

FARM BILL 2.0

TITLE - by - TITLE SUMMARY

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TITLE I - COMMODITIES

Title I builds upon the historic investments in the farm safety net through the Working Families Tax Cuts by addressing the remaining outstanding policy priorities. Title I further improves accessibility of and expands eligibility for existing commodity, dairy and standing disaster programs that American farmers and ranchers depend upon in times of economic uncertainty and natural disasters. In addition to modernizing the current suite of farmer-first resources, the Agricultural Act of 2026 takes meaningful steps to develop tools tailored to the unique needs of specialty crop producers. It further strengthens the existing resources producers need, builds frameworks to adapt to future challenges and provides stability for rural communities relying on their agricultural industries.

- Ensures farmers can access marketing assistance loans, sugar processing loans, and loan deficiency payments in case of a lapse in appropriations.
- Reauthorizes the Dairy Indemnity Payment Program and the Dairy Promotion and Research Board and makes permanent the Dairy Forward Pricing Program.
- Establishes mandatory cost and yield surveys to ensure future changes to the Federal Milk Marketing Orders reflect the most current market conditions.
- Expands Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) eligibility to include producers facing losses from natural disasters impacting the acequia systems they rely upon to irrigate their crops.
- Expands the Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) to cover losses of unweaned livestock, establishes weight categories to more accurately compensate producers and clarifies the documentation sufficient for payments.
- Improves the Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-raised Fish Program (ELAP) to help cover transportation costs for hauling feed or water and allows producers combatting drought or adverse weather access to the program.
- Enhances the Tree Assistance Program (TAP) to be more responsive to producer needs by covering biennial tree crops and pest infestation and delivering more timely and flexible assistance so farmers can begin replanting.
- Creates a specialty crop assistance framework to guide more prompt and reliable assistance to specialty crop producers.
- Authorizes USDA to administer natural disaster relief funding via block grants to states to provide quicker and more regionally suited assistance.



- Allows producers to utilize the storage facility loan program to build or upgrade propane or fertilizer storage facilities, providing additional producer flexibility when purchasing high-cost inputs.
- Directs a study to assess if adding dry beans as a covered and loan commodity would provide an effective safety net for their growers.

TITLE II - CONSERVATION

Title II improves the voluntary, incentive based and locally led conservation delivery system trusted by producers to meet their unique conservation, natural resource, and wildlife habitat concerns.

- By building off the significant investments in conservation from the Working Families Tax Cuts, the Agricultural Act of 2026 streamlines existing programs and creates new programs to address unique resource concerns.
- Expands the ability of Farm Bill conservation programs to address long-term drought across all programs, including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) and the Watershed Programs.
- Reauthorizes the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to enroll new acres up to the 27-million-acre cap and reforms rental rates to better target marginal land while increasing incentives for wildlife conservation and better aligning the program to respond to drought.
- Creates two new, broadly supported authorities, the Forest Conservation Easement Program and the State Conservation Assistance Program, to address emerging conservation goals and support local initiatives.
- Prioritizes the stewardship of easements in Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)-Wetland Reserve Easements and improves the administration of ACEP-Agricultural Land Easements by increasing the federal cost share, empowering certified entities to manage the program, and removing adjusted gross income requirements to ensure the most vulnerable land can be protected.
- Creates a transparent process for the establishment of new, innovative Conservation Practice Standards and improves the review of existing practices.
- Streamlines the process for Technical Service Provider certification to ensure producers have access to qualified individuals to help fill the gaps in needed technical assistance.



TITLE III – TRADE

Title III delivers programmatic certainty to long overdue investments in trade promotion programs to empower America’s producers to directly engage in the development of export markets, creating new opportunities for growth, competitiveness and long-term success in the global marketplace. The Agricultural Act of 2026 also strengthens interagency coordination and reporting on the global competitiveness of U.S. agriculture. This builds on enhancements to agricultural trade promotion at USDA included in the Working Families Tax Cuts.

- More than doubles funding for the Market Access Program and the Foreign Market Development Program, USDA’s premier trade promotion programs, using investments made available in the Working Families Tax Cuts.
- Addresses barriers to trade by directing USDA and the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to prioritize the defense of common food names in foreign markets and strengthening USDA reporting on specialty crop export competitiveness.
- Establishes a new technical assistance program to improve infrastructure including cold chain capacity and port improvements to facilitate expanded trade opportunities in emerging markets.
- Establishes an interagency working group between USDA, USTR and the U.S. Department of Commerce, to advance the competitiveness of seasonal and perishable fruits and vegetables in global and domestic markets.
- Requires the Secretary to work with USTR and the U.S. International Trade Commission to analyze and report on the domestic competitiveness of U.S.-grown agricultural commodities.
- Instructs GAO to conduct a report on international shrimp trade and solutions to advance the competitiveness of U.S. shrimp and seafood in global and domestic markets.

Title III also bolsters our international food assistance efforts. International food assistance fosters goodwill abroad and builds future export markets for U.S. producers. The Agricultural Act of 2026 reflects the dual mission of international food assistance programs: addressing global food security needs while supporting U.S. producers through commodities-based programs.

- Reauthorizes the McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program and the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.
- Adds combatting child wasting to the Food for Peace purpose statement.
- Prohibits the entirety of Food for Progress funding from being awarded to a single entity or country, ensuring access to opportunities for diverse and new cooperators.



TITLE IV – NUTRITION

Title IV builds off reforms included in the Working Families Tax Cuts to strengthen the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by reducing waste, enhancing accountability, and encouraging recipients to move toward self-reliance through work and training while extending the timeline for states to improve their administration of SNAP benefits and reduce their error rates. It also supports American farmers and ranchers by improving nutrition quality and reinforcing program integrity.

- Allows all forms of fruits and vegetables to be eligible under the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP), enabling affordable and year-round access.
- Improves the dairy incentive pilot by allowing additional milk, yogurt, and cheese to be eligible, and establishes the Dairy Nutrition Incentive Program.
- Bolsters Buy American requirements across nutrition programs.
- Requires a supplemental report on all payment errors in the Quality Control process.
- Provides staffing flexibilities by allowing contractors to perform administrative functions under SNAP to alleviate state staffing shortages.
- Strengthens USDA's emergency response and ensures Tribal input for potential supply chain disruptions to the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservation (FDPIR) and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP).

TITLE V – CREDIT

Title V strengthens federal farm loan programs to ensure farmers and ranchers have access to the financing needed to operate in today's challenging economic environment. As rising land values, equipment costs and operating expenses increase the cost of farming and ranching, the Agricultural Act of 2026 increases and modernizes direct and guaranteed loan limits while streamlining access to credit. Updating USDA loan limits to reflect current farming costs is a bipartisan solution that equips agricultural lenders with the tools to support new and established producers alike and help rural America remain resilient during economic uncertainty.

- Increases Farm Service Agency (FSA) Direct and Guaranteed loan limits to better reflect today's cost of doing business:
 - Guaranteed operating loans: \$3 million
 - Guaranteed ownership loans: \$3.5 million
 - Direct operating loans: \$750,000
 - Direct ownership loans: \$850,000
 - Microloans: \$100,000



- Updates the inflation benchmark for guaranteed ownership loans to more accurately track land values.
- Breaks down barriers for young and beginning farmers to access financing and other USDA programs.
- Instructs USDA to create a pathway for distressed borrowers to refinance guaranteed loans to direct loans.
- Clarifies that the purchase of precision agriculture equipment is an eligible use under the Conservation Loan Program.
- Directs USDA to speed delivery of certain guaranteed loans.
- Expands credit access for commercial fishing operators and related industries.
- Provides additional flexibility for financing agricultural exports.
- Authorizes Farm Credit institutions to engage in partnerships with other lenders, such as community banks, to finance essential community facilities like childcare, healthcare and public safety in rural and Tribal communities.

TITLE VI – RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Title VI makes vital investments in rural development to help communities meet local needs and thrive. The Agricultural Act of 2026 supports broadband deployment, strengthens rural utilities and enhances access to healthcare and childcare in the face of population decline and workforce challenges.

- Codifies the USDA ReConnect broadband program, streamlines the application process, and directs broadband funding to communities where 90 percent or more of residents lack access to speed of 25/3 Mbps services.
- Requires that funding through ReConnect and Community Connect must be used to deploy broadband infrastructure capable of providing speeds of at least 100/20 Mbps with the capability to evolve over time to meet consumer demand.
- Prevents broadband overbuilding and service duplication through stronger state and federal coordination.
- Establishes a program to expand connectivity on farm and ranchland, supporting precision agriculture adoption.
- Increases access to healthcare and childcare in rural America and allows resources awarded to these facilities to be used flexibly to meet local needs.
- Expands market opportunities for small meat and poultry processors and renderers to help them scale up, modernize and handle food safety requirements.
- Provides mandatory funding of \$5 million annually to support Rural Development Loans and Grants to spur economic development in rural areas.



- Increases Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program loans to \$75,000.
- Ensures access to clean drinking water and wastewater services, strengthening emergency preparedness and recovery while driving better health outcomes.
- Establishes a cybersecurity circuit rider program to strengthen resilience of rural water and wastewater systems to cyber threats.
- Increases authorization of funding levels for the Rural Water and Wastewater Circuit Rider Program to enhance and continue on-the-ground support to address the needs of rural water systems.
- Enables eligible high-functioning water systems to aid neighboring water systems that demonstrate insufficient ability to operate, maintain or manage their facilities.

TITLE VII – RESEARCH

The enhancements in Title VII position U.S. agriculture for the future by investing in our land-grant university system and prioritizing research, extension and education that directly benefits production agriculture and food security. These measures build off the historic research investments included in the Working Families Tax Cuts, cementing the U.S. as the global leader in agricultural research.

- Provides mandatory funding for a new specialty crop mechanization and automation research program.
- Maintains funding for the Organic Agriculture Research and Extension Initiative.
- Provides opportunities for new, emerging and previously neglected priorities in agricultural research and extension.
- Prioritizes research on emerging pests and diseases impacting wheat production, the variety of threats facing the White Oak species, the development and application of new aquaculture methods and provides enhancements for equine health, safety and disease management, among other priorities.
- Invests in the next generation of our agriculture workforce by expanding opportunities for training programs, including those at junior or community colleges, to receive grant funding.
- Supports 1890 institutions by increasing authorizations of appropriations for extension, research, and 1890 Centers of Excellence, including increasing the number of Centers.
- Reauthorizes the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) -- the premier competitive grants program.
- Spurs cutting-edge innovation by reauthorizing the Advanced Research and Development Authority (AgARDA).
- Enhances the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network (FRSAN) to expand access to critical mental health care in rural communities, including increasing the authorization of appropriations.



TITLE VIII – FORESTRY

Title VIII promotes common sense forestry policy that will enhance economic opportunities and increase the pace and scale of active forest management. These changes will create new markets for forest products by incentivizing the use of wood, mass timber, and other carbon-neutral forest products in the built environment and will improve partnerships for states, counties, and tribes.

- Modernizes the Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) program to improve data collection and elevates transparency through an updated strategic plan and establishes a Blue-Ribbon Panel to provide recommendations for further improvements.
- Fixes the misguided “Cottonwood” decision that has limited active management across the Western U.S.
- Streamlines environmental reviews by authorizing new and expanded Categorical Exclusions (CEs) when appropriate to expedite necessary forest health management projects in response to increased wildfire pressure.
- Prioritizes successful partnerships by updating Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) and Stewardship End Result Contracting.
- Provides needed updates to the Water Source Protection Program, Watershed Condition Framework and the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects.
- Extends the Joint Chiefs Landscape Restoration Partnership program.
- Improves the Wood Innovation Grant Program and the newly named Community Wood Facilities Grant Program to accelerate the adoption of wood in the built environment and identify opportunities for mass timber in federal facilities.
- Adopts 13 lands bills previously reported out of the Senate Agriculture Committee.
- Addresses concerns regarding White Oak by focusing federal efforts towards the preservation of this keystone American tree species.
- Modernizes the Tribal Forest Protection Act by expanding tribal authority to carry out forest management projects and ensuring Alaska Native Corporations are eligible.

TITLE IX – ENERGY

Title IX expands markets, creates new opportunities for producers and supports rural businesses in implementing new energy efficiency measures that save money while increasing profitability. It also streamlines the application process for USDA energy programs, while improving and spurring investment in rural economies.

- Expands and strengthens the BioPreferred program by increasing the volume of biobased-only contracts.
- Directs the Secretary to issue guidance and training for agencies involved in the procurement of biobased products.



- Strengthens reporting of biobased products that are purchased through online federal procurement systems, including use of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.
- Improves the Biorefinery Assistance Program to strengthen energy security, manufacturing and rural development.
- Clarifies that sustainable aviation fuel is eligible for Biorefinery Assistance funding.
- Establishes a new technical review agreement between USDA and applicants to streamline the application process.
- Restores grants for the development, construction or retrofitting of pilot or demonstration-scale biorefineries.
- Improves the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) to expand energy affordability in rural communities.
- Provides technical assistance to agricultural producers and rural small businesses applying for financial assistance.
- Creates a new covered rebate pilot program.
- Allows for combined energy audit and energy efficiency applications and allows for a single application for assets and energy efficiency projects.
- Requires the Secretary to simplify the application process for smaller projects.

TITLE X – HORTICULTURE

Title X delivers programmatic integrity and keeps America’s farmers at the forefront of agricultural innovation by decreasing bureaucratic red tape, maintaining a science-and-risk-based regulatory landscape and promoting greater coordination between our regulatory agencies. Together, these improvements benefit specialty crop producers and domestic agricultural production at-large, while also mitigating many of the pest, disease and market risks producers face.

- Reauthorizes successful initiatives like the Specialty Crops Market News Allocation, the Food Safety Education Initiative, and the National Plant Diagnostics Network.
- Maintains funding for the Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) and streamlines applications and reporting through stakeholder-informed improvements.
- Increases authorized funding for the National Organic Program and authorizes the Secretary to provide technical assistance to organic farmers.
- Expands stakeholder input by adding consultation directives for the Acer Access and Development Program and the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program while delivering clarity by prohibiting the Secretary from imposing a cost-sharing or matching requirement on any grant or award under these programs.



- Expands the Office of Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production to provide guidance and promote conservation techniques for activities related to urban, indoor and other emerging agricultural practices.
- Directs the Secretary to complete a study on risk-based oversight of the National Organic Program and provides the Secretary with authority to modernize organic inspection requirements.
- Promotes organic integrity by directing USDA to report on and carry out residue testing of imported organic feedstuffs.
- Improves pesticide regulation by providing the EPA with additional time to complete registration review requirements and strengthening EPA and USDA coordination.
- Promotes innovation and directs USDA to study the role of biostimulants in soil health.
- Establishes an Office of Biotechnology Policy within USDA to coordinate biotechnology-related policies.

TITLE XI – CROP INSURANCE

Title XI further strengthens the federal crop insurance program through policy improvements. Congress made crop insurance more responsive, affordable, and accessible in the Working Families Tax Cuts and the Agricultural Act of 2026 builds on that progress. Crop insurance is the cornerstone of American farmers and ranchers' risk management plan, allowing them to mitigate weather risks and other uncertainty proactively. The Agricultural Act of 2026 takes meaningful steps to bring more specialty crops into the crop insurance program and improve existing tools to be more efficient and productive for more producers.

- Establishes the Specialty Crop Advisory Committee to assist and encourage the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) Board to research and improve policies for specialty crops.
- Updates the FCIC Board of Directors to include more types of producers, better reflecting the diversity of agriculture across the nation. The new members include the chair of the Specialty Crop Advisory Committee, a livestock and crop producer, and a beginning farmer or rancher.
- Creates the specialty crops coordinator role to be responsive to the unique needs of specialty crop producers and work with the FCIC to advance suitable policy.
- Provides support for farmers facing revenue losses due to factors outside of their control, in addition to existing natural disaster coverage.
- Clarifies veteran farmers or ranchers are eligible for further crop insurance premium support.



- Enhances the crop insurance delivery system to improve service and provide producers with better access to new and improved products and policies.
- Directs the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to conduct research and development for potential or improved policies on:
 - Organic crops
 - Wine grapes with wildfire smoke exposure
 - Mushrooms
 - Specialty crop losses due to frost, freeze, or cold weather
 - Blueberries
 - Oilseed crops
 - Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) for large counties
 - Separate enterprise units for fallow acreage
 - Pecans
- Requires USDA to study existing livestock risk management tools to assess the potential of including lamb producers.

TITLE XII – MISCELLANEOUS

Title XII bolsters animal health programs, supports livestock and poultry processing, elevates USDA's focus on seafood, defends the security of our agricultural land and supply chains, reauthorizes the United States Grain Standards Act, and includes other policies to strengthen American agriculture. These policies build on critical investments to our animal disease prevention and response infrastructure in the Working Families Tax Cuts to combat threats like Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, New World Screwworm and Asian Long Horned Tick.

Animal Health, and Livestock, Poultry, and Seafood Production and Processing

- Expands opportunities for our critical animal health programs to receive additional funding through annual appropriations and provides clarity for allowable uses of funds under these programs, including for furthering animal disease traceability.
- Bolsters USDA efforts to prevent foreign animal diseases from entering the U.S. by requiring robust electronic documentation for the importation of dogs.
- Directs USDA to report on its readiness to support livestock producers and poultry growers facing economic losses during a foreign animal disease outbreak.
- Encourages USDA and USTR to preemptively negotiate regionalization agreements with key trading partners in advance of animal disease outbreaks.



- Codifies the long-standing National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and directs the establishment of a permanent U.S. Swine Health Improvement Plan (US SHIP) to advance the safe and efficient trade of poultry and pork.
- Directs USDA to study the effectiveness of the Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program.
- Provides additional regulatory guidance for small meat and poultry processing and rendering establishments and promotes participation in the Cooperative Interstate Shipment Program.
- Creates a narrow pathway for the online interstate sale of certain state-inspected meat and poultry products directly to consumers.
- Allows livestock markets to invest in certain meat packers to support local and regional processing.
- Directs USDA to carry out a study on the production and marketing of livestock.
- Establishes the Office of Seafood at USDA to improve coordination on seafood policy.
- Adds certain crab and salmon products to USDA's Country of Origin Labeling program.
- Directs USDA to carry out a study to evaluate methods to expand processing of U.S.-caught seafood in coastal communities.

National Security & Foreign Ownership of U.S. Agricultural Land

- Modernizes and strengthens the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA), including by codifying the directive of recent annual appropriations bills to establish an electronic filing process and disclosure database. Lowers the threshold for leasing agreements to file a report, increases the minimum penalty for knowingly submitting a false report, bolsters USDA training and outreach efforts to enhance public awareness of AFIDA, and requires an annual audit of AFIDA reports.
- Requires annual reports to Congress on AFIDA data and foreign influence in agriculture, and an interagency report to assess Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) referral capacity.
- Bolsters the duties of USDA's Office of Homeland Security.

Additional Items

- Permanently authorizes nationwide year-round sales of E15, expanding consumer fuel choice, strengthening domestic biofuels, and providing long-term regulatory certainty.
- Creates a new pathway at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the approval of new and innovative feed additive products that improve efficiency in meat and dairy production.
- Extends the Emergency and Transitional Pet Shelter and Housing Assistance Grant Program.



- Increases the authorization of funding for Dairy Business Innovation Initiatives that support the development, production, marketing and distribution of dairy products.
- Reauthorizes funding for the U.S. Drought Monitor.
- Clarifies that whole milk may be served in the school breakfast program.
- Makes policy improvements and reauthorizes the United States Grain Standards Act, allowing USDA to continue quality assessments, regulate handling, and maintain oversight of inspection and weighing services through fiscal year 2033.
- Requires USDA to employ a Crop Inputs Economist position to track agricultural input costs like fertilizer and seed prices and provide analysis to agricultural producers in an easily accessible way.
- Directs USDA to study fertilizer markets and factors driving the cost and availability of fertilizer.
- Establishes a Commission on Rural Maternal Health.

