



# House and Senate 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](#)). On August 4, by a [vote of 25-5](#), the Senate Appropriations Committee [advanced](#) its fiscal year (FY) 2022 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies [funding bill](#), [S. 2599](#), to the Senate Floor. A comparison of the House agriculture appropriations bill with the Senate agriculture appropriations bill and 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	Senate 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><b>Committee Provisions:</b> 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>\$105.8 billion in mandatory spending, including \$3 billion in reserve to cover any unexpected costs.</p> <p><b>Committee Provisions:</b> Directs the USDA to move forward with implementation of the National Accuracy Clearinghouse to improve program integrity and prevent duplicate issuances of SNAP benefits.</p> <p>Directs the Department to report back on its plans to include a greater variety of traditional foods in food packages for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), as well as how USDA will identify and purchase a greater number of traditional foods from Native American and Alaska Native producers.</p> <p>Requests an update from USDA FNS on its implementation of controls to address use of fraudulent SNAP credentials.</p>	<p>\$114 billion was provided in FY 2021, including \$3 billion in a contingency reserve.</p> <p>Note: The American Rescue Plan Act (<a href="#">P.L. 117-2</a>) included additional funding for SNAP.</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. 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>Encourages the Secretary to implement an electronic data matching solution to verify earned income of SNAP applicants during certification and recertification.</p> <p>Encourages the Secretary to include State-by-State demographic profiles in regulatory impact analysis for any changes to SNAP eligibility criteria.</p> <p>Urges the Department to quickly expand the acceptance of program benefits through online transactions, including at virtual farmers' markets and farm stores, to all States.</p>	
<p>Child Nutrition Programs</p>	<p>\$26.9 billion for child nutrition programs, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mandatory funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$14.7 billion for National School Lunch Program</li> <li>○ \$5.2 billion for School Breakfast Program</li> <li>○ \$4.3 billion for Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)</li> <li>○ \$581.1 million for Summer Food Service Program</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Discretionary funding<sup>†</sup>:</li> </ul>	<p>\$26.9 billion for child nutrition programs, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mandatory funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$14.7 billion for National School Lunch Program</li> <li>○ \$5.2 billion for School Breakfast Program</li> <li>○ \$4.3 billion for Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)</li> <li>○ \$581.1 million for Summer Food Service Program</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Discretionary funding<sup>†</sup>:</li> </ul>	<p>\$25.1 billion was provided in FY 2021, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● \$13.5 billion for National School Lunch Program;</li> <li>● \$5 billion for School Breakfast Program;</li> <li>● \$4 billion for CACFP;</li> <li>● \$551.9 million for Summer Food Service Program;</li> <li>● \$42 million for Summer EBT; and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$45 million for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children Demonstration</li> <li>○ \$35 million for school meals equipment grants</li> <li>○ \$10 million for school breakfast expansion grants, of which \$2 million is dedicated to U.S. territories</li> </ul> <p><b>Committee Provisions:</b> 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$45 million for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children Demonstration</li> <li>○ \$35 million for school meals equipment grants</li> <li>○ \$6 million for school breakfast expansion grants, of which \$2 million is dedicated to U.S. territories</li> </ul> <p><b>Committee Provisions:</b> Directs the Secretary to update the system of crediting high-protein yogurt to accurately reflect the higher protein content of strained yogurt.</p> <p>Allows maximum Farm to School Program grants to increase to \$500,000 and directs the Secretary to use \$500,000 to establish at least one cooperative agreement with an established entity to disseminate information about the program.</p> <p>Encourages FNS to support school food authorities in sourcing and serving pulse crops.</p> <p>Of the \$485 million appropriated for Child Nutrition Programs Entitlement Commodities, \$20 million will be offered to States proportionally based on the number of breakfasts served.</p> <p>Directs the Secretary to fund Summer EBT in the same manner, including the same States and tribal organizations, as it was funded in FY 2018.</p> <p>Supports FNS allowing State Agencies to enable Summer Food Service Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● \$30 million for school meals equipment grants.</li> </ul>
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	<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>service institutions to develop and implement innovative methods to deliver or otherwise make available foods to eligible children and youth by non-congregate means or in non-congregate settings.</p> <p>Supports USDA extending the pilot of meal delivery directly to children in rural and frontier homes. The Committee requests a report from USDA describing Summer Food Service Food Program grantees who put in place innovative methods of non-congregate food service and their effects.</p> <p>Directs USDA to determine ways to streamline the application process for the Summer Food Service Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) to reduce the administrative burden to providers.</p>	
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<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><b>Committee Provisions:</b> 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</p>	<p>\$6.3 billion in discretionary funding, \$90 million for breastfeeding support initiatives, and \$13.6 million for infrastructure</p> <p><b>Committee Provisions:</b> Encourages USDA to collaborate with the Department of Health and Human Services in developing education materials for WIC-eligible pregnant women and caregivers to infants affected by Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.</p> <p>Strongly encourages the Department to prioritize the benefits of fish consumption as regulations are revised and increase amounts of fish above those recommended by the National Academies of Science. Also encourages USDA to allow States to prioritize fish over legumes and peanut butter to meet cultural preferences.</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 (<a href="#">P.L. 117-2</a>) included additional funding for WIC.</p>
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	<p>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 negatively affected participation 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	\$332 million in discretionary funding	\$325 million was provided for CSFP in FY 2021.

			Note: The American Rescue Plan Act ( <a href="#">P.L. 117-2</a> ) 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>	<p>\$337 million in mandatory funding for TEFAP commodities, plus \$90 million in discretionary funding for administrative funding (storage, transportation, and program integrity). Also permits the Secretary to transfer up to an additional 20 percent from TEFAP commodities for these purposes.</p> <p>Committee provision encourages the Secretary to identify opportunities for increased supply of TEFAP commodities. Furthermore, domestically produced catfish fillets should be made available to the States for local distribution via TEFAP.</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 American (American Indian and Alaskan Native) households from accessing the additional benefits of FDPIR and requests FNS to engage a dialogue with</p>		\$162 million was provided in FY 2021.

	Congress on how to integrate the two programs.		
WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP)	\$30 million in discretionary funding	\$24 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 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>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.</p>		<p>Enacted FY 2021 levels:</p> <p>PR: \$2.04 billion CNMI: \$12 million AS: \$8.2 million</p> <p>Note: The American Rescue Plan Act (<a href="#">P.L. 117-2</a>) included additional funding for NAP, to remain available through FY 2027.</p>
Congressional Hunger Center Fellows Program	\$2 million	\$2 million	\$2 million was provided in FY 2021.
Farm to School Project Grants	\$12 million	\$17 million	\$12 million was provided in FY 2021.
Dietary Guidelines for Americans	<p>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.</p> <p>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,</p>	Provides \$10.3 million to ensure the scientific integrity of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) and a decrease of \$1 million for the DGA review.	



	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.	Strongly encourages USDA FNS to continue working closely with relevant stakeholders in States with frontier communities to support activities and policies that increase food security, particularly via local food.	
“Food for Peace,” P.L. 83-480 grants (international)	\$1.74 billion	\$1.76 billion	\$1.74 billion was provided in FY 2021.
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (international)	\$245 million	\$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.	\$90.8 million	\$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
  - o [Section-by-Section Summary](#) from House Appropriations Committee
  - o [Text of House Rules Committee Print](#) (legislative text)
  - o [Amendment Tracker](#) from House Appropriations Committee
- House FY 2022 Agriculture Appropriations
  - o [Full Committee Draft Bill](#) (before the adoption of amendments in full Committee)
  - o [Committee Report](#) (before the adoption of amendments in full Committee)
  - o [Committee Bill Summary](#)

- Senate FY 2022 Agriculture Appropriations
  - [Full Committee Draft Bill](#)
  - [Committee Report](#)
  - [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](#).**

*This analysis was drafted by Nick Battles, [Zero Hunger Intern](#), and Lauren Badger, Senior Government Relations Associate at FRAC.*