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SUMMARY

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May 19, 2025

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The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Agriculture appropriations) funds the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), except for the U.S. Forest Service, as well as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, in the Department of Health and Human Services). It also funds the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in even-numbered fiscal years, and House Agriculture appropriations bills mark up CFTC funding each year.

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

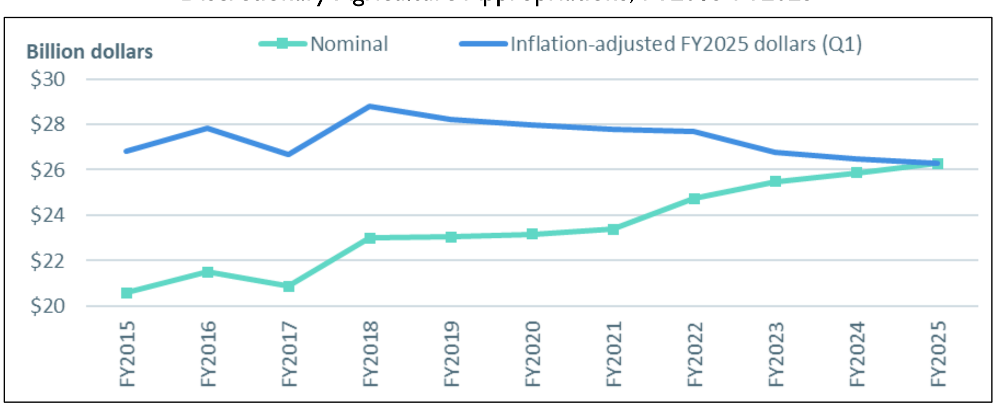
This report focuses mostly on discretionary appropriations. The primary discretionary spending accounts are for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); agricultural research; rural development loans and grants; the FDA; foreign food assistance and trade promotion;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

For the FY2025 appropriations process, the House Committee on Appropriations reported its bill (H.R. 9027, H.Rept. 118-583) on July 10, 2024, following subcommittee markup on June 11. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported its bill (S. 4690, S.Rept. 118-193) on July 11, 2024. Neither chamber considered these bills on the floor. FY2025 began under two continuing resolutions (CRs) (P.L. 118-83 and P.L. 118-158). A year-long CR (P.L. 119-4) was enacted on March 15, 2025.

The year-long CR for FY2025 basically continues FY2024 funding levels without using the House and Senate bills for FY2025. It provides $26.6 billion in discretionary Agriculture appropriations, an increase of $420 million over FY2024 (+1.6%) due to anomalies for a few accounts. The year-long CR provides additional funding for two domestic nutrition assistance programs and does not provide funding in FY2025 for FY2024 earmarks. The agriculture portion of the FY2025 CR includes appropriations for the CFTC, despite being an odd-numbered fiscal year, since the FY2024 Agriculture appropriation carried the CFTC.

The nominal total of Agriculture appropriations has been generally increasing since FY2017. On an inflation-adjusted basis, Agriculture appropriations have been decreasing since FY2018.

Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations, FY2015-FY2025



Source: Figure created by CRS using annual appropriations acts and reports and Congressional Budget Office tables.

Notes: Excludes the CFTC on the basis of Senate Appropriations Committee Agriculture Subcommittee jurisdiction and supplemental appropriations acts. Adjusted for inflation using the Gross Domestic Product price index.

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Description of Agriculture Appropriations

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

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

Mandatory and Discretionary Spending

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

Status of FY2025 Action

The Biden Administration released its FY2025 budget request on March 11, 2024. The House Committee on Appropriations reported its agriculture bill (H.R. 9027, H.Rept. 118-583) on July 10, 2024, following subcommittee markup on June 11. The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported its agriculture bill (S. 4690, S.Rept. 118-193) on July 11, 2024. A continuing resolution

[1] The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act funds the U.S. Forest Service.

[2] Appropriations jurisdiction for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) began differing between the chambers after FY2008. The CFTC is always carried in House Agriculture Subcommittee markup, never in Senate Agriculture Subcommittee markup, and always in Senate Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee markup. The CFTC is normally carried in the Agriculture Appropriations Act in even-numbered fiscal years. The FY2025 continuing resolution (CR) for Agriculture appropriations includes the CFTC despite being an odd-numbered fiscal year, since the FY2024 Agriculture appropriation carried the CFTC.

(CR) was enacted on September 26, 2024 (P.L. 118-83), and lasted until December 20, 2024.[3] A second CR (P.L. 118-158, Division A) was enacted on December 21, 2024, and lasted until March 14, 2025. A year-long CR (P.L. 119-4) was enacted on March 15, 2025. See **Table 1** for links to congressional actions and **Figure 1** for a timeline of actions on Agriculture appropriations.

Table 1. Status of Agriculture Appropriations

FY2023	FY2024	FY2025						
			House		Senate			
Enacted[a]	Enacted[b]	Admin Request	House Cmte.[c]	Floor	Senate Cmte.	Floor	CR	Enacted
12/29/2022 P.L. 117-328, Division A *Cong. Rec.* 12/20/2022 S7819	3/9/2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B H.Prt. 55007 (118th Congress)	3/11/2024 OMB Appendix USDA FDA CFTC FCA	7/10/2024 H.R. 9027 H.Rept. 118-583 Vote of 29-26	—	7/11/2024 S. 4690 S.Rept. 118-193 Vote of 27-0	—	9/26/2024 P.L. 118-83, Division A (expired 12/20/2024) 12/21/2024 P.L. 118-158 Division A, (expired 3/14/2025)	3/15/2025 P.L. 119-4 Division A, Title II No joint explanatory statement Votes of 217-213, 54-46

Source: Prepared by CRS.

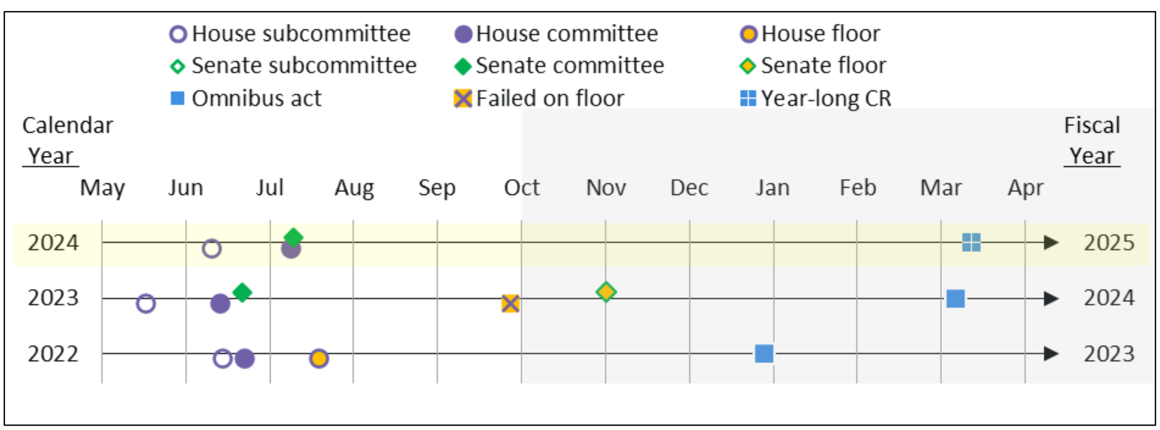
Notes: USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; FCA = Farm Credit Administration; CFTC = Commodity Futures Trading Commission; CR = continuing resolution; *Cong. Rec.* = *Congressional Record*. The table excludes supplemental appropriations acts.

a. For FY2023, see House-reported H.R. 8239 (H.Rept. 117-392), House-passed H.R. 8294 (Division B), and Senate-introduced S. 4661 (with unofficial explanation).

b. For FY2024, see House-reported H.R. 4368 (H.Rept. 118-124), which failed on the House floor; Senate-reported S. 2131 (S.Rept. 118-44); and Senate-passed H.R. 4366 (Division B).

c. For FY2025, the House subcommittee marked up a bill on June 11, 2024.

Figure 1. Timeline of Legislative Actions on Agriculture Appropriations, FY2023-FY2025



Source: Figure created by CRS.

[3] CRS Report R48214, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2025 (Division A of P.L. 118-83)*.

Notes: The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts and continuing resolutions and excludes drafts or bills introduced for which no committee action was taken. Gray shading shows the beginning of each fiscal year. Yellow shading highlights the current appropriations cycle.

Discretionary Totals in the FY2025 Bills

The year-long CR for FY2025 provides $26.6 billion in discretionary Agriculture appropriations, an increase of $420 million over FY2024 (+1.6%) due to anomalies for several accounts. The House-reported Agriculture appropriations bill would have been a decrease of $357 million from FY2024 (-1.4%). The Senate-reported bill would have been an increase of $1.2 billion over FY2024 (+4.6%) (**Table 2**, **Figure 2**).

Table 2. Discretionary Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations Totals

Budget authority in millions of dollars

	FY2024	FY2025					
Discretionary Total	**P.L. 118-42**	**Admin. Request**	**House-Reported H.R. 9027**	**Senate-Reported S. 4690**	**P.L. 119-4**	**Change from FY2024 to P.L. 119-4**	
Senate basis, without CFTC	25,857.5[a]	28,678.2	25,520.6[a]	27,044.0	26,278.0[a]	+420.4	+1.6%
House basis, with CFTC	26,222.5	29,052.2	25,865.6	27,415.0[a,b]	26,643.0	+420.4	+1.6%

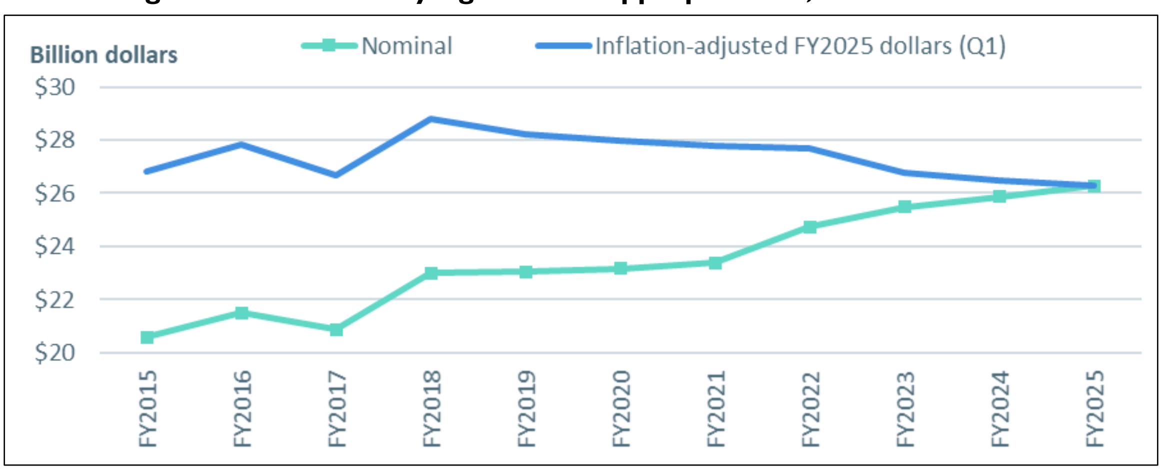
Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts and bills; committee reports; Congressional Budget Office (CBO), "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf; and unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were introduced in the 118th Congress.

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

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

b. The amount for the CFTC in the FY2025 Senate column is from S. 4928 (118th Congress), the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act.

Figure 2. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations, FY2015-FY2025



Source: Figure created by CRS using appropriations acts and joint explanatory statements; CBO, "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025"; and unpublished CBO tables.

Notes: The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts and excludes the CFTC on the basis of jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Committee Agriculture Subcommittee. Adjusted for inflation using U.S. Bureau of

Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product price index, Table 1.1.4, using Q4 of the calendar year (Q1 of the subsequent fiscal year) annually.

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

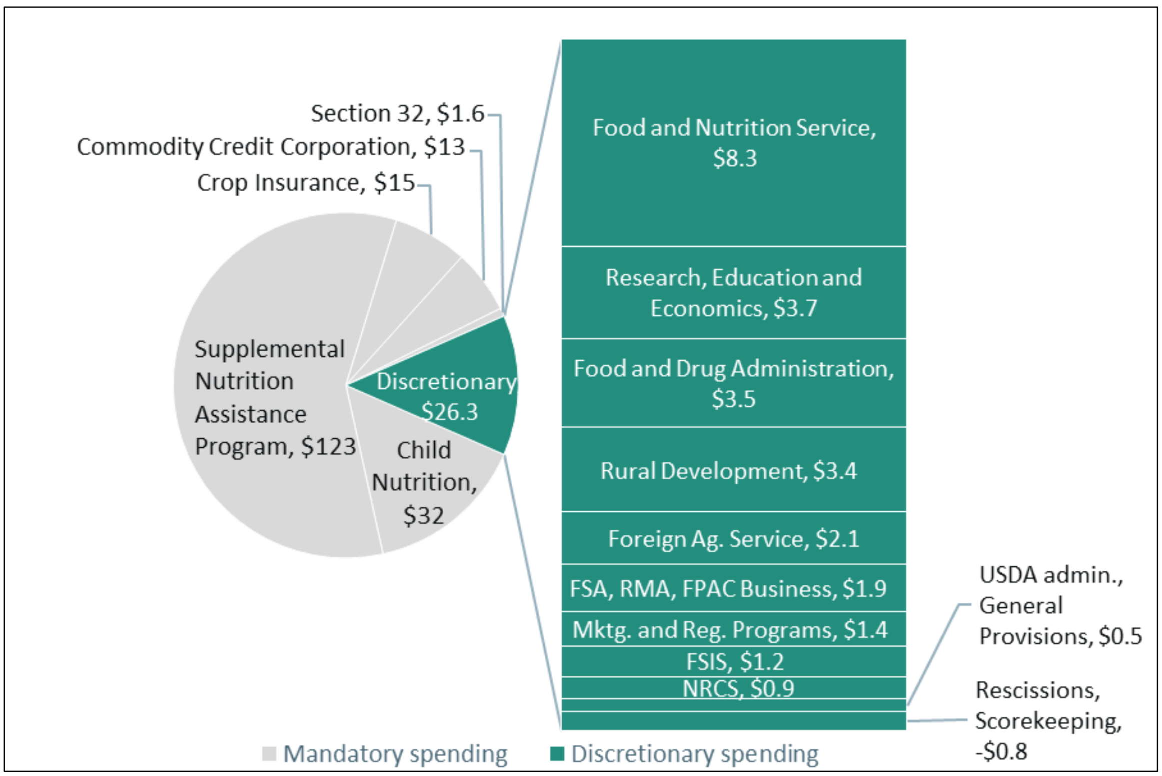
Scope of Agriculture Appropriations

As discussed above (see "Description of Agriculture Appropriations"), agricultural programs rely on both discretionary and mandatory spending. This section describes specific mandatory and discretionary spending in Agriculture appropriations and the relative sizes of major agencies and functions. It also illustrates the nexus of committee jurisdictions for agricultural programs between appropriations and authorizing committees.

Appropriations for discretionary spending programs in the FY2025 Agriculture Appropriations Act were $26.6 billion ($26.3 billion excluding CFTC), distributed among the programs or agencies in the green stacked bar in **Figure 3**. Appropriations for mandatory spending programs were about $184 billion, as shown by the gray shading in the pie graph (**Figure 3**), relative to the discretionary total.

Figure 3. Scope of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations, FY2025

Budget authority in billions of dollars



Source: Figure created by CRS using P.L. 118-42 (Division B); H.Prt. 55007, 118th Cong., 2nd sess.; CBO, "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025"; and unpublished CBO tables.

Note: The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts and excludes the CFTC on the basis of jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Committee Agriculture Subcommittee. Amounts in the figure may add to the totals in **Table 3** and **Table 4** due to rounding. FSA = Farm Service Agency; RMA = Risk Management Agency; FPAC

Business = Farm Production and Conservation Business Center; FSIS = Food Safety Inspection Service; NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service. The amount shown for Section 32 is USDA's reserved spending authority for payments and procurement (see CRS In Focus IF12193, *Farm and Food Support Under USDA's Section 32 Account*). The amount for the Commodity Credit Corporation is the reimbursement for net realized losses (see CRS Report R44606, *The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)*).

Most programs in Agriculture appropriations are in the authorizing jurisdiction of the House Committee on Agriculture and Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. A few programs funded through Agriculture appropriations are not in the jurisdiction of the Agriculture authorizing committees. The FDA is in the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions. In rural development, Rural Housing Service programs, except for community facilities loans and grants, are in the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Financial Services and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. In the Food and Nutrition Service, the child nutrition programs and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) are in the jurisdiction of the House Committee on Education and Workforce and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Key Budget Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decisions Leading to Subcommittee Allocations

The total amount allowed for discretionary appropriations is controlled by congressional budget enforcement rules.[4] Typically, each chamber's appropriations committee would receive a top-line limit on discretionary budget authority from the chamber's budget committee via an annual

[4] CRS Report R42388, *The Congressional Appropriations Process: An Introduction*.

budget resolution, referred to as a "302(a)" allocation. The appropriations committees subdivide the allocation among the 12 appropriations subcommittees, referred to as the "302(b)" allocations.[5] Since 1986, the House and Senate have not adopted a joint budget resolution when the chambers are controlled by different parties, as they were in 2024 when the FY2025 bills were developed.[6]

For FY2025, the Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA; P.L. 118-5) established statutory spending limits, divided into separate amounts for defense and nondefense spending. The limits are $895 billion for defense and $711 billion for nondefense, for a total of $1.606 trillion. The FRA directs the Senate Budget Committee chair to file a 302(a) allocation for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The House may take similar action through a "deeming resolution," which substitutes for a budget resolution.[7]

On May 23, 2024, the House Appropriations Committee voted to approve draft subcommittee allocations ("interim 302(b)s") totaling $1.606 trillion, the same as in the FRA, including $25.873 billion for the House Agriculture Subcommittee.[8] This was a decrease of $349 million (-1.3%) from FY2024 enacted levels.[9]

On July 11, 2024, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported its full set of 302(b) allocations totaling $1.606 trillion (S.Rept. 118-190), including $27.049 billion for the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee. This was an increase of $1.2 billion (+4.6%) from FY2024 enacted levels on a comparable basis, excluding funding for the CFTC.[10]

The 119th Congress did not resolve new top line or subcommittee allocations for the rest of FY2025. It enacted a full-year CR.

Amounts for Agencies and Programs in FY2025

Table 3 provides detail at the agency level for FY2025 discretionary amounts in the proposal by the Biden Administration, House-reported H.R. 9027, Senate-reported S. 4690, and the year-long CR P.L. 119-4. **Figure 4** shows the dollar changes from FY2024 appropriated levels to the enacted year-long CR. **Table 4** shows the mandatory program appropriations.

House-Reported H.R. 9027 (118th Congress)

The House-reported bill would have provided $25.866 billion in discretionary appropriations, a decrease of $357 million from the enacted FY2024 appropriations (-1.4%, **Table 3**).

The largest decrease in the House bill would have been for Food for Peace Title II international food aid grants (-$619 million, -38%). The House subcommittee noted that the Biden Administration separately provided more than $1 billion of supplemental assistance from the

[5] References to 302(a) and 302(b) are to sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

[6] CRS Insight IN12353, *Discretionary Spending: Setting a Topline Amount for FY2025 Appropriations*.

[7] CRS Insight IN12353, *Discretionary Spending: Setting a Topline Amount for FY2025 Appropriations*.

[8] House Committee on Appropriations, "Committee Approves FY25 Subcommittee Allocations, Prioritizing Defense, Homeland Security, and Veterans Affairs," press release, May 23, 2024, https://appropriations.house.gov/news/press-releases/committee-approves-fy25-subcommittee-allocations-prioritizing-defense-homeland.

[9] The House Appropriations Committee released revised suballocations on July 10 for the same total and same amount for Agriculture. House Committee on Appropriations, *Revised Suballocation of Budget Allocations for FY2025*, July 10, 2024, https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP00/20240710/117503/HMKP-118-AP00-20240710-SD005.pdf.

[10] The Senate Appropriations Committee subsequently revised its 302(b) suballocations on July 24 (S.Rept. 118-197) and July 31 (S.Rept. 118-203); the amount for Agriculture remained the same.

Commodity Credit Corporation for the Food for Peace Title II grants. The next-largest decrease would have been to the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) (-$108 million, -14%), mostly for the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program and for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program (**Table A-6**). The largest increase in the House-reported bill would be to the Rural Housing Service (RHS) (+$549 million, +24%), mostly for the Community Facilities program (**Table A-4**). In FY2024, the Community Facilities appropriation was unusually low because Congress directed USDA to use $505 million from the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund at no cost to the FY2024 appropriations.[11]

Senate-Reported S. 4690 (118th Congress)

The Senate-reported bill would have provided $27.044 billion in discretionary appropriations, an increase of $1.186 billion more than the enacted FY2024 appropriations (+4.6%, **Table 3**) and $1.523 billion more than the House-reported bill (on a comparable basis, without the CFTC).

The largest increases in the Senate bill would have been for WIC (+$667 million, +9%) and RHS (+$371 million, +20%), mostly for the Community Facilities program as discussed above. In contrast to the House bill, the Senate bill would have increased the amount for Food for Peace Title II grants by $102 million. The Senate bill would have decreased RUS by slightly more than the House bill (-$133 million), with a $25 million decrease for the ReConnect Program (**Table A-6**).

Short-Term Continuing Resolutions

CRs generally continue funding levels and policy riders that were in the preceding annual appropriation at prorated levels throughout the duration of the CR.[12] A CR may contain anomalies (exceptions) to the funding levels, timing, or purposes. The first short-term CR in the FY2025 appropriations cycle (P.L. 118-83) included five anomalies for Agriculture appropriations. Four of the anomalies provided flexibility for the apportionment of funding to meet program demand for WIC, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, the farm loan programs, and rural community facilities. These anomalies did not provide any additional budget authority. A fifth anomaly extended the expiration date for the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act (LMR; 7 U.S.C. §§1635 et seq.) for the duration of the CR. P.L. 118-158 continued these anomalies.[13]

Year-Long Continuing Resolution P.L. 119-4

The year-long CR (P.L. 119-4, Division A, Title I) provides $26.6 billion of discretionary budget authority for Agriculture appropriations, an increase of $420 million (+1.6%) compared with

[11] The FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778) provided $505 million to the Community Facilities account and $68 million to Food for Peace Title II grants from the USDA Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF; 7 U.S.C. 2250b). The NEF, created in the FY2015 Agriculture appropriations act, accumulates transfers of expired, unobligated discretionary funds from across USDA from prior appropriations and thus does not score in current-year appropriations. In statute, USDA is encouraged to use amounts in the NEF, which remain available until expended, for facilities infrastructure and information technology services. In FY2023, Agriculture appropriations rescinded $150 million from the NEF (P.L. 117-328, Div. A, §779).

[12] CRS Report R46595, *Continuing Resolutions: Overview of Components and Practices*.

[13] CRS Report R48214, *Overview of Continuing Appropriations for FY2025 (Division A of P.L. 118-83)*.

FY2024 (**Table 2**, **Table 3**, **Figure 4**).[14] The full-term CR includes seven anomalies for Agriculture appropriations.[15]

The full-year CR did not provide any earmarks for FY2025; two of the anomalies (§1201 and §1204) reduced appropriations for accounts that contained earmarks in FY2024. The first reduced budget authority by $248 million across seven accounts (**Table 3**): (1) Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Buildings and Facilities; (2) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Salaries and Expenses; (3) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Operations; (4) NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations; (5) RUS Rural Water and Waste Disposal; (6) RUS Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband; and (7) RUS ReConnect broadband program.[16] The other anomaly excluded from continuation $505 million from the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) that funded earmarks for the RHS Community Facilities account; use of the NEF in FY2024 was a reallocation of prior appropriations and did not count against budget limits (**Table A-4**).

Two other anomalies (§1202 and §1206) increased budget authority for three accounts and directed a budget-neutral transfer to a fourth, respectively. The first increased (1) Food and Nutrition Service WIC appropriations by $567 million ($7.0 billion in FY2024); (2) Commodity Assistance Program by $36 million ($480 million in FY2024); and (3) Food Safety and Inspection Service by $24 million ($1.2 billion in FY2024). The other increased the RHS Rental Assistance Program by a budget-neutral $34 million ($1.6 billion in FY2024) by allowing transfers of funds among other rural development accounts; the accounts that might be offset and the implications of those reductions are uncertain.

Other budget-neutral anomalies provided flexibility to transfer funds among the farm loan programs to maintain FY2024 loan authorization levels to the extent possible (§1205), extended the expiration date for the LMR through FY2025 (§1203), and allowed certain agricultural producers to retain supplemental disaster assistance payments that may have been claimed incorrectly under the Emergency Relief Program 2022 (ERP 2022; §1207).

Changes in rescissions and scorekeeping adjustments compared with FY2024 account for a net increase of $42 million of budget authority in addition to the anomalies above.[17] Not all of the rescissions in the FY2024 appropriation could be continued in FY2025, possibly because of insufficient unobligated budget authority (+$158 million; **Table A-9**). CBO also scored a new Change in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMP) for Section 32 (-$49 million; **Table A-10**). The CBO detail also shows that the negative subsidies for the loan programs that were in the House-reported and Senate-reported bills are the scorekeeping adjustments under the year-long CR, resulting in a cumulatively larger negative subsidy than FY2024 (-$56 million; **Table A-11**). CRS calculated that a -$11 million "rounding plug" (0.04% of the discretionary total) would account for the difference between the CBO-released official total (**Table 2**) and the agency-level detail shown in **Table 3** and the **Appendix** tables.

[14] CBO, "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf. The agriculture portion of the CR includes appropriations for the CFTC, despite being an odd-numbered fiscal year, since the FY2024 Agriculture appropriation carried the CFTC. On a Senate jurisdiction basis without CFTC appropriations, the CR provides $26.3 billion of discretionary budget authority.

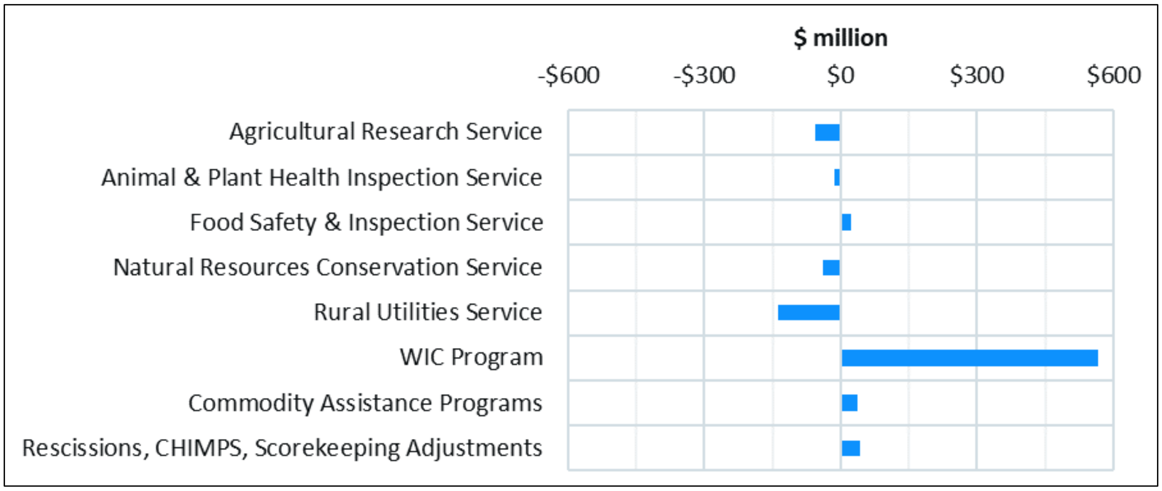
[15] CRS Report R48517, *Section-by-Section Summary of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (Division A of P.L. 119-4)*.

[16] CRS Report R48471, *Agriculture Appropriations: Earmarks Disclosed from FY2022 to FY2024*.

[17] CRS analysis of CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025.

Figure 4. Changes in Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations from FY2024 Appropriations to Enacted FY2025 Year-Long Continuing Resolution

Change in budget authority in millions of dollars



Source: Figure created by CRS using appropriations text and unpublished CBO tables.

Notes: The figure excludes supplemental appropriations acts. Agencies are included in this figure only if there was a change in their funding. Agencies and programs are ordered as shown in **Table 3**. WIC = Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children; CHIMPS = changes in mandatory spending programs.

Table 3. Discretionary Agriculture Appropriations by Agency, FY2023-FY2025

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Agency or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request[a]	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to P.L. 119-4 %
Title I. Agricultural Programs								
Departmental Admin. (**Table A-1**)	511.2	479.8	585.2	352.4	487.8	479.8	+0.0	+0.0%
Research, Education, and Economics (Table A-2)								
Agricultural Research Service	1,818.6	1,845.2	1,783.9	1,820.7	1,874.4	1,788.1	-57.2	-3.1%
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	1,701.0	1,678.8	1,731.7	1,674.2	1,681.8	1,678.8	+0.0	+0.0%
National Agricultural Statistics Service	211.1	187.5	196.0	187.5	193.5	187.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Economic Research Service	92.6	90.6	98.1	85.6	90.6	90.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	2.4	1.9	4.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Marketing and Regulatory Programs								
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service	1,174.2	1,163.0	1,178.0	1,147.3	1,181.6	1,148.8	-14.3	-1.2%
Agricultural Marketing Service	238.9	223.9	236.4	193.2	232.4	223.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Food Safety								
Food Safety and Inspection Service	1,158.3	1,190.0	1,244.2	1,223.8	1,232.8	1,214.0	+24.0	+2.0%
Under Secretary	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, Title I	**6,911.1**	**6,863.4**	**7,060.7**	**6,688.1**	**6,980.0**	**6,816.0**	**-47.4**	**-0.7%**
Title II. Farm Production & Conservation								
Business Center	248.7	244.2	246.3	213.7	244.2	244.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Farm Service Agency (FSA, **Table A-3**)[b]	1,607.6	1,606.7	1,637.5	1,589.5	1,611.7	1,606.7	+0.0	+0.0%
FSA Farm Loans: Loan Authority[c]	*10,652.3*	*10,685.6*	*9,055.2*	*9,055.2*	*9,088.2*	*10,685.6*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Risk Management Agency	66.9	65.6	66.0	61.9	65.6	65.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Natural Resources Conservation Service[d]	1,033.6	950.9	1,074.3	933.0	1,019.0	911.4	-39.5	-4.2%
Under Secretary	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, Title II	**2,958.0**	**2,868.4**	**3,025.5**	**2,798.4**	**2,941.6**	**2,828.9**	**-39.5**	**-1.4%**
Title III. Rural Development (RD)								
Salaries and Expenses[e]	351.1	351.1	428.2	346.1	351.1	351.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural Housing Service (RHS, **Table A-4**)	2,484.8	2,306.2[f]	2,602.9	2,855.3	2,676.7	2,306.2[g]	+0.0	+0.0%
RHS Loan Authority[c]	*35,245.5*	*29,855.0*	*33,700.5*	*28,103.5*	*28,442.5*	*29,855.0*[g]	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBCS, **Table A-5**)	131.6	104.2	103.2	55.5	69.2	104.2[g]	+0.0	+0.0%
RBCS Loan Authority[c]	*1,938.9*	*1,730.0*	*3,352.4*	*2,404.0*	*2,218.5*	*1,730.0*[g]	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Utilities Service (RUS, **Table A-6**)	1,111.4	808.5	1,049.9	700.2	675.0	671.1[g]	-137.4	-17.0%

Agency or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request[a]	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to P.L. 119-4 %
RUS Loan Authority[c]	*9,685.6*	*8,880.0*	*8,019.4*	*9,005.0*	*8,880.0*	*8,880.0[g]*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Under Secretary	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, Title III	**4,080.5**	**3,571.6**	**4,186.0**	**3,957.9**	**3,773.6**	**3,434.2**	**-137.4**	**-3.8%**
Subtotal, RD Loan Authority[c]	*46,870.0*	*40,465.0*	*45,072.3*	*39,512.5*	*39,541.0*	*40,465.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Title IV. Domestic Food Programs (Table A-7)								
Child Nutrition Programs	89.4	16.2	34.2	13.5	18.2	16.2	+0.0	+0.0%
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Programs	2.7	5.5	7.5	7.2	8.8	5.5	+0.0	+0.0%
WIC Program	6,000.0	7,030.0	8,197.0	7,235.0	7,697.0	7,597.0	+567.0	+8.1%
Commodity Assistance Programs	457.7	480.1	536.1	502.0	516.1	516.1	+36.0	+7.5%
Nutrition Programs Administration	189.3	177.3	205.0	140.3	177.3	177.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, Title IV	**6,740.6**	**7,710.3**	**8,981.2**	**7,898.8**	**8,418.5**	**8,313.3**	**+603.0**	**+7.8%**
Title V. Foreign Assistance								
Foreign Agricultural Service and related[h]	248.3	238.3	255.6	233.3	238.3	238.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Food for Peace Title II and admin.	1,750.0	1,619.1[i]	1,800.0	1,000.0	1,720.6	1,619.1[i]	+0.0	+0.0%
McGovern-Dole Food for Education	243.3	240.0	243.3	240.0	250.0	240.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, Title V	**2,242.6**	**2,098.4**	**2,300.1**	**1,474.2**	**2,209.9**	**2,098.4**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Title VI. Related Agencies								
Food and Drug Administration	3,542.9	3,527.2	3,695.0	3,500.2	3,553.2	3,527.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)[j]	365.0[k]	365.0	374.0	345.0	371.0[k,l]	365.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, Title VI	**3,907.9[k]**	**3,892.2**	**4,069.0**	**3,845.2**	**3,924.2[k]**	**3,892.2**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Title VII. General Provisions								
Appropriations (**Table A-8**)	56.2	25.2	0.0	0.0	21.2	25.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Rescissions (**Table A-9**)[m]	-618.0	-351.9	-55.2	-90.0	-343.0	-193.9	+158.0	-44.9%
CHIMPS (**Table A-10**)[n]	+25.0	0.0	0.0	-195.0	0.0	-49.0	-49.0	na
Subtotal, Title VII	**-536.8**	**-326.7**	**-55.2**	**-285.0**	**-321.8**	**-217.7**	**+109.0**	**-33.4%**
Scorekeeping Adjustments (Table A-11)[o]	**-468.0**	**-455.0**	**-515.0**	**-512.0**	**-511.0**	**-522.2**	**-67.2**	**+14.8%**
Totals								
Senate basis (without CFTC)[j]	25,471.0	25,857.5[k]	28,678.2	25,520.6[k]	27,044.0	26,278.0[k]	+420.4	+1.6%
House basis (with CFTC)[j]	25,836.0[k]	26,222.5	29,052.2	25,865.6	27,415.0[k]	26,643.0	+420.4	+1.6%

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts and bills; committee reports; CBO, "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were introduced in the 118th Congress.

Notes: The table excludes supplemental appropriations acts. Amounts and totals are nominal discretionary budget authority except for amounts in *italics*, which are loan authority.

a. Amounts for the Administration's request do not reflect legislative proposals that would require legislative activity (authorizations) beyond appropriations.

b. The amount includes FSA salaries and expenses plus transfers for farm loan program salaries and administrative expenses, farm loan program loan subsidy, state mediation grants, the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program, and Dairy Indemnity Payment Program. It does not include appropriations to the Foreign Agricultural Service for export loans and administration of P.L. 480 that are transferred to FSA.

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

d. The amount includes Conservation Operations, Watershed and Flood Prevention Program, and Watershed Rehabilitation Program accounts; and includes the Healthy Forests Reserve, Urban Agriculture Program, and Water Bank Program accounts when listed with Farm Production and Conservation appropriations instead of in General Provisions.

e. The RD Salaries and Expenses account is a base amount for the mission area and excludes transfers from the three agencies.

f. In addition to appropriations shown in the table, the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(1)) provided $505 million to the Community Facilities account from the USDA Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF; 7 U.S.C. §2250b). The NEF accumulates transfers of expired, unobligated discretionary funds from across USDA from prior appropriations and thus does not score in current-year appropriations. An anomaly in the FY2025 year-long continuing resolution prevented this provision from continuing.

g. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts among the Rural Development mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that $34 million be transferred to the Rural Housing Service Rental Assistance Program. The $34 million transfer would be an increase of 2% for the Rental Assistance Program. The implications for other Rural Development programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain.

h. Includes Foreign Agricultural Service salaries and expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loan salaries, and the Office of Codex Alimentarius.

i. In addition to appropriations shown in the table, the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(2)) provided $68 million to Food for Peace Title II grants from the USDA Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF; 7 U.S.C. §2250b). The NEF accumulates transfers of expired, unobligated discretionary funds from across USDA from prior appropriations and thus does not score in current-year appropriations. The provision continues in FY2025 under terms of the year-long continuing resolution.

j. Appropriations jurisdiction for the CFTC differs between the chambers. After FY2008, the CFTC is always carried in House Agriculture Subcommittee markup, never in Senate Agriculture Subcommittee markup, and always in Senate Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee markup. In enacted appropriations acts, the CFTC is carried in the Agriculture Appropriations Act in even-numbered fiscal years.

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

l. The amount for the CFTC in the FY2025 Senate column is from S. 4928 (118th Congress), the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act.

m. Rescissions are actions that permanently reduce an enacted budget authority, thereby scoring a budgetary savings. Reductions from mandatory programs are included separately with CHIMPS (changes in mandatory program spending).

n. CHIMPS in appropriations acts include temporary increases or limitations to mandatory program spending or permanent rescissions of mandatory programs that are focused on the current fiscal year. See CRS Report R47705, *Congressional Rules Pertaining to Changes in Mandatory Program Spending in Appropriations Bills (CHIMPs)*.

o. Scorekeeping adjustments are not directly appropriated provisions and may not be shown in the committee tables accompanying a bill but are part of the official CBO accounting of an appropriations act. In Agriculture appropriations, scorekeeping adjustments primarily include "negative subsidies" for some loan programs, mostly from receipt of fees charged to borrowers.

Table 4. Mandatory Agriculture Appropriations, FY2023-FY2025

Budget authority in millions of dollars

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025				Change from FY2024 to P.L. 119-4	
Agency or Program	P.L. 117-328, **Division A**	**P.L. 118-42, Division B**	**Admin. Request**[a]	**House-Reported H.R. 9027**	**Senate-Reported S. 4690**	**P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II**[a]	**$**	**%**
Title I. Agricultural Programs								
Section 32[b]	1,483.3	1,574.0	1,622.9	1,427.9	1,622.9	1,600.0	+26.0	+1.7%
Title II. Farm Production & Conservation								
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	15,395.0	15,484.0	14,710.0	14,710.0	14,710.0	14,710.0	-774.0	-5.0%
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)[c]	16,832.2	12,438.0	12,650.5	12,650.5	12,650.5	12,650.5	+212.5	+1.7%
Dairy Indemnity Payment Program	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0
Title IV. Domestic Food Programs								
Child Nutrition Programs	28,456.0	33,250.0	31,765.7	31,736.0	31,757.0	31,700.0	-1,550.0	-4.7%
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Programs	153,861.0	122,377.0	123,317.5	123,153.0	123,219.0	123,200.0	+823.0	+0.7%
Total	216,028.0	185,123.5	184,067.0	183,677.9	183,959.9	183,861.0	-1,262.6	-0.7%

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts and bills; committee reports; CBO, "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were introduced in the 118th Congress.

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

a. Mandatory amounts under the year-long continuing resolution are to be sufficient to maintain program levels. The amounts shown for P.L. 119-4 were estimated by CRS by averaging amounts in the Administration's request and the House-reported and Senate-reported bills, rounded to the hundreds of million dollars when different.

b. Section 32, formally known as Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply, in this table shows only USDA's reserved spending authority. Amounts transferred to the child nutrition programs are included within the amounts shown for the child nutrition programs. See CRS In Focus IF12193, *Farm and Food Support Under USDA's Section 32 Account*.

c. The amount for the CCC is the reimbursement to Treasury for net realized losses to replenish the CCC borrowing authority. See CRS Report R44606, *The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)*.

Other Appropriations Issues

Policy-Related Provisions

Appropriations acts set spending authority and may serve as vehicles for policy-related limitations and so-called "riders" (language extraneous to the subject of the bill) that direct executive branch actions.[18] These provisions may have the force of law if they are included in an act's text, but their effect is generally limited to the current fiscal year unless they amend the *U.S. Code*, which is not typical in appropriations acts. Report language may also provide policy directions for agencies but does not carry the force of law.

Congress has directed that committee reports and the joint explanatory statement need to be read together to capture congressional intent. For example, the explanatory statement for the Agriculture division of the FY2024 Consolidated Appropriations Act instructs that the House committee report and Senate committee report are to be read together and with the conference agreement.

> The joint explanatory statement accompanying this division is approved and indicates congressional intent. Unless otherwise noted, the language set forth in H.Rept. 118-124 and S.Rept. 118-44 carries the same weight as language included in this joint explanatory statement and should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this joint explanatory statement. While some language is repeated for emphasis, it is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.
>
> In cases in which the House or the Senate or this explanatory statement has directed the submission of a report, such report is to be submitted to both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, unless otherwise directed.[19]

The FY2025 full-year CR continues the policy-related provisions that were in the FY2024 Appropriations Act.

Congressionally Directed Spending (Earmarks)

From FY2022 to FY2024, the House and Senate allowed earmarks in annual appropriations acts, including in Agriculture appropriations.[20] *Congressional earmarks* are defined in the 119th Congress as a type of congressional spending action that noncompetitively benefits a specific entity or locality.[21] The House Committee on Appropriations refers to these as Community Project Funding requests, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations refers to these as Congressionally Directed Spending items.

The FY2024 appropriation included 600 earmarks totaling $753 million across eight USDA accounts: ARS Buildings and Facilities (15 earmarks, $57 million); APHIS Salaries and Expenses (13 earmarks, $14 million); NRCS Conservation Operations (18 earmarks, $19 million); NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention (11 earmarks, $20 million); RHS Community Facilities grants (440 earmarks, $505 million); RUS Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program grants (16

[18] See CRS Report RL30240, *Congressional Oversight Manual*.

[19] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024,* committee print, 118th Cong., 2nd sess., Division B (Agriculture), H.R. 4366/P.L. 118-42, H.Prt. 55007, p. 195, https://www.congress.gov/118/cprt/HPRT55007/CPRT-118HPRT55007.pdf.

[20] CRS Report R48471, *Agriculture Appropriations: Earmarks Disclosed from FY2022 to FY2024*.

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

earmarks, $10 million); RUS ReConnect broadband grants (9 earmarks, $10 million); and RUS Water and Waste Disposal Program grants (78 earmarks, $117 million).

The House- and Senate-reported bills for FY2025 proposed new earmarks as allowed by the committees at markup, but none were enacted in the year-long CR. The House-reported bill included 472 earmarks totaling $626 million across six accounts: ARS Buildings and Facilities; NRCS Conservation Operations; RHS Community Facilities grants; Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband grants; RUS ReConnect broadband grants; and RUS Water and Waste Disposal Program grants.[22] The Senate-reported bill included 230 earmarks totaling $305 million across five accounts, three accounts of which overlap with the House bill (ARS Buildings and Facilities, RHS Community Facilities grants, and RUS Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program grants). The Senate bill also included earmarks for APHIS and NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations.[23]

The year-long CR does not include nor fund any of the proposed FY2025 earmarks (P.L. 119-4, §1111). Two anomalies in the Agriculture portion of the CR (§1201 and §1204) reduced funding for FY2025 for accounts that contained FY2024 earmarks by the amount of those earmarks (**Table 3**, **Figure 4**). One of these anomalies reduced Agriculture appropriations by $248 million for the following accounts: (1) ARS Buildings and Facilities (100% of the FY2024 account appropriation was earmarked); (2) APHIS Salaries and Expenses (1% was for earmarks); (3) NRCS Conservation Operations (2% was for earmarks); (4) NRCS Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (58% was for earmarks); (5) RUS Rural Water and Waste Disposal grants (20% was for earmarks); (6) RUS Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband grants (19% was for earmarks); and (7) RUS ReConnect broadband program (10% was for earmarks). The other anomaly excluded the $505 million from the NEF in FY2024 that funded RHS Community Facilities earmarks (99% of the account's activities in FY2024).

[22] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Community Project Funding*, report to accompany H.R. 9027, 118th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Rept. 118-583, July 12, 2024, pp. 172-208.

[23] U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, *Congressional Directed Spending Items*, report to accompany S. 4690, 118th Cong., 2nd sess., S.Rept. 118-193, July 11, 2024, pp. 167-175.

Appendix. Additional Detail on USDA Appropriations

Table A-1. USDA Departmental Administration Appropriations

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Office of the Secretary	7.4	7.0	20.7	5.1	9.7	7.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Tribal Relations	5.2	5.2	6.6	5.2	6.6	5.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Homeland Security	1.4	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Public Partnership and Engagement	9.3	7.5	9.3	4.7	7.5	7.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Assistant Secretary for Admin.	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	+0.0	+0.0%
Departmental Administration	26.7	23.5	45.2	16.0	23.5	23.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Asst. Sec. Congressional Relations	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.0	4.5	4.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Communications	8.7	7.0	11.6	3.5	7.0	7.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of the Chief Economist	28.2	30.5	31.5	31.0	31.2	30.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Hearings and Appeals	16.7	16.7	17.1	12.2	16.7	16.7	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	15.0	15.0	17.3	9.3	15.5	15.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Chief Information Officer	92.3	91.0	95.9	66.8	91.4	91.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Chief Financial Officer	7.4	6.9	8.2	6.0	6.9	6.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Civil Rights	37.6	37.0	38.4	22.8	37.0	37.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Safety, Security, and Protection	21.8	20.8	22.0	5.0	20.8	20.8	+0.0	+0.0%
Buildings and Facilities	40.6	22.6	54.9	0.0	22.9	22.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Hazardous Materials Management	7.6	3.0	7.6	2.0	3.0	3.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Inspector General	111.6	111.6	114.0	106.6	111.6	111.6	+0.0	+0.0%
General Counsel	60.5	60.5	66.6	45.1	62.0	60.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of Ethics	5.6	4.5	7.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Total	**511.2**	**479.8**	**585.2**	**352.4**	**487.8**	**479.8**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; Congressional Budget Office (CBO), "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; committee reports; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

Table A-2. USDA Research, Education, and Economics (REE)

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Under Secretary	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	+0.0	+0.0%
Office of the Chief Scientist	1.0	0.5	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)								
Salaries and Expenses	1,744.3	1,788.1	1,755.5	1,793.8	1,826.7	1,788.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Buildings and Facilities	74.3	57.2	28.4	26.9	47.7	0.0	-57.2	-100.0%
Subtotal, ARS	**1,818.6**	**1,845.2**	**1,783.9**	**1,820.7**	**1,874.4**	**1,788.1**	**-57.2**	**-3.1%**
National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA)								
Research and Education								
AFRI (competitive grants)	455.0	445.2	475.0	443.2	445.2	445.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Hatch Act (1862 institutions)	265.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	265.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Evans-Allen (1890s institutions)	89.0	89.0	98.0	89.0	89.0	89.0	+0.0	+0.0%
McIntire-Stennis (forestry)	38.0	38.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Other	247.1	238.8	232.1	236.7	241.8	238.8	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal	1,094.1	1,076.0	1,106.1	1,071.9	1,079.0	1,076.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Extension								
Smith-Lever (b) & (c)	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	325.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Smith-Lever (d)	91.3	88.6	114.6	87.4	88.6	88.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Other	149.2	148.1	171.0	148.8	148.1	148.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal	565.4	561.7	610.6	561.2	561.7	561.7	+0.0	+0.0%
Integrated Activities	41.5	41.1	15.0	41.1	41.1	41.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, NIFA	**1,701.0**	**1,678.8**	**1,731.7**	**1,674.2**	**1,681.8**	**1,678.8**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)								
Agricultural Census	66.4	46.9	48.2	46.9	48.2	46.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Agricultural estimates	144.7	140.7	147.7	140.7	145.3	140.7	+0.0	+0.0%
Subtotal, NASS	**211.1**	**187.5**	**196.0**	**187.5**	**193.5**	**187.5**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Economic Research Service	**92.6**	**90.6**	**98.1**	**85.6**	**90.6**	**90.6**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Total	**3,825.7**	**3,804.0**	**3,813.8**	**3,769.8**	**3,842.6**	**3,746.8**	**-57.2**	**-1.5%**

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

Note: AFRI = Agriculture and Food Research Initiative.

Table A-3. USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)

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

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II[a]	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
FSA Salaries and Expenses	1,215.3	1,209.3	1,240.7	1,204.3	1,215.3	1,209.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Farm loan programs loan subsidy	46.9	53.8	45.6	45.6	46.2	53.8[a]	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*10,652.3*	*10,685.6*	*9,055.2*	*9,055.2*	*9,088.2*	*10,685.6*[a]	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Farm loan programs administration	326.5	326.1	332.2	326.1	332.2	326.1	+0.0	+0.0%
State mediation grants	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.0	6.5	6.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Grassroots source water protection	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Geographically disadvantaged farmers	4.0	3.5	4.0	—	3.5	3.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Dairy Indemnity Payment Program (M)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Total discretionary appropriations	**1,607.6**	**1,606.7**	**1,637.5**	**1,589.5**	**1,611.7**	**1,606.7**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Farm Loan Program Details								
Loan subsidy (budget authority)								
Loan authority								
Farm Ownership Loans – Direct	—	27.6	35.6	35.6	36.2	27.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*3,100.0*	*3,100.0*	*1,967.0*	*1,967.0*	*2,000.0*	*3,100.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Farm Ownership Loans – Guaranteed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan authority	*3,500.0*	*3,500.0*	*3,500.0*	*3,500.0*	*3,500.0*	*3,500.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Farm Operating Loans – Direct	23.5	—	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—
Loan authority	*1,633.3*	*1,633.0*	*1,100.0*	*1,100.0*	*1,100.0*	*1,633.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Farm Operating Loans - Guaranteed	11.2	1.5	—	—	—	1.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*2,118.5*	*2,118.5*	*2,118.5*	*2,118.5*	*2,118.5*	*2,118.5*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Emergency Loans	0.2	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*4.1*	*37.7*	*37.0*	*37.0*	*37.0*	*37.7*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Conservation Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan authority – Direct	—	—	*300.0*	*300.0*	*300.0*	—	—	—
Loan authority – Guaranteed	*150.0*	*150.0*	—	—	—	*150.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans	0.9	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*5.0*	*5.0*	—	—	—	*5.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan authority	*20.0*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Boll Weevil Eradication Loans	—	0.3	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*60.0*	*60.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*60.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II[a]	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Heirs Property Relending	11.0	19.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	19.4	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*61.4*	*61.4*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*61.4*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Subtotal, loan subsidy	**46.9**	**53.8**	**45.6**	**45.6**	**46.2**	**53.8**[a]	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Subtotal, loan authority	***10,652.3***	***10,685.6***	***9,055.2***	***9,055.2***	***9,088.2***	***10,685.6***[a]	***+0.0***	***+0.0%***

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

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

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

Table A-4. USDA Rural Housing Service

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

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II[a]	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Administrative expenses (transfer)	412.3	412.3	412.3	412.3	412.3	412.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Single family direct loans (§502)	46.4	84.5	174.0	112.1	118.0	84.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Direct loan authority	*1,250.0*	*880.0*	*1,250.0*	*950.0*	*1,000.0*	*880.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Guaranteed loan authority	*30,000.0*	*25,000.0*	*30,000.0*	*25,000.0*	*25,000.0*	*25,000.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Relending for Native American Tribes	2.5	2.3	3.7	2.5	3.7	2.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*7.5*	*5.0*	*7.5*	*5.0*	*7.5*	*5.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Other Rural Housing Insurance Fund programs	66.3	73.2	144.6	56.9	81.6	73.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*538.0*	*520.0*	*543.0*	*498.5*	*535.0*	*520.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rental assistance (§521)	1,487.9	1,608.0	1,728.4	1,684.4	1,691.4	1,608.0[a]	+0.0[a]	+0.0%[a]
Rural housing assistance grants	48.0	35.0	46.0	20.0	40.0	35.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Mutual and self-help housing grants	32.0	25.0	32.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural housing vouchers	48.0	48.0	—	54.0	50.4	48.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Community Facilities: Grants	325.5	5.0[b]	32.0	472.0	227.3	5.0[c]	+0.0	+0.0%
Community Facilities: Direct loan subsidy	—	—	14.0	11.2	14.0	—	—	—
Direct loan authority	*2,800.0*	*2,800.0*	*1,250.0*	*1,000.0*	*1,250.0*	*2,800.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Guaranteed loan authority	*650.0*	*650.0*	*650.0*	*650.0*	*650.0*	*650.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural community development initiative	6.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Tribal college grants	10.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Total	**2,484.8**	**2,306.2**	**2,602.9**	**2,855.3**	**2,676.7**	**2,306.2**[a]	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Loan authority	***35,245.5***	***29,855.0***	***33,700.5***	***28,103.5***	***28,442.5***	***29,855.0***[a]	***+0.0***	***+0.0%***

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

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

a. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts among the Rural Development (RD) mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that $34 million be transferred to the Rural Housing Service (RHS) Rental Assistance Program. The $34 million transfer would be an increase of 2% for the Rental Assistance Program. The implications for other RD programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain.

b. In addition to appropriations shown in the table, the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778) provided $505 million to the Community Facilities account from the USDA Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) (7 U.S.C. 2250b).

c. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1204, excludes from continuation for FY2025 the $505 million from the NEF that had been included for FY2024 Community Facilities earmarks.

Table A-5. USDA Rural Business-Cooperative Service

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

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II[a]	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Rural Business Program Account								
Guaranteed Business and Industry (B&I) Loans – Loan subsidy	38.5	38.1	4.5	4.4	3.8	38.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*1,800.0*	*1,600.0*	*2,250.0*	*2,200.0*	*1,900.0*	*1,600.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Business Development Grants	37.0	20.5	37.0	18.0	20.0	20.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Delta Regional Authority Grants	9.0	8.0	9.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grants	2.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Development Loan Fund								
Administrative expenses (transfer)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Intermediary Relending Program - Loan subsidy	3.3	3.0	6.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*18.9*	*10.0*	*18.9*	*9.0*	*10.0*	*10.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Economic Development Loans								
Loan authority	*75.0*	*50.0*	*75.0*	*75.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	28.3	24.6	28.3	16.6	25.3	24.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program	6.0	5.0	6.5	5.0	3.7	5.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	*25.0*	*20.0*	*8.5*	*20.0*	*8.5*	*20.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Energy for America Program								
Loan subsidy and grants	0.018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loan authority	*20.0*	*50.0*	*1,000.0*	*100.0*	*250.0*	50.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	3.0	0.5	3.0	—	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Total	**131.6**	**104.2**	**103.2**	**55.5**	**69.2**	104.2[a]	+0.0	+0.0%
Loan authority	***1,938.9***	***1,730.0***	***3,352.4***	***2,404.0***	***2,218.5***	***1,730.0***[a]	***+0.0***	***+0.0%***

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

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

a. An anomaly in P.L. 119-4, §1206, allows USDA to transfer amounts among the RD mission area to maintain FY2024 program levels to the extent possible, provided that $34 million be transferred to the RHS Rental

Assistance Program. The implications for other RD programs that USDA might reduce to accomplish the budget neutral transfer are uncertain.

Table A-6. USDA Rural Utilities Service

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

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II[a]	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Rural Water and Waste Disposal								
Loan subsidy and grants	596.4	596.0	794.9	496.7	496.5	478.5	-117.5	-19.7%
Direct loan authority	*1,420.0*	*860.0*	*1,370.0*	*860.0*	*860.0*	*860.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Guaranteed loan authority	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Rural Electricity and Telecommunication								
Admin. expenses (transfer)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural Energy Savings Program	11.5	3.6	10.7	5.0	4.0	3.6	+0.0	+0.0%
Telecommunication loan subsidy	3.7	5.7	3.7	3.8	6.1	5.7	+0.0	+0.0%
Telecommunication loan authority	*690.0*	*550.0*	*—*	*690.0*	*550.0*	*550.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Electricity loan authority	*7,510.9*	*7,420.0*	*6,599.4*	*7,405.0*	*7,420.0*	*7,420.0*	*+0.0*	*+0.0%*
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, Broadband								
Distance learning & telemedicine	65.0	49.6	60.0	35.5	40.1	40.0	-9.6	-19.3%
Community Connect grants	35.0	20.0	35.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Broadband Re-Connect	363.5	100.4	112.4	105.8	75.0	90.0	-10.4	-10.3%
Total	**1,111.4**	**808.5**	**1,049.9**	**700.2**	**675.0**	**671.1**[a]	**-137.4**	**-17.0%**
Loan authority	***9,685.6***	***8,880.0***	***8,019.4***	***9,005.0***	***8,880.0***	***8,880.0***[a]	***+0.0***	***+0.0%***

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

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

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

Table A-7. Domestic Food Programs

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Child Nutrition Programs	28,545.4	33,266.2	31,799.9	31,749.5	31,775.2	31,716.2	-1,550.0	-4.7%
Mandatory	28,456.0	33,250.0	31,765.7	31,736.0	31,757.0	31,700.0	-1,550.0	-4.7%
Discretionary	89.4	16.2	34.2	13.5	18.2	16.2	+0.0	+0.0%
SNAP, Food & Nutrition Act Program	153,863.7	122,382.5	123,325.0	123,160.2	123,227.8	123,205.5	+823.0	+0.7%
Mandatory	153,861.0	122,377.0	123,317.5	123,153.0	123,219.0	123,200.0	+823.0	+0.7%
Discretionary	2.7	5.5	7.5	7.2	8.8	5.5	+0.0	+0.0%
WIC	6,000.0	7,030.0	8,197.0	7,235.0	7,697.0	7,597.0	+567.0	+8.1%
Commodity Assistance Programs	457.7	480.1	536.1	502.0	516.1	516.1	+36.0	+7.5%
Nutrition Programs Administration	189.3	177.3	205.0	140.3	177.3	177.3	+0.0	+0.0%
Under Secretary	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	+0.0	+0.0%
Total	189,057.6	163,337.3	164,064.3	162,787.8	163,394.5	163,213.3	-124.0	-0.1%
Discretionary	6,740.6	7,710.3	8,981.2	7,898.8	8,418.5	8,313.3	+603.0	+7.8%
Mandatory (M)	182,317.0	155,627.0	155,083.1	154,889.0	154,976.0	154,900.0	-727.0	-0.5%

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

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

Table A-8. Appropriations in General Provisions

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Description	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Institute for Rural Partnership	15.0	6.0	—	—	6.0	6.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Bison Inspection Waiver	—	0.7	—	—	0.7	0.7	+0.0	+0.0%
Bison Marketing Pilot	—	2.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Sugar inspection	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion	—	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Mitigation banking	5.0	2.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Cotton Classing Office upgrades	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) reporting	—	2.0	—	—	—	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Protecting Animals with Shelter Grants	3.0	3.0	—	—	3.0	3.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Bank	4.0	2.0	—[a]	—	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Maturing mortgage pilot	2.0	1.0	—	—	2.0	1.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Waste water pilot	—	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Rural Hospital Technical Assistance	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tribal Demonstration Projects	—	2.0	—	—	2.0	2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Healthy Fluid Milk	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Academies of Sciences study on alcohol consumption	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIFA military veterans grants	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International Ag. Education Fellowship	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration working group	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.5	+0.0	+0.0%
Pollinator Research Coordinator	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**56.2**	**25.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**21.2**	**25.2**	**+0.0**	**+0.0%**
Note: Non-scoreable provisions, from the Nonrecurring Expenses Fund								
Community Facilities	—	505.0	—	—	—	0.0[b]	-505.0	-100.0%
Food for Peace Title II	—	68.5	—	—	—	68.5[b]	+0.0	+0.0%

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

a. The Administration's request included $2 million for Water Bank appropriations with the NRCS appropriation.

b. The year-long continuing resolution (CR) (P.L. 119-4, §1204) excludes from continuation for FY2025 the $505 million from the NEF in the FY2024 Appropriations Act (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(1)). It does not prevent the $68.5 million from the NEF (P.L. 118-42, Div. B, §778(2)) from continuing in FY2025 under the general terms of the CR.

Table A-9. Rescissions in General Provisions

Budget authority in millions of dollars

	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025				Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4	
Description	**P.L. 117-328, Division A**	**P.L. 118-42, Division B**	**Admin. Request**	**House-Reported H.R. 9027**	**Senate-Reported S. 4690**	**P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II**	**$**	**%**
WIC	-315.0	—	—	—	-300.0	—	—	—
Nutrition Programs Administration	—	-8.0	-8.0	—	—	—	+8.0	-100.0%
Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer	-80.0	—	—	-40.0	-30.0	—	—	—
NRCS	—	-30.0	—	-50.0	—	-30.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	—	-28.0	—	—	—	—	+28.0	-100.0%
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service	—	-5.0	-16.5	—	—	—	+5.0	-100.0%
NIFA Research and Extension	—	-37.0	—	—	—	-37.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Farm loan balances	-73.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Energy for America Program	—	-10.0	—	—	—	—	+10.0	-100.0%
FDA American Rescue Plan Act §2304	—	-30.0	—	—	—	—	+30.0	-100.0%
FDA Tobacco	—	—	—	—	-12.0	—	—	—
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	—	-7.0	-8.0	—	-1.0	—	+7.0	-100.0%
Distance Learning and Telemedicine	—	-18.9	-0.6	—	—	-18.9	+0.0	+0.0%
Community Connect	—	-30.0	—	—	—	-30.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Broadband program	—	-7.0	-10.3	—	—	—	+7.0	-100.0%
Housing Repair Loans and Grants	—	-28.0	—	—	—	—	+28.0	-100.0%
Rural Housing Voucher	—	-35.0	-11.8	—	—	—	+35.0	-100.0%
Working Capital Fund	—	-78.0	—	—	—	-78.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	-150.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**-618.0**	**-351.9**	**-55.2**	**-90.0**	**-343.0**	**-193.9**	**+158.0**	**-44.9%**

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts committee reports; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

Notes: The nine rescissions in FY2024 that are shown as not continued in FY2025 were not listed in the "Subaccount detail" document from CBO.

Table A-10. Changes in Mandatory Program Spending (CHIMPS), General Provisions

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Description	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act conservation programs	-60.2	-60.2	-70.7	-70.7	-70.7	-60.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center	+60.2	+60.2	+70.7	+70.7	+70.7	+60.2	+0.0	+0.0%
Crop Insurance Administrative & Operating	+25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	—	—	—	-195.0	—	—	—	—
Section 32	—	—	—	—	—	-49.0	-49.0	—
Total	**+25.0**	**+0.0**	**+0.0**	**-195.0**	**+0.0**	**-49.0**	**-49.0**	—

Source: Prepared by CRS using appropriations acts; committee reports; CBO, "Changes in Mandatory Programs (CHIMPs), H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025," unpublished, March 11, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

Notes: CHIMPS in appropriations acts include temporary increases or limitations to mandatory program spending or permanent rescissions of mandatory programs that are focused on the current fiscal year. See CRS Report R47705, *Congressional Rules Pertaining to Changes in Mandatory Program Spending in Appropriations Bills (CHIMPs)*.

Table A-11. Scorekeeping Adjustments

Budget authority in millions of dollars

Office or Program	FY2023 P.L. 117-328, Division A	FY2024 P.L. 118-42, Division B	FY2025 Admin. Request	FY2025 House-Reported H.R. 9027	FY2025 Senate-Reported S. 4690	FY2025 P.L. 119-4 Div. A Title II	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 $	Change from FY2024 to FY2025 P.L. 119-4 %
Farm loans negative subsidy	-50.0	-50.0	-142.0	-142.0	-142.0	-142.0	-92.0	+184.0%
Rural electricity & telecommunication loans negative subsidy	-182.0	-200.0	-210.0	-210.0	-210.0	-210.0	-10.0	+5.0%
Rural housing loans negative subsidy	-153.0	-145.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	+45.0	-31.0%
Community facilities loans negative subsidy	-79.0	-58.0	-57.0	-57.0	-57.0	-57.0	+1.0	-1.7%
Rural water & waste disposal loans negative subsidy	-1.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	+0.0	+0.0%
Rounding adjustments	-3.0	—	-4.0	-1.0	0.0	-11.2[a]	-11.2	—
Total	**-468.0**	**-455.0**	**-515.0**	**-512.0**	**-511.0**	**-522.2**	**-67.2**	**+14.8%**

Source: Prepared by CRS using CBO, "H.R. 1968 Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-03/hr1968.pdf; CBO, "Subaccount detail underlying published cost estimate of Division A of H.R. 1968, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025," unpublished, March 16, 2025; and other unpublished CBO tables. H.R. 9027 and S. 4690 were in the 118th Congress.

Notes: Scorekeeping adjustments are not directly appropriated provisions and may not be shown in the committee tables accompanying a bill but are part of the official CBO accounting of an appropriations act. Negative subsidies generally represent receipt of fees charged to borrowers for some loan programs. Rounding adjustments are noted to reconcile the official total with detail in the tables.

a. This amount was computed by CRS as the difference between the CBO-released official discretionary total and the agency-level detail shown the rest of the report.

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