2025 USDA EXPLANATORY NOTES – COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

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PREFACE

This publication summarizes the fiscal year (FY) 2025 Budget for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Throughout this publication any reference to the "Budget" is in regard to the 2025 Budget, unless otherwise noted. All references to years refer to fiscal year, except where specifically noted. The budgetary tables throughout this document show actual amounts for 2022 and 2023, enacted levels for 2024, and the President's Budget request for 2025. Amounts for 2024 estimated levels include: non-enacted amounts such as Full-Time Equivalent levels, fleet levels, information technology investment levels, recovery levels, transfers in and out, balances available end of year, and obligation levels.

Throughout this publication, the "2018 Farm Bill" is used to refer to the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018. On November 16, 2023, the President signed into law, PL.118-22 which extended the authorities provided under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334; 132 Stat. 4490) 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. Amounts shown in 2024 and 2025 for most Farm Bill programs reflect those confirmed in the baseline.

Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, sequestration is included in the numbers for mandatory programs in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

AGENCY-WIDE

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC or the Corporation) is a wholly owned Government corporation created in 1933 under a Delaware charter and reincorporated June 30, 1948, as a Federal corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, approved June 29, 1948 (15 U.S.C. 714). CCC assists in stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices; helps to maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities; supports the orderly distribution of these commodities; and assists in the conservation of soil and water resources. The goal is to promote economic stability in the agricultural sector through an approach that supports farm income and facilitates prices that are reasonable to consumers and competitive in world markets, while retaining basic management responsibilities of farmers and minimizing Federal interference in the agricultural economy.

Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex-officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary. Various Department of Agriculture officials are ex-officio officers of the Corporation. The activities of the Corporation are carried out mainly by the personnel and through the facilities of the Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the FSA State and county committees. The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and other agencies and offices of the Department, and commercial agents also carry out certain phases of the Corporation's activities. With respect to FSA-administered CCC programs, FSA utilizes its headquarters offices in Washington, D.C. and Kansas City, MO and FSA State and county offices. There are 50 State offices, an insular area office in Puerto Rico, and over 2,100 county offices. Similarly, NRCS-administered programs are carried out through the national office of NRCS and its nationwide office structure. CCC activities carried out by FAS require the use of the FAS headquarters office and agricultural attachés located throughout the world. The FPAC Business Center provides mission support related to budget, economic analysis, and financial management.

CCC program activities are implemented in response to various statutes, such as the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill), along with the annual Appropriation Acts. Historically, the principal activity conducted by CCC relate to the operation of price and income support programs for producers of agricultural commodities. However, the CCC Charter Act provides broad authority with respect to the support of U.S. agriculture. Program activities funded through CCC support:

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

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

CCC is the principal source of funds for the international activities of the Department of Agriculture. Under the CCC Charter Act and other acts, most notably Public Law 480 and the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, the Corporation provides assistance in the development of international markets and provides guarantees to facilitate the financing of goods and services exported from the United States to improve or establish agriculture-related facilities in emerging markets, storage, handling, and disposition of commodities acquired under the various programs. CCC funds, and CCC-acquired commodities, are also used with respect to the administration of developmental programs in foreign countries. CCC-owned commodities and CCC-funded commodity purchases made through the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) are also available for use in the administration of domestic nutrition and feeding programs administered 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 upon 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.

Appropriations

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses: Under Section 2 of Public Law 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 Public Law 87-155 to authorize that the Corporation be reimbursed for its net realized losses by means of a current, indefinite appropriation as provided in annual appropriations acts.

Hazardous Waste Management Program: Legislation affecting this program includes the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. CCC conducted a grain storage program from the 1930s to the early 1970s. At its peak during the 1950s, CCC operated grain storage facilities on leased property at approximately 4,500 locations nationwide. During this period, some of the grain was authorized for fumigation using carbon tetrachloride to control destructive insects. In 1985, use of carbon tetrachloride was prohibited, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) assigned a maximum allowable contaminant level. Since that time, numerous former CCC grain bin storage sites have been found to have carbon tetrachloride ground water contamination levels exceeding the EPA’s drinking water standard.

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

BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2018

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022

On April 27, 2022, the Biden Administration released the available balance of the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) as part of an effort to provide food assistance to countries in need as a result of the invasion of Ukraine. In replenishment of the BEHT, the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022: Public Law 117–128 General Provision 601, provides $20 million, to remain available until expended.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018 (2018 Farm Bill)

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill, Public Law 115-334, 132 Stat. 4490) was signed by the President on December 20, 2018. The 2018 Farm Bill repealed certain programs and continued other programs with modifications. On November 16, 2023, the President signed into law the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (PL.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. Mentions of the 2018 Farm Bill throughout include the extension.

Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRAMS OF THE CORPORATION

CCC utilizes USDA employees and facilities to carry out its activities and programs. The majority of CCC administrative functions are administered by the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center (BC), while the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), and other USDA agencies, as well as external entities such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), administer the various CCC programs. CCC reimburses other agencies for their administrative costs.

The programs and activities the Corporation supports in alignment with its Mission can be categorized as follows: Commodity; Conservation; Disaster Support; Export & Foreign Assistance; Charter Act; Additional Authorities provided by Congress; and Transfer of funds in support of congressional direction. The following table provides a summary of outlays that occurred in 2022 and 2023 as well as projections for 2024 and 2025. Projections provided within the CCC explanatory notes are based upon economic projections calculated by the Economic and Policy Analysis Division (EPAD). Detailed program descriptions and associated funding are provided later within this section.

Summary of Outlays by Program Category

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

Program Categories [1]	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Commodity Programs	$8,527,008	$6,871,671	$8,966,380	$7,899,221
Conservation Programs	1,814,715	1,895,077	1,995,513	1,957,274
Disaster Programs	1,763,099	2,522,243	2,450,992	2,240,073
Foreign Assistance Programs	392,393	654,979	561,468	567,500
CCC Charter Act	133,466	118,087	92,195	77,967
Additional Authorities	42,887	43,827	80,640	43,610
Interest & Operating Expenses	164,084	572,485	904,500	444,445
Mandatory Appropriations	15,006	228,366	92,903	49,869
Mandatory, Gross Outlays, CCC	**12,852,658**	**12,906,735**	**15,144,591**	**13,279,960**
Sequestration	-	-	-688,928	-617,396
Discretionary, Gross Outlays	**3,481**	**-**	**250**	**-**
Receipts & Offsetting Collections	-6,217,471	-5,624,355	-6,671,035	-7,105,412
Net Outlays, CCC	**6,638,668**	**7,282,380**	**7,784,878**	**5,557,152**

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

[2] 2022 and 2023 outlays are displayed after sequestration; 2024 and 2025 gross outlays are displayed pre-sequestration. The sequestration percentage from 2022 to 2025 is 5.7 percent.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

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

Summary of Outlays Commodity Programs

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

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
COMMODITY PROGRAMS	**$8,527,008**	**$6,871,671**	**$8,966,380**	**$7,899,221**
ARC/PLC	2,203,776	354,806	147,270	79,977
ARC	97,145	103,520	99,326	39,129
PLC	2,106,632	251,286	47,944	40,848
Marketing Assistance Loans	**5,744,959**	**5,217,757**	**7,111,683**	**6,920,515**
Loans Made	5,744,959	5,217,757	7,111,683	6,920,515
Recourse	29,346	44,115	99,000	29,947
Non-Recourse	5,715,613	5,173,642	7,012,683	6,890,567
Loan Deficiency Program	**5,382**	**6,590**	**6,665**	**7,013**
Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP	**136,551**	**99,715**	**135,600**	**124,267**
Peanut Loan Advance	133,000	97,000	133,000	120,667
Peanut Load in Charges	188	1,929	1,000	2,000
Warehouse Storage & Load-in Charges	2,291	1	100	100
Electronic Warehouse Receipts	653	575	1,000	1,000
UCC-1 Filing Fees	419	211	500	500
Dairy Margin Coverage	**396,628**	**1,124,001**	**1,520,150**	**736,203**
Other Commodity Programs	**39,712**	**68,803**	**45,012**	**31,248**
Direct and Counter Cyclical	5	-3	6	7
Dairy Margin Protection Program	139	30	-	-
Textile Mills	33,659	28,743	42,000	30,240
Extra Long Staple	-	38,457	-	-
Graze-Out	-	-	1	1
Cotton Ginning Share	2	2	5	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program	0	4	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation	5,907	1,571	3,000	1,000
Sequestration- Commodity Programs	-	-	-510,912	-450,198
Commodity Programs (post sequestration)	**8,527,008**	**6,871,671**	**8,455,468**	**7,449,023**

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)/Price Loss Coverage (PLC): Administered through the FSA, ARC/PLC programs provide financial protections to farmers from substantial drops in crop prices or revenues and are vital economic safety nets for many American farms. All producers on a farm must make an election of: (1) PLC or County ARC on a covered-commodity-by-covered-commodity basis; or (2) Individual ARC for all covered commodities on the farm. If the producers on the farm elect PLC or County ARC, the producers must also make an election to select which base acres on the farm are enrolled in PLC and which base acres are enrolled in County ARC. Alternatively, if Individual ARC is selected, then every covered commodity on the farm must participate in Individual ARC. The 2018 Farm Bill authorized an annual election opportunity beginning in crop year 2021, with an initial election opportunity in 2019 for both the 2019 and 2020 crop years. Also, authorization for ARC and PLC was extended through the 2023 crop year.[1] In addition, the 2018 Farm Bill authorized a nationwide PLC yield update for the 2020 crop year.

Commodities eligible for ARC and PLC payments are wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorghum, long grain rice, medium/short grain rice, temperate japonica rice, seed cotton, dry peas, lentils, large and small chickpeas soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seed, canola, flaxseed, mustard seed, rapeseed, safflower, crambe, and sesame seed.

Under the 2018 Farm Bill, reference prices now have an escalator option, not to exceed 115 percent of the statutory reference price, referred to as “the effective reference price.”

[1] ARC/PLC was then extended through crop year 2024 by P.L. 118-22.

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC): The ARC Program is an income support program that provides payments when actual crop revenue declines below a specified guaranteed level. There are two types: 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 yields, not farm yields. The ARC County guarantee equals 86 percent of the 5-year average national farm price, excluding the years with the highest and lowest price (the ARC guarantee price), times the 5-year average county yield, excluding the years with the highest and lowest yield (the ARC county guarantee yield). The 5-year averages of the national prices and yields are lagged one year (e.g., program year 2019 uses national prices and yields for the 2013-2017 crop years). Both the guarantee and actual revenue are computed using base acres, not planted acres. The payment 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. Payments may not exceed 10 percent of the benchmark county revenue (the ARC guarantee price times the ARC county guarantee yield).
- **Individual ARC**: Payments are issued when the actual individual crop revenues, summed across all covered commodities on the farm, are less than ARC individual guarantees summed across those covered commodities on the farm. The farm for individual ARC purposes is the sum of the producer’s interest in all ARC farms in the State. The farm’s ARC individual guarantee equals 86 percent of the farm’s individual benchmark guarantee, which is defined as the ARC guarantee price times the 5-year average individual yield (lagged one year), excluding the years with the highest and lowest yields, and summing across all crops on the farm. The actual revenue is computed in a similar fashion, with both the guarantee and actual revenue computed using 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. Payments may not exceed 10 percent of the individual benchmark revenue.

Price Loss Coverage (PLC): The PLC Program provides income support when the effective price of a covered commodity is less than the respective effective reference price for that commodity established in the statute. The payment is equal to 85 percent of the base acres of the covered commodity times the difference between the effective reference price and the effective price times the program payment yield for the covered commodity. While PLC retains the core characteristics of the 2014 Farm Bill, the 2018 Farm Bill authorizes a nationwide one-time PLC yield update that will be in effect for 2020-2024 crops.[1]

Marketing Assistance Loans (MAL): Administered by the FSA, marketing assistance loans provide interim financing at harvest time to help agricultural producers meet cash flow needs without having to sell their commodities when market prices are typically at harvest-time lows. This enables producers to delay selling the commodity until more favorable market conditions emerge. Storing production at harvest (or at shearing for wool and mohair) allows more orderly commodity marketing throughout the year. MALs are available to producers of crops including wheat, feed grains, oilseeds, upland cotton, peanuts, rice, and pulse crops and provide short-term financing for 2019-2024 crops. Loans are also available for sugar, honey, wool, and extra-long staple cotton. With limited exceptions, marketing assistance loans are nonrecourse.

A nonrecourse marketing assistance loan can be redeemed by repayment, or by delivering the agricultural commodity that was pledged as collateral to CCC as full payment for the loan upon maturity. Recourse MALs are also available for commodities that may be of lower quality due to an element such as high moisture, commodities harvested as other than grain, contaminated commodities that are still within merchantable levels of tolerance, and seed (unginned) cotton. Recourse MALs can only be repaid at principal plus accrued interest. Under certain circumstances, producers may repay at less than the loan rate (principal) plus accrued interest and other charges.

The 2018 Farm Bill increased MAL rates for most eligible commodities. Availability of loans for some commodities may be affected by appropriations language. Direct purchases may be made from processors as well as producers, depending on the commodity. Payment limitation does not apply to market gain from nonrecourse MALs nor LDPs.

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

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[1] While the 2018 Farm Bill expired in crop year 2023, P.L. 118-22 extended the PLC yield update through crop year 2024.

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

Loan Implementation

Peanut Loan Advance: The Peanut Loan Advance program is used by Designated Marketing Associations (DMAs). The DMAs are entities of a subsidiary thereof that perform marketing functions for a marketing association of peanut producers. The DMAs do not take title of the commodity, but they are authorized by CCC to provide and service CCC peanut marketing assistance loans (MALs) and loan deficiency payments (LDPs) for individual producers who have beneficial interest in peanuts. The DMAs are **not** controlled either directly or indirectly by a person or entity that acquires peanuts for processing or crushing through a business involved in buying and selling peanuts or peanut products.

Peanut Load-in Charges: Authorized thru 7 CFR 1421.104 -Making MALs, the Peanut Load-in Charge program ensures the proper storage of peanuts for which a MAL is being issued. CCC will pay reasonable handling and other associated costs (other than storage) incurred at the time at which the peanuts are placed in a warehouse. The handling charges are paid to the parent storage warehouse according to the handling rates and grading/inspection fees, which are approved for the State where the peanuts are inspected. The Peanut Load-in Charges are repaid to CCC by the warehouse at the time of MAL repayment. The Peanut Load-In Charge is the sum of the $30 flat handling rate and the initial grading and inspection fee set by state location. Peanuts are the only crop covered with the load-in charges. In cases when peanuts are forfeited, CCC shall pay the storage, handling and cost associated with the forfeited quantity.

Warehouse Storage Charges: The nonrecourse MALs provide eligible producers with interim financing on their production and facilitate the orderly distribution of loan eligibility throughout the year. The nonrecourse loans allow eligible producers to store the production and pledge the commodities as collateral as an alternative to selling them immediately after harvest. The loan helps the producer with other expenses without having to sell the commodities at a time of year when prices tend to be the lowest. When market conditions become more favorable, a producer may sell the commodities and repay the loan with the proceeds from the sale. If a producer is unable to repay the loan, the producer may deliver to CCC the quantity of commodities pledged as collateral as full payment for the loan at maturity. For peanuts, CCC pays the warehouse storage cost when a MAL commodity is forfeited. For sugar, the producer or processor is responsible for warehouse storage, from the later of the following: Storage start date to date of maturity; or Title transfer to CCC. For wheat, CCC will pay the storage through the date of title transfer, but no later than five business days after the date of the sale.

Lab Fee Grading: Prior to non-recourse MALs for honey being advertised for sale, an Agricultural Marketing Service laboratory must grade the honey and a sample must be sent to a specific laboratory for adulteration testing. The lab fees for grading samples are paid for initially by CCC and then charged back to the producer during the settlement.

Electronic Warehouse Receipts: Electronic Warehouse Receipts are required by 7 CFR 1427.5(3). For a bale of cotton to be eligible to be pledged as collateral for a MAL or a subject of an LDP application, the bale must be represented by a warehouse receipt meeting the requirements outlined in § 1427.11, except as provided in §1427.10(e) and 1427.23(a)(4). Funds associated with the program pay for the activity associated with the receipt process and tracking of electronic warehouse receipts for collateralized rice and peanut MALs and LDPs.

Recording Fee for UCC: The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a set of laws that provide legal rules and regulations governing commercial or business dealings and transactions. UCC Article 9, *Secured Transactions*, governs secured transactions in personal property. Pursuant to the UCC, CCC is responsible for paying UCC filing fees to the Office of the Secretary of State by issuing checks.

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

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

Supplemental DMC/Change to DMC Production history adjustment in P.L. 118-22: Section 102, extended provisions of the 2018 Farm Bill and amends Section 1403 of the 2014 Farm Bill to authorize DMC for coverage year 2024 and allow certain eligible dairy operations to make a one-time adjustment to established production history applying the same formula used to establish supplemental production history that was previously authorized by CAA of 2021 (P. L. 116-260). The adjusted base production now authorized is for small and mid-size dairy operations with less than 5 million pounds of established production history that have increased milk production over time prior to 2020. Participating DMC dairy operations that have increased milk production levels since first establishing a production history for MPP-Dairy and/or DMC are able to update established milk production history under DMC to 2019 levels and concurrently enroll up to 95 percent of that adjusted base production in DMC for the 2024 coverage year during the announced signup period. Dairy operations that previously established supplemental production history during coverage years 2021 through 2023 will have that history combined with previously established production history into one new adjusted base production history that may also be enrolled into DMC for coverage year 2024.

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

Other Commodity Programs

Economic Adjustment Assistance for Textile Mills (EAATM): EAATM is a program designed to maintain a globally competitive United States textile industry by limiting further market losses, plant closures, and employment declines. EAATM, which is administered by the 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, 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, USDA changed the eligible foreign price quotes used in the ELS program calculations to include the more widely available Egyptian Giza 94. Quotes for Israeli Pima H1 had been utilized for several years, but the growing availability of Giza 94 resulted in a change.

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

Cotton Ginning Cost Share: The Cotton Ginning Cost Share (CGCS) program provided cost-share assistance payments to cotton producers with a share in the 2015 or 2016 cotton crop. CGCS provided cost-share funds to cotton producers of the U.S. with respect to cotton ginning. Program payments were disbursed to assist the domestic cotton industries in finding new and improved ways to market cotton. USDA ended this program in 2018; any residual outlays are from existing obligations.

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

Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP): Administered by FSA, if USDA is faced with a strong likelihood of sugar loan forfeitures, FFP requires that USDA purchase surplus sugar and sell it to bioenergy producers to reduce the surplus in the food use market and support sugar prices. The 2018 Farm Bill extended FFP through 2023, and FFP was extended again to 2024 by P.L. 118-22.

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

Gross Outlays by Commodity

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

Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Feed Grains:				
Barley	$48,892	$12,274	$22,799	$12,005
Corn	1,058,846	833,917	1,653,767	1,569,482
Grain Sorghum	3,529	3,034	38,278	43,974
Oats	2,172	4,488	1,416	1,076
Subtotal Feed Grains	**1,113,439**	**853,712**	**1,716,259**	**1,626,537**
Other Commodities:				
Dry Edible Peas	7,472	1,421	5,500	4,018
Extra Long Staple Cotton	96,658	134,798	95,167	106,930
Honey	2,412	1,906	4,180	4,144
Large Chickpeas	1,677	928	2,121	2,802
Lentils	11,294	1,050	3,866	3,056
Peanuts	1,322,146	934,806	920,449	899,162
Rice	487,261	151,422	257,093	268,743
Seed Cotton	479,957	6,425	110,016	12,025
Small Chickpeas	88	194	675	478
Southern Rice	-	-	-	862
Sugar	930,311	1,024,613	1,015,440	1,063,327
Upland Seed Cotton	2,041,795	1,765,410	1,471,222	2,090,309
Upland Cotton	17,186	1,588	12,389	14,952
Wheat	926,291	94,992	253,188	138,279
Wool	4,317	6,147	6,182	6,571
Subtotal Other Commodities	**6,328,864**	**4,125,700**	**4,157,490**	**4,615,658**
Oilseed Commodities:				
Canola	34,648	4,375	13,153	11,746
Crambe	6	31	11,458	-
Flaxseed	795	298	233	349
Mustard Seed	7	111	528	362
Rapeseed	-	1	34,870	15
Safflower Seed	11	146	90	48
Sesame Seed	3	7	23	-
Soybeans	511,806			
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil	1,524	3,410	5,853	6,730
Sunflower Seed Oil	800	576	2,516	95
Subtotal Oilseed	**549,599**	**8,955**	**68,725**	**19,344**
Other Commodity Programs:				
Dairy Margin Coverage	396,628	1,124,001	1,520,150	736,203
Dairy Margin Protection Program	139	30	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical	5	-3	6	7
Textile Mills	33,659	28,743	42,000	30,240
Extra Long Staple	-	38,457	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share	2	2	5	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program	-	4	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation	5,907	1,571	3,000	1,000
Misc. & Adjustments	98,767	248,438	731,588	124,267
Total Misc.	**535,106**	**1,441,242**	**2,296,749**	**891,717**
Total Gross Outlays [1]	**8,527,008**	**6,429,609**	**8,239,224**	**7,153,257**

[1] Does not include loan repayments.

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

Item	2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
ARC				
Barley	2,197	7,218	8,221	-
Corn	43,685	32,182	81,382	-
Grain Sorghum	1,116	1,322	34,408	37,296
Oats	1,601	3,197	722	-
Subtotal Feed Grains	**48,600**	**43,920**	**124,734**	**37,296**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	161	743	375	-
Large Chickpeas	5	70	40	-
Lentils	106	617	731	-
Peanuts	73	76	181	-
Rice	378	50	49	5
Seed Cotton	4,609	6,425	110,016	1,829
Small Chickpeas	17	75	44	-
Wheat	25,141	36,488	89,789	-
Subtotal Other Commodities	**30,491**	**44,545**	**201,226**	**1,833**
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	145	787	272	-
Crambe	6	31	-	-
Flaxseed	34	106	21	-
Mustard Seed	7	40	72	-
Rapeseed	-	1	3	-
Safflower Seed	4	139	43	-
Sesame Seed	3	7	23	-
Soybeans	11,864	14,522	42,740	-
Sunflower Seed Oil	317	87	2,416	-
Subtotal Oilseeds	**12,380**	**15,718**	**45,589**	**-**
Misc.	5,674	-663.00	-272,222	-
Total ARC Outlays	**97,144**	**103,520**	**99,326**	**39,129**
PLC				
Barley	43,584	-	-	-
Corn	1,527	-	-	-
Grain Sorghum	504	-	-	2,693.40
Oats	3	-	-	-
Subtotal Feed Grains	**45,619**	**-**	**-**	**2,693**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	7,080	-	-	-
Large Chickpeas	1,206	-	-	-
Lentils	11,048	-	-	-
Peanuts	386,596	114,901	-	-
Rice	276,714	18,326	-	27,081
Seed Cotton	475,348	-	-	10,196
Small Chickpeas	14	-	-	-
Southern Rice	-	-	-	862.35
Wheat	862,419	-	-	-
Subtotal Other Commodities	**2,020,425**	**133,227**	**-**	**38,140**
Oilseed Commodities				
Canola	33,611	-	-	-
Crambe	-	-	11,458	-
Flaxseed	625	-	-	-
Rapeseed	-	-	34,867	15
Safflower Seed	7	-	-	-
Sunflower Seed Oil	17	-	-	-
Subtotal Oilseeds	**34,260**	**-**	**46,326**	**15**
Misc. & Adjustments.	6,328	118,059	1,618	
Total PLC Outlays	**2,106,632**	**251,286**	**47,944**	**40,848**

Item	2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate
Total ARC/PLC Outlays	**2,203,776**	**354,806**	**147,270**	**79,977**
Marketing Assistance Loan Placements[1]				
Barley	3,110	5,056	14,578	12,005
Corn	1,013,634	801,734	1,572,385	1,569,482
Grain Sorghum	1,909	1,712	3,869	3,986
Oats	568	1,291	693	1,076
Subtotal Feed Grains	**1,019,220**	**809,793**	**1,591,526**	**1,586,548**
Other Commodities				
Dry Edible Peas	230	678	5,126	4,018
ELS Cotton	96,658	134,798	95,167	106,930
Honey	2,412	1,906	4,180	4,144
Large Chickpeas	465	858	2,081	2,802
Lentils	140	433	3,136	3,056
Peanuts	935,477	819,828	920,268	899,162
Rice Long Grain	137,398	104,122	150,000	151,148
Rice Medium-Short Grain	70,213	28,924	107,044	90,509
Small Chickpeas	57	119	631	478
Sugar	930,311	1,024,613	1,015,440	1,063,327
Upland Cotton	17,186	1,547	10,892	14,510
Upland Seed Cotton	2,041,795	1,765,410	1,471,222	2,090,309
Wheat	38,731	58,503	163,399	138,279
Subtotal Other Commodities	**4,271,073**	**3,941,740**	**3,948,585**	**4,568,672**
Oilseed Payments:				
Canola	893	3,588	12,882	11,746
Flaxseed	135	193	212	349
Mustard		71	456	362
Safflower Seed	-	8	47	48
Soybeans	499,942	427,540	684,416	745,965
Sunflower Seed Oil	466	490	100	95
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil	1,524	3,410	5,853	6,730
Subtotal Oilseeds	**502,959**	**435,300**	**703,966**	**765,294**
Misc. & Adjustments.	-48,294	30,925	867,606	-
Total, Marketing Assistance Loans	**5,744,959**	**5,217,757**	**7,111,683**	**6,920,515**
LDP				
Rice Long Grain	2,558	-	-	-
Upland Cotton	-	41	1,497	442
Wool	4,317	6,147	6,182	6,571
Misc. & Adjustments.	-1,493	402	-1,014	-
Total LDP Outlay	**5,382**	**6,590**	**6,665**	**7,013**
Other Programs				
Dairy Margin Coverage	396,628	1,124,001	1,520,150	736,203
Dairy Margin Protection Program	139	30	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical	5	-3	6	7
Textile Mills	33,659	28,743	42,000	30,240
Extra Long Staple	-	38,457	-	-
Cotton Ginning Share	2	1.81	5	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program	-	4.02	-	-
Farm Bill & Loan Implementation	5,907	1,571	3,000	1,000
Misc. & Adjustments	136,552	99,714.56	135,599	124,266
Total Misc.	**572,891**	**1,292,519**	**1,700,761**	**891,717**

[1] *Does not include loan repayments.*

Loans Made and Repaid by Commodity- Market Assistance Loans

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

Item	2022 Loans Made	2022 Loans Repaid	2022 Net Outlays	2023 Loans Made	2023 Loans Repaid	2023 Net Outlays	2024 Loans Made	2024 Loans Repaid	2024 Net Outlays	2025 Loans Made	2025 Loans Repaid	2025 Net Outlays
Feed Grains:												
Barley	3,110	5,174	-2,063	5,056	3,021	2,034	14,578	11,878	2,700	12,005	12,444	-439
Corn	1,013,634	1,068,653	-55,019	801,734	790,866	10,869	1,572,385	1,481,024	91,361	1,569,482	1,568,550	932
Grain Sorghum	1,909	3,000	-1,091	1,712	1,843	-131	3,869	3,189	680	3,986	3,950	36
Oats	568	640	-73	1,291	524	767	693	1,162	-469	1,076	1,055	21
Total Feed Grains	**1,019,220**	**1,077,467**	**-58,246**	**809,793**	**796,254**	**13,539**	**1,591,526**	**1,497,253**	**94,273**	**1,586,548**	**1,585,999**	**549**
Oilseed Payments:												
Canola	893	608	285	3,588	3,063	525	12,882	10,616	2,266	11,746	11,656	90
Flaxseed	135	116	19	193	116	77	212	288	-76	349	340	10
Safflower Seed	-	-	-	8	-	8	47	55	-8	48	48	-
Soybeans	499,942	527,221	-27,279	427,540	426,013	1,528	684,416	668,816	15,600	745,965	742,404	3,561
Sunflower Seed Non-Oil	466	667	-201	490	490	-	100	90	10	95	95	-
Sunflower Seed Oil	1,524	1,437	87	3,410	3,122	287	5,853	6,192	-339	6,730	6,640	90
Total Oilseed	**502,959**	**530,049**	**-27,090**	**435,228**	**432,804**	**2,425**	**703,510**	**686,057**	**17,453**	**764,932**	**761,182**	**3,750**
Other Commodities												
Dry Edible Peas	230	1,580	-1,350	678	720	-42	5,126	3,362	1,763	4,018	3,976	43
Honey		3,714	-1,302	1,906	2,377	-471	4,180	3,707	473	4,144	4,157	-13
Large Chickpeas	465	1,284	-819	858	502	356	2,081	1,543	537	2,802	2,618	185
Lentils	140	710	-570	433	191	242	3,136	2,708	427	3,056	2,589	467
Mustard	-	-	-	71	-	71	456	381	75	362	369	-7
Peanuts	935,477	856,885	78,592	819,828	902,039	-82,211	920,268	852,079	68,189	899,162	887,643	11,518
Rice Long Grain	137,398	161,599	-24,201	104,122	125,388	-21,266	150,000	133,897	16,104	151,148	150,595	553
Rice Medium-Short Grain	70,213	71,485	-1,272	28,924	26,595	2,329	107,044	106,400	644	90,509	90,933	-423
ELS cotton (lint)	96,658	110,334	-13,675	134,798	127,630	7,168	95,167	91,396	3,772	106,930	105,349	1,581
Small Chickpeas	57	245	-188	119	52	67	631	151	480	478	356	122
Sugar	930,311	930,311	0	1,024,613	1,024,613	-	1,015,440	1,015,440	-	1,063,327	1,063,327	-
Seed Cotton (upland)	17,186	17,186	-	1,547	1,547	-	10,892	10,892	-	14,510	14,510	-
Upland Cotton (lint)	2,041,795	2,067,012	-25,217	1,765,410	1,778,436	-13,026	1,471,222	1,446,325	24,897	2,090,309	2,067,504	22,805
Wheat	38,731	50,697	-11,966	58,503	42,464	16,040	163,399	121,770	41,629	138,279	142,124	-3,846
Total Other Commodities	**4,271,073**	**4,273,042**	**-1,969**	**3,941,811**	**4,032,554**	**-90,743**	**3,949,041**	**3,790,052**	**158,989**	**4,569,034**	**4,536,051**	**32,983**
Misc./Adjustments/Timing	-48,294	331,359	-379,653	30,925	204,255	-173,330	867,606	569,368	298,238	-	105,349	-105,349
Grand Total	**5,744,959**	**6,211,917**	**-466,958**	**5,217,757**	**5,465,867**	**-248,110**	**7,111,683**	**6,542,730**	**568,953**	**6,920,515**	**6,988,581**	**-68,066**

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

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

Summary of Outlays Conservation Programs

Table CCC-6. Summary of Outlays-Conservation Programs (thousands of dollars)

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
CONSERVATION	**$1,814,715**	**1,895,077**	**1,995,513**	**1,957,274**
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	**1,808,436**	**1,888,186**	**1,986,863**	**1,950,624**
CRP Financial Assistance	1,798,270	1,874,365	1,953,152	1,918,762
CRP Technical Assistance	10,166	13,820	33,711	31,862
Emergency Forest Conservation Reserve	1	-	-	
Organic Certification Cost Share	**6,278**	**6,891**	**8,650**	**6,650**
Organic Certification Cost Share- AMS	622	626	650	650
Organic Certification Cost Share- National	5,655	6,265	8,000	6,000
Sequestration - Conservation Programs	-	-	-2,415	-2,195
Conservation Programs (post sequestration)	**1,814,715**	**1,895,077**	**1,993,098**	**1,955,079**

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 normally 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. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 extends the CRP enrollment authority through 2031.

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

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a continuous signup enrollment option available for eligible partners who enter into an agreement with USDA that targets 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 a permanent retirement of irrigation water rights. As of September 30, 2023, there were 697,596 acres enrolled through 39 active CREP agreements in 26 states.

As currently authorized, CRP enrollment is capped at 27 million acres, within which up to 8.6 million acres is 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 35,761 acres enrolled in CLEAR30 practices as of Sept 30, 2023. FSA is targeting at least 40 percent of continuous CRP acres to the practices considered as CLEAR 30. A proportional, historic State acreage allocation was included for a portion of the acres available for enrollment. The 2018 Farm Bill also authorized up to $12 million in incentive payments for tree thinning and related activities and provides additional haying and grazing flexibilities.

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

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure relevant and reliable assessment of climate change adaptation and resilience benefits, USDA will implement a comprehensive, multi-year initiative to measure, monitor, assess, and evaluate (MAE) the soil carbon benefits of land enrolled in CRP. Over the coming year, USDA will work with research partners to study the carbon sequestration and nitrous oxide emission outcomes from enrolling acres into this program.

NRCS, and cooperating partners, will collect soil samples from CRP-enrolled and similar land that is still being farmed on a rolling 3-year interval. These samples will be used to validate the soil carbon sequestration levels for land enrolled in CRP.

Since the evaluation of CRP will include a representative sample of programs that are enrolled in working lands programs as a reference, this data set can also be used to test the benefits of practices targeted at soil health. This will inform the role of climate smart agriculture practices and the environmental practices of land stewardship on working lands and how they can play a role toward the goal of conserving 30 percent of U.S. lands and waters by 2030.

The monitoring and assessment will be done primarily in partnership with land grant universities or other research institutions but may also include technical service providers or other cooperators. USDA will also conduct outreach to 1890 Land-Grant Institutions, Hispanic Serving Institutions, Tribal Colleges, and other potential technical service providers from underserved communities.

USDA is designing the sampling protocols to not only inform soil carbon benefits from CRP, but also include other major resource concerns for particular practices (e.g., water quality for buffers or wildlife benefits for duck nesting habitat) when appropriate.

The results of the research will be used to inform climate incentives provided through CRP and the climate portion of the Environmental Benefits Index. Additionally, USDA plans to provide a more precise estimate of specific climate benefits by practice, region, or, eventually, even farm or contract level. This improved data and modeling will in turn improve USDA's ability to support landowners undertaking conservation activities to participate in carbon markets and for the United States to document contributions to commitments under international climate goals.

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 need 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.

Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program (EFCRP): The Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act of 2006, P.L. 109-148, as amended by P.L. 109-234 and P.L. 110-28, mandated that the Secretary carry out an emergency pilot program in States that the Secretary determines have suffered damage to merchantable timber in counties affected by hurricanes during the 2005 calendar year. The Act provided $404.1 million for this program, called EFCRP. These acres have not counted against the CRP maximum program authority for acreage enrollment. The final annual rental payments of $14,287 were made in 2021. Additional information on the EFCRP program can be found in the FSA chapter.

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (AMAP): The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 authorized CCC funding of $10 million for 2001 and subsequent years for AMAP. AMAP provides cost-share assistance to producers in States in which Federal Crop Insurance Program participation is historically low as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary delegated authority to implement this program to NRCS (50 percent), RMA (40 percent), and FSA (10 percent). The funds are used to:

- 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 through NRCS.
- Enter partnerships with universities, county cooperative extension offices, non-profit organizations, and others to provide assistance to producers to better understand and use crop insurance and other farm safety net tools so they can make the best risk management decisions for their agricultural operations through RMA.
- 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. Administered through FSA, CCC offers a variety of programs to help farmers, ranchers, communities, and businesses that have been hard hit by natural disaster events.

Summary of Outlays- Disaster Programs

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

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
DISASTER PROGRAMS	**$1,763,099**	**$2,522,243**	**$2,450,992**	**$2,240,073**
Non-Insured Assistance Program	237,148	309,119	381,000	239,690
Noninsured Assistance Program Loss Adjuster	1,941	2,110	10,000	2,000
Livestock Forage Program	1,241,854	1,777,369	1,705,610	1,612,061
Livestock Indemnity Program	22,233	57,638	40,790	44,396
Emergency Livestock Assistance	248,810	359,891	264,380	330,696
Tree Assistance Program	11,113	16,116	49,212	11,231
Sequestration- Disaster Programs	-	-	-139,707	-127,684
Disaster Programs (post sequestration)	**1,763,099**	**2,522,243**	**2,311,285**	**2,112,389**

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP): 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 provides "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 the case for catastrophic coverage since 1994. Producers who elect buy-up coverage select a by-crop coverage level between 50 and 65 percent, in 5 percent increments, at 100 percent of the average market price. Producers also 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. Service fees are waived for limited resource, beginning, veteran and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers; buy-up coverage premiums are reduced by 50 percent for those same farmers. In addition, a payment limit of $125,000 remains 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) to specify that the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs (DAFP) may designate another form the producer has on file with FSA, before the coverage period, to be a NAP application for coverage. Using this authority, FSA designated the CCC-860 to serve as an application for basic 50/55 NAP coverage beginning with the 2022 crop year. NAP was first authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994.

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

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP): LFP provides compensation to eligible livestock producers that have suffered grazing losses due to qualifying drought or fire on land that is native or improved pastureland with permanent vegetative cover or that is planted specifically for grazing. 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. LFP payments for fire are specific to federally managed rangeland and 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): LIP provides benefits to eligible livestock owners and contract growers for livestock deaths more than normal mortality caused by an eligible loss condition, including eligible adverse weather, eligible disease, or eligible attacks by animals reintroduced into the wild by the Federal Government or protected by federal law. LIP payments to eligible livestock owners are equal to 75 percent of the average fair market value of the livestock. Rates for contract growers of poultry or swine are based on 75 percent of national average input costs for the applicable livestock. It also provides 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 due to an attack by an animal reintroduced into the wild. Starting in 2023 and subsequent program years, the notice of loss deadline was modified to match the application for payment deadline. To ease the burden on producers, they may now file a notice of loss up to 60 calendar days from the end of the calendar year in which the loss occurred.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP): ELAP provides emergency assistance to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish for losses due to disease (including cattle tick fever), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, not covered by LFP and LIP including livestock and feed transportation in excess of normal due to drought. In 2021, ELAP was expanded to cover feed and livestock hauling due to qualified drought and expanded the coverage of farm-raised fish to include commercial producers of fish for food. Starting in 2023 and subsequent program years, the notice of loss deadline was modified to match the application for payment deadline. To ease the burden on producers, they may now file a notice of loss up to January 30 following the calendar year for which benefits are being requested.

Tree Assistance Program (TAP): TAP provides financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters. The 2018 Farm Bill provided authority for a higher payment rate for beginning or veteran farmers or ranchers.

Tree Assistance Program - Pecan: The BBA expanded coverage under TAP by providing $15 million for 2017 pecan tree losses for growers who suffered a pecan stand mortality loss that exceeds 7.5 percent (rather than a mortality loss that exceeds 15 percent) due to an eligible natural disaster. Residual outlays are from outstanding obligation.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

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

Summary of Outlays Foreign Assistance Programs

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

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	**$392,393**	**$654,979**	**$561,468**	**$567,500**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	**32,281**	**220,008**	**18,968**	**-**
Food for Progress	**126,806**	**154,322**	**285,000**	**285,000**
Food For Progress Commodity Purchases	83,813	118,439	230,000	230,000
Food for Progress Ocean Transport	36,383	24,191	40,000	40,000
Food For Progress Administrative Expenses	6,610	11,692	15,000	15,000
Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Program	**233,307**	**280,649**	**257,500**	**282,500**
Market Access Program	190,788	233,305	200,000	225,000
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program	35,271	34,634	34,500	34,500
Quality Samples Program	1,120	589	2,500	2,500
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops	4,860	6,429	9,000	9,000
Emerging Markets Program	1,266	5,692	8,000	8,000
Priority Trade Trust	-	-	3,500	3,500
Sequestration- Foreign Assistance Programs	-	-	-30,923	-32,348
Foreign Assistance Programs (post sequestration)	**392,393**	**654,979**	**530,546**	**535,153**

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT): 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 Administrator of the USAID determines that PL 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 CCC. The 2018 Farm Bill extended the authorization to replenish the BEHT through 2023. On April 27, 2022, the Biden Administration announced that the USDA and USAID would release the full BEHT balance as part of an effort to provide $670 million in food assistance to countries in need due to the invasion of Ukraine. USDA released the available balance of $282 million to USAID to procure commodities to meet the emergency food needs. USAID is using the funds to procure U.S. food commodities to bolster existing emergency food operations in six countries facing severe food insecurity: Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Yemen. The Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–128 General Provision 601), provided $20 million to replenish the trust.

Food for Progress Program (FPP): Administered through FAS, FPP helps developing countries and emerging democracies 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 FPP through 2023, and FFP was extended through 2024 by P.L. 118-22.

Market Access Program (MAP): Administered through 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 the MAP program with annual funding of $200 million for 2019–2023, and P.L. 118-22 extended with authority and funding through 2024.

Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program (FMD): Administered though FAS, under the FMD program, $34.5 million in cost-share assistance is provided to nonprofit commodity and agricultural trade associations to support overseas market development activities that are designed to remove long-term impediments to increased U.S. trade.

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

Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops (TASC): Administered through FAS, CCC provides up to $9 million annually for this program, which has been extended through 2024. 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 include seminars and workshops, study tours, field surveys, pest and disease research, and pre-clearance programs.

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

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 2024 by P.L. 118-22. The funding can be applied to MAP, FMD, and 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 the 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 2025 Budget continues to reflect credit reform procedures for Federal credit programs authorized by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. These procedures require that for direct loans or loan guarantees issued since 1992, budget authority and outlays for these programs represent estimated subsidy costs over the life of the program, rather than claims, disbursements, and repayments. The appropriation language specifies the portion of the requested budget authority to be used for administrative expenses, which are funded via a discretionary annual appropriation. Budget authority for the subsidy represents the present value of CCC's estimated net cash flows over the lifetime of the credit guarantee. Budget authority and outlays for subsidy are presented in the Budget in the program account. All claims disbursement and repayment activity related to loans made in 1992 or later appear in a "financing account" and are considered "off-budget" for purposes of estimating the deficit. Budget authority and outlays for pre-1992 portfolios of guarantees and claims are reflected in the budget in "liquidating accounts" and are calculated on a cash basis as before, to represent claim disbursements and borrower repayments.

CCC CHARTER ACT

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

Summary of Outlays CCC Charter Act Programs

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

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS	**$133,466**	**$118,087**	**$92,195**	**$77,967**
Contracts, Section 4	**9,396**	**11,383**	**32,936**	**20,297**
Reimbursable Agreements, Section 11	**60,572**	**46,864**	**56,102**	**56,102**
Capital Stock Interest, Section 7	**1,500**	**-**	**3,100**	**1,500**
Authorized Authorities, Section 5	**61,998**	**59,840**	**58**	**68**
Hazardous Materials Management	11	11	25	13
Hazardous Waste Judgment	117	50	33	55
Trade Mitigation Programs	61,870	59,779	218	-
Sequestration- Charter Act Programs	-	-	-4,259	-4,259
Charter Act Programs (post sequester)	**133,466**	**118,087**	**87,936**	**73,708**

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

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

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

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

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

Hazardous Waste Judgement: In accordance with the settlement agreement reached on September 25, 2002, in U.S. v. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al., the United States agrees to pay Union Pacific an amount equal to 50 percent of all covered remediation response costs for which Union Pacific has paid as outlined in the consent decree, paragraph 59. This cost will occur annually until the remedial action is complete and the site is delisted by the EPA. The claim submitted by UP is made pursuant to section 113 of CERCLA and, therefore, is not affected by the $5 million restrictions in the 2017 Act, which is limited to CERCLA claims arising under section 107(g) and another statute not applicable to this claim.

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

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES

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

Summary of Outlays Additional Authorities

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

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES	**$225,458**	**$844,677**	**$1,078,293**	**$537,924**
Farm Bill	**30,483**	**29,521**	**68,140**	**31,110**
Citrus Trust Fund (2018 Farm Bill, Sec. 12605)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	57	54	325	295
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program)	5,426	4,467	5,815	5,815
Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR)			37,000	
Appropriation Acts	**12,404**	**14,306**	**12,500**	**12,500**
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill (GP711) [1]	12,404	14,306	12,500	12,500
Mandatory Appropriation	**15,006**	**228,366**	**92,903**	**49,869**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	15,006	228,366	87,903	49,869
Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022		-	5,000	-
Discretionary Appropriation	**3,481**	**-**	**250**	**-**
Oriental Fruit Fly	3,481	-	250	-
Interest & Operating Expenses	**164,084**	**572,485**	**904,500**	**444,445**
Treasury Interest	164,598	570,070	905,000	444,945
Operating Expenses	-514	2,415	-500	-500
Sequestration- Additional Authorities	-	-	-713	-713
Additional Authorities Programs (post sequester)	**225,458**	**843,964**	**1,077,580**	**537,211**

[1] Represents the administrative cost associated with eligible Farm Bill programs, the amount of the administrative cost and program cost displayed within the Foreign Assistance programs represent the full outlays for these programs.

Farm Bill Authorizations

Citrus Trust Fund: The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, Section 12605, established the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund to receive funds transferred from the CCC to be used for the purpose of carrying out the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program in section 412(j) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(j)). The CCC made available $25,000,000 in fiscal year 2023. These funds will remain available until expended.

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

Grassland Reserve Program *(Reimbursable Program)*: The Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) was a voluntary program jointly managed by NRCS and FSA. The program purpose is to assist owners and operators of private land in protecting grazing uses and the related grassland values such as grassland-dependent plants and animals, soil erosion control, and air or water quality. The Agricultural Act of 2014 repealed the Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) but does not affect the validity or terms of any GRP contract, agreement or easement entered prior to the date of enactment on February 7, 2014, or any associated payments required to be made in connection with an existing GRP contract, agreement, or easement.

Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR): Pursuant to the 2018 Agricultural Act P.L. 115-334 as extended by P.L. 118-22, the Secretary authorized the payment of $37 million, to the FFAR in order to support the duties of the Foundation, which include: advancing the research mission of the Department by supporting agricultural research activities focused on addressing key problems of national and international significance including- plant health, production, and plant products; animal health, production, and products; food safety, nutrition, and health; renewable energy, natural resources, and the environment; agricultural and food security; agriculture systems and technology; and agriculture economics and rural communities. In addition to fostering collaboration with agricultural researchers from the Federal Government, State governments, institutions of higher education, industry, and nonprofit organizations.

Appropriations Act

Administrative Expenses for Farm Bill programs: General Provision Section 711 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L 117-328), authorizes the CCC to provide funding related to salaries and administrative expenses, to programs established or amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 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	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Emerging Market Program	$918	$906	$969	$969
Food for Progress	4,605	6,151	3,645	3,645
Foreign Market Development Cooperative Program	1,171	1,228	1,245	1,245
Market Access Program	5,106	4,924	5,285	5,285
Technical Assistance Specialty Crop	604	1,098	1,086	1,086
Pima Cotton Trust	-	-	135	135
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust	-	-	135	135
TOTAL	12,404	14,306	12,500	12,500

Mandatory Appropriations

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: On April 27,2022, the Biden Administration released the available balance of the BEHT 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.

Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022: Public Law 117–128 General Provision 601, provides $20 million, to remain available until expended to replenish the trust, BEHT is a critical backstop when international famine needs exceed available normal funding for U.S. assistance.

Discretionary Programs

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

Operating Expenses

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

NON-EXPENDITURE TRANSFERS

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

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

Summary-Non-Expenditure Transfers

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

Non-Expenditure Transfers	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Farm Bill Authorized Transfers	**$4,244,965**	**$4,652,965**	**$4,712,487**	**$4,670,987**
Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)	**123,228**	**123,228**	**123,250**	**123,250**
Local Agricultural Market Program	30,978	30,978	36,000	36,000
Dairy Product Donation Program	5,000	5,000	-	-
Specialty Crop Block Grants	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Wool Research, Develop., & Promo. Trust Fund	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Animal & Plant Inspection Service (APHIS)	**75,000**	**105,000**	**112,500**	**105,000**
Plant Pest, Disease Management, Disaster Program	75,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program	-	-	7,500	-
Food Nutrition Service (FNS)	**20,600**	**20,600**	**20,600**	**20,600**
Seniors' farmers' market nutrition program	20,600	20,600	20,600	20,600
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)	**46,000**	**16,000**	**46,000**	**46,000**
Pima Cotton	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust Fund	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	**183,000**	**211,000**	**223,000**	**211,000**
Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Specialty Crop Research	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Gus Schumacher nutrition incentive program	53,000	56,000	56,000	56,000
Beg. farmer &Rancher development grant program	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Scholarships for Students	-	-	10,000	-
Urban, Indoor & Other Emerging Agriculture Products	-	-	2,000	-
Natural Resources Conservation Services	**3,689,115**	**4,064,115**	**4,081,615**	**4,064,115**
Agricultural Conservation Easement Program	301,500	301,500	270,990	270,990
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	1,291,300	1,413,450	1,284,863	1,284,863
Conservation Stewardship Program	612,400	765,500	635,400	635,400
Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	198,000	198,000	171,330	171,330
Agricultural Management Assistance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Technical Assistance	1,230,915	1,330,665	1,646,532	1,646,532
Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive	-	-	10,000	-
Feral Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program	-	-	7,500	-
Office of the Secretary	**20,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**
Outreach & Assistance for historically underserved	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Risk Management Agency (RMA)	**4,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**	**4,000**
Agricultural Management Assistance	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Rural Development	**84,022**	**84,022**	**84,022**	**72,022**
Bioenergy program for advanced biofuels	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	5,000	5,000	-
Biobased Market Program	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Animal Health Protection Act	**739,791**	**396,578**	**-213,283**	**-**
Highly Contagious Avian Influenza	739,791	396,578	-	-
Exotic Fruit Fly & Screwworm	-	-	213,283	-
CCC Charter Act, Section 5	**6,600,000**	**4,739,024**	**-**	**-**
Total, Transfers	**11,584,756**	**9,788,567**	**4,933,270**	**4,670,987**

AVAILABLE FUNDS

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

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses	$14,401,896	$16,832,184	$16,870,443	$12,429,975
CCC Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063
Total Commodity Credit Corporation	**14,407,959**	**16,838,247**	**16,876,506**	**12,436,038**

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

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

Item No.	Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
	Other Objects:				
33.0	Investments and loans	$8,305,000	$9,066,000	$9,555,00	$7,976,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	4,397,000	4,391,000	4,897,000	4,375,000
99.9	**Total, new obligations**	**12,702,000**	**13,457,000**	**14,452,000**	**12,351,000**

Actual and projected Outlays, Receipts-and Offsetting Collections

The following table provides a consolidated summary of gross outlays incurred and projected by CCC from 2022-2025. Outlays are reflected in the fiscal year expended, information pertaining to crop year payments are provided in the Status of Programs. Additionally, receipts and offsetting collections are reflected in the fiscal year funding was received.

CCC Net Outlays in 2025 are estimated at $5.6 billion, a decrease of $2.2 billion from 2024.

Table CCC-15. Summary of Actual & Projected Outlays [1], Receipts, and Offsetting Collections (thousands of dollars)

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
COMMODITY PROGRAMS	**$8,527,008**	**$6,871,671**	**$8,966,380**	**$7,899,221**
ARC/PLC	**2,203,776**	**354,806**	**147,270**	**79,977**
ARC	97,145	103,520	99,326	39,129
PLC	2,106,632	251,286	47,944	40,848
Marketing Assistance Loans	**5,744,959**	**5,217,757**	**7,111,683**	**6,920,515**
Loans Made	5,744,959	5,217,757	7,111,683	6,920,515
Recourse	29,346	44,115	99,000	29,947
Non-Recourse	5,715,613	5,173,642	7,012,683	6,890,567
Marketing Loan Gains	-	-	-	-
Loan Deficiency Program	**5,382**	**6,590**	**6,665**	**7,013**
Loan Implementation, MALs/LDP	**136,551**	**99,715**	**135,600**	**124,267**
Peanut Loan Advance	133,000	97,000	133,000	120,667
Peanut Load in Charges	188	1,929	1,000	2,000
Warehouse Storage	2,291	1	100	100
Lab Fees & Grading	-	-	-	-
Electronic Warehouse Receipts	653	575	1,000	1,000
UCC-1 Filing Fees	419	211	500	500
Dairy Margin Coverage	**396,628**	**1,124,001**	**1,520,150**	**736,203**
Other Commodity Programs	**39,712**	**68,803**	**45,012**	**31,248**
Direct and Counter Cyclical	5	-3	6	7
Dairy Margin Protection Program	139	30	-	-
Textile Mills	33,659	28,743	42,000	30,240
Extra Long Staple	-	38,457	-	-
Graze-Out	-	-	1	1
Cotton Ginning Share	2	2	5	-
Cotton Transition & Cotton Advance Program	0	4	-	-
Farm Bill Implementation	5,907	1,571	3,000	1,000
Sequestration- Commodity Programs	-	-	-510,912	-450,198
CONSERVATION	**1,814,715**	**1,895,077**	**1,995,513**	**1,957,274**
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	**1,808,436**	**1,888,186**	**1,986,863**	**1,950,624**
CRP Financial Assistance	1,798,270	1,874,365	1,953,152	1,918,762
CRP Technical Assistance	10,166	13,820	33,711	31,862
Emergency Forest Conservation Reserve	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Biobased Fuel Program	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Organic Certification Cost Share	**6,278**	**6,891**	**8,650**	**6,650**
Organic Certification Cost Share- AMS	622	626	650	650
Organic Certification Cost Share- National	5,655	6,265	8,000	6,000
Sequestration- Conservation Programs	-	-	-2,415	-2,195
DISASTER PROGRAMS	**1,763,099**	**2,522,243**	**2,450,992**	**2,240,073**
Non-Insured Assistance Program	237,148	309,119	381,000	239,690
Noninsured Assistance Program Loss Adjuster	1,941	2,110	10,000	2,000
Livestock Forage Program	1,241,854	1,777,369	1,705,610	1,612,061
Livestock Indemnity Program	22,233	57,638	40,790	44,396
Emergency Livestock Assistance	248,810	359,891	264,380	330,696
Tree Assistance Program	11,113	16,116	49,212	11,231

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Tree Assistance Program- Pecan	-	-	-	-
Sequestration- Disaster Programs	-	-	-139,707	-127,684
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	**392,393**	**654,979**	**561,468**	**567,500**
Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	**32,281**	**220,008**	18,968	**-**
Food for Progress	**126,806**	**154,322**	**285,000**	**285,000**
Food For Progress Commodity Purchases	83,813	118,439	230,000	230,000
Food for Progress Ocean Transport	36,383	24,191	40,000	40,000
Food For Progress Administrative Expenses	6,610	11,692	15,000	15,000
Agricultural Trade Promotion and Facilitation Program	**233,307**	**280,649**	**257,500**	**282,500**
Market Access Program	190,788	233,305	200,000	225,000
Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program	35,271	34,634	34,500	34,500
Quality Samples Program	1,120	589	2,500	2,500
Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops	4,860	6,429	9,000	9,000
Emerging Markets Program	1,266	5,692	8,000	8,000
Priority Trade Trust	-	-	3,500	3,500
Sequestration- Foreign Assistance Programs	-	-	-30,923	-32,348
CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS	**133,466**	**118,087**	**92,413**	**77,967**
Contracts, Section 4	**9,396**	**11,383**	**32,936**	**20,297**
Reimbursable Agreements, Section 11	**60,572**	**46,864**	**56,102**	**56,102**
Capital Stock Interest, Section 7	**1,500**	**-**	**3,100**	**1,500**
Authorized Authorities, Section 5	**61,998**	**59,840**	**276**	**68**
Environmental Compliance	128	61	58	68
Hazardous Materials Management	11	11	25	13
Hazardous Waste Judgment	117	50	33	55
Trade Mitigation Programs	61,870	59,779	218	-
Market Facilitation Program	2,241	1,569	60	-
Food Distribution Program	771	114	152	-
Agricultural Trade Promotion Program	58,480	57,852	-	-
Seafood -Trade Relief Program	378	245	6	-
Sequestration- Charter Act Programs	-	-	-4,259	-4,259
ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES	**42,887**	**43,827**	**80,640**	**43,610**
Citrus Trust Fund (2018 Farm Bill, Sec. 12605)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Biomass Crop Assistance Program	57	54	325	295
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity	0	0	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program)	5,426	4,467	5,815	5,815
Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research (FFAR)	-	-	37,000	-
Admin. Expenses for Farm Bill (Appropriation Act, Sec.711)	12,404	14,306	12,500	12,500
Sequestration- Additional Authorities	-	-	-713	-713
MANDATORY APPROPRIATIONS	**15,006**	**228,366**	**92,903**	**49,869**
BEHT-Ukraine Efforts (72-04336X)	15,006	228,366	87,903	49,869
BEHT-Supplemental Ukraine Efforts (72-04336X)	-	-	5,000	-
INTEREST & OPERATING EXPENSES	**164,084**	**572,485**	**904,500**	**444,445**
Treasury Interest	164,598	570,070	905,000	444,945
Operating Expenses	-514	2,415	-500	-500
Subtotal, Mandatory	12,852,658	12,906,735	15,144,809	13,279,960
Total Sequestration	-	-	-688,928	-617,396
Total, Mandatory Gross Outlays w/sequestration	**12,852,658**	**12,906,735**	**14,455,881**	**12,662,564**
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS	**-3,481**	**--**	**-250**	**--**
Oriental Fruit Fly	3,481	-	250	-
Bal: SOY: Adjustments to unpaid obs brought fwd Oct 1	-	-	-	-
Total Gross Outlays, CCC	**12,856,139**	**12,906,735**	**14,456,131**	**12,662,564**
RECEIPTS & OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS	**-6,217,471**	**-5,624,355**	**-6,671,035**	**-7,105,412**
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections (Non-Federal)	**-6,217,471**	**-5,607,305**	**-6,638,142**	**-7,072,519**

Program	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
ARC/PLC	-	-3,701	-	-
Direct and Counter Cyclical	-	-670	-	-
Loan Deficiency Program	-	-37	-	-
MALs Loans Repaid & Collections	-6,211,917	-5,465,867	-6,542,730	-6,988,581
Dairy Margin Coverage Premiums & Collection	-5,554	-61,616	-73,412	-61,937
Other Commodity Programs	-	-7,285	-	-
Conservation Reserve Program	-	-20,240	-	-
BIP-Renewable Fuel Pumps	-	-934	-	-
Other Conservation	-	-4	-	-
NAP	-	-25,752	-21,000	-21,000
LFP	-	-11,735	-	-
Other Disaster Programs	-	-1,468	-	-
Foreign Assistance Programs	-	-361	-	-
Farm Storage Facility Loan - Lien Searches Micro	-	-3	-	-
Trade Mitigation Programs	-	-1,146	-	-
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program)	-	-1,261	-1,000	-1,000
Other Programs	-	-5,224	-	-
Loans Repaid, Recoveries & Offsetting Collections (Federal)	**-**	**-17,050**	**-32,893**	**-32,893**
Farm Storage Facility Loan - Lien Searches Micro		-400	-400	-400
Tobacco Trust Fund Activity		-11,174	-27,677	-27,677
Grasslands Reserve Program (Reimbursable Program)		-5,476	-4,816	-4,816
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Net Outlays, CCC	**6,638,668**	**7,282,380**	**7,785,096**	**5,557,152**
Reconciliation to Net Realized Loss				
Transfer of Funds	11,584,756	9,788,568	4,933,270	4,671,000
BEHT 72-04336	-15,006	-228,366	-92,903	-49,869
Expenditure Financing Sources - Transfers-Out	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Operating Cost/Cost of Operations	-1,351,234	2,862	-	-
Net Realized Loss	**16,882,184**	**16,870,443**	**12,650,463**	**10,203,283**

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

[2] 2022 and 2023 outlays are displayed after sequestration; 2024 and 2025 gross outlays are displayed pre-sequestration. The sequestration percentage from 2022 to 2025 is 5.7 percent.

ACCOUNT 1: NET REALIZED LOSSES

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11): *Provided*, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to $5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business*: Provided* further, That the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in writing 15 days prior to the obligation or commitment of any emergency funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

This change (line 3 through 7 of paragraph 1) restores authority for the stated transfer.

Hazardous Waste Management

(Limitation on Expenses)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $15,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses

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

Item	Amount
Estimate,2024	$16,870,443,223
Change in Appropriation	-4,219,979,885
Budget Estimated,2025	12,650,463,338

RECONCILIATION TO BUDGET AUTHORITY

The following table reconciles budget authority with appropriations:

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

Budget Authority	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Borrowing Authority	$14,421,896	$16,832,184	$16,870,443	$12,650,463
Appropriation transferred from other accounts	388,000	-	-	-
Appropriation transferred to other accounts	-14,789,896	-16,832,184	16,870,443	-12,650,463
Reimbursement of Net Realized Loss	14,401,896	16,832,184	16,870,443	12,650,463
Appropriations applied to repay debt	-14,013,896	-16,832,184	-16,870,443	-12,650,463
Borrowing Authority	3,544,008,220	3,548,290,071	19,964,000	17,639,000
Exercised BA transferred to other accounts	-11,584,756	-9,788,568	-4,933,270	-4,670,987
Borrowing Authority temporarily reduced	-1,204,686	-1,197,819	-688,928	-617,396
Borrowing Authority Applied to Repay Debt	-3,519,366,032	-3,524,090,407	-	-
Borrowing authority (total)	12,260,746	13,213,278	14,341,802	12,350,617
Unobligated balance (total)	604,813	350,368	106,000	-
Total Budgetary Resources	12,865,559	13,563,646	14,447,802	12,350,617
Collections, from Federal Sources	-5,554	-17,050	-32,893	-32,893
Collections, from Non-Federal Sources	-6,211,917	-5,607,305	-6,638,142	-7,072,519
Additional offsets against Budget Authority	194,571	148,734	-	-
Total Budgetary Resources, Net	6,842,658	8,088,025	7,776,767	5,245,205
Unobligated balance (total)	-604,813	-350,368	-106,000	-
Budget Authority, Net	6,237,846	7,737,657	7,670,767	5,245,205

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STATUS OF PROGRAMS

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

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

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

FINANCING

Borrowing Authority

CCC operations are financed through borrowing from the U.S. Treasury. The 1988 Appropriations Act, P.L. 100-202, increased the statutory borrowing authority to $30 billion. As of September 30, 2023, $17.6 billion of this authority was in use.

During 2023, CCC received $16.8 billion for reimbursement of 2022 losses. As of September 30, 2023, net realized losses totaled $16.9 billion. These losses are financed by the CCC's borrowing authority until reimbursed by appropriation.

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC)

Administered through FSA, ARC provides payments to producers on farms and commodities that have elected and enrolled in ARC for crop years 2014 through 2024. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the ARC program with modifications for the 2019 through 2023 crop years, and P.L. 118-22 extended ARC through the 2024 crop year. 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. 2023 ARC payments were for the 2021 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 2023

Table CCC-18. Crop Year (CY) ARC Payment Activity

ARC Payment Activity	CY 2021 ARC-CO	CY 2019 & 2020 ARC-CO	CY 2021 ARC-IC	CY 2019 & 2020 ARC-IC	Total
Number of 2023 payments..........	55,468	636	1,554	119	57,777
Dollar Value of payments made [1] (thousand dollars)........................	$97,513	$653	$4,702	$109	$102,977

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

Price Loss Coverage (PLC)

PLC provides payments on farms and commodities to producers that have elected and enrolled in the program for crop years 2014 through 2024. The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the PLC program with modifications for crop years 2019 through 2023, and P.L. 118-22 extended ARC through the 2024 crop year.

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. 2023 PLC payments were for the 2021 crop year.

PLC Payment Activity in CY 2023

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

PLC Payment Activity	2021 PLC	2019 & 2020 PLC	Total
Number of payments.................	125,985	3,219	129,204
Dollar Value of payments made[1] (thousand dollars)...........	$242,877	$5,572	$248,450

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

Marketing Assistance Loans (MALs)

The county office employee accepts an application, which includes producer information, commodity type, certification of farm-stored bushels or hundredweights, or a warehouse receipt, and storage location. Producer eligibility and the amount of the commodity pledged must then be verified. FSA personnel prepare lien documents and require the first lien position on all the loan commodities. A review must be completed to determine if other liens have been previously filed on the commodity. In the case other liens have previously been filed, staff must prepare waivers and obtain signatures from the other lienholders. Multi-county producers' MALs must be verified with other county offices to ensure that the collateral is not used for multiple loans.

MALs mature in 9 months and producers may make a single repayment or multiple repayments during the loan period. A certain number of farm-stored loans require a spot-check inspection, which includes measuring and sampling the commodity in each storage facility under loan. If the commodity is not in storable condition, the producer is notified to take action 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 grain to settle the debt.

MAL Activity for Crop Year (CY) 2022

Table CCC-20. MAL Payment Activity for CY 2022 (Full)

Item	Amount
Number of Loans	35,728
Value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)	$5,136,493

[1] Payment amount are reflective of payments made for Crop Year 2022, this varies from outlays that are cumulative for all program years outlayed over the fiscal year, as well differences due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

During CY 2022, CCC provided approximately $5.1 billion for 35,728 loans, representing a decrease of $0.6 billion from CY 2021. A settlement value is determined and applied to the outstanding loan principal and interest.

Agricultural producers who have a commodity pledged as collateral for a marketing assistance loan can purchase a commodity certificate that can be immediately exchanged for their outstanding loan collateral. Commodity certificates are valid only in situations where the application loan rate exceeds the exchange rate.

Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding

Table CCC-21. Commodity Loans Made and Outstanding

Loans Made Outstanding	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual
Dollar amount of Loans Made (thousands of dollars)	$6,399,693	$5,814,487	$5,136,493
Count Loans Outstanding	1	6	211
Count Loans Made...	62,906	37,409	35,728

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

Loan Deficiency Payments (LDPs)

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

LDP Activity in CY

Table CCC-22. LDP Activity Crop Year 2022

Item	Amount
Number of LDPs	4,842
Value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)	$5,903

[1] Payment amount are reflective of payments made for Crop Year 2022, this varies from outlays that are cumulative for all program years outlayed over the fiscal year, as well differences due to timing of payment processing, accounting adjustment, etc.

MAL & LDP Activity in CY 2022

Table CCC-23. MAL & LDP Payment by Commodity Crop Year 2021 (thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Number of MAL Loans	Dollar Value of MAL Loans (thousands of dollars)	Number of LDP Loans	Dollar Value of LDP Loans (thousands of dollars)
Corn [1]	4,776	$789,033	-	-
Grain Sorghum [1]	21	1,684	-	-
Barley [1]	42	2,910	-	-
Oats [1]	27	651	-	-
Wheat [1]	447	45,463	-	-
Rice [1]	726	151,971	-	-
Cotton	19,424	1,752,621	-	-
Soybeans [1]	3,329	426,836	-	-
Minor Oilseeds [1]	62	7,133	-	-
Sugar [2]	283	1,014,660	-	-
Peanuts [1]	4,880	805,767	-	-
Honey	27	1,897	-	-
Pulse Crops	21	806,696	-	-
Wool [3]	1	6	4,842	$5,903
Mohair [1]	-	-	-	-
Total	**35,728**	**5,136,493**	**4,842**	**5,903**

[1] There was no LDP activity for corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, rice, minor oilseeds, peanuts, honey, and mohair.
Minus (-) indicates credit adjustment to the program.
[2] LDPs are not available for sugar.
[3] Includes unshorn pelts.

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. DMC was extended through calendar year 2024 by P.L. 118-22. An eligible dairy operation must:

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

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

DMC Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-24. DMC Payment Activity

DMC Payment Activity	Amount
Number of payments	157,533
Dollar Value of total payments made [1] (thousands of dollars)	$1,188,063

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

Other Commodity Programs

Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP)

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) does not expect to purchase and sell sugar under the Feedstock Flexibility Program (FFP) for crop year 2021, which ran from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023.

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).

Acquisition and Disposal Activities

The Corporation acquires stocks of various farm products as a result of its support activities. Such acquisitions result from purchases from producers and processors and collateral acquisitions arising from loan operations. The inventory decreased in 2023 from 2022. CCC's acquisition cost value on September 30, 2023, was $26.52 million, as compared to $28.1 million in 2022.

Summary of Dispositions. The Corporation moves substantial quantities of farm commodities into useful channels, both at home and abroad.

Commodity Inventories Owned by CCC End of Year, 2018-2023

Table CCC-25. Commodities Inventories (thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Cotton	Dairy	Feed Grains	Soybeans	Wheat	Other	Total
2023	-	-	$7,111	-	-	$19,412	$26,523
2022	-	-	9,552	-	-	18,532	28,084
2021	-	-	-	-	-	23,345	23,345
2020	$15	-	1,299	-	-	16,844	18,158
2019	4,517	-	106	-	-	18,773	23,396
2018	-	-	3,419	-	$14	42,615	46,048

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 2023

Table CCC-26. Conservation (thousands of dollars)

Program	Authorized Acres or Funding Level	CCC Net Outlays	Transfer to NRCS
Conservation Reserve Program	27million acres (Rolling maximum)	$1,837,657	-
Emergency Forestry Conservation Reserve Program	$2.926 million	-	-
Wetlands Reserve Program	2.275 million acres (Rolling maximum)	-	-
Voluntary Public Access & Habitat Incentives	$49.75 million	-	-
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	$50 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 Program)	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)	11,573	-
Total		**1,849,230**	**4,064,115**

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

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

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

CRP Activity 2023

Table CCC-27. CRP Activity 2023 (thousands of dollars)

CRP Activity	Amount
Technical Assistance	$11,573
Number of incentive payments	12,060
Amount of incentive payments	$15,874
Number of 2023 approved CRP contracts	50,593
Number of CRP cost-share payments	62,138
Amount of CRP cost-share payments	$71,379
Number of CRP rental payments	688,890
Amount of CRP annual rental payments	$1,750,404
Number of CRP acres approved for enrollment	3,931,016

In 2023, CRP is capped at 27 million acres, and currently 24.8 million acres are enrolled. The cap will remain at 27 million acres in 2024. CRP Grassland had the most acres offered since its inception at 4.6 million acres. Enrollment was 2.7 million acres. To boost impacts for natural resources, FSA:

- Coordinated with NRCS and other partners on Working Lands for Wildlife, an initiative that focuses on local led efforts that benefit wildlife and agricultural communities.

- Issued more than $1.7 billion in 2023 to agricultural producers and landowners through CRP to support climate-smart agriculture and forestry on working lands.

Additionally, to better target the program toward climate outcomes, USDA invested $20 million in the CRP Monitoring, Assessment and Evaluation (MAE) program to measure and monitor the soil carbon and climate resilience impacts of conservation practices over the life of new CRP contracts. This will enable the agency to further refine the program and practices to provide tools to producers for climate change adaptation and resilience.

The Transition Incentive Program (TIP) continues to allow for the transition of CRP land to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher so land can be returned to sustainable grazing or crop production. TIP now includes eligibility for military veterans (i.e., "veteran farmers"). In 2023, FSA invested $1.6 million in six cooperative agreements with partners to assist in promoting TIP through outreach and technical assistance. The projects will analyze participation, identify barriers for historically underserved producers, produce recommendations for improving TIP, and help increase producer interest and enrollment.

Hazardous Waste Management Program

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

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

The total number of CCC sites in the program as of 2023 is 609 with 563 sites requiring additional action. During 2023, five additional sites were closed with no further action required. The overall site inventory increased due to additional sites being discovered in the state of Iowa that need to be evaluated and addressed. Current environmental liability posed by the total number of former CCC grain storage sites is estimated to range between $47 million and $665 million.

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

Although the program funding has declined annually in real dollars, fiscal commitments have continued to increase. These include the costs of environmental monitoring, site investigations, groundwater and/or soils remediation, and vapor intrusion investigations and mitigation that are needed to comply with regulatory mandates. Activities such as monitoring, remediation, and vapor mitigation are recurring costs that extend for several years and often 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. At present, CCC is having difficulty meeting its current regulatory obligations and is at risk of enforcement actions by the regulatory agencies.

Hazardous Waste Management Program

Table CCC-28. Hazardous Waste Management Program 2023 Activity (thousands of dollars)

Hazardous Waste Activity	Amount
Total Number of Sites in CCC Inventory	609
Investigation, Remediation, and/or Monitoring Ongoing	146
To Be Resolved – Screening, Investigation, and/or Remediation Pending	417
Sites Closed/No Further Action Required	46
CCC Funding	$2,300
Funding (HMMA)	2,000
TOTAL	4,300

DISASTER PROGRAMS

Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP)

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

The deadline for filing an application for payment is no later than the immediately subsequent crop year acreage reporting date for the crop. Since 2015, producers have been required to file an application for payment within 60 days of the harvest end date. An approved yield is generated for the producer based on an average of prior year actual production reported for the crop or is assigned by the County Office Committee (COC) according to NAP policy and procedure. The Program Technician, County Executive Director (CED) and/or District Director reviews the producer's application and production evidence and calculates the payment amount to be presented to the COC for action. The producer is provided with a NAP Estimated Calculated Payment Report reflecting a projection of the payment. The COC ensures payments are proper by checking that eligibility documents, acreage reports, notice of loss forms, and applications for payment are properly filed. The COC also checks to ensure that submitted production evidence is verifiable and reliable. The COC must approve, before any payment is issued. If an application for payment is disapproved, the county office notifies the producer, and provides appeal rights.

The NAP payment is issued within 30-calendar days from the later of: the date the State Office has approved national crop data for the county, or the date the producer signs, dates, and submits a properly completed application for payment.

NAP Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-29. NAP Payment Activity

NAP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2023 payments	48,484
Dollar Value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)	$314,884

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

Supplemental Disaster Assistance Program

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

Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP)

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

LFP Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-30. LFP Payment Activity 2023

LFP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2023 payments................................	239,556
Dollar value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)...	$1,838,426

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

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.

LIP Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-31. LIP Payment Activity

LIP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2023 payments.............................	3,327
Dollar Value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)	$51,576

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

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), adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires, not covered by LFP and LIP.

County office employees assist producers in filing applications by the established deadline. Eligibility requirements for livestock, honeybees and farm-raised fish must be determined. The employee works with the producer to collect disaster information on the date and location for eligible adverse weather events and loss conditions. The physical location of the livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish on the beginning date of the eligible adverse weather event or loss condition, as well as the location of the inventory is required. Mileage of any livestock or feed transported due to drought would need to be certified for normal years and current year information. Acreage reports are also required. Completed applications must be approved by the applicable County Committee. Upon approval by the County Committee, County Office employees must enter payment data into the ELAP database. County Offices will enter payment data into the Common Payment System and payments are then issued through the National Payment Service.

ELAP Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-32. ELAP Payment Activity

ELAP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2023 payments...	18,829
Dollar Value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)..	$216,050

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

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.

TAP Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-33. TAP Payment Activity

TAP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of 2023 payments	600
Dollar value of payments made[1] (thousands of dollars)	$17,317

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

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 2023, CCC commercial export credit activities consisted of credit guarantees under the GSM-102 Export Credit Guarantee Program.

CCC Export Credit Guarantees: During 2023, 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	$3,085,045
Facility Guarantee Program	-
Total	**3,085,045**

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

The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust: The 2018 Farm Bill extended the authorization to replenish the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) through 2023. BEHT is a commodity and/or monetary reserve designed to ensure that the United States can meet its international food assistance commitments under P.L. 480 Title II. Commodities or their cash equivalent that can be held in the reserve include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and rice. Assets of the BEHT can be released any time the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development determines that P.L. 480 Title II funding for emergency needs is inadequate to meet those needs in any fiscal year. When a BEHT release is authorized, the Trust's assets (whether commodities or funds) cover all commodity costs associated with the release. All non-commodity costs, including freight charges; internal transportation, storage, and handling overseas; and certain administrative costs are paid by CCC. Inventory replenishment is initiated by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). BEHT is not a food aid program, but a food reserve administered under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture.

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

Table CCC-35. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (thousands of dollars)

Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	2023 Outlays
Food Security Reserve	$134,324
Food Security Reserve Appropriation	85,684
USAID	228,366
Subtotal Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust	**448,374**

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

CHARTER ACT PROGRAMS

Section 4 Activities

Section 4 under the CCC Charter Act, provides the authority for CCC to enter and carry out such contracts or agreements as are necessary in the conduct of its business. Programs funded via Section 4 are approved by the President and Vice President of the CCC Board and support CCC activities. In 2023 obligations were $27.0 million, with $11.4 million in outlays.

Table CCC-36. Obligations Section 4 (thousands of dollars)

Description of Agreement	2023
Vessel Loading Observations	$1,415,749
Subscription to DTN Services for Price Discovery Operations	127,903
Application Program Interface -Data Feed Application	12,938
Posted County Prices System & Process Replacement (PCP II)	235,750
Organic Market Development Grant	1,886,000
General Sales Manager (GSM)	985,327
Audit of CCC Financial Statements	1,463,175
APLUS Application Support	219,869
Financial Improvement Program (FFIP)	1,980,300
CCC General Accounting & Regulatory Reporting	4,065,390
Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities Environmental Compliance	4,715,000
Environmental Compliance	943,000
Historic Preservation Compliance	141,450
Farm Application Service and Technology Cotton Management Systems	1,697,400
Tree Assistance Program (TAP) Loss Adjuster	377,200
Geographic Information System Support and Modernization	1,697,400
Electronic Loan Deficiency Price (eLDP) Support System Support	263,229
Contract Legal Service/Investigations	117,875
General Sales Manager (GSM)	985,327
Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities Dashboard & Analysis	943,000
Higher Blend Infrastructure Incentive Program	1,018,440
Fertilizer Production Expansion Program	2,036,880
Total, Section 4	**26,951,402**

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 2023 obligations were $51.7 million, with $46.9 million in outlays.

Obligations in 2023 were $51.7 million as outlined below:

Table CCC-37. Obligations Section 11 (thousands of dollars)

Description of Agreement	2023
Provide data services to CCC	$11,862,940
Non-CCC Information Resource Management	1,508,800
Remote Sensing Imagery	5,238,907
Quality Samples Program	178,567
Market Year Average Calculation for Agricultural Risk Coverage/Price Loss Coverage	1,980,300
County loan rate differentials	91,830
Weekly Peanut Prices by Variety	183,660
Loan Service Charges and other Administrative Reimbursements	1,414,500
Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities	1,603,100
CCC Legal Assistance	458,298
Hazardous Waste Activities (op's & maint./site cleanup costs)	1,225,900
Hazardous Waste Activities (op's & maint./site cleanup costs)	33,005
Hazardous Waste Activities (op's & maint./site cleanup costs)	80,155
Hazardous Waste Activities (op's & maint./site cleanup costs)	51,865
Electronic class card data for cotton	505,065
Peanut Compliance Program	723,621
Organic Market Development Grant	4,479,250
Fertilizer Grant Program	1,104,441
Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1099 Printing (1)	235,750
CCC Financial Shared Services	44,022
Environmental Compliance	471,500
Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program	848,700
Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities	11,693,200
Commodity Procurement Program	5,658,000
Total, Section 11	**51,675,376**

Section 5 Activities

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

Table CCC-38. Summary of Non-Expenditure Transfer under Section 5 (thousands of dollars)

Program	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2020-2023 Adjustments
Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), (OSEC)	$6,500,000	-	-		-$670,000
Higher Blends Infrastructure Incentive Program (RD)	$100,000	-	$100,000	-	-
Seafood Assistance Program (FSA)	530,000	-	-	-	-
Market Disruptions (OSEC)	-	$500,000	-	-	-500,000
Drought Recovery & Water Smart Practices (OSEC)	-	500,000	-	-	-100,000
School Food/Child Nutrition Support (FNS)	-	1,000,000	1,500,000	$1,300,000	-
Commodity Purchases Emergency Food Providers (AMS)	-	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Local Food Purchase Assistance (AMS)	-	-	500,000	-	-
Partnerships of Climate-Smart Commodities (NRCS)	-	-	3,500,000	-	-
Regional Agricultural Trade Promotion Program (OSEC)	-		-	1,378,579	-
Food Aid to Address Global Hunger (OSEC)	-	-	-	1,060,445	-
Total, Section 5 Borrowing Authority	**7,130,000**	**2,500,000**	**6,600,000**	**4,739,024**	**-1,270,000**
Reallocations:					
Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), (OSEC)					
FY 2022 Transition to Organic Partnership Program (AMS)	-100,000	-	-	-	-
FY 2022 Emergency Food Assistance- Rice (AMS)	-50,000	-	-	-	-
FY 2022 Emergency Grain Storage Facility Assistance Program (FSA)	-20,000	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 Emergency Grain Storage Facility Assistance Program (FSA)	-100,000	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 Fertilizer Production Expansion (RD)	-400,000	-	-	-	-
Market Disruptions (OSEC)		-	-	-	-
FY 2022 to Fertilizer Production Expansion (RD)	-	-500,000	-	-	-
Drought Recovery & Water Smart Practices (OSEC)	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2022 to Market Disruptions (RD)	-	-100,000	-	-	-
Fertilizer Production Expansion Program (RD)	-	-	500,000	400,000	900,000
Emergency Grain Storage Facility Assistance Program (FSA)	-	-	20,000	100,000	120,000
Emergency Food Assistance- Rice (AMS)	-	-	50,000	-	50,000
Market Disruptions (RD)	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Transition to Organic Partnership Program (AMS)	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Subtotal, Reallocation	-670,000	-600,000	770,000	500,000	1,270,000
Total, Section 5	**5,930,000**	**1,900,000**	**7,370,000**	**5,239,024**	**-**

Program Descriptions of Activities Funded Through Section 5

Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP): The Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) 1 and 2 assist producers who face continuing market disruptions, reduced farm-level prices, and increased production and marketing costs as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These additional costs are associated with declines in demand, surplus production, or disruptions to shipping patterns and marketing channels. CFAP 1 and CFAP 2 payments are supported by the Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) funding and the CCC funding. CFAP 1 received $9.5 billion in CARES Act funding, and $6.5 billion under the CCC Charter Act of which $400 million was re-allocated to support the Fertilizer Production Expansion Program in 2023. 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.

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.

Commodity Container Assistance Program (CCAP): CCC provided $8 million to FSA for the CCAP, to help cover additional logistical costs associated with moving and storing agricultural commodities at U.S. ports; this program has helped ensure that American-grown products can once again move efficiently through supply chains to global markets.

Cooperative Agreements: CCC transferred $4 million to AMS for the purchase of canned dark red kidney beans and dry navy beans for distribution to various food nutrition assistance programs.

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

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

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

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

Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities: In support of the Partnerships for Climate Smart Commodities, CCC transferred $3.5 billion in 2022 to NRCS. The Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities projects will build markets and invest in America's climate-smart farmers, ranchers, and foresters to strengthen U.S. rural and agricultural communities. Through the Partnerships for Climate-Smart Commodities, USDA will support the production and marketing of climate-smart commodities through a set of pilot projects that provide voluntary incentives through partners to producers and landowners to implement climate-smart conservation practices, activities, and systems on working lands; measure/quantify and monitor the carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) benefits associated with those practices; and develop markets and promote the resulting climate-smart commodities.

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

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

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS

The Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP)

BCAP provides financial assistance to owners and operators of agricultural and non-industrial private forest land who wish to establish, produce, and deliver biomass feedstocks. BCAP provides two categories of assistance:

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

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

BCAP Payment Activity in 2023

Table CCC-39. BCAP Payment Activity 2023

BCAP Payment Activity	Amount
Number of Annual Rental Payments..............................	12
Amount of Annual Rental Payments (thousands of dollars)..	$59

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ACCOUNT 2: FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOANS

Farm Storage Facility Loan Program (FSFL), administered by FSA, provides low-interest financing for eligible producers to build or upgrade new or used portable or permanently affixed farm storage and handling facilities and storage and handling trucks. Eligible commodities include grains, hay, renewable biomass commodities, hops, dairy products, unprocessed meat and poultry, aquaculture, and more.

Sugar Storage Facility Loan Program (SSFL), administered by FSA, provides low-interest financing for processors to build or upgrade farm storage and handling facilities for raw or refined sugar. The 2008 Farm Bill authorized loans to processors of domestically produced sugarcane and sugar beets for the construction or upgrading of storage and handling facilities for raw sugars and refined sugars.

LEAD-OFF TABULAR STATEMENT

Table FSFL-1. Lead-Off Tabular Statement (in dollars)

Item	Loan Level	Subsidy
Estimate, 2024	$471,500,000	$235,750
Change in Appropriation	-	141,250
Budget Estimate, 2025	471,500,000	377,000

PROJECT STATEMENTS

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

Item	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	2023 Program Level	2023 Actual BA	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	2025 Program Level	2025 Estimated BA	Program Level Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.	Chg Key
Mandatory Appropriations:												
Farm Storage Facility	$400,000	-	$500,000	-	$471,500	$236	$471,500	$377	-		+$141	(1)
Sugar Storage Facility	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	-		-	
Subtotal	468,500	-	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-		+141	
Total Adjusted Approp	468,500	-	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-		+141	
Sequestration	-	-	-	-	28,500	14	28,500	23	-		+9	
Total Appropriation	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	250	568,500	400	-		+150	
Sequestration	-	-	-	-	-28,500	-14	-28,500	-23	-		-9	
Total Available	468,500	-	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-		+141	
Lapsing Balances	-133,658	-	-235,164	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Obligations	334,842	-	333,336	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-		+141	

SFL-2. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 Program Level	2022 Actual BA	2023 Program Level	2023 Actual BA	2024 Program Level	2024 Estimated BA	2025 Program Level	2025 Estimated BA	Program Level Inc. or Dec.	Budget Authority Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Obligations:										
Farm Storage Facility	$334,842	-	$333,336	-	$471,500	$236	$471,500	$377	-	+$141
Sugar Storage Facility	-	-	-	-	68,500	-	68,500	-	-	-
Subtotal Mand Obligation	334,842	-	333,336	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-	+141
Total Obligations	334,842	-	333,336	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-	+141
Add back:										
Lapsing Balances	133,658	-	235,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Available	468,500	-	568,500	-	540,000	236	540,000	377	-	+141
Less:										
Sequestration	-	-	-	-	28,500	14	28,500	23	-	+9
Total Appropriation	468,500	-	568,500	-	568,500	250	568,500	400	-	+150

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN BY OBJECTS

Table FSFL-4. Farm Storage Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Alabama	$435	$757	$841	$841
Arkansas	1,390	1,170	1,806	1,806
Colorado	50	357	287	287
Connecticut	35	-	25	25
Delaware	355	296	459	459
Georgia	1,737	3,418	3,638	3,638
Idaho	1,518	2,944	3,149	3,149
Illinois	44,425	36,744	57,277	57,277
Indiana	9,087	11,912	14,818	14,818
Iowa	72,723	54,946	90,089	90,089
Kansas	14,019	9,885	16,868	16,868
Kentucky	18,750	12,967	22,381	22,381
Louisiana	1,000	680	1,185	1,185
Maine	2,072	2,445	3,187	3,187
Maryland	2,046	259	1,627	1,627
Massachusetts	21	27	34	34
Michigan	2,014	3,335	3,775	3,775
Minnesota	45,398	58,337	73,201	73,201
Mississippi	240	1,846	1,472	1,472
Missouri	7,127	9,398	11,661	11,661
Montana	1,588	2,282	2,731	2,731
Nebraska	25,496	23,681	34,702	34,702
Nevada	-	153	108	108
New Hampshire	421	277	493	493
New Jersey	123	86	147	147
New York	5,887	7,940	9,757	9,757
North Carolina	953	1,750	1,907	1,907
North Dakota	21,107	18,777	28,144	28,144
Ohio	13,455	11,772	17,801	17,801
Oklahoma	69	227	209	209
Oregon	359	1,195	1,097	1,097
Pennsylvania	2,543	2,796	3,767	3,767
South Carolina	1,214	1,687	2,047	2,047
South Dakota	19,582	32,211	36,548	36,548
Tennessee	1,293	701	1,407	1,407
Texas	468	589	746	746
Utah	90	46	96	96
Vermont	50	99	105	105
Virginia	5,121	4,094	6,503	6,503
Washington	194	75	190	190
West Virginia	846	506	954	954
Wisconsin	9,256	10,523	13,957	13,957
Wyoming	285	146	304	304
Obligations	334,842	333,336	471,500	471,500
Lapsing Balances	133,658	235,164	-	-
Total, Available	468,500	568,500	471,500	471,500

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

State/Territory/Country	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Distribution Unknown	-	-	$68,500	$68,500
Obligations	-	-	68,500	68,500
Total, Available	-	-	68,500	68,500

ACCOUNT 3: PIMA AGRICULTURE TRUST FUND

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

The 2018 Farm Bill allocated $16 million in Commodity Credit Corporation funds for each year through 2023, and P.L. 118-22 extends the funding through 2024. The funds are to be distributed as follows:

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

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table PIMA-1. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton	$15,088	$15,088	$15,088	-	-$15,088
Sequestration	912	912	912	-	-912
Total Appropriation	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-16,000
Sequestration	-912	-912	-912	-	-912
Recoveries	133	255	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	100	245	500	-	-500
Total Available	15,321	15,588	15,588	-	-15,588
Bal. Available, EOY	-245	-500	-300	-	-300
Total Obligations	15,076	15,088	15,288	-	-15,288

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

Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Pima Agriculture Cotton	$15,076	$15,088	$15,288	-	-$15,288
Total Obligations	15,076	15,088	15,288	-	-15,288
Bal. Available, EOY	245	500	300	-	-300
Total Available	15,321	15,588	15,588	-	-15,588
Sequestration	912	912	912	-	-912
Recoveries	-133	-255	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-100	-245	-500	-	500
Total Appropriation	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-16,000

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OBLIGATIONS

Table PIMA-3. Geographic Breakdown of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

State/Territory/Country	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
Distribution Unknown	$15,076	$15,088	$15,288	-
Obligations	15,076	15,088	15,288	-
Bal. Available, EOY	245	500	300	-
Total, Available	15,321	15,588	15,588	-

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table PIMA-4. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
	Other objects:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$15,076	$15,088	$15,288	-
	Total, Other Objects................................	15,076	15,088	15,288	-
99.9	Total, New Obligations.........................	15,076	15,088	15,288	-

NOTE: For the 2025 column, there is a difference between the President's Budget Appendix and the Congressional Justification the latter of which is correct.

ACCOUNT 4: 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) and reauthorized under Section 12603 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (the 2018 Farm Bill) to reduce the economic injury to domestic manufacturers resulting from tariffs on wool fabric that are higher than tariffs on certain apparel articles made of wool fabric. P.L. 118-22 extended the trust fund's authority and funding through 2024. The Agriculture Wool Trust is a mechanism for four types of annual payments:

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

PROJECT STATEMENT

Table WOOL-1. Project Statement on Basis of Appropriations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Appropriations:					
Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust	$28,290	-	$28,290	-	-$28,290
Sequestration	1,710	-	1,710	-	-1,710
Total Appropriation	30,000	-	30,000	-	-30,000
Sequestration	-1,710	-	-1,710	-	-1,710
Recoveries	633	$127	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	26,641	35,604	14,008	-	-14,008
Total Available	55,564	35,731	42,298	-	-42,298
Bal. Available, EOY	-35,604	-14,008	-7,298	-	-7,298
Total Obligations	19,960	21,723	35,000	-	-35,000

Table WOOL-2. Project Statement on Basis of Obligations (thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimate	2025 Estimate	Inc. or Dec.
Mandatory Obligations:					
Agriculture Wool Apparel Manufacturers Trust	$19,960	$21,723	$35,000	-	-$35,000
Total Obligations	19,960	21,723	35,000	-	-35,000
Add back:					
Balances Available, EOY	35,604	14,008	7,298	-	-7,298
Total Available	55,564	35,731	42,298	-	-42,298
Less:					
Sequestration	1,710	-	1,710	-	-1,710
Recoveries	-633	-127	-	-	-
Bal. Available, SOY	-26,641	-35,604	-14,008	-	-14,008
Total Appropriation	30,000	-	30,000	-	-30,000

CLASSIFICATION BY OBJECTS

Table WOOL-3. Classification by Objects (thousands of dollars)

Item No.	Item	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Estimated	2025 Estimated
	Other objects:				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$19,960	$21,723	$35,000	-
	Total, Other Objects	19,960	21,723	35,000	-
99.9	Total, New Obligations	19,960	21,723	35,000	-

NOTE: For the 2025 column, there is a difference between the President's Budget Appendix and the Congressional Justification the latter of which is correct.