



House Agriculture Appropriations Funding Levels and Provisions for FY 2022

On July 29, by a [vote of 219-208](#), the House [passed](#) its fiscal year (FY) 2022 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies funding bill, [H.R. 4356](#), in a package including six other spending bills ([H.R. 4502](#)). A comparison of the House agriculture appropriations bill with enacted FY 2021 levels is outlined in the table below. The agriculture appropriations bill is one of 12 appropriations (spending) bills that Congress must pass by September 30 of each fiscal year to keep government programs funded.

Throughout the appropriations process, FRAC will continue to monitor funding levels and participation to ensure sufficient funding for programs. For additional appropriations updates, see FRAC’s [Budget and Appropriations](#) page.

Program(s)/Topics	House FY 2022 Agriculture Appropriations Bill	Comparison to Enacted FY 2021 Appropriations*
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	<p>\$105.8 billion in mandatory spending, including \$3 billion in reserve to cover any unexpected costs.</p> <p>The bill includes a “such sums appropriation” in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, in case participation exceeds expected levels or there is a disaster that cannot be managed through use of the contingency funds.</p> <p>Committee Provisions: Directs the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to report on barriers contributing to inequitable access to SNAP, such as the able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) time limit, limited in-language resources, limited culturally responsive outreach standards, and inadequate availability of in-person and telephone assistance.</p> <p>Continues to direct USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to make information available on its website regarding college student SNAP eligibility requirements easier to understand and more accessible. Further directs USDA FNS to report back on college student enrollment in SNAP and determine lessons learned from the temporary expansion of SNAP eligibility under Public Law 116-260 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, December 2020).</p> <p>Encourages USDA FNS to ensure SNAP does not limit Native American households from accessing the additional benefits of the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) and requests FNS to engage in a dialogue with Congress on how to integrate the two programs.</p>	<p>\$114 billion was provided in FY 2021, including \$3 billion in a contingency reserve.</p> <p>Note: The American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) included additional funding for SNAP.</p>

	<p>Supports a reevaluation and revision of the policy that includes the Basic Allowance for Housing as income when calculating SNAP eligibility for members of the military.</p> <p>Encourages USDA to ensure adequate language assistance and translation services for SNAP's online pilot program.</p>	
<p>Child Nutrition Programs</p>	<p>\$26.9 billion for child nutrition programs, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mandatory funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$14.7 billion for National School Lunch Program ○ \$5.2 billion for School Breakfast Program ○ \$4.3 billion for Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) ○ \$581.1 million for Summer Food Service Program ● Discretionary funding†: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$45 million for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children Demonstration ○ \$35 million for school meals equipment grants ○ \$10 million for school breakfast expansion grants, of which \$2 million is dedicated to U.S. territories <p>Committee Provisions:</p> <p>Continues to direct USDA to issue recommended standards that schools can adopt to address the issue of shaming school children for unpaid school lunch fees, including shielding kids from public embarrassment; making clear that all communications about unpaid school lunch fees should be directed at the parent or guardian, not the child; and encouraging schools to make an additional effort to work with families who have school lunch debt.</p> <p>Acknowledges the administration's proposal to expand the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and expresses concern about CEP participation in counties with persistent poverty. Encourages USDA to explore potential strategies to address the unique CEP participation challenges faced by the counties and also in rural communities.</p> <p>Provides a \$2 million increase to Team Nutrition (total proposed funding: \$20 million) for training and technical assistance to help schools provide nutritious meals that meet meal standards and directs \$1 million to support schools in meeting the sodium reduction targets.</p>	<p>\$25.1 billion was provided in FY 2021, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● \$13.5 billion for National School Lunch Program; ● \$5 billion for School Breakfast Program; ● \$4 billion for CACFP; ● \$551.9 million for Summer Food Service Program; ● \$42 million for Summer EBT; and ● \$30 million for school meals equipment grants.

	<p>Directs \$1 million of the proposed \$12 million in Farm to School funding to establish at least four Farm to School Institutes to represent the East, Midwest, West, and South regions of the country and better create and disseminate information and to provide practitioner education, training, and other technical assistance.</p> <p>Encourages USDA to include food waste education and prevention information as a priority for its nutrition programs and to incorporate the information into all nutrition education materials targeted at teachers, students, and other recipients.</p> <p>Encourages USDA FNS and the Department of Defense (DOD) to review and identify opportunities to increase food purchases from small, medium, women, and minority farmers within the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program and to report back on their findings.</p> <p>Continues to encourage efforts to increase local food purchases for the National School Lunch Program sourced from in-state or geographically local growers and producers.</p> <p>Directs USDA to encourage that training programs for food service personnel occur during regular, paid working hours and in-person, with hands-on training techniques, whenever possible.</p> <p>Encourages USDA to continue evaluating how strained, high protein yogurt is credited based on the best available science and to provide an update to the Committee.</p>	
<p>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)</p>	<p>\$6 billion in discretionary funding, including \$834 million to increase the amounts of fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package, \$90 million for breastfeeding peer counselors, \$14 million for infrastructure, and \$75 million for management information systems. The bill also rescinds \$225 million of unobligated WIC funding.</p> <p>This funding level is expected to meet anticipated caseloads and also provides an increase in the amount of fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package. The Committee acknowledges it will continue to monitor funding needs, which might change as the country continues to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Committee Provisions:</p>	<p>\$5.75 billion was provided in FY 2021, including \$90 million for breastfeeding peer counselors and \$14 million for infrastructure. The law also included a \$1.25 billion rescission.</p> <p>Note: The American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) included additional funding for WIC.</p>

	<p>Encourages WIC to continue making referrals and perform screenings for a blood lead test when appropriate and expresses concern about the decline in child blood lead screening during the pandemic.</p> <p>Requests a briefing on FNS’ current strategies for promoting breastfeeding, the unique impediments faced by WIC, and possible solutions; directs FNS to consider additional efforts to further promote breastfeeding to improve rates over the next five years.</p> <p>Expresses continued concern about maternal mortality and notes the Committee is awaiting the report detailed in H. Rpt. 116-446, which directed USDA to conduct a review of existing evidence and develop a plan to build evidence on the impact of WIC on reducing maternal mortality among specific populations of mothers with the highest maternal mortality rates in the U.S., including African American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Indigenous (American Indian and Alaskan Native) mothers, with an emphasis placed on the needs of “disadvantaged communities of color”.</p> <p>Directs USDA FNS to inform the Committee on how it plans to spend \$390 million provided in the American Rescue Plan for WIC program modernization, including outreach efforts to eligible individuals and households, especially due to the 2019 Public Charge Rule’s (84 F.R. 41292) negative effect on enrollment. The rule is no longer in effect and did not directly apply to WIC but had a deep chilling effect among public benefit programs.</p> <p>Committee acknowledges that up-to-date WIC food packages that consist of a diversity of foods and reflect community preferences results in the consumption of healthy diets and notes that USDA FNS has already begun work to update the WIC food packages through formal rulemaking.</p> <p>Directs USDA FNS to publish state-level estimates of the percentage of pregnant people, infants, and children under 5 years old who are participating in SNAP, but not WIC, and the percentage of pregnant people, infants, and children up to age 5 years old who have an income below 185 percent of the federal poverty line and participate in Medicaid but not WIC.</p>	
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)	\$332 million in discretionary funding	\$325 million was provided for CSFP in FY 2021.

		Note: The American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) included additional funding for CSFP.
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	<p>\$337 million in mandatory funding for TEFAP commodities, plus \$85 million in discretionary funding for administrative funding (storage and transportation).</p> <p>Bill also permits states to use up to 20 percent of the funds provided for purchasing TEFAP commodities to help with the costs of storing, transporting, and distributing commodities.</p> <p>Committee provision encourages USDA FNS to work with TEFAP state and local agencies interested in using TEFAP administrative funding to reach (through the procurement of delivery services) unique, high-density, food-insecure populations with inadequate transportation access.</p> <p>Committee provision also encourages USDA FNS to explore innovative ways to procure food directly from small and local farmers.</p>	\$342 million in mandatory funding for commodities and \$79.6 million in discretionary funding for administration were provided in FY 2021.
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)	<p>\$126 million (included in the total funding level for SNAP)</p> <p>The Committee recognizes the ability of tribal organizations to enter into 638 self-determination contracts for the procurement of FDPIR foods.</p> <p>Encourages USDA FNS to ensure SNAP does not limit Native households from accessing the additional benefits of FDPIR and requests FNS to engage a dialogue with Congress on how to integrate the two programs.</p>	\$162 million was provided in FY 2021.
WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)	\$30 million in discretionary funding	\$21 million was provided in FY 2021.
Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP)	\$20.6 million in mandatory funding	\$20.6 million was provided in FY 2021.
Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP)	<p>(Included in the total funding level for SNAP)</p> <p>Puerto Rico (PR): \$2.07 billion Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI): \$30 million American Samoa (AS): \$8.3 million</p>	<p>Enacted FY 2021 levels:</p> <p>PR: \$2.04 billion CNMI: \$12 million AS: \$8.2 million</p>

	Committee provision directs USDA FNS to provide cost estimates for including PR, AS, and CNMI in SNAP. The territories currently operate under NAP, a block-granted version of SNAP.	Note: The American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) included additional funding for NAP, to remain available through FY 2027.
Congressional Hunger Center Fellows Program	\$2 million	\$2 million was provided in FY 2021.
Farm to School Project Grants	\$12 million	\$12 million was provided in FY 2021.
Dietary Guidelines for Americans	Reminds USDA and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) of the importance of a transparent process and the use of strong evidence-based science when formulating the 2025–2030 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Directs the USDA FNS Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (CNPP), in conjunction with HHS, to develop comprehensive educational materials for consumers and health care professionals, particularly in regard to the new age-specific recommendations for children from birth to 2 years old.	
Local Food	Encourages all nutrition programs to engage local agriculture producers, and directs FNS to review the child nutrition programs and food distribution programs to determine how many of their commodity purchases are locally sourced, with emphasis on enhancing procurement from local and small farmers.	
“Food for Peace,” P.L. 83-480 grants (international)	\$1.74 billion	\$1.74 billion was provided in FY 2021.
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (international)	\$245 million	\$230 million was provided in FY 2021.
Funding for USDA’s Economic Research Service (ERS)	Provides \$88.6 million, including \$2 million to expand data modeling capabilities to enhance its understanding of the impacts of climate change on the farm economy and production.	\$85.5 million was provided in FY 2021.

* Enacted FY 2021 figures are based on the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 ([P.L. 116-260](#)). Additional funding for nutrition programs was provided and/or authorized in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act ([P.L. 116-127](#), enacted March 18, 2020), The CARES Act ([P.L. 116-136](#), enacted March 27, 2020), and The American Rescue Plan Act ([P.L. 117-2](#), enacted March 11, 2021).

† Discretionary funding is subject to annual appropriations.

Resources:

- H.R. 4502
 - [Section-by-Section Summary](#) from House Appropriations Committee
 - [Text of House Rules Committee Print](#) (legislative text)
 - [Amendment Tracker](#) from House Appropriations Committee
- House FY 2022 Agriculture Appropriations
 - [Full Committee Draft Bill](#) (before the adoption of amendments in full Committee)
 - [Committee Report](#) (before the adoption of amendments in full Committee)
 - [Committee Bill Summary](#)
- Enacted FY 2021 Appropriations Levels
 - [Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 / Public Law 116-260](#)
 - [Committee Print](#) of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives on H.R. 133/ Public Law 116–260. Legislative Text and Explanatory Statement, Book 1 of 2, Divisions A-F.

Stay up-to-date on the FY 2022 Appropriations process on [FRAC’s Budget/Appropriations page](#) and the Congressional Research Service’s [Appropriations Status Table](#).

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