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# Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2026 Appropriations

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## **Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2026 Appropriations**

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Agriculture appropriations) funds the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)—except for the U.S. Forest Service—and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, in the Department of Health and Human Services). It also carries the funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in alternating fiscal years; jurisdiction for CFTC appropriations is with Agriculture appropriations in the House and a different subcommittee in the Senate.

Agriculture appropriations acts include both discretionary and mandatory funding, which differentiates Agriculture appropriations from some other appropriations acts. Congressional debate on appropriations is primarily about discretionary spending. Appropriations for mandatory spending programs, although not usually debated, are necessary to technically make funds available for those programs (e.g., entitlement programs, such as farm safety net and nutrition assistance programs, that were previously enacted under separate budget enforcement procedures).

The primary discretionary spending accounts are for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); agricultural research; rural development loans and grants; the FDA; foreign food assistance and trade promotion; farm agency salaries and loans; food safety inspection; animal and plant health programs; and conservation program technical assistance.

Congress enacted a full-year Agriculture Appropriations Act on November 12, 2025, as Division B of a three-bill minibus appropriation (P.L. 119-37) that carried a continuing resolution to reopen the government after a 43-day shutdown. The enacted full-year FY2026 appropriation provides \$26.6 billion in discretionary appropriations and excludes the CFTC. This is an increase of \$335 million from FY2025 on a comparable basis excluding CFTC (+1.3%). The largest increases in appropriations are for Community Facilities (+\$659 million for congressionally directed spending), WIC (+\$603 million), and Agricultural Research Service Buildings and Facilities (+\$61 million for congressionally directed spending). These increases are partially offset by reductions to Food for Peace Title II international food aid grants (FFP; -\$419 million), FDA (-\$100 million), Farm Service Agency salaries (-\$84 million), the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center (-\$77 million), and additional rescissions (-\$312 million).

The enacted appropriation includes 746 projects designated as congressionally directed spending (i.e., earmarks) totaling \$931 million across nine USDA accounts. The Rural Housing Service Community Facilities account is the most-earmarked account in Agriculture appropriations, followed by the Rural Utilities Service Rural Water and Waste Disposal account.

The Trump Administration released a “skinny budget” on May 2, 2025, and a full budget request on May 30, 2025. The Trump Administration proposed \$21.0 billion of discretionary appropriations in the jurisdiction of Agriculture appropriations, a \$5.6 billion reduction (-21.1%). Among its largest reductions, it would have eliminated FFP (-\$1.6 billion), McGovern-Dole Food for Education (-\$240 million), and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS; -\$104 million). The request would have reduced the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS; -\$799 million) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (-\$642 million).

The House Committee on Appropriations reported a bill, H.R. 4121 (H.Rept. 119-172), on June 23. It would have provided \$25.5 billion in discretionary appropriations, a reduction of nearly \$1.2 billion from FY2025 (-4.3%) and \$4.5 billion more than the Administration’s request. The bill was not considered on the House floor as a separate measure.

The Senate passed a minibus appropriations bill (H.R. 3944) with Agriculture as Division B on August 1. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had reported a bill, S. 2256 (S.Rept. 119-37), on July 10. The bill as reported and as passed the Senate would have provided \$27.1 billion in discretionary appropriations, an increase of \$785 million from FY2025 (+3.0%).

This report summarizes the legislative development and amounts in the FY2026 appropriation compared with prior years.

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# Description of Agriculture Appropriations

The Agriculture Appropriations Act—formally known as the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (referred to as Agriculture appropriations in this report)—funds the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), except for the U.S. Forest Service.<sup>1</sup> It also funds the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the Department of Health and Human Services and, in certain cases, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC, an independent agency).<sup>2</sup>

Congressional actions on appropriations bills primarily concern discretionary spending. Agriculture appropriations acts include both discretionary and mandatory funding, which differentiates them from some other appropriations acts. For example, the level of mandatory spending for farm commodity and nutrition assistance programs is set in the farm bill authorization process, but the funding technically needs to be appropriated in appropriations acts. Specifically, the Commodity Credit Corporation—a line of credit with the U.S. Treasury—needs a reimbursement in appropriations to continue operating, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) needs an annual appropriation to fulfill its authorization. These mandatory amounts are funded, although not often debated, in annual Agriculture appropriations. This report focuses mostly on discretionary appropriations but includes tables for the mandatory appropriations included in Agriculture appropriations.

## Mandatory and Discretionary Spending

Federal spending is divided into two main categories: discretionary and mandatory (CRS In Focus IF13124, *Distinguishing Between Discretionary and Mandatory Spending*). Congressional jurisdiction for *discretionary spending* rests primarily with the House and Senate *Appropriations Committees*, including the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies. Congressional jurisdiction for *mandatory spending* rests primarily with the *authorizing committees*, including the House and Senate Agriculture Committees that write the farm bill (CRS In Focus IF12233, *Farm Bill Primer: Budget Dynamics*). Congressional actions on specific programs may overlap these jurisdictions. Authorizing committees set parameters in law for how discretionary programs are to operate (e.g., eligibility criteria for rural development loan and grant programs) and authorize them for funding that is subsequently determined in the appropriations process. Appropriations committees may decide whether to appropriate funding for discretionary programs and may include changes to some program terms, typically for one year at a time, in reported bills. Appropriations committees provide appropriations for some mandatory programs, which technically makes the funds available for those programs (e.g., entitlement programs, such as farm safety net and nutrition assistance programs, enacted by authorizing committees under separate budget enforcement procedures).

<sup>1</sup> The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act funds the U.S. Forest Service.

<sup>2</sup> Appropriations jurisdiction for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) began differing between the chambers after FY2008. The CFTC is always carried in House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee markup, never in the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee markup, and always in the Senate Appropriations Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee markup. The CFTC is normally carried in the Agriculture Appropriations Act in alternating fiscal years. The FY2025 year-long continuing resolution (CR) for Agriculture appropriations repeated carrying the CFTC as in FY2024 and caused the alternating cycle to switch from even-numbered to odd-numbered fiscal years.

## Summary of FY2026 Action

The Trump Administration released a brief budget request of top-level intentions (referred to as a “skinny budget”) on May 2, 2025.<sup>3</sup> It released its full FY2026 budget request on May 30, 2025.<sup>4</sup>

On June 5, 2025, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies (House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee) voted to send a markup to the full committee. The House Committee on Appropriations reported a bill (H.R. 4121, H.Rept. 119-172) on June 23 by a vote of 35-27. Eight amendments were adopted, 23 amendments were not adopted, and 2 amendments were offered and withdrawn.<sup>5</sup> The bill was not considered on the House floor as a separate measure.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported a bill (S. 2256, S.Rept. 119-37) on July 10, 2025, by a vote of 27-0 after adopting a manager’s amendment.<sup>6</sup> The reported bill was incorporated into a minibus appropriations bill, amended, and passed by the Senate (Division B of H.R. 3944) on August 1. On the floor, seven amendments were adopted in Division B by unanimous consent, and three were not adopted by vote.<sup>7</sup>

A full-year Agriculture Appropriations Act was enacted on November 12, 2025, as Division B of a three-bill minibus appropriation (P.L. 119-37) that carried a continuing resolution to reopen the government after a 43-day shutdown.<sup>8</sup> See **Table 1** for links to congressional actions and **Figure 1** for a timeline of legislative actions.

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<sup>3</sup> Letter from OMB Director Russell T. Vought to Sen. Susan Collins, Chair, Senate Committee on Appropriations, May 2, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Fiscal-Year-2026-Discretionary-Budget-Request.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> See “Appendix: Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency,” in OMB, *Technical Supplement to the 2026 Budget*, May 30, 2025, [https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/appendix\\_fy2026.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/appendix_fy2026.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> House Committee on Appropriations, “Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee Legislative Activity, FY2026,” <https://appropriations.house.gov/subcommittees/agriculture-rural-development-food-and-drug-administration-and-related-agencies/legislative-activity>.

<sup>6</sup> Senate Committee on Appropriations, “Full Committee Markup of Commerce, Justice, Science; Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA; and Legislative Branch Appropriations Acts,” <https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/hearings/full-committee-markup-of-commerce-justice-science-agriculture-rural-development-fda-and-legislative-branch-appropriations-acts>.

<sup>7</sup> The seven floor amendments that were adopted were S.Amdt. 3070, S.Amdt. 3073, S.Amdt. 3110, S.Amdt. 3418, S.Amdt. 3163, S.Amdt. 3200, and S.Amdt. 3190. These resulted in removing §781 from the reported bill, renumbering §782 in the reported bill to §781, and adding new §§782-787 to the Senate-passed bill. The three floor amendments that were offered but not adopted by vote were S.Amdt. 3115, S.Amdt. 3414, and S.Amdt. 3113.

<sup>8</sup> The joint explanatory statement is printed in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043-S8080.

**Table I. Status of Agriculture Appropriations**

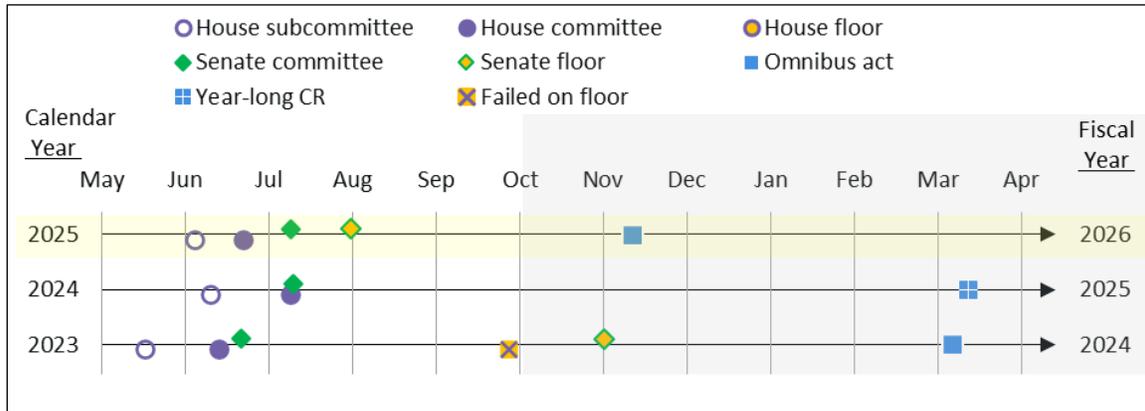
FY2024	FY2025	FY2026					
		House			Senate		
Enacted <sup>a</sup>	Enacted <sup>b</sup>	Request	Cmte. <sup>c</sup>	Floor	Cmte.	Floor	Enacted
3/9/2024	3/15/2025	5/2/2025	6/23/2025	—	7/10/2025	8/1/2025	11/12/2025
P.L. 118-42, Division B	P.L. 119-4, Division A,	Skinny budget	H.R. 4121		S. 2256	H.R. 3944, Division B	P.L. 119-37, Division B
H.Prt. 55007 (118 <sup>th</sup> Congress)	Title II (year-long CR)	5/30/2025 Appendix	H.Rept. 119-172		S.Rept. 119-37	Vote of 87-9	Votes of 60-40
	No joint explanatory statement	Justifications: USDA FDA CFTC	Vote of 35-27		Vote of 27-0		222-209
							Cong. Rec. 11/9/2025 S8043

**Source:** Prepared by CRS.

**Notes:** USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; CFTC = Commodity Futures Trading Commission; CR = continuing resolution. “Skinny budget” refers to a brief budget request of top-level intentions. The table excludes supplemental appropriations acts.

- a. For FY2024, see House-reported H.R. 4368 (H.Rept. 118-124), which had insufficient votes to pass on the House floor; Senate-reported S. 2131 (S.Rept. 118-44 ); and Senate-passed H.R. 4366 (Division B).
- b. For FY2025, see House-reported H.R. 9027 (H.Rept. 118-583); Senate-reported S. 4690 (S.Rept. 118-193).
- c. The subcommittee voted 9-7 on June 5, 2025, to send a subcommittee markup to the full committee.

**Figure I. Timeline of Legislative Actions on Agriculture Appropriations**



**Source:** Figure created by CRS.

**Notes:** The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts and short-term continuing resolutions (CRs). Gray shading shows the beginning of each fiscal year. Yellow shading highlights the current appropriations cycle.

## Total FY2026 Appropriations and Trends

The enacted full-year FY2026 appropriation (P.L. 119-37, Division B) provides \$26.6 billion in discretionary appropriations. It excludes funding for the CFTC, which in FY2026 is provided in the Financial Services and General Government appropriations. The Agriculture appropriations total is an increase of \$335 million from FY2025 on a comparable basis that excludes the CFTC (+1.3%) (see **Table 2**).

The House Appropriations Committee-reported bill, H.R. 4121, would have provided \$25.5 billion, a decrease of about \$1.1 billion from FY2025 (-4.3%). The Senate-passed bill, Division B of H.R. 3944, would have provided \$27.1 billion, an increase of \$785 million from FY2025 on a comparable basis without CFTC (+3.0%). The Trump Administration’s request for FY2026 was for \$20.6 billion on a comparable basis without CFTC, which would have been a decrease of nearly \$5.7 billion (-21.5%).

**Table 2. Discretionary Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations Totals**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Discretionary Total	FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 119-4, Div. A, Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
Senate-basis, without CFTC	26,278.0 <sup>a</sup>	20,622.9	25,150.8 <sup>a</sup>	27,062.8	26,612.8	+334.8	+1.3%
House-basis, with CFTC	26,643.0	21,032.9	25,485.8	27,427.8 <sup>a</sup>	26,977.8 <sup>a</sup>	+334.8	+1.3%

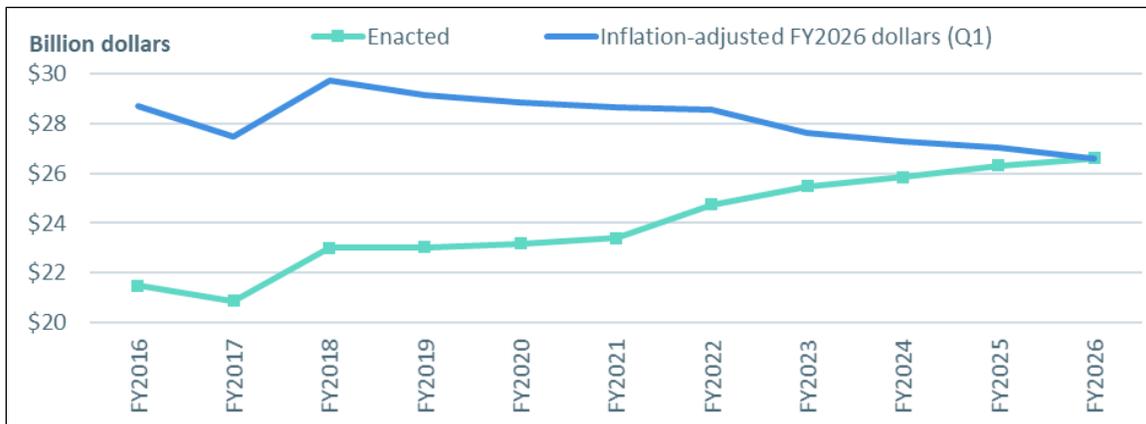
**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; S. 3290; P.L. 119-37; P.L. 119-75; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** CFTC = Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The table excludes supplemental appropriations acts.

a. This amount is not recorded with the act or bill due to differing House-Senate jurisdiction for the CFTC in Agriculture appropriations, but is shown for comparisons with other amounts in that row.

The nominal total of Agriculture appropriations generally has been increasing from FY2017 to FY2026. On an inflation-adjusted basis in FY2025 dollars, Agriculture appropriations have been decreasing since FY2018 (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations, FY2016-FY2026 enacted**



**Source:** Figure created by CRS using appropriations acts, committee reports, and unpublished CBO tables.

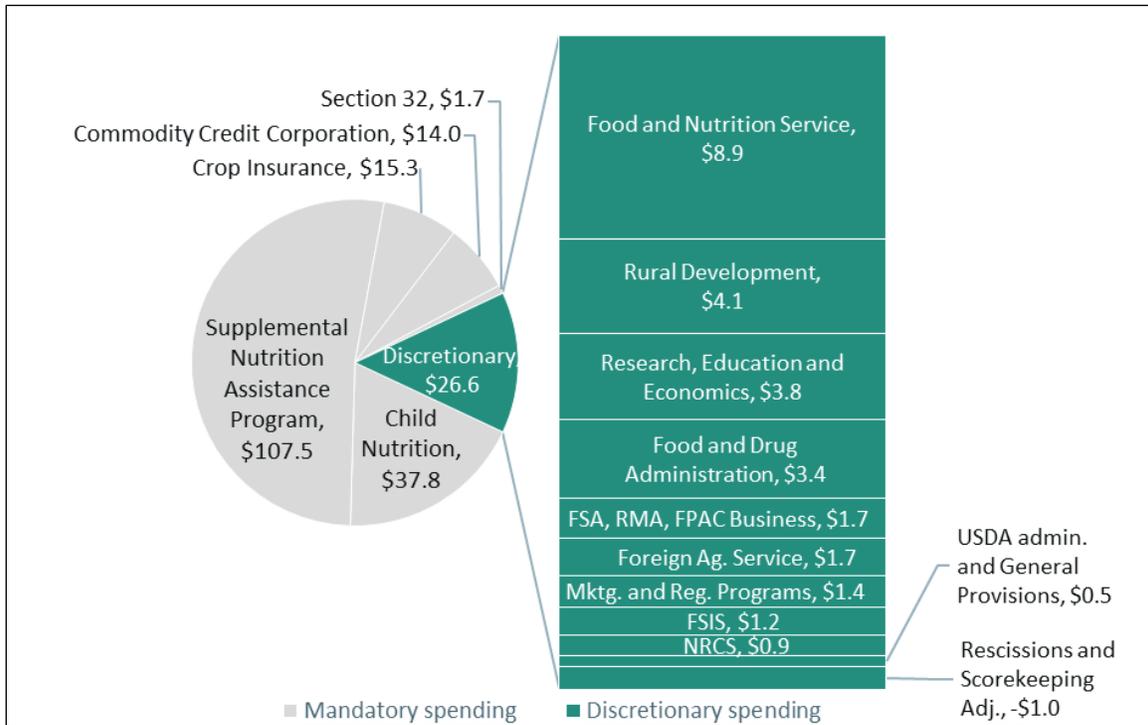
**Notes:** The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts and excludes the CFTC. Adjusted for inflation using U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product price index, Table 1.1.4, using Q4 of the calendar year (Q1 of the fiscal year). Until Q4 data are released, the inflation adjustment for FY2026 uses the year-over-year change in the index for Q3, 3.0%.

## Scope of Agriculture Appropriations

As discussed above (see “Description of Agriculture Appropriations”), agricultural programs rely on both discretionary and mandatory spending. This section describes specific mandatory and discretionary spending in Agriculture appropriations and the relative sizes of major agencies and functions.

Appropriations for discretionary spending programs in the FY2026 Agriculture Appropriations Act were \$26.6 billion (\$27.0 billion including CFTC), distributed among the programs or agencies in the green stacked bar in **Figure 3**. Appropriations for mandatory spending programs were about \$176.3 billion, as shown by the gray shading in the pie graph (**Figure 3**), relative to the discretionary total.

**Figure 3. Scope of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY2026**  
Budget authority in billions of dollars



**Source:** Figure created by CRS using P.L. 119-37; the explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts and excludes the CFTC on the basis of jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. Amounts in the figure may not add to the totals in **Table 3** and **Table 4** due to rounding. FSA = Farm Service Agency; RMA = Risk Management Agency; FPAC Business = Farm Production and Conservation Business Center; FSIS = Food Safety Inspection Service; NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service. The amount shown for Section 32 (formally known as Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply) is USDA’s reserved spending authority for payments and procurement (see CRS In Focus IF12193, *Farm and Food Support Under USDA’s Section 32 Account*). The amount for the Commodity Credit Corporation is the reimbursement for net realized losses (see CRS Report R44606, *The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)*).

Most programs in Agriculture appropriations are in the authorizing jurisdiction of the House Committee on Agriculture and Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. A few programs funded through Agriculture appropriations are not in the jurisdiction of the Agriculture

authorizing committees. The FDA is in the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. In rural development, Rural Housing Service (RHS) programs, except for community facilities loans and grants, are in the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Financial Services and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. In the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), the child nutrition programs and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) are in the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Education and Workforce and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

### Key Budget Terms

*Budget authority* is provided by an act of Congress for an agency to enter into financial *obligations* on behalf of the United States that will result in immediate or future *outlays*. It is the amount allocated by Congress for program grants, loan subsidies, and salaries and expenses. Most funding amounts in this report are budget authority.

*Obligations* are commitments using budget authority that create a legal liability of the government to pay for goods and services ordered or received. Obligations occur when a federal agency awards a grant or agrees to make a loan. The Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 1341 et seq.) prohibits agencies from obligating more budget authority than is provided in law, such as during a government shutdown.

*Outlays* are a federal agency distribution of funds for grants, loans, or services to recipients to satisfy a valid obligation. The timing of outlays in fiscal years may differ from budget authority or obligations because payments from an agency may not occur until services are fulfilled, goods are delivered, or construction is completed.

*Loan subsidy* is part of the discretionary budget authority and reflects the cost of making loans, including interest rate subsidies and anticipated losses from delinquencies. The relationship between loan authority and loan subsidy is explained for each loan program in the annual budget request (Office of Management and Budget, *Federal Credit Supplement*).

*Loan authority* is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed with a loan subsidy. Loan authority is not added in budget authority totals. A loan authority is several times the amount of its corresponding loan subsidy.

*Program level* represents the sum of the activities undertaken by an agency. A program level may be higher than a budget authority if the program (1) receives *user fees*, (2) includes *loans* that are leveraged by an expectation of repayment (loan authority may exceed budget authority), or (3) receives *transfers* from other agencies.

*Rescissions* are permanent reductions in budget authority after enactment that score as budgetary savings.

*CHIMPS* (changes in mandatory program spending) are adjustments via an appropriations act that can change available funding for mandatory programs. CHIMPS usually change spending for one year and may score as an increase or decrease to outlays. They do not change the underlying authority of the program in law.

For background, see CRS Report 98-721, *Introduction to the Federal Budget Process*; and CRS Report R46417, *Congress's Power Over Appropriations: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions*.

## Subcommittee Allocation

The total amount allowed for discretionary appropriations is controlled by congressional budget enforcement rules.<sup>9</sup> Typically, each chamber's appropriations committee would receive a top-line limit on discretionary budget authority from the chamber's budget committee via an annual budget resolution, referred to as a "302(a)" allocation. The appropriations committees would subdivide the allocation among the 12 appropriations subcommittees, referred to as "302(b)" allocations.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> CRS Report R42388, *The Congressional Appropriations Process: An Introduction*.

<sup>10</sup> References to 302(a) and 302(b) are to sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

For FY2026, the House and Senate Budget Committees did not approve a budget resolution with discretionary spending limits. The appropriations committees deemed spending levels during meetings to mark up separate subcommittee bills.<sup>11</sup>

On June 10, 2025, the House Committee on Appropriations adopted interim subcommittee allocations for four subcommittees, including an Agriculture subcommittee allocation of \$25.5 billion.<sup>12</sup> The Senate Committee on Appropriations marked up an Agriculture appropriations bill on July 10, 2025, with \$27.1 billion of discretionary appropriations.

## Amounts for Agencies and Programs in FY2026

**Table 3** provides detail at the agency level for the enacted FY2026 discretionary appropriations and amounts proposed in the Trump Administration request, the House Appropriations Committee-reported bill, and the Senate-passed bill.

- The enacted full-year appropriation P.L. 119-37, Division B, provides \$26.6 billion in discretionary appropriations for accounts in the jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. This is an increase of \$335 million from FY2025 on a comparable basis excluding CFTC (+1.3%). The enacted total is less than in the Senate-passed bill and more than both the Administration’s request and House-reported bill.
- The Trump Administration’s budget requested \$21.0 billion in discretionary appropriations for accounts in the jurisdiction of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture. This would have been a \$5.6 billion reduction from the FY2025 year-long continuing resolution (-21.1%).
- House-reported H.R. 4121 would have provided \$25.5 billion in discretionary appropriations, a decrease of nearly \$1.2 billion from FY2025 (-4.3%). The House-reported bill would have provided about \$4.5 billion more than the Trump Administration’s request.
- Senate-passed H.R. 3944, Division B, would have provided \$27.1 billion in discretionary appropriations, an increase of \$785 million from FY2025 (+3.0%) on a comparable basis that excludes the CFTC. The Senate-passed bill would have provided \$1.9 billion more than the House-reported bill (+7.6%).

**Figure 4** shows the dollar changes from FY2025 enacted levels to the proposed amounts for FY2026 at agency or account levels; **Figure 5** shows the percentage changes. **Table 4** shows the appropriations for mandatory spending programs.

### Administration’s Request

The Trump Administration proposed discretionary appropriations in the jurisdiction of Agriculture appropriations of \$21.0 billion, a reduction of \$5.6 billion from FY2025 levels (-21.1%). The largest reduction would have been from eliminating Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Food for Peace Title II international food aid grants (FFP, -\$1.6 billion, -100.0%), followed by reductions of the Conservation Operations account in the Natural Resources Conservation Service (-\$783 million, -87.5%), research and extension grants by the National Institute of Food

<sup>11</sup> CRS Report R44296, *Deeming Resolutions: Budget Enforcement in the Absence of a Budget Resolution*.

<sup>12</sup> House Committee on Appropriations, “Committee Approves Numerous FY26 Subcommittee Allocations,” June 11, 2025, press release, <https://appropriations.house.gov/news/press-releases/committee-approves-numerous-fy26-subcommittee-allocations>.

and Agriculture (-\$642 million, -38.2%), FNS Commodity Assistance Programs (-\$425 million, -82.4%), grants and loans in the Rural Utilities Service (RUS; -\$401 million, -60.2%), Farm Service Agency salaries and expenses (-\$372 million, -23.2%), and salaries and expenses for the FDA (-\$360 million, -10.2%). WIC would have received an increase of \$100 million in its regular account appropriation, but a rescission of unobligated prior appropriations in the General Provisions title would have reduced WIC by \$391 million for a net reduction.

In order of percentage terms, the Administration's request would have eliminated appropriations for the FAS McGovern-Dole Food for Education (-\$240 million, -100.0%), the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS, -\$104 million, -100.0%), and formula funding for university agricultural research under the Hatch Act (-\$265 million, -100.0%). The Rental Assistance Program in the RHS would have increased by \$73 million (+4.4%).

## **House-Reported Bill**

The House-reported bill would have provided \$25.5 billion for discretionary Agriculture appropriations, a reduction of nearly \$1.2 billion from FY2025 levels (-4.3%) and affecting most accounts. The largest reduction would have been from FFP (-\$719 million, -44.4%), followed by the FDA (-\$326 million, -9.2%), RUS (-\$141 million, -21.1%), and the Farm Service Agency (-\$135 million, -8.4%). The House subcommittee markup would have reduced the Nutrition Programs Administration account (-\$42 million -23.7%), and the Agricultural Marketing Service (-\$33 million, -14.6%). The largest increases would have been provided for RHS Community Facilities grants (+\$462 million; up from \$5 million in FY2025 when earmarks were not allowed) and the RHS Rental Assistance Program (+\$73 million, +4.4%).

## **Senate-Passed Bill**

The Senate-passed bill would have provided \$27.1 billion for discretionary Agriculture appropriations, an increase of \$785 million from FY2025 levels (+3.0%). Many accounts would have been unchanged from FY2025 levels. The largest increases would have been for WIC (+\$603 million, +7.9%), followed by the RHS (+\$308 million, +13.1%), Agricultural Research Service (ARS; +\$81 million, +4.6%), NRCS (+\$38 million, +4.1%), and RBCS (+\$24 million, +34.3%). The largest reductions to partially offset these increases would have been from FFP (-\$119 million, -7.4%) and RUS (-\$87 million, -13.0%).

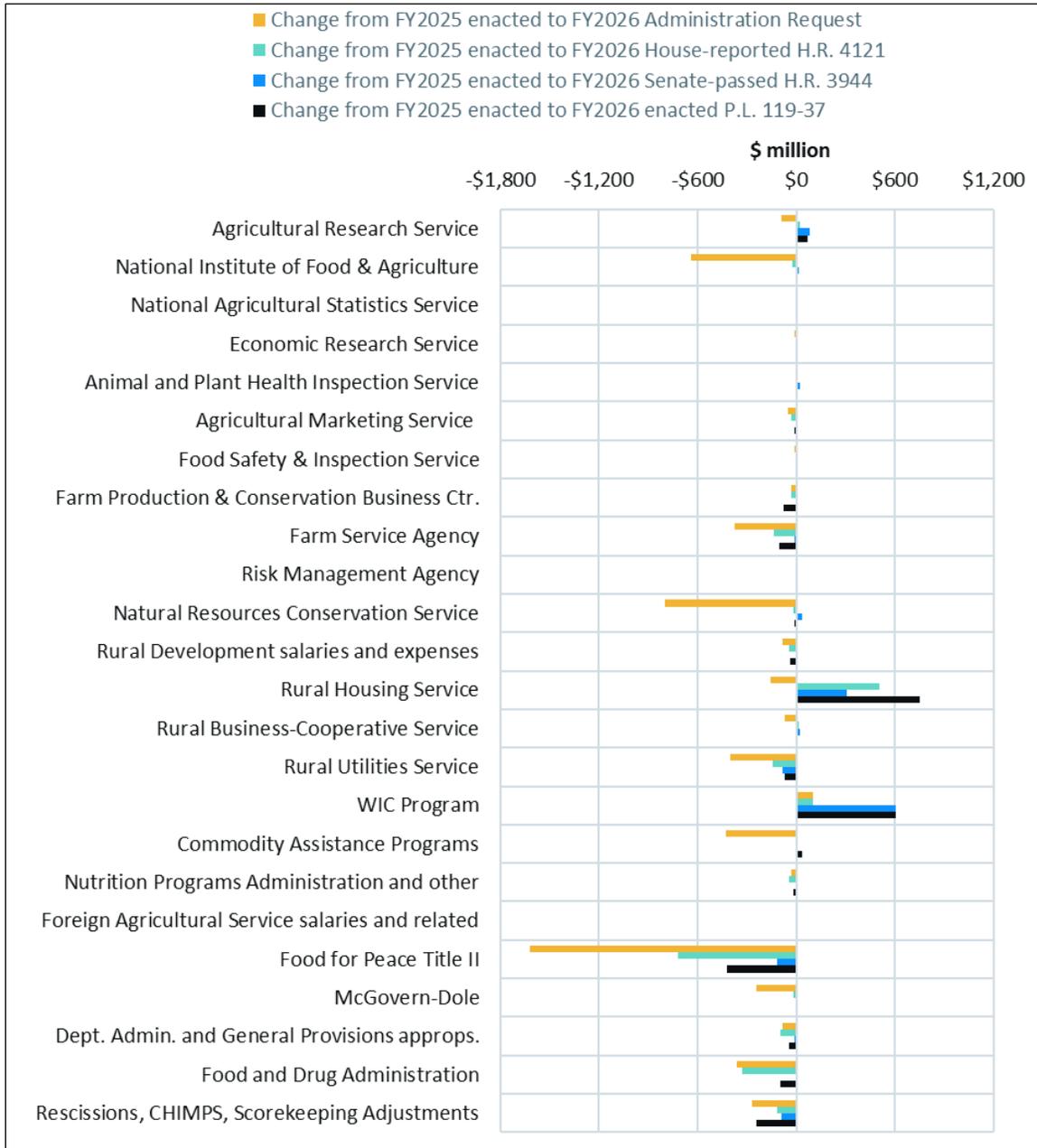
## **Enacted FY2026 Appropriation**

The enacted full-year FY2026 appropriation provides \$26.6 billion in discretionary appropriations and excludes the CFTC. This is an increase of \$335 million from FY2025 on a comparable basis (+1.3%). While many accounts are minimally changed from FY2025, the net increase in discretionary appropriations may be summarized across eight accounts.

The largest increases in appropriations are for Community Facilities (+\$659 million for congressionally directed spending compared with \$5 million in FY2025), WIC (+\$603 million, +7.9%), and ARS Buildings and Facilities (+\$61 million for congressionally directed spending compared with no funding in FY2025). These increases subtotal \$1,323 million and are partially offset by \$991 million in reductions to Food for Peace Title II Grants (-\$419 million, -25.9%), FDA (-\$100 million, -2.8%), FSA salaries (-\$84 million, -7.0%), the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center (-\$77 million; -31.3%), and additional rescissions (-\$312 million, +166.2%; including a \$350 million rescission from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund).

**Figure 4. Changes in Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations from FY2025 Enacted to FY2026 Enacted and FY2026 Proposals**

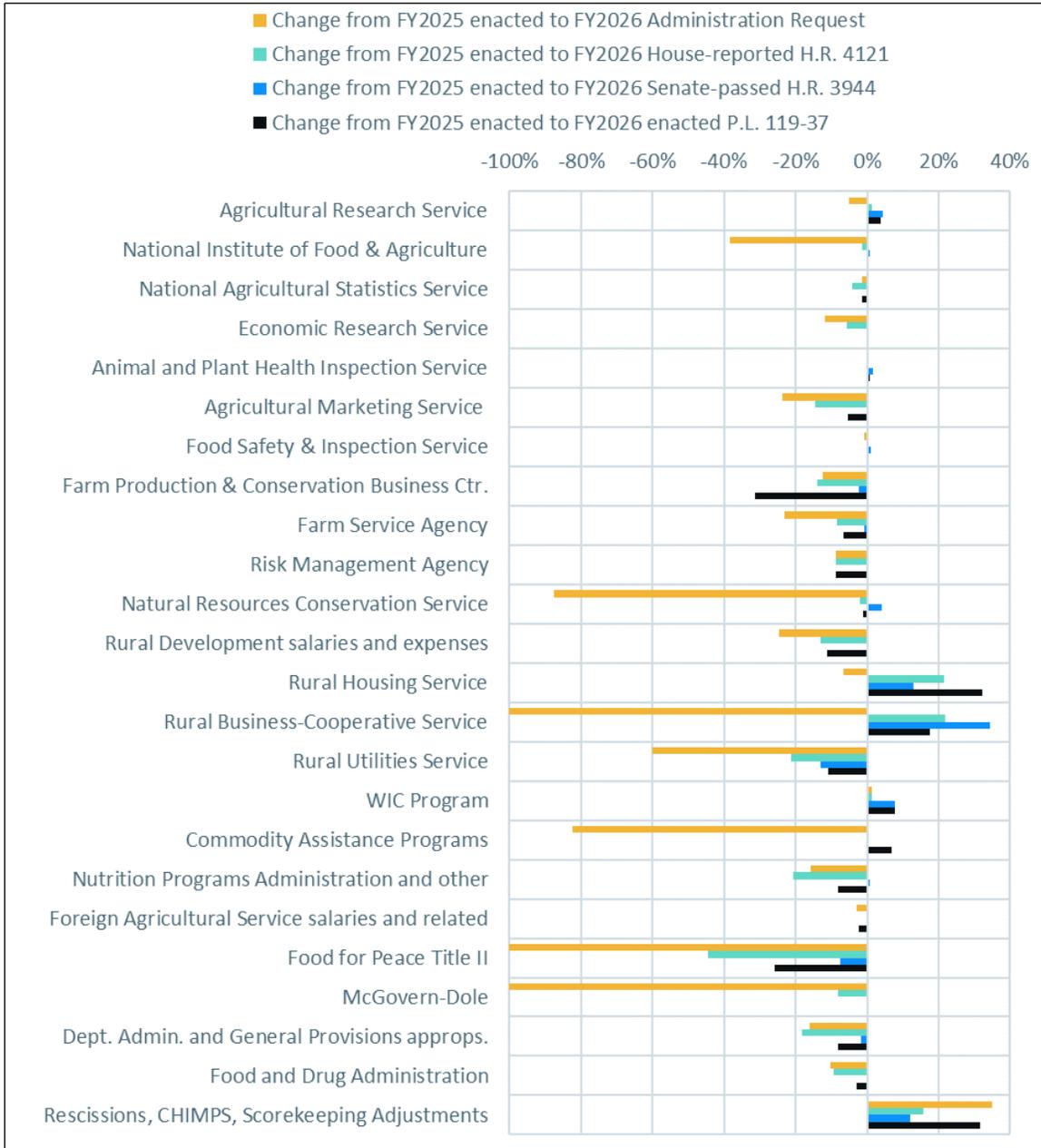
Change in budget authority in millions of dollars



**Source:** Figure created by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; the explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts. Agencies and programs are ordered as shown in **Table 3**. WIC = Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children; CHIMPS = changes in mandatory spending programs.

**Figure 5. Percentage Changes in Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations from FY2025 Enacted to FY2026 Enacted and FY2026 Proposals**



**Source:** Figure created by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts. Agencies and programs are ordered as shown in **Table 3**. WIC = Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children; CHIMPS = changes in mandatory spending programs.

**Table 3. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations by Agency, FY2024-FY2026**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted		
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request <sup>a</sup>	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
<b>Title I. Agricultural Programs</b>								
Departmental Admin. (Table A-1)	479.8	479.8	426.2	399.9	470.6	436.3	-43.5	-9.1%
<b>Research, Education, and Economics (Table A-2)</b>								
Agricultural Research Service	1,845.2	1,788.1	1,700.0	1,811.6	1,869.4	1,853.7	+65.7	+3.7%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,678.8	1,678.8	1,037.0	1,654.1	1,692.3	1,677.0	-1.7	-0.1%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	187.5	187.5	185.0	180.0	187.5	185.0	-2.5	-1.3%
Economic Research Service	90.6	90.6	80.0	85.6	90.6	90.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	1.9	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Marketing and Regulatory Programs</b>								
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service	1,163.0	1,148.8	1,148.8	1,147.0	1,168.5	1,158.0	+9.3	+0.8%
Agricultural Marketing Service	223.9	223.9	170.9	191.3	223.9	211.9	-12.0	-5.4%
Under Secretary	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Food Safety</b>								
Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,190.0	1,214.0	1,205.2	1,216.0	1,226.0	1,215.2	+1.2	+0.1%
Under Secretary	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Subtotal, Title I</b>	<b>6,863.4</b>	<b>6,816.0</b>	<b>5,956.0</b>	<b>6,690.6</b>	<b>6,933.5</b>	<b>6,832.4</b>	<b>+16.4</b>	<b>+0.2%</b>
<b>Title II. Farm Production &amp; Conservation</b>								
Business Center	244.2	244.2	214.0	210.0	238.5	167.6	-76.6	-31.3%
Farm Service Agency (Table A-3)	1,606.7	1,606.7	1,234.5	1,471.3	1,593.3	1,502.9	-103.7	-6.5%
Risk Management Agency	65.6	65.6	60.0	60.0	65.6	60.0	-5.6	-8.6%
Natural Resources Conservation Service (Table A-4)	950.9	911.4	112.3	892.0	949.1	903.0	-8.4	-0.9%
Under Secretary	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Subtotal, Title II</b>	<b>2,868.4</b>	<b>2,828.9</b>	<b>1,621.3</b>	<b>2,634.3</b>	<b>2,847.6</b>	<b>2,634.6</b>	<b>-194.3</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>
<b>Title III. Rural Development</b>								
Salaries and Expenses <sup>b</sup>	351.1	351.1	265.0	305.0	351.1	312.0	-39.1	-11.1%
Rural Housing Service (RHS, Table A-5)	2,306.2 <sup>c</sup>	2,344.9 <sup>d</sup>	2,191.4	2,850.1	2,652.6	3,098.5	+753.6	+32.1%
Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS, Table A-6)	104.2	69.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.0	84.6	93.3	81.6	+12.1	+17.5%
Rural Utilities Service (RUS, Table A-7)	808.5	667.1 <sup>d</sup>	265.8	526.0	580.4	595.4	-71.6	-10.7%
Under Secretary	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	+0.0	+0.0%

Agency or Program	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026				Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request <sup>a</sup>	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
<b>Subtotal, Title III</b>	<b>3,571.6</b>	<b>3,434.2</b>	<b>2,723.2</b>	<b>3,767.3</b>	<b>3,679.1</b>	<b>4,089.2</b>	<b>+655.0</b>	<b>+19.1%</b>
<b>Title IV. Domestic Food Programs (Table A-8)</b>								
Child Nutrition Programs	16.0	16.0	0.0	15.0	16.5	16.0	+0.0	+0.0%
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Programs	6.0	6.0	3.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	+1.0	+16.7%
WIC Program	7,030.0	7,597.0	7,697.0 <sup>e</sup>	7,697.0 <sup>e</sup>	8,200.0	8,200.0	+603.0	+7.9%
Commodity Assistance Programs	480.1	516.1	91.1	516.1	516.1	551.1	+35.0	+6.8%
Nutrition Programs Administration	177.3	177.3	164.7	135.3	177.3	160.0	-17.3	-9.8%
Under Secretary	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Subtotal, Title IV</b>	<b>7,710.5</b>	<b>8,313.5</b>	<b>7,956.6</b>	<b>8,372.5</b>	<b>8,918.0</b>	<b>8,935.2</b>	<b>+621.7</b>	<b>+7.5%</b>
<b>Title V. Foreign Assistance</b>								
Foreign Agricultural Service and related <sup>f</sup>	238.3	238.3	231.4	238.3	238.3	233.0	-5.3	-2.2%
Food for Peace Title II and admin.	1,619.1 <sup>g</sup>	1,619.1 <sup>g</sup>	0.0	900.0	1,500.0	1,200.0	-419.1	-25.9%
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	240.0	240.0	0.0	220.3	240.0	240.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Subtotal, Title V</b>	<b>2,098.4</b>	<b>2,098.4</b>	<b>232.0</b>	<b>1,359.6</b>	<b>1,979.2</b>	<b>1,673.9</b>	<b>-424.4</b>	<b>-20.2%</b>
<b>Title VI. Related Agencies</b>								
Food and Drug Administration	3,527.2	3,527.2	3,166.9	3,201.0	3,537.2	3,427.2	-100.0	-2.8%
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) <sup>h</sup>	365.0	365.0	410.0	335.0	365.0 <sup>ij</sup>	365.0 <sup>ij</sup>	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Subtotal, Title VI</b>	<b>3,892.2</b>	<b>3,892.2</b>	<b>3,576.9</b>	<b>3,536.0</b>	<b>3,902.2<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>3,792.2<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>-100.0</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>
<b>Title VII. General Provisions</b>								
Appropriations (Table A-9)	25.2	25.2	0.0	10.5	25.2	27.5	+2.3	+8.9%
Rescissions (Table A-10) <sup>k</sup>	-351.9	-187.8	-526.0	-378.0	-350.0	-500.0	-312.2	+166.2%
CHIMPS (Table A-11) <sup>l</sup>	+0.0	-49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	+49.0	-100.0%
<b>Subtotal, Title VII</b>	<b>-326.7</b>	<b>-211.6</b>	<b>-526.0</b>	<b>-367.5</b>	<b>-324.8</b>	<b>-472.6</b>	<b>-260.9</b>	<b>+123.3%</b>
<b>Scorekeeping Adjustments (Table A-12)<sup>m</sup></b>	<b>-455.0</b>	<b>-528.5</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>+21.5</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
<b>Totals</b>								
<b>Senate basis (without CFTC)<sup>h</sup></b>	<b>25,857.8<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>26,278.0<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>20,622.9</b>	<b>25,150.8<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>27,062.8</b>	<b>26,612.8</b>	<b>+334.8</b>	<b>+1.3%</b>
<b>House basis (with CFTC)<sup>h</sup></b>	<b>26,222.8</b>	<b>26,643.0</b>	<b>21,032.9</b>	<b>25,485.8</b>	<b>27,427.8<sup>i</sup></b>	<b>26,977.8</b>	<b>+334.8</b>	<b>+1.3%</b>

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; S. 3290; P.L. 119-37; P.L. 119-75; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** The table excludes supplemental appropriations acts. Amounts and totals are nominal discretionary budget authority.

- a. Amounts for the Administration's request do not reflect legislative proposals that would require legislative activity (authorizations) beyond appropriations.
- b. The Rural Development (RD) Salaries and Expenses account is a base amount for the mission area and excludes transfers from the three agencies.
- c. The FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(1)) provided \$505 million to the Community Facilities account from the USDA Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF; 7 U.S.C. §2250b). The NEF accumulates transfers of expired, unobligated discretionary funds from across USDA from prior appropriations and thus does not score in current-year appropriations. An anomaly in the FY2025 year-long continuing resolution prevented this provision from continuing.
- d. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts within the RD mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that \$34 million be transferred to the RHS Rental Assistance Program. The implications for other RD programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain. The \$34 million increase for Rental Assistance is included in the table, consistent with the FY2026 House committee report, but the unspecified reductions to other accounts are not reflected; a \$34 million reduction is included in the "rounding plug" in scorekeeping adjustments.
- e. Excludes rescission in General Provisions.
- f. Includes Foreign Agricultural Service salaries and expenses, CCC Export Loan salaries, and the Office of Codex Alimentarius.
- g. In addition to appropriations shown in the table, the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(2)) provided \$68 million to Food for Peace Title II grants from the USDA NEF (7 U.S.C. §2250b). The NEF accumulates transfers of expired, unobligated discretionary funds from across USDA from prior appropriations and thus does not score in current-year appropriations. The provision continues in FY2025 under terms of the year-long continuing resolution.
- h. Appropriations jurisdiction for the CFTC differs between the chambers. After FY2008, the CFTC has always been carried in the House Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee markup, never in the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee markup, and always in Senate Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee markup. In enacted appropriations acts, the CFTC is carried in the Agriculture Appropriations Act in alternating fiscal years except for FY2025, which repeated carrying CFTC under the year-long continuing resolution.
- i. This amount is not recorded with the act or bill due to differing House-Senate jurisdiction for the CFTC in Agriculture appropriations but is shown for comparisons with other amounts in that row.
- j. The amount for the CFTC in the FY2026 Senate column is from S. 3290, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026. The amount for the CFTC in the FY2026 enacted column is from P.L. 119-75, Division E, a five-bill minibus appropriation.
- k. Rescissions are actions that permanently reduce an enacted budget authority, thereby scoring a budgetary savings. Reductions from mandatory programs are included separately with CHIMPS (changes in mandatory program spending).
- l. CHIMPS in appropriations acts include temporary increases or limitations to mandatory program spending or permanent rescissions of mandatory programs that are focused on the current fiscal year. See CRS Report R47705, *Congressional Rules Pertaining to Changes in Mandatory Program Spending in Appropriations Bills (CHIMPs)*.
- m. Scorekeeping adjustments are not directly appropriated provisions and may not be shown in the committee tables accompanying a bill but are part of the official CBO accounting of an appropriations act. In Agriculture appropriations, scorekeeping adjustments primarily include "negative subsidies" for some loan programs, mostly from receipt of fees charged to borrowers.

**Table 4. Mandatory Agriculture Appropriations, FY2024-FY2026**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118- 42, Div. B	P.L. 119- 4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House- Reported H.R. 4121	Senate- Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	<b>Title I. Agricultural Programs</b>								
Section 32 <sup>a</sup>	1,574.0	1,571.7	1,667.0	1,667.0	1,716.3	1,716.3	+144.6	+9.2%	
<b>Title II. Farm Production &amp; Conservation</b>									
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	15,484.0	14,581.0	14,264.0	14,264.0	14,264.0	15,346.0	+765.0	+5.2%	
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) <sup>b</sup>	12,438.0	13,863.0	13,491.4	13,491.4	13,491.4	13,953.7	+90.7	+0.7%	
Dairy Indemnity Payment Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
<b>Title IV. Domestic Food Programs</b>									
Child Nutrition Programs	33,250.2	33,250.2	36,269.4	35,769.4	36,269.4	37,825.7	+4,575.4	+13.8%	
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Programs	122,376.5	122,376.5	118,132.3	118,133.3	118,133.3	107,474.2	-14,902.3	-12.2%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,123.3</b>	<b>185,642.9</b>	<b>183,824.7</b>	<b>183,325.7</b>	<b>183,874.9</b>	<b>176,316.4</b>	<b>-9,326.5</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** The table excludes supplemental appropriations acts. Amounts are nominal budget authority.

- a. In this table, Section 32 (formally known as Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply) shows only USDA’s reserved spending authority as noted in appropriations committee reports. Amounts transferred to the child nutrition programs are included within the amounts shown for the child nutrition programs. See CRS In Focus IF12193, *Farm and Food Support Under USDA’s Section 32 Account*.
- b. The amount for the CCC is the reimbursement to Treasury for net realized losses to replenish the CCC borrowing authority. See CRS Report R44606, *The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)*.

## Other Appropriations Issues

### Policy-Related Provisions

Appropriations acts set spending authority and may serve as vehicles for policy-related limitations and so-called “riders” (language extraneous to the subject of the bill) that direct executive branch actions.<sup>13</sup> These provisions may have the force of law if they are included in an act’s text, but their effect is generally limited to the current fiscal year unless they amend the *U.S. Code*, which is not typical in appropriations acts. Report language may also provide policy directions for agencies but does not carry the force of law.

<sup>13</sup> See CRS Report RL30240, *Congressional Oversight Manual*.

Congress has directed that committee reports and the joint explanatory statement are to be read together to capture congressional intent.

The joint explanatory statement accompanying this division is approved and indicates congressional intent. Unless otherwise noted, the language set forth in H.Rept. 119–172 and S.Rept. 119–37 carries the same weight as language included in this joint explanatory statement and should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this joint explanatory statement. While some language is repeated for emphasis, it is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.<sup>14</sup>

## **Congressionally Directed Spending (Earmarks)**

*Congressional earmarks* are defined in the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress as a type of congressional spending action that noncompetitively benefits a specific entity or locality.<sup>15</sup> The House Committee on Appropriations refers to these as Community Project Funding, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations refers to these as Congressionally Directed Spending.

Beginning in FY2022 and continuing to FY2024, after about a decade of no earmarks, the House and Senate allowed earmarks in annual appropriations acts, including in Agriculture appropriations.<sup>16</sup> The FY2025 year-long CR did not include earmarks and reduced funding commensurately for accounts that were earmarked in FY2024.

For FY2026, the House-reported bill included 509 earmark projects requested by 192 Representatives totaling \$643 million.<sup>17</sup> Six USDA accounts were earmarked: ARS Buildings and Facilities; NRCS Conservation Operations; RUS Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program grants; RUS ReConnect broadband grants; and RUS Water and Waste Disposal Program grants.<sup>18</sup>

The Senate-passed bill included 250 earmark projects requested by 67 Senators totaling \$300 million. The Senate-passed bill included these earmarks by incorporating the text of the Senate-reported committee report (S.Rept. 119-37) into the minibus. Six USDA accounts were earmarked (three of which overlap with the House-reported bill): ARS Buildings and Facilities; APHIS salaries and expenses; NIFA Research and Education; NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations; RHS Community Facilities grants; and RUS Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program grants.<sup>19</sup>

The enacted appropriation includes 746 earmarks totaling \$931 million across nine USDA accounts (**Table 5**). Three accounts were earmarked by both the House and Senate: ARS Buildings and Facilities, RHS Community Facilities, and the RUS Distance Learning, Telemedicine and Broadband account. Three accounts were earmarked solely by the House, and

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<sup>14</sup> *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043.

<sup>15</sup> “For the purpose of this clause, the term ‘congressional earmark’ means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, or Senator providing, authorizing or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative formula driven or competitive award process.” See Rules of the House of Representatives, 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, Rule XXI, Clause 9(e), <https://rules.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/rules.house.gov/files/documents/houserules119thupdated.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> CRS Report R48471, *Agriculture Appropriations: Earmarks Disclosed from FY2022 to FY2024*.

<sup>17</sup> House Committee on Appropriations, “Committee Releases FY2026 Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA Bill,” and “Summary,” June 4, 2025, <https://appropriations.house.gov/news/press-releases/committee-releases-fy26-agriculture-rural-development-fda-bill>.

<sup>18</sup> CRS analysis of H.Rept. 119-172, “Community Project Funding” (table).

<sup>19</sup> CRS analysis of S.Rept. 119-37 and “Congressionally Directed Spending Items” (table).

three were earmarked solely by the Senate. The Community Facilities account comprises 80% of the number of earmarks and 71% of the amount of earmarks in Agriculture appropriations. Nearly all of this account is earmarked (99%), leaving little for USDA to allocate competitively. The Rural Water and Waste Disposal account is the next largest earmark recipient, with 10% of the number of earmarks and 12% of the amount. More of this account's total remains available for competitive allocation; 25% is earmarked. The NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) account has the largest median size of earmarks (\$2 million). Infrastructure projects in the WFPO and ARS Buildings and Facilities account are the largest single earmarks, \$14 million and \$16 million, respectively.

**Table 5. Earmarks in FY2026 Agriculture Appropriations**

Community Project Funding in the House Bill and Congressionally Directed Spending in the Senate Bill and in the Enacted Appropriations Explanatory Statement

Account	H.Rept. 119-172	S.Rept. 119-37	Enacted P.L. 119-37; Cong. Rec., 11/9/2025, S8043				
	Nbr.	Nbr.	Nbr.	Amt. (\$ millions)	% of Acct.	Median (dollars)	Range (dollars)
<b>Agricultural Research Service</b>							
Buildings & Facilities	7	6	11	\$57.7	95%	\$3,100,000	\$1,000,000 - \$16,000,000
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture</b>							
Research and Education; Research Facilities Act	—	7	7	\$13.6	1%	\$1,925,000	\$500,000 - \$5,535,000
<b>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</b>							
Salaries & Expenses	—	9	9	\$11.4	1%	\$1,000,000	\$267,000 - \$4,500,000
<b>Natural Resources Conservation Service</b>							
Conservation Operations	26	—	26	\$34.6	4%	\$1,000,000	\$300,000 - \$3,500,000
Watershed & Flood Prevention Operations	—	11	11	\$32.4	65%	\$2,000,000	\$55,000 - \$13,550,000
<b>Rural Development</b>							
Community Facilities	395	215	599	\$659.2	99%	\$1,000,000	\$9,089 - \$5,551,812
Rural Water and Waste Disposal	72	—	72	\$110.5	25%	\$1,007,500	\$200,000 - \$6,200,000
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband	8	2	10	\$10.8	26%	\$991,300	\$110,000 - \$3,678,142
ReConnect	1	—	1	\$0.8	1%	\$750,000	\$750,000 - \$750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>\$930.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**Source:** CRS analysis of earmark tables in committee-reported H.Rept. 119-172, S.Rept. 119-37, and explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043.

**Notes:** The number of earmarks in the enacted appropriation may be less than the sum of the House and Senate markup due to duplicate requests. The % of Acct. column is the percentage of the total account that is earmarked (see Appendix tables for account totals).

# Appendix. Additional Detail on USDA Appropriations

**Table A-I. Departmental Administration**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Office of the Secretary	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.6	7.0	7.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Tribal Relations	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	+0.0	+0.0%	
Office of Homeland Security	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	-0.2	-10.3%	
Public Partnership and Engagement	7.5	7.5	3.0	5.0	6.0	5.3	-2.3	-30.0%	
Assistant Secretary for Admin.	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.7	+0.0	+0.0%	
Departmental Administration	23.5	23.5	17.0	17.0	20.0	17.0	-6.5	-27.6%	
Asst. Sec. Congressional Relations	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	-1.0	-22.2%	
Office of Communications	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-2.0	-28.6%	
Office of the Chief Economist	30.5	30.5	19.8	28.0	30.5	29.5	-1.0	-3.3%	
Office of Hearings and Appeals	16.7	16.7	13.0	12.7	16.0	14.5	-2.2	-13.2%	
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	15.0	15.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Chief Information Officer	91.0	91.0	91.0	85.0	91.0	85.0	-6.0	-6.6%	
Chief Financial Officer	6.9	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.9	5.9	-1.0	-14.6%	
Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
Office of Civil Rights	37.0	37.0	20.0	24.5	37.0	30.0	-7.0	-18.9%	
Office of Safety, Security, and Protection	20.8	20.8	19.1	18.3	20.8	24.0	+3.2	+15.4%	
Buildings and Facilities	22.6	22.6	35.0	10.6	22.6	15.0	-7.6	-33.6%	
Hazardous Materials Management	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.6	-1.4	-46.0%	
Office of Inspector General	111.6	111.6	100.0	94.6	111.6	103.0	-8.6	-7.7%	
General Counsel	60.5	60.5	57.5	55.5	60.5	60.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
Office of Ethics	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>426.2</b>	<b>399.9</b>	<b>470.6</b>	<b>436.3</b>	<b>-43.5</b>	<b>-9.1%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Table A-2. Research, Education, and Economics**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026		Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
<b>Under Secretary</b>	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of the Chief Scientist	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Agricultural Research Service (ARS)</b>								
Salaries and Expenses	1,788.1	1,788.1	1,700.0	1,790.6	1,826.8	1,793.1	+5.0	+0.3%
Buildings and Facilities	57.2	0.0	0.0	21.0	42.7	60.7	+60.7	na
<b>Subtotal, ARS</b>	<b>1,845.2</b>	<b>1,788.1</b>	<b>1,700.0</b>	<b>1,811.6</b>	<b>1,869.4</b>	<b>1,853.7</b>	<b>+65.7</b>	<b>+3.7%</b>
<b>National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)</b>								
Research and Education								
AFRI (competitive grants)	445.2	445.2	405.3	445.0	445.2	435.0	-10.2	-2.3%
Hatch Act (1862 institutions)	265.0	265.0	0.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Evans-Allen (1890s institutions)	89.0	89.0	50.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	+0.0	+0.0%
McIntire-Stennis (forestry)	38.0	38.0	20.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Other	238.8	238.8	195.8	221.0	252.3	235.3	-3.5	-1.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,076.0</b>	<b>1,076.0</b>	<b>671.1</b>	<b>1,058.0</b>	<b>1,089.5</b>	<b>1,075.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.0%</b>
Extension								
Smith-Lever (b) & (c)	325.0	325.0	175.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Smith-Lever (d)	88.6	88.6	66.6	87.5	88.6	88.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Other	148.1	148.1	124.3	143.5	148.1	147.5	-0.6	-0.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>561.7</b>	<b>561.7</b>	<b>365.9</b>	<b>556.0</b>	<b>561.7</b>	<b>561.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
Integrated Activities	41.1	41.1	0.0	40.1	41.1	40.1	-1.0	-2.4%
<b>Subtotal, NIFA</b>	<b>1,678.8</b>	<b>1,678.8</b>	<b>1,037.0</b>	<b>1,654.1</b>	<b>1,692.3</b>	<b>1,677.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)</b>								
Agricultural Census	46.9	46.9	46.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	-0.9	-1.8%
Agricultural estimates	140.7	140.7	139.0	134.0	141.5	139.0	-1.7	-1.2%
<b>Subtotal, NASS</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>185.0</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
<b>Economic Research Service</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,804.0</b>	<b>3,746.8</b>	<b>3,003.0</b>	<b>3,733.6</b>	<b>3,841.7</b>	<b>3,808.2</b>	<b>+61.4</b>	<b>+1.6%</b>

Source: Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, "H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025," <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/>

hr1968.pdf; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** AFRI = Agriculture and Food Research Initiative. Also, na = not available; percentage change not provided.

**Table A-3. Farm Service Agency**

Budget authority (or loan authority, as noted) in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Farm Service Agency Salaries and Expenses	1,209.3	1,209.3	950.0	1,100.0	1,209.3	1,125.0	-84.3	-7.0%
Farm loan programs loan subsidy	326.1	326.1	252.5	326.1	326.1	326.1	+0.0	+0.0%	
Farm loan programs administration	53.8	53.8	31.6	30.2	40.5	33.9	-19.9	-37.1%	
State mediation grants	6.5	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
Grassroots source water protection	7.0	7.0	0.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	+0.5	+7.1%	
Geographically disadvantaged farmers	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (M)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
<b>Total discretionary appropriations</b>	<b>1,606.7</b>	<b>1,606.7</b>	<b>1,234.5</b>	<b>1,471.3</b>	<b>1,593.3</b>	<b>1,502.9</b>	<b>-103.7</b>	<b>-6.5%</b>	
<b>Farm Loan Program Details</b>									
Loan subsidy (budget authority)									
<i>Loan authority</i>									
Farm Ownership Loans – Direct	27.6	50.3 <sup>a</sup>	30.6	25.0	39.4	32.8	-17.5	-34.8%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	3,100.0	2,578.7 <sup>a</sup>	2,405.7	1,967.0	3,100.0	2,580.0	+1.3	+0.1%	
Farm Ownership Loans – Guaranteed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority</i>	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Farm Operating Loans – Direct	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority</i>	1,633.0	1,633.0	1,633.0	1,100.0	1,633.0	1,633.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Farm Operating Loans – Guaranteed	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority</i>	2,118.5	2,118.5	2,000.0	2,118.5	2,000.0	2,000.0	-118.5	-5.6%	
Emergency Loans	3.5	3.5	1.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	-2.5	-71.5%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	37.7	30.1	14.4	37.0	14.4	14.4	-15.7	-52.2%	
Conservation Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority – Direct</i>	—	—	—	300.0	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority – Guaranteed</i>	150.0	150.0	—	—	150.0	150.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans	1.6	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority</i>	5.0	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	<i>Loan authority</i>	20.0	20.0	—	20.0	20.0	20.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Boll Weevil Eradication Loans	0.3	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	0.02	0.1	0.1	+0.1	na	
<i>Loan authority</i>	60.0	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	5.0	60.0	60.0	+60.0	na	
Heirs Property Relending	19.4	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	
<i>Loan authority</i>	61.4	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	
<b>Subtotal, loan subsidy</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>-37.1%</b>	
<b>Subtotal, loan authority</b>	<b>10,685.6</b>	<b>10,030.3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>9,553.1</b>	<b>9,055.2</b>	<b>10,477.4</b>	<b>9,957.4</b>	<b>-72.9</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** na = not available; percentage change not provided. *Loan authority* is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed. Loan authority is not added in the budget authority totals. *Loan subsidy* is part of the discretionary budget authority and reflects any interest rate subsidies and anticipated losses. Some loan programs do not require a loan subsidy because of sufficient fees charged on the loans that make them self-funding and that may result in a negative subsidy in the scorekeeping adjustments section. The relationship between loan authority and loan subsidy is explained for each loan program in the Federal Credit Supplement of the Administration’s annual budget request.

- a. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1205 allows amounts for loan subsidies for the USDA Farm Service Agency’s farm loan program to be reprogrammed among the loan categories to maintain FY2024 loan authorization levels. This may be important for programs with different estimated loan subsidy ratios between FY2024 and FY2025; for example, guaranteed farm operating loans were estimated to no longer require a loan subsidy in FY2025, and direct farm operating loans were estimated to require a loan subsidy in FY2025.

**Table A-4. Natural Resources Conservation Service**  
Budget authority (or loan authority, as noted) in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Conservation Operations	914.9	895.8	112.3	850.0	895.8	850.0	-45.8	-5.1%
Watershed and Flood Prevention	35.0	14.7	0.0	35.0	52.4	50.0	+35.4	+241.3%	
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	1.0	3.0	+2.0	+200.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>950.9</b>	<b>911.4</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>892.0</b>	<b>949.1</b>	<b>903.0</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/>

hr1968.pdf; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Table A-5. Rural Housing Service**

Budget authority (or loan authority, as noted) in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026		Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II <sup>a</sup>	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
Administrative expenses (transfer)	412.3	412.3	412.3	412.3	412.3	412.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Single family direct loans (\$502)	84.5	84.5	—	84.5	130.6	130.6	+46.1	+54.6%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	880.0	715.9 <sup>a</sup>	—	880.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	+284.1	+39.7%
<i>Guaranteed loan authority</i>	25,000.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	25,000.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Relending for Native American Tribes	2.3	2.3	—	3.0	2.5	2.1	-0.2	-7.1%
<i>Loan authority</i>	5.0	4.6	—	6.0	5.0	5.0	+0.4	+7.9%
Other Rural Housing Insurance Fund programs	73.2	66.8 <sup>a</sup>	44.2	66.1	66.9	61.4	-5.5	-8.2%
<i>Loan authority</i>	520.0	500.0 <sup>a</sup>	510.0	520.0	510.0	510.0	+10.0	+2.0%
Rental assistance (\$521)	1,608.0	1,642.0	1,715.0	1,715.0	1,715.0	1,715.0	+73.0	+4.4%
Rural housing assistance grants	35.0	35.0	20.0	20.0	35.0	27.0	-8.0	-22.9%
Mutual and self-help housing grants	25.0	25.0	—	20.0	25.0	25.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural housing vouchers	48.0	48.0	—	48.0	48.0	48.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Community Facilities: Grants	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.0 <sup>c</sup>	—	467.3	204.4	664.2	+659.2	>100.0%
Community Facilities: Loan subsidy	—	11.1	—	—	—	0.0	-11.1	-100.0%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	2,800.0	989.3 <sup>a</sup>	1,250.0	1,000.0	1,250.0	1,250.0	+260.7	+26.4%
<i>Guaranteed loan authority</i>	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	650.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural community development initiative	5.0	5.0	—	6.0	5.0	5.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Tribal college grants	8.0	8.0	—	8.0	8.0	8.0	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,306.2</b>	<b>2,344.9</b>	<b>2,191.4</b>	<b>2,850.1</b>	<b>2,652.6</b>	<b>3,098.5</b>	<b>+753.6</b>	<b>+32.1%</b>
<b>Loan authority</b>	<b>29,855.0</b>	<b>27,859.9<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>27,410.0</b>	<b>28,056.0</b>	<b>28,415.0</b>	<b>28,415.0</b>	<b>+555.1</b>	<b>+2.0%</b>

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** *Loan authority* is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed. Loan authority is not added in the budget authority totals. *Loan subsidy* is part of the discretionary budget authority and reflects any interest rate subsidies and anticipated losses. The relationship between loan authority and loan subsidy is explained for each loan program in the Federal Credit Supplement of the Administration’s annual budget request.

a. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts within the Rural Development (RD) mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that \$34 million be transferred to the Rural Housing Service (RHS) Rental Assistance Program. The \$34 million transfer would

- be an increase of 2% for the Rental Assistance Program. The implications for other RD programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain.
- b. In addition to appropriations shown in the table, the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778) provided \$505 million to the Community Facilities account from the USDA Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) (7 U.S.C. 2250b).
  - c. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1204 excludes from continuation for FY2025 the \$505 million from the NEF that had been included for FY2024 Community Facilities earmarks.

**Table A-6. Rural Business-Cooperative Service**  
Budget authority (or loan authority, as noted) in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II <sup>a</sup>	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
<b>Rural Business Program Account</b>									
Guaranteed Business and Industry (B&I) Loans – Loan subsidy	38.1	3.3 <sup>a</sup>	—	35.2	15.6	15.6	+12.2	+368.3%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	1,600.0	1,663.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	2,000.0	1,750.0	1,750.0	+87.0	+5.2%	
Rural Business Development Grants	20.5	20.5	—	18.0	30.0	25.0	+4.5	+21.7%	
Delta Regional Authority Grants	8.0	8.0	—	4.0	10.0	10.0	+2.0	+25.0%	
<b>Rural Development Loan Fund</b>									
Administrative expenses (transfer)	4.5	4.5	—	4.5	4.5	4.5	+0.0	+0.0%	
Intermediary Relending Program - Loan subsidy	3.0	3.4	—	3.1	3.0	2.5	-0.9	-26.7%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	10.0	10.0	—	9.0	13.0	9.0	-1.0	-10.0%	
Rural Economic Development Loans									
<i>Loan authority</i>	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	24.6	24.6	—	16.6	24.8	20.0	-4.6	-18.7%	
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program	5.0	4.6 <sup>a</sup>	—	3.3	5.0	4.0	-0.6	-13.6%	
<i>Loan authority</i>	20.0	12.7 <sup>a</sup>	—	15.0	19.5	17.0	+4.3	+33.8%	
<b>Rural Energy for America Program</b>									
<i>Loan authority</i>	50.0	50.0	—	50.0	100.0	100.0	+50.0	+100.0%	
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.05	-0.5	-90.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>+17.5%</b>	
<i>Loan authority</i>	<b>1,730.0</b>	<b>1,785.7<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>2,124.0</b>	<b>1,932.5</b>	<b>1,926.0</b>	<b>+140.3</b>	<b>+7.9%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** *Loan authority* is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed. Loan authority is not added in the budget authority totals. *Loan subsidy* is part of the discretionary budget authority and reflects any interest rate

subsidies and anticipated losses. The relationship between loan authority and loan subsidy is explained for each loan program in the Federal Credit Supplement of the Administration’s annual budget request.

- a. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts within the RD mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that \$34 million be transferred to the RHS Rental Assistance Program. The implications for other RD programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain.

**Table A-7. Rural Utilities Service**

Budget authority (or loan authority, as noted) in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026				Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II <sup>a</sup>	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
<b>Rural Water and Waste Disposal</b>								
Loan subsidy and grants	596.0	478.5 <sup>a</sup>	202.5	346.0	443.8	445.9	-32.6	-6.8%
<i>Direct loan authority</i>	860.0	860.0	1,228.7	860.0	1,015.0	1,015.0	+155.0	+18.0%
<i>Guaranteed loan authority</i>	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Rural Electricity and Telecommunication</b>								
Admin. expenses (transfer)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural Energy Savings Program	3.6	3.6	—	5.0	4.2	4.2	+0.6	+17.4%
Telecommunication loan subsidy	5.7	1.7 <sup>a</sup>	—	5.7	3.6	3.6	+1.9	+107.6%
<i>Telecommunication loan authority</i>	550.0	1,549.6 <sup>a</sup>	200.0	550.0	550.0	550.0	+395.0	+254.9%
<i>Electricity loan authority</i>	7,420.0	7,417.7 <sup>a</sup>	7,000.0	7,430.0	7,925.0	7,935.0	+517.3	+7.0%
<b>Distance Learning, Telemedicine, Broadband</b>								
Distance learning & telemedicine	49.6	40.0	30.0	30.2	40.6	40.8	+0.8	+1.9%
Community Connect grants	20.0	20.0	—	15.0	20.0	17.0	-3.0	-15.0%
Broadband ReConnect	100.4	90.0	—	90.8	35.0	50.8	-39.3	-43.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>808.5</b>	<b>667.1<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>265.8</b>	<b>526.0</b>	<b>580.4</b>	<b>595.4</b>	<b>-71.6</b>	<b>-10.7%</b>
<b>Loan authority</b>	<b>8,880.0</b>	<b>9,877.3<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8,478.7</b>	<b>8,890.0</b>	<b>9,540.0</b>	<b>9,550.0</b>	<b>+1,067.3</b>	<b>+12.6%</b>

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** *Loan authority* is the amount of loans that can be made or guaranteed. Loan authority is not added in the budget authority totals. *Loan subsidy* is part of the discretionary budget authority and reflects any interest rate subsidies and anticipated losses. The relationship between loan authority and loan subsidy is explained for each loan program in the Federal Credit Supplement of the Administration’s annual budget request.

- a. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts within the RD mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that \$34 million be transferred to the RHS Rental Assistance Program. The implications for other RD programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain.

**Table A-8. Domestic Food Programs**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Child Nutrition Programs	33,266.2	33,266.2	36,269.4	35,784.4	36,285.9	37,841.7	+4,575.4	+13.8%
Mandatory	33,250.2	33,250.2	36,269.4	35,769.4	36,269.4	37,825.7	+4,575.4	+13.8%	
Discretionary	16.0	16.0	0.0	15.0	16.5	16.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Program	122,382.5	122,382.5	118,135.3	118,141.3	118,140.3	107,481.2	-14,901.3	-12.2%	
Mandatory	122,376.5	122,376.5	118,132.3	118,133.3	118,133.3	107,474.2	-14,902.3	-12.2%	
Discretionary	6.0	6.0	3.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	+1.0	+16.7%	
WIC	7,030.0	7,597.0	7,697.0 <sup>a</sup>	7,697.0 <sup>a</sup>	8,200.0	8,200.0	+603.0	+7.9%	
Commodity Assistance Programs	480.1	516.1	91.1	516.1	516.1	551.1	+35.0	+6.8%	
Nutrition Programs Administration	177.3	177.3	164.7	135.3	177.3	160.0	-17.3	-9.8%	
Under Secretary	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	+0.0	+0.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,337.3</b>	<b>163,940.3</b>	<b>162,358.3</b>	<b>162,275.3</b>	<b>163,320.8</b>	<b>154,235.1</b>	<b>-9,705.2</b>	<b>-5.9%</b>	
Mandatory	155,626.7	155,626.7	154,401.7	153,902.7	154,402.7	145,299.9	-10,326.9	-6.6%	
<b>Discretionary</b>	<b>7,710.5</b>	<b>8,313.5</b>	<b>7,956.6</b>	<b>8,372.5</b>	<b>8,918.0</b>	<b>8,935.2</b>	<b>+621.7</b>	<b>+7.5%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children. This table shows both discretionary and mandatory amounts as presented separately in **Table 3** and **Table 4**, respectively. Totals for the Child Nutrition Programs and SNAP are the amounts expressed in the relevant appropriations acts and committee reports; subtotals for mandatory and discretionary amounts are derived from unpublished CBO scores of the appropriations bills.

a. Excludes rescissions in General Provisions.

**Table A-9. Appropriations in General Provisions**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Institute for Rural Partnership	6.0	6.0	—	—	6.0	5.3	-0.8	-12.5%
Bison Inspection Waiver	0.7	0.7	—	—	0.7	0.7	+0.0	+0.0%	

Agency or Program	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026				Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
Bison Marketing Pilot	2.0	2.0	—	—	2.0	—	-2.0	-100.0%
Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion	3.0	3.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	-1.0	-33.3%
Mitigation banking	2.0	2.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Cotton Classing Office upgrades	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.0	+4.0	na
Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) reporting	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	-2.0	-100.0%
Protecting Animals with Shelter Grants	3.0	3.0	—	1.5	3.0	3.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Water Bank	2.0	2.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Energy Circuit Rider Pilot	—	—	—	—	4.0	3.0	+3.0	na
Maturing mortgage pilot	1.0	1.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	+1.0	+100.0%
Waste water pilot	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	-1.0	-100.0%
Buy American Study	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0	+1.0	na
Tribal Demonstration Projects	2.0	2.0	—	2.0	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
ARS hemp fiber research	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—
ARS mycotoxin risk research	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration working group	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+8.9%</b>
<b>Note: Non-scoreable provisions, from the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund</b>								
Community Facilities	505.0	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food for Peace Title II	68.5	0.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** na = not available; percentage change not provided.

- a. The year-long continuing resolution (CR; P.L. 119-4, §1204) excludes from continuation for FY2025 the \$505 million from the NEF in the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(1)). The general terms of the CR did not prevent the \$69 million from the NEF (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(2)) from continuing in FY2025, but committee reports indicate it did not continue.

**Table A-10. Rescissions in General Provisions**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026		Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%
WIC	—	—	-391.0	-100.0	—	—	—	—
Nutrition Programs Administration	-8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NRCS	-30.0	-30.0	—	-100.0	-30.0	-30.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	-28.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service	-5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIFA Research and Extension	-37.0	-37.0	—	—	-22.0	-22.0	+15.0	-40.5%
Rural Energy for America Program	-10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FDA American Rescue Plan Act §2304	-30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	-7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distance Learning and Telemedicine	-18.9	-18.9	—	—	—	—	+18.9	-100.0%
Community Connect	-30.0	-10.8	—	—	—	—	+10.8	-100.0%
Broadband program	-7.0	-0.8	-40.0	—	-20.0	-20.0	-19.2	+2451.0%
Housing Repair Loans and Grants	-28.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Housing Voucher	-35.0	-12.4	—	—	—	—	+12.4	-100.0%
Water and waste disposal cancellation	—	—	-75.0	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Marketing Service	—	—	-20.0	—	—	—	—	—
Working Capital Fund	-78.0	-78.0	—	-78.0	-78.0	-78.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	—	—	—	—	—	-350.0	-350.0	na
Food for Peace	—	—	—	—	-200.0	—	—	—
Inflation Reduction Act, for Internal Revenue Service	—	—	—	-100.0	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>-351.9</b>	<b>-187.8</b>	<b>-526.0</b>	<b>-378.0</b>	<b>-350.0</b>	<b>-500.0</b>	<b>-312.2</b>	<b>+166.2%</b>

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using P.L. 118-42; H.Prt. 55007 (118<sup>th</sup> Congress); P.L. 119-4; CBO, “H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025,” <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf>; H.R. 4121; H.Rept. 119-172; S. 2256; S.Rept. 119-37; H.R. 3944; P.L. 119-37; explanatory statement in the *Congressional Record*, November 9, 2025, S8043; and unpublished CBO tables.

**Note:** na = not available; percentage change not provided.

**Table A-11. Changes in Mandatory Program Spending**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Farm Security and Rural Investment Act conservation programs	-60.2	-60.2	-70.7	-70.7	-70.7	-70.7	-10.5	+17.5%
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center	+60.2	+60.2	+70.7	+70.7	+70.7	+70.7	+10.5	+17.5%	
Section 32	—	-49.0	—	—	—	—	+49.0	-100.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>-49.0</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+49.0</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS) in appropriations acts include temporary increases or limitations to mandatory program spending or permanent rescissions of mandatory programs that are focused on the current fiscal year. See CRS Report R47705, *Congressional Rules Pertaining to Changes in Mandatory Program Spending in Appropriations Bills (CHIMPs)*. Section 32 is formally known as Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply.

**Table A-12. Scorekeeping Adjustments**

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2024		FY2025		FY2026			Change from FY2025 to FY2026 Enacted	
	P.L. 118-42, Div. B	P.L. 119-4, Div. A Title II	Admin. Request	House-Reported H.R. 4121	Senate-Passed H.R. 3944, Div. B	Enacted P.L. 119-37, Div. B	\$	%	
	Farm loans negative subsidy	-50.0	-142.0	-145.0	-145.0	-145.0	-145.0	-3.0	+2.1%
Rural electricity & telecommunication loans negative subsidy	-200.0	-210.0	-200.0	-200.0	-200.0	-200.0	+10.0	-4.8%	
Rural housing loans negative subsidy	-145.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Community facilities loans negative subsidy	-58.0	-57.0	-60.0	-60.0	-60.0	-60.0	-3.0	+5.3%	
Rural water & waste disposal loans negative subsidy	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.0	+0.0%	
Rounding adjustments	—	-17.5	—	—	—	—	+17.5	-100.0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-455.0</b>	<b>-528.5</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>-507.0</b>	<b>+21.5</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	

**Source:** Prepared by CRS using unpublished CBO tables.

**Notes:** Negative subsidies generally represent receipt of fees charged to borrowers for some loan programs. Rounding adjustments are noted to reconcile the official total with details in the table.

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