	-	-	1,378,579	-	-	1,378,579
Food Aid to Address Global Hunger (OSEC)	-	-	-	1,060,445	-	-	1,060,445
Emergency Food System (AMS)	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000
Feed Forage Program (FSA).....	-	-	-	-	400,000	-	400,000
Market Assistance Specialty Crops (FSA).....	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,650,000	2,650,000
Commodity Assistance Storage Program (FSA)	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Total, Section 5 Borrowing Authority	21,130,000	2,500,000	6,600,000	4,739,024	2,100,000	2,750,000	39,819,024
Reallocations:							
Coronavirus Food Assistance (CFAP), (OSEC):							
2022 Marketing of Organic Ag. Commodities (AMS)	-75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-75,000
2022 Emergency Food Assistance- Rice (AMS)	-50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-50,000
2023 to Fertilizer Production Expansion (RD)	-400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-400,000
2023 to Emerg. Grain Storage Facility Assistance (FSA) .	-98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-98,000
2022 to CFAP 2.0 due to demand	-650,000	-	-	-	-	-	-650,000
2024 to Biobased Product Market Develop. & Access (RD)	-8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-8,000
2023 to Grain Storage Assistance Program (FSA)	-40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-40,000
2023 Organic Dairy Marketing Assistance Program (FSA)	-104,000	-	-	-	-	-	-104,000

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Items	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2020-2025 Totals
Subtotal CFAP 1.0	-1,425,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,075,000
Coronavirus Food Assistance (CFAP 2.0), (OSEC):							
CFAP 2.0, reallocation from CFAP 1.0 due to demand.....	-	650,000	-	-	-	-	650,000
Emergency Grain Storage Facility Assistance (FSA).....	-22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-22,000
Cotton and Wool Apparel (FSA)	-50,008	-	-	-	-	-	-50,008
Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops (FSA)	-119,993	-	-	-	-	-	-119,993
2024 to Biobased Product Market Develop. & Access (RD)	-117,000	-	-	-	-	-	-117,000
Subtotal CFAP 2.0	-309,000	650,000	-	-	-	-	14,341,000
Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (RD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
Seafood Assistance Program (FSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	530,000
Market Disruptions (OSEC)							
2022 to Fertilizer Production Expansion (RD)	-	-500,000	-	-	-	-	-500,000
Market Disruptions (OSEC)	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Subtotal Market Disruptions	-	-500,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Drought Recovery & Water Smart Practices (OSEC):							
2022 to Market Disruptions (RD)	-	-100,000	-	-	-	-	-100,000
Subtotal Drought & Water Smart Practices	-	-100,000	-	-	-	-	400,000
Partnerships of Climate-Smart Commodities (NRCS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500,000
School Food/Child Nutrition Support (FNS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,800,000
Commodity Purchases Emergency Food Providers (AMS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Local Food Purchase Assistance (AMS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700,000
Regional Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (OSEC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,378,579
Food Aid to Address Global Hunger (OSEC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,060,445
Emergency Food System (AMS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Feed Forage Program (FSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Market Assistance Specialty Crops (FSA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,650,000
Commodity Assistance Storage Program (FSA):							
Emergency Grain Program	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
Subtotal CSAP	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	140,000
Fertilizer Production Expansion Program (RD)	-	-	500,000	400,000	-	-	900,000
Emergency Grain Storage Facility Assistance (FSA) ..	-	-	20,000	100,000	-	-	120,000
2025 to Commodity Assistance Storage Program	-	-	-	-40,000	-	-	-40,000
Subtotal, Emergency Grain Storage Facility	-	-	20,000	60,000	-	-	80,000
Emergency Food Assistance- Rice (AMS)	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

2026 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Items	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2020-2025 Totals
Cotton and Wool Apparel (FSA).....	-	-	50,008	-	-	-	50,008
Grain Storage Assistance Program (FSA)	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
Marketing of Organic Agricultural Commodities (AMS)	-	-	75,000	25,000	-	-	100,000
Organic Dairy Marketing Assistance Program (FSA)..	-	-	104,000	-	-	-	104,000
Marketing of Organic Agricultural Commodities (AMS)....	-	-	-25,000	-	-	-	-25,000
Subtotal, Organic Dairy Marketing Assistance	-	-	79,000	-	-	-	79,000
Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops (FSA)...	-	119,993	-	-	-	-	119,993
2024 to Biobased Product Market Develop. & Access (RD)	-	-75,000	-	-	-	-	-75,000
Subtotal, Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops.....	-	44,993	-	-	-	-	44,993
Biobased Product Market Development and Access (RD).....	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000
<i>Subtotal Reallocations</i>	<i>-1,734,00</i>	<i>94,993</i>	<i>914,008</i>	<i>485,000</i>	<i>200,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>	
Total, Section 5	19,396,000	2,594,993	7,514,008	5,224,024	2,300,000	2,790,000	39,819,024

Program Descriptions of Activities Funded Through Section 5

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP): The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) 1 and 2 assist producers who face continuing market disruptions, reduced farm-level prices, and increased production and marketing costs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These additional costs are associated with declines in demand, surplus production, or disruptions to shipping patterns and marketing channels. CFAP 1 and CFAP 2 payments are supported by the Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) funding and the CCC funding. CFAP 1 received \$9.5 billion in CARES Act funding, and \$6.5 billion under the CCC Charter Act. CFAP 2 was funded through a \$14-billion transfer to OSEC, which was made possible by an early replenishment of CCC borrowing authority authorized in the CARES Act.

Additional reallocation from CFAP has been provided in support of the following efforts:

Transition to Organic Partnership Program: In 2022 \$100 million was provided to AMS. The program will build partnership networks in six regions with trusted local organizations serving direct farmer training, education, and outreach activities. The organizations will connect transitioning farmers with mentors, building paid mentoring networks to share practical insights and advice. Each regional team will also provide community including organic production practices, certification, conservation planning, business development (including navigating the supply chain), regulations, and marketing to help transitioning and recently transitioned producers overcome technical, cultural, and financial shifts during and immediately following certification.

Emergency Food Assistance Program-Rice Products: In 2022, \$50 million was reallocated to support AMS in the purchase of rice and rice products for food banks participating in The Emergency Food Assistance Program. The funding provided supports the procurement of domestic agricultural commodities distributed to individuals and families across the country. Food banks face increased demand and operational challenges, (e.g., declines in volunteers and retail donations, and difficulty sourcing other food products). Rice is a popular staple food and helps meet food bank distribution needs by providing a nutritious, versatile, and easily stored, distributed, and prepared product.

Emergency Grain Storage Facility Program (EGSFP): In 2022, \$20 million and in 2023 \$100 million was reallocated to the EGSFP to cover a cost-share percentage of eligible expenses associated with building new or used emergency on-farm grain storage capacity for a producer's own use or for a shared-arrangement among a group of producers who want to utilize a common facility.

Fertilizer Production Expansion (RD): In 2023, \$400 million was re-allocated to support the Fertilizer Production Expansion Program in 2023.

Biobased Product Market Development and Access: In 2024, CCC reallocated \$200 million from CFAP to support the Biobased Product Market Development and Access grant program, the program supports innovative biobased technologies to bridge the gap between the pilot-scale demonstrations and commercial viability by funding Integrated Demonstration Units.

Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (HBIIP): CCC transferred \$100 million in 2020 and in 2022 to Rural Development (RD), in support of the HBIIP program. HBIIP provides funding for competitive grants or sales incentives to eligible entities for activities designed to expand the sale and use of ethanol and biodiesel fuels. Funds will be made directly available to assist transportation fueling and biodiesel distribution facilities with converting to higher ethanol and biodiesel blends by sharing the costs related to and/or offering sales incentives for the installation of fuel pumps, related equipment, and infrastructure.

Seafood Trade Relief Program (STRP): In 2020 CCC transferred \$530 million to the FSA for STRP. STRP provides direct payments to fishermen impacted by adverse trade actions from foreign governments on eligible seafood species harvested in 2019. USDA's Farm

Service Agency has paid out over \$299 million to over 7,000 fishermen through 2021. The signup period for STRP began September 14, 2020, and ended January 15, 2021.

Market Disruptions: In 2021, \$500 million was transferred and in 2022 \$100 million was reallocated from Drought Recovery and Water Smart Practices to support efforts in providing relief related to agricultural market disruptions which resulted in increased transportation challenges, availability and cost of certain materials, and other near-term obstacles related to the marketing and distribution of certain commodities. To address these concerns CCC supported the following programs:

Fertilizer Production Expansion Program (FPEP): In 2022 \$500 million and in 2023 an additional \$400 million was reallocated from CFAP to RD in support of the FPEP, which assists agricultural producers through grants, purchases, payments, and other operations, and makes available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. Through FPEP, USDA is supporting new and expanded supplies of fertilizer and alternatives that play the same role as fertilizer to U.S. farmers as a key input necessary for production of agricultural commodities.

Drought Recovery and Water Smart Practices: In 2021 CCC transferred \$500 million and in 2022 \$100 million was reallocated to Market Disruptions to support efforts. Due to rising temperatures and heat waves, early snowmelt and low rainfall, record-breaking drought has affected producers across the country and has left ranchers with bare winter pastures and short on hay and pushed crop producers to adjust to running their operations with a fraction of the water usually available. This assistance targets these challenges and enables USDA to deliver much needed relief and design drought resilience efforts responsive to the magnitude of this crisis.

School Food/Child Nutrition Support for Commodity Procurement: In 2021 \$1.0 billion, 2022, \$1.5 billion, and in 2023 \$1.3 billion was transferred to FNS to provide grants to States to enhance local school districts' ability for purchasing, storage, distribution, and processing of foods for meals in the Child Nutrition Programs to ensure children continue to receive nutritious meals during the supply chain disruption. These funds could also serve to enhance flexible spending by providing schools and school districts directly with additional resources needed to address supply chain challenges. \$500 million of the funding provided to FNS will support school food authorities in providing school meals, by supporting the procurement of domestic agricultural commodities served to school children across the country.

Commodity Purchases Emergency Food Providers: In 2021 \$500 million, in 2022 \$1 billion and in 2023 \$1 billion was provided by CCC to aid states to procure food and help increase availability of commodities for emergency food providers to meet rising demand. There is an acute need to provide support to emergency food providers such as food banks, especially in rural areas. Emergency food organizations are facing significant ongoing need for their assistance and are struggling to meet demand.

Local Food Purchase Assistance (LFPA) Cooperative Agreement Program: In 2022, \$500 million was transferred to AMS to support and expand the LFPA cooperative agreement program, through 49 states, 33 tribes, and 4 territories that are already working to purchase local foods for their emergency food systems. Local food purchases and the funding provided by early fall allowed for foodbanks to integrate this food into their planning for the coming year.

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities: In support of the Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities, CCC transferred \$3.5 billion in 2022 to NRCS. The Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities projects will build markets and invest in America's climate-smart farmers, ranchers, and foresters to strengthen U.S. rural and agricultural communities. Through the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities, USDA will support the production and marketing of climate-smart commodities through a set of pilot projects that provide voluntary incentives through partners to producers and landowners to implement climate-smart conservation practices, activities, and systems on working lands;

measure/quantify and monitor the carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits associated with those practices; and develop markets and promote the resulting climate-smart commodities.

Regional Agricultural Trade Promotion Program: In 2023, CCC transferred \$1.379 billion for specialty crops to reinvigorate efforts to diversify export markets. Additional funds for trade promotion via CCC ensure efforts can continue uplifting new and better markets, while growing and maintaining traditional markets, with the goal of increasing exports and navigating increased competition in foreign markets. An injection of funds via CCC into this new trade promotion program will help build U.S. agriculture's presence in key regions that have large potential but require greater investment. The Regional Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (RAPP) will target activities toward countries indicating increased demand.

Food Aid to Address Global Hunger: In 2023, CCC transferred \$1.06 billion to help address global hunger through an in-kind donation. U.S. agriculture stakeholders are eager to assist in addressing hunger that continues in some areas of the world due to conflict, droughts and other challenges.

Local Food Purchase Assistance: In 2024, CCC transferred \$1.2 billion to AMS for local foods to be provided to allow food banks, schools, and childcare institutions to integrate this food into their planning for the coming year. Previously provided local food support has created new marketing opportunities for smaller producers near schools and food banks. Local food support to date has provided much needed assistance to schools and food banks as they grapple with acquiring enough food to meet the needs of their recipients. Continued investment in local purchasing will solidify the new supply chain connections that are forming, which benefits both the producers and the recipients of the food. In addition to continuing previous investments, \$200 million of this transfer will be used to provide local foods to childcare institutions. These entities have an obligation to provide food to young children throughout the year but are facing the same constraints of finding affordable food as school systems.

Emergency Food System: In 2024, CCC transferred \$500 million to AMS for USDA food purchase for emergency food providers. These funds will continue previous support for the emergency food network as it faces challenges with rising food costs. Domestic commodity support has enhanced food deliveries to emergency providers fighting food insecurity while supporting American agriculture, and these funds continue that investment.

Feed Forage Program: In 2024, CCC transferred \$400 million to the FSA to provide assistance in response to severe flooding where livestock farms experienced increased costs due to additional forage needs. The Feed Forage program provides relief to dairy and beef cattle producers who feed hay and silage that was lost or damaged due to flooding and excessive moisture, and to forage producers who had lost or damaged crops (but do not own livestock) due to flooding and excessive moisture.

Commodity Storage Assistance Program (CSAP): In 2025, CCC transferred \$100 million, and reallocated \$40 million from the Emergency Grain Program for the CSAP. CSAP aids producers gain access to a packinghouse, grain elevator, or other facility necessary for the marketing of agricultural commodities. This program is designed for farmers nationwide due to disaster-related challenges, and USDA anticipates high signup rates in the Southeast due to the devastation caused by Hurricanes Debbie, Helene and Milton.

Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crops (MASC): In 2025, CCC transferred \$2.65 billion to FSA for the MASC program. MASC provides financial assistance to specialty crop producers to help them expand domestic markets or develop new markets for their crops. MASC helps specialty crop producers offset higher marketing costs related to: tenderness and perishability of specialty crops like fruits, vegetables, floriculture, nursery crops and herbs; specialized handling and transport equipment with temperature and

humidity control; packaging to prevent damage; moving perishables to market quickly; and higher labor costs.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

The Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP)

BCAP provides financial assistance to owners and operators of agricultural and non-industrial private forest land who wish to establish, produce, and deliver biomass feedstocks. BCAP provides two categories of assistance: matching payments as well as establishment and annual rental payments. County offices receive producers' applications and delineate the acreage for all payments. Matching payment applications are web based and maintained by the county office, typically for a one-year period. Maintaining applications requires the county office to delineate acreage, coordinate the development of a conservation plan, work with COC to approve the application, and then receive the eligible material (e.g., bales of stover) proof of delivery documents. Establishment payments are recorded for perennial crops on a web-based, cost share application by the county office. County offices, following the offer of BCAP rental acreage, create a web-based contract, and develop a GIS scenario to digitize the contract acreage offered. County offices record the soil rental rate in the annual rental contract and send the offered acreage to NRCS to develop a conservation plan. The cost share web-based system records the practices, components and costs associated with the conservation plan. When the conservation plan is complete, the county office re-opens the annual rental contract and approves the offered acreage following a final digital delineation of the acreage. Establishment and annual rental contracts are maintained by the county office for up to five years for herbaceous crops and up to 15 years for woody crops. County offices also work with state FSA offices to provide outreach information during new project area sign-ups. Project area sign-ups are typically 2 to 4 months in length.

In 2024, only a few remaining annual rental payments were disbursed. All payments related to matching payments and establishments were complete. The last OMB funding apportionment for BCAP related to new agreements was in 2017. There was a funding apportionment related to BCAP in 2020; however, this was only for correcting errors, omissions and appeals in 2019, and was not used for any new agreements. No funds were appropriated for BCAP for 2024 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.

BCAP Payment Activity in 2024

Table CCC-38. BCAP Payment Activity 2024 (\$ in thousands)

BCAP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of Annual Rental Payments	12
Amount of Annual Rental Payments	\$59

ACCOUNT 2: FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS**LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT****Table FSFL-1. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)**

Item	Loan Level	Subsidy
Estimate, 2025.....	\$568,500,000	\$405,000
Change in Appropriation	-	-405,000
Budget Estimate, 2026	568,500,000	-

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table FSFL-2. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2023 Actual PL	2023 Actual BA	2024 Actual PL	2024 Actual BA	2025 Estimated PL	2025 Estimated BA	2026 Estimated PL	2026 Estimated BA
Mandatory Approp:								
Farm Storage Facility	\$500,000	-	\$471,500	\$236	\$471,500	\$382	\$500,000	-
Sugar Storage Facility	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-
Total Adjusted Approp	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-
Sequestration.....	-	-	28,500	14	28,500	23	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	568,500	-	568,500	250	568,500	405	568,500	-
Sequestration.....	-	-	-28,500	-14	-28,500	-23	-	-
Total Available	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-
Lapsing Balances	-235,164	-	-237,675	-85	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	333,336	-	302,325	151	540,000	382	568,500	-

Table FSFL-3. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 Actual PL	2023 Actual BA	2024 Actual PL	2024 Actual BA	2025 Estimated PL	2025 Estimated BA	2026 Estimated PL	2026 Estimated BA
Mandatory Obligations:								
Farm Storage Facility	\$333,336	-	\$302,325	\$151	\$471,500	\$382	\$500,000	-
Sugar Storage Facility	-	-	-	-	68,500	-	68,500	-
Total Obligations.....	333,336	-	302,325	151	540,000	382	568,500	-
Add back:								
Lapsing Balances	235,164	-	237,675	85	-	-	-	-
Total Available.....	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-
Less:								
Sequestration	-	-	28,500	14	28,500	23	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	568,500	-	568,500	250	568,500	405	568,500	-

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATION**Table FSFL-4. FSFL Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)**

State/Territory/Country	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Alabama	\$757	\$270	\$762	\$667
Arkansas	1,170	2,097	2,423	2,921
Colorado	357	1,135	1,107	1,449
Connecticut	-	50	37	56
Delaware	296	601	665	818
Georgia	3,418	6,001	6,987	8,392
Idaho	2,944	675	2,684	2,170
Illinois	36,744	40,535	57,322	63,229
Indiana	11,912	16,031	20,727	23,751
Iowa	54,946	34,623	66,438	65,300
Kansas	9,885	6,878	12,434	12,478
Kentucky	12,967	11,466	18,123	19,119
Louisiana	680	4,359	3,738	5,232
Maine	2,445	2,788	3,882	4,310
Maryland	259	1,240	1,112	1,520
Massachusetts	27	59	64	79
Michigan	3,335	3,818	5,306	5,895
Minnesota	58,337	39,383	72,483	72,280
Mississippi	1,846	2,757	3,414	3,987
Missouri	9,398	9,044	13,679	14,682
Montana	2,282	2,655	3,662	4,082
Nebraska	23,681	16,400	29,730	29,806
Nevada	153	-	113	73
New Hampshire	277	367	478	546
New Jersey	86	41	94	87
New York	7,940	5,151	9,710	9,602
North Carolina	1,750	901	1,966	1,852
North Dakota	18,777	27,861	34,594	40,355
Ohio	11,772	13,695	18,890	21,055
Oklahoma	227	159	286	288
Oregon	1,195	574	1,312	1,219
Pennsylvania	2,796	4,829	5,656	6,775
South Carolina	1,687	1,990	2,727	3,048
South Dakota	32,211	24,734	42,239	43,274
Tennessee	701	3,017	2,758	3,731
Texas	589	259	629	574
Utah	46	-	34	22
Vermont	99	51	111	105
Virginia	4,094	4,114	6,088	6,592
Washington	75	367	328	449
West Virginia	506	513	756	820
Wisconsin	10,523	10,550	15,631	16,917
Wyoming	146	287	321	393
Obligations	333,336	302,325	471,500	500,000
Lapsing Balances	133,658	169,175	-	-
Total, Available	468,500	471,500	471,500	500,000

Table FSFL-5. SSFL Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Distribution Unknown	-	-	\$68,500	\$68,500
Obligations	-	-	68,500	68,500
Lapsing Balances.....	\$68,500	\$68,500	-	-
Total, Available	68,500	68,500	68,500	68,500

Table FSFL-6. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	-	\$151	\$382	-
	Total, Other Objects	-	151	382	-
99.9	Total, new obligations	-	151	382	-

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ACCOUNT 3: PIMA AGRICULTURE COTTON TRUST FUND

The Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund was authorized under Section 12314 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill) and reauthorized under Section 12602 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) to reduce the economic injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on cotton fabric that are higher than tariffs on certain apparel articles made of cotton fabric.

The 2018 Farm Bill allocated \$16 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds for each year through 2023, and P.L. 118-22 extends the funding through 2024.

The funds are to be distributed as follows:

- 25 percent to one or more nationally recognized associations established for the promotion of Pima cotton for use in textile and apparel goods.
- 25 percent to yarn spinners of Pima cotton that produce ring spun cotton yarns in the United States, to be allocated in accordance with Sec. 12314(b)(2)(A) and Sec. 12314(b)(2)(B); and
- 50 percent to manufacturers that cut and sew cotton shirts in the United States and that certify that they used imported cotton fabric in during the prior calendar year.

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table PIMA-1. Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer In	\$15,088	\$15,088	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	912	912	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	-912	-912	-	-	-
Recoveries	255	23	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	245	500	\$523	-	-\$523-
Total Available.....	15,588	15,611	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-500	-523	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	15,088	15,088	523	-	-523

Table PIMA-2. Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated	Inc./Dec
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton	\$15,088	\$15,088	\$523	-	-\$523
Total Obligations	15,088	15,088	523	-	-523
Add Back	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY	500	523	-	-	-
Total Available.....	15,588	15,611	-	-	-
Sequestration.....	912	912	-	-	-
Recoveries	-255	-23	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-245	-500	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	16,000	16,000	-	-	-

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS***Table Pima-3. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)***

State/Territory/Country	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Distribution Unknown.....	\$15,088	\$15,088	\$523	-
Obligations.....	15,088	15,088	523	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	500	523	-	-
Total, Available.....	15,588	15,611	523	-

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS***Table PIMA-4. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)***

Item No.	Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	\$15,088	\$15,088	\$523	-
	Total, Other Objects	15,088	15,088	523	-
99.9	Total, New Obligations.....	15,088	15,088	523	-

ACCOUNT 4: AGRICULTURE WOOL APPAREL MANUFACTURERS

The Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund was authorized under Section 12315 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill) and reauthorized under Section 12603 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) to reduce the economic injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on wool fabric that are higher than tariffs on certain apparel articles made of wool fabric. P.L. 118-22 extended the trust fund's authority and funding through 2024.

The Agriculture Wool Trust is a mechanism for four types of annual payments:

- Payments to Manufacturers of Certain Worsted Wool Fabrics
- Payments Under the Monetization of the Wool Tariff Rate Quota
- Wool Yarn, Wool Fiber, and Wool Top Duty Compensation Payments
- Refund of Duties Paid on Imports of Certain Wool Product

PROJECT STATEMENT**Table Wool-1. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)**

Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated	Inc./ Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust ..	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer In	-	\$28,290	-	-	-
Sequestration	-	1,710	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	-	30,000	-	-	-
Sequestration	-	-1,710	-	-	-
Recoveries	\$127	16	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	35,604	14,008	\$22,314	-	-\$22,314
Total Available	35,731	42,314	22,314	-	-22,314
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-14,008	-22,314	-	-	-
Total Obligations	21,723	20,001	22,314	-	-22,314

Table Wool-2. Project Statement on Basis of Obligation (thousands of dollars)

Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated	Inc./ Dec.
Mandatory Obligations:					
Wool Apparel Manufacturers					
Trust	\$21,723	\$20,001	\$22,314	-	-\$22,314
Total Obligations	21,723	20,001	22,314	-	-22,314
Add back:	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY	14,008	22,314	-	-	-22,314
Total Available	35,731	42,314	22,314	-	-22,314
Less:	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	-	1,710	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	-127	-16	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-35,604	-14,008	-	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	-	30,000	-	-	-

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS**Table Wool-3. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)**

State/Territory/Country	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
Distribution Unknown.....	\$21,723	\$20,001	\$22,314	-
Obligations	21,723	20,001	22,314	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	14,008	22,314	-	-
Total, Available.....	35,731	42,314	22,314	-

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS**Table Wool-3. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)**

Item No.	Item	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Estimated	2026 Estimated
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	\$21,723	\$20,001	\$22,314	-
	Total, Other Objects	21,723	20,001	22,314	-
99.9	Total, New Obligations	21,723	20,001	22,314	-