

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE **RECAP: WORKING FAMILIES TAX CUTS**

Ag Wins in Working Families Tax Cuts (H.R. 1)

The Agriculture Title in the Working Families Tax Cuts (H.R. 1) provided the largest investment in American farmers in at least a generation.

Expanded farm safety net investments for programs in Title I (Commodities) of the farm bill as well as Title XI (Crop Insurance), including:

- The first meaningful investment in various Title I provisions since the 2002 Farm Bill:
 - Beginning with crop year 2025, increased reference prices ranging from 10% to 20% and enhanced the Agriculture Risk Coverage program to help producers manage higher production costs.
 - Increased Marketing Assistance Loan rates.
 - Provided for the addition of 30 million new base acres, so all row crop producers will have access to Title I programs.
 - Improved standing livestock disaster programs so that losses caused by federally protected species are fully covered, provided indemnities for the value of unborn livestock killed in disasters, and increased assistance for forage losses during drought.
 - Improved the Dairy Margin Programs by updating production history and raising Tier I coverage from 5 to 6 million pounds.
 - Modernized and enhanced sugar policy.
- A \$6 billion investment in Title XI crop insurance:
 - Made higher levels of coverage more affordable through increased premium support and enhancements to area-wide plans.
 - Modernized funding for the public-private delivery system.
 - Increased funding for oversight and compliance within the crop insurance system.
 - Established a pilot program for poultry insurance.

Conservation programs in Title II of the Farm Bill saw a historic increase in baseline funding.

- The bill rescinded IRA funds and invested in popular, locally led conservation programs. Total funding for EQIP, CSP, ACEP, and RCPP will increase 54% by 2031.

Provided additional investment in the Specialty Crop Research Initiative and Specialty Crop Block Grants to support a growing and thriving specialty crop industry.

Doubled funding for export promotion programs

- These programs will support export growth for agricultural commodities and assist in ultimately returning the U.S. to an agricultural trade surplus.

Provided \$125 million per year for the Agriculture Research Facilities Act — the first mandatory funding in history for this.

- This provision ensured that American agricultural universities have the infrastructure required to lead the world in agricultural science, technology and innovation.

Provided \$1.5 billion over the next decade in livestock biosecurity programs.

- This funding will support more large animal veterinarians, USDA laboratories, vaccination development, APHIS, and assistance for farmers impacted by animal diseases.

Funded the farm bill “orphan programs.”

- These include the Wool Trust Fund, the Pima Cotton Trust Fund, funds to combat citrus greening, and other key initiatives.

Nutrition Program Reforms in Working Families Tax Cuts (H.R. 1)

Critical updates to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) made in the Working Families Tax Cuts will save taxpayers almost \$200 billion over the next decade through imposing accountability measures on states and by promoting and prioritizing work.

Imposed accountability through a modest state benefit share

- Requires states who fail to reduce their error rates to shoulder a share of the SNAP benefit costs beginning in FY2028, incentivizing states to administer SNAP more efficiently and effectively.

Restrained future thrifty food plan (TFP) updates

- Prevented future administrations from unilaterally increasing SNAP benefits beyond inflation, correcting the Biden Administration's [illegal](#) overreach.

Closed loopholes in work requirement waivers

- Narrows eligibility for waivers from the work requirement to areas with high unemployment, reasserting Congressional intent.



Expanded the Work Requirement for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs)

- Increased the age limit from 54 to 64 and limits exemptions to caregivers of children under 14, updating the program to reflect the modern economy.

Stopped a new internet utility loophole

- Reversed a last-minute Biden-era rule that allowed internet costs to inflate SNAP benefits through excessive utility deductions, preventing another Biden Administration effort to increase SNAP benefits without Congress.

Ended the low-income energy assistance program (LIHEAP) utility shell game

- Prevented states from intentionally gaming the system with nominal energy payments to households to artificially increase SNAP benefits, closing a longstanding loophole in the law.

Controlled runaway state administrative costs

- Decreased the uncapped federal reimbursement of state administrative expenses to run SNAP from 50 percent to 25 percent, controlling costs that have skyrocketed post-COVID and encouraging states to serve SNAP participants in a more efficient manner.

Eliminated the ineffective and duplicative snap nutrition education program (SNAP-Ed)

- Ended a program that has yielded no meaningful [change](#) in the nutrition or obesity of SNAP participants, eliminating \$500 million in annual wasted spending.

Restricted SNAP eligibility for illegal aliens

- Requires that to be eligible for SNAP, an individual must be a U.S. citizen, national, lawful permanent resident (including Iraqi and Afghan SIVs), Cuban and Haitian entrant, or an individual lawfully living in the United States as a result of a Compact of Free Association, ending taxpayer funded subsidies for mass migration.