2027 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

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PREFACE

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2027 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication, any reference to the "Budget" is to the 2027 Budget, unless otherwise noted. All references to years refer to the fiscal year, except where specifically noted. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for 2024 and 2025: Working Families Tax Cut Act; Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agency Appropriations Act, 2026; 2026 Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Leg. Branch, MCVA, and Extensions Act (P.L. 119-37); and the President's Budget request for 2027. Amounts for 2026 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 at year-end, 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 2026, as extended by the American Relief Act, 2025 (P.L. 118-158, Division D) and the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTCA), Public Law 119-21.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the 2024, 2025, 2026, and 2027.

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 established in 1933. It was 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, global income, and global markets, while allowing farmers to retain their basic management responsibilities and minimizing federal intervention in the agricultural economy.

A board of directors manages the Corporation under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, who serves as an ex officio director and the board's chairman. 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), WFTCA, and the annual Appropriation Acts. Traditionally, CCC's primary 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 portion of CCC funds is used to implement numerous conservation programs, principally under the Food Security Act of 1985. Most of these conservation programs are administered by NRCS on behalf of CCC.

CCC is the primary source of funding for the Department of Agriculture's global activities. 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 development purposes, supporting 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 grains were authorized for fumigation using carbon tetrachloride to control destructive insects. In 1985, the 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 groundwater 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 714i in 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 relief to producers affected 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.
- 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 specific programs and continued others 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). On November 12, 2025, the President signed into law the 2026 Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Leg. Branch, MCVA, and Extensions Act (P.L. 119-37), which extended select programs—specifically, programs not extended by WFTCA—until September 30, 2026.

WORKING FAMILIES TAX CUT ACT (WFTCA)

The Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTCA), Public Law119–21, extended and amended multiple authorities within the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill). Most of the

extensions within WFTCA are through 2031. WFTCA adjusted the payment calculations for farm income support programs and permanently authorized the new Supplemental Trade Promotion Program starting in 2027. WFTCA also adjusted program eligibility and payment limits for certain farm programs.

Provisions

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI): The WFTCA amended adjusted gross income (AGI) provisions for farm programs within 7 U.S.C. 1308-3a. Previously, producers whose average AGI exceeded $900,000 during a crop, fiscal, or program year were not eligible to participate in most programs administered by FSA and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Now, for the Supplemental Disaster Programs (7 U.S.C. 9081) and the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (7 U.S.C. 7333), the $900,000 AGI limit is waived if 75 percent or more of the producer's AGI is derived from farming, ranching, or silviculture activities.

Payment Limitations: The total amount of payments received, directly and indirectly, by a person or legal entity (except qualified pass-through entities) for Price Loss Coverage and Agriculture Risk Coverage (other than for peanuts), may not exceed $155,000 per crop year. A person or legal entity that receives payments for peanuts has a separate $155,000 payment limitation. Furthermore, starting in crop year 2025, the payment limit is adjusted annually to account for inflation, as estimated by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. For the Supplemental Disaster Programs, the $155,000 payment limit applies to payments under the Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP). The 2018 Farm Bill eliminated the payment limit for Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised and Farm-Raised Fish Program (ELAP), and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 eliminated the payment limits for the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) and the Tree Assistance Program (TAP). The WFTCA expanded the payment limit for qualified pass-through entities.

Actively Engaged in Farming: Producers who participate in the PLC or ARCC programs must make substantial contributions to the farming operation to be considered "actively engaged in farming." "Actively engaged" provisions in the 2018 Farm Bill include WFTCA first cousins, nieces, and nephews as eligible family members.

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

Compliance with Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) provisions continues to be required for participation in most FSA and NRCS programs. These provisions are in wetlands. Further, they prohibit wetlands from making 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 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 supplied by Congress, and Transfer of funds in support of congressional direction. The following table summarizes the outlays for 2024 and 2025 and provides projections for

2026 and 2027. 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.

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, 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. Mandatory funding as established in the Farm Bill is $16 million annually, to be transferred from funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (P.L. 119-21) is the most recent reauthorization, extending the Farm Bill authorities through the end of 2031.

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.

AGRICULTURE WOOL APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TRUST FUND

The Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund was authorized under Section 12315 of the Agricultural Act of 2014, the 2014 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. Mandatory funding as established in the Farm Bill is the lesser of the amount the Secretary determines to be necessary to make payments in that year or $30 million each year, to be transferred from funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (P.L. 119-21) is the most recent reauthorization, extending the Farm Bill authorities through the end of 2031.

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

Summary of Outlays by Program Category

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

Program Categories[1]	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Commodity Programs	$5,882,185	$6,834,975	$10,284,010	$23,115,900
Conservation Programs	1,908,850	1,906,660	1,906,284	2,000,261
Disaster Programs	1,991,766	2,070,737	2,575,026	2,302,974
Foreign Assistance Programs	453,249	477,013	487,695	487,827
CCC Charter Act	97,493	65,435	75,737	76,213
Additional Authorities[2]	78,665	70,676	29,270	29,187
Interest & Operating Expenses	570,540	562,314	652,060	582,469
Mandatory Appropriations	116,173	2,622	2,233	-
Mandatory, Gross Outlays, CCC[2]	**11,098,921**	**11,990,431**	**16,012,315**	**28,594,829**

[1] CCC has identified "similar" program areas and has grouped programs within the above categories. Detailed breakdowns and components of the categories are provided in subsequent sections.
[2] Numbers reflected do not match MAX due to other projected outlays being included in the MAX system.

Sequestration (non-add)[1]		-	812,103	1,571,768
Discretionary, Gross Outlays.....	3,155	-	-	-
Receipts & Offsetting Collections	(5,585,220)	(6,406,488)	(7,291,509)	(7,628,124)
Net Outlays, CCC.....	**5,516,855**	**5,583,943**	**8,720,806**	**20,966,705**

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Title I of the 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized 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	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
COMMODITY PROGRAMS	**5,882,185**	**6,834,975**	**10,284,010**	**23,115,900**
ARC/PLC.....	**276,802**	**479,315**	**2,498,246**	**15,145,040**
ARC.....	274,613	477,656	2,134,938	1,968,253
PLC	2,189	1,660	363,308	13,176,787
Marketing Assistance Loans.....	**5,351,184**	**6,314,788**	**7,194,032**	**7,508,259**
Loans Made.....	5,351,184	6,314,788	7,168,484	7,485,263
Recourse.....	30,363	33,492	35,990	33,282
Non-Recourse.....	5,320,821	6,281,296	7,132,494	7,451,981
Marketing Loan Gains	-	-	25,549	22,996
Loan Deficiency Program.....	**5,897**	**6,215**	**98,634**	**80,124**
Loan Implementation	**1,191**	**5,405**	**35,437**	**14,011**
Peanut Loan Advance	-	-	32,333	10,778
Peanut Load in Charges	312	3,913	2,051	2,092
Warehouse Storage.....	12	466	160	213
Electronic Warehouse Receipts.....	536	716	609	620
UCC-1 Filing Fees.....	331	310	284	308
Dairy Margin Coverage	**218,371**	**1,267**	**410,122**	**322,798**
Other Commodity Programs	**28,739**	**27,985**	**47,539**	**45,667**
Direct and Counter Cyclical.....	78	43	1	-
Textile Mills	27,391	25,640	42,954	42,954
Cotton Ginning Share	1	-	2	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance	2	11	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation.....	**1,267**	**2,291**	**4,582**	**2,713**
Sequestration- (non-add)	-	-	621,344	1,397,085

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)/Price Loss Coverage (PLC): Administered by the USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides financial protection to farmers from significant declines in crop prices or revenues. Farmers must annually choose between: (1) PLC or County ARC on a commodity-by-commodity basis, or (2) Individual ARC covering all enrolled commodities on the farm. If PLC or County ARC is selected, farmers also decide which base acres to enroll in each program; if Individual ARC is chosen, all covered commodities on the farm participate in that program.

ARC and PLC payments are made on historical production acres known as base acres. Under the WFTCA, an additional 30 million acres may be added as base acres, making those acres eligible for

[1] Program amounts in tables are shown net of sequestration; sequestration is displayed separately as a positive value to present gross funding.

ARC or PLC payments starting in crop year 2026— the first across-the-board increase in base acres since additional base acres were established in the 2002 Farm Bill (P.L. 107-171).

The 2018 Farm Bill authorized annual program elections beginning with the 2021 crop year. Program election changes are permitted in subsequent crop years. All farm producers with an interest in the cropland are required to make a unanimous election in 2026 for either ARC-CO or PLC on a crop-by-crop basis, or ARC-IC for all covered commodity base acres on a farm. Failure to make an election for program year 2026 will result in the farm receiving the election for the 2025 program year, and the farm will be ineligible for payments for 2026. As directed by the WFTCA, for crop year 2025 only, farm producers with enrolled base acres will receive the higher of the ARC or PLC payment on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

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 issued when the actual county crop revenue of a covered commodity is less than the ARC county guarantee for the covered commodity and are based on county data, not farm data. For the 2014 through 2024 crop years, the ARC county guarantee equaled 86 percent of the benchmark revenue. The benchmark revenue is the previous 5-year average national farm price, excluding the years with the highest and lowest prices (the ARC guarantee price), multiplied by the 5-year average county yield, excluding the years with the highest and lowest yields (the ARC county guarantee yield). The WFTCA amended ARC ensures that, for crop years 2025 – 2031, the calculation guarantees 90 percent of benchmark revenue. Both the guarantee and actual revenue are computed using base acres rather than planted acres. The payment for the commodity is equal to 85 percent of the base acres of the covered commodity times the difference between the county guarantee and the actual county crop revenue for the covered commodity. For crop years 2025 – 2031, payments may not exceed 12 percent of the benchmark county revenue (the ARC guarantee price times the ARC county guarantee yield); previously, the maximum payment was 10 percent of the benchmark county revenue.
- **Individual ARC:** Payments are issued when the actual individual crop revenues, for all covered commodities planted on the ARC-IC farm, are less than the ARC-IC guarantee for those covered commodities on the farm. The farm for ARC-IC purposes is the sum of the producer's interest in all ARC-IC enrolled farms in the State. For crop years 2025 – 2031, the farm's ARC individual guarantee equals 90 percent (86 percent for crop years 2014-2024) of the farm's individual benchmark guarantee, which is defined as the ARC guarantee price times the 5-year average individual yield, excluding the years with the highest and lowest yields, and summing across all crops on the farm. The actual revenue is computed similarly, with both the guarantee and the actual revenue based on planted acreage on the farm. The individual ARC payment equals: a) 65 percent of the sum of the base acres of all covered commodities on the farm, times b) the difference between the individual guaranteed revenue and the actual individual crop revenue across all covered commodities planted on the farm. For crop years 2025 – 2031, payments may not exceed 12 percent of the individual benchmark revenue. The previous maximum payment was 10 percent of the individual benchmark revenue.

Price Loss Coverage (PLC): Payments are issued when the effective price of a covered commodity is less than the respective effective reference price for that commodity. Starting in crop year 2025, the effective reference price is the higher of 1) the reference price in statute or 2) the lesser of 115 percent of the statutory reference price or 88 percent of the 5-year Olympic average of the marketing year average (MYA) price of the covered commodity. Under the 2018 Farm Bill, the effective reference price formula used 85 percent of the MYA price of the covered commodity. The WFTCA also increased the statutory reference prices used in the PLC payment calculations. PLC payments are not dependent upon the planting of a covered commodity or the planting of the applicable base crop on the farm. The

payment equals 85 percent of the base acres of the covered commodity multiplied by the difference between the effective reference price and the effective price, multiplied by the program payment yield for the covered commodity. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized a nationwide PLC yield update for the 2020 crop year, while WFTCA did not authorize a PLC yield update for base acres that already had an established PLC yield.

Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL) and Sugar Loans: Administered by the FSA, these loans help cash-flow needs without forcing producers to sell their commodities when market prices are typically low. This allows them 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. 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 WFTCA extended the authority for sugar loans for the 2026 through 2031 crop years and nonrecourse marketing assistance loans (MALs) and loan deficiency payment (LDPs) for the 2026–2031 crops of wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, extra-long staple cotton (eligible for loans only), long grain rice, medium grain rice, soybeans, other oilseeds (including sunflower seed, rapeseed, canola, safflower, flaxseed, mustard seed, crambo and sesame seed), dry peas, lentils, small chickpeas, large chickpeas, graded and nongraded wool, mohair, honey, unshorn pelts, and peanuts. Additionally, the WFTCA increased loan rates for commodities relative to the previously authorized loan rates. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) amended the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, allowing producers to receive certificates instead of marketing loan gains or loan deficiency payments starting with the 2015 crop marketing year.

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 when the Marketing Assistance Loan (MAL) is repaid at less than the loan principal amount. The marketing loan gain rate equals the difference between the applicable loan rate and 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 a 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 own the commodity. The CCC authorizes them 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 upon 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 covered by this program. 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 was authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill and was most recently reauthorized by the WFTCA through calendar year 2031. The program is a voluntary risk management program for dairy producers. The program provides payments to dairy producers when the difference between the all-milk price and the average feed price (the margin) falls below a margin selected by the producer. Catastrophic coverage is available at no cost except for an annual $100 administrative fee. For a premium, farmers may choose various levels of buy-up coverage for the dairy operation's production history, ranging from 5 percent to 95 percent of production. For calendar years 2026 through 2031, dairy producers pay a lower premium for the first 6 million pounds of milk enrolled in the program than for production above the 6-million-pound tier. To the OBBA, the lower premium was applied to the first 5 million pounds of milk enrolled. In 2026, all participating dairy operations will establish a new production history. Existing dairy operations will establish a production history based on the higher of the annual milk marketings for 2021, 2022, or 2023. New dairy operations that started marketing milk after January 1, 2023, will establish a production history by extrapolating milk marketings for the 1st year, or by multiplying the number of cows by the rolling herd average in place for the year they started marketing milk.

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 used for several years, but the growing availability of Giza 94 led to 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 exact basic eligibility requirements as LDPs.

Farm Bill Implementation: The WFTCA 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 for producers by streamlining paperwork, forms, and other administrative requirements, including through the implementation of new technologies that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of program delivery to producers.

Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP): Administered by FSA, if USDA faces a strong likelihood of sugar loan forfeitures, FFP requires USDA to 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 it was extended again through 2025 and 2026 by P.L. 118-158 and P.L. 119-37, respectively.

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 on the fiscal year in which funding was spent or is anticipated to be spent. Commodity 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.

Table CCC-3. **Outlays by Commodity**

Commodity	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Feed Grains:				
Barley	$17,069	$11,008	$180,087	$136,207
Corn	1,105,482	1,642,226	1,739,901	8,701,156
Grain Sorghum	37,020	62,571	5,113	425,067
Oats	1,817	1,782	1,236	29,031
Subtotal Feed Grains	**1,161,389**	**1,717,587**	**1,926,337**	**9,291,460**
Other Commodities:				
Dry Edible Peas	1,894	3,292	2,532	13,657
Japonica Rice			2,767	155,643
Large Chickpeas	477	1,880	4,101	1,941
Lentils	1,236	2,544	1,388	1,473
Peanuts	810,173	940,833	1,108,232	1,425,773
Rice	242,546	240,132	807,089	1,319,280
Seed Cotton	52,415	47,967	8	1,502,598
Small Chickpeas	124	127	53,846	1,590
Southern Rice	-	-	-	-
Wheat	184,352	295,634	183,230	3,158,513
Honey	7,132	4,144	5,746	8,707
Sugar	1,056,776	1,058,784	1,294,493	1,248,445
ELS Cotton	90,568	131,455	104,878	121,728
Upland Cotton	5,227	22,647	8,155	9,164
Upland Seed Cotton	1,472,073	2,131,682	2,152,490	2,426,441
Wool	5,043	5,867	8,552	8,920
Pelt	830	1,230	2,178	2,673
Subtotal Other Commodities	**3,930,866**	**4,888,216**	**5,739,686**	**11,406,546**
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	6,526	10,161	9,934	54,057
Cramb	3	1	328,669	72
Flaxseed	236	347	1,170,113	445
Mustard Seed	212	62	102,844	72
Rapeseed	3	22	10,599	-
Safflower Seed	261	47	77	554
Sesame Seed	20	10	17	-
Soybeans	504,472	828,373	461,402	1,939,029
Sunflower Seed non-oil	10,150	3,383	367	421
Sunflower Seed Oil	2,129	5,793	15,318	17,771
Subtotal Oilseed	**524,011**	**848,198**	**2,099,341**	**2,012,421**
Other Commodity Programs:				
Marketing Loan Gains	-	-	25,549	22,996
Dairy Margin Coverage	218,371	1,267	410,122	322,798
Direct and Counter Cyclical	78	43	1	-
Textile Mills	27,391	25,640	42,954	42,954
Cotton Ginning Share	1	-	2	-
Cotton Transition & Advance	2	11	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation	1,267	2,291	4,582	2,713
Subtotal Other Commodity Programs	**247,111**	**29,252**	**483,209**	**391,461**
Misc. & Adjustments.	18,808	(648,278)	31,783	68,247
Total Gross Outlays [4]	**5,882,185**	**6,834,975**	**10,280,356**	**23,170,136**

[4] Does not include loan repayments. For 2026, the Sugar line has been revised. As a result, the 2026 Miscellaneous & Adjustments amounts have been updated on Tables 3 and 4.

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

Commodity	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
ARC				
Barley	$7,469	$566	$169,648	$15,531
Corn	64,837	92,246	8,220	1,269,529
Grain Sorghum	34,699	58,684	260	34,138
Oats	679	815	529	12,177
Subtotal Feed Grains	**107,684**	**152,311**	**178,656**	**1,331,374**
Other Commodities	-			
Dry Edible Peas	346	118	275	11,133
Japonica Rice			2,767	23,821
Large Chickpeas	174	3	1,682	-
Lentils	736	24	31	-
Peanuts	144	1,291	3,181	6
Rice	339	-	584,044	9
Seed Cotton	52,449	47,967	8	46
Small Chickpeas	26	0	555	6
Wheat	72,319	181,357	0	108,111
Subtotal Other Commodities	**126,532**	**230,760**	**592,543**	**143,133**
Oilseed Commodities	-			
Canola	282	334	15	25
Cramb	3	1	81,038	-
Flaxseed	86	211	1,169,627	-
Mustard Seed	124	3	91,690	-
Rapeseed	2	20	10,599	-
Safflower Seed	38	-	-	494
Sesame Seed	20	10	17	-
Soybeans	36,829	57,505	70	493,226
Sunflower Seed Oil	1,932	5,206	10,682	-
Subtotal Oilseeds	**39,316**	**63,291**	**1,363,739**	**493,745**
Misc.	1,080	31,294	-	-
Total ARC Outlays	**274,613**	**477,656**	**2,134,938**	**1,968,253**
PLC				
Barley	-3	-	-	109,932
Corn	-191	-	5,315	5,638,936
Grain Sorghum	47	-	-	386,481
Oats	0	-	-	15,554
Subtotal Feed Grains	**-147**	**-**	**5,315**	**6,150,903**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	-4	-	-	-
Japonica Rice			-	131,822
Lentils	-6	-	-	-
Peanuts	-212	-	45,466	445,400
Rice	-147	-	-	1,089,234
Seed Cotton	-34	-	-	1,502,553
Southern Rice	-	-	53,162	1,434
Wheat	-238	-	-	2,886,904
Subtotal Other Commodities	**-642**	**-**	**98,628**	**6,057,347**
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	3	-	651	43,119
Crambe	-	-	247,631	72
Mustard Seed	-	-	11,085	-
Rapeseed	0	2	-	-
Soybeans	-	-	-	913,396
Sunflower Seed Oil	(4)	-	-	11,950
Subtotal Oilseeds	(1)	2	259,366	968,537
Misc. & Adjustments	2,980	1,658		

Commodity	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Total PLC Outlays	**2,190**	**1,660**	**363,308**	**13,176,787**
Total ARC/PLC Outlays	**276,803**	**479,315**	**2,498,246**	**15,145,040**
Marketing Assistance Loan Placements [5]				
Barley	9,603	10,442	10,440	10,743
Corn	1,040,836	1,549,981	1,726,289	1,791,471
Grain Sorghum	2,275	3,887	4,853	4,448
Oats	1,138	968	707	1,300
Subtotal Feed Grains	**1,053,853**	**1,565,277**	**1,742,289**	**1,807,962**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	1,553	3,173	2,257	2,524
Honey	7,132	4,144	5,746	8,707
Large Chickpeas	304	1,877	2,419	1,941
Lentils	506	2,520	1,357	1,473
Mustard	88	58	69	72
Peanuts	810,240	939,542	1,059,586	980,367
Rice Long Grain	142,155	162,301	143,885	143,275
Rice Medium-Short Grain	100,199	77,831	79,161	86,762
ELS Cotton	90,568	131,455	104,878	121,728
Small Chickpeas	98	127	130	149
Sugar	1,056,776	1,058,784	1,294,493	1,248,445
Seed Cotton (upland)	4,835	8,215	8,091	9,097
Upland Cotton (lint)	1,472,073	2,131,682	2,152,490	2,426,441
Wheat	112,271	114,277	95,466	96,253
Subtotal Other Commodities	**3,798,799**	**4,635,987**	**4,950,028**	**5,127,233**
Oilseed Payments				
Canola	6,241	9,826	9,269	10,913
Flaxseed	150	135	487	445
Safflower Seed	223	47	77	60
Soybeans	467,643	770,868	461,332	532,407
Sunflower Seed non-oil	201	587	367	421
Sunflower Seed Oil	10,150	3,383	4,636	5,821
Subtotal Oilseeds	**484,608**	**784,846**	**476,167**	**550,067**
Market Loan Gains	-	-	25,549	22,996
Misc. & Adjustments	13,924	(671,322)	(3,655)	54,235
Total, MALs	**5,351,184**	**6,314,787**	**7,190,377**	**7,562,494**
LDP				
Upland Cotton	392	14,431	64	67
Wheat	-	-	87,763	67,245
Corn	-	-	78	1,220
Wool	5,043	5,867	8,552	8,920
Pelt	830	1,230	2,178	2,673
Misc. & Adjustments	-368	(15,313)	-	-
Total LDP Outlay	**5,897**	**6,215**	**98,634**	**80,124**
Other Programs				
Dairy Margin Coverage	218,371	1,267	410,122	322,798
Direct and Counter Cyclical	78	43	1	-
Textile Mills	27,391	25,640	42,954	42,954

[5] Does not include loan repayments. For 2026, the Sugar line has been revised. As a result, the 2026 Miscellaneous & Adjustments amounts have been updated on Tables 3 and 4.

Commodity	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Cotton Ginning Share.....	1	-	2	-
Cotton Transition & Advance.....	2	11	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation...	1,267	2,291	4,582	2,713
Misc. & Adjustments.	1,191	5,405	35,437	14,011
Total Misc.....	**248,302**	**34,658**	**493,098**	**382,477**
Gross Outlays, Grand Total	**5,882,185**	**6,834,975**	**10,280,356**	**23,170,136**

Total Outlays Loans Made and Total Receipts Loans Repaid by Commodity- Market Assistance Loans

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

FISCAL YEARS:	2024 Loans Made	2024 Loans Repaid	2024 Net Outlays	2025 Loans Made	2025 Loans Repaid	2025 Net Outlays	2026 Loans Made	2026 Loans Repaid	2026 Net Outlays	2027 Loans Made	2027 Loans Repaid	2027 Net Outlays
Feed Grains:												
Barley	9,603	8,533	1,071	10,442	10,183	259	10,440	9,056	1,383	10,743	10,630	113
Corn	1,040,836	998,476	42,361	1,549,981	1,514,276	35,705	1,726,289	1,657,127	69,162	1,791,471	1,787,135	4,336
Grain Sorghum	2,275	1,845	430	3,887	3,636	251	4,853	5,144	-291	4,448	4,443	5
Oats	1,138	1,243	-104	968	1,242	-275	707	1,348	-641	1,300	1,367	-67
Total Feed Grains	**1,053,853**	**1,010,096**	**43,757**	**1,565,277**	**1,529,337**	**35,939**	**1,742,289**	**1,672,676**	**69,613**	**1,807,962**	**1,803,576**	**4,387**
Oilseed Payments:												
Canola	6,241	6,160	81	9,826	8,437	1,389	9,269	8,534	735	10,913	10,661	253
Flaxseed	150	157	-7	135	225	-90	487	403	83	445	445	-
Safflower Seed	223	231	-8	47	47	-	77	77	-	60	60	-
Soybeans	467,643	455,835	11,807	770,868	762,034	8,834	461,332	457,053	4,280	532,407	535,642	-3,235
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil	201	201	-	587	530	57	367	368	-1	421	416	5
Sunflower Seed Oil	10,150	7,402	2,748	3,383	4,123	-740	4,636	4,404	232	5,821	5,699	122
Total Oilseed	**484,608**	**469,986**	**14,622**	**784,846**	**775,396**	**9,450**	**476,167**	**470,838**	**5,329**	**550,067**	**552,923**	**-2,856**
Other Commodities									-			
Dry Edible Peas	1,553	1,494	59	3,173	1,887	1,287	2,257	1,979	278	2,524	2,554	-30
Honey	7,132	5,132	2,000	4,144	3,753	392	5,746	3,655	2,091	8,707	8,062	645
Large Chickpeas	304	702	-399	1,877	1,231	646	2,419	3,524	-1,105	1,941	2,311	-370
Lentils	506	688	-182	2,520	1,876	644	1,357	1,914	-557	1,473	1,628	-155
Mustard	88	133	-46	58	62	-4	69	42	27	72	71	1
Peanuts	810,240	802,779	7,461	939,542	913,357	26,185	1,059,586	1,035,541	24,046	980,367	983,356	-2,989
Rice Long Grain	142,155	129,545	12,610	162,301	174,326	-12,025	143,885	154,551	-10,666	143,275	140,498	2,777
Rice Medium-Short Grain	100,199	96,412	3,786	77,831	79,258	-1,427	79,161	77,388	1,772	86,762	86,801	-40
ELS cotton (lint)	90,568	97,294	-6,726	131,455	124,669	6,786	104,878	108,589	-3,711	121,728	120,579	1,148
Small Chickpeas	98	151	-53	127	68	59	130	673	-543	149	162	-13
Sugar	1,056,776	1,056,776	-	1,058,784	1,058,784	-	1,294,493	1,294,493	-	1,248,445	1,248,445	-
Seed Cotton (upland)	4,835	4,754	81	8,215	8,297	-81	8,091	8,091	-	9,097	9,097	-
Upland Cotton (lint)	1,472,073	1,452,071	20,002	2,131,682	2,111,701	19,981	2,152,490	2,176,885	-24,395	2,426,441	2,370,014	56,427
Wheat	112,271	81,693	30,578	114,277	112,662	1,615	95,466	102,701	-7,234	96,253	111,733	-15,481
Total Other Commodities	3,798,799	3,729,626	69,173	4,635,987	4,591,929	44,057	4,950,028	4,970,026	-19,998	5,127,233	5,085,312	41,921
Misc./Adjustments	13,924	136,674	-122,750	-671,322	-621,942	-49,380	-3,655	54,235	-57,890	-	-	-
Grand Total	5,351,184	5,346,382	4,802	6,314,787	6,274,721	40,067	7,164,829	7,167,774	-2,946	7,485,263	7,441,810	43,452

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Title II of the 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized 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, 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 (thousands of dollars)

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
CONSERVATION	**$1,908,850**	**$1,906,660**	**$1,906,284**	**$2,000,261**
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).	**1,899,892**	**1,899,067**	**1,898,470**	**1,992,139**
CRP Financial Assistance	1,877,591	1,883,311	1,887,571	1,976,066
CRP Technical Assistance	22,301	15,756	10,899	16,073
Organic Certification Cost Share	8,958	7,593	7,814	8,122
Organic Certification Cost Share- AMA	948	598	724	757
Organic Certification Cost Share- National	8,010	6,995	7,090	7,365
Sequestration- Conservation Programs	-	-	1,131	1,462

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): Administered by FSA and NRCS, CRP is a voluntary program that assists farm owners and operators in conserving and improving soil, water, air, and wildlife resources by converting highly erodible and other environmentally sensitive acreage usually devoted to the production of agricultural commodities to a long-term resource-conserving land cover. CRP enrollment places such acreage under contract for periods from 10 to 15 years in exchange for annual rental payments and could include Federal cost-share and technical assistance to implement approved conservation practices.

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 can enroll specified high-environmental-value lands, such as wetlands, riparian buffers, and various wildlife habitats, at any time during the year, without competition.

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a continuous signup enrollment option available to eligible partners who enter into an agreement with USDA to address specific environmental resource concerns in a specified region or area. Dedicated FSA staff serve as regional specialists and work directly with partners to develop CREP agreements tailored to their specific resource concerns and perform outreach activities in their designated regions. In 2023, FSA entered into historic agreements with three tribal nations in South Dakota targeting the preservation of tribal rangeland through rotational grazing and water development. Also, in 2023, FSA entered into a revised CREP agreement with a partner in Colorado targeting the reduction of 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 annual payments in exchange for permanent retirement of irrigation water rights. As of September 30, 2025, there were 760,760 acres enrolled through 46 active CREP agreements in 31 states.

As currently authorized, CRP enrollment is capped at 27 million acres, within which up to 8.6 million acres is for continuous practice signup and up to 2 million acres is for grassland signup. Additionally, two new pilot programs: the Clean Lakes, Estuaries, and River's initiative (CLEAR 30, which has 30-year contracts) and a 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 61,902 acres enrolled in CLEAR30 practices as of September 30, 2025. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorized up to $12 million in incentive payments for tree thinning and related activities and provides additional haying and grazing flexibilities.

USDA will continue to use Grassland Priority Zones: To increase enrollment of grasslands in migratory corridors and wildlife habitats, the Secretary will continue to use national priority zones as a consideration when ranking grassland applications. This helps encourage enrollment into one of CRP's most cost-effective signup types.

CRP Transition Incentives: The 2018 Farm Bill extended the Transition Incentives Program through 2023. It authorized up to $50 million to encourage the transition of expiring CRP land to a beginning, socially disadvantaged, or veteran farmer or rancher, so land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. 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. The projects will analyze participation, identify barriers for historically underserved producers, produce recommendations for improving TIP, and help increase producer interest and enrollment.

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMAP): The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized CCC to provide $10 million in funding for 2001 and subsequent years for the Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMAP). AMAP provides cost-share assistance to producers in states where participation in the Federal Crop Insurance Program has historically been 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 assist producers in understanding better and using 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 natural disasters have hit hard. 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	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
DISASTER PROGRAMS	**1,991,766**	**2,070,737**	**2,575,026**	**2,302,974**
Non-Insured Assistance Program (NAP)	184,916	279,491	300,000	254,802
NAP Loss Adjuster	2,077	2,149	1,927	2,051
Livestock Forage Program	1,252,466	918,012	1,524,836	1,494,898
Livestock Indemnity Program	94,792	36,304	87,158	84,729
Emergency Livestock Assistance	434,456	810,858	603,772	440,718
Tree Assistance Program	23,059	23,526	56,580	25,271
TAP Loss Adjuster	-	397	754	505
Sequestration- Disaster Programs	-	-	155,648	139,204

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP): 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. The Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 first authorized NAP.

Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program: The following four disaster programs were authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill under the USDA Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program. These programs were permanently re-authorized under CCC in the 2014 Farm Bill and modified in the 2018 Farm Bill and the WFTCA.

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): Provides compensation to eligible livestock producers who have suffered grazing losses due to drought or fire on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or that is planted specifically for grazing. LFP payments for drought are equal to 60 percent of the monthly feed cost for up to 5 months, depending upon the severity of the drought. The WFTCA lowered the threshold for receiving an LFP payment from at least 8 weeks of consecutive severe drought to 4 consecutive weeks. LFP payments for fire on federally managed rangeland are 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): Provides benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather or by attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government. In most cases, LIP payments are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock. The WFTCA increased the payment rate for livestock losses due to predation from animals reintroduced by the Federal Government into the wild from 75 percent of fair market value to 100 percent of fair market value.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish (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.

Tree Assistance Program (TAP): Provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. An eligible producer can receive payment on 1,000 acres per year.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Title III of the 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized 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 worldwide, assist developing countries and emerging democracies in modernizing and strengthening their agricultural sectors, develop new markets, mitigate the impact of trade barriers, and promote the export 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)

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	**$453,249**	**$477,013**	**$487,695**	**$487,827**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	**15,722**	**2,772**	**30**	**-**
Food for Progress	**202,885**	**231,645**	**246,123**	**246,123**
Food For Progress Commodity Purchases	160,158	173,943	194,258	194,258
Food for Progress Ocean Transport	33,451	46,483	37,720	37,720
Food For Progress Administrative	9,276	11,220	14,145	14,145
Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation	**234,642**	**242,596**	**241,542**	**241,704**
Market Access Program	187,936	199,852	188,600	188,600
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program	32,293	30,633	32,534	32,534
Quality Samples Program	1,018	1,623	1,077	1,239
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops	6,780	4,992	8,487	8,487
Emerging Markets Program	6,614	5,495	7,544	7,544
Priority Trade Trust	-	-	3,301	3,301
Sequestration- Foreign Assistance Programs	-	-	29,412	29,412

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 any time the Secretary of Agriculture 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 2026 by P.L. 119-37. In 2022, the full BEHT balance was released as part of an effort to provide $282 million to procure commodities to meet the emergency food needs. USDA 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), the 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 2026 by P.L. 119-37.

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. 119-37 extended both the authority and funding through 2026.

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD): Administered through the FAS, the 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 2026. 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, including feasibility studies, market research, sectoral assessments, orientation visits, specialized training, and business workshops. The EMP helps U.S. organizations promote the export of U.S. agricultural products to countries with, or in the process of developing, market-oriented economies and 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 2026 by P.L. 119-37. 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 2027 Budget continues to reflect the credit reform procedures for Federal credit programs authorized by Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, the Budget Enforcement 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 discretionary annual appropriation. Budget authority for the subsidy represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cash flow over the lifetime of the credit guarantee.

Budget authority and outlays for subsidies 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.

Supplemental Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (SATPP): Authorized in WFTCA with $285 million in annual funding starting in 2027, in order to "carry out a program to encourage the accessibility, development, maintenance, and expansion of commercial export markets for United States agricultural commodities." The Budget includes a permanent cancellation of $250 million of SATPP funding, given there is adequate funding for trade promotion through the Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Programs authorized by the Farm Bill and programs authorized under Section 5 of the CCC Charter Act (15 U.S.C.714c). SATPP is operated within in the Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and Expenses account via a non-expenditure transfer from CCC.

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 grants broad authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use CCC funding to fulfill its purpose. Additional authority under the Charter Act permits CCC to enter into and carry out contracts or agreements and to secure reimbursable services necessary to conduct its business. Funding provided under the CCC Charter Act cannot exceed CCC's borrowing authority.

Summary of Outlays CCC Charter Act Programs

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

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS	**$97,493**	**$65,435**	**$75,737**	**$76,213**
Contracts, Section 4	**19,447**	**26,198**	**19,811**	**20,406**
Reimbursable Agreements, Section 11	**40,583**	**28,862**	**52,904**	**52,904**
Capital Stock Interest, Section 7	**3,000**	**3,375**	**2,829**	**2,829**
Authorized Authorities, Section 5	**34,463**	**7,000**	**193**	**74**
Environmental Compliance	44	106	70	74
Hazardous Materials Management	11	63	29	34
Hazardous Waste Judgment	33	43	42	39
Trade Mitigation Programs	34,419	6,893	123	-
Market Facilitation Program	143	6	58	-
Food Distribution Program	-	13	59	-
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program	34,276	6,874	-	-
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	-	-	6	-
Sequestration- Charter Act Programs	-	-	4,568	4,604

Contracts and Agreements, Section 4: Authority is provided under Section 4 of the CCC Charter Act, which permits CCC to enter into and carry out contracts or agreements 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, or any territory. CCC may allot or transfer funding to agencies that 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 a 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 and direct payments for the provision of household air and water treatment systems, leases for remedial systems, operations and maintenance expenses, and, when necessary, the procurement of alternate sources of

drinking water. The amount allocated within this program is subject to and accounted for within the $15,000,000 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 EPA delists the site. The claim submitted by UP is made pursuant to section 113 of CERCLA and, therefore, is not affected by the $15 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 to CCC in the Farm Bill and other legislation to carry out additional programs or to support existing authorities. These additional authorities often take the form of general provisions in appropriation acts or other authorizing legislation, in addition to discretionary funding.

Summary of Outlays Additional Authorities

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

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES	**$78,665**	**$70,676**	**$29,270**	**$29,187**
Citrus Trust Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	60	-	38	33
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity	0	-	-	-
Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research	37,000	37,000	-	-
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill (Sec.711)[6,7]	12,357	4,694	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable)	4,248	3,981	4,232	4,154
INTEREST & OPERATING EXPENSES	**570,540**	**562,314**	**652,060**	**582,469**
Treasury Interest	572,817	561,079	652,408	582,932
Operating Expenses	(2,277)	1,235	(348)	(463)
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS	116,173	2,622	2,233	-
BEHT (72-4336X)	116,173	2,622	2,233	-
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	**3,155**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	3,153	-	-	-
Oriental Fruit Fly	2	-	-	-

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

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

[7] 2024 & 2025, represent the administrative expenses of associated programs provided under GP711. 2026 & 2027 are included in the estimate for the programs.

transferred from the CCC 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 WFTCA extended authorization and funding for the program through 2031.

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 the WFTCA, 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 2026 Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Leg. Branch, MCVA and Extensions Act (P.L. 119-37), 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	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Emerging Market Program	$935	-	$989	$989
Food for Progress	4,065	$4,570	4,570	4,570
Foreign Market Development Cooperative	1,182	0	1,347	1,347
Market Access Program	5,321	21	6,669	6,669
Technical Assistance Specialty Crop	854	104	1,107	1,107
TOTAL	**12,357**	**4,694**	**14,682**	**14,682**

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.

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 diseases 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 of Non-Expenditure Transfers (thousands of dollars)

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Farm Bill Authorized Transfers	**$4,723,065**	**$4,822,965**	**$6,560,965**	**$7,024,965**
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	***125,328***	***124,228***	***162,228***	***138,228***
Farmers Market & Local Food Promotion	25,543	25,543	25,543	25,543
Regional Partnership Grants	5,435	5,435	5,435	5,435
Organic Production & Market Data Initiatives	-	-	7,000	-
Milk Donation Program	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Dairy Production & Cost Yield Surveys	2,100	-	9,000	-
Sheep Production	-	-	3,000	-
Modernization & Improvement of Trade Technology systems and data collection	-	1,000	5,000	-
Specialty Crop Block Grants	85,000	85,000	100,000	100,000
Wool Research, Development, & Promotion Trust Fund	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Animal Health & Protection Inspection Service (APHIS)	***112,500***	***157,500***	***323,000***	***323,000***
Animal Disease Prevention and Management, Section 12101	30,000	30,000	*233,000*	*233,000*
Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program & National Clean Plant Network	75,000	75,000	90,000	90,000
Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program	7,500	52,500	-	-
Economic Research Service (ERS)	***-***	***-***	***1,000***	***-***
Organic Production and Market Data Initiative	-	-	1,000	-
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)	***46,000***	***16,000***	***46,000***	***331,000***
Pima Cotton	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
Supplemental Agricultural Trade	-	-	-	285,000
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)	***-***	***-***	***2,000***	***-***
Organic Production and Market Data Initiative	-	-	2,000	-
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	***223,000***	***213,000***	***501,000***	***433,000***
Organic Agriculture Research & Extension Initiative	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Specialty Crop Research	80,000	80,000	175,000	175,000 -
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	-	60,000	-
Urban, Indoor and Other Emerging Agriculture Products	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000-
Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Development	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Research Facilities Act	-	-	125,000	125,000
Assistive Technology Program for Farmers with Disabilities	-	-	8,000	-
Natural Resources Conservation Service	***4,081,615***	***4,186,615***	***5,394,115***	***5,669,115***
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	270,990	270,990	579,081	551,378

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	1,284,863	1,284,863	2,129,258	2,420,717
Conservation Stewardship Program	635,400	635,400	1,105,367	1,124,779
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program	50,000	50,000	93,420	93,420
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	171,330	171,330	304,690	380,619
Agricultural Management Assistance	5,000	5,000	3,963	3,963
Technical Assistance	1,646,532	1,646,532	1,115,336	1,094,239
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentive	10,000	122,500	-	-
Feral Swine Eradication & Control Pilot Program	7,500	-	-	-
Office of the Secretary	***25,000***	***25,000***	***30,000***	***30,000***
Outreach & assistance for Socially disadvantaged and veteran farmers and ranchers	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Multiple Crop& Pesticide Use Survey	100	-	5,000	-
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***	***76,022***	***76,022***	***76,022***
Bioenergy program for advanced biofuels	7,000	7,000	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	-	-	-
Biobased Market Program	3,000	-	-	-
Farm Service Agency	***1,000***	***-***	***1,000***	***-***
Grassroots Source Water Protection	1,000	-	1,000	-
Animal Health Protection Act	**1,142,284**	**129,201**	**-**	**-**
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	929,001	-	-	-
Exotic Fruit Fly & Screwworm	213,283	129,201	-	-
CCC Charter Act, Section 5	**2,100,000**	**12,750,000**	**3,000,000**	**-**
Agricultural Management Assistance	1,700,000	-	-	-
Office of the Secretary	400,000	10,100,000	3,000,000	-
Farm Service Agency	-	2,650,000	-	-
Total Transfers	***7,965,349***	***17,702,166***	***9,560,965***	***7,024,965***

AVAILABLE FUNDS

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

Program	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses	$16,870,443	$13,316,977	$24,820,479	$18,898,844
CCC Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063
Total Commodity Credit Corporation	**16,876,506**	**13,323,040**	**24,826,542**	**18,904,907**

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table CCC-14. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
	Other Objects:				
33	Investments and loans	$7,491,000	$14,550,000	$10,028,000	$14,681,000
41	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,897,000	11,905,000	8,205,000	14,011,000
	Total, Direct Obligations	12,388,000	26,455,000	18,233,000	28,692,000
99.9	Total, new obligations	12,388,000	26,455,000	18,233,000	28,692,000

Actual and Projected Outlays, Receipts, and Offsetting Collections

The following table provides a consolidated summary of gross outlays incurred and projected by CCC from 2024 to 2027. Outlays are recorded in the fiscal year in which they are expended. Information on crop-year payments is provided in the Status of Programs. Additionally, receipts and offsetting collections are recorded in the fiscal year in which funding is received.

CCC Net Outlays in 2027 are estimated at $21.0 billion, an increase of $12.2 million from 2026.

Table CCC-15. Summary of Actual and Projected Outlays[8] (thousands of dollars)

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
COMMODITY PROGRAMS	**$5,882,185**	**$6,834,975**	**$10,284,010**	**$23,115,900**
ARC/PLC	***276,802***	***479,315***	***2,498,246***	***15,145,040***
ARC	274,613	477,656	2,134,938	1,968,253
PLC	2,189	1,660	363,308	13,176,787
Marketing Assistance Loans	***5,351,184***	***6,314,788***	***7,194,032***	***7,508,259***
Loans Made	5,351,184	6,314,788	7,168,484	7,485,263
Recourse	30,363	33,492	35,990	33,282
Non-Recourse	5,320,821	6,281,296	7,132,494	7,451,981
Market Loan Gains	***-***	***-***	***25,549***	***22,996***
Loan Deficiency Program	***5,897***	***6,215***	***98,634***	***80,124***
Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP	***1,191***	***5,405***	***35,437***	***14,011***
Peanut Loan Advance	-	-	32,333	10,778
Peanut Load in Charges	312	3,913	2,051	2,092
Warehouse Storage	12	466	160	213
Electronic Warehouse Receipts	536	716	609	620
UCC-1 Filing Fees	331	310	284	308
Dairy Margin Coverage	***218,371***	***1,267***	***410,122***	***322,798***
Other Commodity Programs	***28,739***	***27,985***	***47,539***	***45,667***
Direct and Counter Cyclical	78	43	1	-
Textile Mills	27,391	25,640	42,954	42,954
Cotton Ginning Share	1	-	2	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance	2	11	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation	1,267	2,291	4,582	2,713
Sequestration- Commodity Programs	-	-	621,344	1,397,085
CONSERVATION	**1,908,850**	**1,906,660**	**1,906,284**	**2,000,261**
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	***1,899,892***	***1,899,067***	***1,898,470***	***1,992,139***
CRP Financial Assistance	1,877,591	1,883,311	1,887,571	1,976,066
CRP Technical Assistance	22,301	15,756	10,899	16,073
Organic Certification Cost Share	***8,958***	***7,593***	***7,814***	***8,122***
OCCS- AMA	948	598	724	757
OCCS- National	8,010	6,995	7,090	7,365
Sequestration- Conservation Programs	-		1,131	1,462
DISASTER PROGRAMS	**1,991,766**	**2,070,737**	**2,575,026**	**2,302,974**
Non-Insured Assistance Program (NAP)	184,916	279,491	300,000	254,802
NAP Loss Adjuster	2,077	2,149	1,927	2,051
Livestock Forage Program	1,252,466	918,012	1,524,836	1,494,898
Livestock Indemnity Program	94,792	36,304	87,158	84,729
Emergency Livestock Assistance	434,456	810,858	603,772	440,718
Tree Assistance Program (TAP)	23,059	23,526	56,580	25,271
TAP Loss Adjuster	-	397	754	505
Sequestration- Disaster Programs	-	-	155,648	139,204
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	**453,249**	**477,013**	**487,695**	**487,827**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	***15,722***	***2,772***	***30***	***-***
Food for Progress	***202,885***	***231,645***	***246,123***	***246,123***
FFP Commodity Purchases	160,158	173,943	194,258	194,258
FFP Ocean Transport	33,451	46,483	37,720	37,720
FFP Administrative Expenses	9,276	11,220	14,145	14,145
Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation	***234,642***	***242,596***	***241,542***	***241,704***
Market Access Program	187,936	199,852	188,600	188,600
Foreign Market Development Cooperator	32,293	30,633	32,534	32,534
Quality Samples Program	1,018	1,623	1,077	1,239

[8] **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.

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops	6,780	4,992	8,487	8,487
Emerging Markets Program	6,614	5,495	7,544	7,544
Priority Trade Trust	-	-	3,301	3,301
Sequestration- Foreign Assist. Programs	-	-	29,412	29,412
CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS	**97,493**	**65,435**	**75,737**	**76,213**
Contracts, Section 4	***19,447***	***26,198***	***19,811***	***20,406***
Reimbursable Agreements, Sec. 11	***40,583***	***28,862***	***52,904***	***52,904***
Capital Stock Interest, Sec.7	***3,000***	***3,375***	***2,829***	***2,829***
Authorized Authorities, Sec. 5	***34,463***	***7,000***	***193***	***74***
Environmental Compliance	**44**	**106**	**70**	**74**
Hazardous Materials Management	11	63	29	34
Hazardous Waste Judgment	33	43	42	39
Trade Mitigation Programs	**34,419**	**6,893**	**123**	**-**
Market Facilitation Program	143	6	58	
Food Distribution Program	-	13	59	-
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program	34,276	6,874	-	-
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	-	-	*6*	-
Sequestration- Charter Act Programs	-		4,568	4,604
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES	**78,665**	**70,676**	**29,270**	**29,187**
Citrus Trust Fund	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	60	-	38	33
Foundation for Food & Ag. Research	37,000	37,000	-	-
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill[9]	12,357	4,694	-	
Grasslands Reserve Program	4,248	3,981	4,232	4,154
INTEREST & OPERATING EXPENSES	**570,540**	**562,314**	**652,060**	**582,469**
Treasury Interest	572,817	561,079	652,408	582,932
Operating Expenses	-2,277	1,235	-348	-463
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS	**116,173**	**2,622**	**2,233**	**-**
BEHT	116,173	2,622	2,233	
Subtotal, Mandatory	11,098,921	11,990,431	16,824,419	30,166,598
Total Sequestration	-		-812,103	-1,571,768
Total, Mandatory w/sequestration	**11,098,921**	**11,990,431**	**16,012,315**	**28,594,829**
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	**3,155**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	3,153	-	-	-
Oriental Fruit Fly	2	-	-	-
Total Gross Outlays, CCC	**11,102,075**	**11,990,431**	**16,012,315**	**28,594,829**
	Total Receipts			
RECIEPTS & OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS	**-5,585,220**	**-6,406,488**	**-7,291,509**	**-7,628,124**
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections (Non-Federal)	**-5,572,459**	**-6,396,160**	**-7,278,129**	**-7,615,968**
MALs Loans Repaid & Collections	-5,346,382	-6,274,721	-7,113,539	-7,441,810
DMC Premiums & Collection	-56,543	-45,219	-56,065	-56,065
ARC/PLC	-529	-2,013	-2,081	-1,541
Direct and Counter Cyclical	-334	-99	-368	-267
Loan Deficiency Program	-97,486	-11	-32,511	-43,336
Other Commodity Programs	-8,189	-20	-5,165	-4,458
Conservation Reserve Program	-21,540	-22,339	-21,373	-21,751
BIP-Renewable Fuel Pumps	-		-311	-104
Other Conservation	-	-1	-2	-1
NAP	-24,375	-24,712	-24,946	-24,678
Livestock Forage Program	-	-14,728	-8,821	-7,850
Emergency Assistance Livestock Program		-6,246	-2,082	-2,776

[9] 2024 & 2025, represent the administrative expenses of associated programs provided under GP711. 2026 & 2027 are included in the estimate for the programs.

Program	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Other Disaster Programs	-15,495	-787	-5,917	-7,400
Foreign Assistance Programs	-1,497	-176	-678	-784
Farm Storage Facility Loan - Lien Searches	-		-1	0
Trade Mitigation Programs	-	-150	-432	-194
Grasslands Reserve Program	-87	395	-318	-3
Other Programs	-	-5,333	-3,519	-2,951
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections (Federal)	**-12,761**	**-10,328**	**-13,380**	**-12,156**
Farm Storage Facility Loan - Lien Searches	108	-187	-160	-80
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity	-8,907	-5,544	-8,542	-7,665
Grasslands Reserve Program	-3,962	-4,597	-4,678	-4,412
Net Outlays, CCC	**5,516,855**	**5,583,943**	**8,720,806**	**20,966,705**
Reconciliation to Net Realized Loss				
Transfer of Funds	7,965,349	17,702,166	9,560,965	7,024,965
BEHT 72-04336	-116,173	-2,622	-2,233	-
Expenditure Financing Sources - Transfers-Out	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Operating Cost/Cost of Operations	-74,054	1,511,992	594,306	677,415
Net Realized Loss	**13,316,977**	**24,820,479**	**18,898,844**	**28,694,085**

ACCOUNT 1: NET REALIZED LOSSES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

The appropriations language follows:

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, commitment, or transfer of any emergency funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation or the transfer or cancellation of any previously obligated Commodity Credit Corporation funds: *Provided further*, That such written notification shall include a detailed spend plan for the anticipated uses of such funds and an expected timeline for program execution if such obligation, commitment, transfer, or cancellation exceeds $100,000,000.

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).

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table CCC-16. NRL Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Amount
Enacted, 2026	$24,820,478,193
Change in Appropriation	-5,921,598,742
2027 Request	18,898,879,451

Reconciliation to Budget Authority

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

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

Item	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Borrowing Authority	**$16,870,443**	**$13,316,977**	**$24,820,479**	**$18,898,844**
Appropriation transferred to other accounts	-16,870,443	-13,316,977	-24,820,479	-18,898,844
Reimbursement of Net Realized Loss	16,870,443	13,316,977	24,820,479	18,898,844
Borrowing Authority	3,465,002,443	3,758,015,764	25,146,705	35,678,374
Exercised BA transferred to other accounts	-7,965,349	-17,702,166	-9,560,965	-7,024,965
Borrowing Authority temporarily reduced	-807,941	-1,737,447	-858,103	-1,571,768
Borrowing Authority Applied to Repay Debt	-3,444,029,140	3,712,188,958	0	0
Borrowing authority (total)	***12,200,014***	***26,387,193***	***14,727,637***	***27,081,641***
Unobligated balance (total)	106,224	183,118	169,000	0
Total Budgetary Resources	**12,306,239**	**26,570,311**	**14,896,637**	**27,081,641**
Collections, from Federal Sources	-12,761	-10,328	-13,380	-12,156
Collections from Non-Federal Sources	-5,572,459	-6,396,160	-7,278,129	-7,615,968
Additional offsets against Budget Authority	145,757	56,388	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources, Net	**6,866,775**	**20,220,211**	**7,605,128**	**19,453,516**
Unob Bal: Unobligated balance (total)	-	-106,224	-183,118	-169,000
Budget Authority, Net	**6,760,551**	**20,037,093**	**7,436,128**	**19,453,516**

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 FPAC Business Center administers the majority of CCC administrative functions, while other USDA agencies, FSA, NRCS, AMS, and FAS 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. FAS carries out international programs. FSA and NRCS implement CCC conservation programs.

In 2025, CCC continued its support of American agriculture through commodity, conservation, dairy, disaster, energy, specialty, and organic crops, and trade promotion programs. CCC's independent auditors issued an unmodified audit opinion with no material weaknesses on CCC's 2024 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, 2025, $23.82 billion of this authority was in use.

In 2025, CCC received $13.3 billion in reimbursement for 2024 losses. As of September 30, 2025, net realized losses totaled $24.82 billion. These losses are financed by CCC's borrowing authority until reimbursed through 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 2025. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the ARC program with modifications for the 2019 through 2023 crop years, the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act provided a one-year extension through 2024, and the American Relief Act provided an additional one-year extension through 2025. 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. ARC 2025 payments were for the 2023 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 2025

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

Item	CY 2023 ARC-IC	CY 2023 ARC-CO	CY 2022 ARC-IC	CY 2022 ARC-CO	CY 2019-2021 ARC-IC	CY 2019-2021 ARC-CO	FY 2025 Total
Number of Payments.....	2,419	273,480	23	374	75	555	276,926
Value of Total Payments[10]...	$8,921	$467,713	$83	$391	$154	$771	$478,033

[10] 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 2025. 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, and the American Relief Act provided an additional one-year extension through 2025. 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. 2025 PLC payment activity reflects the 2023 crop year and prior crop years paid in 2025.

PLC Payment Activity in 2025

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

Item	Crop Year 2023	Crop Year 2022	Crop Year 2019-2021	Total
Number of Payments.....	78	-	1,819	1,897
Value of Total Payments[11].....	$2	-	$3,137	$3,139

Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs)

The county office employee accepts an application that 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 pledged commodity must then be verified. FSA personnel prepare lien documents and require the first lien position on all loan commodities. A review must be completed to determine whether other liens have been previously filed on the commodity. If other liens have been filed on the pledged collateral, staff must prepare waivers and obtain signatures from the other lienholders.

MALs mature nine months after 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 inspections, which include 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, 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 regular cash repayment at principal plus interest, producers may repay at the market rate (known as the Posted County Price or Adjusted World Price) or at the loan rate plus interest. If the market rate is less than the loan rate, producers may deliver the commodity to a CCC-approved storage location or forfeit warehouse-stored loans, in which case the receipted commodity becomes CCC property, thus fulfilling the loan.

[11] Value of payments may vary from outlays due to the timing of payment processing, accounting adjustments, etc.

MAL Activity for Crop Year (CY) 2025

Table CCC-20.MAL Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

Item	CY 2025
Number of Loans	39,607
Dollar value of total payments made[12]	$6,299,475

In 2025, CCC provided approximately $6.3 billion, an increase of approximately $25 million from 2024, and made 39,607 loans, 150 more than in 2024. The increase in the value of loans made can be attributed to higher loan values, as commodities such as cotton and peanuts still carry premiums at loan making, in addition to the rise in the rate for rice. We have seen an increase in loan making for some commodities yet a decline in others.

Agricultural producers who have a commodity pledged as collateral for an MAL can purchase a commodity certificate that can be immediately exchanged for their outstanding loan collateral if the application loan rate is greater than the announced market price on the effective date of the exchange. Commodity certificates are valid only when 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	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Actual
Dollar Value of Total Loans Made	$5,303,539	$6,274,434	$6,299,475
Number of Loans Outstanding	11	862	
Number of Loans Made	35,687	39,457	39,607

Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

Although not subject to liens, a producer must complete all other steps for a MAL to claim an LDP, including a spot-check of the commodity's quantity and quality. 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 the employee may be required to complete a paid farm-stored measurement service to determine that the quantity in storage supports the certified quantity.

In 2025, CCC provided approximately $5.8 million in LDP payments, similar to 2024, and made 5,341 payments, a decrease of 199 from 2024. The change in 2025 LDP payments is due to a recalculation of the graded wool loan rate, which offers higher LDP rates for graded wool than in previous crop years, as well as more producers applying for the program before they lose beneficial interest.

LDP Payment Activity in 2025

Table CCC-22.LDP Activity Crop Year 2025 (thousands of dollars)

Item	CY 2025
Number of LDPs	5,341
Dollar value of total payments	$5,826

[12] Value of payments may vary from outlays due to the timing of payment processing, accounting adjustments, etc.

MAL & LDP Activity in 2025

Table CCC-23.MAL and LDP Payment by Commodity 2025 (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Number of MAL Loans	Dollar Value of MAL Loans	Number of LDP Payments	Dollar Value of LDP Payments
Corn	6,344	$1,110,510	-	-
Grain Sorghum	38	3,640	-	-
Barley	76	8,399	-	-
Oats	39	2,114	-	-
Wheat	1,060	136,039	-	-
Rice	1,185	197,231	-	-
Cotton	21,395	2,168,526	217	$14
Soybeans	4,420	590,717	-	-
Minor Oilseeds	123	14,981	-	-
Sugar	331	1,179,496	-	-
Peanuts	4,493	876,645	-	-
Honey	25	2,143.00	-	-
Pulse Crops	78	9,034	-	-
Wool	-	-	5,124	5,812
Mohair	-	-	-	-
Total	39,607	6,299,475	5,341	5,826

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 $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 FY 2025, CCC provided no DMC payments, a decrease of approximately $36 million from 2024. The decrease in 2025 DMC payments in 2025 were due to the DMC monthly margin being above DMC coverage levels for the majority of 2025 because of high milk prices and low commodity prices.

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 2024, which ran from October 1, 2024, 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 2025

Table CCC-24. Conservation (thousands of dollars)[13]

Program	Authorized Acres or Funding Level	CCC Net Outlays	Transfer to NRCS
Conservation Reserve Program	27 million acres (Rolling maximum)	$1,860,239	-
Wetlands Reserve Program	2.275 million acres (Rolling maximum)	-	-
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives	$49.75 million	-	-
Watershed Protection & Flood Prevention Program	$47.05 million	-	$50,000
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	$1.528 billion	-	1,413,450
Farmland Protection Program	$87 million	-	-
Agricultural Management Assistance Program	$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 Program	$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)	20,175	-
Total		**1,849,230**	**4,064,115**

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 in specified high-environmental value lands such as wetlands, riparian buffers, and various types of habitats at any time during the year without competition.

[13] Authorized funding levels are based on the 2018 Farm Bill.

During 2025, CCC provided approximately $20.2 million in Technical Assistance, a decrease of approximately $1.7 million from 2024; $35.8 million in incentive payments, a decrease of approximately $7.2 million from 2024; $45.8 million in CRP cost share payments, a decrease from 2024 of $15 million; provided $1.796 billion in CRP annual rental payments an increase from 2024 of $31 million; and approved 1.5 million CRP acres, a decrease of approximately 453,000 acres from 2024. Decreases in program activity from 2024 to 2025 is largely in part due to the fact that CRP is approaching the statutory enrollment cap and has limited room remaining for enrollment.

CRP Activity 2025

Table CCC-25.CRP Activity 2025 (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals
Technical Assistance	$21,866	$20,175
Number of incentive payments	31,368	34,129
Amount of incentive payments	$43,056	$35,805
Number of approved CRP contracts	31,289	37,707
Number of CRP cost-share payments	42,315	27,489
Amount of CRP cost-share payments	$61,348	$45,786
Number of CRP rental payments	671,600	668,574
Amount of CRP annual rental payments	$1,765,472	$1,795,648
Number of CRP acres approved for enrollment	1,957,158	1,504,488

In 2025, CRP is capped at 27 million acres, and currently 25.8 million acres are enrolled. The cap will remain at 27 million acres in 2026 unless changed by law. Interest in general signup was lower than in past years with just over 200 thousand acres accepted for enrollment. Interest in grassland CRP remained strong, with over 1.6 million acres offered. Enrollment was 810,000 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.
- 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 $1.9 billion in 2025 to agricultural producers and landowners through CRP.

The Transition Incentive Program (TIP) continues to allow the transition of CRP land to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher so the land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. TIP now includes eligibility for military veterans (i.e., "veteran farmers"). FSA continues to implement six cooperative agreements with partners to promote TIP through outreach and technical assistance. The projects will analyze participation, identify barriers for historically underserved producers, produce recommendations to improve 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 volumes 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, including an 80/20 mix of carbon tetrachloride and carbon disulfide. 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.

As of 2025, the total number of active CCC sites in the program is 562. In 2025, 163 sites were closed, with no further action required, and the overall site inventory decreased due to new strategies implemented to screen and address the backlog of inventory sites in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa. The current 2025 environmental liability posed by the total number of active and former CCC grain storage sites is estimated to range from 34 million to 233 million. A total of 304 program sites is closed by the state regulatory agencies as of 2025, resolving all CCC financial and legal responsibility and protecting the public from hazardous grain fumigant contamination.

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 remained stable annually in apportioned dollars, fiscal commitments have continued to increase. These include the costs of environmental monitoring, site investigations, groundwater and/or soil remediation, and vapor intrusion investigations and mitigation 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-26.2025 Hazardous Waste Management Program Activity (thousands of dollars)

Item	FY 2025
Total Number of Active Sites in CCC Inventory - To Be Addressed	562
Current Investigation, Remediation, and/or Long-term Monitoring	110
Total Sites Closed/No Further Action Required	304
CCC Funding	$14,321
HMMA Funding	$0
TOTAL	$14,321

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 is not 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 review the producer's application and production evidence and calculate 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 2025, CCC provided $281 million in payments, an increase of approximately $100 million from 2024, and made 42,513 payments, an increase of 10,364 from 2024. The decrease in 2025 NAP payments in 2025 was due to an increase in eligible disaster events compared to 2024.

NAP Payment Activity in 2025

Table CCC-27. NAP Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

Item	FY 2025
Number of 2025 payments	42,513
Dollar Value of total payments made[14]	$281,261

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 producer, livestock, and land 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. 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 2025, CCC provided approximately $910 million in LFP payments, a decrease of $288 million from 2024, and made 134,406 payments, a decrease of 36,647 from 2024.

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

LFP Payment Activity in 2025

Table CCC-28. LFP Payment Activity 2025 (thousands of dollars)

LFP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2025 payments	134,406
Dollar value of total payments made[15]	$909,331

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 2025, CCC provided approximately $36.2 million in LIP payments, a decrease of approximately $56 million from 2024, and made 2,814 payments, a decrease of 2,892 from 2024.

LIP Payment Activity in 2025

Table CCC-29. LIP Payment Activity 2025 (thousands of dollars)

LIP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2025 payments	2,814
Dollar Value of total payments made[16]	$36,196

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 producer, livestock, and land 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. 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 2025, CCC provided approximately $910 million in LFP payments, a decrease of $288 million from 2024, and made 134,406 payments a decrease of 36,647 from 2024.

[15] Varies from outlays

[16] Varies from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

LFP Payment Activity in 2025

Table CCC-30. LFP Payment Activity 2025 (thousands of dollars)

LFP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2025 payments	134,406
Dollar value of total payments made[17]	$909,331

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 2025, CCC provided approximately $36.2 million in LIP payments, and decrease of approximately $56 million from 2024, and made 2,814 payments, a decrease of 2892 from 2024.

LIP Payment Activity in 2025

Table CCC-31. LIP Payment Activity 2025 (thousands of dollars)

LIP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2025 payments	2,814
Dollar Value of total payments made[18]	$36,196

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, including the date and location of 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 for any livestock or feed transported due to drought must be certified for normal years and for the current year, and current-year information, including the number of eligible livestock being fed, is also required. For H5N1, a positive test from the National Veterinarian Services Laboratory is required. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. After 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 2025, CCC provided approximately $804 million in ELAP payments, an increase of approximately $389 million from 2024, and made 14,479 payments, a decrease of 7,866 from 2024. The increase in ELAP payments was 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.

[17] Varies from outlays

[18] Varies from outlays due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

ELAP Payment Activity in 2025

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

Item	Program Year 2019-2022	Program Year 2023	Program Year 2024	Program Year 2025	2025 Total
Number of Payments.....	170	140	12,992	1,177	14,479
Dollar Value of Total Payments[19]	$6,619	$7,605	$702,162	$87,238	$803,624

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 2025, CCC provided approximately $23.5 million in TAP payments, an increase of approximately $1.5 million from 2024, and made 596 payments, 48 more than in 2024. The increase in 2025 TAP payments reflects the program's life cycle. On average, TAP lags one to two years behind the disaster event. Payments made in 2025 are due to events that occurred in 2024 or earlier, including the massive hurricanes in 2024.

TAP Payment Activity in

Table CCC-33. TAP Payment Activity (thousands of dollars)

Item	FY 2025
Number of 2025 payments	596
Dollar Value of total payments made[20]	$23,525

[19] Payment amounts are reflective of payments made for Program Year 2025; this varies from outlays that are cumulative for all program years outlaid over the fiscal year, as well as differences due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustments, etc.

[20] Payment amounts are reflective of payments made for Program Year 2025; this varies from outlays that are cumulative for all program years outlaid over the fiscal year, as well as differences due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustments, 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 2025, CCC commercial export credit activities consisted of credit guarantees under the GSM-102 Export Credit Guarantee Program.

CCC Export Credit Guarantees: During 2025, the following loan commitments were made under the CCC Export Credit Guarantee Programs.

Table CCC-34. Loan Commitments (thousands of dollars)

Item	Loan Commitments
GSM-102, Short-term Guarantees	$2,619,000
Facility Guarantee Program	-
Total	2,619,000

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) and was extended through 2026 by P.L. 119-37. 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. BEHT is not a food aid program, but a food reserve administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

In 2022, USDA 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 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-35. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (thousands of dollars)[21]

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	2025 Outlays
Food Security Reserve	$2,722
Food Security Reserve Appropriation	-
U.S. Department of State	2,622
Subtotal Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	**5,344**

[21] 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 2025 obligations were $19.2 million, with $26.2 million in outlays.

Table CCC-36. Obligations Section 4 (whole dollars)

DESCRIPTION OF AGREEMENT	2025
Application Programming Interface – API	$12,259
Vessel Loading Observation	1,131,600
PCP II	188,600
Subscription to DTN LLC Services for Price Discovery Operations	94,300
Contract Legal Services	47,150
General Sales Manager System	943,000
APLUS Application Support	226,516
Financial Improvement Program Development & Integration (FFIP)	4,461,629
CCC Financial Statements Audit	1,523,683
CCC Credit Reform & CCC Financial Reporting	4,025,693
Data Analytics	674,229
Environmental Compliance	943,000
Historic Preservation	282,900
Hazardous Waste Clean-up	660,100
Electronic Loan Deficiency Payments	257,325
Internal Controls and Compliance	1,320,200
Cotton Management Systems	1,216,470
Geographic Information Systems	1,225,900
Section 4, Grand Total	**19,234,554**

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 2025 obligations were $50.6 million, with $28.9 million in outlays.

Table CCC-37. Obligations Section 11 (whole dollars)

Description of Agreement	2025
Electronic Class Card Data for Cotton	$550,000
Peanut Compliance Program	683,714
LFPA/Food to School	1,886,000
Commodity Procurement Program	7,282,571
Non-CCC FAS IT	3,772,000
Foreign Quality Sample Program	193,120
Admin Funding MASC	5,766,887
Remote Sensing	874,800
CCC FAS IT	9,012,345
County Estimates on Selected Crops	103,730
Market-Year Average price for ARC/PLC for pulse crops	2,451,800
Weekly Peanut Prices by Variety	198,030
CCC Legal Support	458,298
IRS Form Printing/Mailing	216,890
ENV Compliance Agreements	565,800
Hazardous Waste Program- USACE	13,346,279
Hazardous Waste Program-Kansas	56,580
Hazardous Waste Program- Missouri	49,036
Hazardous Waste Program-Nebraska	84,870
Hazardous Waste Program-Iowa	42,435
Loan Service Charges and Other	3,017,600
Section 11, Grand Total	**50,612,785**

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.

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.

Advancing Markets for Producers Initiative: In support of Advancing Markets for Producers Initiative, CCC transferred $3.5 billion in 2022 to NRCS. The initiative will build markets and ensure that a minimum of 65% of federal funds go to producers to strengthen U.S. rural and agricultural communities. Through the initiative, USDA will prioritize producer support to develop sustained methods for expansion of markets for American agricultural products; prioritizing new markets, improving supply chains, and enabling direct-to consumer sales, thereby improving economic opportunities for farmers; and prioritize methods to improve farmers collective resource sharing, access to market infrastructure, and promotion of long-term economic sustainability within the amplification of market expansion.

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 for 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 they face 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 form 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.

Farmer Bridge Assistance Program: In 2025, CCC transferred $10 billion to the Office of the Secretary for the Farmer Bridge Assistance Program (FBA). This new program provides a one-time bridge payment to American farmers, with an additional $1 billion available for additional commodities. This assistance provides producers with a bridge until the benefits of the WFTCA Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTCA) are made available.

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 offers two categories of assistance: matching payments and 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 these applications requires the county office to delineate acreage, coordinate the development of a conservation plan, work with the COC to approve the application, and then receive the eligible material (e.g., bales of stover) and proof of delivery documents. Establishment payments are recorded for perennial crops through a web-based cost-share application maintained by the county office. Following the offer of BCAP rental acreage, county offices create a web-based contract and develop a GIS scenario to digitize the offered acreage. 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 reopens 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 2025, only a few remaining annual rental payments were disbursed. All matching payments and establishment payments were complete. The last OMB funding apportionment for BCAP related to new agreements was in 2017. There was a BCAP funding apportionment in 2020; however, it was only for correcting errors, omissions, and appeals in 2019 and was not used for any new agreements. No funds were appropriated for BCAP in 2025 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

ACCOUNT 2: FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table CCC-38. FSFL Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Loan Level
Estimate, 2026	$568,500
Change in Appropriation	-
Budget Estimate, 2027	568,500

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table CCC-39. FSFL Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual PL	2024 Actual BA	2025 Actual PL	2025 Actual BA	2026 Estimated PL	2026 Estimated BA	2027 Estimated PL	2027 Estimated BA	PL Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	BA Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Mandatory Approp:												
Farm Storage Facility	$471,500	$236	$471,500	$382	$500,000	-	$500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar Storage Facility	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-	-
Offsetting Collections:												
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Approp	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-	-
Add back:												
Transfers In and Out, Rescissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	28,500	14	28,500	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	568,500	250	568,500	405	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	-28,500	-14	-28,500	-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsing Balances	-237,675	-85	-278,112	-175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligations	302,325	151	261,888	207	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-	-	-

Table CCC-40. FSFL Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual PL	2024 Actual BA	2025 Actual PL	2025 Actual BA	2026 Estimated PL	2026 Estimated BA	2027 Estimated PL	2027 Estimated BA	PL Inc. or Dec.	BA Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Obligations:										
Farm Storage Facility	$302,325	$151	$261,888	$207	$500,000	-	$500,000	-	-	-
Sugar Storage Facility	-	-	-	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Oblig	302,325	151	261,888	207	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-
Total Obligations	302,325	151	261,888	207	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-
Add back:										
Lapsing Balances	237,675	85	278,112	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	540,000	236	540,000	382	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-
Less:										
Sequestration	28,500	14	28,500	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	568,500	250	568,500	405	568,500	-	568,500	-	-	-

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

Table CCC-41. FSFL Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Alabama	$270	$519	-	-
Arkansas	2,097	1,046	-	-
Colorado	1,135	510	-	-
Connecticut	50	-	-	-
Delaware	601	-	-	-
Georgia	6,001	177	-	-
Idaho	675	1,387	-	-
Illinois	40,535	31,540	-	-
Indiana	16,031	13,475	-	-
Iowa	34,623	42,522	-	-
Kansas	6,878	8,330	-	-
Kentucky	11,466	5,006	-	-
Louisiana	4,359	1,331	-	-
Maine	2,788	2,276	-	-
Maryland	1,240	152	-	-
Massachusetts	59	-	-	-
Michigan	3,818	4,165	-	-
Minnesota	39,383	37,143	-	-
Mississippi	2,757	209	-	-
Missouri	9,044	11,663	-	-
Montana	2,655	2,662	-	-
Nebraska	16,400	15,661	-	-
Nevada	-	100	-	-
New Hampshire	367	199	-	-
New Jersey	41	93	-	-
New York	5,151	4,556	-	-
North Carolina	901	680	-	-
North Dakota	27,861	19,236	-	-
Ohio	13,695	8,859	-	-
Oklahoma	159	550	-	-
Oregon	574	296	-	-
Pennsylvania	4,829	1,813	-	-
South Carolina	1,990	1,220	-	-
South Dakota	24,734	28,808	-	-
Tennessee	3,017	221	-	-
Texas	259	160	-	-
Utah	-	151	-	-
Vermont	51	-	-	-
Virginia	4,114	2,755	-	-
Washington	367	339	-	-
West Virginia	513	568	-	-
Wisconsin	10,550	11,376	-	-
Wyoming	287	134	-	-
Distribution Unknown	-	-	$500,000	$500,000
Obligations	302,325	261,888	500,000	500,000
Lapsing Balances	169,175	209,612	-	-
Total, Available	471,500	471,500	500,000	500,000

Table CCC-42. FSFL Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Distribution Unknown	-	-	$68,500	$68,500
Obligations.....	-	-	68,500	68,500
Lapsing Balances	$68,500	$68,500	-	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-	-	-	-
Total, Available	68,500	68,500	68,500	68,500

Table CCC-43. FSFL Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
	Other Objects:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$151	$207	-	-
	Total, Other Objects.....	151	207	-	-
99.9	Total, new obligations	151	207	-	-

ACCOUNT 3: PIMA AGRICULTURE COTTON TRUST FUND

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table CCC-44. Pima Project Statement Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer In	$15,088	$16,000	$16,000	$16,000	-
Sequestration	912	-	-	-	
Total Appropriation	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	-
Sequestration	-912	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	23	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	500	523	1,039	-	-$1,039
Total Available	15,611	16,523	17,039	16,000	-
Bal. Available, EOY.....	-523	-1,039	-	-	-
Total Obligations.....	15,088	15,484	17,039	16,000	-1,039

Table CCC-45. Pima Project Statement Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated	Inc./Dec
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton	$15,088	$15,484	$17,039	$16,000	-$1,039
Total Obligations	15,088	15,484	17,039	16,000	-1,039
Add Back	-	-	-	-	-
Balances Available, EOY.....	523	1,039	-	-	-
Total Available	15,611	16,523	17,039	16,000	-
Sequestration.....	912	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-23	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-500	-523	-1,039	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

Table CCC-46. Pima Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Distribution Unknown	$15,088	$15,484	$17,039	$16,000
Obligations.....	15,088	15,484	17,039	16,000
Bal. Available, EOY.....	523	1,039	-	-
Total, Available.....	15,611	16,523	17,039	16,000

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table CCC-47. Pima Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
	Other Objects:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	$15,088	$15,484	$17,039	$16,000
	Total, Other Objects	15,088	15,484	17,039	16,000
99.9	Total, New Obligations.....	15,088	15,484	17,039	16,000

ACCOUNT 4: AGRICULTURE WOOL APPAREL MANUFACTURERS

PROJECT STATEMENTS

Table CCC-48. Wool Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated	Inc./ Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer In.....	$28,290	-	$30,000	$30,000	-
Sequestration	1,710	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriation	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-
Sequestration	-1,710	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	16	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	14,008	$22,313	$3,319	-	-$3,319
Total Available	42,314	22,313	33,319	30,000	-3,319
Bal. Available, EOY	-22,313	-3,319	-	-	-
Total Obligations	20,001	18,994	33,319	30,000	-3,319

Table CCC-49. Wool Project Statement on Basis of Obligation (thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated	Inc./ Dec.
Mandatory Obligations:					
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust.....	$20,001	$18,994	$33,319	$30,000	-$3,319
Total Obligations.....	20,001	18,994	33,319	30,000	-3,319
Add back:					
Balances Available, EOY	22,314	3,319	-	-	-
Total Available	42,314	22,313	33,319	30,000	-3,319
Less:	-	-	-	-	-
Sequestration	1,710	-	-	-	-
Recoveries.....	-16	-	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY.....	-14,008	-22,313	-3,319	-	-
Total Appropriation.....	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS AND FTES

Table CCC-50. Wool Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
Distribution Unknown	$20,001	$18,994	$33,319	$30,000
Obligations.....	20,001	18,994	33,319	30,000
Bal. Available, EOY.....	22,313	3,319	-	-
Total, Available.....	42,314	22,313	33,319	30,000

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION

Table CCC-51. Wool Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimated	2027 Estimated
	Other Objects:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions .	$20,001	$18,994	$33,319	$30,000
	Total, Other Objects.....	20,001	18,994	33,319	30,000
99.9	Total, New Obligations.....	20,001	18,994	33,319	30,000