

Farm and Family Relief Act Summary

Family Relief

The Farm and Family Relief Act delivers supports hungry Americans who could see their SNAP food assistance disappear because of Republican unfunded mandates imposed on states through the so-called “Big Beautiful Bill.”

- Provides a four-year delay in the cost shift of SNAP benefits to states (currently scheduled to begin in October 2027).
- Provides a two-year delay in cost shift of SNAP administrative expenses to states (currently scheduled to begin in October 2026).
- Estimated cost: \$28.2 billion.

Farm Relief

The Farm and Family Relief Act delivers supplemental economic assistance to family farmers struggling with high input costs and market losses caused by President Trump’s tariffs and trade wars. The assistance provided (\$17 billion) combined with the administration’s Farm Bridge Assistance (\$12 billion) results in producers getting \$29 billion to mitigate the damage done by Trump’s backward economic policies.

- Provides one-time payments to *row crop* commodity producers, modeled after the Emergency Commodity Assistance Program (ECAP) payments approved by Congress at the end of 2024, to cover economic losses from the 2025 crop.
 - Payments determined using projected 2025/26 market year average prices and yields set in the December 2025 World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) or through other USDA data as available.
 - Results in covering 65 percent of losses for each *row crop* commodity (vs. 26 percent for the original ECAP).
 - Use ECAP payment limits: \$125,000 unless 75 percent income from farming operations then \$250,000 (vs. Farm Bridge Assistance [FBA] hard \$150,000 limit).
 - Pay on 100 percent farm acres, including prevented planting acres, unlike FBA.
 - Payments under FBA are deducted from this assistance.
 - Combining these supplemental farm payments (\$11.5 billion) plus the administration’s FBA payments (\$11 billion) equals \$23.3 billion in taxpayer assistance for *row crop* farmers.
- Provides one-time payments to *specialty crop* producers modeled after the Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crop (MASC) program established during the Biden Administration to address economic losses.
 - \$5 billion dollars allocated to this supplemental MASC program.
 - Payment limits matching MASC at \$900,000.
 - Payments under FBA are deducted from this assistance.

- Establishes a block grant providing *sugar beet* producers one-time payments to cover economic losses for 2025 crop to be delivered through cooperative processors similar to Wildfire and Hurricane Indemnity Program Plus (WHIP+) payments made in 2020 during first Trump administration.
 - Allocates \$330 million to the block grant.
 - Covers 65 percent of estimated *sugar beet* losses.
 - Payments under FBA are deducted from this assistance.

- Provides \$520 million in assistance to *forest producers* under a new program modeled after relief programs for other agricultural products, as well as through low-interest loans to support operational expenses and investments in expanded market access.
 - Provides \$250 million for direct cash assistance to forest landowners and timber processors affected by tariffs who can demonstrate losses in 2025.
 - The assistance can cover a portion of the losses due to economic or market conditions.
 - Payments are capped at 65 percent of the eligible losses or \$40,000.
 - Provides \$250 million in loans or loan guarantees for *forest landowners* and *timber processors*.
 - Loans and loan guarantees may be used to cover operating costs or to expand or improve an eligible facility.
 - Business must have been operational in 2025.
 - Loans and loan guarantees are capped at \$5,000,000.
 - Provides \$15 million for to promote international market access for U.S. timber products.
 - Provides \$5 million for Office of Commercialization and Technology Transfer at the U.S. Forest Service to promote the development of products that make use of low-value forest material.

Tariff Relief

The Farm and Family Relief Act brings common sense back to trade policy by terminating the President's Executive Orders that imposed tariffs under the International Economic Powers Act (IEEPA).