United States Customs Court
In the United States District Court for North Dakota

Food and Nutrition Service v. United States

United States Department of Agriculture FY 17 – FY 26 HA-27-10-25, HA-3-11-25, HA-5-11-25

By Anthony J. Sanders
Hospitals & Asylums
Public Trustee applicant

Total USDA Budget Request: $120,940 million FY 17; $122,445 million FY 18; $117,108 million FY 19; $137,624 million FY 20; $170,715 million FY 21; $184,588 million FY 22; $178,255 million FY 23; $170,380 million FY 24; $173,525 million FY 25; $176,395 million FY 26, 1.6 percent inflation, baseline for 3 percent annual growth to FY 30.

Off-budget CCC and RMA are unaccounted for and FY 26 Budget Summary privatization of Rural Development unopposed. The USDA FY 26 Budget Summary should be considered Supplemented. Proposed cuts are too insufficient to warrant comparative calculation of supplemental appropriations. The President must get 3 percent inflation for services right in his January 2026 Budget Request. In the absence of a split ticket, the President cannot allow himself to be confused by arbitrary distinctions between discretionary, mandatory and supplemental appropriations, to add-up the total Budget Request.

To produce an accurate SNAP adjusted USDA Budget Request, one percent population growth justifies competitive 3.02 percent growth in total SNAP spending, for the same round $106.9 billion FY 26, that resulted in beneficiary overestimate and un-edited total for FY 26, in the second draft. Law and equity could not be done right in one day. Total SNAP Benefits are $99.9 billion FY 26. Counter-hyper-inflationary measures warrant the limitation of consumer price inflation to 2 percent more than FY 25, whereby the Average individual monthly benefit is $194.40 FY 26. Three percent inflation in SNAP administrative costs reaches $7,011.30 million FY 26, right on time.

This third draft charms FSA, NRCS, CNS, FS, AMS and APHIS equally, sustaining 3 percent inflation to respond to epidemics, such as bird flu with eucalyptus tea, sample refoulered imports and test *E. coli* Shigella neurotoxin woke #? water. To treat Trump-era statistical errors, small Research, Education and Economics agencies enjoy 3 percent annual inflation from FY 17. Although un-tabulated and due usual three percent inflation, Foreign Agricultural Assistance, P.L. 480 is written into the Budget Summary, and an effort must be made to include it in the total Budget Request.

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Dear USDA Office of Budget and Program Analysis:

1. SNAP FY 26 2CFR§303.0

(a) For Texas Instruments ® to non-violently annex the cost of the federal invasion to Mexico City and Kennedy assassination cut, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) will need a new trial of the Fiscal Year 26 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Budget Office email (block failure), regarding the exact amount the USDA Budget Requests of taxpayers and deficit, to be exactly added-up, as adjusted by the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) history; for the first time, in the appendix of the forthcoming USDA FY 27 three year projection of 3 percent inflation for services, to support the first annual codification of fiscal years 2017-2030 at 2CFR§303.1. Off-budget portfolios, such as Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), Risk Management Agency (RMA) and Rural Development are to be codified individually and in a consolidated balance sheet with the budget request to be codified at a later date at 4CFR§203.

(1) The USDA FY 26 Budget Request failed to Request mandatory funding for Foreign Agricultural Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service; this constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 settled Creditors of the United States 18USC§914. Trump owes SNAP compensation 84 months of number of the beast persecution resulting in COVID (Rev. 13:5). SNAP was already humbled FY 24 and is now pegged with the +/-$100 true GWP 2025 first deviated from by Trump. The United States is not Bankrupt. USDA has sufficient balance available in An Act Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years ending Oct. 1, 2017-26 HA-8-6-25. To ensure the timely payment of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits on November 1, 2025, it is expedient to award money recovery to the beneficiaries and administrators of the Food, Nutrition Service (FNS) pursuant to 11USC§106, 7USC§2011 et seq.

(b) To produce an accurate estimate it is necessary to begin the SNAP calculation with population growth, and not total spending, whereby one percent population growth justifies competitive 3.02 percent inflation from FY 2025 total SNAP spending for the same round $106.9 billion. Three percent inflation in administrative costs reaches $7,011.30 million FY 26, right on time. This means Total Benefits are $99.9 billion FY 26. Average individual monthly benefit of $194.40, is $2,332.8 per capita FY 26; 2 percent consumer price inflation more than FY 25.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics 1969-2025

Fiscal Year	Average Participation	Average Benefit	Total Benefits	Administration	Total Costs
	--Thousands--	--Dollars--	----------Millions of Dollars----------		
1969	2,878	6.63	228.80	21.70	250.50
1970	4,340	10.55	549.70	27.20	576.90
1971	9,368	13.55	1,522.70	53.20	1,575.90
1972	11,109	13.48	1,797.30	69.40	1,866.70
1973	12,166	14.60	2,131.40	76.00	2,207.40
1974	12,862	17.61	2,718.30	119.20	2,837.50
1975	17,064	21.40	4,385.50	233.20	4,618.70

1976	18,549	23.93	5,326.50	359.00	5,685.50
1977	17,077	24.71	5,067.00	394.00	5,461.00
1978	16,001	26.77	5,139.20	380.50	5,519.70
1979	17,653	30.59	6,480.20	459.60	6,939.80
1980	21,082	34.47	8,720.90	485.60	9,206.50
1981	22,430	39.49	10,629.90	595.40	11,225.20
1982	21,717	39.17	10,208.30	628.40	10,836.70
1983	21,625	42.98	11,152.30	694.80	11,847.10
1984	20,854	42.74	10,696.10	882.60	11,578.80
1985	19,899	44.99	10,743.60	959.60	11,703.20
1986	19,429	45.49	10,605.20	1,033.20	11,638.40
1987	19,113	45.78	10,500.30	1,103.90	11,604.20
1988	18,645	49.83	11,149.10	1,167.70	12,316.80
1989	18,806	51.71	11,669.78	1,231.81	12,901.59
1990	20,049	58.78	14,142.79	1,304.47	15,447.26
1991	22,625	63.78	17,315.77	1,431.50	18,747.27
1992	25,407	68.57	20,905.68	1,556.66	22,462.34
1993	26,987	67.95	22,006.03	1,646.94	23,652.97
1994	27,474	69.00	22,748.58	1,744.87	24,493.45
1995	26,619	71.27	22,764.07	1,856.30	24,620.37
1996	25,543	73.21	22,440.11	1,890.88	24,330.99
1997	22,858	71.27	19,548.86	1,958.68	21,507.55
1998	19,791	71.12	16,890.49	2,097.84	18,988.32
1999	18,183	72.27	15,769.40	2,051.52	17,820.92
2000	17,194	72.62	14,983.32	2,070.70	17,054.02
2001	17,318	74.81	15,547.39	2,242.00	17,789.39
2002	19,096	79.67	18,256.20	2,380.82	20,637.02
2003	21,250	83.94	21,404.28	2,412.01	23,816.28
2004	23,811	86.16	24,618.89	2,480.14	27,099.03
2005	25,628	92.89	28,567.88	2,504.24	31,072.11
2006	26,549	94.75	30,187.35	2,715.72	32,903.06
2007	26,316	96.18	30,373.27	2,800.25	33,173.52
2008	28,223	102.19	34,608.40	3,031.25	37,639.64
2009	33,490	125.31	50,359.92	3,260.09	53,620.01
2010	40,302	133.79	64,702.16	3,581.78	68,283.94
2011	44,709	133.85	71,810.92	3,875.62	75,686.54
2012	46,609	133.41	74,619.34	3,791.27	78,410.61
2013	47,636	133.07	76,066.32	3,866.98	79,933.30
2014	46,536	125.35	69,999.81	4,130.17	74,129.98
2015	45,800	126.83	69,705.77	4,233.42	73,939.19
2016	44,220	125.40	66,539.27	4,374.28	71,913.55
2017	42,317	125.47	63,711.05	4,464.27	68,175.32
2018	40,776	124.50	60,916.85	4,533.60	65,450.46

2019	35,702	129.33	55,622.28	4,773.92	60,396.20
2020	39,887	154.81	74,098.12	4,995.74	79,093.85
2021	41,852	210.07	105,502.20	5,245.53	110,747.73
2022	41,208	230.34	113,902.49	5,554.34	119,456.83
2023	42,177	211.41	106,997.59	6,068.01	113,065.60
2024	41,703	187.17	93,665.74	6,608.82	100,274.57
2025	42,407	190.59	96,988.20	6,807.09	103,795.29
2026	42,831	194.40	99,916.16	7,011.30	106,927.46

Source: USDA Food and Nutrition Service Program Participation and Costs August 8, 2025; SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary, Fiscal Year 2025 August 8, 2025

(1) Average Participation (in thousands): 2,878 thousand (1969); 4,340 thousand (1970); 9,368 thousand (1971); 11,109 thousand (1972); 12,166 thousand (1973); 12,862 thousand (1974); 17,064 thousand (1975); 18,549 thousand (1976); 17,077 thousand (1977); 16,001 thousand (1978); 17,653 thousand (1979); 21,082 thousand (1980); 22,430 thousand (1981); 21,717 thousand (1982); 21,625 thousand (1983); 20,854 thousand (1984); 19,899 thousand (1985); 19,429 thousand (1986); 19,113 thousand (1987); 18,645 thousand (1988); 18,806 thousand (1989); 20,049 thousand (1990); 22,625 thousand (1991); 25,407 thousand (1992); 26,987 thousand (1993); 27,474 thousand (1994); 26,619 thousand (1995); 25,543 thousand (1996); 22,858 thousand (1997); 19,791 thousand (1998); 18,183 thousand (1999); 17,194 thousand (2000); 17,318 thousand (2001); 19,096 thousand (2002); 21,250 thousand (2003); 23,811 thousand (2004); 25,628 thousand (2005); 26,549 thousand (2006); 26,316 thousand (2007); 28,223 thousand (2008); 33,490 thousand (2009); 40,302 thousand (2010); 44,709 thousand (2011); 46,609 thousand (2012); 47,636 thousand (2013); 46,536 thousand (2014); 45,800 thousand (2015); 44,220 thousand (2016); 42,317 thousand (2017); 40,776 thousand (2018); 35,702 thousand (2019); 39,887 thousand (2020); 41,852 thousand (2021); 41,208 thousand (2022); 42,177 thousand (2023); 41,703 thousand (2024); 42,407 thousand (2025); 42,831 thousand (2026).

(2) Average Monthly Benefit (Dollars): $6.63 (1969); $10.55 (1970); $13.55 (1971); $13.48 (1972); $14.60 (1973); $17.61 (1974); $21.40 (1975); $23.93 (1976); $24.71 (1977); $26.77 (1978); $30.59 (1979); $34.47 (1980); $39.49 (1981); $39.17 (1982); $42.98 (1983); $42.74 (1984); $44.99 (1985); $45.49 (1986); $45.78 (1987); $49.83 (1988); $51.71 (1989); $58.78 (1990); $63.78 (1991); $68.57 (1992); $67.95 (1993); $69.00 (1994); $71.27 (1995); $73.21 (1996); $71.27 (1997); $71.12 (1998); $72.27 (1999); $72.62 (2000); $74.81 (2001); $79.67 (2002); $83.94 (2003); $86.16 (2004); $92.89 (2005); $94.75 (2006); $96.18 (2007); $102.19 (2008); $125.31 (2009); $133.79 (2010); $133.85 (2011); $133.41 (2012); $133.07 (2013); $125.35 (2014); $126.83 (2015); $125.40 (2016); $125.47 (2017); $124.50 (2018); $129.33 (2019); $154.81 (2020); $210.07 (2021); $230.34 (2022); $211.41 (2023); (187.17 (2024); $190.59 (2025); $194.40 (2026).

(3) Total Benefits (Millions of Dollars): $228.80 million (1969); $549.70 million (1970); $1,522.70 million (1971); $1,797.30 million (1972); $2,131.40 million (1973); $2,718.30 million (1974); $4,385.50 million (1975); $5,326.50 million (1976); $5,067.00 million (1977); $5,139.20 million (1978); $6,480.20 million (1979); $8,720.90 million (1980); $10,629.90 (1981); $10,208.30 million (1982); $11,152.30 million (1983); $10,696.10 million (1984); $10,743.60 (1985); $10,605.20 (1986); $10,500.30 million (1987); $11,149.10 million (1988); $11,669.78 million (1989); $14,142.79 million (1990); $17,315.77 million (1991); $20,905.68 million (1992); $22,006.03 million (1993); $22,748.58 million (1994); $22,764.07 million (1995); $22,440.11 million (1996); $19,548.86 million (1997);

$16,890.49 million (1998); $15,769.40 million (1999); $14,983.32 million (2000); $15,547.39 million (2001); $18,256.20 million (2002); $21,404.28 million (2003); 24,618.89 million (2004); $28,567.88 million (2005); $30,187.35 million (2006); $30,373.27 million (2007); $34,608.40 million (2008); $50,359.92 million (2009); $64,702.16 million (2010); $71,810.93 million (2011); $74,619.34 million (2012); $76,066.32 million (2013); $69,999.81 million (2014); $69,705.77 million (2015); $66,539.27 million (2016); $63,711.05 million (2017); $60,916.85 million (2018); $55,622.28 million (2019); $74,098.12 million (2020); $105,502.20 million (2021); $113,902.49 million (2022); $106,997.59 million (2023); $93,665.74 million (2024); $96,988.20 million (2025); $99,916.16 million (2026).

(4) Administration (Millions of Dollars): $1.70 million (1969); $27.20 million (1970); $53.20 million (1971); $69.40 million (1972); $76.00 million (1973); $119.20 million (1974); $233.20 million (1975); $359.00 million (1976); $394 million (1977); $380.50 million (1978); $459.60 million (1979); $485.60 million (1980); $595.40 million (1981); $628.40 million (1982); $694.80 million (1983); $882.60 million (1984); $959.60 million (1985); $1,033.20 million (1986); $1,103.90 million (1987); $1,167.70 million (1988); $1,231.81 million (1989); $1,304.47 million (1990); $1,431.50 million (1991); $1,556.66 million (1992); $1,646.94 million (1993); $1,744.87 million (1994); $1,856.30 million (1995); $1,890.88 million (1996); $1,958.68 million (1997); $2,097.84 million (1998); $2,051.52 million (1999); $2,070.70 million (2000); $2,242.00 million (2001); $2,380.82 million (2002); $2,412.01 million (2003); $2,480.14 million (2004); $2,504.24 million (2005)l $2,715.72 million (2006); $2,800.25 million (2007); $3,031.25 million (2008); $3,260.09 million (2009); $3,581.78 million (2010); $3,875.62 million (2011)l; $3,791.27 million (2012); $3,866.98 million (2013); $4,130.17 million (2014); $4,233.42 million (2015); $4,374.28 million (2016); $4,464.27 million (2017); $4,533.60 million (2018); $4,773.92 million (2019); $4,995.74 million (2020); $5,245.53 million (2021); $5,554.34 million (2022); $6,068.01 million (2023); $6,608.82 million (2024); $6,07.09 million (2025); $7,011.30 million (2026).

(5) Total Costs (Millions of Dollars): $250.50 million (1969); $576.90 million (1970); $1,575.90 million (1971); $1,866.70 million (1972); $2,207.40 million (1973); $2,837.50 million (1974); $4,618.70 million (1975); $5,685.50 million (1976); $5,461.00 million (1977); $5,519.70 million (1978); $6,939.80 million (1979); $9,206.50 million (1980); $11,225.20 million (1981); $10,836.70 million (1982); $11,847.10 million (1983); $11,578.80 million (1984); $11,703.20 million (1985); $11,638.40 million (1986); $11,604.20 million (1987); $12,316.80 million (1988); $12,901.59 million (1989); $15,447.26 million (1990); $18,747.27 million (1991); $22,462.34 million (1992); $23,652.97 million (1993); $24,493.45 million (1994); $24,620.37 million (1995); $24,330.99 million (1996); $21,507.55 million (1997); $18,988.32 million (1998); $17,820.92 million (1999); !7,054.02 million (2000); $17,789.39 million (2001); $20,637.02 million (2002); $23,816.28 million (2003); $27,099.03 million (2004); $31,072.11 million (2005); $32,903.06 million (2006); $33,173.52 million (2007); $37,639.64 million (2008); $53,620.01 million (2009); $68,283.94 million (2010); $75,686.54 million (2011); $87,410.61 million (2012); $79,933.30 million (2013); $74,129.98 million (2014); $73,939.19 million (2015); $71,913.55 million (2016); $68,175.32 million (2017); $65,450.46 million (2018); $60,396.20 million (2019); $79,093.85 million (2020); $110,747.73 million (2021); $119,456.83 million (2022); $113,065.60 million (2023); $100,274.57 million (2024); $103,795.29 million (2025); $106,927.46 million (2026).

2. USDA Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26; 2CFR§303.1

(a) The Paperwork Reduction Act is granted regarding the non-necessity of Commodity Credit

Corporation (CCC), Risk Management Agency (RMA) portfolios, Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), transfer from other programs supplementals, and all subtotals, to adding up the exact price of the USDA, as the Agency spending is used to add-up the federal deficit. To agree on consistent, non-CCC or RMA insured numbers, HA shall redo the USDA total using actual data from the USDA FY 2019-2026 Budgets. The USDA FY 26 Budget has failed to request mandatory funding for Foreign Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service; this constitutes deprivation of relief 18USC§246 to settle Creditors of the United States 18USC§914. Consumer price inflation in food should be limited to 2 percent; to enforce this, the monthly SNAP benefit amount shall increase 2 percent annually.

(i) The FY 26 budget request for discretionary budget authority to fund programs and operating expenses is $23.0 billion, which is slightly more than a 22.55 percent decrease, or $6.7 billion, below the 2025 Enacted (CR) levels. Under current law, USDA's total outlays for 2026 are estimated at $234 billion. Of that, $42.2 billion, or 18.01 percent, of outlays are for discretionary programs such as: the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), food safety, rural development loans and grants, research and education, soil and water conservation technical assistance, animal and plant health, management of national forests, other Forest Service activities, and domestic and international marketing assistance.

(ii) The 2025 request for discretionary budget authority to fund programs and operating expenses is $31.6 billion, slightly more than 6.84 percent increase, or $2.16 billion, above the 2024 annualized Continuing Resolution (CR) levels. The request also includes $640.5 million in scorekeeping comprised of negative subsides, cancellations, and change in mandatory programs. The 2025 request for mandatory programs is $181.7 billion, a $5.25 billion decrease from 2024 annualized Continuing Resolution (CR) levels. USDA is requesting a total of $213.3 billion in 2025 for discretionary and mandatory programs. Compared to 2024 annualized CR, a decrease of around $3.1 billion.

(1) Farm Service Agency was cut FY 25 and grows 3 percent FY 26. (a) The Market Development Program can be considered abolished into the baseline since FY 24 after more than $200 million from the Farm Bill of 2018 FY 23. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and Risk Management Agency (RMA) portfolios are to be independently codified at 4CFR203.

(2) Natural Resource Conservation Service is reconciled by cancelling the subtracting the actual FY 22 total with the CCC payment that should not have listed as an expenditure FY 24, inclusive of oft maligned IRA supplement FY 23- FY 25 and 3 percent inflation FY 26 eliminating supplementals by increasing usual Farm Bill programs.

(3) Foreign Agricultural Assistance. In the absence USAID, Foreign Food Assistance can only be interpreted as the sum of McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program and P.L. Title II Donations and with 3 percent inflation into FY 26 and beyond, that must be on the table.

(4) Rural Development cuts are not interfered with due to the large size of their off-budget revenue funded operations.

(5) The Secretary may not exclude payments for Foreign Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service from the budget request under penalty of deprivation of relief 18USC246 that settles Creditors of the United States 18USC§914. SNAP estimates have always been overestimated by the USDA budget, only SNAP adjusted USDA budgets can be used to exactly estimate the USDA Budget

Request. Exclusion of Foreign Agricultural Assistance, SNAP and Child Nutrition Service from the FY 26 budget and total is criminally negligent and hereby redressed for an early USDA FY 27 budget.

(6) Forest Service. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) advance appropriations for 2024, 2025, 2026 is normalized 3 percent inflation from FY 24 subtracting the $945 million from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (P.L. 117-58) from F Y24 baseline to cost less than the multi-year obligation that must always be rejected by the annual reporting of the agency budget office.

(7) Agricultural Marketing Service and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service requires a 3 percent increase in funding to keep up with epidemics, such as bird flu and refoulered imports.

(8) Research Education and Economics: Agricultural Marketing Service continues to include $200 million from the Farm Bill to sustain three percent inflation to $371 million FY 26. National Institute of Food and Agriculture sustained 3 percent inflation FY 26. Economic Research Service and National Agricultural Statistics Service is multiplied 1.27 from FY 17, 3 percent inflation, for $111 million ERS and $217 million FY 26 to process +/- $100 trillion GWP 2026. FY 26 is in error to use million to describe ERS and NASS.

(9) Off-budget operations of the Department must be separated from the difficult task of adding on-budget outlays right for the first time, but must swiftly be explained in full to 4CFR§203 before relevant outlay statistics from Off-budget accounts can be added to the budget request, in a consolidated balance sheet.

(b) USDA FY 27 budget request is charged with producing one table in the appendix, that exactly adds-up to the total discretionary and mandatory Budget Request to be reported to the Federal Register for the annual update of 2CFR§303.1.

(1) Total USDA Budget Request: $120,940 million FY 17; $122,445 million FY 18; $117,108 million FY 19; $137,624 million FY 20; $170,715 million FY 21; $184,588 million FY 22; $178,255 million FY 23; $170,380 million FY 24; $173,525 million FY 25; $176,395 million FY 26, 1.6 percent more than the previous year, baseline for 3 percent annual growth to FY 30.

United States Department of Agriculture Budget Request FY 17 – FY 26
(millions)

	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24	FY 25	FY 26
Total USDA Budget Request	120,940	122,445	117,108	137,624	170,715	184,588	178,255	170,380	173,525	176,395
Farm Production and Conservation										

Farm Service Agency	1,458	2,035	2,232	1,241	1,240	1,270	1,811	1,606	1,606	1,654
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4,520	5,202	5,750	6,267	4,625	6,986	4,522	4,914	5,310	5,469
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center	0	0	216	220	231	238	249	244	244	214
Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs										
Foreign Agricultural Service										
Salaries and Expenses	197	206	214	220	222	229	237	227	227	222
Market Development Programs	278	282	277	305	305	305	0	0	0	0
Foreign Food Assistance	1,802	1,867	1,851	1,925	1,870	1,800	1,993	2,024	2,024	2,043
Rural Development										

Rural Utilities Service	696	1,774	880	1,225	1,301	1,237	1,111	809	668	266
Rural Housing Service	2,068	1,996	2,020	2,102	2,765	2,309	2,627	2,310	2,349	2,191
Rural Business Cooperative Service	177	178	234	341	223	301	212	104	70	60
Rural Development Salaries and Expenses	227	231	237	248	264	367	378	389	365	0
Food Nutrition and Consumer Services										
Food and Nutrition Service	7,048	6,992	6,789	6,728	6,824	6,638	6,675	7,728	8,331	7,583
SNAP	68,175	65,451	60,396	79,094	110,748	119,457	113,065	100,275	103,795	106,928
Child Nutrition Programs	22,794	24,254	23,141	23,615	25,124	26,889	28,545	33,328	31,800	32,754
Food Safety and Inspection										

Service										
FSIS	1,032	1,056	1,049	1,087	1,076	1,166	1,200	1,109	1,214	1,205
Natural Resources and Environment										
Forest Service	5,631	5,956	6,105	7,450	8,371	9,161	9,436	9,446	9,729	10,021
Marketing and Regulatory Programs (MRP)										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,085	1,055	1,242	1,055	1,079	1,105	1,138	1,169	1,155	1,190
Agricultural Marketing Service	235	263	298	381	339	352	366	366	360	371
Research Education and Economics										
Agricultural Research Service (ARS)	1,299	1,410	1,708	1,627	1,566	1,795	1,895	1,847	1,790	1,700
National	1,533	1,564	1,727	1,730	1,782	2,137	1,963	1,698	1,699	1,750

Institute of Food and Agriculture										
Economic Research Service	87	87	87	85	62	96	99	91	91	111
National Agricultural Statistics Service	171	191	174	180	184	194	211	188	188	217
Departmental Offices										
Office of the Secretary	52	57	57	21	21	41	83	89	89	54
Office of Civil Rights	24	24	24	24	23	29	30	37	37	30
All Other Staff Offices	253	216	302	355	369	346	296	270	272	262
Office of Inspector General	98	98	98	98	101	110	113	112	112	100

Source: USDA Budget Summary FY 19 – FY 26

(2) Farm Service Agency (Millions of Dollars): $1,458 million FY 17; $2,035 million FY 18; $2,232 million FY 19; $1,241 million FY 20; $1,240 million FY 21; $1,270 million FY 22; $1,811 million FY 23; $1,606 million FY 24; $1,606 million FY 25; $1,654 million FY 26.

(3) Natural Resource Conservation Service (Millions of Dollars): $4,520 million FY 17; $5,202 million

FY 18; $5,750 million FY 19; $6,267 million FY 20; $4,625 million FY 21; $6,986 million FY 22; $4,522 million FY 23; $4,914 million FY 24; $5,310 million FY 25; $5,469 million FY 26.

(4) Farm Production and Conservation Business Center (Millions of Dollars): 0 FY 17 – FY 18; $216 million FY 19; $220 million FY 20; $231 million FY 21; $238 million FY 22; $249 million FY 23; $244 million FY 24; $244 million FY 25; $214 million FY 26.

(5) Foreign Agricultural Service; Salaries and Expenses (Millions of Dollars): $197 million FY 17; $206 million FY 18; $214 million FY 19; $220 million FY 20; $222 million FY 21; $229 million FY 22; $237 million FY 23; $227 million FY 24; $227 million FY 25; $222 million FY 26.

(6) Market Development Programs (Millions of Dollars): $278 million FY 17; $282 million FY 18; $277 million FY 19; $305 million FY 20; $305 million FY 21; $305 million FY 21; 0 FY 22 – FY 26.

(7) Foreign Food Assistance (Millions of Dollars): $1,802 million FY 17; $1,867 million FY 18; $1,851 million FY 19; $1,925 million FY 20; $1,870 million FY 21; $1,800 million FY 22; $1,993 million FY 23; $2,024 million FY 24; $2,024 million FY 25; $2,043 million FY 26.

(8) Rural Utilities Service (Millions of Dollars): $696 million FY 17; $1,774 million FY 18; $880 million FY 19; $1,225 million FY 20; $1,301 million FY 21; $1,237 million FY 22; $1,111 million FY 23; $809 million FY 24; $668 million FY 25; $266 million FY 26.

(9) Rural Housing Service (Millions of Dollars): $2,068 million FY 17; $1,996 million FY 18; $2,020 million FY 19; $2,102 million FY 20; $2,765 million FY 21; $2,309 million FY 22; $2,627 million FY 23; $2,310 million FY 24; $2,349 million FY 25; $2,191 million FY 26.

(10) Rural Business Cooperative Service (Millions of Dollars): $177 million FY 17; $178 million FY 18; $234 million FY 19; $341 million FY 20; $223 million FY 21; $301 million FY 22; $212 million FY 23; $104 million FY 24; $70 million FY 25; $60 million FY 26.

(11) Rural Development Salaries and Expenses (Millions of Dollars): $227 million FY 17; $231 million FY 18; $237 million FY 19; $248 million FY 20; $264 million FY 21; $367 million FY 22; $378 million FY 23; $389 million FY 24; $365 million FY 25; 0 FY 26.

(12) Food and Nutrition Service (Millions of Dollars): $7,048 million FY 17; $6,992 million FY 18; $6,789 million FY 19; $6,728 million FY 20; $6,824 million FY 21; $6,638 million FY 22; $6,675 million FY 23; $7,728 million FY 24; $8,331 million FY 25; $7,583 million FY 26.

(13) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Millions of Dollars): $68,175 million 2017; $65,451 million 2018; $60,396 million 2019; $79,094 million 2020; $110,748 million 2021; $119,457 million 2022; $113,065 million 2023; $100,275 million 2024; $103,795 million 2025; $106,928 million 2026.

(14) Child Nutrition Programs (Millions of Dollars): $22,794 million FY 17; $24,254 million FY 18; $23,141 million FY 19; $23,615 million FY 20; $25,124 million FY 21; $26,889 million FY 22; $28,545 million FY 23; $33,328 million FY 24; $31,800 million FY 25; $32,754 million FY 26.

(15) Food Safety Inspection Service (Millions of Dollars): $1,032 million FY 17; $1,056 million FY 18; $1,049 million FY 19; $1,087 million FY 20; $1,076 million FY 21; $1,166 million FY 22; $1,200 million FY 23; $1,109 million FY 24; $1,214 million FY 25; $1,205 million FY 26.

(16) Forest Service (Millions of Dollars): $5,631 million FY 17; $5,956 million FY 18; $6,105 million FY 19; $7,450 million FY 20; $8,371 million FY 21; $9,161 million FY 22; $9,436 million FY 23; $9,446 million FY 24; $9,729 million FY 25; $10,021 million FY 26.

(16) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (Millions of Dollars): $1,085 million FY 17; $1,055 million FY 18; $1,242 million FY 19; $1,055 million FY 20; $1,079 million FY 21; $1,105 million FY 22; $1,138 million FY 23; $1,169 million FY 24; $1,155 million FY 25; $1,345 million FY 26.

(17) Agricultural Marketing Service (Millions of Dollars): $235 million FY 17; $263 million FY 18; $298 million FY 19; $381 million FY 20; $339 million FY 21; $352 million FY 22; $366 million FY 23; $366 million FY 24; $360 million FY 25; $371 million FY 26.

(18) Agricultural Research Service (Millions of Dollars): $1,299 million FY 17; $1,410 million FY 18; $1,708 million FY 19; $1,627 million FY 20; $1,566 million FY 21; $1,795 million FY 22; $1,895 million FY 23; $1,847 million FY 24; $1,790 million FY 25 $1,700 million FY 26.

(19) National Institute of Food and Agriculture (Millions of Dollars): $1,533 million FY 17; $1,564 million FY 18; $1,727 million FY 19; $1,730 million FY 20; $1.,782 million FY 21; $2,137 million FY 22; $1,963 million FY 23; $1,698 million FY 24; $1,699 million FY 25; $1,750 million FY 26.

(20) Economic Research Service (Millions of Dollars): $87 million FY 17 – FY 19; $85 million FY 20; $62 million FY 21; $96 million FY 22; $99 million FY 23; $91 million FY 24; $91 million FY 25; $111 million FY 26.

(21) National Agricultural Statistics (Millions of Dollars) $171 million FY 17; $191 million FY 18; $174 million FY 19; $180 million FY 20; $184 million FY 21; $194 million FY 22; $211 million FY 23; $188 million FY 24; $188 million FY 25; $217 million FY 26.

(22) Office of the Secretary (Millions of Dollars): $52 million FY 17; $57 million FY 18; $57 million FY 19; $21 million FY 20; $21 million FY 21; $41 million FY 22; $83 million FY 23; $89 million FY 24; $89 million FY 25; $54 million FY 26.

(23) Office of Civil Rights (Millions of Dollars): $24 million FY 17 – FY 20; $23 million FY 21; $29 million FY 22; $30 million FY 23; $37 million FY 24; $37 million FY 25; $30 million FY 26.

(24) All Other Staff (Millions of Dollars): $253 million FY 17; $216 million FY 18; $302 million FY 19; $355 million FY 20l $369 million FY 21; $346 million FY 22; $296 million FY 23; $270 million FY 24; $272 million FY 25; $262 million FY 26.

(26) Office of the Inspector General (Millions of Dollars): $98 million FY 17 – FY 20; $101 million FY 21; $110 million FY 22; $113 million FY 23; $112 million FY 24; $112 million FY 25; $100 million FY 26.

3. Buy American Provisions

(a) Economic growth objective written into the otherwise obtuse General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), states at Art. XII(3)(a) "it is desirable so far as possible (3 percent inflation) to adopt measures which expand rather than contract international trade (the economy / the budget)". The price elasticity of tariffs is that they must date from 2017 rates, when Trump abrogated the -3 percent industrialized -0.3 percent developing nation Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reduction (2007).

(1) The North American Free Trade Agreement and tariffs must be restored to 2017 rates. For the economy to grow and not devolve, Trump must reverse his international slave trade dyslexia. Trump must (i) update Uruguay Round 19USC§3511(d) to acknowledge the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) means 2017 tariff rates, (ii) repeal Implementing action in anticipation of entry into force; initial regulations; tariff proclamation authority 19USC§4513 pursuant to *V.O.S. Selections, Inc. v. Trump* No. 25-00066 and *State of Oregon v. Trump* No. 2500077 of May 28, and (iii) amend Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) to Customs Court (CC) and Title 22 of the United States Code, Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRaI-d) to Foreign Relations (FR-ee).

(2) "Refouler" is prevented by Deferral of removal under the Convention against Torture 8CFR§1208.17 by Review Form I-863 Notice of Referral to the Immigration (magistrate) Judge, government Citizenship and Immigration Service (CIS) not Customs and Border Protection (CBP), to keep Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in the US District Court, *Trump v. J.G.G.* (2025). Broken zippers are repaired by snugly, squeezing them with pliars, according to new expert appearing when Yoshida Int'l, Inc. v. United States, 378 F.Supp.1155, 73 Cust. Ct. 1 (1974) was cited regarding a tent warranty; *International Trade Commission v. Kristi Noem, Secretary of Homeland Security.* US Customs Court HA-10-5-25. Sentenced for Unlawful conduct with respect to (South Sudan, Venezuela etc.) immigration documents 18USC§1597 to prevent or redress escalation to Unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking, peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor 18USC§1592

(3) Wash dry nose. Eucalyptus cures SARS and flu. Eucalyptus, echinacea and to a lesser extent lavender are known to cure both influenza and COVID. Eucalyptus is the gold standard for influenza and SARS treatment because there is obviously a sufficient supply of leaves to cure any global COVID or flu pandemic. Unpretentious, Eucalyptus Leaves, in 1 Gallon bucket, Herbal Tea, Cut & Sifted, Dried cost $19.49 at Amazon on Feb. 20, 2025. Millions of chickens were slaughtered before the *<$3 egg order – Eucalyptus cures avian influenza* (and COVID HA-20-2-25 - reduced the price from $7 to $5 at the Dollar Store. To restore US chicken quality and quantity to good health and low price, the effectiveness of eucalyptus aromatherapy at treating avian influenza must not be kept secret from the public. If any valuable constituent (public knowledge that eucalyptus cures avian influenza) has been in whole (+) or in part (-) omitted... it (the avian flu farming industry) shall be considered (at risk of being) adulterated (by consumers) under the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) 21USC§342(b)(1).

(4) Walmart and the Dollar Stores need to test their imported and especially hispanic foods and make non-procurement decisions under 48CFR9.403. Pertussis or wheat rust snot, green tomato Hashimoto thyroiditis, rat excrement encephalitis, *E. coli* Shigella neurotoxin woke #? agricultural runoff, sundry, are sought to be detected in samples with laboratory tests open to anything that might disturb the healthy digestion of human test subjects. Samples of articles alleged to have been manufactured, processed, or packed under insanitary conditions shall be subjected to laboratory testing and cause the

destruction of any such article refused admission Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) under 21USC§381, 50USC§212 and Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. Inspection of foreign food facilities is authorized under 21USC§384c and foreign government inspections are recognized under 21USC§384e. *In refouler: Jumex, Yucateco, Indian basmati rice imports et al* HA-7-4-25. Tariffs are refunded if imported goods are destroyed.

(b) Buy American Provisions 24USC§225h. The term "Buy American Act" means title III of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1933, 41USC§8301 et seq. No contract or subcontract made with funds authorized under this subchapter 2 may be awarded for the procurement of an article, material, or supply produced or manufactured in a foreign country whose government unfairly maintains in government procurement a significant and persistent pattern or practice of discrimination against United States products or services which results in identifiable harm to United States businesses, as identified by the President pursuant to 3 (g)(1)(A) of section 305 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 19USC§2515(g)(1)(A). Any such determination shall be made in accordance with section 305.

(2) Prohibition against fraudulent use of "Made in America" labels has been effective at identifying mislabeling in Article 3.A.4 of USMCA Grain 2. No Party shall require that a country of origin statement be issued on a quality grade certificate for originating wheat imported from the territory of the other Party, recognizing that phytosanitary or customs requirements may require such a statement. (Ukraine) wheat is especially suspected of being infected with pertussis or antibiotic deactivated pertussis. USMCA is in error to intentionally affix a label bearing a “Made in America” inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States under 24USC§225h(f)

(3) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, that person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract under this subchapter, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures in subpart 9.4 of chapter 1 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations under 24USC§225h(f).

(4) *Unfair trade practices* means the commission of any...knowingly false statement regarding a material element of a certification concerning the foreign content of an item of supply, as determined by the Secretary of the Department or the head of the agency to which such certificate was furnished under 48CFR9.403.Unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of articles...or in the sale of such articles by the owner, importer, or consignee, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States... is unlawful, and when found by the (International Trade) Commission to exist shall be dealt with under 19USC§1337(a)(1)(A)(i) and (2). It is important that the administration of export controls imposed for foreign policy purposes give special emphasis to the need to control exports of goods and substances hazardous to the public health and the environment which are banned or severely restricted for use in the United States, and which, if exported, could affect the international reputation of the United States as a responsible trading partner under 50USC App 2401(10).

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Foreign government inspections are recognized, FDCA 21USC§384e
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