

## **SECTION-BY-SECTION**

### **Subtitle A - Nutrition**

#### ***Sec. 10001. Thrifty Food Plan.***

Section 10001 amends section 3(u) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to provide a cost neutrality provision that would prevent the Secretary from increasing the cost of the thrifty food plan based on a reevaluation or update of market baskets, which under this section may not occur more frequently than every 5 years. This section also requires the Secretary to publish in the Federal Register with an opportunity for comment a notice prior to any update of the thrifty food plan market baskets. Under section 3(u)(4), the Secretary would be required to adjust the cost of the thrifty food plan to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

#### ***Sec. 10002. Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents Work Requirements.***

Subsection (a) of section 10002 amends the exceptions listed for able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) in Section 6(o)(3) of the Food and Nutrition Act to the SNAP work requirement. Specifically, this section would increase the age with which ABAWDs must continue working to qualify for SNAP to 64 (up from 54 currently); it changes the generic, functional definition of “dependent child” for ABAWD purposes from under 18 years of age to under 7; and it carves out an exception to the work requirements for a person responsible for a child 7 years of age or older who is married and resides with an individual who complies with the SNAP work requirements.

Subsection (b) of section 10002 keeps in place the October 1, 2030 sunset provision currently in law for the ABAWD exception for: homeless individuals; veterans; and individuals who are 24 years of age or younger and who were in foster care under the responsibility of a State on the date of attaining 18 years of age or such higher age as the State has elected under section 475(8)(B)(iii) of the Social Security Act.

#### ***Sec. 10003. Able Bodied Adults Without Dependents Waivers.***

Paragraph (1) of section 10003 amends Section 6(o)(4)(A) of the Food and Nutrition Act—which addresses State waiver requests to the work requirement for ABAWDs—by requiring county or county-equivalents to have unemployment rates of over 10% to be eligible for waivers, such waivers being valid for not more than 12 consecutive months. Currently, the Secretary has wide discretion to issue such waivers indefinitely across entire States if the Secretary determines the area does not have a sufficient number of jobs.

Paragraph (2) of section 10003 amends Section 6(o)(6)(F) to lower the maximum number of exempt ABAWDs not living in a waived county or county-equivalent from the SNAP work requirement from 8 percent of such individuals in the State to 1 percent.

#### ***Sec. 10004. Availability of Standard Utility Allowances Based on Receipt of Energy Assistance.***

Subsection (a) of section 10004 amends Section 5(e)(6)(C)(iv)(I) of the Food and Nutrition Act to limit the use of payments of \$20 or more from the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (or similar energy assistance program) to automatically qualify for the standard utility

allowance in determining SNAP allotments to only households with elderly or disabled members. Currently, all households qualify.

Subsection (b)(1) of section 10004 amends Section 5(k)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act to limit the exclusion from income for the purposes of determining SNAP allotments, payments made pursuant to State law to provide energy assistance to a household to only households with an elderly or disabled member. Subsection (b)(2) amends Section 5(k)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act to limit the inclusion of expenses paid on behalf of a household under a State law to provide energy assistance as “out-of-pocket” expenses to be considered in the excess shelter deduction for purposes of determining SNAP allotments to only households with an elderly or disabled member. Currently, all households enjoy those benefits.

***Sec. 10005. Restrictions on Internet Expenses.***

Section 10005 amends Section 5(e)(6) of the Food and Nutrition Act by adding at the end a new subparagraph (E) that explicitly forbids the use of household internet costs from being used in computing the excess shelter expense deduction in determining the size of household SNAP allotments.

***Sec. 10006. Matching Funds Requirement.***

Subsection (a) of section 10006 amends Section 4(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act by adding a new paragraph (2). Paragraph (2)(A) would require all States to contribute 5 percent of the cost of SNAP allotments beginning in fiscal year 2028. Paragraph (2)(B) increases the percentage that States must contribute based on each respective State’s SNAP error rate. States with error rates of between 6 and 8 percent must contribute 15 percent; States with error rates of between 8 and 10 percent must contribute 20 percent; and States with error rates equal to or greater than 10 percent must contribute 25 percent.

Subsection (b) of section 10006 is a rule of construction meant to add further clarity that in no event may the federal government pay towards SNAP allotments an amount greater than the “Federal Share” (100 percent minus the State Share described in subsection (a)).

***Sec. 10007. Administrative Cost Sharing.***

Section 10007 amends Section 16(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act by reducing the federal share of the cost of administering SNAP from 50 percent to 25 percent, thereby increasing the State share of administrative costs from 50 percent to 75 percent.

***Sec. 10008. General Work Requirement Age.***

Paragraph (1) of section 10008 amends Section 6(d)(1) of the Food and Nutrition Act by changing the general SNAP work requirement age from over 15 and under 60, to over 17 and under 65. Paragraph (2) amends Section 6(d)(2) by increasing the age of a child for which a parent will be exempted from the general SNAP work requirements from under the age of 6 to under the age of 7.

***Sec. 10009. National Accuracy Clearinghouse.***

Section 10009 amends Section 11(x)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act by adding at the end a new subparagraph (D) that would require state agencies to use indications of multiple issuances of

SNAP benefits to prevent multiple issuances of other federal and State assistance program benefits.

***Sec. 10010. Quality Control Zero Tolerance.***

Section 10010 amends Section 16(c)(1)(A)(ii) of the Food and Nutrition Act by reducing the tolerance level for errors in SNAP from \$37 in 2014 dollars (adjusted annually to account for inflation) to \$0.

***Sec. 10011. National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program Repealer.***

Section 10011 repeals Section 28 of the Food and Nutrition Act: The National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program.

***Sec. 10012. Alien SNAP Eligibility.***

Section 10012 amends Section 6(f) of the Food and Nutrition Act to limit SNAP benefits to only individuals who reside in the United States and are citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States.

***Sec. 10013. Emergency Food Assistance.***

Section 10013 amends Section 203D(d)(5) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to extend mandatory funding for each fiscal year through 2031 to carry out federal projects aimed at reducing food waste, providing food to individuals in need, and building relationships between agricultural production, processing, and distribution.

**Subtitle B – Investment in Rural America**

***Sec. 10101. Safety Net.***

Section 10101(a) amends section 1111 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to include a 10% to 20% increase to the statutory reference price for all covered commodities. Effective beginning in the 2031 crop year, the reference price for all covered commodities above shall equal the reference price in the previous crop year multiplied by 1.005 and cannot exceed 115 percent of the reference price for such covered commodity.

Section 10101(b) amends section 1112 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to maintain all current base acres while providing a 1-time allocation of new base for not more than an additional 30,000,000 base acres for producers who currently do not have base or whose average planted and prevented plant acres exceed the current base acres on the farm. Additionally, section 10101(b) requires a pro-rated reduction by the Secretary if the total number of eligible acres allocated to base acres across all farms in the U.S. would exceed 30,000,000 acres beginning in crop year 2026.

Section 10101(c) amends section 1115 of the Agricultural Act of 2014. The subsection requires producers to make an election to obtain PLC or ARC coverage on a covered-commodity-by-covered-commodity basis through crop year 2031.

Section 10101(d) amends section 1116 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to extend PLC through crop year 2031.

Section 10101(e) amends section 1117 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to extend ARC through crop year 2031. The subsection also increases the agricultural risk coverage guarantee to 90 percent of the benchmark revenue for crop years 2025 through 2031. It further increases the payment rate calculation to include 12.5 percent of the benchmark revenue in crop years 2025 through 2031.

Section 10101(f) amends section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 to define the term “qualified pass through entity” to include partnerships, S-Corps, LLCs, joint ventures, and general partnerships. The subsection requires the Secretary to treat such entities in the same manner as current law treats general partnerships and joint ventures for the purposes of applying payment limitations.

Section 10101(g) amends section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 to increase the payment limitation for Title I payments from \$125,000 to \$155,000, adjusted annually to account for inflation based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

Section 10101(h) amends section 1001D(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide an exception to the AGI means test for purposes of determining eligibility for disaster and conservation programs if the person or entity derives more than 75 percent of their average gross income from farming, ranching, and silviculture activities. Farming, ranching, and silviculture activities include agri-tourism, direct-to-consumer marketing of agricultural products, the sale of agricultural equipment owned by an operation.

Section 10101(i) amends section 1202 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to include, for crop years 2026 through 2031, modest increases in loan rates for most loan commodities, while providing for a more substantial increase in loan rates for commodities that did not receive an increase in the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018. Section 10101(i) also establishes a special rule for the effective price for PLC where the loan rate shall be equal to \$0.30 per pound for seed cotton and \$3.30 per bushel for corn.

Section 10101(i) further amends section 1204(g) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to require the Secretary to make cotton storage payments for upland cotton and extra-long staple cotton in the same manner as provided in 2006 for upland cotton. The payment rate shall be equal to the lesser of the submitted tariff rate for the current marketing year and the maximum storage payment rate of \$4.90 for California and Arizona and \$3.00 in all other states. The subsection also enhances flexibility for loan redemption of upland cotton and modernizes loan provisions for extra-long staple cotton.

Section 10101(j) amends section 1204 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 by establishing the repayment rate of a marketing assistance loan for upland cotton to be the lowest prevailing world market price during the 30-day period beginning on the date on which such loan was repaid was used. Section 10101(j) also provides for a refund of a marketing loan for upland cotton that is repaid by a producer. Section 10101(j) further updates the formula for the prevailing world market price for upland cotton to provide that, for any period which price quotations for

Middling (M) one and three-thirty-second inch cotton are available, is based on the average of the 3 lowest-priced growths that are quoted. Lastly, section 10101(j) establishes the repayment rate of a marketing assistance loan for extra long staple cotton to be the lesser of the loan rate established for the commodity or the prevailing world market price. The prevailing world market price for extra long staple cotton shall be adjusted to U.S. quality and location, as well as include the average costs to market the commodity taking into account transportation costs on the date the loan was repaid.

Section 10101(k) amends section 1207(c) of the Agricultural Act of 2014. The subsection increases the Economic Adjustment Assistance for Textile Mills payment rate from \$0.03/lb. to \$0.05/lb. of upland cotton used by the mill, beginning August 1, 2025.

Section 10101(l) provides various sugar program updates. Subsection (l)(1) amends section 156 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to increase, for crop years 2025 through 2031, the loan rate for sugarcane to \$0.24 per pound. The subsection further increases the loan rate for sugar beets to 136.55 percent of the loan rate for raw sugar.

Subsection (l)(2) amends section 167 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to increase for the 2025 crop year and each subsequent crop year the storage payments to \$0.34 per hundredweight per month for refined sugar and \$0.27 per hundredweight per month for raw cane sugar.

Subsection (l)(3) amends Section 359b(a)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to require the Secretary to provide sugar estimates for flexible marketing allotments for sugar through crop year 2031. The subsection also amends Section 359c(g)(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to require the Secretary to give priority to sugar beet processors that have sugar available, if the Secretary makes an upward adjustment in an allotment.

Subsection (l)(4) amends section 359k of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The subsection requires USTR, in consultation with the Secretary, to provide an upfront reallocation of the TRQ shortfall at the beginning of the quota year and then a subsequent reallocation of any remaining shortfall to quota holding countries by March 1st of each year.

Subsection (l)(5) amends section 359k(b)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to clarify that the Secretary has the authority to take action to increase the supply of sugar before April 1st only if it is for the sole purpose of responding directly to an emergency shortage of sugar in the United States market that is caused by a war, flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster, or other similar event.

Subsection (l)(6) amends Section 359l(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the period of effectiveness for flexible marketing allotments for sugar through the 2031 crop year.

Section 10101(m) provides various dairy policy updates. Section (m)(1) amends section 1401 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to update the definition of “production history” and amends section 1405 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to update the production history for dairy operations

participating in the program to the highest annual milk marketings of such dairy during any one of the 2021, 2022, or 2023 calendar years.

Subsections (m)(2) and (m)(3) amend sections 1406 and 1407 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to increase the tier I and tier II coverage limit under the DMC program from the first 5 million pounds of milk to the first 6 million pounds of milk. Subsection (m)(3) also provides an option for producers to receive a 25 percent discount on their DMC premiums if they lock in coverage from calendar years 2026 through 2031.

Subsection (m)(4) amends section 1409 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to extend dairy margin coverage through calendar year 2031.

Subsection (n) amends Section 1602 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to suspend permanent price support authority through calendar year 2031.

Subsection (o) amends section 1614(c) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to provide for the implementation authority and funding for Title I of this Act. The subsection further provides CCC funds to implement Title I programs and authorities, including to carry out dairy mandatory cost surveys and for USDA to update and modernize their technology.

Subsection (p) amends section 1501 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to provide various livestock safety net updates. Subsection (p)(1) establishes a payment rate for predation losses at 100 percent of the market value of the animal for losses caused by a federally protected species. Subsection (p)(1) also establishes a payment rate for losses due to adverse weather or disease at 75 percent of the market value of the animal. The market value for both payment rates is determined by the Secretary, who may consider the ability of eligible producers to document regional price premiums for affected livestock that exceed the national average market price for those livestock. The paragraph further establishes a supplemental payment for the loss of unborn livestock incurred since January 1, 2024.

Subsection (p)(2) provides that an eligible livestock producer that owns or leases grazing land or pastureland that is physically located in a county that is rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) intensity in any area of the county for at least 4 consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period for the county, as determined by the Secretary, shall be eligible to receive assistance in an amount equal to 1 monthly payment using the monthly payment rate determined under the livestock forage disaster program; or 2 monthly payments if for any of the 7 of the 8 consecutive weeks during the normal grazing period for the county.

Subsection (p)(3) establishes that eligible producers on a farm of farm-raised fish, including fish grown as food for human consumption, shall be eligible to receive payments to aid in the reduction of losses due to piscivorous birds. The payment rate for payments shall be not less than \$600 per acre of farm-raised fish.

Subsection (p)(4) decreases the threshold for producers to qualify for the program to a tree mortality rate that exceeds normal mortality. Additionally, the reimbursement rate increases from 50 percent to 65 percent of the cost of pruning, removal, and other costs incurred by an eligible

orchardist or nursery tree grower to salvage existing trees or, in the case of tree mortality, to prepare the land to replant trees.

Subsection (q) provides that in determining honeybee colony losses eligible for emergency assistance for livestock, honey bees, and farm-raised fish under section 1501(d) of the Agricultural Act of 2014, the Secretary shall utilize a normal mortality rate of 15 percent. Subsection (r) amends section 502(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to establish, among other criteria, that a beginning farmer or rancher, and a veteran farmer or rancher, are farmers or ranchers that have operated a farm or ranch for not more than 10 years.

Additionally, subsection (r) amends 508(e)(8) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to increase the crop insurance policy premium to varying percentage points greater than premium assistance otherwise available, depending on the reinsurance year that a beginning farmer or rancher is in for an applicable policy or plan of insurance.

Subsection (r)(2) amends Section 508(e)(2)(H)(i) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide that in the case of supplemental coverage options, the amount shall be equal to the sum of 80 percent of the additional premium associated with the coverage and the premium calculated for the coverage to cover operating and administrative expenses.

Subsection (s) amends section 508(c)(4) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to enhance the coverage level for Whole Farm Revenue Protection and certain area wide coverage options, as well as increases the premium cost share the Corporation pays for the supplemental coverage option.

Subsection (t) amends Section 508(e)(2) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide additional premium support in the catastrophic risk protection provided by the Corporation, with varying degrees of support depending on the level of additional coverage of the recorded or appraised average yield indemnified at not greater than 100 percent of the expected market price, or a comparable coverage for a policy or plan of insurance that is not based on individual yield. Subsection (u) amends Section 508(k) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide that beginning with the 2026 reinsurance year and for each reinsurance year thereafter, in addition to the terms and conditions of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement, to cover additional expenses for loss adjustment procedures, the Corporation shall pay an additional administrative and operating expense subsidy to approved insurance providers for eligible contracts, with the payment to an approved insurance provider to 6 percent of the net book premium.

Subsection (u) also establishes a reimbursement level for administrative and operating expenses with respect to specialty crop contracts to be equal to or greater than the percent that is the greater of 17 percent of the premium used to define loss ratio and the percent of the premium used to define loss ratio that is otherwise applicable for the reinsurance year under the terms of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement in effect for the reinsurance year.

Subsection (u) further requires the Corporation, beginning with the 2026 reinsurance year and for each reinsurance year thereafter, to increase the total administrative and operating expense reimbursements otherwise required under the Standard Reinsurance Agreement in effect for the

reinsurance year in order to account for inflation in a manner that is consistent with the increases provided with respect to the 2011 through 2015 reinsurance years.

Subsection (v) amends section 515(l)(2) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide that the Corporation may use, from amounts made available from the insurance fund established under section 516(c) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, not more than \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2026 and each subsequent fiscal year.

Subsection (w) amends section 516(b)(2)(C)(i) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide that for each of the 2014 and subsequent reinsurance years, the Corporation may use the insurance fund established under section 516, but not to exceed \$7,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2025 and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, to pay costs to reimburse expenses incurred for the operations and review of policies, plans of insurance, and related materials (including actuarial and related information); and to assist the Corporation in maintaining program actuarial soundness and financial integrity.

Subsection (x) amends Section 523 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act to establish a Poultry Insurance Pilot Program. Under the pilot program, contract poultry growers, including growers of broilers and laying hens, may elect to receive index-based insurance from extreme weather-related risks resulting in increased utility costs (including costs of natural gas, propane, electricity, water, and other appropriate costs, as determined by the Corporation) associated with poultry production.

***Sec. 10102. Conservation.***

Subsection (a) of section 10102 amends section 1240O(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide \$1,000,000 in mandatory funding, beginning in fiscal year 2026 and available until expended, from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program. Subsection (a) also extends the authorized appropriations of \$20,000,000 for the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2031.

Subsection (b) of section 10102 amends section 1240R(f)(1) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide \$10,000,000 in mandatory funding, provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation, for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2031 to carry out the Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program.

Subsection (c) of section 10102 amends section 2408(g)(1) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 to provide \$15,000,000 in mandatory funding, provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation, for each fiscal year through fiscal year 2031 to carry out the Federal Swine Eradication and Control Pilot Program.

Subsection (d) of section 10102 extends and amends section 1241(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to increase mandatory funding, provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation at the following levels:

The Agriculture Conservation Easement Program, under subchapter VII, is funded at:  
\$625,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;



\$650,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;  
\$675,000,000 for fiscal year 2028;  
\$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2029;  
\$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2030; and  
\$700,000,000 for fiscal year 2031.

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program, under subpart A of part IV of subchapter IV, is funded at:

\$2,655,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;  
\$2,855,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;  
\$3,255,000,000 for fiscal year 2028;  
\$3,255,000,000 for fiscal year 2029;  
\$3,255,000,000 for fiscal year 2030; and  
\$3,255,000,000 for fiscal year 2031.

The Conservation Stewardship Program, under subpart B of part IV or subchapter IV, is funded at:

\$1,300,000,000 for fiscal year 2026;  
\$1,325,000,000 for fiscal year 2027;  
\$1,350,000,000 for fiscal year 2028;  
\$1,375,000,000 for fiscal year 2029;  
\$1,375,000,000 for fiscal year 2030; and  
\$1,375,000,000 for fiscal year 2031.

Subsection (d) amends section 1271D(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to provide \$425,000,000 in mandatory funding for fiscal year 2026 and \$450,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031, from the Commodity Credit Corporation, to carry out the Regional Conservation Partnership Program.

Additionally, subsection (d) amends and extends section 15 of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide \$150,000,000 in mandatory funding, to remain available until expended, for fiscal year 2026 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out watershed protection and flood prevention. This subsection also rescinds conservation funding from the Inflation Reduction Act.

***Sec. 10103. Trade.***

Section 10103 amends section 203(f) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to provide mandatory funding of \$489,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2031, to remain available until expended, to fund agricultural trade promotion and facilitation. Of the \$489,500,000 provided for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2031, \$400,000,000 is allocated to the Market Access Program, \$69,000,000 is allocated to the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program, \$8,000,000 is allocated to the E (Kika) de la Garza Emerging Marketing Program, \$9,000,000 is allocated to the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program, and \$3,500,000 is allocated to the Priority Trade Fund. Additionally, this section establishes that any of the funds listed above that remain unobligated one year after the end of the fiscal year in which the funds were first made available are to be reallocated to the priority trade fund.

***Sec. 10104. Research.***

Subsection (a) of section 10104 amends section 1672E(d)(1) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 by extending mandatory funding for each fiscal year through 2031 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Urban, Indoor, and Other Emerging Agriculture Production, Research, Education, and Extension Initiative.

Subsection (b) of section 10104 amends section 7601(g)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to provide \$37,000,000 in mandatory funding, to remain available until expended, from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research. The Secretary shall transfer these funds to the Foundation no later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subsection (c) of section 10104 amends section 1446 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to provide \$60,000,000 in mandatory funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation, to remain available until expended, for fiscal year 2026 to carry out the Scholarships for Students at 1890 Institutions.

Subsection (d) of section 10104 amends section 1680(c) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to provide \$8,000,000 in mandatory funding, available until expended, from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Assistive Technology Program for Farmers with Disabilities Program.

Subsection (e) of section 10104 amends section 412(k)(1)(B) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 to provide \$80,000,000 in mandatory funding through fiscal year 2025 and \$175,000,000 through fiscal year 2026 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Specialty Crop Research Initiative.

Subsection (f) of section 10104 amends section 6 of the Research Facilities Act to provide \$125,000,000 in mandatory funding for each year beginning with fiscal year 2026 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the study, plan, design, structure, and related costs of the Agriculture Research Facilities under this subchapter.

***Sec. 10105. Secure Rural Schools; Forestry.***

Subsection (a)(1) amends Section 101 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act to extend the authority for the Secretaries to calculate eligible State and county payments under the Act through fiscal year 2026. It also creates a special rule for fiscal year 2024 payments which may have already been received by eligible States and counties. Subsection (a)(2) amends Sections 208 and 305 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act to extend the authorities to initiate projects to expend funds under the

Act through fiscal year 2028, and requiring project funds not obligated by September 30, 2029 to be deposited in the Treasury of the United State..

Subsection (b) amends Section 205(g) of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act to extend the authorities under that section through October 1, 2026. It also strikes Section 205(g)(6), which required a report to Congress.

Subsection (c) makes technical corrections to sections 205 and 206 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.

Subsection (d)(1) rescinds all of the unobligated balances of the funds made available under paragraphs 1 through 4 of section 23002(a) of subtitle D of Public Law 117-169. Subsection (d)(2) rescinds \$100,719,676 of the unobligated balances available under section 23003(a)(1) of subtitle D of Public Law 117-169.

***Sec. 10106. Energy.***

Subsection (a) of section 10106 amends and extends section 90002(k)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 by extending mandatory funding provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation through fiscal year 2031.

Subsection (b) of section 10106 amends section 9005(g)(1)(F) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 by extending mandatory funding for each fiscal year through 2031, provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation, to carry out the Bioenergy Program for Advanced Biofuels.

***Sec. 10107. Horticulture.***

Subsection (a) of section 10107 amends section 420(f) of the Plant Protection Act to provide \$75,000,000 in mandatory funding through fiscal year 2025 and increase funding to \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter. Funding is made available through the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out plant pest and disease management and disaster prevention.

Subsection (b) of section 10107 amends section 101(l)(1) of the Specialty Crops Competitiveness Act of 2004 to extend the Secretary's authority to make grants through fiscal year 2025. Also, subsection (b) raises the mandatory funding authorization to \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2026, from the Commodity Credit Corporation, to carry out state assistance for specialty crops.

Subsection (c) of section 10107 amends section 7407(d)(1) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to authorize \$10,000,000 in mandatory funding for fiscal years 2026 through 2031 to carry out organic production and market data initiatives.

Subsection (d) of section 10107 amends section 2123(c)(4) of the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 to provide \$1,000,000 in mandatory funding through fiscal years 2024 and 2025 and \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2026, provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation, to carry out the modernization and improvement of international trade technology systems and data collection funding.

Subsection (e) of section 10107 amends section 10606(d)(1)(C) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 by extending mandatory funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation through fiscal year 2031 to carry out the National Organic Certification Cost-Share Program.

Subsection (f) of section 10107 amends section 10109(c)(1) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 to provide mandatory funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation for the Multiple Crop and Pesticide Use Survey to be funded at –

\$500,000 for fiscal year 2019, to remain available until expended;

\$100,000 for fiscal year 2024, to remain available until expended; and

\$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2026, to remain available until expended.

***Sec. 10108. Miscellaneous.***

Subsection (a) of section 10108 amends and extends section 10409A(d)(1) of the Animal Health Protection Act to provide \$30,000,000 in mandatory funding for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2025, from the Commodity Credit Corporation, to carry out animal disease prevention and management. Of the \$30,000,000 provided in funding, no less than \$18,000,000 should be made available for each fiscal year to carry out the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program.

Additionally, subsection (a) provides \$233,000,000 in mandatory funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation for each of the fiscal years 2026 through 2030, of which \$10,000,000 is allocated to National Animal Health Laboratory Network, \$70,000,000 is allocated to the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program, and \$153,000,000 is allocated to the National Animal Vaccine and Veterinary Countermeasure Bank.

Subsection (a) also provides \$75,000,000 in mandatory funding from the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal year 2031 and each fiscal year thereafter to carry out these programs, of which \$45,000,000 is allocated to the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program.

Subsection (b) of section 10108 amends and extends section 209(c) of the Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 to provide \$3,000,000 in mandatory funding, available until expended, for fiscal year 2025 from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Sheep Production and Marketing Grant Program.

Subsection (c) of section 10108 amends and extends section 12314 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 by directing the Secretary to make annual payments through fiscal year 2031 from the Pima Agriculture Cotton Trust Fund. Subsection (c) also amends section 12315 of the Agriculture Act of 2014 by extending all activities under this subsection to fiscal year 2031 to carry out wool research and promotion.

Additionally, subsection (c) of section 10108 amends section 12605(d) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 to extend mandatory funding, to remain available until expended for each fiscal year to 2031, from the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out the Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Development Trust Fund.