



## **FISCAL YEAR 2024 AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provides a total discretionary allocation of \$26.228 billion, which is \$2.67 billion (9%) below the FY24 President’s Budget Request. The Act prioritizes agencies and programs that protect our nation’s food and drug supply; support America’s farmers, ranchers, and rural communities; and ensure low-income Americans have access to nutrition programs.

### **TOP LINE MESSAGING**

- Refocuses Washington spending and cuts wasteful bureaucracy by:
  - Providing no funding for new programs and keeping most accounts funded below the FY23 enacted levels.
  - Including no pay increases for FY24, saving taxpayers \$396 million.
  - Rejecting President Biden’s proposal for 4,700 new full-time equivalents (FTE) at the USDA headquarters in Washington, D.C., and instead encouraging the hiring of staff in the county offices that work directly with producers and rural communities.
  - Rescinding unspent COVID FDA resources and high carryover of unutilized balances in certain programs.
  - Reducing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to reflect the end of COVID-related benefits as well as a decrease in participation rates.
  - Zeroing out requested funding for Biden Admin Climate Corps efforts in the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.
  - Eliminating funding for the Natural Resources Conservation Service’s (NRCS’s) conservation equity agreements, which the Biden Administration funded at \$50 million and \$70 million in FY22 and FY23, respectively.
  - Reaffirming the political limits outlined in the Hatch Act, particularly those of lobbying Congress and using official resources for political purposes.
- Supports our rural communities and strengthens our national security and food supply by:
  - Continuing critical investments in agriculture research, rural broadband, rural water infrastructure, and animal and plant health programs.
  - Providing sufficient resources to ensure the safety of food, drugs, and medical devices.
  - Addressing foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land by:
    - Improving the tracking system of foreign-owned land; and
    - Adding the Secretary of Agriculture to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) to review agricultural transactions and also requiring the notification of CFIUS of agricultural land transactions of

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national security concern, including purchases made by China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran.

- Ensuring low-income Americans have access to nutrition programs.
- Providing a \$31.7 million increase for the Food Safety and Inspection Service to fund frontline meat and poultry inspectors.
- Providing rental assistance for affordable housing for 270,000 low-income families and seniors in rural communities.
- Maintaining ‘Buy American’ provisions that maximize the federal government’s use of services, goods, products, and materials produced and offered in the United States.
- Continuing a program to increase inspection of foreign drug manufacturing facilities in China and India.
- Providing adequate funding for land-grant universities to conduct agricultural research to ensure American producers can compete with China.

**LEGACY RIDERS MAINTAINED**

- Maintains longstanding, bipartisan riders, including:
  - A funding restriction on the Food and Drug Administration from conducting research on a human embryo that is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification.
  - Several provisions that limit the Secretary of Agriculture’s ability to circumvent Congressional intent, including directives on reprogramming of funds, personnel costs, and submission of spend plans.
  - A prohibition on funding for government IT systems that do not block pornography, a provision the Biden Administration proposed to eliminate.

**DETAILED FUNDING SUMMARY**

**Department of Agriculture**

Provides \$22.336 billion, which is \$383 million above the FY23 enacted level and \$2.7 billion below the President’s Budget Request.

- \$1.788 billion for the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), which is \$43 million above the FY23 enacted level.
  - Includes increases for high-priority initiatives and addresses emerging pests and diseases.
- \$1.678 billion for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), which is \$22 million below the FY23 enacted level.
  - Includes level funding for programs that support our nation’s land-grant universities and reduces funding for several low-priority research programs.

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- \$1.162 billion for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), which is \$9 million below the FY23 enacted level.
  - Includes \$15 million for electronic identification eartags for cattle and bison to improve animal disease traceability.
- \$222.9 million for the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), which is \$14.8 million below the FY23 enacted level.
- \$1.19 billion for the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), which is \$31.7 million above the FY23 enacted level, to fund our nation’s frontline meat and poultry inspectors.
- \$1.209 billion for the Farm Service Agency (FSA), which is \$6 million below the FY23 enacted level.
  - Maintains funding for FSA salaries and expenses.
  - Increases funds to improve the tracking system of foreign land ownership.
- \$10.686 billion in total program loan authorizations for the FSA Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF), which is \$33.3 million above the FY23 enacted level.
  - Includes an increase of \$33 million for Emergency Loans to meet higher anticipated loan demand due to higher interest rates.
- \$65.637 million for the Risk Management Agency (RMA), which is \$1.2 million below the FY23 enacted level.
- \$914.9 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which is \$26 million below the FY23 enacted level.
  - Eliminates funding for equity initiatives.
- \$3.6 billion for Rural Development programs, prioritizing funding for home ownership and infrastructure lending.
  - Provides \$90 million in ReConnect broadband funding to meet continued demand.
  - Fully funds existing rental contracts to ensure rural residents will not be displaced.
- \$33.266 billion for Child Nutrition programs, which is \$4.7 billion above the FY23 enacted level.
  - Includes funding for the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Programs.
- \$7.03 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which is \$1.03 billion above the FY23 enacted level.
- \$122.4 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), right-sizing the program to reflect the end of COVID-related benefits as well as a decrease in participation rates.
- \$389 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which is \$50 million above the FY23 enacted level, to provide food to low-income seniors.
- \$2.06 billion for the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS).
  - Reduces the Food for Peace Program by \$63 million and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program by \$3.3 million.



### **Food and Drug Administration**

Provides \$6.521 billion for the Food and Drug Administration to support its work in protecting our food and drug supply.

### **Commodity Futures Trading Commission**

Provides \$365 million for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and rejects the Administration's user fee proposal, resulting in funding equal to the FY23 enacted level and \$46 million below the President's Budget Request.

### **Community Project Funding**

The list of Community Project Funding requests included in final Fiscal Year 2024 bills is available here: <https://appropriations.house.gov/fiscal-year-2024-community-project-funding>