

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

JULY 12, 2024.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 9027]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for fiscal year 2025.

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OVERVIEW

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee has jurisdiction over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) except for the Forest Service, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), and the Farm Credit Administration (FCA). The Subcommittee's responsibility covers matters of importance to Americans every day of the year.

The fiscal year 2025 allocation is \$25,873,000,000 which is \$355,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$2,688,497,000 below the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2025.

The funding levels provided in this appropriations bill continue to demonstrate how seriously this Committee takes its responsibility to fund the highest priority programs and activities while helping to address the nation’s debt, deficit, and economic challenges and rein in regulatory overreach at USDA, FDA, and CFTC.

The Committee does not include funding to begin new programs and, except where specifically noted, does not provide additional funding for pay increases.

In this report, “the Committees” refers to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The Subcommittee held five hearings related to the agencies it funds. Those hearings were:

- The FY 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Agriculture—March 21, 2024
- Member Day—April 11, 2024
- The FY 2025 Budget Request for the Food and Drug Administration—April 18, 2024
- The FY 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Agriculture’s Farm Production and Conservation Mission Area—May 1, 2024
- Oversight Hearing on Nutritious Foods in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program—May 22, 2024

TITLE I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$58,292,000
2025 budget estimate	103,025,000
Provided in the bill	40,457,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 17,835,000
2025 budget estimate	– 62,568,000

The following table reflects the amount provided by the Committee for each office and activity:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Office of the Secretary	\$7,000	\$20,669	\$5,051
Office of Homeland Security	1,896	3,174	2,146
Office of Tribal Relations	5,190	6,613	5,190
Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement	7,500	9,339	4,711
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	1,706	1,737	875
Departmental Administration	23,500	45,207	15,984
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Intergovernmental Affairs	4,500	4,709	3,000
Office of Communications	7,000	11,577	3,500

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Total, Office of the Secretary	58,292	103,025	40,457

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Secretary, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$40,457,000.

Similar to prior years, the Committee does not include direct funding for activities that are currently funded through other resources, such as the Working Capital Fund, or that have historically been funded through other means.

Agritourism Resources.—The Committee looks forward to seeing the publication of an updated agritourism resource manual as requested within a year of enactment of the fiscal year 2022 bill. The Committee additionally looks forward to seeing the results of the agritourism follow-on study, also requested in the fiscal year 2022 bill, now that the 2022 Census of Agriculture has been released.

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Report.—The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report on November 15, 2024, and May 15, 2025, on planned uses of funding under the authorities of Section 4 and Section 11 of the CCC Charter Act.

CCC Obligations and Commitments.—The Secretary is directed to notify the Committees in writing 15 days prior to any announcement on the use of funds from the CCC or the obligation or commitment of any emergency funds from the CCC.

Communication from USDA.—A collaborative working relationship between the Committee and USDA is necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of Congress' funding decisions. USDA is directed to ensure that the Committee is notified of major changes to existing policies and any significant developments in its operations before providing non-governmental stakeholders such information, before making the changes public, and before implementing them.

Communication Services for Limited English Proficient Communities.—The Committee is supportive of efforts the Department is taking to improve communications to reach limited English proficient (LEP) communities. The Committee encourages the Department to review the communication practices and create uniform applications across all Department agencies to strengthen communication practices to include digital, television and radio advertising when working with limited English proficient communities. The Committee further directs each agency funded by this Act with annual advertising budgets to include a report on expenditures related to local media advertising to include digital, television and radio no more than 60 days after the enactment of this Act.

Critical Inputs.—The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report within 180 days of enactment on the dependency on the People's Republic of China on critical agricultural inputs such as animal feed, including vitamins, minerals, and amino acids, crop protection chemicals, and veterinary drugs and vaccines, and recommend legislative or regulatory actions to reduce barriers to on-shore production and mitigate potential supply chain disruptions that could be exploited by the People's Republic of China.

Customer Service.—The Committee continues to support the Department’s efforts to improve customer service. The Committee directs the Secretary to develop standards to improve customer service, incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115, and submit a report on these efforts within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Explanatory Notes.—The Committee appreciates the Department’s work to restore the Explanatory Notes to the same format as they had been presented in prior to fiscal year 2021 and directs that this format be maintained for fiscal year 2026 and beyond.

Feral Hogs.—The Committee is concerned about the growing threat posed by feral hogs and the mounting damages this invasive species is causing in Louisiana and other states. The damages nationwide are well over \$1 billion and climbing, causing environmental and water resources destruction, natural plant species and crop destruction, and disruption to food production. The Committee encourages the Secretary to work with the EPA to find an expedited solution to arrive at a field trial testing regimen for a feral hog toxicant based on currently available knowledge.

Fruit Fly Quarantine Areas.—The Committee is aware of quarantines in California as a result of detections of Oriental fruit fly and Queensland fruit fly. The Committee recognizes the importance of Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service Plant Protection and Quarantine in safeguarding crops and forests against the entry, establishment, and spread of pests. However, with very few treatment options available for crops located within the California quarantine areas, farmers have faced devastating losses. The Committee urges APHIS to take the necessary steps to resolve the infestation so that the quarantine may be lifted. Further, the Department is directed through all agencies, including within Farm Production and Conservation, to evaluate available financial assistance for producers impacted by the quarantines and provide a report of its findings to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act. Within the report, the Department is encouraged to provide recommendations of program changes that would make them more accessible and beneficial to producers negatively impacted by quarantines.

Improving Tribal Consultation.—The Committee continues to encourage the Office of Tribal Relations and the Office of Budget and Program Analysis (OBPA) to establish a regular tribal consultation process when formulating budget requests and multi-year program reauthorizations that have budgetary impacts.

Intermediate Crops.—The Committee is aware of a burgeoning industry of nonfood crops, such as camelina, that can be grown on existing farmland between primary crops to produce feedstock for renewable biofuels and chemicals. The Committee encourages USDA to consider opportunities to utilize existing programs and resources to support intermediate crop production in the United States. Further, the Committee encourages USDA to establish a standard definition for the term “intermediate crop” as an oilseed crop of renewable biomass, such as camelina, carinata, and domesticated pennycress, or any other crop as determined by the Secretary, that otherwise meets the definition of a cover crop and is planted and harvested on land that would otherwise be idle in a rotation pattern between main crops or in a fallow rotation and is

primarily intended to provide feedstocks for the production of renewable biofuels and chemicals.

Liability Protections for Food Donation.—The Committee directs USDA to update the guidance documents related to liability protections provided through the Bill Emerson Act and the Food Donation Improvement Act to clarify how food companies can donate excess food.

Loan and Grant Programs.—The Committee directs that if an estimate of loan activity for any program funded in Titles II and III of this bill indicates that a limitation on authority to make commitments for a fiscal year will be reached before the end of that fiscal year, or in any event when 75 percent of the authority to make commitments has been utilized, the Secretary shall promptly notify the Committees through OBPA. The Committee directs the Department, through OBPA, to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on the status of obligations and funds availability for the loan and grant programs provided in this bill.

National Finance Center.—The National Finance Center (NFC) is the largest designated Federal Government Payroll Shared Service Provider, and it provides integrated payroll and personnel services for over 640,000 Federal employees. To ensure that thousands of Federal employees' pay and human resources services are not interrupted or adversely impacted by major organizational changes, the Committee continues requirements under current law relating to NFC payroll and shared services operations, missions, personnel, and functions. The Committee also directs USDA to provide quarterly reports on full-time equivalent (FTE) levels for each of the current NFC divisions, operations, and functions, as well as each of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) and Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) divisions, operations, and functions currently co-located with the NFC. The reports also are to include a detailed breakdown of the FTEs for each and any of these same divisions, functions, or operations for the NFC and the co-located OCFO and OCIO functions compared to those during FY 2017 and 2018.

Natural Capital Accounting.—The Committee notes that no funding is provided to implement Executive Order 14072 (87 Fed. Reg. 24851).

New Initiatives.—The Committee directs USDA, no later than 120 days after enactment, to submit an execution plan for each new initiative funded in this Act. This strategy should include, but is not limited to, the steps necessary to make funding available, the timeline thereof, targeted beneficiaries, and expected results. The Committee requests quarterly reports on these initiatives until the initiative has been fully implemented.

Notification Requirements.—The Committee reminds the Department that the Committee uses the definitions for transfer, reprogramming, and program, project, and activity as defined by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). As noted in the fiscal year 2024 Joint Explanatory Statement, a program, project, or activity (PPA) is an element within a budget account. PPAs are identified by reference to include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Act, 2024, accompanying Committee reports, explanatory statements, and budget justifica-

tions. The Committee notes that the most specific level of budget items in USDA budget justifications is not limited to tables titled “Project Statement”.

Persistent Poverty Areas.—The Committee supports targeted investments in impoverished areas. The Committee directs the Department to develop and implement measures to increase the share of investments in persistent poverty counties, distressed communities, and other impoverished areas. The Committee directs the Department to submit a report to the Committee that includes the total amount of Federal investments targeted toward such areas; a list of the programs under which the amount of Federal investments to such areas were increased in fiscal year 2025; the percent change in the amount of funds that were targeted to such areas from fiscal year 2024; and to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of departmental programs in these areas.

Spending Plans.—The bill continues a provision in Title VII that requires USDA to submit spending plans to the Committee within 30 days of enactment. Previous versions of these plans have not included adequate details that would be useful for Committee oversight. The Committee requests that USDA spending plans include for each program, project, or activity: (1) a comparison between the budget justification funding levels, the most recent Congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and (2) a clear, concise, and informative description/justification. The Committee reminds USDA of notification requirements, also included in Title VII, for all applicable changes.

Status of House and Senate Report Language.—The Department is directed to include in its fiscal year 2026 Congressional Justification, as a single exhibit, a table listing all deliverables, with a column for due dates if applicable. OBPA is directed to provide updates on the status of House and Senate reports upon request from the Committees.

USDA BioPreferred Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of work to expand biobased manufacturing. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report detailing the status of the USDA BioPreferred Program, including a list of biobased products that have been certified; a list of BioPreferred products that are currently included in the federal procurement catalogues; a list of BioPreferred products that are receiving support from USDA at any phase of development, including research, development, piloting, or the build out of manufacturing facilities; and any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

USDA Domestic and International Commodity Procurement Review.—The COVID–19 pandemic and resulting supply chain disruptions revealed fragilities in America’s food supply, to the detriment of farmers, producers, and consumers across America. The Committee directs Agricultural Marketing Service and Economic Research Service to review USDA’s application and enrollment procedures, required commodity quality, best and most available commodities for purchase regionally, and outreach practices to small and local farmers for all available domestic and international USDA procurement programs. This will help increase understanding of programs and purchasing to elevate fair participation of America’s small and local farmers. Within 180 days of enactment

of this Act, AMS and ERS shall report back on their findings and efforts on improving small and local farmer procurement for relevant USDA programs.

USDA Farm Delivery Systems Modernization.—The Committee directs the Secretary within 60 days of enactment of this Act to provide an IT modernization plan that accelerates the continued implementation and expansion of the Farmers.gov system using the Enterprise Data Analytics Platform and Toolset (EDAPT) to enable USDA customers to: (1) view their information, complete transactions, quickly review the status, and update tabular customer information; (2) submit applications for Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) programs and receive program payments for all USDA farm programs; (3) to complete their own applications, including electronic signatures and submissions, for all farm programs that require direct application; (4) enable electronic income reporting between USDA and the Internal Revenue Service; and (5) access and manage acreage reporting, farm records mapping, and farm records information within Farmers.gov. The agreement further directs the FPAC Business Center to provide a roadmap for systems to make customer information available within Farmers.gov and EDAPT including, but not limited to, the Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage programs, the Dairy Margin Coverage program, and the Farm Service Agency Emergency Relief Program.

USDA Office of Homeland Security.—The Committee provides \$225,000 for the Office of Homeland Security to fulfill its co-Sector Risk Management Agency (SRMA) responsibilities. As demonstrated by recent ransomware attacks, cybersecurity threats to the food and agriculture sector have far-reaching and highly disruptive effects. SRMA is responsible for coordinating efforts across the food and agriculture sector to address and mitigate these threats.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST

2024 appropriation	\$30,500,000
2025 budget estimate	31,504,000
Provided in the bill	31,025,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+525,000
2025 budget estimate	–479,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Chief Economist, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$31,025,000, including \$500,000 for the food loss coordinator position, and \$3,000,000 for the Office of Pest Management Policy.

Data Collection for Religiously Informed Diets.—The Committee appreciates the Department's efforts to improve access to kosher and halal food for Americans with religiously informed diets. However, the Committee notes that gaps remain between the need and the products currently available. The Committee encourages the Office of the Chief Economist to track and report on the scope, scale, and location of the needs of Americans with religiously informed diets, to address the lack of data on the national level.

Policy Research.—The Committee provides \$10,225,000 for policy research under 7 U.S.C. 3155 for entities with existing institutional capacity to conduct complex economic and policy analysis and which have a lengthy and well-documented record of conducting policy analysis for the benefit of USDA, the Congressional Budget Office, or Congress. Of the amounts provided for policy research activities, \$3,000,000 is provided for the Department to focus on entities that have developed models, databases, and staff necessary to conduct in-depth analysis of the impacts of agriculture or rural development policy proposals on rural communities, farmers, agribusiness, taxpayers, and consumers, including an analysis of irrigation water supplies coming from Mexico to the U.S, per the 1944 Water Treaty, specifically Article 4, Section B, subparagraph (c). Of the amounts provided for policy research, \$1,500,000 shall be for the Department to focus efforts on entities that have information, analysis, research, and staff necessary to provide objective, scientific information to support and enhance efficient, accurate implementation of Federal drought preparedness and drought response programs, including interagency thresholds used to determine eligibility for mitigation or emergency assistance. The Committee also encourages the Department to fund regional and State-level baseline projections in addition to currently available national and international outlooks.

OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

2024 appropriation	\$16,703,000
2025 budget estimate	17,127,000
Provided in the bill	12,222,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 4,481,000
2025 budget estimate	– 4,905,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Hearings and Appeals, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$12,222,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

2024 appropriation	\$14,967,000
2025 budget estimate	17,321,000
Provided in the bill	9,337,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 5,630,000
2025 budget estimate	– 7,984,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$9,337,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

2024 appropriation	\$91,000,000
2025 budget estimate	95,871,000
Provided in the bill	66,814,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 24,186,000
2025 budget estimate	– 29,057,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$66,814,000.

Service Delivery Modernization.—The Committee continues to support the Chief Information Officer’s Service Delivery Modernization effort, which is being carried out pursuant to the CIO’s strategic plan, consistent with the National Cybersecurity Strategy, Executive Order 14058, Executive Order 14028, the Federal Information Security Management Act, and the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

2024 appropriation	\$6,867,000
2025 budget estimate	8,225,000
Provided in the bill	6,028,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 839,000
2025 budget estimate	– 2,197,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,028,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

2024 appropriation	\$1,466,000
2025 budget estimate	1,501,000
Provided in the bill	901,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 565,000
2025 budget estimate	– 600,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$901,000.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

2024 appropriation	\$37,000,000
2025 budget estimate	38,362,000
Provided in the bill	22,789,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 14,211,000
2025 budget estimate	– 15,573,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Civil Rights, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$22,789,000.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

2024 appropriation	\$3,000,000
2025 budget estimate	7,615,000
Provided in the bill	2,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 1,000,000
2025 budget estimate	– 5,615,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Hazardous Materials Management, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$2,000,000.

OFFICE OF SAFETY, SECURITY, AND PROTECTION

2024 appropriation	\$20,800,000
2025 budget estimate	21,952,000
Provided in the bill	5,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 15,800,000
2025 budget estimate	- 16,952,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Safety, Security, and Protection, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$5,000,000.

The Committee does not include direct funding for activities currently funded through other resources such as the Working Capital Fund or have historically been funded through other means.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

2024 appropriation	\$111,561,000
2025 budget estimate	114,024,000
Provided in the bill	106,561,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	- 7,463,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Inspector General (OIG), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$106,561,000.

Animal fighting.—The Committee is concerned about illegal animal fighting activity that subjects animals to cruel conditions and has the potential to spread illnesses such as virulent Newcastle disease and avian flu. OIG is encouraged to increase its efforts to combat this illegal activity and to investigate animal fighting as soon as there is any evidence of such illegal activity.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

2024 appropriation	\$60,537,000
2025 budget estimate	66,581,000
Provided in the bill	45,146,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 15,391,000
2025 budget estimate	- 21,453,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the General Counsel, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$45,146,000.

OFFICE OF ETHICS

2024 appropriation	\$4,500,000
2025 budget estimate	7,229,000
Provided in the bill	4,136,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 364,000
2025 budget estimate	- 3,093,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Ethics, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$4,136,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

2024 appropriation	\$1,884,000
2025 budget estimate	4,221,000
Provided in the bill	1,800,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 84,000
2025 budget estimate	–2,421,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,800,000.

1862, 1890, and 1994 Land-Grant Institutions.—The Committee directs USDA to make every effort to strengthen partnerships and expand cooperation between 1862, 1890, and 1994 land-grant institutions, wherever regionally appropriate, to help close gaps in extension and leverage joint collaborative efforts.

1890 Capacity Building.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the 1890s in providing technical assistance and outreach to underserved farming populations and directs ARS and NIFA to collaborate with agencies in the Rural Development and Farm Production and Conservation Mission Areas to help increase awareness of USDA farm programs and rural development funding opportunities through 1890 extension programs.

Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA).—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to continue implementing AGARDA. The Department is directed to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act outlining how previous appropriated funds for AGARDA have been utilized.

Animal Microbiome.—The Committee recognizes that there are persistent gaps in research on the food animal microbiome. The Committee requests a report within 180 days of enactment on the current federal research efforts related to the food animal microbiome and the current gaps in animal microbiome research.

Artificial Intelligence in Precision Agriculture.—The Committee urges collaboration between USDA and the National Science Foundation to pursue advances in precision agriculture and food system security using artificial intelligence.

Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) Labor Shortages.—The Committee recognizes the labor challenges facing the agricultural industry in recent years, especially in the greenhouse and CEA industry. The Committee requests a report within 180 days of enactment on best practices for attracting and retaining greenhouse and CEA labor, as well as processes and systems to increase labor efficiency in this agricultural sector.

Food Prescriptions.—The Committee encourages USDA to work with local farmers, hospitals, and clinics to build or improve upon food prescription programs to better facilitate a patient’s ability to attain a food prescription and fill it with a local farmer.

Foreign Research Funding.—The Committee is concerned about USDA funding for animal research in the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation. The Committee directs USDA submit a report within 120 days of enactment that details all direct or indirect funding or other USDA support for research conducted in collaboration with the People’s Republic of China and the Russian Federation over the last 5 years. This report should include the cost of each project, a list of collaborating institutions, an explanation of the research, and the level of oversight USDA provides over the foreign research.

Innovative Technologies.—The Committee directs USDA to submit a report on the needs and benefits of USDA providing public financing to support new or significantly improved food and agricultural technologies. This report should include a discussion of the projected long-term economic impacts that may arise from the use of these products.

Lifecycle Analysis of Soybean Based Biodiesel.—The Committee directs USDA to submit a report within 180 days of enactment on the lifecycle analysis of soybean biomass-based diesel, including biodiesel, renewable diesel, and sustainable aviation fuel utilizing the most recent direct emissions estimates conducted by the Department of Energy’s Argonne National Lab’s Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation (GREET) model. This report should include a compilation of current and potential soybean farming practices and an estimate of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions related to the production and consumption of soybean based biodiesel.

Reuse of Produced Water.—The Committee directs USDA to submit a report within 120 days of enactment on the potential beneficial reuses of produced water from upstream oil and gas operations in agriculture.

Sensor Technologies.—The Committee encourages ARS and NIFA to work cooperatively with land-grant universities, non-profit institutions, and consortia to conduct research on advanced sensor manufacturing techniques and to develop techniques for the manufacture of a variety of agricultural sensor products.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

2024 appropriation	\$90,612,000
2025 budget estimate	98,068,000
Provided in the bill	85,612,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	– 12,456,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Economic Research Service (ERS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$85,612,000.

Agricultural Trade Imports.—The Committee awaits the report as directed in House Report 118–124.

Agroforestry Data.—The Committee encourages ERS, in coordination with the National Agroforestry Center and AMS, to conduct an analysis of the economic opportunities and challenges faced by widespread adoption of a variety of agroforestry practices. This analysis should evaluate challenges to widespread agroforestry

adoption given the multiyear maturation period for agroforestry systems, including for land insecure and small farmers.

Biofuels Supply Chain.—The Committee directs ERS to prepare a 5-year and 10-year forecast study that evaluates the expected growth of biofuels, the feedstock necessary to produce those fuels, the forecasted demand for those feedstocks from other industries, and the estimated production of those feedstocks. The Committee directs ERS to provide this study within 1 year of enactment.

Supply Chain Resiliency.—The Committee is concerned about the rising cost of manufactured inputs to farms and the impact on farm profitability and the rest of the economy. The Committee encourages USDA to review the performance of industries and markets for manufactured inputs which have seen significant increases in prices and to assess options for improving input supply chain performance and resiliency in these domestic markets.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

2024 appropriation	\$187,513,000
2025 budget estimate	195,964,000
Provided in the bill	187,513,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	-8,451,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$187,513,000, of which \$46,850,000 is for the Census of Agriculture.

Despite numerous bipartisan and bicameral Congressional efforts, NASS ignored congressional intent by refusing to reinstate the July Cattle Report, the Cotton Objective Yield Survey, and all County Estimates for Crops and Livestock for the 2024 production year. The Committee is deeply concerned by the lack of communication and transparency surrounding NASS’ decision to cancel several critical market reports in fiscal year 2024. Therefore, the Committee includes bill language that limits NASS’ flexibilities to only core mission activities. This language ensures that NASS has the necessary funding for fiscal year 2025 to reinstate all reports that NASS chose to cancel or discontinue in 2024. Further, bill language ensures that the Committees are notified of all major changes to existing activities before providing non-governmental stakeholders such information, before making the changes public, and before implementing them, including any plans to cancel or discontinue NASS surveys or reports.

The Committee expects NASS to continue its ongoing activities at the frequency levels assumed in fiscal year 2023, including barley acreage and production estimates; the Bee and Honey Program; the Chemical Use Data Series; the Floriculture Crops Report; and Fruit and Vegetable Reports, including in-season forecasts for non-citrus fruit and tree nut crops such as pecans. For fiscal year 2025 the Committee directs NASS to reinstate the July Cattle report, the Cotton Objective Yield Survey, and all County Estimates for Crops and Livestock.

Alfalfa Price Reporting.—The Committee encourages NASS to explore the possibility of reporting the “premium grade alfalfa price”

in addition to the “all alfalfa hay price” currently being reported for all states. Additionally, the Committee encourages NASS to consider including the Southeast in its alfalfa crop production reporting.

Census of Agriculture Underreporting.—The Committee directs NASS to submit a report within 180 days of enactment on the potential underreporting of animals to the Census of Agriculture.

Farming With Trees Survey.—The Committee is encouraged by the important ongoing agroforestry analysis that NASS is conducting. NASS shall brief the Committee on the survey results and any conclusions on scope and shall indicate its plans to make that survey data widely available.

Fur Farms.—The Committee is concerned about the mounting evidence that fur farms are potential vectors for zoonotic diseases, including the SARS-CoV-2 virus and avian influenza, and the lack of directives from USDA to mitigate disease transmission to, from, and within such farms. The Committee is also concerned that NASS is not making publicly available farm data that is vital to understand the potential risks that fur farms pose to public health and to inform policy decisions. The Committee urges NASS to make public the data collected in its annual mink survey.

Tenure, Ownership, and Transition of Agricultural Land (TOTAL) Survey.—The Committee notes that the next TOTAL survey is part of planned NASS activities in the next Census of Agriculture. The Committee expects the next TOTAL survey to provide comprehensive data on land ownership, tenure, landowners’ transition plans, and lease agreements available to beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers to understand the trends that lead to secure land tenure and thriving farm businesses. The Committee encourages the survey to evaluate emerging trends in land acquisition connected to innovations in farming on small acreage. The Committee also encourages collaboration with ERS so that new data provided on the economics of the farm of the future can be better utilized.

Vineyard and Orchard Acreage Study.—The Committee encourages NASS to reinstate the 5-year Vineyard and Orchard Acreage Study and resume data collection and reporting so grape, wine, and juice producers can remain competitive and respond to challenges in the industry.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2024 appropriation	\$1,788,063,000
2025 budget estimate	1,755,512,000
Provided in the bill	1,793,829,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+5,766,000
2025 budget estimate	+38,317,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Salaries and Expenses of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,793,829,000.

The Committee expects that extramural and intramural research will be funded at no less than the fiscal year 2024 levels, unless

otherwise specified. The Committee rejects the research program terminations proposed in the fiscal year 2025 budget request.

1890s Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the importance of 1890s land-grant Institutions and the collaborative relationships that have developed with ARS research facilities over the years. The Committee directs ARS to expand coordination of research efforts with 1890s, wherever ARS facilities and 1890s are in the same region, to the greatest extent possible. The Committee notes the longstanding partnerships that exist where 1862s and ARS facilities are in the same area. In addition, the Committee recommends ARS hold research workshops, establish cross-institutional faculty mentorships, and invest in leadership and capacity-building efforts for 1890s.

6p-phenylene-diamine (6PPD).—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to develop, assess, and analyze potential 6PPD alternatives that do not pose an environmental risk or compromise vehicle safety and tire performance.

Aerial Application.—The Committee recognizes the importance of aerial application to control crop pests and diseases and to fertilize and seed crops and forests. Aerial application is useful not only to ensure overall food safety and food security, but also to promote public health through improved mosquito control and public health application techniques. The Committee urges ARS to prioritize research focused on optimizing aerial spray technologies for on-target deposition and drift mitigation and to work cooperatively with the Environmental Protection Agency to update their pesticide review methodology.

Aflatoxin Research.—The Committee recognizes the increasing economic and food safety threat that aflatoxin poses to corn and other affected agricultural crops and products. The Committee encourages ARS to expand research into methods of mitigating the risk of aflatoxin, particularly regarding responsive agriculture, human nutrition, and food safety. The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support these efforts.

Agricultural Data Security.—The Committee recognizes the critical need for agricultural data security advancements alongside increased use of autonomous systems and new technologies. To prepare for these needs, the Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for ARS to research these data security needs and solutions.

Alfalfa Research.—The Committee recommendation includes no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support research focused on alfalfa improvement.

Alternative Protein Research.—The Committee supports research focused on alternative proteins, including the characteristics of animal meat using plants, animal cell cultivation, and fermentation. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support alternative protein research encompassing all stages of the production process, including optimizing ingredient processing techniques and developing new manufacturing methods. The Committee encourages ARS to collaborate with other relevant programs, including but not limited to NIFA and the National Science Foundation.

Animal Research.—The Committee directs ARS to ensure that each of its facilities housing animals is adhering to the Animal

Welfare Act at all times and to submit quarterly reports that include both all violations found by APHIS during that quarter and the specific actions that will be taken to prevent their recurrence.

Artificial Intelligence Research.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for ARS to continue to conduct research that supports state of the art artificial intelligence tools for agricultural applications that improve productivity, sustainability, and precision agriculture for growers.

Avocado Lace Bug.—The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate research efforts with NIFA and APHIS to address the impact of the avocado lace bug and the Queensland longhorn beetle.

Axis Deer.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of axis deer and other ungulates on native forests and encourages ARS to coordinate with NIFA and APHIS to develop strategies to mitigate their impact on native forests.

Barley Pest Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that insects and viral, bacterial, and fungal diseases inflict substantial yield and quality losses to the barley crop throughout the U.S., resulting in significant economic losses to growers and end-users. The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 to support research through the Barley Pest Initiative to address these major threats to sustainable and profitable barley production and utilization.

Binational Agricultural Research and Development (BARD).—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support BARD's historical grant-making functions and to expand programming for food and nutrition, technology acceleration, and artificial intelligence.

Biochar Research.—The Committee is aware that biochar provides recalcitrant carbon to soils that can improve carbon sequestration and crop yields. The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 to support research to advance the understanding of the impact of diverse types of biochar in varying soils and circumstances on soil health, productivity, and carbon sequestration in order to help inform farmers and ranchers which types of biochar have the most positive impacts in their soils.

Broiler Breeder Reproduction and Hatchery Management.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 for research focused on improving the reproductive capabilities of broiler parent physiology and hatchery management.

Carpophilus Truncates Beetle.—The Committee encourages ARS to collaborate with state agricultural universities and industry stakeholders to focus on developing and enhancing pest detection, surveillance, identification, and threat mitigation strategies related to the carpophilus truncates beetle, along with implementing necessary safeguards for the domestic tree nut industry.

Carrot Research Initiative.—The Committee recognizes that nitrogen is essential to the production of carrots. ARS is encouraged to research nitrogen usage in carrots to determine possible alternatives.

Catfish Aquaculture.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support improved efficiency in catfish aquaculture, including catfish reproduction sciences and hatchery technology to increase catfish farming production rates.

Child Nutrition Research.—The Committee includes an increase of \$500,000 to expand research regarding the growth, health pro-

motion, microbiome, disease prevention, diet, and immune function of the developing child, especially the rural child.

Citrus Breeding Research.—The Committee includes an increase of \$1,000,000 for citrus breeding research to develop and evaluate high-quality, superior citrus selections for use in the citrus production regions and scion where citrus is commercially grown for the fresh fruit market.

Citrus Greening Disease Research.—The Committee commends ARS' research efforts on citrus greening disease and encourages the agency to continue working to develop methods to reduce transmission and enhance immunity in citrus trees and to work with industry, universities, growers, and other partners to develop effective control mechanisms. The Committee also encourages ARS to coordinate its efforts with the Huanglongbing Multi-Agency Coordination (HLB MAC) group.

Coffee Leaf Rust.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support coffee plant health research.

Controlled Environment Agriculture Energy Costs.—The Committee encourages ARS to conduct joint research in collaboration with the Department of Energy on controlled environment agriculture to optimize resource use, especially energy use, while maintaining food safety and quality, and to develop technologies to advance agricultural communities and domestic manufacturing.

Cranberry Research.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for the improvement of cranberry yields, pest and disease management, and water resource management.

Energy-Water Nexus.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Energy-Water Nexus, and, as part of that effort, encourages USDA to work with the Department of Energy to further research collaborations to improve water and soil quality in and around impaired water resources through advanced environmental imaging and agricultural waste management technologies.

Floriculture and Nursery Research Initiative (FNRI).—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support the goals of the FNRI to secure a more efficient and productive floriculture and nursery industry. The Committee encourages ARS to work collaboratively with NIFA on research that includes breeding programs to increase tolerance from insect pests, diseases, and other environmental impacts; testing of new organic and non-organic pesticides; implementing integrated pest management and biological control programs; and innovations in unmanned aerial systems.

Forest Products Research.—The Committee supports research on wood quality improvement and improvement in forest products evaluation standards and valuation techniques.

Fortifying Biological Defenses.—The Committee continues to support pivotal research to advance veterinary biologics for African swine fever and classical swine fever. Within the available funds for NBAF, the Committee encourages ARS to engage critical and emerging new technologies in veterinary biologics to enhance animal production and protection to ensure a secure and efficient food supply.

Fumigant Alternatives Research.—The Committee supports ARS collaborating with NIFA and industry stakeholders to develop innovative soilborne pest control and eradication commercial-scale tools

to replace fumigants and provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support these activities.

Genetic Oat Research.—The Committee recognizes the potential of genetic oat research to improve disease resistance, especially rusts and viruses, advance genetics, increase yields, and develop crop rotation systems that include oats, which will enhance the value of oats and provide benefits to producers and consumers. The Committee provides an increase of \$750,000 for ARS to expand existing research focused on oat improvement.

Germplasm Enhancement of Maize.—The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 to support germplasm enhancement of maize projects and encourages continued cooperation between existing ARS maize germplasm programs, industry, and large-scale public sector efforts to investigate the interaction of maize genome variation and environments.

Grape Genomics.—The Committee understands the importance of the National Grape Improvement Center and that, when complete, it will be the world's leading facility for grape genomics and gene expression research. The Committee encourages ARS to continue to recruit and hire the necessary scientists.

Herbicide Resistance Initiative.—The Committee continues to support the Herbicide Resistance Initiative for the Pacific Northwest and provides an increase of \$500,000 for ARS to continue to identify and overcome herbicide resistance associated with the crop production pathway.

High-Resolution Data Analysis.—The Committee recognizes the tremendous value that daily high-resolution thermal data provides to our national agriculture producers. The Committee notes that cutting-edge commercially available solutions can improve resolution and accuracy needed for precision agriculture, crop yield forecasting, and irrigation solutions. The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 for ARS to use commercially available daily high-resolution thermal data analysis solutions to supplement its research.

Hops Research.—The Committee recognizes that the U.S. hops industry has experienced unprecedented expansion due to the brewing industry's economic growth over the past decade. To sustain this growth, new varieties of hops are needed to prevent disease and expand production throughout the country. The Committee directs ARS to continue to focus on these efforts to advance new disease-resistant public hop varieties and provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for this purpose.

Human Nutrition Research.—The Committee notes that maintenance of health throughout the lifespan, along with prevention of obesity and chronic diseases via food-based recommendations, are the major emphases of human nutrition research. The Committee recognizes the vital role that research at the intersection of human nutrition and aging plays in our understanding of public health and encourages ARS to expand research regarding life stage nutrition and metabolism. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 funding level for existing human nutrition centers.

Innovative Greenhouse Research.—The Committee provides an increase of \$750,000 for ARS engineering research units and academic institutions working on greenhouse production research.

Little Cherry Disease.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support research on little cherry disease.

Livestock Applied Reproduction and Genomics.—The Committee is aware of the potential livestock genomics holds for addressing livestock diseases, welfare, and production. The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 to maintain partnerships in livestock genomics.

Livestock Protection.—The Committee recognizes the challenges caused by infectious disease problems arising from wildlife-domestic animal agriculture interactions, particularly between domestic sheep and wild bighorn sheep. The Committee encourages ARS to pursue research to determine the role of domestic sheep in causing die-offs of bighorn sheep from respiratory disease and to develop methods to reduce transmission and enhance immunity in domestic and bighorn sheep.

Long-Term Agroecosystem Research (LTAR) Network.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to improve agricultural sustainability, develop technology and solutions that increase efficient use of soil and water resources, and enhance forage and crop production through the LTAR network. The Committee strongly encourages ARS to include more geographic and crop diversification in the selection of additional LTAR sites.

Macadamia Tree Health Initiative.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support implementation of the Macadamia Tree Health Initiative.

Mycotoxin Research.—The Committee recognizes the increasing economic and food safety threat that mycotoxins pose to corn and other affected agricultural crops and products. The Committee encourages ARS to expand research into methods of mitigating the risk of mycotoxins and provides an increase of \$250,000 for this purpose.

National Agricultural Library (NAL).—The Committee encourages ARS to maintain a focus on agriculture-related legal issues within NAL. The Committee notes that as the agriculture sector faces financial stress, agriculture-related legal issues need to be addressed on an increasingly frequent basis. Further, agriculture-related legal issues are complex. The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 and recommends that NAL continue to play an important role in assisting all stakeholders with understanding these agriculture-related legal issues. Further, the Committee encourages ARS and NAL to engage in multi-year cooperative agreements to enhance NAL's ongoing work.

National Arboretum Public Access.—The Committee is aware of ongoing efforts to develop a new strategic plan for the National Arboretum to carry out its missions of research, education, and public display gardens. The Committee expects that such plan will address necessary security and safety enhancements and improve public access to the National Arboretum. In addition, the Committee directs ARS to explore entering into agreements with the District of Columbia and private sector partners to fulfill these public access improvements.

National Bonsai and Penjing Museum Maintenance.—The Committee directs ARS to submit a report to the Committee on the maintenance needs of the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum and the costs to address these needs.

Navel Orangeworm (NOW).—The Committee encourages ARS to collaborate with APHIS and industry stakeholders on the APHIS NOW sterile moth pilot program to help reduce NOW moth populations.

Organic Agriculture Research.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 for organic agriculture research in the Northern Drylands regions and encourages ARS to consider breed and cultivar development, food safety, and the economic and ecological impacts of the organic production system when conducting this research.

Peanut Nutrition Research.—The Committee recognizes the need for more research to identify how peanut consumption contributes to overall health and wellness and reduces chronic disease risk in various groups and across the lifespan. The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support peanut nutrition research. Research topics should include chronic diseases, nutrition and wellness across the lifespan, health disparities, dietary patterns for optimal health, and nutrition for the future.

Peanut Research.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support research activities to mitigate aflatoxin contamination in peanuts. The Committee directs ARS to enhance ongoing collaborations with land-grant institutions to further advance research efforts.

Pecan Genetic Research.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support research into sufficient cold hardiness in pecans grown in northern regions.

Pecan Processing Research.—The Committee recognizes the need for new pecan processing technologies, in particular pasteurization and cracking/shelling technologies, and the importance of pasteurization processes for food safety and in continuing export growth. The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 to support pecan processing research activities to address these issues.

Pest Management Efforts.—The Committee recognizes the value of ARS in supporting the greenhouse industry with research on pest management and plant nutrients, as well as the importance of reducing energy costs for greenhouse and controlled environment agriculture. The Committee directs ARS to continue work on pest management and plant nutrients and to develop plans for controlled environment demonstration projects aligned with existing ARS technical units focused on greenhouse agriculture to provide data on savings and productivity resulting from these projects.

PFAS Research.—Though there is some evidence regarding which crops may be more or less prone to take up PFAS from soil, there are still significant knowledge gaps related to PFAS and its impacts on agriculture. The Committee supports further investment in research investigating PFAS movement in soils and water, plant uptake, remediation options, and livestock feed amendments and directs USDA to provide a report within 180 days of enactment identifying knowledge gaps in this space.

Pickled Vegetable Research.—The Committee supports ARS research regarding pickled vegetables.

Pollinator Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to prioritize funding for pollinator research in areas pertaining to the breeding of honeybees with the goal of improving their resilience and resistance to pests, pathogens, and toxins to help mitigate the

effects of disease and environmental changes that are causing significant colony losses at the local, national, and global scale.

Potato Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to continue to support research in potato breeding in the U.S. This research allows for the rapid identification of new desirable traits in potatoes and promotes varietal development. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support these efforts.

Pulse Crop Health Initiative.—The Committee supports the expansion of pulse crop research and provides an increase of \$500,000 for research into the health and nutritional benefits of dry peas, lentils, chickpeas, and dry beans.

Precision Aquaculture.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to continue developing solutions for resilient inland aquaculture in conjunction with a land-grant university with established expertise in trout aquaculture, nutrient management, and selective breeding.

Precision Management of Live Broiler Production.—The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support ARS research focused on novel broiler chicken live production approaches and methods that drive transformational innovation in intelligent systems, automation, robotics, data science, and artificial technologies that could enable greater efficiencies, better resilience, and viable poultry enterprises at various scales of production.

Recirculating Aquaculture Systems.—The Committee remains concerned with the significant trade deficit in consumed seafood and aquaculture products and provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support research into recirculating aquaculture systems, an emerging land-based technology to expand production and add resilience to domestic finfish aquaculture.

Regenerative and Precision Agriculture for Orchards.—The Committee directs ARS to compile currently available research data on the effect of regenerative and precision agriculture on conserving water, sequestering carbon, increasing soil health, and minimizing or eliminating chemistries within the context of applicability to fruit and nut orchards and to identify data gaps on the application of these research goals to fruit and nut orchards.

Resilient Barley Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the need to build resiliency within the barley production system in order to maintain a sustainable and high-quality supply for its many value-added end uses. The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate research efforts focused on strengthening barley's resilience to environmental stressors through improved genetics and management.

Shellfish Breeding Research.—The Committee is aware of the significant vulnerabilities associated with rapidly changing aquatic conditions for cultured shellfish farms. The Committee provides \$500,000 for ARS to support breeding programs to develop resilient shellfish stocks.

Small Fruits Research.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to support the ability to forecast pest and disease spread, implement precision management strategies, mitigate invasive insects, and to improve the overall quality of fruit.

Small Grain Genomics.—The Committee supports research on barley and wheat high-throughput genomics and phenotyping and recognizes its importance in improving crop traits and developing new cultivars.

Sorghum.—The Committee acknowledges the increased need for producing drought-tolerant crops, like sorghum, particularly where water is limited and rainfall is unpredictable. The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to support the necessary research to complete key lifecycle quantification models that capture the dynamics of semi-arid crop systems.

Southern Regional Research Center (SRRC).—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for the SRRC crop adaptive resilience food program to conduct collaborative research with research universities by exploring the value-added enhancement of State-grown crops, to define the role of novel approaches in crop biological signaling and modification to yield adaptive and resilient crop varieties and interventions.

Specialty Crop Mechanization.—The Committee recognizes the economic importance of the fresh produce sector and notes that harvesting these crops is labor intensive. Accordingly, the Committee encourages ARS to increase focus and funding on projects designed to improve harvest efficiencies of specialty crops and provides an increase of \$500,000 for this purpose. The Committee notes that this should include projects that pursue mechanical or automated technologies and systems.

Spittle Bug.—The recent introduction of invasive insect species such as *Prosapia bicincta* has substantially impacted tropical grazing lands. The Committee encourages ARS to coordinate research efforts with NIFA and APHIS to address the impact of the spittle bug.

Stone Wool.—The Committee recognizes the numerous potential benefits that can result from incorporating stone wool as a growing medium in the indoor cultivation of plants and supports ARS' work related to the use of stone wool.

Strawberry Production Research.—The Committee recognizes that the highly perishable, delicate, and labor-intensive nature of strawberry production makes this crop an ideal test bed for innovative automation technologies. The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level to research innovative automation technologies to enhance strawberry production.

Sugarcane Research.—The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 for the sugarcane breeding program to support genomic and bioinformatic development, computational biology, and the apurtenant collection and evaluation of plant material as part of a new genomic selection strategy.

Sunflower Research.—The Committee supports efforts within ARS to encourage the study of sunflower breeding to generate knowledge and plant genetics that will assist in the development of sunflower hybrids adapted for various growing regions.

Sustainable Aquaculture.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 level for research on sustainable marine aquaculture for coldwater and warmwater production coastal environment, with special emphasis on workforce education.

Sweet Potato Research.—The Committee provides an increase of \$250,000 to support the continuation and enhancement of sweet potato varieties with high nutrient content and that produce desirable fresh and processed sweet potato products. The Committee encourages ARS to support food science and product development re-

search that would enhance the consumption and marketability of the U.S. sweet potato domestically and globally.

Table Grape Breeding Research.—The Committee recognizes the strategic value of ARS' future-oriented initiatives focused on the economic sustainability and global competitiveness of table grapes and is supportive of these efforts.

Tropical and Subtropical Research.—The Committee encourages ARS to continue research on Tropical and Subtropical crops. The Committee notes that this research is critical, as the presence of and destruction by invasive pests such as fruit flies, coffee berry borer, felted macadamia nut coccid, and plant viruses and funguses increase, threatening crop security in Florida, the Pacific, and insular areas.

U.S. Sheep Experiment Station (USSES).—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 to enhance the viability and multi-species health resulting from wildlife and domestic sheep interaction on shared landscapes. The Committee continues to encourage ARS to engage directly with stakeholders and State and Federal agencies with biological expertise to expand research programs and urges ARS to continue engaging collaborators to ensure the station functions as an agricultural research facility while also evaluating opportunities through a domestic livestock/wildlife collaboration.

U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab (USWBS).—The Committee continues to recognize the importance of the research carried out through the USWBS Initiative. Fusarium head blight is a major threat to agriculture, inflicting substantial yield and quality losses throughout the U.S.

Wheat Resilience.—The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000 for the Wheat Resiliency Initiative which supports additional research into Wheat Stem Sawfly and Hessian Fly.

Whitefly.—The Committee recognizes that whiteflies (*Bemisia tabaci*) are an emerging pest resulting from both developing resistance to many pesticides, making chemical control difficult, and weather variability resulting in warmer winters and lower seasonal die-off. The Committee remains concerned with the whitefly epidemic, which is severely impacting vegetable and cotton production in the southeastern U.S. The Committee provides an increase of \$500,000.

Wildfire Smoke Taint Research on Winegrapes.—The Committee supports research to identify the compounds responsible for smoke taint, establish a reliable database of background levels of smoke taint compounds occurring naturally in wine grapes, develop mitigation methods to reduce or eliminate smoke taint, and study compounds that can act as a barrier between the grapes and smoke compounds. In addition, the Committee supports research to establish standard methodologies for sampling and testing of smoke exposed grapes and smoke affected wines. The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 to support these research efforts.

Woody Biomass.—The Committee recognizes the potential for biobased thermoplastics made from woody biomass as more recyclable packaging material and encourages dedicated research and technology deployment.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

2024 appropriation	\$57,164,000
2025 budget estimate	28,405,000
Provided in the bill	26,900,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 30,264,000
2025 budget estimate	- 1,505,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Agricultural Research Service Buildings and Facilities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$26,900,000.

The Committee requests that ARS provide a report on progress in addressing the backlog of outstanding ARS infrastructure projects as well as future plans to address these challenges.

Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC).—The Committee requests that ARS provide a report on the use of funds for the improvement of facilities at BARC. The report should include details on the progress made to repair and improve BARC infrastructure, including buildings and structures, steam pipes and other internal systems, roads and access points, and other facility improvements.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

2024 appropriation	\$1,075,950,000
2025 budget estimate	1,106,070,000
Provided in the bill	1,071,900,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 4,050,000
2025 budget estimate	- 34,170,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) Research and Education Activities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,071,900,000.

Agricultural Research Enhancement Awards.—The Committee continues to direct that not less than 15 percent of competitive research grant funds be used for USDA's agriculture research enhancement awards program, including USDA—EPSCoR, in accordance with 7 U.S.C. 3157.

Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI).—The Committee rejects the proposed changes to the distribution of funds within AFRI program priority areas outlined in the President's budget request. Within the funds provided for AFRI, the Committee directs NIFA to prioritize funding for projects addressing plant and animal health, emerging pest and disease issues, food safety, plant and animal breeding, improved productivity, precision agriculture, biosecurity, and workforce development.

In addition, the Committee notes that projects which focus on researching enhanced rock weathering and biochar, assess any environmental or health risks, and identify ways to minimize the environmental impact of silicate rock mining, grinding, and transport are also eligible for AFRI awards.

AI—Empowered Specialty Crop Resilience.—The Committee supports research on early detection and solution management tools to prevent threats to specialty crops from pests, diseases, and extreme

weather events. The Committee encourages NIFA to prioritize the development of innovative, high-throughput screening and advanced sensing technologies powered by artificial intelligence and machine learning designed to protect crop quality and deliver increased yields. The Committee urges NIFA to provide funding to support research on early problem detection and resilience solutions for specialty crops.

Alfalfa Research.—The Committee notes that research into alfalfa seed and alfalfa forage systems holds the potential to increase alfalfa and forage yields, increase milk production, and improve genetics. The Committee recommendation includes funding to support research into the improvement of yields, water conservation, creation of new uses, and other research areas holding the potential to advance the alfalfa seed and alfalfa forage industry.

Artificial Intelligence Research Institutes.—The Committee supports the collaboration between USDA and the National Science Foundation to pursue advances in precision agriculture and food system security. The ability to meet the critical needs of the future agricultural workforce and provide tools for agriculture and food security are within the mission of the agency in providing opportunity through innovation. The Committee encourages NIFA to continue supporting the work of the Artificial Intelligence Research Institutes funded through USDA.

Blockchain Technology.—The Committee is interested in how blockchain technology can be utilized to accurately trace food and mitigate the risks associated with food contaminated outbreaks and to develop effective strategies for controls. The Committee urges NIFA to coordinate research to reduce the risks of foodborne illness through the application of blockchain technology. The Committee commends the work that has already been completed by FDA in this field and encourages the coordination between NIFA and the FDA.

Citrus Disease Research Program.—The Emergency Citrus Disease Research and Extension Program is intended to discover and develop tools for early detection, control, and eradication of diseases and pests that threaten domestic citrus production and processing. The program receives \$25,000,000 per year in mandatory funding through the Specialty Crop Research Initiative. The Committee believes that research projects funded under this authority should be prioritized based on the critical threat of citrus greening and encourages NIFA, to the maximum extent practicable, to follow the recommendations of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Advisory Board's citrus disease subcommittee and to collaborate with the HLB MAC group. A report shall be submitted to the Committee on these efforts within 60 days of enactment.

Coffee Agriculture.—The Committee recognizes the importance of public research in securing the future of coffee and supports NIFA's work to support coffee production.

Dairy Science Research and Education.—The Committee is concerned about the effects of heat stress on dairy cattle in the major milk production States in the southeastern U.S. The Committee encourages NIFA to support cooperative work with land-grant universities in the southeast through the creation of a regional dairy research center designed to support research on innovative solutions

to heat stress and to create a virtual learning platform for curriculum and synchronous classes that could serve as a national platform for sharing curriculum and training in remote areas.

Data Science in Cooperative Extension.—The Committee recognizes that advances in data science, computational power, and access to transactional data have resulted in innovations in local governance which can support rural prosperity. The Committee recommends that AFRI prioritize community-based science and decision-making systems administered by land-grant universities and the Cooperative Extension System through competitive funding opportunities.

Enteric Methane Innovation.—The Committee recognizes the innovations that increased public research on enteric methane could make possible. Within the funds provided for AFRI, the Committee encourages NIFA to prioritize the advancement of enteric fermentation solutions, such as cattle feed additives, methane-inhibiting vaccines, and breeding for low-methane cattle.

Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network Program.—The Committee recognizes the mental health and suicide risks in rural and farm communities and the benefits of preventative care. The Committee encourages NIFA to integrate and encourage preventative care in the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network Program.

Genome to Phenome.—The Committee continues to support the development of tools and datasets for the integration and analysis of phenotypic and genetic variation under different environmental conditions that can be used across multiple livestock and crop species to improve the output and efficiency of agriculture.

Grants for Insular Areas.—The Committee recognizes NIFA's efforts to strengthen capacity at land-grant institutions in the U.S. territories in the areas of instruction, distance education, facilities and equipment, and research. The Committee emphasizes the importance of continuing support for these institutions to help address plant disease and invasive species priorities in the territories.

Heavy Metals in Food Crops.—The Committee is aware of the challenges agricultural producers confront in developing crop production practices and solutions which are feasible to meet the regulatory standards under development as part of the FDA's Closer-to-Zero initiative for various heavy metals. The Committee recognizes that grants in support of these efforts must be multi-state and multi-disciplinary to provide the best opportunity for success. Therefore, the Committee recommends that AFRI prioritize funding projects focused on developing solutions for reducing heavy metals in food crops at the sufficient budgetary levels to support these efforts. The Committee also encourages AFRI to increase the number of research projects focused on heavy metals in food crops funded under AFRI.

Laying Hen and Turkey Research.—The Committee notes that research into laying hens and turkeys holds the potential to improve the efficiency and sustainability of laying hen and turkey production through integrated collaborative research and technology transfer. The Committee provides funding to support research into laying hen and turkey disease prevention, antimicrobial resistance, nutrition, gut health, and alternative housing systems under extreme weather conditions.

Minor Crop Pest Management.—The IR-4 Project has been critical to securing registrations for new plant protection products for specialty crops and the primary avenue for new reduced-risk pesticides, while improving impacts on the environment, worker safety, and more sustainable production systems for holistic wellbeing. The Committee provides funding to continue the Project’s mission of food security research infrastructure and meeting consumer demands for high-quality food.

Multifaceted Tools for Controlling Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) and Huanglongbing.—The Committee encourages NIFA to continue research into the use of potent antimicrobials through the use of environmentally-friendly integrated nano-delivery systems for the purpose of controlling both HABs and Huanglongbing.

Nanotechnology.—The Committee supports research with partners on nanotechnology which has the potential to improve plant tolerance to extreme drought and heat.

Organic Agriculture Research.—The Committee encourages NIFA to consider the USDA National Organic Standards Board organic research priorities when crafting future AFRI Requests for Applications. Given the growing demand for organic products, the Committee also encourages NIFA to continue organic research projects funded under AFRI.

Supplemental and Alternative Crops.—The Committee recognizes the importance of nationally coordinated, regionally managed canola research and extension programs. The Committee encourages NIFA to continue to seek input from stakeholders regarding canola research and to address research needs in areas with the greatest potential to expand canola production, as well as those where canola production is established and needs to be maintained.

Supply Chain Research.—The Committee encourages NIFA, in consultation with AMS, to work with institutions of higher education to conduct research on best practices on strengthening, maintaining, and securing supply chains related to agricultural products produced in the U.S., in order to lower input costs for farmers and producers and lower prices of agricultural products, including biofuels, for consumers, particularly for food insecure communities. The Committee encourages this research to include geographic and industry diversity. The Committee encourages the entities conducting research to work with extension agents through the Cooperative Extension System to provide information and technical assistance informed by the research to relevant agricultural groups and farmers and producers.

Vector Control.—The Committee encourages USDA to support research, including the work done through the Biotechnology Risk Assessment Research Grants program, to develop innovative vector control technologies targeted to combatting Zika-carrying *Aedes aegypti* mosquitos. The Committee urges USDA to utilize pest management programs and partner organizations to conduct research to develop and test effective repellents, create new molecular pesticide technologies that prevent mosquitoes from reproducing, and explore natural product remedies to deter pests.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	Committee provision
Hatch Act	7 U.S.C. 361a-i	\$265,000
McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Act	16 U.S.C. 582a through a-7	38,000
Research at 1890 Institutions (Evans-Allen Program)	7 U.S.C. 3222	89,000
Payments to the 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 301 note	8,000
Education Grants for 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3152(b)	30,000
Scholarships at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3222a	10,000
Centers of Excellence at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 5926(d)	10,000
Education Grants for Hispanic-Serving Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3241	16,000
Education Grants for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3156	5,000
Research Grants for 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 301 note	6,000
New Beginnings for Tribal Students	7 U.S.C. 3222e	5,000
Capacity Building for Non-Land-Grant Colleges of Agriculture	7 U.S.C. 3319i	6,000
Grants for Insular Areas	7 U.S.C. 3222b-2, 3362, 3363	2,000
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative	7 U.S.C. 3157	443,200
Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment	7 U.S.C. 3151a	10,500
Veterinary Services Grant Program	7 U.S.C. 3151b	4,500
Continuing Animal Health and Disease Research Program	7 U.S.C. 3195	4,000
Supplemental and Alternative Crops	7 U.S.C. 3319d	2,000
Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowship and Institution Challenge Grants	7 U.S.C. 3152(b)	10,000
Aquaculture Centers	7 U.S.C. 3322	5,000
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education	7 U.S.C. 5811, 5812, 5831, 5832	45,000
Farm Business Management	7 U.S.C. 5925f	3,000
Research Equipment Grants	7 U.S.C. 3310a	5,000
Alfalfa Seed and Alfalfa Forage Systems Research Program	7 U.S.C. 5925	4,250
Minor Crop Pest Management (IR-4)	7 U.S.C. 450i(e)	15,750
Agricultural Genome to Phenome Initiative	7 U.S.C. 5924	2,500
Laying Hen and Turkey Research Program	7 U.S.C. 5925	1,000
Open Data Standards for Neutral Data Repository	Sec. 757 of Division A of PL 117-103	1,200
Special Research Grants:	7 U.S.C. 450i(c) .....	.....
Potato Research .....	.....	4,500
Aquaculture Research .....	.....	2,000
Total, Special Research Grants .....	.....	6,500
Necessary Expenses of Research and Education Activities:		
Grants Management Systems .....	.....	7,000
Federal Administration—Other Necessary Expenses .....	.....	11,500
Total, Necessary Expenses .....	.....	18,500
Total, Research and Education Activities .....	.....	\$1,071,900

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

2024 appropriation	(\$11,880,000)
2025 budget estimate	(11,880,000)
Provided in the bill	(11,880,000)
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund, the Committee provides \$11,880,000.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

2024 appropriation	\$561,700,000
2025 budget estimate	610,605,000
Provided in the bill	561,164,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 536,000
2025 budget estimate	- 49,441,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For National Institute of Food and Agriculture Extension Activities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$561,164,000.

1862 and 1890 Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes that the goal of cooperative agricultural extension is shared by all land-grant universities—to provide farmers with information from cutting-edge agricultural research, conduct demonstrations and assist rural communities in applying new technologies and farming methods to their operations, and improve the efficiency of our American farms and ranches. Therefore, the Committee directs NIFA to make every effort to strengthen partnerships and expand cooperation between 1862 and 1890 land-grant institutions, thereby closing the gap in extension between the two systems and leveraging joint collaborative efforts. The Committee encourages NIFA to consider establishing partnership grants for joint educational and extension activities in States where at least one 1862 institution and at least one 1890 institution are located, to foster co-creation of new opportunities and new programming to better serve producers.

Farm Animal Residue Avoidance Database (FARAD) Program.—The Committee is aware that one-year awards for FARAD make it extremely difficult for FARAD to attract and retain the professional staff needed to maintain this important food safety program. The Committee urges USDA to move to a multi-year award profile for this food safety program.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	Committee provision
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(b) and (c) programs and Cooperative Extension.	7 U.S.C. 343(b) and (c) 208(c) of P.L. 93–471.	\$325,000
Extension Services at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3221	72,000
Extension Services at 1994 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)	12,000
Facility Improvements at 1890 Institutions	7 U.S.C. 3222b	21,500
Renewable Resources Extension Act	16 U.S.C. 1671 et. seq.	4,000
Rural Health and Safety Education Programs	7 U.S.C. 2662(i)	4,000
Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database Program	7 U.S.C. 7642	2,159
Women and Minorities in STEM Fields	7 U.S.C. 5925	2,000
Food Safety Outreach Program	7 U.S.C. 7625	10,000
Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network	7 U.S.C. 5936	10,000
Enhancing Ag Opportunities for Veterans (AgVets)	Sec. 739 of Div. A of P.L. 117–328.	3,500
Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(d):	7 U.S.C. 343(d)	
Food and Nutrition Education		70,000
Farm Safety and Youth Farm Safety Education		5,000
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk		8,000
Federally Recognized Tribes Extension		4,405
Total, Section 3(d)		87,405
Necessary Expenses of Extension Activities:		
Agriculture in the K 12 Classroom	7 U.S.C. 3152(j)	500
Federal Administration—Other Necessary Expenses for Extension Activities.		7,100
Total, Necessary Expenses		7,600
Total, Extension Activities		\$561,164

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

2024 appropriation	\$41,100,000
2025 budget estimate	15,000,000
Provided in the bill	41,100,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	— —
2025 budget estimate	+26,100,00

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For National Institute of Food and Agriculture Integrated Activities, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$41,100,000.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

[Dollars in thousands]

Program/Activity	Authorization	Committee provision
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	\$2,000
Organic Transition Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	7,500
Regional Rural Development Centers	7 U.S.C. 450(c)	2,600
Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative	7 U.S.C. 3351	8,000
Crop Protection/Pest Management Program	7 U.S.C. 7626	21,000
Total, Integrated Activities .....	.....	\$41,100

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

2024 appropriation	\$1,617,000
2025 budget estimate	1,852,000
Provided in the bill	800,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	— 817,000
2025 budget estimate	— 1,052,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$800,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$1,162,026,000
2025 budget estimate	1,174,871,000
Provided in the bill	1,147,250,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	— 14,776,000
2025 budget estimate	— 27,621,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Salaries and Expenses, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,147,250,000.

The Committee provides increases for the following programs: \$2,000,000 for Animal Health Technical Services; \$1,000,000 for

Cattle Health; \$1,500,000 for Specialty Crop Pests; and \$2,000,000 for Wildlife Damage Management.

Within the amount included for Specialty Crop Pests, the Committee includes \$72,446,000 for fruit fly exclusion and detection; \$72,359,000 for citrus health, including \$11,514,000 for HLB-MAC; \$21,266,000 for the glassy-winged sharpshooter; \$6,909,000 for the pale cyst nematode; \$4,043,000 for the European grapevine moth; \$9,340,000 for the navel orangeworm; \$3,022,000 for agricultural canine inspection teams; and \$18,819,000 for spotted lanternfly.

The following table reflects the amounts provided by the Committee:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[Dollars in Thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Animal Health Technical Services	\$40,000	\$39,686	\$42,000
Aquatic Animal Health	4,500	7,625	4,500
Avian Health	65,000	65,722	65,000
Cattle Health	111,000	112,066	112,000
Equine, Cervid, and Small Ruminant Health	35,000	23,205	35,000
National Veterinary Stockpile	6,000	6,520	6,500
Swine Health	26,500	30,767	26,500
Veterinary Biologics	21,000	21,898	21,000
Veterinary Diagnostics	63,000	64,429	63,000
Zoonotic Disease Management	21,000	21,773	21,000
Subtotal, Animal Health	393,000	393,691	396,500
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection (Appropriated)	35,500	40,763	36,500
Cotton Pests	15,500	15,613	15,500
Field Crop & Rangeland Ecosystems Pests	12,000	10,242	10,500
Pest Detection	29,000	29,694	29,000
Plant Protection Methods Development	21,500	22,990	21,500
Specialty Crop Pests	215,000	218,927	216,500
Tree & Wood Pests	59,000	63,534	58,000
Subtotal, Plant Health	387,500	401,763	387,500
Wildlife Damage Management	122,500	124,031	124,500
Wildlife Services Methods Development	25,500	26,663	25,500
Subtotal, Wildlife Services	148,000	150,694	150,000
Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Enforcement	18,500	19,121	18,500
Biotechnology Regulatory Services	19,500	23,681	19,500
Subtotal, Regulatory Services	38,000	42,802	38,000
Contingency Fund	250	531	250
Emergency Preparedness & Response	44,500	48,723	44,500
Subtotal, Emergency Management	44,750	49,254	44,750
Agriculture Import/Export	18,750	19,572	18,750
Overseas Technical & Trade Operations	25,500	26,544	25,500
Subtotal, Safe Trade	44,250	46,116	44,250
Animal Welfare	37,250	38,372	37,250
Horse Protection	3,500	4,166	2,500
Subtotal, Animal Welfare	40,750	42,538	39,750
APHIS Information Technology Infrastructure	4,000	4,251	3,000
Physical/Operational Security	5,000	5,195	5,000
Rent and DHS Payments	42,500	38,567	38,500

[Dollars in Thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Congressionally Directed Spending	14,276	0	0
Subtotal, Agency Management	65,776	48,013	46,500
Total, Direct Appropriation	\$1,162,026	\$1,174,871	\$1,147,250

Agricultural Imports.—The Committee recognizes that there is a need to update APHIS physical facilities and processes due to the increased volume of agricultural imports. The Committee requests a plan to address the needs of programs, including steps to collaborate with stakeholders on supplemental inspection and pathogen identification services and to improve the transparency of the importation process.

Agriculture Quarantine Inspections (AQI).—The Committee recognizes that prevention of infestations of pests and diseases is much more cost effective than subsequent control or eradication. This is an important Federal responsibility, and the Committee provides \$36,500,000 for the AQI function, including predeparture and interline inspections.

Agriculture Quarantine Inspection (AQI) Small Aircraft Exemption.—The Committee is concerned that the Department, in the final rule entitled “User Fees for Agricultural Quarantine and Inspection Services” that was published on May 7, 2024, removed the longstanding small aircraft exemption. The Committee is concerned about loss of air service on short haul international flights and that the removal of this exemption and the restructured commercial aircraft fees for the AQI program may not be equitable to small aircraft operators. The Committee reiterates the direction included in the fiscal year 2024 Joint Explanatory Statement that the Secretary shall provide the Committees with a detailed rationale for its decision if regulatory relief is not granted in this area and its compliance with Executive Order 13175.

Animal Welfare Act.—The Committee supports a collaborative approach between APHIS and licensees involving education, training, and outreach to improve the care of animals. The Committee reminds APHIS of the fiscal year 2024 Joint Explanatory Statement encouraging the agency to initiate a scientific evaluation of the impact of “teachable moments” on animal welfare.

The Committee continues to encourage APHIS to use its full enforcement capabilities under the AWA against chronic violators of the AWA. The Committee directs the agency to update the Committee within 60 days of enactment of the Act on AWA enforcement activities, including referring cases to the Office of the General Counsel, the Department of Justice, or both, when appropriate.

APHIS Inspections of ARS Facilities.—The funding provided for the Animal Welfare program includes funding to support the agreement between APHIS and ARS, under which APHIS conducts compliance inspections of ARS facilities to ensure compliance with the regulations and standards of the AWA. The Committee directs APHIS to conduct inspections of all such ARS facilities and to post the resulting inspection reports online in their entirety without

redactions except signatures. The Committee continues to direct APHIS to transmit to the Committees all inspection reports involving ARS facilities, including pre-compliance inspections.

Arundo Management and Control.—The Committee is concerned with the damage the invasive plant *Arundo donax* inflicts on groundwater levels in drought-prone western States. The Committee directs APHIS to work with Federal, State, and local water managers in affected areas to establish a management and control regime to prevent further water shortages in drought-stricken areas.

Asian Longhorned Tick (ALT).—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing spread of ALT, which has been identified in 17 States and represents a growing threat to domestic livestock populations. In addition to monitoring the spread of ALT, APHIS should utilize the resources necessary to enhance collaboration with ARS, NIFA, State partners, and industry stakeholders to improve preparedness, surveillance, and response capabilities. Recognizing that public education and outreach will play an important role in reducing the spread of ALT, the Committee expects APHIS to enhance outreach and education efforts to that end. The Committee directs APHIS to submit a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act outlining the resources which would be required to establish an ALT control program within APHIS.

Avian Health.—The Committee provides no less than the fiscal year 2024 levels for the Avian Health Program, which provides surveillance, prevention, and control of avian diseases to protect the U.S. poultry industry.

Aviation Personnel Safety.—To help ensure the safety of APHIS aviation personnel, the Committee encourages APHIS to invest in leading Health and Usage Monitoring System technologies for the agency's aircraft fleet.

Aviation Training Center.—The Committee encourages APHIS to engage with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food regarding the use of the Aviation Training and Operations Center located in Cedar City, Utah.

Blackbird Predation.—APHIS is responsible for providing Federal leadership in managing problems caused by wildlife. The Committee is aware of the economic importance of controlling blackbird depredation, which affects sunflowers and other crops. The Committee encourages APHIS to take action to reduce blackbird depredation in the Northern Great Plains.

Biotechnology Approval.—The Committee notes that despite the fact that the People's Republic of China (PRC) agreed in 2020 to adopt a transparent, predictable, and science-based regulatory system for products derived from agricultural biotechnology, the PRC has to-date refused to live up to these promises. The Committee notes that, despite broken promises by the PRC, USDA approved a PRC agriculture biotech firm's genetically altered soybeans, thereby potentially undermining our trade position vis-à-vis the PRC. The Committee included language prohibiting USDA to return Confirmation Request and Regulatory Status Review submissions of any foreign adversary entity, including the PRC, but urges USDA to go further in suspending Permits granted to PRC entities until the PRC adopts a reciprocal framework that approves similar U.S. technology for distribution in the PRC.

Biotechnology Regulatory Services.—The Committee recognizes the important role the Biotechnology Regulatory Services (BRS) plays in advancing biotechnology innovation. Since APHIS published a final rule in May 2020 to update biotechnology regulations under 7 CFR Part 340 for certain organisms developed using genetic engineering, developers continue to experience significant delays when applying for regulatory status reviews and, to a lesser degree, permits. The Committee encourages BRS to complete reviews as expeditiously as possible and reduce regulatory burdens for developers of organisms that are unlikely to pose plant pest risks.

Canine Detection and Surveillance.—The Committee recognizes the important role APHIS' canines program plays in invasive species and disease detection and provides \$3,022,000 to support these efforts. The Committee requests that APHIS keep it apprised of program activities, including how the agency uses funding provided.

Cattle Health.—The Committee provides \$112,000,000 for Cattle Health to continue to fund initiatives related to eradication of fever ticks for livestock and wildlife hosts, including but not limited to research, data management, infrastructure, and treatment. The Committee is concerned that the cattle fever tick quarantine area is expanding despite efforts to constrain spread. To prevent movement of livestock and game animals outside of the quarantined or high-risk premises, the Committee encourages APHIS to use available funds for a cost-share program for the construction and repair of livestock or game fencing on private lands. The Committee directs USDA, in conjunction with State animal health commissions, to develop a strategy to exclude wildlife from areas at highest risk of tick spread and identify areas that qualify for funds within these areas.

The Committee also notes that large, dense stands of non-native Carrizo cane occupy the banks and floodplains of the Rio Grande River, providing favorable habitat for agriculturally damaging cattle fever ticks and threatening water supplies for agriculture due to its high evapotranspiration capacity. The Committee understands that APHIS has been working with ARS on biological controls and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for mechanical controls. The Committee encourages APHIS to continue to coordinate with ARS, CBP, Department of the Interior, the International Boundary and Water Commission, the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board, and other stakeholders on control efforts. The Department is requested to keep the Committee apprised of progress made in this regard.

Cervid Health.—The Committee provides \$17,500,000 for APHIS to implement the Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Research and Management Act, of which \$12,500,000 shall be for APHIS to allocate funds directly to State departments of wildlife, State departments of agriculture, Native American Tribes, and research institutions and universities to further develop and implement chronic wasting disease (CWD) surveillance, testing, management, and response activities. Within the remaining \$5,000,000 provided, APHIS should consider indemnity payments and associated costs to remove infected and exposed animals as expeditiously as possible.

In addition, the Committee maintains the 2024 funding level for Wildlife Services Methods Development for CWD work at the National Wildlife Research Center.

Citrus Health Response Program (CHRP).—CHRP is a national effort to protect the U.S. industry from the ravages of invasive pests and diseases. These funds are designed to partner with State departments of agriculture and industry groups to address the challenges of citrus pests and diseases. In addition to the funds provided in this account, the Committee encourages APHIS to utilize the funds available in the Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Programs to the greatest extent possible to sustain the economic viability of the citrus industry.

Cotton Pests.—The bill provides \$15,500,000 for the joint Cotton Pests Program. The Committee encourages APHIS and the cotton industry to make every effort to ensure the boll weevil does not reinfest areas of the U.S. where it has been successfully eradicated.

Depopulation.—APHIS uses defined methods for depopulation as described in the 2019 American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Guidelines for Depopulation of Animals, based on the species and to meet specific depopulation timelines and on-site conditions. The AVMA definition stresses the importance of considering animal welfare when determining the best approach to depopulation. Given the nationwide outbreak of HPAI and growing concerns over African swine fever, the Committee directs USDA to ensure that the National Veterinary Stockpile has adequate supplies and equipment to assist producers in utilizing more rapid, humane, and effective depopulation methods when necessary, as laid forth in the AVMA guidelines.

Education and Outreach on Avian Influenza.—The Committee remains deeply concerned by the spread of HPAI. The Committee encourages APHIS to continue to provide increased training, public outreach, and educational materials to areas threatened by HPAI.

Electronic Identification (EID).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the APHIS Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) framework to protect livestock producers and the domestic food supply. The Committee does not support the costs of requiring EID tags for interstate movement of cattle and bison falling onto producers, livestock markets, veterinarians, or others in the livestock industry. The Committee maintains fiscal year 2024 levels of \$15,000,000 for the purchase of EID tags and related infrastructure, such as EID readers, software, and other technological upgrades needed for the industry to comply with the final rule, “Use of Electronic Identification Eartags as Official Identification in Cattle and Bison” (89 FR 39540). In addition to the annual cost of purchasing EID tags, the Committee encourages APHIS to include in the cost-benefit analysis the full cost of related EID infrastructure in any future rulemakings.

Emergency Outbreaks.—The Committee continues to include specific language relating to the availability of funds to address emergencies related to the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious diseases or pests of animals, poultry, or plants. The Committee expects the Secretary to continue to use the authority provided in this Act to transfer funds from the CCC for the arrest and eradication of animal and plant pests and diseases that threaten American agriculture. By providing funds in this account, the Com-

mittee is enhancing, not replacing, the use of CCC funding for emergency outbreaks.

Emergency Preparedness and Response.—The Committee continues to provide funding for the Animal Care Program to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency on the National Response Plan and to support State and local governments' efforts to plan for protection of people with animals and incorporate lessons learned from previous disasters. The Committee maintains the 2024 funding levels to support hazard preparedness and response for zoos and aquariums, and implementation of emergency contingency plans for all facilities regulated under the AWA.

Feral Swine.—The Committee provides a \$1,000,000 increase for feral swine eradication efforts. The Committee encourages APHIS Wildlife Services to use all approved measures as a force multiplier and to prioritize States with the highest population of feral swine.

Fruit Fly Exclusion and Detection.—The Committee provides an increase of \$1,000,000 for exotic fruit fly detection, response, and prevention. The Committee requests a report, in consultation with the Department of Defense, on plans for repairs, improvements, maintenance, and construction of the Sterile Insect Release Facility at Joint Forces Training Base, Los Alamitos, California.

Glassy Winged Sharpshooter.—The Committee maintains fiscal year 2024 levels and urges USDA to consider all appropriate funding resources to rapidly respond to areas where increasing numbers of the pest glassy winged sharpshooter are occurring in California.

Glossy Buckthorn.—The Committee is concerned about the spread of glossy buckthorn, an invasive shrub species that thrives in forests and wetlands. Glossy buckthorn is easily spread by birds and animals and can establish itself in any environment that has sufficient moisture. Its spread presents a direct threat to the biodiversity of forests and wetlands across the country, including the Allegheny National Forest. The Committee requests a report on possible mitigation strategies to limit the impacts of glossy buckthorn.

Grasshopper Suppression.—The Committee is aware of current grasshopper suppression efforts and encourages APHIS to increase treatment of acres in Montana based on the grasshopper population, damage, and requests for treatments from land managers.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).—The Committee is supportive of USDA and industry efforts to develop a HPAI Initiative to assist the poultry industry in managing the ongoing HPAI outbreak and its subsequent market impacts through collaborative research among institutions with HPAI expertise. The Committee encourages USDA to continue vaccine related research, coordinate with industry and researchers on alternate vaccine administration techniques to minimize bird handling and maximize animal welfare, work to develop surveillance methods of differentiating infected from vaccinated birds, develop new advanced biosecurity practices, wild bird mitigation and research, and work with the U.S. Trade Representative to accelerate negotiations with trading partners to permit poultry and egg trade to continue under pre-negotiated terms in the event that vaccination for HPAI must be used to prevent or mitigate future outbreaks.

The Committee is also concerned by the emerging and ongoing outbreak of HPAI in dairy herds across the United States that has

resulted in a sharp drop in feed intake and milk production by infected cows. Continued spread of HPAI will impact dairy producers, milk production and utilization of foodgrains nationwide, and lead to increased milk prices for consumers. The Committee recognizes and is sensitive to the effects a voluntary vaccine may have on international trade relationships, however, the Committee is also aware that USDA has used vaccines against low pathogenic avian influenza, and deployment of a HPAI vaccine may address concerns from the scientific community about transmission, future variants, and mortality rates. In fact, the Committee is aware of private companies' investment in vaccine development for H5N1 in dairy herds. The Committee directs USDA to report on the status of vaccine research, development, and approvals and engage with other relevant agencies to evaluate the potential for use of vaccines for dairy cattle. USDA should also describe strategies to mitigate concerns of international trading partners and align with applicable international standards and agreements for potential vaccine use.

Further, the Committee understands that there is concern among some dairy producers about data collection efforts to confirm infections in the absence of indemnity assistance assurances. Data collection and testing efforts must take into consideration the importance of a producer's future ability to market milk and meat. The Committee will continue monitoring the situation and encourages USDA to consider providing indemnity assistance to producers where appropriate.

Horse Protection Act Inspections.—The Committee has consistently recognized the need for APHIS and the Tennessee Walking Horse industry to communicate and work together to eliminate the soring of horses. The Committee is concerned the final rule, Horse Protection Amendments, published May 8, 2024 (89 FR 39194), ignores the strong concerns of and comments submitted by industry experts, is based on out-of-date and unreliable data, and exceeds the agency's legal authority under the Horse Protection Act. Further, the cost-benefit analysis accompanying the rule relies on data that is over a decade old and severely underestimates the impact the rule will have on the 20,000 jobs supported by the Tennessee Walking Horse industry. The Committee reiterates that an objective, science-based inspection system would provide assurance for both accuracy and fairness. Therefore, the Committee directs APHIS to withdraw the final rule and work with the industry to eliminate soring using objective, science-based protocols.

Huanglongbing Emergency Response.—The Committee encourages APHIS to allocate sufficient resources to continue the activities necessary to effectively prevent or manage HLB. The disease, for which there is no cure, has caused a significant decline in Florida's citrus production since 2007. All citrus producing counties in Texas are under quarantine, and in California there have been over 3,000 confirmed cases of HLB in backyard citrus trees. HLB threatens the sustainability of the entire domestic citrus industry. If HLB continues to spread, it will cost thousands of additional jobs and millions in lost revenue. The agency is encouraged to support the priorities and strategies identified by the HLB-MAC group. The agency should appropriately allocate resources based on critical need and the maximum benefit to the citrus industry.

Imported Dogs.—The Committee is aware that USDA issued a report that showed that over one million dogs are imported into the U.S. each year. Of that number, however, less than one percent are subject to thorough health screenings to show that they are healthy, vaccinated, and free of disease prior to entering the country. The limited health requirements and inspection has resulted in the importation of animals that, tragically, arrive in poor health or die during travel, as well as the importation of animals carrying various diseases from rabies to canine influenza to leptospirosis, among others. As the connection between human and animal health becomes clearer, it is imperative that imported animals, including dogs, are healthy, vaccinated, and of an appropriate age to travel. Therefore, the Committee maintains the fiscal year 2024 levels for APHIS to strengthen its oversight of imported dogs, including stronger interagency coordination to better protect animal and public health.

Improvements in USDA Animal Care Public Search Tool.—APHIS is directed to make the following changes to the USDA Animal Care Public Search Tool: any posted inspection report must contain a link to all other inspection reports for that licensee and, if USDA and/or DOJ have taken any official action(s) against a licensee and such action(s) is final, link(s) to all such action(s) shall be included the database shall be searchable for all direct and critical violations without the need to choose a specific regulatory violation.

In- and Out-Bound Market Access Report.—The Committee requests that APHIS continue submitting the report on U.S. out-bound and foreign in-bound agricultural market access. The report should provide data for the last three years, including the date access was granted and the in-bound and out-bound volumes shipped by country and commodity.

National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN).—The laboratories within the NAHLN network are on the frontline for detection of newly identified and reemerging animal diseases. NAHLN laboratories provide a critical contribution to animal and human health, as demonstrated during the pandemic. Therefore, the Committee continues to provide funding for NAHLN through both APHIS and NIFA at no less than \$18,500,000 for fiscal year 2025. This amount is in addition to mandatory funding provided through the 2018 Farm Bill for Animal Disease Prevention and Management. The Committee encourages the Department to provide robust funding from the 2018 Farm Bill for NAHLN.

National Clean Plant Network (NCPN).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NCPN, which was created to protect U.S. crops, including berries, grapes, nuts, fruit trees, roses, sweet potatoes, and citrus, from the spread of economically devastating plant pests and diseases.

National Honeybee Disease Survey Report.—The Committee continues funding the survey at the 2024 level. Since 2009, a national survey of honeybee pests and diseases has been funded annually by APHIS along with other Federal and non-Federal partners to document which bee diseases, parasites, or pests of honeybees are present and/or likely absent in the U.S. This information will help place current and future epidemiological studies in context and thus may indirectly help investigations of emerging conditions.

M-44 Sodium Cyanide Devices.—The Committee supports the purchase, deployment, and training of third parties on the use of M-44 sodium cyanide ejector devices (M-44s). These devices are an important tool for the control of predators preying on livestock, poultry, or federally designated threatened and endangered species. The Committee directs APHIS to fully incorporate M-44s in the agency's wildlife damage management strategy as appropriate.

Mormon Crickets.—The Committee provides an increase of \$1,500,000 for the suppression and control of Mormon crickets and grasshoppers on private and public lands. The Committee directs APHIS to make available additional emergency use applications, according to product use label standards, to states under circumstances of critical infestation, which is identified as more than two crickets per square yard after initial treatment or more than eight grasshoppers per square yard after initial treatment, or as determined by state survey data in consultation with APHIS.

Pale Cyst Nematode Eradication.—The Committee includes funding to maintain resources for the pale cyst nematode eradication program at the 2024 level to continue successful efforts to eradicate this pest. If left untreated, this pest could spread, affecting other crops.

Paraguay Beef.—The Committee is concerned about the final rule titled “Importation of Fresh Beef From Paraguay” (88 Fed. Reg. 77883). The rule is based on a risk assessment that relies on potentially outdated data from in-country site visits that occurred in 2008 and 2014. The conclusions drawn from a science-based risk assessment are only as reliable as the data included in the assessment. Therefore, it is critical for APHIS to use current data to confirm Paraguay's animal health and inspection systems can provide an equivalent level of safety compared to the United States prior to allowing fresh beef imports from Paraguay. The Committee directs APHIS, as expeditiously as possible, to conduct an additional in-country site visit in Paraguay and provide the Committee an updated risk analysis that incorporates data from the visits.

Scrapie Eradication Program.—The Committee maintains funding at the 2024 level for the National Scrapie Eradication Program.

Spotted Lanternfly.—The Committee remains concerned about the recent Spotted Lanternfly outbreak and provides an increase of \$500,000 to support efforts to combat this pest. The Committee requests that APHIS keep it apprised of the program's strategy and progress.

Sulfuryl Fluoride.—The Committee encourages APHIS to consider adding sulfuryl fluoride treatments for logs, wood products and solid wood packing material to its Treatment Manual to facilitate the export of U.S. forestry products and other goods and to provide additional options for the protection of tree nut and stored grain commodities.

Swine Health Improvement Program.—The Committee notes that USDA announced in 2020 the establishment of a joint Federal, State, and industry project to develop a certification program for high-consequence swine diseases. Given the outbreak of African Swine Fever in the Hispaniola region, the Committee recognizes the importance of reassuring foreign trading partners of the status of the American swine herd's health and the measures the American swine industry has taken to prevent an introduction of African

swine fever and classical swine fever. The Committee maintains the fiscal year 2024 levels for USDA to continue advancing the work of the Swine Health Improvement Program.

Training.—The Committee notes that there have been nearly 1,300 violations related to Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUC) reported in research facility inspection reports, including ARS facilities. The Committee directs APHIS to consider whether it needs to provide training materials to research institutions, including ARS, to achieve better compliance with IACUC requirements. The Committee also directs APHIS to ensure that its Animal Care inspectors are fully trained in their responsibilities related to the Endangered Species Act, including documenting all violations and working with other Federal agencies.

Transparency.—APHIS is directed to provide a table, updated quarterly, in a prominent place on the Animal Care website linked from the home page, showing the total number of inspections and violations, broken down by direct, non-critical and critical violations, and what enforcement action was taken or none, if applicable. The Committee also directs APHIS to similarly post a detailed report on instances of confiscation; the number of animals voluntarily surrendered by license holders to resolve alleged Animal Welfare Act violations, the process for confiscating animals from Animal Welfare Act license holders and the process for determining where confiscated or voluntarily surrendered animals will be relocated.

West Nile Virus.—The Committee is concerned with the threats to human and animal health posed by West Nile virus and other infectious diseases and recognizes that a critical strategy for addressing these threats is necessary to prevent the infection and transmission by known vectors, including farm-raised alligators. Within funding provided, the Committee maintains fiscal year 2024 levels for APHIS to enter into cooperative agreements with the affected States to further investigate West Nile virus and other infectious diseases affecting farm-raised alligators and to develop treatments and methods to prevent infection and transmission.

Wildlife Services.—The Committee is concerned with livestock predation in areas with the highest populations of sheep and goats and provides an increase of \$1,000,000 for improved predator management methods and tools in cooperation with partner agencies serving these areas.

Wildlife Services Education and Training.—The Committee is aware of the wide range of hazardous procedures and materials utilized by APHIS personnel in the conduct of daily duties. To ensure a safe working environment, the Committee provides no less than 2024 levels to maintain a National Training Academy focused on those areas of greatest concern such as pyrotechnics, firearms, hazardous materials, immobilization and euthanasia drugs, pesticides, animal care and handling, land vehicles, watercraft, and zoonotic diseases.

Wood Imports.—The Committee recognizes the majority of U.S. manufactured finished wood products require a combination of domestically grown species with international species, the latter of which cannot be grown in the United States. APHIS, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Customs and Border Protection are jointly responsible for overseeing processes with respect to the Lacey Act.

The Committee supports further coordination across the agencies with respect to wood product imports and directs APHIS to provide a report within 180 days of enactment detailing USDA’s current role in the wood importation declaration process and how it interacts with other agencies to help expedite shipments that are delayed.

Zoological Disaster Response.—The Committee provides not less than fiscal year 2024 levels of \$450,000 within Emergency Preparedness and Response for APHIS to support industry-led nonprofits that are comprised of a national network of zoological facilities and assist zoos, aquariums, sanctuaries, and other exotic animal businesses respond to disasters. The disaster response efforts may include but are not limited to: preparedness consultations, risk assessments, evacuation and transportation of animals, veterinary care, facility repairs, incident command and communications support, and other response and recovery efforts. The Committee notes that these funds are in addition to, not a replacement of, existing agreements made with nonprofit organizations in previous fiscal years for zoological disaster initiatives.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

2024 appropriation	\$222,887,000
2025 budget estimate	234,888,000
Provided in the bill	192,200,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 30,687,000
2025 budget estimate	– 42,688,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Marketing Services of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$192,200,000.

Cattle Contracts Library.—The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act regarding the Cattle Contracts Library pilot program. This report shall include summaries of all stakeholder feedback received by the agency, any applicable economic assessments conducted or received by the agency, and any statutes utilized to develop the regulatory framework to implement the pilot program.

Cotton Classing.—The Committee acknowledges the challenges presented during the 2021 cotton season, such as extensive delays in quality designation, contract delivery, and loan repayments. The Committee encourages AMS to continue working with producers to secure stability and dependability of the cotton classification program to timely and accurately process numerous samples of cotton bales with less reliance on seasonal staff and less disruption of market opportunities.

Dried Fruit Standards.—The Committee recognizes the need for updated dried fruit standards to meet the needs of current processors. The Committee encourages AMS to keep the Committee updated on efforts to update specifications for dried sweet cherries and dried apples.

Dried Sweet Cherries.—The Committee encourages AMS to consider purchases of dried sweet cherries, which will help reduce food

waste and provide a healthy snacking option to program participants.

Dry Edible Beans.—The Committee recognizes the nutritional qualities of dry edible beans and encourages AMS to enhance the amount and frequency of dry edible bean purchases.

Molasses Imports.—The Committee is concerned about possible circumvention with respect to imported molasses. Any circumvention violates U.S. trade law and adversely impacts the administration of important U.S. policies contained in 7 U.S.C. 7272 et. seq. and 7 U.S.C. 1359aa et. seq. Therefore, the Committee directs AMS to carry out testing to verify and validate the methodology and protocols of the inspection of all imported molasses at northern border ports of entry, or other ports as appropriate, including whether the molasses meets each statutory requirement without the use of additives or blending, relevant definitional explanatory notes, and each property typical of molasses in the United States.

Olive Oil Authenticity Testing Program.—The Committee directs AMS to administer a testing program that will result in robust data sets of authenticity parameters for domestically produced olive oil to better understand the relation of various environments, soils, varieties, growing regions, and the concerns around the purity parameters in standards and compliance of U.S. oils. The testing program should include physio-chemical and organoleptic analysis of domestically produced olive oil.

Packers & Stockyards.—The Committee is concerned by the Department's ongoing efforts to expand the scope of its regulations to implement the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921. The Committee holds that the Department has misinterpreted Congressional intent and mistaken its jurisdiction throughout this regulatory series. As such, the Secretary is prohibited from promulgating, implementing, or enforcing any regulations under Sections 202(a) or 202(b) of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 which were first published in the Federal Register after June 1, 2022. Further, the Committee rebuts the agency's assertions regarding harm to competition and affirms it is the intent of Congress, in accordance with the rulings of eight Federal circuit courts, that complainants must demonstrate harm or likelihood of harm to competition in order to establish a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.

Simplified Applications.—The Committee is aware AMS implemented a simplified, turnkey grant application in fiscal year 2023 for Farmers Market and Local Food Promotion Grants, with applications restricted to specific project types. The Committee encourages the agency to expand the turnkey application to include other common activities, such as vendor and customer outreach activities, farmers market manager staff time, regional food chain coordination, and special purpose equipment.

Vegetable Promotion.—The Committee recognizes that specialty crop vegetable growers and value-added processors are under significant pressure from the effects of inflation and increasing imports. The Committee encourages AMS to collaborate with local partners to expand marketing opportunities for domestic specialty crop vegetable growers by increasing promotion activities immediately prior to and during harvest, including for asparagus harvested April to May, carrots harvested August to October, and cucumbers harvested August to September. The Committee directs

AMS to report to the Committee on the status of these efforts within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Wild Game Processing Technical Assistance.—The Committee recognizes the important role of wild game processing in rural food supply chains, especially in the business models of many small and very small processors. The Committee encourages AMS to expand the scope of the existing Meat and Poultry Processing Capacity—Technical Assistance Program to include assistance for processors interested in opening or expanding facilities that conduct custom-exempt wild game processing.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2024 limitation	(\$62,596,000)
2025 budget limitation	(62,596,000)
Provided in the bill	(62,596,000)
Comparison:	
2024 limitation	---
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee provides a limitation of \$62,596,000 on Administrative Expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	(\$21,501,000)
2025 budget estimate	(22,701,000)
Provided in the bill	(22,701,000)
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+1,200,000
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Marketing Agreements and Orders Program, the Committee provides a transfer from Section 32 funds of \$22,701,000. The following table reflects the status of this fund:

ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS 2024–2025

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Appropriation (30% of Customs Receipts)	\$30,801,267	\$24,678,697	\$24,678,697
<i>Less Transfers:</i>			
Food and Nutrition Service	– 28,784,623	– 22,592,333	– 22,592,333
Commerce Department	– 377,363	– 377,363	– 377,363
Less FNS transfer for the Farm Bill FFVP	---	– 199,000	– 199,000
<i>Total, Transfers</i>	– 29,161,986	– 23,168,696	– 23,168,696
Budget Authority, Farm Bill	1,657,384	1,709,000	1,709,000
Appropriations Temporarily Reduce—Sequestration ..	– 83,356	– 86,070	– 86,070
Unavailable for Obligation (FFVP transfer to FNS)	---	---	– 195,000
Available for Obligation	1,574,028	1,622,930	1,427,930
<i>Less Obligations:</i>			
Child Nutrition Programs (Entitlement Commodities)	485,000	485,000	485,000
State Option Contract	5,000	5,000	5,000
Removal of Defective Commodities	1,660	2,500	2,500

ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS 2024–
2025—Continued
[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Disaster Relief	5,000	5,000	5,000
Farm Bill Specialty Crop Purchases (Remaining Funds)	206,000	206,000	206,000
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	195,000	---	---
Estimated Future Needs	561,742	660,000	660,000
<i>Total, Commodity Procurement</i>	1,459,402	1,363,500	1,363,500
Administrative Funds:			
Commodity Purchase Support	37,178	37,729	37,729
Marketing Agreements and Orders	21,501	22,701	22,701
<i>Total, Administrative Funds</i>	58,679	60,430	60,430
<i>Total Obligations</i>	\$1,518,081	\$1,423,930	\$1,423,930

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

2024 appropriation	\$1,000,000
2025 budget estimate	1,235,000
Provided in the bill	1,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	- 235,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Payments to States and Possessions, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

2024 limitation	(\$55,000,000)
2025 budget limitation	(60,000,000)
Provided in the bill	(55,000,000)
Comparison:	
2024 limitation	---
2025 budget limitation	- 5,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee includes a limitation on Inspection and Weighing Services Expenses of \$55,000,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

2024 appropriation	\$1,117,000
2025 budget estimate	1,152,000
Provided in the bill	800,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 317,000
2025 budget estimate	- 352,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$800,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

2024 appropriation	\$1,190,009,000
2025 budget estimate	1,244,231,000
Provided in the bill	1,223,841,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+33,832,000
2025 budget estimate	- 20,390,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,223,841,000. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 is for the inspection of wild caught invasive species in the order *siluriformes* and family *Ictaluridae*.

The following table reflects the Committee’s recommendations for fiscal year 2025:

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

[Dollars in thousands]

Federal Inspection	\$1,098,908
Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure System	35,272
International Food Safety and Inspection	22,000
State Food Safety and Inspection	67,661
<hr/>	
Total, Food Safety and Inspection Service	\$1,223,841

Food Donations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of food loss and waste reduction, and encourages FSIS, in coordination with the Food Loss and Waste Reduction Liaison, to consider updates to food donation guidelines to clarify safety protocols for food donations.

Good Commercial Practices.—The Committee recognizes that the handling of birds at slaughter according to Good Commercial Practices (GCP) improves quality and reduces the occurrence of adulterated poultry products in the marketplace.

Humane Methods of Slaughter.—FSIS shall ensure that all inspection personnel conducting humane handling verification procedures receive robust initial training and periodic refresher training on the FSIS humane handling and slaughter regulations and directives. This includes handling of non-ambulatory disabled animals, as well as proper use of the Humane Activities Tracking System to ensure humane handling of animals as they arrive and are offloaded and handled in ante-mortem holding pens, suspect pens, chutes, stunning areas, and on the slaughter line. The Committee directs the agency to continue preparation and online publication of the Humane Handling Quarterly Reports, to include: (1) the number of humane handling verification procedures performed, (2) the number of administrative enforcement actions taken, (3) the time spent on Humane Handling Activities Tracking System activities, and (4) comparisons of these measurements by plant size and FSIS district.

Invasive Species.—The Committee encourages the FSIS to work with other agencies and stakeholders to better market food offered

for sale that is the product of a wild caught, invasive species, such as northern snakehead or blue catfish.

Labeling Claims.—The Committee recognizes claims that the agency’s process for verifying and approving animal raising and sustainability claims on meat and poultry product labels has led to consumer confusion and allowed unfair practices to proliferate. The agency is encouraged to work closely with the AMS to make sure that label claims submitted as part as AMS’s “Process Verified Program” align closely with the FSIS guidance document.

Line speeds.—The Committee is concerned that FSIS has not established a permanent regulatory solution for evisceration line speeds above the current regulatory cap. The Committee is also concerned that FSIS imposed new requirements on plants participating in the Time Limited Trial for swine establishments, failed to provide the adequate oversight during the initial study, and has provided no timeline or plan for establishing a permanent regulatory solution. The Committee directs FSIS to provide an update to the Committee on the agency’s plan for providing oversight to ensure the second study is successful and the contractor stays within the parameters of the study, establishing a permanent regulatory solution, and extending existing waivers for poultry and swine establishments in a timely manner and without disruptions while working to develop the permanent regulatory solution. The Committee also requests an explanation of the rationale for utilizing a sole source contract to hire the research firm, accounting of costs associated with the Time Limited Trial, including costs associated with the study design, employing the third-party contractor, and data collection starting in March 2022.

Salmonella.—The Committee recognizes the importance of science-based regulations and urges the USDA to ensure that any new salmonella performance standard in poultry products be based on sound scientific principles and risk assessment. The Committee directs USDA to produce a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the scientific basis for any proposed changes to salmonella performance standards, including an analysis of their potential impact on food safety, public health, and economic viability of the poultry industry.

State Inspections.—The Committee is aware of concerns that insufficient funding provided by FSIS to state meat and poultry inspection programs from within existing appropriations may result in states withdrawing from this important program, leading to FSIS having to provide full inspection to those state inspected processing facilities at 100 percent cost. The Committee continues to encourage FSIS to aim for a reimbursement rate of 50 percent.

Water Regulations.—The Committee is aware of industry concerns that the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) proposed rule entitled “PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Rulemaking” may trigger enforcement of FSIS regulations for water used in food manufacturing in ways not contemplated by the current rulemaking. The Committee requests FSIS provide a briefing on the potential impacts of EPA’s proposed rule on regulated food manufacturers.

TITLE II

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM PRODUCTION AND
CONSERVATION

2024 appropriation	\$1,527,000
2025 budget estimate	1,964,000
Provided in the bill	901,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 626,000
2025 budget estimate	– 1,063,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$901,000.

Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act.—USDA is responsible for monitoring foreign purchases of agricultural land under the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA) and for assessing penalties on entities that have failed to make disclosures as required. The Committee is concerned that USDA failed to assess penalties for a failure to disclose foreign investments in American agricultural land. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on USDA’s efforts to ensure that foreign investments are being accurately disclosed, including an analysis of any barriers USDA faces in conducting oversight of these purchases and planned steps for overcoming these challenges.

Crawfish Disaster Assistance.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that disaster assistance programs are accessible for all sectors within the agriculture industry, including aquaculture. The Committee is aware of current policies at the Small Business Administration (SBA) that exclude assistance for certain crawfish producers who also engage in rice farming. The Committee encourages the Secretary to collaborate with the Administrator of the SBA, if requested, to evaluate and update SBA policies related to disaster assistance programs to ensure that dual-crop farmers who have experienced losses in their aquaculture operations are not excluded from disaster relief.

Property Damage.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to follow up on the report, as required in House Report 118–124, on how USDA may reimburse landowners along the United States’ southern border for property damages related to trespassing, and expeditiously implement a process for property damage reimbursements.

FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION BUSINESS CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$244,183,000
2025 budget estimate	246,250,000
Provided in the bill	213,671,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 30,512,000
2025 budget estimate	– 32,579,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$213,671,000. This amount includes an increase of \$1,000,000 for design of a new data system to comply with the Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act, as specified by Sec. 773 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	Appropriation	Transfer from program accounts	Total, FSA S&E
2024 appropriation	\$1,209,307,000	\$305,803,000	\$1,515,110,000
2025 budget estimate	1,240,703,000	(311,546,000)	1,522,249,000
Provided in the bill	1,204,307,000	(305,803,000)	1,510,110,000
Comparison:			
2024 appropriation	– 5,000,000	– – –	– 5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	– 36,396,000	– 5,743,000	– 12,139,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Salaries and Expenses of the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,204,307,000 and transfers of \$305,803,000 for a total program level of \$1,510,110,000.

Farmers.gov.—The Committee directs USDA to continue to drive implementation and expansion of the Farmers.gov application, a single portal built around the needs of farmers, to enable USDA employees and USDA customers and producers to view their information, complete transactions, quickly review the status of and submit applications for FPAC programs, and receive program payments for all USDA farm programs including, but not limited to, loans, conservation, disaster, dairy, or other programs. All farm programs which require direct application from the farmer, rancher, or producer should be considered for expansion of the Farmers.gov application and functions.

PFAS.—The Committee is aware that PFAS contamination can cause significant financial distress for farmers and encourages FSA to provide the maximum flexibility possible to impacted borrowers as appropriate.

Staffing.—The Committee is concerned about FSA’s ability to attract and retain field staff to do FSA’s critical work in rural communities. The Committee is also concerned that local FSA offices

are often tasked with implementing new programs with little notice. The Committee directs the Secretary to report on a plan to address retention and communication between FSA offices and the national office. Additionally, the Committee encourages FSA to factor in administration of disaster assistance programming when contemplating additional staffing resources needed to successfully carry out its mission.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

2024 appropriation	\$6,500,000
2025 budget estimate	7,000,000
Provided in the bill	6,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 500,000
2025 budget estimate	– 1,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For State Mediation Grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,000,000.

GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	\$7,000,000
2025 budget estimate	7,500,000
Provided in the bill	7,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– – –
2025 budget estimate	– 500,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$7,000,000.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$500,000
2025 budget estimate	500,000
Provided in the bill	500,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– – –
2025 budget estimate	– – –

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Dairy Indemnity Program (DIPP), the Committee provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary (estimated to be \$500,000 in the President’s fiscal year 2025 budget request).

PFAS chemicals.—The Committee is aware that some dairy farms are unable to sell their milk as a result of contamination from a family of synthetic chemicals, collectively known as “PFAS” chemicals. The Committee notes that USDA updated the DIPP to provide additional options to dairy producers impacted by PFAS contamination and looks forward to continuing to work with USDA, other State and Federal partners, and producers to mitigate the impacts of PFAS.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 loan level	\$10,685,584,000
2025 budget estimate	9,055,166,000
Provided in the bill	9,055,166,000
Comparison:	
2024 loan level	- 1,630,418,000
2025 budget estimate	- - -

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund program account, the Committee provides a loan level of \$9,055,166,000.

The following table reflects the loan levels for the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund program account:

AGRICULTURE CREDIT PROGRAMS—LOAN LEVELS

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Farm Loan Programs:			
Farm Ownership:			
Direct	\$3,100,000	\$1,966,970	\$1,966,970
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Farm Operating:			
Direct	1,633,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	2,118,491	2,118,491	2,118,491
Emergency Loans	37,667	37,000	37,000
Indian Tribe Land Acquisition Loans	20,000	20,000	20,000
Conservation Loans:			
Direct	- - -	300,000	300,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	150,000	- - -	- - -
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	5,000	- - -	- - -
Boll Weevil Eradication	60,000	5,000	5,000
Relending Program	61,426	7,705	7,705
Total	10,685,584	9,055,166	9,055,166

The following table reflects the costs of loan programs under credit reform:

AGRICULTURE CREDIT PROGRAMS—SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Farm Loan Subsidies:			
Farm Ownership:			
Direct	- - -	\$35,602	\$35,602
Farm Operating:			
Direct	27,598	2,860	2,860
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	1,483	- - -	- - -
Emergency Loans	3,507	4,488	4,488
Indian Highly Fractionated Land	1,577	- - -	- - -
Relending Program	19,368	2,661	2,661
Boll Weevil Eradication	258	18	18
Total	53,791	45,629	45,629
ACIF Expenses:			
FSA Salaries and Expenses	305,803	311,546	305,803
Program Administrative Expenses	20,250	20,658	20,250
Subtotal, Administrative Expenses	326,053	332,204	326,053

AGRICULTURE CREDIT PROGRAMS—SUBSIDIES AND GRANTS—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Total, ACIF Expenses	\$379,844	\$377,833	\$371,682

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2024 appropriation	\$65,637,000
2025 budget estimate	65,950,000
Provided in the bill	61,855,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 3,782,000
2025 budget estimate	– 4,095,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Risk Management Agency (RMA), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$61,855,000.

Administrative and Operating (A&O) Expenses.—The Committee notes that the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 encourages RMA to provide an annual inflation adjustment to A&O expenses and to provide equitable relief for specialty crop policies, recognizing RMA’s authority to do so without a renegotiation of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA) in a manner similar to a previous inflation adjustment. The Committee notes that inflation adjustments are not mentioned in the SRA. Instead, an RMA Manager’s Bulletin from June 30, 2010 (MGR–10–007) provided for the adjustments. For each year, RMA published an Informational Memorandum announcing the adjustment for that year (see, for example, “Federal Crop Insurance: Delivery Subsidies in Brief”, CRS, August 20, 2018). Given the adjustments then were initiated outside the SRA, the Committee urges RMA to initiate the adjustments going forward in the same manner. In doing so, RMA may provide adjustments without renegotiation of the SRA and without violating 7 U.S.C. 1508(k)(8).

Alfalfa.—The Committee recognizes alfalfa to be an important domestic forage crop valued for nitrogen fixation, soil conservation, crop rotation, and as a natural habitat. From 2002 through 2023, alfalfa acreage has declined 27.8 percent. The Committee encourages RMA to explore the creation of a revenue and/or quality alfalfa crop insurance policy to ensure producers have a safety net that they need to produce this important crop.

Cover Crops.—The Committee recognizes that cover crops planted in rotation with primary crops have potential to improve soil health and to create additional revenue for farmers as feedstocks for biofuels production. The Committee is concerned, however, that existing RMA regulations classify cover crops as secondary crops when harvesting seeds for biofuel production, which affects a farmer’s ability to obtain crop insurance for their primary crops. The Committee encourages RMA to submit a report to the Committee on how the agency can streamline opportunities for farmers to insure primary and secondary crops with revenue streams resulting from biofuel use.

Dairy-Revenue Protection.—The Committee recognizes that dairy farmers are relative newcomers to using crop insurance for milk and were largely unable to use crop insurance to insure milk losses for many years. The Committee is aware that producers use the Dairy-Revenue Protection (DRP) product to obtain near-term coverage but support improvements to DRP so that it offers affordable risk management during periods of long-term price decline. The Committee encourages RMA to work with Congress to identify improvements to DRP to provide this enhanced support to producers.

Pecan Revenue Policy.—The Committee encourages RMA, within existing authorities, to provide an election to exclude, with respect to 1 or more of the crop years used to establish the actual revenue history of pecans of the producer, any recorded or appraised yield for any crop year in which the per planted acre yield of pecans in the county of the producer was at least 50 percent below the simple average of the per planted acre yield of pecans in the county during the previous 10 consecutive crop years (according to 7 USC 1508g(4)(c)). The Committee directs RMA to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of this policy election.

Quality Losses.—The Committee urges RMA to evaluate and consider additional products that will permit producers to better protect themselves from losses directly and indirectly attributed to quality losses.

Reporting Requirements.—The Committee is aware of concerns that RMA exceeded its authority under the Standard Reinsurance Agreement by issuing Bulletin No. MGR-24-003. The Committee acknowledges revisions made to the bulletin to lift the cease-and-desist action, but notes concerns continue to exist regarding the legal authority of RMA to require certain new reporting requirements.

Winegrapes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of production of premium winegrapes in San Joaquin County, California. Given the significance of the region to the winegrape industry, the Committee encourages RMA to continue efforts to expand the California counties eligible for Grapevine Crop Insurance Program.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

2024 appropriation	\$914,899,000
2025 budget estimate	985,203,000
Provided in the bill	902,994,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 11,905,000
2025 budget estimate	- 82,209,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Operations, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$902,994,000.

The Committee provides \$14,751,000 for the Snow Survey and Water Forecasting Program; \$10,751,000 for the Plant Materials Centers; \$86,757,000 for the Soil Surveys Program; and \$759,495,000 for Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA), which includes \$1,000,000 for Phragmite control. The Committee provides

\$3,000,000 for a cost-share program for the construction and repair of perimeter fencing.

Alfalfa Utilization.—The Committee encourages NRCS to incentivize the use and integration of alfalfa in NRCS programs to capitalize on the unique conservation benefits it brings to the agricultural landscape.

Chesapeake Bay States' Partnership Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the important role of voluntary conservation practices in protecting and restoring waterways, especially when deployed at scale. To enhance the resiliency of farmland and reduce nutrient and sediment pollution in line with the most recent Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, USDA created the Chesapeake Bay States' Partnership Initiative. The Committee supports this Initiative and directs USDA to leverage additional conservation resources for agricultural producers in the Chesapeake Bay watershed to support the implementation of the Chesapeake Bay jurisdictions' watershed implementation plans. The Committee also urges USDA to target additional CTA funds in the most effective basin areas of the watershed and to prioritize conservation practices that build on-farm.

COMET-Farm Tool.—The Committee encourages NRCS to engage with partners throughout the country to publicize the availability of the COMET-Farm tool. The Committee urges the Secretary to continue to support COMET-Farm technological improvements that would increase usage by farmers and to provide continued assistance, improvements, and outreach on the COMET-Farm tool through CTA.

Conservation Programs Timeline.—The Committee recognizes the importance of NRCS's conservation programs and their positive impact on water and soil quality. The Committee also recognizes that these programs must consist of realistic timelines and outcomes as identified by the farmers using them. The Committee encourages NRCS to review all conservation programs to ensure their funding timelines related to conservation planning and program delivery meet legislatively mandated timelines to support farmers in developing their practices and fulfilling the mission of the programs. The Committee directs NRCS to report back on its findings and efforts to improve program funding timelines within 180 days of enactment.

Critical Conservation Areas (CCAs).—The Committee supports CCAs and the collaborative regional approach to address common natural resource goals while maintaining or improving agricultural productivity. The Committee encourages NRCS to provide additional CTA funds to CCAs to address conservation planning backlogs.

Driftless Area Conservation.—The Committee recognizes the environmental and economic benefits of the Driftless Area Landscape Conservation Initiative (DALCI), which expired in 2017. The Committee supports the revitalization of this program to educate landowners, farmers, and operators on the benefits of soil health, holistic grazing, and flood resilience. The Committee directs the Secretary to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment on existing federal resources to support locally driven conservation initiatives in the Driftless Area and gaps in support due to the DALCI program's expiration.

Environmental Evaluations.—The Committee directs USDA to provide a detailed strategy of how the CPA-52 process will be streamlined to allow partners to complete an environmental evaluation for multiple landowners across a project area while ensuring the environmental integrity of the area is accurately assessed. The Committee further urges the agency to provide formal training to both employees and partners of this streamlined process to ensure consistency and transparency.

Farmer Mentorship Program for Watersheds.—The Committee is concerned about soil and water quality near watersheds such as the Great Lakes Basin, Salton Sea, Lake Okeechobee, and the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee recognizes that farmers may be unaware of possible or necessary conservation efforts that currently exist to improve soil and water quality. The Committee encourages NRCS to leverage its recently created CAMP mentoring effort to enhance outreach efforts with dedicated farmers in watersheds with conservation expertise and to work with interested farmers who would like to learn how to implement improved conservation practices for water and soil in their operations.

Feral Hogs.—The Committee is concerned that the feral hog population is rapidly expanding despite efforts to constrain their spread. To help prevent further damages to agriculture and urban lands, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for a cost-share program for the construction and repair of perimeter fencing. The Committee encourages NRCS, in conjunction with State soil and water conservation agencies, to develop a strategy to exclude feral hogs from agricultural and urban areas at risk of damage from localized feral hog populations with lessons learned from the existing Feral Hog Eradication Pilot Program.

Firebreaks and Fuel Breaks.—The Committee recognizes that firebreaks and fuel breaks are efficient conservation measures that can be implemented by landowners to reduce the risk or intensity of wildfires and help firefighters by creating defensible areas. The Committee continues to encourage NRCS to promote and provide assistance to design and construct firebreaks and fuel breaks in areas and communities under heightened risk of woodland fires, consistent with the directive in P.L. 117-328.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).—The Committee strongly supports NRCS's ongoing work to reduce nutrient loading from agricultural sources that can contribute to the growth of HABs. Funding shall be used for targeting watersheds where HABs pose a threat and implementing a variety of conservation systems to address all transport pathways of phosphorus and nitrogen from agricultural land. Conservation planning should prioritize fields or riparian areas with the highest risk of elevated phosphorus and/or nitrogen losses. The Committee encourages NRCS to use interagency agreements and cooperative agreements focused on innovative phosphorus or nitrogen removal strategies where agricultural runoff has contributed nutrients to a waterbody. Such work shall be conducted in consultation with NIFA and ARS.

Lake Erie Basin.—The Committee is aware that the Western Lake Erie Basin Initiative (WLEB) is vital to researching and conserving one of our country's precious freshwater sources, Lake Erie. Increased levels of HABs continue to plague the lake due to shallow depths, increased nitrogen and phosphorus levels, and other

contributing factors. The Committee encourages NRCS to work with locally engaged academic institutions that have worked with WLEB to review the work done by WLEB, compare Lake Erie Basin's water quality, including chemical, physical, and biological characteristics, over the past decade, detail what efforts could and are being made to improve the quality, and study the point of origin of run off into the lake. Further, the Committee directs NRCS to make research done on WLEB publicly available and to provide a briefing on its findings and efforts within 180 days of enactment.

Microbial Soil Amendments.—The Committee recognizes that research and data show that biodiverse microbial soil amendments have a positive impact on soil health. The Committee encourages USDA to support the expanded use of these biologic soil health solutions across a broad range of programs, including the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, to address soil health benefits related to yield increase, advanced root development, input efficiency, improved water efficacy, catastrophic soil damage restoration, and catalysts to other soil health practices such as reduced tillage.

National Resource Inventory (NRI).—The Committee encourages NRCS to consider the feasibility of expanding the existing NRI system to include soil sampling and analysis on an annual rotating basis.

NRCS/Conservation Operations.—The Committee recognizes that conservation of wildlife habitat on private lands is essential for the recovery of many threatened and endangered species. While Federal programs that provide direct conservation assistance can be important contributors to species recovery efforts, such programs might not be available to, or appropriate for, all private landowners. Private landowners interested in habitat conservation must be empowered with access to the full range of conservation resources that exist across the Federal government, state and local governments, non-profit organizations, and private entities. The Committee encourages NRCS to provide grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, non-profit organizations with expertise and experience in amalgamating and providing public access to information and resources pertaining to the conservation of wildlife habitat on private lands.

PFAS Soil Testing.—The Committee understands that soil testing for PFAS can be prohibitively expensive and encourages NRCS to utilize existing conservation practice standards for soil testing to assist producers in managing these costs.

Phragmites.—The Committee is concerned about the damage caused by phragmites in the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for phragmite control and directs NRCS to work with relevant State agencies to provide funding and technical assistance to control phragmites in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Resource Conservation and Development Councils (RC&Ds).—The Committee recognizes that RC&Ds have been valuable partners in conservation and encourages NRCS to continue working with local councils, as appropriate, to ensure conservation programs meet local resource needs.

Sage Grouse Initiative.—The Committee strongly supports NRCS's sage grouse conservation efforts. Through this initiative, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to help land-

owners conserve sage grouse habitat on their land. The initiative is an integral part of efforts by Federal agencies, western States, and private landowners to help preclude the listing of the sage grouse as an endangered species.

Water Quality Data.—The Committee supports the Department’s creation of the National Water Quality Initiative and regional watershed initiatives for the Mississippi River and Chesapeake Bay. To promote transparency and understanding of the water quality benefits of voluntary conservation practices, the Committee urges USDA to utilize data collection to publish an annual report on the nutrient and sediment reductions achieved through conservation programs in the Chesapeake Bay watershed, similar to the Department’s annual progress report on the Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative.

White Oak Initiative.—White oak forests are critical for wildlife, biodiversity, and forest products, and without swift action by private landowners and land management agencies, there will be a significant decline of white oak forests in the future. The Committee commends NRCS for its work to encourage white oak conservation and promote white oak reforestation practices and encourages NRCS to expand and coordinate these efforts across its programs with the U.S. Forest Service.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

2024 appropriation	\$35,000,000
2025 budget estimate	70,000,000
Provided in the bill	20,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 15,000,000
2025 budget estimate	– 50,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$20,000,000.

The Committee notes that the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations received \$500,000,000 in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58) and has significant unobligated balances available.

Watershed Backlogs.—The Committee remains concerned about delays with some Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations projects and the impact such delays have on local communities. The Committee urges NRCS to balance the needs of addressing the project backlog, remediation of existing structures, and new projects by prioritizing those projects which mitigate the greatest flood risks to public safety, consistent with the directive in P.L. 117–328.

Watershed Scale Planning.—The Committee supports expanded capacity for USDA to engage in watershed level planning and program implementation through basin and landscape scale initiatives such as the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan, the Mississippi River Basin Healthy Watersheds Initiative, the National Water Quality Initiative, and the Regional Conservation Partnership Program. The Committee directs the Secretary to continue cooperation with other Federal agencies to improve water quality in these basins and watersheds, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers, and recog-

nizes the importance of cooperative partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, such as those joining the American rice industry and conservation groups.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	\$1,000,000
2025 budget estimate	2,003,000
Provided in the bill	10,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+9,000,000
2025 budget estimate	+7,997,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Watershed Rehabilitation Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

The Committee notes that the Watershed Rehabilitation program received \$118,000,000 in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58) and has significant unobligated balances available.

High-Hazard Dams.—The Committee recognizes the large backlog of community infrastructure projects eligible for financial and technical assistance through the Watershed Rehabilitation Program to address safety concerns, public health, and environmental impacts of aging dams. The Committee urges NRCS to prioritize the rehabilitation of dams that pose the greatest risk to public safety.

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

2024 appropriation	\$15,484,000,000
2025 budget estimate	14,710,000,000
Provided in the bill	14,710,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 774,000,000
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund, the Committee provides an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary (estimated to be \$14,710,000,000).

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$12,438,000,000
2025 budget estimate	12,650,463,000
Provided in the bill	12,650,463,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+212,463,000
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses to the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Committee provides such sums as may be

necessary to reimburse for net realized losses sustained but not previously reimbursed (estimated to be \$12,650,463,000).

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
(LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

2024 limitation	(\$15,000,000)
2025 budget estimate	(15,000,000)
Provided in the bill	(15,000,000)
Comparison:	
2024 limitation	---
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Hazardous Waste Management, the Committee provides a limitation of \$15,000,000.

The Committee directs the Hazardous Materials Management Program and the Hazardous Waste Management Program to coordinate their work to ensure there is no duplication.

TITLE III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2024 appropriation	\$1,620,000
2025 budget estimate	1,658,000
Provided in the bill	800,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 820,000
2025 budget estimate	- 856,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development (RD), the Committee provides and appropriation of \$800,000.

Coastal Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes that severe weather, coastal erosion, and tsunami risk pose significant threats to coastal tribes’ essential infrastructure. The Committee encourages Rural Development to work across all mission areas and offices to optimize opportunities that provide technical and financial assistance to distressed rural and tribal communities to support infrastructure resilience activities and protect rural economies from environmental and natural disaster risk and vulnerabilities.

Construction Management.—The Committee intends to provide local governments and local utilities with the necessary tools to maximize federal investments and encourages USDA to allow local governments and units of local governments to utilize Construction Management services in addition to traditional design-build services within all USDA-funded construction and infrastructure projects. Construction Management services provide a level of expertise and experience that many rural communities and governmental units lack and can ensure a more efficient and cost-effective project execution during the construction process.

Persistent Poverty Areas.—The Committee supports targeted investments in impoverished areas. The Committee urges USDA to implement measures to increase the share of investments in persistent poverty counties, distressed communities, and any other im-

poverished areas. The Committee directs USDA to define performance measures, increase capacity to collect and analyze data, evaluate data sets, and develop a report to the Committee on how investments in persistently poor communities have improved economic outcomes.

Rural Business Investment Program.—The Committee recognizes the implementation of the Rural Business Investment Program (RBIP) and the RBIP Operational Assistance Grants for leveraged Rural Business Investment Companies (RBIC) did not meet the desired outcomes. The Committee requests the Department report to the Committee within 270 days of enactment of this Act an analysis identifying why the programs did not succeed and the potential for other avenues of similarly leveraged funds for rural businesses.

Streamlining Applications.—The Committee recognizes GAO Report 21–579, which found that HUD, EDA, and USDA have similar requirements for stakeholder engagement, strategic planning, and application requirements for State and local organizations applying for economic development programs. Per the report, while HUD and EDA have a written agreement to align requirements and issue joint guidance to streamline the application process, USDA does not have such a report. The Committee urges USDA to work with EDA and HUD to evaluate economic development programs and, where feasible, enter into such an interagency agreement. The Committee looks forward to reviewing the report requested in House Report 118–124.

Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF).—The Committee notes that SAF has the potential to decarbonize the aviation industry by utilizing several feedstocks such as ethanol, soy, tallow, wood biomass, agricultural residue, and cover crops. The cultivation of these feedstocks could provide a significant economic opportunity in rural communities across the nation. While there is significant demand by global air carriers, the Committee believes more volume is needed to produce 3 billion gallons by 2030. The 9003 Program at the Department has significant potential to scale up the volume of SAF by providing loans and financial support to burgeoning enterprises in rural America. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report to Congress that includes 9003 program loan metrics and alternative actions that could accelerate and scale SAF Research and Development and biorefinery construction.

Uninhabited Properties.—The Committee recognizes the demand for affordable rural housing and is concerned about federal funding supporting uninhabited properties. The Committee directs the agency to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act outlining how many Rural Development housing properties are uninhabited and in foreclosure or real estate owned (REO), the number of foreclosure sales that have taken place within the previous three fiscal years, amount spent on taxes, mortgage, and insurance for uninhabited properties in foreclosure or REO.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Appropriations	\$351,087,000	\$428,206,000	\$346,087,000
Transfers from:			
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account	412,254,000	412,254,000	412,254,000
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account	4,468,000	4,468,000	4,468,000
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loan Program Account	33,270,000	33,270,000	33,270,000
Total, RD Salaries and Expenses	\$801,079,000	\$878,198,000	\$796,079,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$346,087,000. The Committee does not include any resources for the Rural Partners Network.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

[Dollars in thousands]

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Administrative expenses
2024 Appropriation	\$26,405,000	\$152,430	\$412,254
2025 Budget Estimate	31,800,501	312,316	412,254
Provided in the Bill	26,453,500	171,486	412,254
Comparison:			
2024 Appropriation	+48,500	+19,056	---
2025 Budget Estimate	- 5,347,001	- 140,830	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account, the Committee provides a loan level of \$26,453,500,000. The Committee does not provide the authority or resources for ending the recapture requirement for Section 502 direct loans.

Farm Labor Housing.—The Committee urges the Secretary to better utilize available data on demand for the Farm Labor Housing program such as systematically reviewing local areas, further analyzing occupancy data on a statewide, regional, or national level, and collecting application information so that available funding is directed to areas of greatest need. The Committee also encourages the USDA, in collaboration with other relevant federal agencies including the Department of Labor, to analyze data related to the different agricultural industries on the different housing types appropriate to accommodate the housing needs of permanent or seasonal farmworkers.

Rural Housing Preservation.—The Committee appreciates RD efforts to ensure Section 515 and Section 514 properties with maturing mortgages or owners pre-paying their mortgage remain affordable. The Committee encourages RD to take additional steps to streamline the approach to housing preservation and affordability,

including working closely with nonprofits and local housing authority buyers committed to preservation and affordability. The Committee recognizes the urgent need to preserve rural affordable housing units. To assist the facilitation of transfers, the Committee encourages USDA to prioritize no more than fifty percent of Section 515 and Section 514 funds for use by public bodies or non-profit organizations or their affiliates (any limited partnership in which the general partner is a nonprofit entity with a principal purpose of providing affordable housing) to acquire and rehabilitate properties financed under sections 514 and 515 to retain long-term use by eligible households.

The following table reflects the loan levels for the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account:

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Loans:			
Direct	\$880,000	\$1,250,000	\$950,000
Native American Re-Lending Demonstration Program	5,000	7,501	5,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	25,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000
Housing Repair (sec. 504)	25,000	28,000	18,000
Rental Housing (sec. 515)	60,000	70,000	48,000
Multi-family Guaranteed (sec. 538)	400,000	400,000	400,000
Site Development Loans	5,000	5,000	5,000
Credit Sales of Acquired Property	10,000	10,000	10,000
Self-help Housing Land Development Fund	5,000	5,000	5,000
Farm Labor Housing	15,000	25,000	12,500
Total, Loan Authorization	\$26,405,000	\$31,800,501	\$26,453,500

The following table reflects the costs of loan programs under credit reform:

ESTIMATED LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Single Family Housing (sec. 502):			
Direct	\$84,480	\$174,000	\$112,100
Native American Re-Lending Demonstration Program	2,288	3,704	2,469
Housing Repair (sec. 504)	4,338	5,992	3,852
Rental Housing (sec. 515)	20,988	27,713	19,003
Multifamily Housing Revitalization	34,000	90,000	28,000
Farm Labor Housing	5,222	9,690	4,845
Site Development (sec. 524)	477	491	491
Self-Help Land (sec. 523)	637	726	726
Total, Loan Subsidies	152,430	312,316	171,486
Farm Labor Housing Grants	7,500	10,000	---
RHIF Expenses:			
Administrative Expenses	\$412,254	\$412,054	\$412,254

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	\$1,608,000,000
2025 budget estimate	1,690,376,000
Provided in the bill	1,684,376,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+76,376,000
2025 budget estimate	- 6,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rental Assistance Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,684,376,000. This provides the estimated amount to fully fund the program. The Committee rejects the proposal to merge the housing vouchers program into this account.

RURAL HOUSING VOUCHER ACCOUNT

2024 appropriation	\$48,000,000
2025 budget estimate	54,000,000
Provided in the bill	54,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+6,000,000
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Housing Voucher Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$54,000,000.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

2024 appropriation	\$25,000,000
2025 budget estimate	32,000,000
Provided in the bill	20,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	- 12,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Mutual and Self-Help Housing program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$20,000,000.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

2024 appropriation	\$35,000,000
2025 budget estimate	46,000,000
Provided in the bill	20,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 15,000,000
2025 budget estimate	- 26,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Housing Assistance Grants program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$20,000,000, including \$8,000,000 for rural housing preservation grants.

RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$18,000,000
2025 budget estimate	62,000,000
Provided in the bill	493,230,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+475,230,000
2025 budget estimate	+431,230,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Community Facilities Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$493,230,000.

Workforce Housing.—The Committee understands the need for dormitories for firefighters, first responders, and rural healthcare facilities to temporarily house employees and the value this provides to communities. The Committee notes that the Community Facilities program permits the construction of congregate housing, as it is not considered standard housing, and directs USDA to examine opportunities within the Community Facilities program to permit the construction of dormitories for firefighters, first responders, and rural healthcare facilities.

The following table provides the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the budget request:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Loan Levels:			
Community Facility Direct Loans	(\$2,800,000)	(\$1,250,000)	(\$1,000,000)
Community Facility Guaranteed Loans	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)
Subsidy and Grants:			
Direct Loan Subsidy			11,200
Community Facility Grants	5,000	32,000	472,030
Rural Community Development Initiative	5,000	6,000	4,000
Tribal College Grants	8,000	10,000	6,000
Total, Rural Community Facilities Program Subsidy and Grants	\$18,000	\$62,000	\$493,230

RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

2024 appropriation	\$66,615,000
2025 budget estimate	54,500,000
Provided in the bill	26,400,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 40,215,000
2025 budget estimate	– 28,100,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Business Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$26,400,000.

The Committee provides resources to operate programs under the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS). RBS programs complement lending activities of the private sector by promoting economic prosperity in rural communities through improved access to capital and economic development on a regional scale.

Arts in Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes the valuable role of the arts in the economic and community development of rural communities across the country. In providing grants and assistance under this title, RD shall continue to support individuals, nonprofits, and small businesses in the arts through these traditional economic development tools, including business incubators, and economic development planning and technical assistance.

Categorical Exclusions.—The Committee acknowledges the Fiscal Responsibility Act provided certain flexibilities designed to speed up the loan delivery process. The Committee urges the Department to review its current approach and consider that certain projects or loans are not subject to Section 106 review. Adopting these flexi-

bilities, as other Federal agencies have, may assist in eliminating delays, undue burdens and costs on applicants.

Infant Formula.—The Committee remains concerned about infant formula shortages and supply chain fragility for sole source nutrition for babies. The Committee encourages USDA to ensure that small infant formula manufacturers in rural areas are aware of their eligibility for the Business & Industry Loan Guarantees Program and the Food Supply Chain Expansion Loan Program. This inclusion will help prevent future infant formula shortages by supporting the diversification of U.S.-based infant formula manufacturers and helping bolster domestic production capabilities.

Meat and Poultry Processing.—The Committee encourages USDA to promote geographic diversity in distributing awards through the Meat and Poultry Processing Program and to consider regions that need additional processing capacity and have yet to receive awards through the Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion Program. The Committee encourages the Department to expedite the implementation of the program, including grants to processors of invasive, wild-caught catfish as indicated in Section 755 of P.L. 118–42.

The following programs are included in the bill for the Rural Business Program account \$4,000,000 for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, of which \$250,000 is for transportation technical assistance.

The following table provides the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the budget request:

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Loan Levels:			
Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans	(\$1,600,000)	(\$2,250,000)	(\$2,200,000)
Subsidy and Grants:			
Business and Industry Guaranteed Loans	38,080	4,500	4,400
Rural Business Development Grants	20,535	37,000	18,000
Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grants	—	4,000	—
Delta Regional Authority/Appalachian Regional Commission/Northern Border Regional Commission	8,000	9,000	4,000
Total, Rural Business Program Subsidy and Grants ..	\$66,615	\$54,500	\$26,400

INTERMEDIARY RELENDING PROGRAM FUND ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

(Dollars in thousands)

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Administrative expenses
2024 Appropriation	\$10,000	\$3,035	\$4,468
2025 Budget Estimate	18,890	6,434	4,468
Provided in the Bill	9,000	3,065	4,468
Comparison:			
2024 Appropriation	–1,000	+30	—
2025 Budget Estimate	–9,890	–3,369	—

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account, the Committee provides for a loan level of \$9,000,000.

For the loan subsidy, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$3,065,000. In addition, the Committee provides \$4,468,000 for administrative expenses.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

2024 appropriation	\$75,000,000
2025 budget estimate	75,000,000
Provided in the bill	75,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account, the Committee provides for a loan level of \$75,000,000.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

2024 appropriation	\$24,600,000
2025 budget estimate	28,300,000
Provided in the bill	16,600,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	-8,000,000
2025 budget estimate	-11,700,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Rural Cooperative Development Grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$16,600,000.

This total includes \$2,800,000 for a cooperative agreement for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas program and \$5,000,000 for the Value-added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant Program under the Local Agriculture Market Program in the 2018 Farm Bill.

Value-Added Producer Grants (VAPG).—The Committee recognizes that VAPG enables small and medium-sized farms to improve farm viability by accessing growing value-added markets and encourages USDA to promote awareness among potential applicants of the availability of VAPG funds for eligible projects that modify animal housing systems to comply with state requirements or facilitate the sale of compliant products to new markets.

RURAL MICROENTREPRENEUR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	\$5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	6,518,000
Provided in the bill	5,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	-1,518,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program (RMAP), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$5,000,000.

RMAP provides loans and grants to non-profit organizations, community based financial institutions, and local economic development councils, which in turn provide technical assistance services and microloans to rural owner-operated small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs.

RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	(\$50,000,000)
2025 budget estimate	(1,000,000,000)
Provided in the bill	(100,000,000)
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+(50,000,000)
2025 budget estimate	-(900,000,000)

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Energy for America Program, the Committee provides a loan authorization level of \$100,000,000 to make loans as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107) to farmers, ranchers, and rural small businesses to assist with purchasing renewable energy systems and making energy efficiency improvements.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$595,972,000
2025 budget estimate	794,850,000
Provided in the bill	496,716,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 99,256,000
2025 budget estimate	- 298,134,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$496,716,000.

Rural areas continue to face immense needs and challenges in attaining safe and clean water, and this program provides targeted and coordinated support for these communities and is essential for the delivery of safe, dependable, and affordable water and wastewater to rural America.

The following table provides the Committee’s recommendations as compared to the budget request:

[Dollars in thousands]

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Loan Levels:			
Water and Waste Direct Loans	(\$860,000)	(\$1,370,000)	(\$860,000)
Water and Waste Guaranteed Loans	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Subsidy and Grants:			
Direct Subsidy	73,670	145,850	88,924
Water and Waste Revolving Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rural Decentralized Water System			
Grants	5,000	5,000	4,000
Grants for the Colonias and AK/HI	65,000	66,000	20,000
Water and Waste Technical Assistance			
Grants	35,000	38,000	30,000
Circuit Rider Program	21,817	25,000	21,817
Solid Waste Management Grants	4,000	4,000	4,000
High Energy Cost Grants	8,000	—	—
Water and Waste Disposal Grants	372,485	385,000	316,975
306A(i)(2) Grants	10,000	15,000	10,000
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[Dollars in thousands]

Total, Subsidies and Grants	\$595,972	\$794,850	\$496,716
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Circuit Rider Program.—The Committee encourages USDA to ensure critically needed assistance under the Circuit Rider Program is appropriately targeted to communities in persistent poverty counties.

Domestic Preference.—The bill includes language specifying that RUS' Rural Water and Waste Disposal program account projects utilizing iron and steel shall use iron and steel products produced in the United States. RUS shall apply the EPA's definition of public water systems while implementing the domestic preference provision.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

[Dollars in thousands]

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Administrative expenses
2024 Appropriation	\$7,970,000	\$42,568	\$33,270
2025 Budget Estimate	6,599,437	47,696	33,270
Provided in the Bill	8,095,000	42,140	33,270
Comparison:			
2024 Appropriation	+125,000	– 428	– – –
2025 Budget Estimate	+1,495,563	– 5,556	– – –

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account, the Committee provides a loan level of \$8,095,000,000. In addition, the Committee provides \$33,270,000 for administrative expenses.

The following table reflects the loan levels for the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:

[Dollars in thousands]

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Loan Authorizations			
Electric:			
Direct, FFB	\$2,167,000	\$2,167,000	\$2,167,000
Direct, Treasury	4,333,000	4,333,000	4,333,000
Guaranteed Underwriting	900,000	– – –	900,000
Subtotal	7,400,000	6,500,000	7,400,000
Telecommunications:			
Direct, Treasury Rate	550,000	– – –	345,000
Direct, FFB	– – –	– – –	345,000
Total, Loan Authorizations	\$7,970,000	\$6,599,437	\$8,095,000

ESTIMATED LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans			
Rural Energy Savings Program	\$3,578	10,700	\$5,040
Telecommunications Direct, Treasury	5,720	3,726	3,830
Administrative Expenses	33,270	33,270	33,270
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications	48,496	89,946	42,140

DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2024 enacted	FY 2025 estimate	Committee provision
Broadband Program:			
Community Connect Grants	20,000	35,000	20,000
Broadband ReConnect Loans and Grants	100,385	112,500	105,842
Distance Learning and Telemedicine:			
Grants	49,574	60,000	35,469
Total, Loan Subsidy and Grants	\$169,959	\$207,400	\$161,311

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$161,311,000.

The Committee commends USDA for providing in its most recent NOFO that funding should not be used in areas that are already largely served and should be focused in areas where at least 90% of households lack access. The Committee encourages USDA to continue to use the FCC's National Broadband Map as part of the process of identifying unserved and underserved areas. It is critical that USDA avoid efforts that could duplicate existing or planned broadband networks, including avoiding granting funding in areas where another provider already has received funding from another Federal, State or local funding program to build, has otherwise committed to a government entity to build, or has invested private risk capital to build in an area, even if construction is not yet commenced.

To avoid waste, funding should be given only to applicants that can and will follow through with their commitments, by prioritizing applications from applicants that have demonstrated the technical and financial experience required to construct and operate broadband networks.

To incentivize participation, applications should be as streamlined as possible, including allowing all providers to offer proof of financial capability through bond ratings instead of submitting financial documentation, and to offer collateral for loans as well as security for performance under grants using alternate forms of security instead of providing irrevocable letters of credit and a first lien on assets. Applications should only require the data strictly necessary to evaluate the application, and post-award burdens should be minimized.

Audit Requirements.—The Committee urges the Department to consider ReConnect awardees that are a publicly traded company

and subject to the audit standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), accepting the financial statements audited in accordance with those standards in lieu of the requirements in 7 CFR 1773.

Broadband and Tribal Colleges and Universities.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to explore opportunities to expand broadband for 1994 Institutions (as defined in Sec. 532 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note) under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.)). Stronger efforts are needed to support expansion and maintenance of broadband connectivity, including, but not limited to, equipment costs, maintenance of broadband systems, broadband infrastructure expansion, and ongoing broadband operations expenses directly related to 1994 Institutions broadband systems.

Evolving Broadband Technologies.—The Committee recognizes the evolving landscape in broadband deployment technology, including minimally disruptive, surface-level installation technologies that may be effective in getting service to hard-to-reach areas. The Committee urges USDA to engage with relevant stakeholders and consider all broadband installation technologies in program implementation.

Indian Country Broadband.—The Committee urges USDA to responsibly and efficiently take action to address broadband deficiencies through increased access and investments for broadband on rural tribal lands.

REAP Applications.—The Committee understands REAP applicants are supporting renewable energy projects in buildings that previously did not require insulation because prior operations generated sufficient heat, such as former mills. REAP applications currently require applicants to compare heating bills to demonstrate energy improvements have decreased bills. The Committee encourages the Agency to examine any changes to consider or support these projects.

ReConnect.—The Committee provides an additional \$100,000,000 for the ReConnect program to increase access to broadband connectivity in unserved and underserved rural communities, targeting areas of the country with the largest broadband coverage gaps, including those with mountainous terrain.

ReConnect Coordination.—The Committee recognizes the certain burdens facing small telecommunication providers in rural America that seek financial assistance through the ReConnect program. Rural broadband providers are community institutions that are leading the way to close the digital divide. Government assistance programs should not further complicate these small companies with costly applications and confusing regulatory compliance requirements. The Committee urges continued partnerships with other Federal agencies to review various Federal broadband program requirements in efforts to better understand program nuances and promote harmonization of Federal broadband application processes.

ReConnect Scoring Criteria.—The ReConnect program shall establish a scoring criterion that prioritizes serving the hardest to reach, unserved and underserved rural communities and shall not provide a scoring disadvantage based specifically upon the form of organization or commercial status of a broadband service provider

ReConnect Service Areas.—RUS Telecommunications Program funds should not be awarded in any areas, study areas or census blocks where a recipient of FCC High-Cost USF support is already subject to a buildout obligation of 25/3 Mbps or greater for fixed terrestrial broadband, except that RUS Telecommunication Program funds may be awarded in such areas to help finance construction of the network. This shall not apply in cases where the FCC has not provided for final approval of an award of such funds.

Speed Standards.—The Committee supports the Federal Communications Commission’s recent action to increase its benchmark for high-speed broadband service from 25/3 megabits per second (Mbps) to 100/20 Mbps. This update recognizes that consumer bandwidth needs are growing and sets a standard that reflects household usage today. The Committee urges USDA to consider areas lacking access to internet service of 100/20 Mbps in fiscal year 2025, to provide consistency across federal programs and ensure that all rural consumers are receiving access to high-speed internet services.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

2024 appropriation	\$1,127,000
2025 budget estimate	1,416,000
Provided in the bill	800,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 327,000
2025 budget estimate	– 616,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$800,000.

The Committee is aware of USDA’s work to improve customer service through language access and to ensure applications are available in multiple languages and requests an update on such activities.

Cultural Foods.—The Committee encourages FNS within 180 days of enactment of this Act to make recommendations to include more cultural food options in domestic food programs.

Local Food.—The Committee encourages all nutrition programs, to the extent feasible, to explore innovative ways to procure food directly from local producers. The Committee also encourages the Department of Defense and FNS to review current practices to identify opportunities to increase local food purchases in the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.

Public Release of Information.—The Committee directs FNS to continue making all policy documents related to the WIC program, including, but not limited to, instructions, memoranda, guidance, and questions and answers, available to the public within one week of their release to WIC State administrators.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$33,266,226,000
2025 budget estimate	31,799,851,000
Provided in the bill	31,749,468,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 1,516,758,000
2025 budget estimate	- 50,383,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Child Nutrition Programs, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$31,749,468,000.

Food Waste Education.—USDA’s nutrition programs reach nearly one in four Americans every day, including approximately 30 million children through school feeding programs. This provides a significant opportunity to increase public awareness of food loss and waste and ways to prevent it. The Committee encourages USDA to include food waste education and prevention information in all nutrition education materials geared toward teachers, students, and other program recipients.

Local School Wellness Policies.—Any difficulty in having access to healthy food amongst youth can cause significant issues, including poor physical health and eating disorders. The Committee requests a report within 120 days of the enactment of this Act on FNS’ progress to work with and inform State Education Agencies that obesity and eating disorder information can be included in local school wellness policies.

Pulse Crops.—The Committee encourages FNS to evaluate the acceptability and availability of pulse crops in the National School Lunch Program.

Summer Food Service Program.—The Committee supports FNS allowing State agencies to use non-congregate meal programs where necessary and encourages USDA to provide technical assistance funding for States to implement meal delivery options for children in rural areas. The funding should be prioritized for States interested in partnering with a non-profit entity that has experience in implementing meal delivery options in rural areas and to uphold program integrity as required.

Team Nutrition.—The Committee supports the nutritional health of school children and recognizes the need for additional support for schools to meet certain nutrition standards for school meals, particularly for sodium and whole grains. The Committee encourages FNS to help schools meet these targets and directs FNS to report on the use of funds to assist schools.

Yogurt Protein Crediting.—No later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FNS is directed to publish a policy memo that establishes a crediting system for yogurt reflecting that authentically strained Greek yogurts contain twice as much protein as traditional yogurts and Greek yogurts shall receive twice as many credits per 4 ounce serving.

The Committee provides the following for Child Nutrition Programs:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[Dollars in thousands]

School lunch program	\$14,500,000
School breakfast program	6,409,860
Child and adult care food program	4,432,743
Summer food service program	878,304
Summer EBT Benefits	2,635,052
Special milk program	6,668
State administrative expenses	746,385
Commodity procurement	1,960,069
Team Nutrition	18,004
Food safety education	4,196
Coordinated review	10,000
Computer support and processing	41,238
CACFP training and technical assistance	50,996
Child Nutrition Program studies and evaluations	21,005
Child Nutrition payment accuracy	15,515
Farm to school tactical team	6,433
School meals equipment grants	10,000
Farm to School grants	3,000
Total	\$31,749,468

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS,
AND CHILDREN (WIC)

2024 appropriation	\$7,030,000,000
2025 budget estimate	7,697,000,000
Provided in the bill	7,235,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+205,000,000
2025 budget estimate	-462,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$7,235,000,000, which is increased to reflect the latest consumer price index.

USDA data shows WIC participation has declined since June of 2023 and remained flat in recent months. Birth rates also remain at an all-time low according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Furthermore, the Secretary has a WIC contingency reserve fund as a safety net to meet unexpected demand. The Committee will continue to monitor WIC participation, carryover funds, and food costs, and take additional action as necessary to ensure that funding provided in fiscal year 2025 remains sufficient to serve all eligible participants.

Breastfeeding Services.—The Committee remains interested in how to improve breastfeeding rates through consistent, collaborative, and high-quality breastfeeding services and supplies. Reports that some WIC agencies only make breast pumps and related supplies available to WIC participants who meet certain criteria are concerning and seem to be in opposition to the goals of encouraging breastfeeding. FNS is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act detailing any conditions WIC agencies consider, or requirements they impose, when determining whether a WIC participant who intends to fully breastfeed her infant may access breastfeeding supplies and serv-

ices. The report should also identify any waivers active or granted in the last five years allowing any state agency to spend less than required by WIC program regulations on reastfeeding promotion and support activities.

Milk Allowance in the WIC Food Package.—In the final rule entitled “Revisions to the WIC Food Packages,” USDA ignored the Congressional directive in the fiscal year 2024 explanatory statement directing the Secretary not to reduce the maximum monthly allowance for milk. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) have identified dairy products as nutrient-dense while also noting that a high percentage of the U.S. population, including WIC’s at-risk population, are not consuming the recommended level of dairy. The Committee remains concerned about the reduction of the maximum monthly allowance with respect to milk in the final rule, and bill language is included to continue the previous recommended levels of dairy in the WIC program.

Scientific Review of the WIC Food Package.—The most recent edition of the DGAs has identified the early introduction of potentially allergenic foods to infants as a solution to prevent allergies later in life. In the next scientific review of the WIC infant food packages, the Committee directs the Secretary to include recommendations for the early introduction of potentially allergenic foods. The Committee also directs a review of WIC participant redemption data to understand the amount of nutrients being consumed across and within food categories. The Committee is concerned that there is a gap between actual nutrients consumed versus what is available through approved food packages. The Committee encourages the Department to use this information to help inform the next food package recommendations.

Zika Outreach and Education.—The Committee encourages USDA to continue its education and outreach efforts through the WIC program to provide pregnant women with the information they need to prevent Zika.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	\$122,382,521,000
2025 budget estimate	123,324,961,000
Provided in the bill	123,160,159,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+777,638,000
2025 budget estimate	– 164,802,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, the Committee provides \$123,160,159,000. The total amount includes \$3,000,000,000 for a contingency reserve to be used only in the event and in the amount necessary. The Committee does not provide the requested increases within mandatory other program costs except for the increased support for IT infrastructure.

The Committee is aware that the Basic Allowance for Housing that members of the military receive is not excluded as income when calculating eligibility for SNAP and awaits the report on the effect of this policy.

Data Transparency.—Within the funds provided for mandatory other program costs, FNS is directed to collect a statistically significant sample of retail food store SNAP transaction data, includ-

ing the cost and description of items purchased with SNAP benefits, to the extent practicable and without affecting retail food store document retention practices. The Committee notes the importance of modernizing data collection practices with verified purchase data to capture consumers natural purchase behavior. The Committee recognizes that every SNAP participant is different and that spending transparency would aid in the allocation of benefits.

National Accuracy Clearinghouse (NAC).—The Committee supports the full implementation of the NAC, which has been in operation in States since 2013 and uses a third-party electronic data matching system, data analytics, and public data to determine the correct State to issue SNAP benefits. This system enables States to efficiently and accurately identify intrastate and interstate matches of participants, preventing duplicative participation across multiple states. FNS is directed to rescind the interim final rule and enter into a single national contract to expand the real-time automated NAC to all 53 SNAP agencies.

SNAP Card Skimming.—The Committee remains concerned about the prevalence of SNAP benefit theft due to identity theft, card skimming, card cloning, and other fraudulent methods. The Committee is also concerned that Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards lack the proper security features necessary to protect against benefit theft. The Committee directs FNS to engage with State and local agencies and appropriate stakeholders to develop a more secure EBT card that contains innovative technologies to protect against benefit theft.

SNAP-Ed.—Within the funds provided for Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grants, FNS is encouraged to work with Medicaid practitioners to provide nutrition education to their patients on the importance of a healthy diet to prevent negative health outcomes.

Further, when administering SNAP-Ed, the Committee encourages FNS and NIFA to prioritize evidence-based interventions that include hands-on cooking paired with nutrition education. The Committee believes that SNAP-Ed grants should include cooking programs that deliver community-based nutrition education to SNAP-eligible families with the intention of helping households maximize their food budgets and prepare healthier meals.

SNAP Pilot.—In implementing the SNAP pilot, USDA is expected to consider proposals that restrict the purchase of non-nutritious food or beverage items based upon nutrient content rather than calories. USDA should prioritize proposals that also incentivize the purchase of fruits and vegetables with additional non-federal resources.

Territories.—The Committee recognizes the differences in assistance provided through Nutrition Assistance Program block grant funding for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa, compared to SNAP. The Committee encourages FNS to continue engaging the appropriate stakeholders and directs FNS to provide the Committee with updates on the separate plans and discussions to includes these territories in SNAP.

The Committee provides the following for SNAP:

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[Dollars in thousands]

Benefits	\$108,730,689
Contingency reserve	3,000,000
Administrative costs:	
State administrative costs	6,040,792
Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program	538,000
Employment and Training	680,192
Mandatory other program costs	407,480
Discretionary other program costs	7,998
Administrative subtotal	7,674,462
Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico (NAP)	2,983,775
American Samoa	11,983
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	242,000
TEFAP commodities	472,250
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	35,000
Community Food Projects	5,000
Program access	5,000
Subtotal	3,755,008
Total	123,160,159

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2024 appropriation	\$480,070,000
2025 budget estimate	536,070,000
Provided in the bill	502,044,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+21,974,000
2025 budget estimate	-34,026,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

The Committee provides an appropriation of \$502,044,000 for the Commodity Assistance Program. This includes \$409,974,000 for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, \$11,000,000 for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, \$80,000,000 for administrative funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and \$1,070,000 for the Food Donations Programs for Pacific Island Assistance.

TEFAP Handling and Distribution Costs.—In addition to grant funds supporting commodity handling and distribution costs, the bill 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. The Committee expects State agencies to consult with their emergency feeding organizations on the need for the conversion of such funds.

Kosher and Halal Foods in TEFAP.—USDA is encouraged to continue working to increase the purchase of Kosher and Halal food from food manufacturers with a Kosher or Halal certification and keep the Committee apprised of efforts to increase the number of kosher and halal certified products available.

Wild Game.—The Committee is aware that TEFAP regulations allow the use of administrative funds for the repackaging and processing of donated wild game. Some State agencies and eligible recipient agencies utilize a portion of annually allocated administrative funds for this purpose. The Farm to Food Bank Projects also allow funds to be used for wild game. The Committee urges FNS

to ensure State agencies are aware of this option and work with State-based wild game hunger relief programs.

NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

2024 appropriation	\$177,348,000
2025 budget estimate	205,000,000
Provided in the bill	140,348,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 37,000,000
2025 budget estimate	- 64,652,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Nutrition Programs Administration, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$140,348,000.

Alcohol Recommendations in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA).—The Committee remains concerned about the removal of alcohol from the DGA process and allowing those without the scientific nutritional expertise to make recommendations on alcohol consumption among adults. Considering alcohol recommendations outside of the regular Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee process, a decision made unilaterally and without any public notice or input, has significantly eroded confidence, transparency, and credibility of this separate process. Since 1980, alcohol recommendations have been included in the DGAs, and the Committee expects USDA and HHS to continue with previous practice.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

2024 appropriation	\$932,000
2025 budget estimate	1,154,000
Provided in the bill	875,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	- 57,000
2025 budget estimate	- 279,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$875,000.

OFFICE OF CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

2024 appropriation	\$4,922,000
2025 budget estimate	4,979,000
Provided in the bill	4,922,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	- 57,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Office of Codex Alimentarius, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$4,922,000.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 Appropriation	\$227,330,000	\$6,063,000	\$233,393,000
2025 Budget Estimate	244,533,000	6,063,000	250,596,000
Provided in the bill	222,330,000	6,063,000	228,393,000
Comparison:			
2024 appropriation	– 5,000,000	– – –	– 5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	– 22,203,000	– – –	– 22,203,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the Committee provides an appropriation of \$222,330,000 and a transfer of \$6,063,000 for a total of \$228,393,000.

Outreach.—The Committee encourages FAS to conduct active outreach to HBCUs, HSIs, AANAPISIs, and any other MSI to raise awareness of FAS career opportunities. The Committee also encourages FAS to conduct listening sessions with current FAS officers from MSIs to assess any additional barriers applicants from these institutions face in entering FAS.

Ready-to-Use-Therapeutics (RUTF).—The Committee directs FAS, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, to provide a report on how existing funding may be used for the procurement of RUTFs to combat hunger and support domestic agriculture.

U.S. Commodities.—The Committee directs FAS to provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act detailing the agency’s barriers and efforts to maximize the purchase and use of U.S. commodities in the Food for Peace Title II and McGovern-Dole food programs.

FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

2024 appropriation	\$1,619,107,000
2025 budget estimate	1,800,000,000
Provided in the bill	1,000,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	– 619,107,000
2025 budget estimate	– 800,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For Food for Peace Title II grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000.

The Committee notes significant unobligated balances remain available from the \$1,000,000,000 USDA transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation for a new international food aid program that functionally will operate similar to Food for Peace Title II Grants. Further, the Committee is aware that USDA has over \$300,000,000 of unobligated carryover balances for Food for Peace Title II Grants.

Violence Against Women and Girls.—The Committee recognizes the impact of the ongoing hunger crisis on women and girls and the ways in which acute hunger and violence mutually compound each other. The Committee directs the Administrator to provide a report within 90 days of enactment on steps taken to address the increase in violence and food insecurity, including the feasibility of

disaggregating data by sex and age in needs assessments and program reporting.

MCGOVERN–DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

2024 appropriation	\$240,000,000
2025 budget estimate	243,331,000
Provided in the bill	240,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	-3,331,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$240,000,000.

In addition to the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities, the Committee encourages USDA to leverage voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and intergovernmental organizations in supporting the expansion and creation of school-based feeding programs, food banks, feeding centers, and accompanying facilities and equipment.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT (LOANS)

CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$6,063,000
2025 budget estimate	6,063,000
Provided in the bill	6,063,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	---
2025 budget estimate	---

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Credit Guarantee Program Account, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$6,063,000.

TITLE VI
 RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG
 ADMINISTRATION
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES
 (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

[Dollars in thousands]

	Appropriation	User fees	Total, FDA S&E
2024 Appropriation	\$3,522,150	\$3,199,632	\$6,721,782
2025 Budget Estimate	3,682,167	3,249,385	6,931,552
Provided in the bill	3,500,150	3,249,385	6,749,535
Comparison:			
2024 Appropriation	- 22,000	+49,753	+27,753
2025 Budget Estimate	-182,017	- - -	-182,017

For the Food and Drug Administration, the Committee provides \$3,500,150,000 in discretionary budget authority and \$3,249,385,000 in definite user fees for a total of \$6,749,535,000. The Committee recommendation does not include proposed user fees that are not authorized.

503A Pharmacy and 503B Outsourcing Facility Inspections.—The Committee is concerned about FDA inspection delays for pharmacies and outsourcing facilities, citing staffing and resource shortages as contributing factors. The Committee requests a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing inspections and addressing resolution timelines for observation and warning letters.

Abraham Accords Region.—To help diversify and protect the American medical product and food supply chains, the FDA shall develop a plan in cooperation with the Secretary of State for expanding its international presence, including consideration of a physical office support of the Abraham Accords. FDA foreign offices provide advice and guidance on regulatory requirements for the safety and quality of FDA-regulated products for sale in the United States and, as appropriate, perform in-person inspections to verify that products exported to the United States meet the agency's requirements. The plan shall consider required personnel and input from other relevant Federal agencies that would assist in facilitating interactions with nations of the Abraham Accords on issues relevant to the FDA. The Committee requests an update on the plan no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

Accelerated Approval Program.—The Committee continues to recognize the importance of and supports the FDA's continued use of the Accelerated Approval Pathways to provide patients with unmet medical needs access to new therapies, including ALS patients. The Committee is concerned that the application of the Accelerated Approval Pathway is not uniform between CDER and CBER. The Committee requests that FDA brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act detailing the steps the FDA can take to ensure the Accelerated Approval Pathways is being administered equally in both CDER and CBER. Further, the Committee urges

FDA to clarify its guidance that when considering new therapies for Accelerated Approval, including in ALS, survivability is a clinical endpoint that will be considered, consistent with the current statute.

Access to Compounded Hormones.—As the FDA reviews recommendations from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) report on the Clinical Utility of Compounded Hormones, the Committee urges FDA to engage with compounders and other stakeholders to help ensure access to compounded drugs for patients who need them.

Accountability for Unsafe Drug Products.—The Committee is troubled by reports of companies knowingly withholding research that showed their products had adverse health outcomes. The Committee awaits the briefing regarding the agency's surveillance and enforcement efforts to ensure accountability for companies that withhold material information concerning unsafe drug products.

Adverse Drug Events.—The Committee commends the FDA's initiatives to increase the number of women and minorities in clinical trials to represent their unique health needs, gather safety and efficacy information to inform proper product labeling, and prevent adverse drug events (ADEs), which are twice as high for women. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing requested in House Report 117–392 on the progress the FDA has made in examining past drug approvals with identified pharmacogenomic safety issues and developing strategies that may mitigate risks of ADE's. The Committee also looks forward to receiving the analysis of the data gathered and how it impacts clinical trials, what has and has not been effective, and recommended best practices for drug sponsors.

Allergen Labeling.—The Committee is concerned about the increase in the diagnosis of food allergies to new and emerging food allergens not currently required to be labeled as allergens, but recognizes that FDA currently lacks the authority to amend the list of major food allergens. The Committee encourages the FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) to identify other food allergens for which labeling on food packaging as a non-major food allergen would be appropriate and implement a rule-making process toward such labeling on packaged foods.

Angelman Syndrome.—The Committee is informed of the promising research and development progress in the treatment of Angelman syndrome (AS), a rare and devastating neurogenetic disorder. At the same time, there are significant challenges in developing sensitive outcome measures to use in clinical trials for potential therapies. The FDA advanced this field in 2017 through funding for a prospective natural history study in Angelman syndrome. The Committee strongly encourages the FDA to expand this support through rare disease grants regulatory, as appropriate. The Committee also recommends renewed FDA attention to expanding the assessment of Angelman syndrome clinical endpoints and novel biomarkers, in part based on the natural history background, and encourages broad data-sharing across the industry for this and other rare diseases in light of the limited size of patient populations.

Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee supports the steps FDA has taken to identify and oversee issues related to AI in drug de-

velopment and urges the Commissioner to formalize a dedicated, cross-center team of experts in AI-enabled drug development. In establishing the AI Team, the Committee encourages the agency to engage internal and external experts with a deep understanding of machine learning algorithms, data preprocessing, predictive modeling, and model validation, and who can help inform the evaluation of the reliability and trustworthiness of AI models trained on complex biological datasets as resources permit. The Commissioner shall brief the Committee no later than 120–180 days after enactment of this act on any plans to formalize a team of experts on AI.

Alzheimer’s Clinical Trials.—The Committee recognizes the need to advance innovative clinical trial designs to increase diversity in clinical trials for Alzheimer’s disease. The Committee encourages FDA to increase efforts to make Alzheimer’s clinical trials more inclusive and innovative and to conduct necessary outreach to under-represented populations.

Animal Drug Compounding.—As the Agency continues to implement Guidance for Industry (GFI) #256, Compounding Animal Drugs from Bulk Drug Substances, the Committee encourages the FDA to continue collaborating with stakeholder organizations, including State boards of pharmacy, pharmacy organizations, and accreditation bodies, to develop inspectional guidelines that are shared with the inspected pharmacies and allow for consistent application. Furthermore, the Committee encourages FDA to consult with practicing veterinarians and to adequately consider their concerns when evaluating nominations and making decisions for the List of Bulk Drug Substances for Compounding Office Stock Drugs for Use in Nonfood-Producing Animals.

Blood Donor Procedures.—The Committee continues to recognize the need for scientifically sound, evidence-based policy relative to FDA blood donor recommendations. The Committee expects the FDA to complete review of the evidence obtained from the ADVANCE study and encourages FDA to issue updated evidence-based blood donor recommendations. The Committee awaits the report requested in House Report 118–124 on the ongoing review, data being utilized to update guidelines, and its outreach and education to blood donation centers relating to its updated recommendations.

Blood Safety and Pathogen Reduction.—The Committee urges the FDA to modify guidance on screening for prospective plasma and platelet donors when scientific evidence supports the use of FDA-approved pathogen reduction technology as an alternative to certain donor deferrals to adequately and appropriately reduce the risk of certain transfusion-transmitted infections and safeguard the blood supply.

Biosimilars.—The Committee urges the FDA to consider a single, shared system Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS) for biosimilars and their reference products based on the risk messaging and profile that encourages cooperation among the REMS participants, while allowing adequate flexibility for REMS with different, but comparable elements, if appropriate. This may drive increased biosimilar development, expanded patient access, and provide savings for patients and the health care system. The Committee directs the FDA to provide a report to the Committees no later than 120 days from the date of enactment of this Act.

Blood Supply Chain Task Force.—The Committee recognizes the challenges in ensuring a safe and available blood supply, which depends on a reliable supply chain of critical supplies and equipment. The Committee directs the Secretary to establish a taskforce, in conjunction with FDA, NIH, CDC, and private stakeholders, to study, review, and evaluate the supply chain to manufacture blood and blood components. Within 180 days of enactment, the Secretary shall submit a report on its strategic plan to develop a taskforce and how it will coordinate with relevant federal agencies to address blood supply chain issues to help predict and prevent shortages of supplies and equipment that may impact the safety and availability of the blood supply.

Breakthrough Therapies.—The Committee recognizes the increased interest and need to study psychedelics and qualified plant-based alternative therapies, and their potential therapeutic effects. The Committee encourages FDA to work with the DoD on leveraging clinical trials, as authorized by title 10 United States Code, chapter 55, to improve our understanding of psychedelics. The Committee also encourages FDA and DoD to work together in developing and supporting public-private collaborations to advance psychedelic research for therapeutic purposes.

Cannabidiol Oil Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned about the proliferation of products marketed in violation of the FFDCA, including products containing derivatives of the cannabis plant. The Committee is aware that non-FFDCA-compliant products pose potential health and safety risks to consumers through misleading, unsubstantiated, and false claims that cannabis and cannabis derivatives can treat serious and life-threatening diseases and conditions, including COVID-19 and cancer. Such products may also be contaminated with harmful substances.

The Committee recognizes FDA's use of existing authorities to undertake cannabis-related efforts, including research, requests for data, consumer education, issuance of guidance and policy around cannabis-based drug product development, and enforcement against wrongdoers. The Committee expects FDA to continue and increase these efforts given the proliferation of non-FFDCA-compliant, cannabis-containing products and the risks they pose to public health. The Committee also expects FDA to take enforcement action against the manufacturers of any cannabis products marketed with unlawful therapeutic claims to preserve the integrity of the drug development and approval processes, which ensures that products, including cannabis-containing products, marketed as drugs have undergone a rigorous scientific evaluation to assure that they are safe, pure, potent, and effective for the diseases and conditions they claim to treat. It is also imperative that FDA continue to exercise its existing authorities to preserve incentives to invest in robust clinical study of cannabis so its therapeutic value can be better understood.

Canned Tuna.—While the Committee is pleased that FDA has issued a proposed rule on Canned Tuna standards of identity and standard of fill of container for canned tuna, the Committee is concerned that the proposed rule has not been finalized. FDA is directed to finalize the proposed regulations revising the standard of identity and standard fill for canned tuna.

Cell Cultured Meat Labeling.—The Committee is aware that FDA has completed its first pre-market consultation for a human food made from cultured animal cells, the first action completed under the Formal Agreement Between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Office of Food Safety (the “Formal Agreement”) announced on March 7, 2019. The Committee is interested in the internal FDA protocols related to pre-market consultations for cell-cultured protein products, specifically whether or not there are special or unique considerations made for these products in pre-market consultation processes under the Formal Agreement. The Committee awaits the report outlining the pre-market consultation process for cell-cultured protein products, noting any special accommodations made to comply with the Formal Agreement and any agency plans to coordinate with its counterparts at USDA on further action regarding the same products.

Clinical Trial Diversity.—The Committee supports FDA’s continued efforts to implement legislation and policies requiring study sponsors to submit a diversity action plan for phase 3 studies of new drugs. The Committee directs FDA to consider how it can flexibly use its authorities and to provide additional guidance to study sponsors regarding mechanisms to remedy inadequate progress as those study sponsors continue to work with FDA to overcome common barriers to participation, including restrictive eligibility criteria and limited enrollment outreach, particularly in rural or underserved areas. FDA is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on steps it can take to overcome barriers.

Compounding.—The Committee is concerned about recent drug shortages and considers patient access to critical medications a patient safety issue. The Committee recognizes the important role 503A state-licensed compounding pharmacies and 503B outsourcing facilities have played during shortages of drugs needed to treat COVID patients and subsequent shortages of children’s suspension drugs. The Committee urges the FDA to continue to utilize the regulatory flexibility given to the agency by Congress to quickly respond to drug shortages in the short term by allowing pharmacies and outsourcing facilities to safely compound those drugs and protect patient access until manufacturers are able to stabilize the supply chain and meet patient needs.

COVID Vaccine.—During the COVID–19 pandemic, FDA was able to rapidly make available a variety of safe and efficacious COVID–19 countermeasures which helped to significantly reduce burden of disease. However, the evolution of SARS–CoV–2 has reduced the efficacy of several products and is requiring health authorities to continuously examine potential updates, most notably to the strain composition and presentations of COVID–19 vaccines. FDA has followed a strain selection process with timelines for updating COVID–19 vaccine composition. FDA should continue to follow a process whereby the agency recommends modifications to vaccine composition as needed and practical to take into account viral evolution, and whenever possible to provide all vaccine manufacturers, irrespective of manufacturing technology, the essential time needed to adapt their products accordingly and scale up production to mitigate potential risks associated with over-reliance on

individual producers or manufacturing technology, thereby supporting the availability of COVID-19 vaccine options for healthcare providers and consumers. This strengthens the vaccine supply by mitigating risks associated with product recalls, supply chain disruptions, or changes to clinical guidance limiting use in a given population.

Dairy Standard of Identity.—The Committee is pleased that the FDA has begun a deliberative process to review how it will enforce the standards of identity for dairy products in the Code of Federal Regulations. The Committee continues to hear concerns with the labeling of certain foods and beverages as dairy products when the products are plant-based rather than derived from an animal. As such, the Committee urges the FDA to continue its work related to standards of identity for dairy products.

Device Authority.—The Committee recognizes the FDA’s ability to restrict certain uses of a device under certain circumstances but directs the agency to do so in a manner that does not interfere with any court-approved treatment. When necessary, the FDA has the authority to ban a device for all uses when the device demonstrates substantial deception or unreasonable risk.

Device Inspections.—The U.S. imports nearly 40 percent of its needles and syringes from China and these devices have shown to have both quality and compatibility issues. The Committee urges FDA to increase its oversight and inspection of essential medical devices, particularly drug delivery devices and accessories, made in China. FDA is directed to provide a report to the Committee with short and long-term plans on increasing inspections of Chinese essential medical device facilities.

Device Remanufacturing Safety and Awareness.—The Committee recognizes that the FDA has authority over remanufacturing of devices but is concerned that the agency needs to increase public awareness of the requirements applicable to device remanufacturing. The Committee recognizes that the agency plans to publish a final guidance document on the remanufacturing of devices.

Dietary Supplements.—The Committee supports increased inspections and enforcement for high-priority supplements with a history of being tainted and bearing illegal claims, including, but not limited to, products marketed as supplements for weight loss, muscle, arthritis or pain, or diabetes.

Domestic Infant Formula Supply.—The Committee remains concerned about the fragility of the infant formula market in the United States, especially following the 2022 infant formula shortage crisis. The Committee encourages the FDA to streamline approval processes for small domestic manufacturers to increase and diversify the domestic supply of infant formula.

Donor Human Milk.—The Committee remains concerned over the lack of Federal oversight of the donor human milk supply and continues to encourage the Department to regulate donor human milk. At present, most human milk banks rely on self-generated screening, production, safety and quality guidelines even though human milk is a human tissue and carries the inherent risks associated with human tissue. The Committee encourages the Office of Critical Foods to ensure that donor human milk banks are registered and inspected on a routine basis, and that donor human milk is meeting the nutritional and safety needs of the babies who

receive it by focusing on crucial aspects of food safety such as testing and nutritional labeling.

Epilepsy Medication.—The Committee recognizes certain products have gone through and received FDA approval with a product that contains cannabidiol. Section 760 of the bill accompanying this report does not affect that drug approval.

Essential Medicines List.—The Committee is concerned by the ongoing shortage of commonly used chemotherapeutic drugs, including cisplatin and carboplatin. These shortages have hurt cancer care, including, in some cases, care rationing. Reliable access to chemotherapeutic drugs is essential to cancer care. The Committee is concerned that the FDA has only included a single chemotherapeutic drug on its FDA Essential Medicines list.

Evidentiary Hearings.—The Committee urges the FDA to conduct an evidentiary hearing as governed by 21 U.S.C. 360b(e)(1)(B) and 21 C.F.R. Part 12 before removing any approved drug from the market. The Food Drug and Cosmetic Act and other federal laws require FDA to afford the sponsor of an animal drug due process before taking a drug off the market.

FASTER Act.—The Committee recognizes the importance of enforcing the FASTER Act in a manner consistent with Congressional intent to protect those suffering from sesame allergies and clearly label sesame as an allergen on food products. The Committee is concerned by reports of companies circumventing the intent of the law by intentionally adding sesame to food products to avoid the cost of preventing cross-contamination.

FDA Modernization Act.—The Committee urges the continued implementation of the FDA Modernization Act 2.0, designed to modernize the drug development process and empower free market competition. Significant delays may sow confusion among drug sponsors and stifle free-market innovation in new drug development. The Committee requests a briefing 120 days after the enactment of this Act providing an update on implementation and timeline of future activities.

Food Advisory Committees.—The Committee urges the FDA to reestablish the Food Advisory Committee as recommended in the Reagan-Udall Report. Advisory Committees are an important method to deliver necessary external information, insight, and expertise from outside of the Agency. Any renewed Advisory Committee shall be established to elevate external input to Human Foods Program activities, including from agriculture and food industry stakeholders.

Food Packaging Health and Safety.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of cold-ship and protective packaging that comply with FDA requirements for intended use to ensure food safety and food security, and to promote public health. Packaging materials and solutions are specifically tailored to support the domestic and international distribution of agricultural products, meat, and seafood to minimize risks to public health and safety and, to the extent practicable, to extend shelf life and reduce food waste. The Committee urges the FDA to prioritize public health and safety and food waste prevention in any review of materials used to package, ship, and distribute food and agricultural products.

Foreign Unannounced Inspections Pilots.—The Committee continues to support the pilot. The Committee reminds FDA of direction included in the fiscal year 2022 bill on the Committee’s intent for the use of these funds. The Committee directs FDA to provide quarterly briefings on its efforts to implement these funds in accordance with the Committee’s intent.

Homeopathy.—The Committee appreciates many Americans use homeopathic medicines. Consumer safety and access to these products are best ensured by implementing a legal pathway that includes homeopathic-specific standards for the regulation of these medicines. The Committee understands FDA now takes the position that it is limited to enforcing pharmaceutical specific standards when taking enforcement action against products labeled as homeopathic. FDA’s interpretation of the law that all homeopathic medicines are unapproved new drugs that are illegally marketed has created confusion both for the homeopathic community and enforcement officials. The Committee urges the FDA to work with the homeopathic community regarding the regulation of these medicines.

HPV Self Sampling.—One in four women in the United States do not receive regular cervical cancer screenings, with more than half of cervical cancer diagnoses occurring in women who are not screened. While there are many barriers to screening, including, but not limited to, fear of the procedure, embarrassment, or lack of time or transportation. The Committee encourages FDA to exercise the use of regulatory authorities to expedite innovation related to at-home self-collection tests that could increase and expand access to screenings for women and address a persistent cancer health disparity for women who are never screened or under-screened.

Human Drug Review Performance Trends.—The concurrent investment of discretionary resources and Prescription Drug User Fee Act [PDUFA] Program funds has resulted in a successful program for over three decades, enabling faster review times in the United States and allowing the American people to gain quicker access to FDA-approved prescription drugs. The Committee is aware of a recent decrease in FDA first cycle approval rates with an increasing number of Complete Response Letters [CRLs] being issued to drug manufacturers. This decline is observed across all human drug review programs, including novel drug approvals. In keeping with the PDUFA Performance Goals to increase the first cycle approval rate for medicines that are ultimately approved, the Committee directs FDA to provide a report to the Committee with an analysis of how issues that led to CRLs for medicines over the past 5 years could have been resolved within the first review cycle.

Illicit Vapor Products.—The Committee continued to be deeply concerned that the CTP has not sufficiently or effectively prioritized the removal of unauthorized tobacco products from the market, including e-cigarettes and products containing synthetic nicotine, and has relied primarily on the issuance of warning letters, which often go ignored. The Committee directs the CTP to make every effort to expeditiously remove from the market those products that have failed to file a Premarket Tobacco Application by applicable deadlines or that are subject to a final and effective Market Denial Order. The Committee further directs the agency to

seek speedy appropriate judicial relief against such manufacturers, in coordination with the Department of Justice, to ensure that such products are no longer available for sale and are removed from the market as required by the Act.

Insomnia.—The Committee encourages FDA to work with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) to prioritize actions to expand access to insomnia treatments that greatly reduce the risk of addiction compared to other treatments on the market. The Committee understands that our servicemembers, veterans, and first responders have a higher-than-average prevalence of insomnia, and that DEA is currently undergoing a review to potentially deschedule the DORA class of insomnia treatments. FDA is encouraged to work swiftly to complete their Eight-Factor Analysis, potentially even analyzing the class concurrently with DEA to ensure that safer insomnia treatments get to those who need.

International Device Inspections.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of imported drugs and devices on overall health product availability and safety. The Committee encourages FDA to increase the frequency and rigor of international drug and device manufacturer inspections to be consistent with domestic manufacturer inspections.

International Mail Facilities.—The Committee supports continued efforts at International Mail Facilities on preventing controlled, counterfeit, or otherwise dangerous pharmaceuticals from entering the U.S. The Committee requests a report on all products refused import at international mail facilities by classifying such products as controlled or non-controlled drugs and further classifying controlled or non-controlled drugs as counterfeit, misbranded, or unapproved.

Interstate Commerce.—The Committee is concerned that state legislative activity to ban FDA-approved food and color additives threatens both the FDA's unified, science-based federal food safety system, and the interstate commerce of agricultural, food, and beverage goods. The Committee reaffirms the essential role the FDA plays in determining the safety of food and color additives in the nation's food and beverage supply and encourages the FDA to clearly and actively communicate with the public and state legislatures the efforts it undertakes to protect public health from unsafe chemicals and the risks to the food supply and interstate commerce that would result without a unified, federal, science-based food safety system. The Committee requests that FDA provide a report 90 days after the enactment of this Act that details food and color additives that are under current FDA review and that FDA is otherwise prioritizing for future review, including the basis of potential safety concerns, the current status of the review, and a timeline of review for each additive.

Intoxicating Cannabidiols.—The Committee directs FDA to evaluate the public health and safety implications of ingestible, inhalable, or topical products on the market that contain intoxicating cannabinoids. The Committee encourages FDA to assert a stronger commitment to identifying lawful federal regulatory parameters that will protect the public health, such as labeling requirements on all hemp-derived products; testing procedures and standards to ensure product compliance and adverse event reporting; packaging requirements to prevent marketing to minors; and

mandatory age limits for these products at the point of purchase. FDA should provide a briefing to the committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the authorities needed to adequately regulate cannabinoid hemp products, including authorities to support consumer safety.

Listeria.—The Committee emphasizes reducing incidence of foodborne illness as an important public health goal and believes that coordinated and targeted resources are required to appropriately assess and combat the public health risks of foodborne pathogens. The Committee is aware that FDA is in the process of finalizing industry guidance regarding *Listeria monocytogenes* (Lm) in foods under their jurisdiction. The Committee directs FDA to apply a risk-based approach and direct its regulatory efforts toward high risk ready-to eat foods, those that support the growth of Lm. Additionally, the Committee expects FDA to incorporate current scientific knowledge regarding the public health impact of foods that do not support growth of Lm. Recently published scientific research from food safety and public health experts recommends a regulatory action level of Lm for these low-risk foods. This regulatory approach will encourage industry to adopt quantitative Lm testing schemes and facilitate robust environmental monitoring programs, ultimately resulting in reductions in disease incidence. The Committee directs FDA to work with industry stakeholders to gather supporting information and data to assist with implementation of this Lm approach. Policies reflecting these regulatory approaches align with other international regulatory standards and restore a level playing field for U.S. food processors in the global marketplace.

Laboratory Developed Tests.—The FDA’s final rule on Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) puts forth a proposed regulatory framework that is a significant shift in the way LDTs are regulated and changes expectations for patients, doctors, and laboratories for the first time since the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments Act was passed in 1988 at the risk of greatly altering the United States’ laboratory testing infrastructure and reducing patient access to information that informs their healthcare decision making. The Committee directs the FDA to suspend its efforts to implement the rule and continue working with Congress to modernize the regulatory approach for LDTs.

Lupus.—The Committee is aware of barriers that have long affected the development of therapeutics for Lupus, a disease that primarily targets women and disproportionately impacts African Americans, Latinas, Native Americans, and Asian Americans. The Committee is pleased that potential Lupus treatments to address these barriers are now in clinical trials. The Committee urges FDA to expedite its ongoing work with the Lupus community to develop solutions to identified barriers that will accelerate development of new therapies.

Maternal Substance Use Disorders.—The Committee remains concerned about increasing numbers of overdose deaths of pregnant and postpartum women. The Committee encourages FDA to collaborate with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and relevant stakeholders on efforts to address maternal substance abuse disorder.

Marijuana Rescheduling.—The Committee is concerned about deviations from established drug scheduling evaluation standards in the FDA 2023 marijuana scheduling review. The Committee directs the HHS Inspector General to complete a report on the 2023 marijuana scheduling review including but not limited to: deviations from the established five-factor currently accepted medical use test, justification for a new, two-factor currently accepted medical use test and whether this will be the standard for all future reviews, use of a limited number of hand-selected comparator substances, and inclusion of research results that are not statistically significant or inconclusive. The Committee is concerned about reports of the mental health hazards of regular use of high-potency marijuana, particularly among adolescents. The Committee encourages the FDA to support research on high-potency marijuana and its effects on the adolescent brain, specifically regarding addiction and mental illness such as schizophrenia or psychosis.

Natural Cheese.—The Committee encourages FDA to clarify and define the category of natural cheese as cheese produced from animal milk or certain dairy ingredients and in accordance with established cheesemaking standards.

Net Weights.—The Committee remains concerned that FDA has not devoted appropriate efforts to address suspected economic integrity issues, particularly with respect to net weights and treatment of seafood. The Committee appreciates the ongoing review of processes for gathering information about potential short-weighted seafood adulteration and how to best apply inspectional resources to this issue. The Committee believes short-weighted labeled products are in violation of the law and that, despite industry reporting such examples and Committee requests, FDA has not prioritized enforcement.

Neurological Conditions.—The Committee recognizes the important work to bring innovative treatments to people living with neurological conditions such as Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS), Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP), and Multifocal Motor Neuropathy (MMN) through strategic partnerships. The Committee notes the recent externally led patient-focused drug development meeting on CIDP and encourages FDA to continue its collaboration with relevant stakeholders and key regulators.

New Alternative Methods.—The Committee directs FDA to efficiently and expeditiously utilize existing funds to reduce animal testing and advance alternative methods in a measurable and impactful way. The Committee awaits the report requested in House Report 118–124 providing details on the status of forming the New Alternative Methods Program in the Commissioner’s office.

Opioid Abuse.—The Committee continues to be pleased that, with the Opioids Action Plan, Opioid Policy Steering Committee, and several significant regulatory actions, FDA is doing its part to help stem the tide of abuse. The use of opioids as first-line therapies for any form of pain has led to over-prescribing, and the CDC has made clear that clinicians should consider opioid therapy only if expected benefits for both pain and function are anticipated only if outweigh the risks to the patient. The Committee hopes that FDA will continue to support the development of alternative and non-ad-

dictive alternatives to opioid analgesics and, when opioids are medically necessary, will continue to incentivize development and use of abuse-deterrent formulations. The Committee notes that every patient's treatment regimen should be tailored by his or her doctor to his or her unique needs. The Federal government, therefore, should promote the full suite of available treatment options, including abstinence-based models and non-opioid medications. Finally, the Committee continues to be supportive of naloxone distribution among trained, licensed healthcare professionals and emergency responders.

Optimal Timing and Sequencing of Cancer Immunotherapy.—The Committee commends the FDA for supporting the rapid implementation of life-saving immunotherapies into the clinic. New data suggest the administration of immunotherapies early in the treatment timeline may be able to prevent or intercept cancers before they develop into serious diseases, thus improving patient outcomes. To support continued research, the field must develop novel tools to efficiently run early-stage clinical trials, including biomarkers that can detect early disease, inform appropriate treatments, and serve as surrogates for clinical endpoints. In addition, determination of early-stage clinical trial endpoints at large that can characterize patient benefit are necessary for continued momentum. The Committee urges FDA to provide guidance on the development of early disease clinical trial tools, including early-stage biomarkers and clinical endpoints.

Orange Juice.—The Committee is concerned that pests, disease, and hurricanes are having a devastating impact on Florida's citrus growers and processors. These circumstances have resulted in a natural decline in the Brix level for Florida's mature oranges, with no known adverse health consequences for consumers. The Committee believes it is necessary to provide for analytical deviation in the minimum Brix level for pasteurized orange juice to account for these naturally occurring growing conditions. The Committee encourages USDA and FDA to expedite work with Florida citrus growers and processors and other stakeholders as necessary to consider additional flexibility by modernizing requirements for pasteurized orange juice that better account for naturally-occurring Brix variation.

Orphan Products Grants Program (OPGP).—The Committee continues to support the Orphan Products Grants Program at FDA.

OTC Acetaminophen Dosing Information for Children.—The Committee continues to be concerned that Over-the-Counter (OTC) single-ingredient acetaminophen does not contain weight-based dosing instructions for children ages 6 months to 2 years, despite the recommendations of the FDA Nonprescription Drugs Advisory Committee and Pediatric Advisory Committee in 2011, which held that data supported this information being added to the labeling. The Committee is concerned that the lack of dosing information for this vulnerable population may lead to dosing errors, adverse events, and inadequate treatment of fever and pain. While the Committee is encouraged that FDA has included this important issue among its annual forecast of planned monograph activities, this list is nonbinding and the issue remains pending after multiple decades, despite its importance for public health. As such, the Committee directs FDA to provide an update to the Committee no later

than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the timing of amending the monograph label for acetaminophen to include weight-based dosing instructions for children ages 6 months to 2 years.

OTC Oral Contraception.—The Committee encourages the FDA to issue guidance to pharmaceutical manufacturers on how to submit a successful prescription to OTC oral contraception products.

Outreach to Small Farmers.—The Committee expects CFSAN to provide funding for critical outreach and training services at not less than the level specified in the fiscal year 2024 agreement.

Ovarian Health.—The Committee recognizes that ovarian health impacts a woman’s whole health throughout her lifetime, affecting health of her heart, immune system, metabolic function, among other systems. When ovarian function declines or ceases due to menopause, various medical conditions, or following surgery, women are at increased risks for developing many chronic conditions, including heart disease, osteoporosis, dementia, and autoimmune diseases. Advancing knowledge and research on ovarian health could reduce many of these chronic conditions, especially as women age.

Over-the-Counter Diagnostic Tests.—The Committee remains concerned for Americans lacking equitable access to healthcare. Diagnostics have proven to be a critical component in protecting public health mitigating the spread of infectious disease, as well as informing treatment options—still access remains limited. The Committee is aware of existing OTC diagnostic tests that would improve accessibility for Americans, and encourage more frequent testing of common infections, providing an overall benefit to public health. Additionally, the Committee directs that no later than 180 days after the passage of this Act, the Agency provides a briefing on the FDA’s efforts to expand access to OTC diagnostics, including an update on the pipeline in general for these tests, with special attention to products that address infections for which there is no OTC diagnostic currently authorized.

Patient Experience Data.—The Committee supports the FDA’s efforts to identify patient experience data standards to inform clinical research design and regulatory review under the patient-focused drug development process and to accept such data as a part of new drug applications. The Committee also encourages FDA to make every effort to incorporate relevant patient experience and preference data into product labeling to better inform patients, caregivers and providers.

Pediatric Devices.—The Committee is aware of the success of the FDA’s Pediatric Device Consortia (PDC) program and appreciates FDA’s plans to incorporate real-world evidence demonstration projects into the program.

Plant Based Product Labeling.—The Committee is concerned that the current labeling and marketing practices of some plant-based alternatives to animal derived foods have the potential to cause consumer confusion. The Committee directs the FDA to complete the study requested in House Report 118–124 to better understand consumers’ attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, feelings, and motivations relative to product composition, health attributes, and labeling and to assess consumer perceptions of different terms used on labeling of plant-based alternative products.

Pet Food Packaging.—The Committee encourages the FDA to review the potential health effects of PFAS migration from pet food packaging on animals and take any needed action to protect households from PFAS. The Committee recognizes the FDA has already taken some steps to reduce PFAS in human food packaging and should take further action to eliminate PFAS in animal food packaging.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS).—The Committee commends the FDA for supporting the Externally-led Patient-Focused Drug Development (EL–PFDD) meeting on PCOS but remains concerned that there has not been an FDA-approved treatment specific to PCOS. The Committee encourages the FDA, based on the findings of the EL–PFDD meeting, to support incentives for investigators and industry to develop safe new evidence-based therapies, diagnostics, devices, and technologies in collaboration with patients, practitioners, and researchers that address the identified needs and treatment priorities of PCOS patients.

Pregnancy and Lactation Registries.—The Committee recognizes the FDA’s efforts to develop consensus standards for pregnancy and lactation registries, including common data elements, so that registry data can be interoperable within and between such registries. The Committee directs the FDA to continue to develop these consensus standards by convening a forum including participants from federal agencies with experience in patient registries, including the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institutes of Health, and others. The Forum should also include representatives of health care professionals who serve pregnant and lactating people, the pharmaceutical industry, electronic medical record companies, and other organizations with registry experience.

Pregnant Women in Clinical Research.—The Committee remains concerned about FDA’s failure to issue final regulations relating to the protection of human subjects, including parts 50 and 56 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, with the latest regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services relating to the inclusion of pregnant women as subjects in clinical research, as required by 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255). Despite, 90 percent of pregnant women taking prescription medication during their pregnancy, 70 percent of medications approved by the FDA have no human pregnancy data, and 98 percent have insufficient data to determine the risk to the infant, leaving both the mother and infant at risk to adverse health events. Following recommendations of the Task Force on Research Specific to Pregnant Women and Lactating Women, the Committee urges the agency to issue final regulations.

Premarket Tobacco Applications.—The Committee is concerned that various willfully non-compliant products containing non-tobacco nicotine remain on the market, despite provisions in the Consolidated Appropriations Act (the Act), 2022 (P.L. 117–103) requiring these products to undergo premarket review by FDA. Many timely filed tobacco-derived nicotine products still await review by FDA and this delay in the review of filed applications is confusing consumers, distributors, and manufacturers. The Committee urges FDA to publish and regularly update guidance to communicate to manufacturers, distributors, and retailers an enforcement discre-

tion policy for products with timely-filed and pending Premarket Tobacco Applications (PMTAs), and to prioritize any enforcement actions against products without pending PMTAs or that did not file timely applications.

Quality Management Maturity (QMM).—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing impacts of drug shortages, particularly those for generic sterile injectable drugs, on patients and believes that a key driver of these shortages is the lack of resilient supply chains. While the FDA has piloted a QMM program and launched a voluntary QMM Prototype Assessment Protocol Evaluation Program, the Committee believes a robust QMM program is essential to ensuring product quality and enhancing supply chain reliability. The Committee is eager to learn the results of the current evaluation program and requests an update on this evaluation and an estimate of the cost to support a QMM program within 180 days of enactment.

Rare Diseases.—The Committee recognizes the unique barriers to developing innovative therapies for rare diseases. Approximately 25 to 30 million Americans suffer from a rare disease, yet only 500 out of the 7,000 known rare conditions have an FDA-approved treatment. The Committee commends FDA for its efforts to modernize and expedite the regulatory environment for rare disease drug development. However, the Committee is concerned that disparate approaches to similar rare disease treatment applications between centers pose risks to innovation. While acknowledging the autonomy of both the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) and the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), particularly in their restructuring efforts tailored to the products they review, the Committee underscores the necessity of a more aligned approach specifically for rare diseases. The alignment of novel approaches to rare disease drug development helps expedite timely access to innovative safe and effective therapies to address the urgent, unmet needs of patients living with rare diseases. Therefore, the Committee urges CDER and CBER to align their approach to rare disease drug approvals, to the greatest extent possible.

Regional Medical Research Institutes.—Consistent with Congressional intent that clinical trials include data representing diversified populations, the Committee encourages the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research to utilize its authority and engage with regional medical research institutes located in medically underserved areas on best practices for expanding access to and storing specimens from underrepresented populations, particularly those with high incidences of chronic disease, located in underserved communities. The Committee requests FDA provide a report on its intentions and progress no later than 120 days after enactment of this Act.

Seafood Product Labeling.—The Committee continues to hear concerns with the labeling of certain foods as a fish or seafood product when the products are highly-processed plant-based foods rather than derived from actual fish or seafood, and the labeling of these products are misleading, deceptive, and confusing to consumers. The Committee is concerned that the terms “plant-based” and “vegan” exempt the producer from describing the actual plant source as part of the product name, in opposition to other FDA guidance, such as with Surimi (imitation crab), which is made from

actual fish. The Committee directs FDA to provide clarity around the labeling of these plant-based foods and foods using seafood terminology to avoid consumer confusion and align with the structure it has applied to the draft guidance for the labeling of plant-based milk alternatives.

Shrimp Import Testing.—The Committee remains concerned about the threats that farm-raised shrimp imports contaminated with illegal antibiotics continue to pose to U.S. consumers, and about the low rate of testing the FDA performs on such imports. The Committee urges FDA to complete additional testing on these products.

Skin Lightening Products.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the dangers of mercury and hydroquinone in skin lightening products, particularly those that disproportionately target men, women, and girls of color. The Committee continues to be concerned about the accessibility of skin-lightening products in stores around the United States. The Committee urges FDA to more quickly identify unauthorized products that already exist, and new products that enter the market, and pursue all legally authorized remedies to remove unauthorized products from the market. The Committee continues to provide resources to OMMHE to educate the public on the dangers of skin-lightening products containing mercury, hydroquinone, and other toxic chemicals, including partnering with community-based organizations that have historically provided services to ethnic communities on the issue of skin-lightening and chemical exposures in the past. The FDA is directed to report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing how the funds provided for this work in fiscal year 2024 were spent, including the community-based organizations and vulnerable communities they partnered with and how those determinations were made, the specific actions taken to educate the public about these products, how they are evaluating the impact and success of this public education, and any lessons learned.

Sodium.—The Committee recognizes the importance of reducing sodium in the food supply. The Committee encourages FDA to develop an overall sodium monitoring and evaluation plan detailing how industry compliance with the short-term voluntary targets will be monitored and evaluated, including how FDA will identify data sources, collect and analyze data, create a timeline for assessments, and work with industry on voluntary compliance. As part of this plan, the Committee encourages FDA to coordinate with other government agencies, such as USDA and the CDC, on these monitoring efforts and instructs the FDA to set a timeline for the establishment of interim and long-term voluntary targets that would aim to fully bring sodium in the food supply to align with DGA recommendations.

Smoking Cessation Treatment Innovation.—The Committee recognizes the important work of advancing smoking cessation treatment innovation to help adult smokers be more successful in quitting and the critical role of the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) in this work. The Committee is concerned that the HHS Smoking Cessation Framework released on March 8, 2024, as an update to a 2023 draft, does not acknowledge the importance of bringing forward new pharmacotherapies for smokers seeking to

quit and the critical role of CDER in modernizing the regulatory framework for these products to reflect the real-world experience risk-benefit considerations and address unnecessary barriers to advancing vitally needed new cessation therapies for patients. The Committee requests an update from CDER on new actions the Center will take to address the sustained unmet public health needs in this space not later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

State and Local Inspection Programs.—The Committee supports the collaboration between FDA and state and local inspection programs, noting that the majority of food processing, produce safety, retail, and animal feed inspections occur through state and local programs. FDA is directed to maintain funding for these programs, which are critical to protecting the human and animal food supply and more cost-effective than FDA providing these services.

Sunscreen Regulation.—The Committee is concerned that Americans are falling behind the rest of the world when it comes to access to sunscreen even though skin cancer is the most common cancer in the U.S. According to the Surgeon General, more than five million Americans each year are treated for skin cancer at a cost of over eight billion dollars per year. As a result, the Committee encourages the FDA to work with stakeholders to harmonize its approach with international testing standards to the extent possible and to ensure Americans have access to the broadest spectrum of sunscreens as possible recognizing the benefit of currently marketed sunscreens as a proven preventative tool against skin cancer when used as directed along with other sun protection measures. In addition, the Committee urges FDA to utilize its authorities provided under the CARES Act to evaluate new sunscreen ingredients already approved for use around the world and to educate stakeholders about the administrative order process to encourage research and development of new sunscreen technology.

State Regulatory Frameworks.—The Committee directs FDA to improve data sharing and coordination between state and federal authorities, such as by expanding on the Cannabinoid Hemp Product 20.88 Information Sharing Agreement initiative.

Traceback.—The Committee recognizes that the ability to prevent, identify, and trace back contaminated products is critical to containing food safety outbreaks but that challenges associated with tracing these products through the supply chain continue to persist. The Committee is concerned of lead contamination specifically in certain applesauce and ground cinnamon products imported into the United States and urges the FDA to modernize data systems to receive, track, and process information and ensure timely notification of significant public health threats. This ability is critical to more proactively identify or prevent threats of contamination with toxic chemicals that can lead to long-term adverse health effects.

Ultra-Processed Foods.—The Committee recognizes more research is required to better understand the health impacts of ultra-processed foods, and how to best define ultra-processed foods. The Committee encourages the agency, in coordination with the Centers for Disease Control and National Institutes of Health, to conduct additional research on ultra-processed foods.

Unauthorized Tobacco Products.—The Committee is deeply concerned that many tobacco products that lack the legally required

marketing authorization from FDA remain on the market, including flavored products that are attractive to youth. The wide availability of these unauthorized products is hindering efforts to reduce youth use of e-cigarettes and other tobacco products. The Committee urges FDA to more quickly identify unauthorized tobacco products that enter the market and pursue all legally authorized remedies, including civil money penalties and injunctions, to remove unauthorized products from the market. The Committee is also concerned that FDA continues to miss deadlines for completing its premarket review of e-cigarettes and other deemed tobacco products and urges FDA to promptly complete these reviews and deny authorization for any product that does not meet the statutory standard of “appropriate for the protection of the public health.

Youth E-Cigarette Use.—The Committee remains deeply concerned about data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey showing more than 2 million youth use e-cigarettes and urges FDA to use its full authority to address this serious public health problem. The Committee urges FDA to promptly complete its required premarket review of e-cigarettes and other deemed tobacco products that remain on the market. The Committee also urges FDA to take enforcement action against all companies that failed to file a premarket tobacco product application or received a marketing denial order.

FDA INNOVATION ACCOUNT, CURES ACT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$50,000,000
2025 budget estimate	55,000,000
Provided in the bill	55,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	+5,000,000
2025 budget estimate	— — —

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the FDA Innovation Account as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$55,000,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

2024 appropriation	\$365,000,000
2025 budget estimate	374,000,000
Provided in the bill	345,000,000
Comparison:	
2024 appropriation	— 20,000,000
2025 budget estimate	— 29,000,000

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Committee provides an appropriation of \$345,000,000.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2024 limitation	\$(94,300,000)
2025 budget estimate	(100,430,000)
Provided in the bill	(100,430,000)
Comparison:	
2024 limitation	+6,130,000
2025 budget estimate	--

COMMITTEE PROVISIONS

For the limitation on the expenses of the Farm Credit Administration, the Committee provides \$100,430,000.

Public/Private Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the value of public/private partnerships in financing rural communities and facilities and also recognizes that the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, provides authority for Farm Credit System institutions to make investments in vital rural community facilities. The Committee recognizes that the FCA’s current approach to approving these types of Farm Credit System investments on an individual basis does not meet the needs of rural communities. The FCA is encouraged to change its current process to create a clear, programmatic approval process which enables timely, comprehensive, and cost-effective rural community facilities financing packages by allowing and expediting Farm Credit System institutions’ partnerships with community banks, other financial institutions, and USDA.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 701.—The bill includes language regarding passenger motor vehicles.

Section 702.—The bill includes language regarding the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 703.—The bill includes language limiting funding provided in the bill to one year unless otherwise specified.

Section 704.—The bill includes language regarding indirect cost share.

Section 705.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of loan funds in Rural Development programs.

Section 706.—The bill includes language regarding new information technology systems.

Section 707.—The bill includes language regarding fund availability in the Agriculture Management Assistance program.

Section 708.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Utilities Service program eligibility.

Section 709.—The bill includes language regarding funds for information technology expenses.

Section 710.—The bill includes language prohibiting first-class airline travel.

Section 711.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of certain funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Section 712.—The bill includes language regarding funding for advisory committees.

Section 713.—The bill includes language regarding IT system regulations.

Section 714.—The bill includes language regarding Section 32 activities.

Section 715.—The bill includes language regarding user fee proposals without graphics.

Section 716.—The bill includes language regarding the re-programming of funds and notification requirements.

Section 717.—The bill includes language regarding fees for the guaranteed business and industry loan program.

Section 718.—The bill includes language regarding the appropriations hearing process.

Section 719.—The bill includes language regarding government-sponsored news stories.

Section 720.—The bill includes language regarding details and assignments of Department of Agriculture employees.

Section 721.—The bill includes language regarding spend plans.

Section 722.—The bill includes language regarding natural cheese.

Section 723.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 724.—The bill includes language regarding USDA loan program levels.

Section 725.—The bill includes language regarding credit card refunds and rebates.

Section 726.—The bill includes language regarding the definition of the term “variety” in SNAP.

Section 727.—The bill includes language regarding the Secretary’s authority with respect to the 502 guaranteed loan programs.

Section 728.—The bill includes language regarding new user fees.

Section 729.—The bill includes language regarding Packers and Stockyards.

Section 730.—The bill includes language relating to overtime and holiday pay for FSIS inspectors.

Section 731.—The bill includes language regarding country or regional audits.

Section 732.—The bill includes language regarding rural energy loans.

Section 733.—The bill includes language regarding the tobacco regulation.

Section 734.—The bill includes language regarding U.S. iron and steel products in public water or wastewater systems.

Section 735.—The bill includes language regarding lobbying.

Section 736.—The bill includes language related to persistent poverty counties.

Section 737.—The bill includes language related to investigational use of drugs or biological products.

Section 738.—The bill includes language related to the growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of certain produce.

Section 739.—The bill includes language related to the school breakfast program.

Section 740.—The bill includes language regarding hemp.

Section 741.—The bill includes language related to matching fund requirements.

Section 742.—The bill includes language regarding milk.

Section 743.—The bill includes language regarding housing efficiency standards.

Section 744.—The bill includes language regarding Critical Race Theory.

Section 745.—The bill includes language regarding FDA regulations.

Section 746.—The bill includes language regarding Food for Peace.

Section 747.—The bill includes language relating to the use of raw or processed poultry products from the People's Republic of China in various domestic nutrition programs.

Section 748.—The bill includes language related to certain school food lunch prices.

Section 749.—The bill includes language related to biotechnology risk assessment research.

Section 750.—The bill includes language related to certain reorganizations within the Department of Agriculture.

Section 751.—The bill includes language related to the Agriculture Conservation Experiences Services Program.

Section 752.—The bill includes language related to the ReConnect program.

Section 753.—The bill includes language regarding official flags.

Section 754.—The bill includes language regarding a rescission of funds.

Section 755.—The bill includes language regarding executive orders.

Section 756.—The bill includes language regarding listeria.

Section 757.—The bill includes language regarding sodium.

Section 758.—The bill includes language regarding discrimination.

Section 759.—The bill includes language regarding an ARS facility.

Section 760.—The bill includes language regarding hemp regulations.

Section 761.—The bill includes language Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service pay.

Section 762.—The bill includes language related to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Section 763.—The bill includes language regarding the Dietary Guidelines.

Section 764.—The bill includes language regarding genetically engineered salmon.

Section 765.—The bill includes language regarding a rescission of funds.

Section 766.—The bill includes language regarding land purchases.

Section 767.—The bill includes language regarding the Office of the General Counsel.

Section 768.—The bill includes language regarding food traceability.

Section 769.—The bill includes language regarding an FDA office plan.

Section 770.—The bill includes language regarding Livestock Mandatory Reporting.

Section 771.—The bill includes language regarding agricultural biotechnology.

Section 772.—The bill includes language regarding the early introduction of allergenic foods.

Section 773.—The bill includes language regarding molasses testing.

Section 774.—The bill includes language regarding the Spending Reduction Account.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those against, are printed below:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: July 10, 2024

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2025

Motion by: Ms. Lee of California

Description of Motion: Strikes four provisions on Critical Race Theory; unofficial flags; Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion; and beliefs on marriage.

Results: Not adopted 26 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espalliat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee of California
Ms. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Mr. Morelle
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Mr. Ruppertsberger
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mrs. Bice
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carl
Mr. Ciscomani
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cloud
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Ellzey
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Guest
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Zinke

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 2

Date: July 10, 2024

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2025

Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Description of Motion: Strikes Section 733 regarding rulemakings on certain tobacco flavors and nicotine levels.

Results: Not adopted 24 yeas to 31 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espaillat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kilmer
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Ms. Meng
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Quigley
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman
 Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Cloud
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Cuellar
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Ellzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Mr. Gonzales
 Mr. Guest
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 3

Date: July 10, 2024

Measure: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2025

Motion by: Mr. Rogers

Description of Motion: Motion to report the bill to the House, as amended.

Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mrs. Bice
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carl
Mr. Ciscomani
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cloud
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Ellzey
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Guest
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Zinke

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee of California
Ms. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Mr. Morelle
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following list includes the transfers included in the accompanying bill:

- *Office of the Secretary.*—The bill allows funds within the account to be transferred among the offices included in the account, as well as reimbursements for certain expenses and transfers outside the account for certain activities.

- *Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.*—Authority is included to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer from other appropriations or funds of the Department such sums as may be necessary to combat emergency outbreaks of certain diseases of animals and plants.

- *Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply.*—The bill limits the transfer of section 32 funds to purposes specified in the bill.

- *Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Business Center.*—The bill allows certain funds to be merged with the salaries and expenses account for the FPAC Business Center. The bill also provides that funds provided to other accounts in the agency shall be transferred to and merged with the salaries and expenses account of the Farm Service Agency.

- *Dairy Indemnity Program.*—The bill authorizes the transfer of funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation, by reference.

- *Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account.*—The bill provides funds to be transferred to the Farm Service Agency and for certain funds to be transferred within the account.

- *Commodity Credit Corporation.*—The bill includes language allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Foreign Agricultural Service Salaries and Expenses account for information resource management activities.

- *Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses.*—The bill allows funds for the Rural Partners Network to be transferred to other agencies of the Department.

- *Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account.*—The bill includes language allowing funds to be transferred from the Multi-

Family Housing Revitalization Program Account to this account and for funds to be transferred from this account to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Rental Assistance Program.*—The bill includes language allowing funds to be transferred from the Multi-Family Housing Revitalization Program Account to this account.

- *Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account.*—The bill provides funds in this account to be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Program Account.*—The bill provides funds in this account to be transferred to the Rural Development Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Child Nutrition Programs.*—The bill includes authority to transfer section 32 funds to these programs.

- *Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses.*—The bill allows for the transfer of funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loan Program Account.

- *Commodity Credit Corporation Export Loans Program.*—The bill provides for transfer of funds to the Foreign Agricultural Service and to the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses.*—The bill allows funds to be transferred among certain activities.

- *Food and Drug Administration, FDA Innovation Account, Cures Act.*—The bill allows funds to be transferred from the 21st Century Cures Act to the Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses account.

- *Commodity Futures Trading Commission.*—The bill allows certain funds to be transferred to a no-year account in the Treasury.

- *General Provisions.*—Section 702 of the bill allows unobligated balances of discretionary funds to be transferred to the Working Capital Fund.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following lists the rescissions included in the accompanying bill:

Program or Activity	Amount
USDA FNS (unobligated balances)	\$40,000,000
USDA NRCS (unobligated balances)	50,000,000
USDA AMS	195,000,000

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

RICHARD B. RUSSELL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

* * * * *

NUTRITIONAL AND OTHER PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 9. (a)(1)(A) Lunches served by schools participating in the school lunch program under this Act shall meet minimum nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary on the basis of tested nutritional research, except that the minimum nutritional requirements—

(i) shall not be construed to prohibit the substitution of foods to accommodate the medical or other special dietary needs of individual students; and

(ii) shall, at a minimum, be based on the weekly average of the nutrient content of school lunches.

(B) The Secretary shall provide technical assistance and training, including technical assistance and training in the preparation of lower-fat versions of foods commonly used in the school lunch program under this Act, to schools participating in the school lunch program to assist the schools in complying with the nutritional requirements prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to subparagraph (A) and in providing appropriate meals to children with medically certified special dietary needs. The Secretary shall provide additional technical assistance to schools that are having difficulty maintaining compliance with the requirements.

(2) FLUID MILK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Lunches served by schools participating in the school lunch program under this Act—

(i) shall offer students a variety of fluid milk. Such milk shall be consistent with the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341);

(ii) may offer students flavored and unflavored fluid milk and lactose-free fluid milk; and

(iii) shall provide a substitute for fluid milk for students whose disability restricts their diet, on receipt of a written statement from a licensed physician that identifies the disability that restricts the student's diet and that specifies the substitute for fluid milk.

(B) SUBSTITUTES.—

(i) STANDARDS FOR SUBSTITUTION.—A school may substitute for the fluid milk provided under subparagraph (A), a nondairy beverage that is nutritionally equivalent to fluid milk and meets nutritional standards established by the Secretary (which shall, among other requirements to be determined by the Secretary, include fortification of calcium, protein, vitamin A, and vitamin D to levels found in cow's milk) for students who cannot consume fluid milk because of a medical or other special dietary need other than a disability described in subparagraph (A)(iii).

(ii) NOTICE.—The substitutions may be made if the school notifies the State agency that the school is implementing a variation allowed under this subparagraph, and if the substitution is requested by written statement of a medical authority or by a student's parent or legal guardian that identifies the medical or

other special dietary need that restricts the student's diet, except that the school shall not be required to provide beverages other than beverages the school has identified as acceptable substitutes.

(iii) EXCESS EXPENSES BORNE BY SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITY.—Expenses incurred in providing substitutions under this subparagraph that are in excess of expenses covered by reimbursements under this Act shall be paid by the school food authority.

(C) RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF MILK PROHIBITED.—A school that participates in the school lunch program under this Act shall not directly or indirectly restrict the sale or marketing of fluid milk products by the school (or by a person approved by the school) at any time or any place—

(i) on the school premises; or

(ii) at any school-sponsored event.

(3) Students in senior high schools that participate in the school lunch program under this Act (and, when approved by the local school district or nonprofit private schools, students in any other grade level) shall not be required to accept offered foods they do not intend to consume, and any such failure to accept offered foods shall not affect the full charge to the student for a lunch meeting the requirements of this subsection or the amount of payments made under this Act to any such school for such lunch.

(4) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—

(A) GUIDANCE.—Prior to the beginning of the school year beginning July 2004, the Secretary shall issue guidance to States and school food authorities to increase the consumption of foods and food ingredients that are recommended for increased serving consumption in the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341).

(B) RULES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall promulgate rules, based on the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans, that reflect specific recommendations, expressed in serving recommendations, for increased consumption of foods and food ingredients offered in school nutrition programs under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.).

(C) PROCUREMENT AND PROCESSING OF FOOD SERVICE PRODUCTS AND COMMODITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(i) identify, develop, and disseminate to State departments of agriculture and education, school food authorities, local educational agencies, and local processing entities, model product specifications and practices for foods offered in school nutrition programs under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) to ensure that the foods reflect the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341);

(ii) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subparagraph—

(I) carry out a study to analyze the quantity and quality of nutritional information available to school food authorities about food service products and commodities; and

(II) submit to Congress a report on the results of the study that contains such legislative recommendations as the Secretary considers necessary to ensure that school food authorities have access to the nutritional information needed for menu planning and compliance assessments; and

(iii) to the maximum extent practicable, in purchasing and processing commodities for use in school nutrition programs under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), purchase the widest variety of healthful foods that reflect the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans.

(5) WATER.—Schools participating in the school lunch program under this Act shall make available to children free of charge, as nutritionally appropriate, potable water for consumption in the place where meals are served during meal service.

(b)(1)(A) Not later than June 1 of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall prescribe income guidelines for determining eligibility for free and reduced price lunches during the 12-month period beginning July 1 of such fiscal year and ending June 30 of the following fiscal year. The income guidelines for determining eligibility for free lunches shall be 130 percent of the applicable family size income levels contained in the nonfarm income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, as adjusted annually in accordance with subparagraph (B). The income guidelines for determining eligibility for reduced price lunches for any school year shall be 185 percent of the applicable family size income levels contained in the nonfarm income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget, as adjusted annually in accordance with subparagraph (B). The Office of Management and Budget guidelines shall be revised at annual intervals, or at any shorter interval deemed feasible and desirable.

(B) The revision required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be made by multiplying—

(i) the official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget); by

(ii) the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index during the annual or other interval immediately preceding the time at which the adjustment is made.

Revisions under this subparagraph shall be made not more than 30 days after the date on which the consumer price index data required to compute the adjustment becomes available.

(2)(A) Following the determination by the Secretary under paragraph (1) of this subsection of the income eligibility guidelines for each school year, each State educational agency shall announce the income eligibility guidelines, by family size, to be used by schools in the State in making determinations of eligibility for free and reduced price lunches. Local school authorities shall, each year, pub-

licly announce the income eligibility guidelines for free and reduced price lunches on or before the opening of school.

(B) APPLICATIONS AND DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Applications for free and reduced price lunches, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe or approve, and any descriptive material, shall be distributed to the parents or guardians of children in attendance at the school, and shall contain only the family size income levels for reduced price meal eligibility with the explanation that households with incomes less than or equal to these values would be eligible for free or reduced price lunches.

(ii) INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES.—Forms and descriptive material distributed in accordance with clause (i) may not contain the income eligibility guidelines for free lunches.

(iii) CONTENTS OF DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Descriptive material distributed in accordance with clause (i) shall contain a notification that—

(aa) participants in the programs listed in subclause (II) may be eligible for free or reduced price meals; and

(bb) documentation may be requested for verification of eligibility for free or reduced price meals.

(II) PROGRAMS.—The programs referred to in subclause (I)(aa) are—

(aa) the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786);

(bb) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(cc) the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b)); and

(dd) a State program funded under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.).

(3) HOUSEHOLD APPLICATIONS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD APPLICATION.—In this paragraph, the term “household application” means an application for a child of a household to receive free or reduced price school lunches under this Act, or free or reduced price school breakfasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), for which an eligibility determination is made other than under paragraph (4) or (5).

(B) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An eligibility determination shall be made on the basis of a complete household application executed by an adult member of the household or in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary.

(ii) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES AND APPLICATIONS.—A household application may be executed using an electronic signature if—

(I) the application is submitted electronically; and

(II) the electronic application filing system meets confidentiality standards established by the Secretary.

(C) CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The household application shall identify the names of each child in the household for whom meal benefits are requested.

(ii) SEPARATE APPLICATIONS.—A State educational agency or local educational agency may not request a separate application for each child in the household that attends schools under the same local educational agency.

(D) VERIFICATION OF SAMPLE.—

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subparagraph:

(I) ERROR PRONE APPLICATION.—The term “error prone application” means an approved household application that—

(aa) indicates monthly income that is within \$100, or an annual income that is within \$1,200, of the income eligibility limitation for free or reduced price meals; or

(bb) in lieu of the criteria established under item (aa), meets criteria established by the Secretary.

(II) NON-RESPONSE RATE.—The term “non-response rate” means (in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary) the percentage of approved household applications for which verification information has not been obtained by a local educational agency after attempted verification under subparagraphs (F) and (G).

(ii) VERIFICATION OF SAMPLE.—Each school year, a local educational agency shall verify eligibility of the children in a sample of household applications approved for the school year by the local educational agency, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection.

(iii) SAMPLE SIZE.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the sample for a local educational agency for a school year shall equal the lesser of—

(I) 3 percent of all applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, selected from error prone applications; or

(II) 3,000 error prone applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year.

(iv) ALTERNATIVE SAMPLE SIZE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the conditions described in subclause (IV) are met, the verification sample size for a local educational agency shall be the sample size described in subclause (II) or (III), as determined by the local educational agency.

(II) 3,000/3 PERCENT OPTION.—The sample size described in this subclause shall be the lesser of 3,000, or 3 percent of, applications selected at random from applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year.

(III) 1,000/1 PERCENT PLUS OPTION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—The sample size described in this subclause shall be the sum of—

(AA) the lesser of 1,000, or 1 percent of, all applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, selected from error prone applications; and

(BB) the lesser of 500, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent of, applications approved by the local educational agency for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, that provide a case number (in lieu of income information) showing participation in a program described in item (bb) selected from those approved applications that provide a case number (in lieu of income information) verifying the participation.

(bb) PROGRAMS.—The programs described in this item are—

(AA) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(BB) the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b)); and

(CC) a State program funded under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families established under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995.

(IV) CONDITIONS.—The conditions referred to in subclause (I) shall be met for a local educational agency for a school year if—

(aa) the nonresponse rate for the local educational agency for the preceding school year is less than 20 percent; or

(bb) the local educational agency has more than 20,000 children approved by application by the local educational agency as eligible for free or reduced price meals for the school year, as of October 1 of the school year, and—

(AA) the nonresponse rate for the preceding school year is at least 10 percent below the nonresponse rate for the second preceding school year; or

(BB) in the case of the school year beginning July 2005, the local educational agency attempts to verify all approved household applications selected for verification through use of public agency records from at least 2 of the programs or sources of information described in subparagraph (F)(i).

(v) ADDITIONAL SELECTED APPLICATIONS.—A sample for a local educational agency for a school year under clauses (iii) and (iv)(III)(AA) shall include the number of additional randomly selected approved household applications that are required to comply with the sample size requirements in those clauses.

(E) PRELIMINARY REVIEW.—

(i) REVIEW FOR ACCURACY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Prior to conducting any other verification activity for approved household applications selected for verification, the local educational agency shall ensure that the initial eligibility determination for each approved household application is reviewed for accuracy by an individual other than the individual making the initial eligibility determination, unless otherwise determined by the Secretary.

(II) WAIVER.—The requirements of subclause (I) shall be waived for a local educational agency if the local educational agency is using a technology-based solution that demonstrates a high level of accuracy, to the satisfaction of the Secretary, in processing an initial eligibility determination in accordance with the income eligibility guidelines of the school lunch program.

(ii) CORRECT ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—If the review indicates that the initial eligibility determination is correct, the local educational agency shall verify the approved household application.

(iii) INCORRECT ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION.—If the review indicates that the initial eligibility determina-

tion is incorrect, the local educational agency shall (as determined by the Secretary)—

(I) correct the eligibility status of the household;

(II) notify the household of the change;

(III) in any case in which the review indicates that the household is not eligible for free or reduced-price meals, notify the household of the reason for the ineligibility and that the household may reapply with income documentation for free or reduced-price meals; and

(IV) in any case in which the review indicates that the household is eligible for free or reduced-price meals, verify the approved household application.

(F) DIRECT VERIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), to verify eligibility for free or reduced price meals for approved household applications selected for verification, the local educational agency may (in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary) first obtain and use income and program participation information from a public agency administering—

(I) the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(II) the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b));

(III) the temporary assistance for needy families program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);

(IV) the State medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.);

or

(V) a similar income-tested program or other source of information, as determined by the Secretary.

(ii) FREE MEALS.—Public agency records that may be obtained and used under clause (i) to verify eligibility for free meals for approved household applications selected for verification shall include the most recent available information (other than information reflecting program participation or income before the 180-day period ending on the date of application for free meals) that is relied on to administer—

(I) a program or source of information described in clause (i) (other than clause (i)(IV)); or

(II) the State plan for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) in—

(aa) a State in which the income eligibility limit applied under section 1902(1)(2)(C) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(1)(2)(C)) is not more than 133 percent of the official poverty line

described in section 1902(1)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(1)(2)(A)); or

(bb) a State that otherwise identifies households that have income that is not more than 133 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(1)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(1)(2)(A)).

(iii) REDUCED PRICE MEALS.—Public agency records that may be obtained and used under clause (i) to verify eligibility for reduced price meals for approved household applications selected for verification shall include the most recent available information (other than information reflecting program participation or income before the 180-day period ending on the date of application for reduced price meals) that is relied on to administer—

(I) a program or source of information described in clause (i) (other than clause (i)(IV)); or

(II) the State plan for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) in—

(aa) a State in which the income eligibility limit applied under section 1902(1)(2)(C) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(1)(2)(C)) is not more than 185 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(1)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(1)(2)(A)); or

(bb) a State that otherwise identifies households that have income that is not more than 185 percent of the official poverty line described in section 1902(1)(2)(A) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(1)(2)(A)).

(iv) EVALUATION.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall complete an evaluation of—

(I) the effectiveness of direct verification carried out under this subparagraph in decreasing the portion of the verification sample that must be verified under subparagraph (G) while ensuring that adequate verification information is obtained; and

(II) the feasibility of direct verification by State agencies and local educational agencies.

(v) EXPANDED USE OF DIRECT VERIFICATION.—If the Secretary determines that direct verification significantly decreases the portion of the verification sample that must be verified under subparagraph (G), while ensuring that adequate verification information is obtained, and can be conducted by most State agencies and local educational agencies, the Secretary may require a State agency or local educational agency to implement direct verification through 1 or more of the programs described in clause (i), as determined by the Secretary, unless the State agency or local educational agency demonstrates (under criteria established by the

Secretary) that the State agency or local educational agency lacks the capacity to conduct, or is unable to implement, direct verification.

(G) HOUSEHOLD VERIFICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If an approved household application is not verified through the use of public agency records, a local educational agency shall provide to the household written notice that—

(I) the approved household application has been selected for verification; and

(II) the household is required to submit verification information to confirm eligibility for free or reduced price meals.

(ii) PHONE NUMBER.—The written notice in clause (i) shall include a toll-free phone number that parents and legal guardians in households selected for verification can call for assistance with the verification process.

(iii) FOLLOWUP ACTIVITIES.—If a household does not respond to a verification request, a local educational agency shall make at least 1 attempt to obtain the necessary verification from the household in accordance with guidelines and regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(iv) CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITIES.—A local educational agency may contract (under standards established by the Secretary) with a third party to assist the local educational agency in carrying out clause (iii).

(H) VERIFICATION DEADLINE.—

(i) GENERAL DEADLINE.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), not later than November 15 of each school year, a local educational agency shall complete the verification activities required for the school year (including followup activities).

(II) EXTENSION.—Under criteria established by the Secretary, a State may extend the deadline established under subclause (I) for a school year for a local educational agency to December 15 of the school year.

(ii) ELIGIBILITY CHANGES.—Based on the verification activities, the local educational agency shall make appropriate modifications to the eligibility determinations made for household applications in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary.

(I) LOCAL CONDITIONS.—In the case of a natural disaster, civil disorder, strike, or other local condition (as determined by the Secretary), the Secretary may substitute alternatives for—

(i) the sample size and sample selection criteria established under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) the verification deadline established under subparagraph (H).

(J) INDIVIDUAL REVIEW.—In accordance with criteria established by the Secretary, the local educational agency may, on individual review—

(i) decline to verify no more than 5 percent of approved household applications selected under subparagraph (D); and

(ii) replace the approved household applications with other approved household applications to be verified.

(K) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the feasibility of using computer technology (including data mining) to reduce—

(I) overcertification errors in the school lunch program under this Act;

(II) waste, fraud, and abuse in connection with this paragraph; and

(III) errors, waste, fraud, and abuse in other nutrition programs, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(ii) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report describing—

(I) the results of the feasibility study conducted under this subsection;

(II) how a computer system using technology described in clause (i) could be implemented;

(III) a plan for implementation; and

(IV) proposed legislation, if necessary, to implement the system.

(4) DIRECT CERTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN IN SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM HOUSEHOLDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (D), each State agency shall enter into an agreement with the State agency conducting eligibility determinations for the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

(B) PROCEDURES.—Subject to paragraph (6), the agreement shall establish procedures under which a child who is a member of a household receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program shall be certified as eligible for free lunches under this Act and free breakfasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), without further application.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—Subject to paragraph (6), under the agreement, the local educational agency conducting eligibility determinations for a school lunch program under this Act and a school breakfast program under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) shall certify a child who is a member of a household receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program as eligible for free lunches under this Act and free break-

fasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), without further application.

(D) APPLICABILITY.—This paragraph applies to—

(i) in the case of the school year beginning July 2006, a school district that had an enrollment of 25,000 students or more in the preceding school year;

(ii) in the case of the school year beginning July 2007, a school district that had an enrollment of 10,000 students or more in the preceding school year; and

(iii) in the case of the school year beginning July 2008 and each subsequent school year, each local educational agency.

(E) PERFORMANCE AWARDS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Effective for each of the school years beginning July 1, 2011, July 1, 2012, and July 1, 2013, the Secretary shall offer performance awards to States to encourage the States to ensure that all children eligible for direct certification under this paragraph are certified in accordance with this paragraph.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—For each school year described in clause (i), the Secretary shall—

(I) consider State data from the prior school year, including estimates contained in the report required under section 4301 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1758a); and

(II) make performance awards to not more than 15 States that demonstrate, as determined by the Secretary—

(aa) outstanding performance; and

(bb) substantial improvement.

(iii) USE OF FUNDS.—A State agency that receives a performance award under clause (i)—

(I) shall treat the funds as program income; and

(II) may transfer the funds to school food authorities for use in carrying out the program.

(iv) FUNDING.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—On October 1, 2011, and each subsequent October 1 through October 1, 2013, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary—

(aa) \$2,000,000 to carry out clause

(ii)(I)(aa); and

(bb) \$2,000,000 to carry out clause

(ii)(I)(bb).

(II) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this clause the funds transferred under subclause (I), without further appropriation.

(v) PAYMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A determination by the Secretary whether, and in what

amount, to make a performance award under this subparagraph shall not be subject to administrative or judicial review.

(F) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PLANS.—

(i) DEFINITION OF REQUIRED PERCENTAGE.—In this subparagraph, the term “required percentage” means—

(I) for the school year beginning July 1, 2011, 80 percent;

(II) for the school year beginning July 1, 2012, 90 percent; and

(III) for the school year beginning July 1, 2013, and each school year thereafter, 95 percent.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—Each school year, the Secretary shall—

(I) identify, using data from the prior year, including estimates contained in the report required under section 4301 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1758a), States that directly certify less than the required percentage of the total number of children in the State who are eligible for direct certification under this paragraph;

(II) require the States identified under subclause (I) to implement a continuous improvement plan to fully meet the requirements of this paragraph, which shall include a plan to improve direct certification for the following school year; and

(III) assist the States identified under subclause (I) to develop and implement a continuous improvement plan in accordance with subclause (II).

(iii) FAILURE TO MEET PERFORMANCE STANDARD.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A State that is required to develop and implement a continuous improvement plan under clause (ii)(II) shall be required to submit the continuous improvement plan to the Secretary, for the approval of the Secretary.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—At a minimum, a continuous improvement plan under subclause (I) shall include—

(aa) specific measures that the State will use to identify more children who are eligible for direct certification, including improvements or modifications to technology, information systems, or databases;

(bb) a timeline for the State to implement those measures; and

(cc) goals for the State to improve direct certification results.

(G) WITHOUT FURTHER APPLICATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term “without further application” means that no action is required by the household of the child.

(ii) CLARIFICATION.—A requirement that a household return a letter notifying the household of eligibility for

direct certification or eligibility for free school meals does not meet the requirements of clause (i).

(5) DISCRETIONARY CERTIFICATION.—Subject to paragraph (6), any local educational agency may certify any child as eligible for free lunches or breakfasts, without further application, by directly communicating with the appropriate State or local agency to obtain documentation of the status of the child as—

(A) a member of a family that is receiving assistance under the temporary assistance for needy families program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995;

(B) a homeless child or youth (defined as 1 of the individuals described in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)));

(C) served by the runaway and homeless youth grant program established under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

(D) a migratory child (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6399)); or

(E)(i) a foster child whose care and placement is the responsibility of an agency that administers a State plan under part B or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); or

(ii) a foster child who a court has placed with a caretaker household.

(6) USE OR DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The use or disclosure of any information obtained from an application for free or reduced price meals, or from a State or local agency referred to in paragraph (3)(F), (4), or (5), shall be limited to—

(i) a person directly connected with the administration or enforcement of this Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) (including a regulation promulgated under either Act);

(ii) a person directly connected with the administration or enforcement of—

(I) a Federal education program;

(II) a State health or education program administered by the State or local educational agency (other than a program carried out under title XIX or XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.)); or

(III) a Federal, State, or local means-tested nutrition program with eligibility standards comparable to the school lunch program under this Act;

(iii)(I) the Comptroller General of the United States for audit and examination authorized by any other provision of law; and

(II) notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official for the purpose of investigating an alleged violation of any program covered by this paragraph or paragraph (3)(F), (4), or (5);

(iv) a person directly connected with the administration of the State medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) or the State children's health insurance program under title XXI of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) solely for the purposes of—

(I) identifying children eligible for benefits under, and enrolling children in, those programs, except that this subclause shall apply only to the extent that the State and the local educational agency or school food authority so elect; and

(II) verifying the eligibility of children for programs under this Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.); and

(v) a third party contractor described in paragraph (3)(G)(iv).

(B) LIMITATION ON INFORMATION PROVIDED.—Information provided under clause (ii) or (v) of subparagraph (A) shall be limited to the income eligibility status of the child for whom application for free or reduced price meal benefits is made or for whom eligibility information is provided under paragraph (3)(F), (4), or (5), unless the consent of the parent or guardian of the child for whom application for benefits was made is obtained.

(C) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—A person described in subparagraph (A) who publishes, divulges, discloses, or makes known in any manner, or to any extent not authorized by Federal law (including a regulation), any information obtained under this subsection shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(D) REQUIREMENTS FOR WAIVER OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—A State that elects to exercise the option described in subparagraph (A)(iv)(I) shall ensure that any local educational agency or school food authority acting in accordance with that option—

(i) has a written agreement with 1 or more State or local agencies administering health programs for children under titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq. and 1397aa et seq.) that requires the health agencies to use the information obtained under subparagraph (A) to seek to enroll children in those health programs; and

(ii)(I) notifies each household, the information of which shall be disclosed under subparagraph (A), that the information disclosed will be used only to enroll children in health programs referred to in subparagraph (A)(iv); and

(II) provides each parent or guardian of a child in the household with an opportunity to elect not to have the information disclosed.

- (E) USE OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION.—A person to which information is disclosed under subparagraph (A)(iv)(I) shall use or disclose the information only as necessary for the purpose of enrolling children in health programs referred to in subparagraph (A)(iv).
- (7) FREE AND REDUCED PRICE POLICY STATEMENT.—
- (A) IN GENERAL.—After the initial submission, a local educational agency shall not be required to submit a free and reduced price policy statement to a State educational agency under this Act unless there is a substantive change in the free and reduced price policy of the local educational agency.
- (B) ROUTINE CHANGE.—A routine change in the policy of a local educational agency (such as an annual adjustment of the income eligibility guidelines for free and reduced price meals) shall not be sufficient cause for requiring the local educational agency to submit a policy statement.
- (8) COMMUNICATIONS.—
- (A) IN GENERAL.—Any communication with a household under this subsection or subsection (d) shall be in an understandable and uniform format and, to the maximum extent practicable, in a language that parents and legal guardians can understand.
- (B) ELECTRONIC AVAILABILITY.—In addition to the distribution of applications and descriptive material in paper form as provided for in this paragraph, the applications and material may be made available electronically via the Internet.
- (9) ELIGIBILITY FOR FREE AND REDUCED PRICE LUNCHES.—
- (A) FREE LUNCHES.—Any child who is a member of a household whose income, at the time the application is submitted, is at an annual rate which does not exceed the applicable family size income level of the income eligibility guidelines for free lunches, as determined under paragraph (1), shall be served a free lunch.
- (B) REDUCED PRICE LUNCHES.—
- (i) IN GENERAL.—Any child who is a member of a household whose income, at the time the application is submitted, is at an annual rate greater than the applicable family size income level of the income eligibility guidelines for free lunches, as determined under paragraph (1), but less than or equal to the applicable family size income level of the income eligibility guidelines for reduced price lunches, as determined under paragraph (1), shall be served a reduced price lunch.
- (ii) MAXIMUM PRICE.—The price charged for a reduced price lunch shall not exceed 40 cents.
- (C) DURATION.—Except as otherwise specified in paragraph (3)(E), (3)(H)(ii), and section 11(a), eligibility for free or reduced price meals for any school year shall remain in effect—
- (i) beginning on the date of eligibility approval for the current school year; and
- (ii) ending on a date during the subsequent school year determined by the Secretary.

(10) No physical segregation of or other discrimination against any child eligible for a free lunch or a reduced price lunch under this subsection shall be made by the school nor shall there be any overt identification of any child by special tokens or tickets, announced or published list of names, or by other means.

(11) Any child who has a parent or guardian who (A) is responsible for the principal support of such child and (B) is unemployed shall be served a free or reduced price lunch, respectively, during any period (i) in which such child's parent or guardian continues to be unemployed and (ii) the income of the child's parents or guardians during such period of unemployment falls within the income eligibility criteria for free lunches or reduced price lunches, respectively, based on the current rate of income of such parents or guardians. Local educational agencies shall publicly announce that such children are eligible for free or reduced price lunch, and shall make determinations with respect to the status of any parent or guardian of any child under clauses (A) and (B) of the preceding sentence on the basis of a statement executed in such form as the Secretary may prescribe by such parent or guardian. No physical segregation of, or other discrimination against, any child eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under this paragraph shall be made by the school nor shall there be any overt identification of any such child by special tokens or tickets, announced or published lists of names, or by any other means.

(12)(A) A child shall be considered automatically eligible for a free lunch and breakfast under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), respectively, without further application or eligibility determination, if the child is—

(i) a member of a household receiving assistance under the supplemental nutrition assistance program authorized under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(ii) a member of a family (under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995;

(iii) enrolled as a participant in a Head Start program authorized under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), on the basis of a determination that the child meets the eligibility criteria prescribed under section 645(a)(1)(B) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9840(a)(1)(B));

(iv) a homeless child or youth (defined as 1 of the individuals described in section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)));

(v) served by the runaway and homeless youth grant program established under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.);

(vi) a migratory child (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6399)); or

(vii)(I) a foster child whose care and placement is the responsibility of an agency that administers a State plan under part B or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); or

(II) a foster child who a court has placed with a caretaker household.

(B) Proof of receipt of supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits or assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995, or of enrollment or participation in a Head Start program on the basis described in subparagraph (A)(iii), shall be sufficient to satisfy any verification requirement imposed under this subsection.

(13) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN MILITARY HOUSING ALLOWANCES.—The amount of a basic allowance provided under section 403 of title 37, United States Code, on behalf of a member of a uniformed service for housing that is acquired or constructed under subchapter IV of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, or any related provision of law, shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining the eligibility of a child who is a member of the household of the member of a uniformed service for free or reduced price lunches under this Act.

(14) COMBAT PAY.—

(A) DEFINITION OF COMBAT PAY.—In this paragraph, the term “combat pay” means any additional payment under chapter 5 of title 37, United States Code, or otherwise designated by the Secretary to be appropriate for exclusion under this paragraph, that is received by or from a member of the United States Armed Forces deployed to a designated combat zone, if the additional pay—

(i) is the result of deployment to or service in a combat zone; and

(ii) was not received immediately prior to serving in a combat zone.

(B) EXCLUSION.—Combat pay shall not be considered to be income for the purpose of determining the eligibility for free or reduced price meals of a child who is a member of the household of a member of the United States Armed Forces.

(15) DIRECT CERTIFICATION FOR CHILDREN RECEIVING MEDICAID BENEFITS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) ELIGIBLE CHILD.—The term “eligible child” means a child—

(I)(aa) who is eligible for and receiving medical assistance under the Medicaid program; and

(bb) who is a member of a family with an income as measured by the Medicaid program before the application of any expense, block, or other income disregard, that does not exceed 133 percent of the poverty line (as defined in section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2), including any revision required by such section)) applicable to a family of the size

used for purposes of determining eligibility for the Medicaid program; or

(II) who is a member of a household (as that term is defined in section 245.2 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations) with a child described in subclause (I).

(ii) MEDICAID PROGRAM.—The term “Medicaid program” means the program of medical assistance established under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(B) DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service and in cooperation with selected State agencies, shall conduct a demonstration project in selected local educational agencies to determine whether direct certification of eligible children is an effective method of certifying children for free lunches and breakfasts under section 9(b)(1)(A) of this Act and section 4(e)(1)(A) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773(e)(1)(A)).

(ii) SCOPE OF PROJECT.—The Secretary shall carry out the demonstration project under this subparagraph—

(I) for the school year beginning July 1, 2012, in selected local educational agencies that collectively serve 2.5 percent of students certified for free and reduced price meals nationwide, based on the most recent available data;

(II) for the school year beginning July 1, 2013, in selected local educational agencies that collectively serve 5 percent of students certified for free and reduced price meals nationwide, based on the most recent available data; and

(III) for the school year beginning July 1, 2014, and each subsequent school year, in selected local educational agencies that collectively serve 10 percent of students certified for free and reduced price meals nationwide, based on the most recent available data.

(iii) PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT.—At a minimum, the purposes of the demonstration project shall be—

(I) to determine the potential of direct certification with the Medicaid program to reach children who are eligible for free meals but not certified to receive the meals;

(II) to determine the potential of direct certification with the Medicaid program to directly certify children who are enrolled for free meals based on a household application; and

(III) to provide an estimate of the effect on Federal costs and on participation in the school lunch program under this Act and the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nu-

trition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) of direct certification with the Medicaid program.

(iv) COST ESTIMATE.—For each of 2 school years of the demonstration project, the Secretary shall estimate the cost of the direct certification of eligible children for free school meals through data derived from—

(I) the school meal programs authorized under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.);

(II) the Medicaid program; and

(III) interviews with a statistically representative sample of households.

(C) AGREEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 1 of the first school year during which a State agency will participate in the demonstration project, the State agency shall enter into an agreement with the 1 or more State agencies conducting eligibility determinations for the Medicaid program.

(ii) WITHOUT FURTHER APPLICATION.—Subject to paragraph (6), the agreement described in subparagraph (D) shall establish procedures under which an eligible child shall be certified for free lunches under this Act and free breakfasts under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773), without further application (as defined in paragraph (4)(G)).

(D) CERTIFICATION.—For the school year beginning on July 1, 2012, and each subsequent school year, subject to paragraph (6), the local educational agencies participating in the demonstration project shall certify an eligible child as eligible for free lunches under this Act and free breakfasts under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), without further application (as defined in paragraph (4)(G)).

(E) SITE SELECTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to participate in the demonstration project under this subsection, a State agency shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In selecting States and local educational agencies for participation in the demonstration project, the Secretary may take into consideration such factors as the Secretary considers to be appropriate, which may include—

(I) the rate of direct certification;

(II) the share of individuals who are eligible for benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) who participate in the program, as determined by the Secretary;

(III) the income eligibility limit for the Medicaid program;

(IV) the feasibility of matching data between local educational agencies and the Medicaid program;

(V) the socioeconomic profile of the State or local educational agencies; and

(VI) the willingness of the State and local educational agencies to comply with the requirements of the demonstration project.

(F) ACCESS TO DATA.—For purposes of conducting the demonstration project under this paragraph, the Secretary shall have access to—

(i) educational and other records of State and local educational and other agencies and institutions receiving funding or providing benefits for 1 or more programs authorized under this Act or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.); and

(ii) income and program participation information from public agencies administering the Medicaid program.

(G) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, an interim report that describes the results of the demonstration project required under this paragraph.

(ii) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Secretary shall submit a final report to the committees described in clause (i).

(H) FUNDING.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—On October 1, 2010, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out subparagraph (G) \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(ii) RECEIPT AND ACCEPTANCE.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out subparagraph (G) the funds transferred under clause (i), without further appropriation.

(c) School lunch programs under this Act shall be operated on a nonprofit basis. Commodities purchased under the authority of section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, may be donated by the Secretary to schools, in accordance with the needs as determined by local school authorities, for utilization in the school lunch program under this Act as well as to other schools carrying out nonprofit school lunch programs and institutions authorized to receive such commodities. The requirements of this section relating to the service of meals without cost or at a reduced cost shall apply to the lunch program of any school utilizing commodities donated under any provision of law.

(d)(1) The Secretary shall require as a condition of eligibility for receipt of free or reduced price lunches that the member of the household who executes the application furnish the last 4 digits of the social security account number of the parent or guardian who

is the primary wage earner responsible for the care of the child for whom the application is made, or that of another appropriate adult member of the child's household, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) No member of a household may be provided a free or reduced price lunch under this Act unless—

(A) appropriate documentation relating to the income of such household (as prescribed by the Secretary) has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency so that the local educational agency may calculate the total income of such household;

(B) documentation showing that the household is participating in the supplemental nutrition assistance program under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency;

(C) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing that the family is receiving assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act that the Secretary determines complies with standards established by the Secretary that ensure that the standards under the State program are comparable to or more restrictive than those in effect on June 1, 1995;

(D) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing that the child meets the criteria specified in clauses (iv) or (v) of subsection (b)(12)(A);

(E) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as a migratory child (as defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6399));

(F)(i) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as a foster child whose care and placement is the responsibility of an agency that administers a State plan under part B or E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); or

(ii) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as a foster child who a court has placed with a caretaker household; or

(G) documentation has been provided to the appropriate local educational agency showing the status of the child as an eligible child (as defined in subsection (b)(15)(A)).

(e) A school or school food authority participating in a program under this Act may not contract with a food service company to provide a la carte food service unless the company agrees to offer free, reduced price, and full-price reimbursable meals to all eligible children.

(f) NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Schools that are participating in the school lunch program or school breakfast program shall serve lunches and breakfasts that—

(A) are consistent with the goals of the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341); and

(B) consider the nutrient needs of children who may be at risk for inadequate food intake and food insecurity.

(2) To assist schools in meeting the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary—

(A) shall—

(i) develop, and provide to schools, standardized recipes, menu cycles, and food product specification and preparation techniques; and

(ii) provide to schools information regarding nutrient standard menu planning, assisted nutrient standard menu planning, and food-based menu systems; and

(B) may provide to schools information regarding other approaches, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) USE OF ANY REASONABLE APPROACH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A school food service authority may use any reasonable approach, within guidelines established by the Secretary in a timely manner, to meet the requirements of this subsection, including—

(i) using the school nutrition meal pattern in effect for the 1994–1995 school year; and

(ii) using any of the approaches described in paragraph (3).

(B) NUTRIENT ANALYSIS.—The Secretary may not require a school to conduct or use a nutrient analysis to meet the requirements of this subsection.

(4) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT FOR WEIGHTED AVERAGES FOR NUTRIENT ANALYSIS.—During the period ending on September 30, 2010, the Secretary shall not require the use of weighted averages for nutrient analysis of menu items and foods offered or served as part of a meal offered or served under the school lunch program under this Act or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773).

(g) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall provide a notification to Congress that justifies the need for production records required under section 210.10(b) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and describes how the Secretary has reduced paperwork relating to the school lunch and school breakfast programs.

(h) FOOD SAFETY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A school participating in the school lunch program under this Act or the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) shall—

(A) at least twice during each school year, obtain a food safety inspection conducted by a State or local governmental agency responsible for food safety inspections;

(B) post in a publicly visible location a report on the most recent inspection conducted under subparagraph (A); and

(C) on request, provide a copy of the report to a member of the public.

(2) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTIONS.—Nothing in paragraph (1) prevents any State or local government from adopting or enforcing any requirement for more frequent food safety inspections of schools.

(3) AUDITS AND REPORTS BY STATES.—**For fiscal year 2024** *For fiscal year 2025*, each State shall annually—

(A) audit food safety inspections of schools conducted under paragraphs (1) and (2); and

(B) submit to the Secretary a report of the results of the audit.

(4) AUDIT BY THE SECRETARY.—**For fiscal year 2024** *For fiscal year 2025*, the Secretary shall annually audit State reports of food safety inspections of schools submitted under paragraph (3).

(5) SCHOOL FOOD SAFETY PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each school food authority shall implement a school food safety program, in the preparation and service of each meal served to children, that complies with any hazard analysis and critical control point system established by the Secretary.

(B) APPLICABILITY.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply to any facility or part of a facility in which food is stored, prepared, or served for the purposes of the school nutrition programs under this Act or section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773).

(i) SINGLE PERMANENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN STATE AGENCY AND SCHOOL FOOD AUTHORITY; COMMON CLAIMS FORM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a single State agency administers any combination of the school lunch program under this Act, the school breakfast program under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773), the summer food service program for children under section 13 of this Act, or the child and adult care food program under section 17 of this Act, the agency shall—

(A) require each school food authority to submit to the State agency a single agreement with respect to the operation by the authority of the programs administered by the State agency; and

(B) use a common claims form with respect to meals and supplements served under the programs administered by the State agency.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The agreement described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be a permanent agreement that may be amended as necessary.

(j) PURCHASES OF LOCALLY PRODUCED FOODS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) encourage institutions receiving funds under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.) to purchase unprocessed agricultural products, both locally grown and locally raised, to the maximum extent practicable and appropriate;

(2) advise institutions participating in a program described in paragraph (1) of the policy described in that paragraph and paragraph (3) and post information concerning the policy on the website maintained by the Secretary; and

(3) allow institutions receiving funds under this Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), including the Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, to use a geographic preference for the procurement of

unprocessed agricultural products, both locally grown and locally raised.

(k) INFORMATION ON THE SCHOOL NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish requirements for local educational agencies participating in the school lunch program under this Act and the school breakfast program established by section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773) to report information about the school nutrition environment, for all schools under the jurisdiction of the local educational agencies, to the Secretary and to the public in the State on a periodic basis; and

(B) provide training and technical assistance to States and local educational agencies on the assessment and reporting of the school nutrition environment, including the use of any assessment materials developed by the Secretary.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In establishing the requirements for reporting on the school nutrition environment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) include information pertaining to food safety inspections, local wellness policies, meal program participation, the nutritional quality of program meals, and other information as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) ensure that information is made available to the public by local educational agencies in an accessible, easily understood manner in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(l) FOOD DONATION PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each school and local educational agency participating in the school lunch program under this Act may donate any food not consumed under such program to eligible local food banks or charitable organizations.

(2) GUIDANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall develop and publish guidance to schools and local educational agencies participating in the school lunch program under this Act to assist such schools and local educational agencies in donating food under this subsection.

(B) UPDATES.—The Secretary shall update such guidance as necessary.

(3) LIABILITY.—Any school or local educational agency making donations pursuant to this subsection shall be exempt from civil and criminal liability to the extent provided under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791).

(4) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “eligible local food banks or charitable organizations” means any food bank or charitable organization which is exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)).

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SEC. 26. INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall enter into a contract with a nongovernmental organization described in subsection (b) to establish and maintain a clearinghouse to provide information to nongovernmental groups located throughout the United States that assist low-income individuals or communities regarding food assistance, self-help activities to aid individuals in becoming self-reliant, and other activities that empower low-income individuals or communities to improve the lives of low-income individuals and reduce reliance on Federal, State, or local governmental agencies for food or other assistance.

(b) **NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.**—The nongovernmental organization referred to in subsection (a) shall be selected on a competitive basis and shall—

(1) be experienced in the gathering of first-hand information in all the States through onsite visits to grassroots organizations in each State that fight hunger and poverty or that assist individuals in becoming self-reliant;

(2) be experienced in the establishment of a clearinghouse similar to the clearinghouse described in subsection (a);

(3) agree to contribute in-kind resources towards the establishment and maintenance of the clearinghouse and agree to provide clearinghouse information, free of charge, to the Secretary, States, counties, cities, antihunger groups, and grassroots organizations that assist individuals in becoming self-sufficient and self-reliant;

(4) be sponsored by an organization, or be an organization, that—

(A) has helped combat hunger for at least 10 years;

(B) is committed to reinvesting in the United States; and

(C) is knowledgeable regarding Federal nutrition programs;

(5) be experienced in communicating the purpose of the clearinghouse through the media, including the radio and print media, and be able to provide access to the clearinghouse information through computer or telecommunications technology, as well as through the mails; and

(6) be able to provide examples, advice, and guidance to States, counties, cities, communities, antihunger groups, and local organizations regarding means of assisting individuals and communities to reduce reliance on government programs, reduce hunger, improve nutrition, and otherwise assist low-income individuals and communities become more self-sufficient.

(c) **AUDITS.**—The Secretary shall establish fair and reasonable auditing procedures regarding the expenditures of funds to carry out this section.

(d) **FUNDING.**—Out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the Secretary to provide to the organization selected under this section, to establish and maintain the information clearinghouse, \$200,000 for each of fiscal years 1995 and 1996, \$150,000 for fiscal year 1997, \$100,000 for fiscal year 1998, \$166,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2004, and \$250,000 for each of fiscal years [2010 through 2025] 2010 through 2026. The Secretary shall be entitled to receive

the funds and shall accept the funds, without further appropriation.

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FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT

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CHAPTER II—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 201. For the purposes of this Act—

(a)(1) The term “State”, except as used in the last sentence of section 702(a), means any State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(2) The term “Territory” means any Territory or possession of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and excluding the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Canal Zone.

(b) The term “interstate commerce” means (1) commerce between any State or Territory and any place outside thereof, and (2) commerce within the District of Columbia or within any other Territory not organized with a legislative body.

(c) The term “Department” means the Department of Health and Human Services.

(d) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(e) The term “person” includes individual, partnership, corporation, and association.

(f) The term “food” means (1) articles used for food or drink for man or other animals, (2) chewing gum, and (3) articles used for components of any such article.

(g)(1) The term “drug” means (A) articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and (B) articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; and (C) articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and (D) articles intended for use as a component of any articles specified in clause (A), (B), or (C). A food or dietary supplement for which a claim, subject to sections 403(r)(1)(B) and 403(r)(3) or sections 403(r)(1)(B) and 403(r)(5)(D), is made in accordance with the requirements of section 403(r) is not a drug solely because the label or the labeling contains such a claim. A food, dietary ingredient, or dietary supplement for which a truthful and not misleading statement is made in accordance with section 403(r)(6) is not a drug under clause (C) solely because the label or the labeling contains such a statement.

(2) The term “counterfeit drug” means a drug which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a drug manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, processed, packed, or distributed such drug and which thereby falsely purports or is represented to be the product of, or to have

been packed or distributed by, such other drug manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor.

(h)(1) The term “device” (except when used in paragraph (n) of this section and in sections 301(i), 403(f), 502(c), and 602(c)) means an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including any component, part, or accessory, which is—

(A) recognized in the official National Formulary, or the United States Pharmacopeia, or any supplement to them,

(B) intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, in man or other animals, or

(C) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals, and

which does not achieve its primary intended purposes through chemical action within or on the body of man or other animals and which is not dependent upon being metabolized for the achievement of its primary intended purposes. The term “device” does not include software functions excluded pursuant to section 520(o).

(2) The term “counterfeit device” means a device which, or the container, packaging, or labeling of which, without authorization, bears a trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark or imprint, or any likeness thereof, or is manufactured using a design, of a device manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, processed, packed, or distributed such device and which thereby falsely purports or is represented to be the product of, or to have been packed or distributed by, such other device manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor.

(i) The term “cosmetic” means (1) articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (2) articles intended for use as a component of any such articles; except that such term shall not include soap.

(j) The term “official compendium” means the official United States Pharmacopeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States, official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them.

(k) The term “label” means a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article; and a requirement made by or under authority of this Act that any word, statement, or other information appear on the label shall not be considered to be complied with unless such word, statement, or other information also appears on the outside container or wrapper, if any there be, of the retail package of such article, or is easily legible through the outside container or wrapper.

(l) The term “immediate container” does not include package liners.

(m) The term “labeling” means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter (1) upon any article or any of its containers or wrappers, or (2) accompanying such article.

(n) If an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling or advertising is misleading, then in determining whether the labeling or advertising is misleading there shall be taken into ac-

count (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling or advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling or advertising relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertising thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.

(o) The representation of a drug, in its labeling, as an antiseptic shall be considered to be a representation that it is a germicide, except in the case of a drug purporting to be, or represented as, an antiseptic for inhibitory use as a wet dressing, ointment, dusting powder, or such other use as involves prolonged contact with the body.

(p) The term “new drug” means—

(1) Any drug (except a new animal drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug) the composition of which is such that such drug is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of drugs, as safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof, except that such a drug not so recognized shall not be deemed to be a “new drug” if at any time prior to the enactment of this Act it was subject to the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as amended, and if at such time its labeling contained the same representations concerning the conditions of its use; or

(2) Any drug (except a new animal drug or an animal feed bearing or containing a new animal drug) the composition of which is such that such drug, as a result of investigations to determine its safety and effectiveness for use under such conditions, has become so recognized, but which has not, otherwise than in such investigations, been used to a material extent or for a material time under such conditions.

(q)(1)(A) Except as provided in clause (B), the term “pesticide chemical” means any substance that is a pesticide within the meaning of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, including all active and inert ingredients of such pesticide. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the term “pesticide” within such meaning includes ethylene oxide and propylene oxide when such substances are applied on food.

(B) In the case of the use, with respect to food, of a substance described in clause (A) to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate microorganisms (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, and slime), the following applies for purposes of clause (A):

(i) The definition in such clause for the term “pesticide chemical” does not include the substance if the substance is applied for such use on food, or the substance is included for such use in water that comes into contact with the food, in the preparing, packing, or holding of the food for commercial purposes. The substance is not excluded under this subclause from such definition if the substance is ethylene oxide or propylene oxide, and is applied for such use on food. The substance is not so excluded if the substance is applied for such use on a raw agricultural commodity, or the substance is included for such

use in water that comes into contact with the commodity, as follows:

(I) The substance is applied in the field.

(II) The substance is applied at a treatment facility where raw agricultural commodities are the only food treated, and the treatment is in a manner that does not change the status of the food as a raw agricultural commodity (including treatment through washing, waxing, fumigating, and packing such commodities in such manner).

(III) The substance is applied during the transportation of such commodity between the field and such a treatment facility.

(ii) The definition in such clause for the term “pesticide chemical” does not include the substance if the substance is a food contact substance as defined in section 409(h)(6), and any of the following circumstances exist: The substance is included for such use in an object that has a food contact surface but is not intended to have an ongoing effect on any portion of the object; the substance is included for such use in an object that has a food contact surface and is intended to have an ongoing effect on a portion of the object but not on the food contact surface; or the substance is included for such use in or is applied for such use on food packaging (without regard to whether the substance is intended to have an ongoing effect on any portion of the packaging). The food contact substance is not excluded under this subclause from such definition if any of the following circumstances exist: The substance is applied for such use on a semipermanent or permanent food contact surface (other than being applied on food packaging); or the substance is included for such use in an object that has a semipermanent or permanent food contact surface (other than being included in food packaging) and the substance is intended to have an ongoing effect on the food contact surface.

With respect to the definition of the term “pesticide” that is applicable to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, this clause does not exclude any substance from such definition.

(2) The term “pesticide chemical residue” means a residue in or on raw agricultural commodity or processed food of—

(A) a pesticide chemical; or

(B) any other added substance that is present on or in the commodity or food primarily as a result of the metabolism or other degradation of a pesticide chemical.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), the Administrator may by regulation except a substance from the definition of “pesticide chemical” or “pesticide chemical residue” if—

(A) its occurrence as a residue on or in a raw agricultural commodity or processed food is attributable primarily to natural causes or to human activities not involving the use of any substances for a pesticidal purpose in the production, storage, processing, or transportation of any raw agricultural commodity or processed food; and

(B) the Administrator, after consultation with the Secretary, determines that the substance more appropriately should be regulated under one or more provisions of this Act other than sections 402(a)(2)(B) and 408.

(r) The term “raw agricultural commodity” means any food in its raw or natural state, including all fruits that are washed, colored, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form prior to marketing.

(s) The term “food additive” means any substance the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any food (including any substance intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food; and including any source of radiation intended for any such use), if such substance is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate its safety, as having been adequately shown through scientific procedures (or, in the case of a substance used in food prior to January 1, 1958, through either scientific procedures or experience based on common use in food) to be safe under the conditions of its intended use; except that such term does not include—

(1) a pesticide chemical residue in or on a raw agricultural commodity or processed food; or

(2) a pesticide chemical; or

(3) a color additive; or

(4) any substance used in accordance with a sanction or approval granted prior to the enactment of this paragraph pursuant to this Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 and the following) or the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), as amended and extended (21 U.S.C. 71 and the following);

(5) a new animal drug; or

(6) an ingredient described in paragraph (ff) in, or intended for use in, a dietary supplement.

(t)(1) The term “color additive” means a material which—

(A) is a dye, pigment, or other substance made by a process of synthesis or similar artifice, or extracted, isolated, or otherwise derived, with or without intermediate or final change of identity, from a vegetable, animal, mineral, or other source, and

(B) when added or applied to a food, drug, or cosmetic, or to the human body or any part thereof, is capable (alone or through reaction with other substance) of imparting color thereto;

except that such term does not include any material which the Secretary, by regulation, determines is used (or intended to be used) solely for a purpose or purposes other than coloring.

(2) The term “color” includes black, white, and intermediate grays.

(3) Nothing in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be construed to apply to any pesticide chemical, soil or plant nutrient, or other agricultural chemical solely because of its effect in aiding, retarding, or otherwise affecting, directly or indirectly, the growth or other natural physiological processes of produce of the soil and thereby affecting its color, whether before or after harvest.

(u) The term “safe,” as used in paragraph (s) of this section and in sections 409, 512, 571, and 721, has reference to the health of man or animal.

(v) The term “new animal drug” means any drug intended for use for animals other than man, including any drug intended for use in animal feed but not including such animal feed—

(1) the composition of which is such that such drug is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of animal drugs, as safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof; except that such a drug not so recognized shall not be deemed to be a “new animal drug” if at any time prior to June 25, 1938, it was subject to the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, as amended, and if at such time its labeling contained the same representations concerning the conditions of its use; or

(2) the composition of which is such that such drug, as a result of investigations to determine its safety and effectiveness for use under such conditions, has become so recognized but which has not, otherwise than in such investigations, been used to a material extent or for a material time under such conditions.

Provided that any drug intended for minor use or use in a minor species that is not the subject of a final regulation published by the Secretary through notice and comment rulemaking finding that the criteria of paragraphs (1) and (2) have not been met (or that the exception to the criterion in paragraph (1) has been met) is a new animal drug.

(w) The term “animal feed”, as used in paragraph (w) of this section, in section 512, and in provisions of this Act referring to such paragraph or section, means an article which is intended for use for food for animals other than man and which is intended for use as a substantial source of nutrients in the diet of the animal, and is not limited to a mixture intended to be the sole ration of the animal.

(x) The term “informal hearing” means a hearing which is not subject to section 554, 556, or 557 of title 5 of the United States Code and which provides for the following:

(1) The presiding officer in the hearing shall be designated by the Secretary from officers and employees of the Department who have not participated in any action of the Secretary which is the subject of the hearing and who are not directly responsible to an officer or employee of the Department who has participated in any such action.

(2) Each party to the hearing shall have the right at all times to be advised and accompanied by an attorney.

(3) Before the hearing, each party to the hearing shall be given reasonable notice of the matters to be considered at the hearing, including a comprehensive statement of the basis for the action taken or proposed by the Secretary which is the subject of the hearing and a general summary of the information which will be presented by the Secretary at the hearing in support of such action.

(4) At the hearing the parties to the hearing shall have the right to hear a full and complete statement of the action of the Secretary which is the subject of the hearing together with the information and reasons supporting such action, to conduct

reasonable questioning, and to present any oral or written information relevant to such action.

(5) The presiding officer in such hearing shall prepare a written report of the hearing to which shall be attached all written material presented at the hearing. The participants in the hearing shall be given the opportunity to review and correct or supplement the presiding officer's report of the hearing.

(6) The Secretary may require the hearing to be transcribed. A party to the hearing shall have the right to have the hearing transcribed at his expense. Any transcription of a hearing shall be included in the presiding officer's report of the hearing.

(y) The term "saccharin" includes calcium saccharin, sodium saccharin, and ammonium saccharin.

(z) The term "infant formula" means a food which purports to be or is represented for special dietary use solely as a food for infants by reason of its simulation of human milk or its suitability as a complete or partial substitute for human milk.

(aa) The term "abbreviated drug application" means an application submitted under section 505(j) for the approval of a drug that relies on the approved application of another drug with the same active ingredient to establish safety and efficacy, and—

(1) in the case of section 306, includes a supplement to such an application for a different or additional use of the drug but does not include a supplement to such an application for other than a different or additional use of the drug, and

(2) in the case of sections 307 and 308, includes any supplement to such an application.

(bb) The term "knowingly" or "knew" means that a person, with respect to information—

(1) has actual knowledge of the information, or

(2) acts in deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information.

(cc) For purposes of section 306, the term "high managerial agent"—

(1) means—

(A) an officer or director of a corporation or an association,

(B) a partner of a partnership, or

(C) any employee or other agent of a corporation, association, or partnership, having duties such that the conduct of such officer, director, partner, employee, or agent may fairly be assumed to represent the policy of the corporation, association, or partnership, and

(2) includes persons having management responsibility for—

(A) submissions to the Food and Drug Administration regarding the development or approval of any drug product,

(B) production, quality assurance, or quality control of any drug product, or

(C) research and development of any drug product.

(dd) For purposes of sections 306 and 307, the term "drug product" means a drug subject to regulation under section 505, 512, or 802 of this Act or under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.

(ee) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

(ff) The term “dietary supplement”—

(1) means a product (other than tobacco) intended to supplement the diet that bears or contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients:

- (A) a vitamin;
- (B) a mineral;
- (C) an herb or other botanical;
- (D) an amino acid;
- (E) a dietary substance for use by man to supplement the diet by increasing the total dietary intake; or
- (F) a concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combination of any ingredient described in clause (A), (B), (C), (D), or (E);

(2) means a product that—

- (A)(i) is intended for ingestion in a form described in section 411(c)(1)(B)(i); or
- (ii) complies with section 411(c)(1)(B)(ii);
- (B) is not represented for use as a conventional food or as a sole item of a meal or the diet; and
- (C) is labeled as a dietary supplement; and

(3) does—

- (A) include an article that is approved as a new drug under section 505 or licensed as a biologic under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262) and was, prior to such approval, certification, or license, marketed as a dietary supplement or as a food unless the Secretary has issued a regulation, after notice and comment, finding that the article, when used as or in a dietary supplement under the conditions of use and dosages set forth in the labeling for such dietary supplement, is unlawful under section 402(f); and

(B) not include—

- (i) an article that is approved as a new drug under section 505, certified as an antibiotic under section 507, or licensed as a biologic under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262), or
- (ii) an article authorized for investigation as a new drug, antibiotic, or biological for which substantial clinical investigations have been instituted and for which the existence of such investigations has been made public,

which was not before such approval, certification, licensing, or authorization marketed as a dietary supplement or as a food unless the Secretary, in the Secretary’s discretion, has issued a regulation, after notice and comment, finding that the article would be lawful under this Act.

Except for purposes of sections 201(g) and 417, a dietary supplement shall be deemed to be a food within the meaning of this Act.

(gg) The term “processed food” means any food other than a raw agricultural commodity and includes any raw agricultural commodity that has been subject to processing, such as canning, cooking, freezing, dehydration, or milling.

(hh) The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(ii) The term “compounded positron emission tomography drug”—

(1) means a drug that—

(A) exhibits spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei by the emission of positrons and is used for the purpose of providing dual photon positron emission tomographic diagnostic images; and

(B) has been compounded by or on the order of a practitioner who is licensed by a State to compound or order compounding for a drug described in subparagraph (A), and is compounded in accordance with that State's law, for a patient or for research, teaching, or quality control; and

(2) includes any nonradioactive reagent, reagent kit, ingredient, nuclide generator, accelerator, target material, electronic synthesizer, or other apparatus or computer program to be used in the preparation of such a drug.

(jj) The term "antibiotic drug" means any drug (except drugs for use in animals other than humans) composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline, chloramphenicol, bacitracin, or any other drug intended for human use containing any quantity of any chemical substance which is produced by a micro-organism and which has the capacity to inhibit or destroy micro-organisms in dilute solution (including a chemically synthesized equivalent of any such substance) or any derivative thereof.

(kk) PRIORITY SUPPLEMENT.—The term "priority supplement" means a drug application referred to in section 101(4) of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (111 Stat. 2298).

(ll)(1) The term "single-use device" means a device that is intended for one use, or on a single patient during a single procedure.

(2)(A) The term "reprocessed", with respect to a single-use device, means an original device that has previously been used on a patient and has been subjected to additional processing and manufacturing for the purpose of an additional single use on a patient. The subsequent processing and manufacture of a reprocessed single-use device shall result in a device that is reprocessed within the meaning of this definition.

(B) A single-use device that meets the definition under clause (A) shall be considered a reprocessed device without regard to any description of the device used by the manufacturer of the device or other persons, including a description that uses the term "recycled" rather than the term "reprocessed".

(3) The term "original device" means a new, unused single-use device.

(mm)(1) The term "critical reprocessed single-use device" means a reprocessed single-use device that is intended to contact normally sterile tissue or body spaces during use.

(2) The term "semi-critical reprocessed single-use device" means a reprocessed single-use device that is intended to contact intact mucous membranes and not penetrate normally sterile areas of the body.

(nn) The term "major species" means cattle, horses, swine, chickens, turkeys, dogs, and cats, except that the Secretary may add species to this definition by regulation.

(oo) The term "minor species" means animals other than humans that are not major species.

(pp) The term “minor use” means the intended use of a drug in a major species for an indication that occurs infrequently and in only a small number of animals or in limited geographical areas and in only a small number of animals annually.

(qq) The term “major food allergen” means any of the following:

(1) Milk, egg, fish (e.g., bass, flounder, or cod), Crustacean shellfish (e.g., crab, lobster, or shrimp), tree nuts (e.g., almonds, pecans, or walnuts), wheat, peanuts, soybeans, and sesame.

(2) A food ingredient that contains protein derived from a food specified in paragraph (1), except the following:

(A) Any highly refined oil derived from a food specified in paragraph (1) and any ingredient derived from such highly refined oil.

(B) A food ingredient that is exempt under paragraph (6) or (7) of section 403(w).

(rr)(1) The term “tobacco product” means any product made or derived from tobacco, or containing nicotine from any source, that is intended for human consumption, including any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product (except for raw materials other than tobacco used in manufacturing a component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product).

(2) The term “tobacco product” does not mean an article that is a drug under subsection (g)(1), a device under subsection (h), or a combination product described in section 503(g).

(3) The products described in paragraph (2) shall be subject to chapter V of this Act.

(4) A tobacco product shall not be marketed in combination with any other article or product regulated under this Act (including a drug, biologic, food, cosmetic, medical device, or a dietary supplement).

(5) The term “tobacco product” does not mean an article that is a food under paragraph (f), if such article contains no nicotine, or no more than trace amounts of naturally occurring nicotine.

(ss) The term “critical food” means a food that is—

(1) an infant formula; or

(2) a medical food, as defined in section 5(b)(3) of the Orphan Drug Act.

(ss)(1) *the term “natural cheese” means cheese that is ripened or unripened soft, semi-soft, of hard product, which may be coated, that is produced—*

(A) *by—*

(i) *coagulating wholly or partly the protein of milk, skimmed milk, partly skimmed milk, cream, whey cream, or buttermilk, or any combination of such ingredients, through the action of rennet or other suitable coagulating agents, and by partially draining the whey resulting from the coagulation, while respecting the principle that cheese-making results in a concentration of milk protein (in particular, the casein portion), and that consequently, the protein content of the cheese will be distinctly higher than the protein level of the blend of the above milk materials from which the cheese was made; or*

(ii) *processing techniques involving coagulation of the protein of milk or products obtained from milk to produce an end-prod-*

uct with similar physical, chemical, and organoleptic characteristics as the product described in subclause (i); and
(B) in accordance with standards of identity under part 133 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), other than the standards described in subparagraph (2) or any future standards adopted by the Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (2)(I).

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CHAPTER IV—FOOD

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MISBRANDED FOOD

SEC. 403. A food shall be deemed to be misbranded—

(a) If (1) its labeling is false or misleading in any particular, or (2) in the case of a food to which section 411 applies, its advertising is false or misleading in a material respect or its labeling is in violation of section 411(b)(2).

(b) If it is offered for sale under the name of another food.

(c) If it is an imitation of another food, unless its label bears, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word “imitation” and, immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated.

(d) If its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

(e) If in package form unless it bears a label containing (1) the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and (2) an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, except that under clause (2) of this paragraph reasonable variations shall be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages shall be established, by regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(f) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this Act to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

(g) If it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed by regulations as provided by section 401, unless (1) it conforms to such definition and standard, and (2) its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard, and, insofar as may be required by such regulations, the common names of optional ingredients (other than spices, flavoring, and coloring) present in such food.

(h) If it purports to be or is represented as—

(1) a food for which a standard of quality has been prescribed by regulations as provided by section 401, and its quality falls below such standard, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard;

(2) a food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulations as provided by section 401, and it falls below the standard of fill of container ap-

plicable thereto, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard; or

(3) a food that is pasteurized unless—

(A) such food has been subjected to a safe process or treatment that is prescribed as pasteurization for such food in a regulation promulgated under this Act; or

(B)(i) such food has been subjected to a safe process or treatment that—

(I) is reasonably certain to achieve destruction or elimination in the food of the most resistant microorganisms of public health significance that are likely to occur in the food;

(II) is at least as protective of the public health as a process or treatment described in subparagraph (A);

(III) is effective for a period that is at least as long as the shelf life of the food when stored under normal and moderate abuse conditions; and

(IV) is the subject of a notification to the Secretary, including effectiveness data regarding the process or treatment; and

(ii) at least 120 days have passed after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary without the Secretary making a determination that the process or treatment involved has not been shown to meet the requirements of subclauses (I) through (III) of clause (i).

For purposes of paragraph (3), a determination by the Secretary that a process or treatment has not been shown to meet the requirements of subclauses (I) through (III) of subparagraph (B)(i) shall constitute final agency action under such subclauses.

(i) Unless its label bears (1) the common or usual name of the food, if any there be, and (2) in case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient and if the food purports to be a beverage containing vegetable or fruit juice, a statement with appropriate prominence on the information panel of the total percentage of such fruit or vegetable juice contained in the food; except that spices, flavorings, and colors not required to be certified under section 721(c) unless sold as spices, flavorings, or such colors, may be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings without naming each. To the extent that compliance with the requirements of clause (2) of this paragraph is impracticable, or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary.

(j) If it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the Secretary determines to be, and by regulations prescribes as, necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses.

(k) If it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact, except that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this paragraph is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the Secretary. The provisions of this paragraph and paragraphs (g) and (i) with respect to

artificial coloring shall not apply in the case of butter, cheese, or ice cream. The provisions of this paragraph with respect to chemical preservatives shall not apply to a pesticide chemical when used in or on a raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil.

(l) If it is a raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil, bearing or containing a pesticide chemical applied after harvest, unless the shipping container of such commodity bears labeling which declares the presence of such chemical in or on such commodity and the common or usual name and the function of such chemical, except that no such declaration shall be required while such commodity, having been removed from the shipping container, is being held or displayed for sale at retail out of such container in accordance with the custom of the trade.

(m) If it is a color additive, unless its packaging and labeling are in conformity with such packaging and labeling requirements, applicable to such color additive, as may be contained in regulations issued under section 721.

(n) If its packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation issued pursuant to section 3 or 4 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970.

(q)(1) Except as provided in subparagraphs (3), (4), and (5), if it is a food intended for human consumption and is offered for sale, unless its label or labeling bears nutrition information that provides—

(A)(i) the serving size which is an amount customarily consumed and which is expressed in a common household measure that is appropriate to the food, or

(ii) if the use of the food is not typically expressed in a serving size, the common household unit of measure that expresses the serving size of the food,

(B) the number of servings or other units of measure per container,

(C) the total number of calories—

(i) derived from any source, and

(ii) derived from the total fat,

in each serving size or other unit of measure of the food,

(D) the amount of the following nutrients: Total fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, sodium, total carbohydrates, complex carbohydrates, sugars, dietary fiber, and total protein contained in each serving size or other unit of measure,

(E) any vitamin, mineral, or other nutrient required to be placed on the label and labeling of food under this Act before October 1, 1990, if the Secretary determines that such information will assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices.

The Secretary may by regulation require any information required to be placed on the label or labeling by this subparagraph or subparagraph (2)(A) to be highlighted on the label or labeling by larger type, bold type, or contrasting color if the Secretary determines that such highlighting will assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices.

(2)(A) If the Secretary determines that a nutrient other than a nutrient required by subparagraph (1)(C), (1)(D), or (1)(E) should be included in the label or labeling of food subject to subparagraph

(1) for purposes of providing information regarding the nutritional value of such food that will assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices, the Secretary may by regulation require that information relating to such additional nutrient be included in the label or labeling of such food.

(B) If the Secretary determines that the information relating to a nutrient required by subparagraph (1)(C), (1)(D), or (1)(E) or clause (A) of this subparagraph to be included in the label or labeling of food is not necessary to assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices, the Secretary may by regulation remove information relating to such nutrient from such requirement.

(3) For food that is received in bulk containers at a retail establishment, the Secretary may, by regulation, provide that the nutrition information required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) be displayed at the location in the retail establishment at which the food is offered for sale.

(4)(A) The Secretary shall provide for furnishing the nutrition information required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) with respect to raw agricultural commodities and raw fish by issuing voluntary nutrition guidelines, as provided by clause (B) or by issuing regulations that are mandatory as provided by clause (D).

(B)(i) Upon the expiration of 12 months after the date of the enactment of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, the Secretary, after providing an opportunity for comment, shall issue guidelines for food retailers offering raw agricultural commodities or raw fish to provide nutrition information specified in subparagraphs (1) and (2). Such guidelines shall take into account the actions taken by food retailers during such 12-month period to provide to consumers nutrition information on raw agricultural commodities and raw fish. Such guidelines shall only apply—

(I) in the case of raw agricultural commodities, to the 20 varieties of vegetables most frequently consumed during a year and the 20 varieties of fruit most frequently consumed during a year, and

(II) to the 20 varieties of raw fish most frequently consumed during a year.

The vegetables, fruits, and raw fish to which such guidelines apply shall be determined by the Secretary by regulation and the Secretary may apply such guidelines regionally.

(ii) Upon the expiration of 12 months after the date of the enactment of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, the Secretary shall issue a final regulation defining the circumstances that constitute substantial compliance by food retailers with the guidelines issued under subclause (i). The regulation shall provide that there is not substantial compliance if a significant number of retailers have failed to comply with the guidelines. The size of the retailers and the portion of the market served by retailers in compliance with the guidelines shall be considered in determining whether the substantial-compliance standard has been met.

(C)(i) Upon the expiration of 30 months after the date of the enactment of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, the Secretary shall issue a report on actions taken by food retailers to provide consumers with nutrition information for raw agricultural commodities and raw fish under the guidelines issued under clause

(A). Such report shall include a determination of whether there is substantial compliance with the guidelines.

(ii) If the Secretary finds that there is substantial compliance with the guidelines, the Secretary shall issue a report and make a determination of the type required in subclause (i) every two years.

(D)(i) If the Secretary determines that there is not substantial compliance with the guidelines issued under clause (A), the Secretary shall at the time such determination is made issue proposed regulations requiring that any person who offers raw agricultural commodities or raw fish to consumers provide, in a manner prescribed by regulations, the nutrition information required by subparagraphs (1) and (2). The Secretary shall issue final regulations imposing such requirements 6 months after issuing the proposed regulations. The final regulations shall become effective 6 months after the date of their promulgation.

(ii) Regulations issued under subclause (i) may require that the nutrition information required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) be provided for more than 20 varieties of vegetables, 20 varieties of fruit, and 20 varieties of fish most frequently consumed during a year if the Secretary finds that a larger number of such products are frequently consumed. Such regulations shall permit such information to be provided in a single location in each area in which raw agricultural commodities and raw fish are offered for sale. Such regulations may provide that information shall be expressed as an average or range per serving of the same type of raw agricultural commodity or raw fish. The Secretary shall develop and make available to the persons who offer such food to consumers the information required by subparagraphs (1) and (2).

(iii) Regulations issued under subclause (i) shall permit the required information to be provided in each area of an establishment in which raw agricultural commodities and raw fish are offered for sale. The regulations shall permit food retailers to display the required information by supplying copies of the information provided by the Secretary, by making the information available in brochure, notebook or leaflet form, or by posting a sign disclosing the information. Such regulations shall also permit presentation of the required information to be supplemented by a video, live demonstration, or other media which the Secretary approves.

(E) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "fish" includes freshwater or marine fin fish, crustaceans, and mollusks, including shellfish, amphibians, and other forms of aquatic animal life.

(F) No person who offers raw agricultural commodities or raw fish to consumers may be prosecuted for minor violations of this subparagraph if there has been substantial compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

(5)(A) Subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall not apply to food—

(i) except as provided in clause (H)(ii)(III), which is served in restaurants or other establishments in which food is served for immediate human consumption or which is sold for sale or use in such establishments,

(ii) except as provided in clause (H)(ii)(III), which is processed and prepared primarily in a retail establishment, which is ready for human consumption, which is of the type described in subclause (i), and which is offered for sale to consumers but

not for immediate human consumption in such establishment and which is not offered for sale outside such establishment,
(iii) which is an infant formula subject to section 412,
(iv) which is a medical food as defined in section 5(b) of the Orphan Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 360ee(b)), or
(v) which is described in section 405(2).

(B) Subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to the label of a food if the Secretary determines by regulations that compliance with such subparagraphs is impracticable because the package of such food is too small to comply with the requirements of such subparagraphs and if the label of such food does not contain any nutrition information.

(C) If a food contains insignificant amounts, as determined by the Secretary, of all the nutrients required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) to be listed in the label or labeling of food, the requirements of such subparagraphs shall not apply to such food if the label, labeling, or advertising of such food does not make any claim with respect to the nutritional value of such food. If a food contains insignificant amounts, as determined by the Secretary, of more than one-half the nutrients required by subparagraphs (1) and (2) to be in the label or labeling of the food, the Secretary shall require the amounts of such nutrients to be stated in a simplified form prescribed by the Secretary.

(D) If a person offers food for sale and has annual gross sales made or business done in sales to consumers which is not more than \$500,000 or has annual gross sales made or business done in sales of food to consumers which is not more than \$50,000, the requirements of subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall not apply with respect to food sold by such person to consumers unless the label or labeling of food offered by such person provides nutrition information or makes a nutrition claim.

(E)(i) During the 12-month period for which an exemption from subparagraphs (1) and (2) is claimed pursuant to this subclause, the requirements of such subparagraphs shall not apply to any food product if—

(I) the labeling for such product does not provide nutrition information or make a claim subject to paragraph (r),

(II) the person who claims for such product an exemption from such subparagraphs employed fewer than an average of 100 full-time equivalent employees,

(III) such person provided the notice described in subclause (iii), and

(IV) in the case of a food product which was sold in the 12-month period preceding the period for which an exemption was claimed, fewer than 100,000 units of such product were sold in the United States during such preceding period, or in the case of a food product which was not sold in the 12-month period preceding the period for which such exemption is claimed, fewer than 100,000 units of such product are reasonably anticipated to be sold in the United States during the period for which such exemption is claimed.

(ii) During the 12-month period after the applicable date referred to in this sentence, the requirements of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to any food product which was first introduced into interstate commerce before May 8, 1994, if the labeling for such

product does not provide nutrition information or make a claim subject to paragraph (r), if such person provided the notice described in subclause (iii), and if—

(I) during the 12-month period preceding May 8, 1994, the person who claims for such product an exemption from such subparagraphs employed fewer than an average of 300 full-time equivalent employees and fewer than 600,000 units of such product were sold in the United States,

(II) during the 12-month period preceding May 8, 1995, the person who claims for such product an exemption from such subparagraphs employed fewer than an average of 300 full-time equivalent employees and fewer than 400,000 units of such product were sold in the United States, or

(III) during the 12-month period preceding May 8, 1996, the person who claims for such product an exemption from such subparagraphs employed fewer than an average of 200 full-time equivalent employees and fewer than 200,000 units of such product were sold in the United States.

(iii) The notice referred to in subclauses (i) and (ii) shall be given to the Secretary prior to the beginning of the period during which the exemption under subclause (i) or (ii) is to be in effect, shall state that the person claiming such exemption for a food product has complied with the applicable requirements of subclause (i) or (ii), and shall—

(I) state the average number of full-time equivalent employees such person employed during the 12 months preceding the date such person claims such exemption,

(II) state the approximate number of units the person claiming the exemption sold in the United States,

(III) if the exemption is claimed for a food product which was sold in the 12-month period preceding the period for which the exemption was claimed, state the approximate number of units of such product which were sold in the United States during such preceding period, and, if the exemption is claimed for a food product which was not sold in such preceding period, state the number of units of such product which such person reasonably anticipates will be sold in the United States during the period for which the exemption was claimed, and

(IV) contain such information as the Secretary may require to verify the information required by the preceding provisions of this subclause if the Secretary has questioned the validity of such information.

If a person is not an importer, has fewer than 10 full-time equivalent employees, and sells fewer than 10,000 units of any food product in any year, such person is not required to file a notice for such product under this subclause for such year.

(iv) In the case of a person who claimed an exemption under subclause (i) or (ii), if, during the period of such exemption, the number of full-time equivalent employees of such person exceeds the number in such subclause or if the number of food products sold in the United States exceeds the number in such subclause, such exemption shall extend to the expiration of 18 months after the date the number of full-time equivalent employees or food products sold exceeded the applicable number.

(v) For any food product first introduced into interstate commerce after May 8, 2002, the Secretary may by regulation lower the employee or units of food products requirement of subclause (i) if the Secretary determines that the cost of compliance with such lower requirement will not place an undue burden on persons subject to such lower requirement.

(vi) For purposes of subclauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v)—

(I) the term “unit” means the packaging or, if there is no packaging, the form in which a food product is offered for sale to consumers,

(II) the term “food product” means food in any sized package which is manufactured by a single manufacturer or which bears the same brand name, which bears the same statement of identity, and which has similar preparation methods, and

(III) the term “person” in the case of a corporation includes all domestic and foreign affiliates of the corporation.

(F) A dietary supplement product (including a food to which section 411 applies) shall comply with the requirements of subparagraphs (1) and (2) in a manner which is appropriate for the product and which is specified in regulations of the Secretary which shall provide that—

(i) nutrition information shall first list those dietary ingredients that are present in the product in a significant amount and for which a recommendation for daily consumption has been established by the Secretary, except that a dietary ingredient shall not be required to be listed if it is not present in a significant amount, and shall list any other dietary ingredient present and identified as having no such recommendation;

(ii) the listing of dietary ingredients shall include the quantity of each such ingredient (or of a proprietary blend of such ingredients) per serving;

(iii) the listing of dietary ingredients may include the source of a dietary ingredient; and

(iv) the nutrition information shall immediately precede the ingredient information required under subclause (i), except that no ingredient identified pursuant to subclause (i) shall be required to be identified a second time.

(G) Subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall not apply to food which is sold by a food distributor if the food distributor principally sells food to restaurants or other establishments in which food is served for immediate human consumption and does not manufacture, process, or repackage the food it sells.

(H) RESTAURANTS, RETAIL FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS, AND VENDING MACHINES.—

(i) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR RESTAURANTS AND SIMILAR RETAIL FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.—Except for food described in subclause (vii), in the case of food that is a standard menu item that is offered for sale in a restaurant or similar retail food establishment that is part of a chain with 20 or more locations doing business under the same name (regardless of the type of ownership of the locations) and offering for sale substantially the same menu items, the restaurant or similar retail food establishment shall disclose the information described in subclauses (ii) and (iii).

(ii) INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED BY RESTAURANTS AND RETAIL FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS.—Except as provided in subclause (vii), the restaurant or similar retail food establishment shall disclose in a clear and conspicuous manner—

(I)(aa) in a nutrient content disclosure statement adjacent to the name of the standard menu item, so as to be clearly associated with the standard menu item, on the menu listing the item for sale, the number of calories contained in the standard menu item, as usually prepared and offered for sale; and

(bb) a succinct statement concerning suggested daily caloric intake, as specified by the Secretary by regulation and posted prominently on the menu and designed to enable the public to understand, in the context of a total daily diet, the significance of the caloric information that is provided on the menu;

(II)(aa) in a nutrient content disclosure statement adjacent to the name of the standard menu item, so as to be clearly associated with the standard menu item, on the menu board, including a drive-through menu board, the number of calories contained in the standard menu item, as usually prepared and offered for sale; and

(bb) a succinct statement concerning suggested daily caloric intake, as specified by the Secretary by regulation and posted prominently on the menu board, designed to enable the public to understand, in the context of a total daily diet, the significance of the nutrition information that is provided on the menu board;

(III) in a written form, available on the premises of the restaurant or similar retail establishment and to the consumer upon request, the nutrition information required under clauses (C) and (D) of subparagraph (1); and

(IV) on the menu or menu board, a prominent, clear, and conspicuous statement regarding the availability of the information described in item (III).

(iii) SELF-SERVICE FOOD AND FOOD ON DISPLAY.—Except as provided in subclause (vii), in the case of food sold at a salad bar, buffet line, cafeteria line, or similar self-service facility, and for self-service beverages or food that is on display and that is visible to customers, a restaurant or similar retail food establishment shall place adjacent to each food offered a sign that lists calories per displayed food item or per serving.

(iv) REASONABLE BASIS.—For the purposes of this clause, a restaurant or similar retail food establishment shall have a reasonable basis for its nutrient content disclosures, including nutrient databases, cookbooks, laboratory analyses, and other reasonable means, as described in section 101.10 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation) or in a related guidance of the Food and Drug Administration.

(v) MENU VARIABILITY AND COMBINATION MEALS.—The Secretary shall establish by regulation standards for determining and disclosing the nutrient content for standard menu items that come in different flavors, varieties, or combinations, but which are listed as a single menu item, such as soft drinks, ice cream, pizza, doughnuts, or children's combination meals,

through means determined by the Secretary, including ranges, averages, or other methods.

(vi) **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—If the Secretary determines that a nutrient, other than a nutrient required under subclause (ii)(III), should be disclosed for the purpose of providing information to assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices, the Secretary may require, by regulation, disclosure of such nutrient in the written form required under subclause (ii)(III).

(vii) **NONAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN FOOD.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Subclauses (i) through (vi) do not apply to—

(aa) items that are not listed on a menu or menu board (such as condiments and other items placed on the table or counter for general use);

(bb) daily specials, temporary menu items appearing on the menu for less than 60 days per calendar year, or custom orders; or

(cc) such other food that is part of a customary market test appearing on the menu for less than 90 days, under terms and conditions established by the Secretary.

(II) **WRITTEN FORMS.**—Subparagraph (5)(C) shall apply to any regulations promulgated under subclauses (ii)(III) and (vi).

(viii) **VENDING MACHINES.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—In the case of an article of food sold from a vending machine that—

(aa) does not permit a prospective purchaser to examine the Nutrition Facts Panel before purchasing the article or does not otherwise provide visible nutrition information at the point of purchase; and

(bb) is operated by a person who is engaged in the business of owning or operating 20 or more vending machines,

the vending machine operator shall provide a sign in close proximity to each article of food or the selection button that includes a clear and conspicuous statement disclosing the number of calories contained in the article.

(ix) **VOLUNTARY PROVISION OF NUTRITION INFORMATION.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—An authorized official of any restaurant or similar retail food establishment or vending machine operator not subject to the requirements of this clause may elect to be subject to the requirements of such clause, by registering biannually the name and address of such restaurant or similar retail food establishment or vending machine operator with the Secretary, as specified by the Secretary by regulation.

(II) **REGISTRATION.**—Within 120 days of enactment of this clause, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register specifying the terms and conditions for implementation of item (I), pending promulgation of regulations.

(III) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subclause shall be construed to authorize the Secretary to require an application, review, or licensing process for any entity to register with the Secretary, as described in such item.

(x) REGULATIONS.—

(I) PROPOSED REGULATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this clause, the Secretary shall promulgate proposed regulations to carry out this clause.

(II) CONTENTS.—In promulgating regulations, the Secretary shall—

(aa) consider standardization of recipes and methods of preparation, reasonable variation in serving size and formulation of menu items, space on menus and menu boards, inadvertent human error, training of food service workers, variations in ingredients, and other factors, as the Secretary determines; and

(bb) specify the format and manner of the nutrient content disclosure requirements under this subclause.

(III) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a quarterly report that describes the Secretary's progress toward promulgating final regulations under this subparagraph.

(xi) DEFINITION.—In this clause, the term “menu” or “menu board” means the primary writing of the restaurant or other similar retail food establishment from which a consumer makes an order selection.

(r)(1) Except as provided in clauses (A) through (C) of subparagraph (5), if it is a food intended for human consumption which is offered for sale and for which a claim is made in the label or labeling of the food which expressly or by implication—

(A) characterizes the level of any nutrient which is of the type required by paragraph (q)(1) or (q)(2) to be in the label or labeling of the food unless the claim is made in accordance with subparagraph (2), or

(B) characterizes the relationship of any nutrient which is of the type required by paragraph (q)(1) or (q)(2) to be in the label or labeling of the food to a disease or a health-related condition unless the claim is made in accordance with subparagraph (3) or (5)(D).

A statement of the type required by paragraph (q) that appears as part of the nutrition information required or permitted by such paragraph is not a claim which is subject to this paragraph and a claim subject to clause (A) is not subject to clause (B).

(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (4)(A)(ii) and (4)(A)(iii) and clauses (A) through (C) of subparagraph (5), a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A)—

(i) may be made only if the characterization of the level made in the claim uses terms which are defined in regulations of the Secretary,

(ii) may not state the absence of a nutrient unless—

(I) the nutrient is usually present in the food or in a food which substitutes for the food as defined by the Secretary by regulation, or

- (II) the Secretary by regulation permits such a statement on the basis of a finding that such a statement would assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices and the statement discloses that the nutrient is not usually present in the food,
- (iii) may not be made with respect to the level of cholesterol in the food if the food contains, as determined by the Secretary by regulation, fat or saturated fat in an amount which increases to persons in the general population the risk of disease or a health related condition which is diet related unless—
- (I) the Secretary finds by regulation that the level of cholesterol is substantially less than the level usually present in the food or in a food which substitutes for the food and which has a significant market share, or the Secretary by regulation permits a statement regarding the absence of cholesterol on the basis of a finding that cholesterol is not usually present in the food and that such a statement would assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices and a requirement that the statement disclose that cholesterol is not usually present in the food, and
- (II) the label or labeling of the food discloses the level of such fat or saturated fat in immediate proximity to such claim and with appropriate prominence which shall be no less than one-half the size of the claim with respect to the level of cholesterol,
- (iv) may not be made with respect to the level of saturated fat in the food if the food contains cholesterol unless the label or labeling of the food discloses the level of cholesterol in the food in immediate proximity to such claim and with appropriate prominence which shall be no less than one-half the size of the claim with respect to the level of saturated fat,
- (v) may not state that a food is high in dietary fiber unless the food is low in total fat as defined by the Secretary or the label or labeling discloses the level of total fat in the food in immediate proximity to such statement and with appropriate prominence which shall be no less than one-half the size of the claim with respect to the level of dietary fiber, and
- (vi) may not be made if the Secretary by regulation prohibits the claim because the claim is misleading in light of the level of another nutrient in the food.
- (B) If a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) is made with respect to a nutrient in a food and the Secretary makes a determination that the food contains a nutrient at a level that increases to persons in the general population the risk of a disease or health-related condition that is diet related, the label or labeling of such food shall contain, prominently and in immediate proximity to such claim, the following statement: “See nutrition information for ____ content.” The blank shall identify the nutrient associated with the increased disease or health-related condition risk. In making the determination described in this clause, the Secretary shall take into account the significance of the food in the total daily diet.
- (C) Subparagraph (2)(A) does not apply to a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) and contained in the label or labeling of a food if such claim is contained in the brand name of such food and such

brand name was in use on such food before October 25, 1989, unless the brand name contains a term defined by the Secretary under subparagraph (2)(A)(i). Such a claim is subject to paragraph (a).

(D) Subparagraph (2) does not apply to a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) which uses the term “diet” and is contained in the label or labeling of a soft drink if (i) such claim is contained in the brand name of such soft drink, (ii) such brand name was in use on such soft drink before October 25, 1989, and (iii) the use of the term “diet” was in conformity with section 105.66 of title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Such a claim is subject to paragraph (a).

(E) Subclauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (2)(A) do not apply to a statement in the label or labeling of food which describes the percentage of vitamins and minerals in the food in relation to the amount of such vitamins and minerals recommended for daily consumption by the Secretary.

(F) Subclause (i) clause (A) does not apply to a statement in the labeling of a dietary supplement that characterizes the percentage level of a dietary ingredient for which the Secretary has not established a reference daily intake, daily recommended value, or other recommendation for daily consumption.

(G) A claim of the type described in subparagraph (1)(A) for a nutrient, for which the Secretary has not promulgated a regulation under clause (A)(i), shall be authorized and may be made with respect to a food if—

(i) a scientific body of the United States Government with official responsibility for public health protection or research directly relating to human nutrition (such as the National Institutes of Health or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) or the National Academy of Sciences or any of its subdivisions has published an authoritative statement, which is currently in effect, which identifies the nutrient level to which the claim refers;

(ii) a person has submitted to the Secretary, at least 120 days (during which the Secretary may notify any person who is making a claim as authorized by clause (C) that such person has not submitted all the information required by such clause) before the first introduction into interstate commerce of the food with a label containing the claim, (I) a notice of the claim, which shall include the exact words used in the claim and shall include a concise description of the basis upon which such person relied for determining that the requirements of subclause (i) have been satisfied, (II) a copy of the statement referred to in subclause (i) upon which such person relied in making the claim, and (III) a balanced representation of the scientific literature relating to the nutrient level to which the claim refers;

(iii) the claim and the food for which the claim is made are in compliance with clauses (A) and (B), and are otherwise in compliance with paragraph (a) and section 201(n); and

(iv) the claim is stated in a manner so that the claim is an accurate representation of the authoritative statement referred to in subclause (i) and so that the claim enables the public to comprehend the information provided in the claim and to un-

derstand the relative significance of such information in the context of a total daily diet.

For purposes of this clause, a statement shall be regarded as an authoritative statement of a scientific body described in subclause (i) only if the statement is published by the scientific body and shall not include a statement of an employee of the scientific body made in the individual capacity of the employee.

(H) A claim submitted under the requirements of clause (G) may be made until—

(i) such time as the Secretary issues a regulation—

(I) prohibiting or modifying the claim and the regulation has become effective, or

(II) finding that the requirements of clause (G) have not been met, including finding that the petitioner had not submitted all the information required by such clause; or

(ii) a district court of the United States in an enforcement proceeding under chapter III has determined that the requirements of clause (G) have not been met.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), a claim described in subparagraph (1)(B) may only be made—

(i) if the claim meets the requirements of the regulations of the Secretary promulgated under clause (B), and

(ii) if the food for which the claim is made does not contain, as determined by the Secretary by regulation, any nutrient in an amount which increases to persons in the general population the risk of a disease or health-related condition which is diet related, taking into account the significance of the food in the total daily diet, except that the Secretary may by regulation permit such a claim based on a finding that such a claim would assist consumers in maintaining healthy dietary practices and based on a requirement that the label contain a disclosure of the type required by subparagraph (2)(B).

(B)(i) The Secretary shall promulgate regulations authorizing claims of the type described in subparagraph (1)(B) only if the Secretary determines, based on the totality of publicly available scientific evidence (including evidence from well-designed studies conducted in a manner which is consistent with generally recognized scientific procedures and principles), that there is significant scientific agreement, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate such claims, that the claim is supported by such evidence.

(ii) A regulation described in subclause (i) shall describe—

(I) the relationship between a nutrient of the type required in the label or labeling of food by paragraph (q)(1) or (q)(2) and a disease or health-related condition, and

(II) the significance of each such nutrient in affecting such disease or health-related condition.

(iii) A regulation described in subclause (i) shall require such claim to be stated in a manner so that the claim is an accurate representation of the matters set out in subclause (ii) and so that the claim enables the public to comprehend the information provided in the claim and to understand the relative significance of such information in the context of a total daily diet.

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (A)(i) and (B), a claim of the type described in subparagraph (1)(B) which is not au-

thorized by the Secretary in a regulation promulgated in accordance with clause (B) shall be authorized and may be made with respect to a food if—

(i) a scientific body of the United States Government with official responsibility for public health protection or research directly relating to human nutrition (such as the National Institutes of Health or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) or the National Academy of Sciences or any of its subdivisions has published an authoritative statement, which is currently in effect, about the relationship between a nutrient and a disease or health-related condition to which the claim refers;

(ii) a person has submitted to the Secretary, at least 120 days (during which the Secretary may notify any person who is making a claim as authorized by clause (C) that such person has not submitted all the information required by such clause) before the first introduction into interstate commerce of the food with a label containing the claim, (I) a notice of the claim, which shall include the exact words used in the claim and shall include a concise description of the basis upon which such person relied for determining that the requirements of subclause (i) have been satisfied, (II) a copy of the statement referred to in subclause (i) upon which such person relied in making the claim, and (III) a balanced representation of the scientific literature relating to the relationship between a nutrient and a disease or health-related condition to which the claim refers;

(iii) the claim and the food for which the claim is made are in compliance with clause (A)(ii) and are otherwise in compliance with paragraph (a) and section 201(n); and

(iv) the claim is stated in a manner so that the claim is an accurate representation of the authoritative statement referred to in subclause (i) and so that the claim enables the public to comprehend the information provided in the claim and to understand the relative significance of such information in the context of a total daily diet.

For purposes of this clause, a statement shall be regarded as an authoritative statement of a scientific body described in subclause (i) only if the statement is published by the scientific body and shall not include a statement of an employee of the scientific body made in the individual capacity of the employee.

(D) A claim submitted under the requirements of clause (C) may be made until—

(i) such time as the Secretary issues a regulation under the standard in clause (B)(i)—

(I) prohibiting or modifying the claim and the regulation has become effective, or

(II) finding that the requirements of clause (C) have not been met, including finding that the petitioner has not submitted all the information required by such clause; or

(ii) a district court of the United States in an enforcement proceeding under chapter III has determined that the requirements of clause (C) have not been met.

(4)(A)(i) Any person may petition the Secretary to issue a regulation under subparagraph (2)(A)(i) or (3)(B) relating to a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) or (1)(B). Not later than 100 days after the petition is received by the Secretary, the Secretary shall

issue a final decision denying the petition or file the petition for further action by the Secretary. If the Secretary does not act within such 100 days, the petition shall be deemed to be denied unless an extension is mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the petitioner. If the Secretary denies the petition or the petition is deemed to be denied, the petition shall not be made available to the public. If the Secretary files the petition, the Secretary shall deny the petition or issue a proposed regulation to take the action requested in the petition not later than 90 days after the date of such decision. If the Secretary does not act within such 90 days, the petition shall be deemed to be denied unless an extension is mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the petitioner. If the Secretary issues a proposed regulation, the rulemaking shall be completed within 540 days of the date the petition is received by the Secretary. If the Secretary does not issue a regulation within such 540 days, the Secretary shall provide the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate the reasons action on the regulation did not occur within such 540 days.

(ii) Any person may petition the Secretary for permission to use in a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) terms that are consistent with the terms defined by the Secretary under subparagraph (2)(A)(i). Within 90 days of the submission of such a petition, the Secretary shall issue a final decision denying the petition or granting such permission.

(iii) Any person may petition the Secretary for permission to use an implied claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) in a brand name. After publishing notice of an opportunity to comment on the petition in the Federal Register and making the petition available to the public, the Secretary shall grant the petition if the Secretary finds that such claim is not misleading and is consistent with terms defined by the Secretary under subparagraph (2)(A)(i). The Secretary shall grant or deny the petition within 100 days of the date it is submitted to the Secretary and the petition shall be considered granted if the Secretary does not act on it within such 100 days.

(B) A petition under clause (A)(i) respecting a claim described in subparagraph (1)(A) or (1)(B) shall include an explanation of the reasons why the claim meets the requirements of this paragraph and a summary of the scientific data which supports such reasons.

(C) If a petition for a regulation under subparagraph (3)(B) relies on a report from an authoritative scientific body of the United States, the Secretary shall consider such report and shall justify any decision rejecting the conclusions of such report.

(5)(A) This paragraph does not apply to infant formulas subject to section 412(h) and medical foods as defined in section 5(b) of the Orphan Drug Act.

(B) Subclauses (iii) through (v) of subparagraph (2)(A) and subparagraph (2)(B) do not apply to food which is served in restaurants or other establishments in which food is served for immediate human consumption or which is sold for sale or use in such establishments.

(C) A subparagraph (1)(A) claim made with respect to a food which claim is required by a standard of identity issued under section 401 shall not be subject to subparagraph (2)(A)(i) or (2)(B).

(D) A subparagraph (1)(B) claim made with respect to a dietary supplement of vitamins, minerals, herbs, or other similar nutritional substances shall not be subject to subparagraph (3) but shall be subject to a procedure and standard, respecting the validity of such claim, established by regulation of the Secretary.

(6) For purposes of paragraph (r)(1)(B), a statement for a dietary supplement may be made if—

(A) the statement claims a benefit related to a classical nutrient deficiency disease and discloses the prevalence of such disease in the United States, describes the role of a nutrient or dietary ingredient intended to affect the structure or function in humans, characterizes the documented mechanism by which a nutrient or dietary ingredient acts to maintain such structure or function, or describes general well-being from consumption of a nutrient or dietary ingredient,

(B) the manufacturer of the dietary supplement has substantiation that such statement is truthful and not misleading, and

(C) the statement contains, prominently displayed and in boldface type, the following: “This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.”.

A statement under this subparagraph may not claim to diagnose, mitigate, treat, cure, or prevent a specific disease or class of diseases. If the manufacturer of a dietary supplement proposes to make a statement described in the first sentence of this subparagraph in the labeling of the dietary supplement, the manufacturer shall notify the Secretary no later than 30 days after the first marketing of the dietary supplement with such statement that such a statement is being made.

(7) The Secretary may make proposed regulations issued under this paragraph effective upon publication pending consideration of public comment and publication of a final regulation if the Secretary determines that such action is necessary—

(A) to enable the Secretary to review and act promptly on petitions the Secretary determines provide for information necessary to—

(i) enable consumers to develop and maintain healthy dietary practices;

(ii) enable consumers to be informed promptly and effectively of important new knowledge regarding nutritional and health benefits of food; or

(iii) ensure that scientifically sound nutritional and health information is provided to consumers as soon as possible; or

(B) to enable the Secretary to act promptly to ban or modify a claim under this paragraph.

Such proposed regulations shall be deemed final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

(s) If—

(1) it is a dietary supplement; and

(2)(A) the label or labeling of the supplement fails to list—

(i) the name of each ingredient of the supplement that is described in section 201(ff); and

(ii)(I) the quantity of each such ingredient; or

- (II) with respect to a proprietary blend of such ingredients, the total quantity of all ingredients in the blend;
- (B) the label or labeling of the dietary supplement fails to identify the product by using the term “dietary supplement”, which term may be modified with the name of such an ingredient;
- (C) the supplement contains an ingredient described in section 201(ff)(1)(C), and the label or labeling of the supplement fails to identify any part of the plant from which the ingredient is derived;
- (D) the supplement—
 - (i) is covered by the specifications of an official compendium;
 - (ii) is represented as conforming to the specifications of an official compendium; and
 - (iii) fails to so conform; or
- (E) the supplement—
 - (i) is not covered by the specifications of an official compendium; and
 - (ii)(I) fails to have the identity and strength that the supplement is represented to have; or
 - (II) fails to meet the quality (including tablet or capsule disintegration), purity, or compositional specifications, based on validated assay or other appropriate methods, that the supplement is represented to meet.

A dietary supplement shall not be deemed misbranded solely because its label or labeling contains directions or conditions of use or warnings.

(t) If it purports to be or is represented as catfish, unless it is fish classified within the family Ictaluridae.

(u) If it purports to be or is represented as ginseng, unless it is an herb or herbal ingredient derived from a plant classified within the genus *Panax*.

(v) If—

(1) it fails to bear a label required by the Secretary under section 801(n)(1) (relating to food refused admission into the United States);

(2) the Secretary finds that the food presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals; and

(3) upon or after notifying the owner or consignee involved that the label is required under section 801, the Secretary informs the owner or consignee that the food presents such a threat.

(w)(1) If it is not a raw agricultural commodity and it is, or it contains an ingredient that bears or contains, a major food allergen, unless either—

(A) the word “Contains”, followed by the name of the food source from which the major food allergen is derived, is printed immediately after or is adjacent to the list of ingredients (in a type size no smaller than the type size used in the list of ingredients) required under subsections (g) and (i); or

(B) the common or usual name of the major food allergen in the list of ingredients required under subsections (g) and (i) is followed in parentheses by the name of the food source from

which the major food allergen is derived, except that the name of the food source is not required when—

(i) the common or usual name of the ingredient uses the name of the food source from which the major food allergen is derived; or

(ii) the name of the food source from which the major food allergen is derived appears elsewhere in the ingredient list, unless the name of the food source that appears elsewhere in the ingredient list appears as part of the name of a food ingredient that is not a major food allergen under section 201(qq)(2)(A) or (B).

(2) As used in this subsection, the term “name of the food source from which the major food allergen is derived” means the name described in section 201(qq)(1); provided that in the case of a tree nut, fish, or Crustacean shellfish, the term “name of the food source from which the major food allergen is derived” means the name of the specific type of nut or species of fish or Crustacean shellfish.

(3) The information required under this subsection may appear in labeling in lieu of appearing on the label only if the Secretary finds that such other labeling is sufficient to protect the public health. A finding by the Secretary under this paragraph (including any change in an earlier finding under this paragraph) is effective upon publication in the Federal Register as a notice.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (g), (i), or (k), or any other law, a flavoring, coloring, or incidental additive that is, or that bears or contains, a major food allergen shall be subject to the labeling requirements of this subsection.

(5) The Secretary may by regulation modify the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), or eliminate either the requirement of subparagraph (A) or the requirements of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the modification or elimination of the requirement of subparagraph (A) or the requirements of subparagraph (B) is necessary to protect the public health.

(6)(A) Any person may petition the Secretary to exempt a food ingredient described in section 201(qq)(2) from the allergen labeling requirements of this subsection.

(B) The Secretary shall approve or deny such petition within 180 days of receipt of the petition or the petition shall be deemed denied, unless an extension of time is mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the petitioner.

(C) The burden shall be on the petitioner to provide scientific evidence (including the analytical method used to produce the evidence) that demonstrates that such food ingredient, as derived by the method specified in the petition, does not cause an allergic response that poses a risk to human health.

(D) A determination regarding a petition under this paragraph shall constitute final agency action.

(E) The Secretary shall promptly post to a public site all petitions received under this paragraph within 14 days of receipt and the Secretary shall promptly post the Secretary’s response to each.

(7)(A) A person need not file a petition under paragraph (6) to exempt a food ingredient described in section 201(qq)(2) from the

allergen labeling requirements of this subsection, if the person files with the Secretary a notification containing—

(i) scientific evidence (including the analytical method used) that demonstrates that the food ingredient (as derived by the method specified in the notification, where applicable) does not contain allergenic protein; or

(ii) a determination by the Secretary that the ingredient does not cause an allergic response that poses a risk to human health under a premarket approval or notification program under section 409.

(B) The food ingredient may be introduced or delivered for introduction into interstate commerce as a food ingredient that is not a major food allergen 90 days after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary, unless the Secretary determines within the 90-day period that the notification does not meet the requirements of this paragraph, or there is insufficient scientific evidence to determine that the food ingredient does not contain allergenic protein or does not cause an allergenic response that poses a risk to human health.

(C) The Secretary shall promptly post to a public site all notifications received under this subparagraph within 14 days of receipt and promptly post any objections thereto by the Secretary.

(x) Notwithstanding subsection (g), (i), or (k), or any other law, a spice, flavoring, coloring, or incidental additive that is, or that bears or contains, a food allergen (other than a major food allergen), as determined by the Secretary by regulation, shall be disclosed in a manner specified by the Secretary by regulation.

(y) If it is a dietary supplement that is marketed in the United States, unless the label of such dietary supplement includes a domestic address or domestic phone number through which the responsible person (as described in section 761) may receive a report of a serious adverse event with such dietary supplement.

(z) *If its label or labeling includes the term “natural cheese” as a factual descriptor of a category of cheese unless the food meets the definition of natural cheese under section 201(ss), except that nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the use of the term ‘natural’ or ‘all-natural’, or a similar claim or statement with respect to a food in a manner that is consistent with regulations, guidance, or policy statements issued by the Secretary.*

SEC. 403A. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), no State or political subdivision of a State may directly or indirectly establish under any authority or continue in effect as to any food in interstate commerce—

(1) any requirement for a food which is the subject of a standard of identity established under section 401 that is not identical to such standard of identity or that is not identical to the requirement of section 403(g), except that this paragraph does not apply to a standard of identity of a State or political subdivision of a State for maple syrup that is of the type required by sections 401 and 403(g),

(2) any requirement for the labeling of food of the type required by section 403(c), 403(e), 403(i)(2), 403(w), **[or 403(x)] 403(x), or 403(z)** that is not identical to the requirement of such section, except that this paragraph does not apply to a requirement of a State or political subdivision of a State that is

of the type required by section 403(c) and that is applicable to maple syrup,

(3) any requirement for the labeling of food of the type required by section 403(b), 403(d), 403(f), 403(h), 403(i)(1), or 403(k) that is not identical to the requirement of such section, except that this paragraph does not apply to a requirement of a State or political subdivision of a State that is of the type required by section 403(h)(1) and that is applicable to maple syrup,

(4) any requirement for nutrition labeling of food that is not identical to the requirement of section 403(q), except that this paragraph does not apply to food that is offered for sale in a restaurant or similar retail food establishment that is not part of a chain with 20 or more locations doing business under the same name (regardless of the type of ownership of the locations) and offering for sale substantially the same menu items unless such restaurant or similar retail food establishment complies with the voluntary provision of nutrition information requirements under section 403(q)(5)(H)(ix), or

(5) any requirement respecting any claim of the type described in section 403(r)(1) made in the label or labeling of food that is not identical to the requirement of section 403(r), except a requirement respecting a claim made in the label or labeling of food which is exempt under section 403(r)(5)(B).

Paragraph (3) shall take effect in accordance with section 6(b) of the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990.

(b) Upon petition of a State or a political subdivision of a State, the Secretary may exempt from subsection (a), under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulation, any State or local requirement that—

(1) would not cause any food to be in violation of any applicable requirement under Federal law,

(2) would not unduly burden interstate commerce, and

(3) is designed to address a particular need for information which need is not met by the requirements of the sections referred to in subsection (a).

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT OF 1946

* * * * *

TITLE II

* * * * *

Subtitle B—Livestock Mandatory Reporting

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CHAPTER 5—ADMINISTRATION

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SEC. 260. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority provided by this subtitle terminates on September 30, [2024] 2025.

* * * * *

Subtitle G—Hemp Production

SEC. 297A. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

[(1) **HEMP.**—The term “hemp” means the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.]

(1) **HEMP.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—*The term “hemp” means the plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a total tetrahydrocannabinol concentration (including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid) of not more than 0.3 percent in the plant on a dry weight basis.*

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—*Such term does not include*

(i) *any viable seeds from a Cannabis sativa L. plant that exceeds a total tetrahydrocannabinol concentration (including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid) of 0.3 percent in the plant on a dry weight basis; or*

(ii) *any hemp-derived cannabinoid products containing—*

(I) *cannabinoids that are not capable of being naturally produced by a Cannabis sativa L. plant;*

(II) *cannabinoids that—*

(aa) *are capable of being naturally produced by a Cannabis sativa L. plant; and*

(bb) *were synthesized or manufactured outside the plant; or*

(III) *quantifiable amounts (as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services) of—*

(aa) *tetrahydrocannabinol (including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid); or*

(bb) *any other cannabinoids that have similar effects (or are marketed to have similar effects) on humans or animals as tetrahydrocannabinol (as determined by the Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services).*

(2) **HEMP-DERIVED CANNABINOID PRODUCT.**—*The term ‘hemp-derived cannabinoid product’ means any intermediate or final product derived from hemp, excluding industrial hemp, that—*

(A) *contains cannabinoids in any form; and*

(B) is intended for human or animal use through any means of application or administration, such as inhalation, ingestion, or topical application.

[(2)] (3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

[(3)] (4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

[(4)] (5) STATE.—The term “State” means—

- (A) a State;
- (B) the District of Columbia;
- (C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and
- (D) any other territory or possession of the United States.

[(5)] (6) STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The term “State department of agriculture” means the agency, commission, or department of a State government responsible for agriculture in the State.

[(6)] (7) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term “Tribal government” means the governing body of an Indian tribe.

* * * * *

SECTION 942 OF THE LIVESTOCK MANDATORY REPORTING ACT OF 1999

SEC. 942. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY

The authority provided by this title and the amendments made by this title (other than section 911 of subtitle A and the amendments made by that section) (other than section 911 of subtitle A and the amendments made by that section) terminate on September 30, [2024] 2025.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

The bill includes a number of provisions which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or change existing limitations and that might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law:

Office of the Secretary.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses, as determined by the Secretary and to reimburse Departmental Administration for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings.

Agricultural Research Service.—Language is included that allows the Agricultural Research Service to grant easements at the Beltsville, MD, agricultural research center and to grant easements at any facility for the construction of a research facility for use by the agency.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities.—The bill includes language limiting indirect costs.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for representational allowances.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—The bill includes language regarding State matching funds and the brucellosis control program.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.—Language is included to allow APHIS to recoup expenses incurred from providing technical assistance goods, or services to non-APHIS personnel, and to allow transfers of funds for agricultural emergencies.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Limitation on Administrative Expenses.—The bill includes language to allow AMS to exceed the limitation on administrative expenses by up to 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees.

Agricultural Marketing Service, Inspection and Weighing Services.—The bill includes authority to exceed the limitation on inspection and weighing services by up to 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees.

Food Safety and Inspection Service.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for representational allowances.

Dairy Indemnity Program.—Language is included by reference that allows the Secretary to utilize the services of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of making dairy indemnity payments.

Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account.—Language is included that deems the pink bollworm a boll weevil for the purposes of administering the boll weevil loan program.

Risk Management Agency.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.—Language is included to allow certain funds transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used for information resource management.

Hazardous Waste Management.—Language is included which limits the amount of funds that can be spent on operation and maintenance costs of CCC hazardous waste sites.

Rural Development Salaries and Expenses.—Language is included to allow funds to be used for advertising and promotional activities.

Rental Assistance Program.—Language is included that provides that agreements entered into during the current fiscal year be funded for a one-year period. Language also is included to renew contracts once during any 12-month period.

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account.—The bill includes language related to loan rates on renewable energy loans.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).—Language notwithstanding section 17(h)(10)(B)(ii) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 171786), as it relates to management information systems. Language is included to purchase infant formula except in accordance with law and pay for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other departments or agencies unless authorized by law.

Office of Codex Alimentarius.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Foreign Agricultural Service.—Language is included to enable the agency to use funds received by an advance or by reimbursement to carry out its activities. The bill also limits the amount of funds for representation expenses.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants.—Language is included to specify the amount of funds available to purchase commodities described by subsection 3107(a)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002.

Food and Drug Administration, Salaries and Expenses.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses and to limit the usage of certain user fees.

FDA Innovation Account.—The bill provides additional transfer authority.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission.—Language is included to limit the amount of funds for official reception and representation expenses. Language is also included to allow the Commission to record prior year lease obligations and to liquidate certain obligations.

Farm Credit Administration.—The bill includes authority to exceed the limitation on assessments by 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees and to allow certain banks to exceed the statutory cap on export financing.

General Provisions.—

Section 701.—The bill includes language regarding passenger motor vehicles.

Section 702.—The bill includes language regarding the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Section 703.—The bill includes language limiting funding provided in the bill to one year unless otherwise specified.

Section 704.—The bill includes language regarding indirect cost share.

Section 705.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of loan funds in Rural Development programs.

Section 706.—The bill includes language regarding new information technology systems.

Section 707.—The bill includes language regarding fund availability in the Agriculture Management Assistance program.

Section 708.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Utilities Service program eligibility.

Section 709.—The bill includes language regarding funds for information technology expenses.

Section 710.—The bill includes language prohibiting first-class airline travel.

Section 711.—The bill includes language regarding the availability of certain funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Section 712.—The bill includes language regarding funding for advisory committees.

Section 713.—The bill includes language regarding IT system regulations.

Section 714.—The bill includes language regarding Section 32 activities.

Section 715.—The bill includes language regarding user fee proposals without graphics.

Section 716.—The bill includes language regarding the re-programming of funds and notification requirements.

Section 717.—The bill includes language regarding fees for the guaranteed business and industry loan program.

Section 718.—The bill includes language regarding the appropriations hearing process.

Section 719.—The bill includes language regarding government-sponsored news stories.

Section 720.—The bill includes language regarding details and assignments of Department of Agriculture employees.

Section 721.—The bill includes language regarding spend plans.

Section 722.—The bill includes language regarding natural cheese.

Section 723.—The bill includes language regarding Rural Development programs.

Section 724.—The bill includes language regarding USDA loan program levels.

Section 725.—The bill includes language regarding credit card refunds and rebates.

Section 726.—The bill includes language regarding the definition of the term “variety” in SNAP.

Section 727.—The bill includes language regarding the Secretary’s authority with respect to the 502 guaranteed loan programs.

Section 728.—The bill includes language regarding new user fees.

Section 729.—The bill includes language regarding Packers and Stockyards.

Section 730.—The bill includes language relating to overtime and holiday pay for FSIS inspectors.

Section 731.—The bill includes language regarding country or regional audits.

Section 732.—The bill includes language regarding rural energy loans.

Section 733.—The bill includes language regarding the tobacco regulation.

Section 734.—The bill includes language regarding U.S. iron and steel products in public water or wastewater systems.

Section 735.—The bill includes language regarding lobbying.

Section 736.—The bill includes language related to persistent poverty counties.

Section 737.—The bill includes language related to investigational use of drugs or biological products.

Section 738.—The bill includes language related to the growing, harvesting, packing, and holding of certain produce.

Section 739.—The bill includes language related to the school breakfast program.

Section 740.—The bill includes language regarding hemp.

Section 741.—The bill includes language related to matching fund requirements.

Section 742.—The bill includes language regarding milk.

Section 743.—The bill includes language regarding housing efficiency standards.

Section 744.—The bill includes language regarding Critical Race Theory.

Section 745.—The bill includes language regarding FDA regulations.

Section 746.—The bill includes language regarding Food for Peace.

Section 747.—The bill includes language relating to the use of raw or processed poultry products from the People's Republic of China in various domestic nutrition programs.

Section 748.—The bill includes language related to certain school food lunch prices.

Section 749.—The bill includes language related to biotechnology risk assessment research.

Section 750.—The bill includes language related to certain reorganizations within the Department of Agriculture.

Section 751.—The bill includes language related to the Agriculture Conservation Experiences Services Program.

Section 752.—The bill includes language related to the ReConnect program.

Section 753.—The bill includes language regarding official flags.

Section 754.—The bill includes language regarding a rescission of funds.

Section 755.—The bill includes language regarding executive orders.

Section 756.—The bill includes language regarding listeria.

Section 757.—The bill includes language regarding sodium.

Section 758.—The bill includes language regarding discrimination.

Section 759.—The bill includes language regarding an ARS facility.

Section 760.—The bill includes language regarding hemp regulations.

Section 761.—The bill includes language Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service pay.

Section 762.—The bill includes language related to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Section 763.—The bill includes language regarding the Dietary Guidelines.

Section 764.—The bill includes language regarding genetically engineered salmon.

Section 765.—The bill includes language regarding a rescission of funds.

Section 766.—The bill includes language regarding land purchases.

Section 767.—The bill includes language regarding the Office of the General Counsel.

Section 768.—The bill includes language regarding food traceability.

Section 769.—The bill includes language regarding an FDA office plan.

Section 770.—The bill includes language regarding Livestock Mandatory Reporting.

Section 771.—The bill includes language regarding agricultural biotechnology.

Section 772.—The bill includes language regarding the early introduction of allergenic foods.

Section 773.—The bill includes language regarding molasses testing.

Section 774.—The bill includes language regarding the Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law for the period concerned:

Agency or program	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriation in last year of authorization	Appropriation in this bill
Multi-Family Housing Revitalization	2016	Such Sums	\$28,000,000	\$28,000,000
Broadband Telecommunications Grants ...	2016	Such Sums	\$35,000,000	\$20,000,000
CNP State Administrative Expenses	2015	Such Sums	\$263,686,000	\$746,385,000
Summer Food Service Program	2015	Such Sums	\$495,521,000	\$878,304,000
National School Lunch Act—Information Clearinghouse.	2023	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
School Meals Program—Compliance and Accountability.	2023	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
WIC	2015	Such Sums	\$6,623,000,000	\$7,235,000,000
Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	2015	Such Sums	\$16,548,000	\$11,000,000
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	2013	Such Sums	* \$205,294,000	\$345,000,000

* Reduced by an across the board cut and sequestration to \$194,556,000.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025, PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(A) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

[IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies				
Discretionary	25,873	.....	¹ 25,871	27,845
Mandatory .....	.....	.....	¹ 60,964	48,176

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2025	¹ 52,252
2026	6,979
2027	1,872
2028	920
2029 and future years	611

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NOTE.—The amounts in this report do not include \$55 million in discretionary budget authority and \$60 million in associated outlays provided for the purposes specified in the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114–255). Pursuant to title I of that act, such funding does not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2025	56,889	¹ 39,416

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025:

The Subcommittee held a budget hearing on March 21, 2024, entitled “FY 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Agriculture.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- The Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary, the Department of Agriculture
- Mr. John Rapp, Director of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Department of Agriculture

The Subcommittee held a hearing on April 11, 2024, entitled “Member Day.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- The Honorable James P. McGovern
- The Honorable Gwen Moore
- The Honorable Mike Flood

The Subcommittee held a budget hearing on April 18, 2024, entitled “The FY 2025 Budget Request for the Food and Drug Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Robert M. Califf M.D., MACC, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration

The Subcommittee held a budget hearing on May 1, 2024, entitled “The FY 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Agriculture’s Farm Production and Conservation Mission Area.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- The Honorable Robert Bonnie, Under Secretary of Farm Production and Conservation, U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Mr. Zach Ducheneaux, Administrator, Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture

- Mr. Terry Cosby, Chief, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Ms. Marcia Bunger, Administrator, Risk Management Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Subcommittee held an oversight hearing on May 22, 2024, entitled: “Nutritious Foods in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

- Mr. Michael Gay, Independent Grocer, on behalf of National Grocers Association
- Dr. Robert Lustig, Emeritus Professor, Department of Pediatrics, University of California San Francisco.
- Dr. Angela Rachidi, Senior Fellow and Rowe Scholar, American Enterprise Institute
- Mr. Robert Seligson, Chief Executive Officer, The Physicians Foundation

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI, and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Lincoln, NE	USDA Agricultural Research Service co-located facility in Lincoln, NE with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln	ARS National Center for Resilient and Regenerative Precision Agriculture	\$5,000,000	Flood
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Canal Point, FL	USDA Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, FL	ARS Sugarcane Field Station, Canal Point, FL	1,500,000	Franklin
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Houma, LA	USDA-ARS Sugarcane Research Unit	ARS Sugarcane Research Facilities	5,000,000	Graves (LA)
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Beltsville, MD	USDA—Agricultural Research Service	Beltsville Agricultural Research Center Modernization and Repairs	1,200,000	Ivey
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	EI Reno, OK	Oklahoma and Central Plains Agricultural Research Center, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service	ARS Oklahoma and Central Plains Agricultural Research Center Modernization and Expansion Project	5,000,000	Lucas
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Columbia, MO	University of Missouri-Columbia	ARS Center for Agricultural Animal Genetic Engineering and Health	5,000,000	Luetkenmeyer
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Clayton, NC	USDA—Agricultural Research Service	Central Crops Research Station, located at North Carolina State University	1,000,000	Nickel
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Rupert, ID	University of Idaho	ARS Idaho Center for Agriculture, Food, and the Environment	2,000,000	Simpson
Agricultural Research Service	Buildings and Facilities	Tallahassee, FL	USDA—Agricultural Research Service	Center for Biological Control, located at Florida A&M University	1,200,000	Wilson (FL)
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Crossville, AL	Auburn University	Sand Mountain Research and Extension Center	2,100,000	Aderholt

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Honolulu, HI	Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife	Reforestation and Carbon Forestry Assessment	185,000	Case
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	St. Petersburg, FL	City of St. Petersburg	West Side Crescent Lake Improvements	1,000,000	Castor (FL)
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Lexington, MA	Town of Lexington	Mystic River Tree Project	1,000,000	Clark (MA)
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Wellesley, MA	Town of Wellesley	Charles River Tree Project	500,000	Clark (MA)
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	College Station, TX	Texas A&M University System	Feral Hog Community Cooperative Management Program	300,000	Elzzy
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Iowa City, IA	University of Iowa-IHR, Hydroscience and Engineering	Iowa Advanced Drought Information System	500,000	Hinson, Nunn
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Yarmouth, MA	Town of Yarmouth	Crab Creek Culvert Replacement/Wetlands Restoration	1,000,000	Keating
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Tehama County, CA	Resource Conservation District of Tehama County	Collins Pine Forest Health & Resilience Partnership	3,000,000	LaMaifa
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Chico, CA	City of Chico	Big Chico Creek Scour Erosion Repair Project	2,250,000	LaMaifa
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Albany, GA	The Georgia Water Planning and Policy Center at Albany State University	Lake Lanier Water Quality Initiative	2,500,000	McCormick
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Middleton, WI	City of Middleton	Grabner Greenway Project	525,000	Pocan

Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Wheaton, MD	Montgomery County	Strategic Reforestation and Habitat Restoration	680,000	Raskin
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Libertyville, IL	Lake County Forest Preserve District	Improving Natural Resources at Gander Mountain Forest Preserve	1,000,000	Schneider
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Woodstock, IL	McHenry County Conservation District	Silver Creek Habitat Restoration and Flood Reduction	300,000	Schneider
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Whippany, NJ	Township of Hanover	Whippany River Regional Improvement Initiative, Phase III	1,200,000	Sherrill
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Bingham County, ID	Bingham Groundwater District	Bingham County Real-Time Ground Water Management	1,000,000	Simpson
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Fairlawn, OH	City of Fairlawn	Rosemont Preserve Restoration Project	1,200,000	Sykes
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Massillon, OH	City of Massillon	Reservoir Park Restoration Project	1,000,000	Sykes
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Conservation Operations	Tulare County, CA	Tulare Irrigation District	Kaweah River Siphon Resiliency Project	3,000,000	Valadao, Costa
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fayette, AL	Fayette Medical Center Board of Directors	Health Clinic in Fayette, AL	5,325,000	Aderholt
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Winfield, AL	The Healthcare Authority of Winfield, Alabama	Medical Equipment for Hospital	1,147,500	Aderholt
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Boaz, AL	Snead State Community College	Snead State Community College Workforce Advancement Project	2,196,000	Aderholt
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Jamestown, RI	Town of Jamestown	Senior Center Facilities Improvements	1,200,000	Amo
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Jasper, TX	The City of Jasper Texas	Rural East Texas High-Demand Job Training Center	2,399,426	Babin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lumberton, TX	Lamar State College Orange	Rural Southeast Texas Nursing Training Center	621,512	Babin

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mason County, MI	Mason County Road Commission	Mason County Road Commission Facility Project	2,000,000	Moolenaar
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Midland, MI	Four Lakes Task Force	Four Lakes Restoration, Edenville AMEP	2,250,000	Moolenaar
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Logan, UT	Utah State University	Utah State University Mobile Veterinary Research and Training Laboratory	560,535	Moore
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pineland, TX	City of Pineland, Texas	Pineland Commercial Driving Academy	1,111,525	Moran
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Middleton, MA	Town of Middleton	Municipal Campus Veterans Services Facilities Improvements	1,000,000	Moulton
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tamuning, GU	Todu Guam Foundation	Tamuning (GU) Todu Guam Foundation Health and Wellness Center- Phase 1	1,500,000	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Chalan Pago, GU	WestCare Housing for the Homeless	Chalan Pago (GU) WestCare Housing for the Homeless	990,000	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hagatma, GU	Guam Fire Department	Hagatma (GU) Guam Fire Department Ambulances	112,500	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tamuning, GU	Guam International Airport Authority	Tamuning (GU) Acquisition of Police Vehicle	75,000	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tiyan, GU	Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency	Tiyan (GU) Guam Customs and Quarantine Mobile Command Center	538,505	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Barrigada, GU	Guam Police Department	Tiyan/Barrigada (GU) Guam Police Department Tactical Armored Vehicle	275,275	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Barrigada, GU	Guam Police Department	Tiyan/Barrigada (GU) Guam Police Department Crime Scene Response Van	220,275	Moylan

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Vienna, GA	Dooly County	Ambulance Procurement	170,000	Bishop (GA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Milford, DE	Food Bank of Delaware, Inc.	Solar Array	673,000	Blunt Rochester
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Ocean View, DE	Delaware Center for the Inland Bays	James Farm Master Plan Implementation: Phase 2	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Rehoboth Beach, DE	Cape Henlopen Senior Center, Inc.	Facilities Construction	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Smyrna, DE	Delaware Aerospace Education Foundation	Delaware Discovery Center	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	North Plains, OR	City of North Plains	Civic Center Construction	1,000,000	Bonamici
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Village of Carrier Mills, IL	Village of Carrier Mills	Street Revitalization Carrier Mills	2,250,000	Bost
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Effingham, IL	City of Effingham	Platform Ladder Truck for Effingham, IL	700,000	Bost
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Golconda, IL	City of Golconda	Levee Pumping System Rehabilitation	1,639,500	Bost
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Townsend, TN	Great Smoky Mountains Institute, Inc	Great Smoky Mountains Institute at Tremont	3,075,000	Burchett
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Guadalupe, CA	City of Guadalupe	Senior Center Renovation and Public Safety Project	1,000,000	Carbajal
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Santa Margarita, CA	Santa Margarita Fire District	Fire Station Construction	1,200,000	Carbajal
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Madison County, OH	Madison County Administrators	Sheriff's Department Operations and 911 Dispatch Center	4,000,000	Carey
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Marble Falls, TX	Baylor Scott and White—Marble Falls Hospital	Baylor Scott & White Marble Falls Computerized Tomography Scanner and Contrast Injector	1,040,000	Carter

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Brodheads ville, PA	West End Fire Company	Fire Truck Procurement	1,170,000	Cartwright
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Kingston, PA	Jewish Community Alliance of Northeastern Pennsylvania	Early Childhood Care Learning Center	1,000,000	Cartwright
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	South Bay, FL	City of South Bay	Emergency Shelter Care Center	1,000,000	Cherfilus-McCormick
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Oracle, AZ	Oracle Fire District	Oracle Brush Dump	340,049	Ciscomani
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Allendale, SC	Allendale County	Facilities Improvements	1,000,000	Clyburn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Denmark, SC	Denmark Technical College	Apprenticeship Facility Improvements	1,000,000	Clyburn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Denmark, SC	Voorhees University	Voorhees Community Wellness Center	1,000,000	Clyburn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Estill, SC	Town of Estill	Community Facility Upgrades	1,000,000	Clyburn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lake City, SC	City of Lake City	Community Center Construction	1,000,000	Clyburn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Trigg County, KY	Trigg County Hospital	Trigg County Hospital Emergency Building	3,000,000	Comer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Campbellsville, KY	Campbellsville University	Campbellsville University School of Business, Economics and Technology Building	3,000,000	Comer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Orange Cove, CA	City of Orange Cove	Police Department Facilities Construction	1,000,000	Costa
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Parlier, CA	City of Parlier	Police Department Facilities Improvements	1,000,000	Costa
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	North Stennington, CT	Wheeler School & Library of North Stennington, Inc.	Facilities Renovation and Restoration	1,200,000	Courtney

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Le Sueur, MN	City of Le Sueur	Community & Recreation Center Redevelopment	1,000,000	Craig
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	New Prague, MN	City of New Prague	Police Station Construction	1,000,000	Craig
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Blanding, UT	Blue Mountain Hospital	Blue Mountain Hospital Expansion	2,500,000	Curtis
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Dutch John, UT	City of Dutch John Utah	New Ambulance	465,000	Curtis
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Gatesville, NC	Gates County	Community Center Construction	1,000,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Plymouth, NC	Centennial Housing & Community Service Corp. dba Washington Regional Medical Center	Emergency Public Health & Safety Facility Upgrades	1,000,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Snow Hill, NC	Greene County	Senior Center of Excellence	1,125,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Whitakers, NC	Town of Whitakers	Community Center Construction	1,200,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Williamston, NC	Town of Williamston	Fire Ladder Truck Replacement	825,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Windsor, NC	Bertie County	Emergency 911 Center Construction	1,000,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Windsor, NC	Bertie County	Fire Ladder Truck Procurement	333,000	Davis (NC)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Kenedy, TX	City of Kenedy	City of Kenedy Fire Station	1,500,000	De La Cruz
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Floresville, TX	City of Floresville	Floresville Public Safety Building	1,975,832	De La Cruz
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Alamo, TX	City of Alamo, TX	Alamo Public Safety Building Improvements	2,450,000	De La Cruz
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Monroe, WA	Snohomish County Public Hospital District No. 1, dba EvergreenHealth Monroe	Enhancing Healthcare Accessibility and Specialty Care	1,000,000	DeBene
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Ambridge, PA	Borough of Ambridge	Ambridge Regional Senior Wellness and Recreational Center	1,200,000	Delizio

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pikesville, TN	Erlanger Bledsoe Hospital	Erlanger Bledsoe Hospital	1,500,000	Desjarlais
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Manchester, MI	Bridgewater Township	Town Hall Facilities Improvements	450,000	Dingell
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	County of Fresno, CA	County of Fresno	Cauthers Complete Streets	3,000,000	Duarte
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Steinhatchee, FL	Taylor County Board of County Commissioners	Steinhatchee Fire Rescue and Public Safety Facility	500,000	Dunn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Byson City, NC	Byson City Fire Department	Byson City Fire Department Water Tender Acquisition	405,000	Edwards
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Murphy, NC	Erlanger Western Carolina Hospital	Erlanger Western Carolina Hospital Facility Upgrades	3,000,000	Edwards
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Transylvania County, NC	Transylvania County, North Carolina	Transylvania County Ambulance Acquisition	250,500	Edwards
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Waynesville, NC	Town of Waynesville, NC	Hazelwood Fire Station Construction	2,970,000	Edwards
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	McDowell County, NC	McDowell County, NC	911 Center Construction	3,000,000	Edwards
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Red Oak, TX	Children's Health System of Texas	Neonatal and Pediatric Specialty Transport Services for Children and Families in Rural Texas	490,000	Elzey
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Vinton, TX	Village of Vinton	City Hall Renovation and Expansion	1,000,000	Escobar
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wabasha, MN	Empire Health	Expansion of primary care, rehabilitation, and retail pharmacy services	2,500,000	Finstad

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Spring Grove, MN	City of Spring Grove	Spring Grove, MN, Fire Station Improvements	1,500,000	Frinstad
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cold Spring, MN	City of Danube	Cold Spring Fire Hall Construction	2,000,000	Fischbach
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Jefferson, WI	City of Jefferson	City of Jefferson Food and Beverage Campus—Street Extension	1,099,670	Fitzgerald
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Sweetwater, TN	Sweetwater Hospital Association	Sweetwater Hospital Radiology Department Modernization	1,100,000	Fleischmann
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mebane, NC	Alamance County	Alamance County-Mebane EMS Base	1,200,000	Foushee
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Okeechobee, FL	Okeechobee Utility Authority	Advanced Metering Infrastructure System	1,355,000	Franklin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fort Meade, FL	City of Fort Meade	Fort Meade Firehouse Construction and Hardening	700,000	Franklin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hardee County, FL	Hardee County Board of County Commissioners	Hardee County Courthouse Roof Replacement	304,000	Franklin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cheraw, SC	Town of Cheraw	Cheraw Fire Station Replacement Project	2,487,375	Fry
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lake View, SC	Town of Lake View	Lake View, SC Police Department Upgrades	150,000	Fry
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bisbee, AZ	City of Bisbee	Fire Ladder Truck Procurement	1,000,000	Gallego
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cottonwood, AZ	Northern Arizona Healthcare	Verde Valley Medical Center Emergency Room Expansion and Facility Improvements	1,200,000	Gallego
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Superior, AZ	Town of Superior	Fire Engine Replacement	691,000	Gallego
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Holden, ME	Town of Holden	Police Department Garage	287,000	Golden
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Surry, ME	Town of Surry	Fire Truck Replacement	409,000	Golden
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Devine, TX	Devine Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department	Community Emergency Operations and Training Center	4,500,000	Gonzales, T (TX)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	La Villa, TX	City of La Villa	Fire Truck and Fire Fighting Equipment Procurement	1,000,000	Gonzalez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Sullivan County, MO	Sullivan County Memorial Hospital	Sullivan County Memorial Hospital	4,000,000	Graves (MO)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Rock Spring, GA	Walker County Development Authority	Lookout Mountain Cloudland Fire and Emergency Center	2,418,750	Greene
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Weber City, VA	Weber City Volunteer Fire Department	Weber City Volunteer Fire Department New Building Acquisition and Renovation	600,000	Griffith
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	St. Paul, VA	Town of St. Paul, Virginia	Town of St. Paul Public Safety Building Improvements	2,750,000	Griffith
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pennington Gap, VA	Town of Pennington Gap, Virginia	Town of Pennington Gap Multipurpose Facility	2,000,000	Griffith
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Nogales, AZ	Mariposa Community Health Center, Inc.	Maternal and Child Health Center Renovations	965,000	Grijalva
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tolleson, AZ	City of Tolleson	Path Construction and Lighting	1,000,000	Grijalva
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tucson, AZ	Pascua Yaqui Tribe	Modular Classrooms Construction	793,000	Grijalva
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Chestertown, MD	Town of Chestertown	Chestertown Capital Facilities	346,000	Harris
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Trappe, MD	Trappe Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	Trappe Volunteer Fire Company Firehouse Improvements	4,500,000	Harris
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Easton, MD	University of Maryland Shore Regional Health, Inc.	Shore Regional Medical Center	2,500,000	Harris

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Queen Anne County, MD	Queen Anne's County Commissioners	Eastern Shore Youth Crisis Center	5,250,000	Harris
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Princess Anne, MD	University of Maryland Eastern Shore	Veterinary Medicine Program Equipment	1,000,000	Harris
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Crisfield, MD	City of Crisfield	Crisfield Fire Station & Emergency Shelter	1,357,500	Harris
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cambridge, MD	City of Cambridge	Cambridge Rescue Fire Company Replacement Engine	715,000	Harris
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Norfolk, CT	Town of Norfolk	Firehouse Facilities Improvements	500,000	Hayes
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Morgan City, LA	The Louisiana Community and Technical College System	South Louisiana Community College Commercial Diving Center of Excellence	1,000,000	Higgins
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Abbeville, LA	Hospital Service District No. 2, Parish of Vermilion, dba Abbeville General Hospital	Expansion and Modernization of the Ambulatory Surgery and Obstetrics Department	2,000,000	Higgins
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Grinnell, IA	Grinnell Regional Medical Center	Grinnell Regional Medical Center Labor and Delivery Unit Expansion	1,250,000	Hinson
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Dysart, IA	City of Dysart	Dysart Public Works Maintenance Facility Renovation	265,451	Hinson
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Decorah, IA	Winneshiek Medical Center Foundation	WinnMed Surgical Department Upgrade	1,680,000	Hinson
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Batesville, IN	Margaret Mary Community Hospital, Inc.	Margaret Mary Health New MRI Machine	1,500,000	Houchin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Glenmoore, PA	Ludwigs Corner Fire Co. #1	Facilities Improvements	1,000,000	Houlahan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lincoln University, PA	New London Counseling Center	Mental Health Facility Expansion	131,000	Houlahan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Parkesburg, PA	Keystone Valley Fire Department	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus Replacement	203,000	Houlahan

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wagontown, PA	Wagontown Volunteer Fire Company	Purchase of Breathing Air Compressor	28,000	Houlahan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	West Chester, PA	Barclay Friends	Memory Care Expansion and Renovation	1,155,000	Houlahan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cheltenham, MD	Prince George's County Public Schools	Building Futures Through Sustainable Agriculture	825,000	Hoyer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Edgewater, MD	YMCA of Metropolitan Washington	YMCA Camp Letts Preservation, Renovation, and Energy Efficiency	1,000,000	Hoyer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Leonardtown, MD	St. Mary's County Health Department	Health Hub Expansion	1,200,000	Hoyer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Prince Frederick, MD	CalvertHealth Medical Center	Family Birth Center Facilities Improvements	950,000	Hoyer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Charleston, OR	Oregon International Port of Coos Bay	Charleston Shipyard Capacity Enhancement	1,000,000	Hoyle (OR)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Eugene, OR	Lane County	Rural Fire Radio Network Upgrades	1,200,000	Hoyle (OR)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Gold Beach, OR	Rogue Siskiyou Regional Wildfire Training Facility	Training Center Construction	1,200,000	Hoyle (OR)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Siletz, OR	Siletz Fire District	Fire Station and Emergency Shelter	1,200,000	Hoyle (OR)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Toledo, OR	Oregon Coast Community College	Maritime Welding Workforce and Training Facility	1,000,000	Hoyle (OR)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Waldport, OR	Central Oregon Coast Fire & Rescue District #7	Facility Renovation and Equipment Upgrades	1,000,000	Hoyle (OR)

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Atacata, CA	Open Door Community Health Centers	Infrastructure Improvements	336,000	Huffman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Crescent City, CA	Partnership for the Performing Arts	Del Norte Center	1,000,000	Huffman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Gualala, CA	Gualala Community Center	Facilities Reconstruction	1,000,000	Huffman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Leggett, CA	Leggett Valley Fire Protection District	Fire Station Expansion and Improvements	844,000	Huffman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Point Reyes Station, CA	Petaluma Health Center, Inc.	West Marin Pharmacy Acquisition and Facilities Improvements	434,000	Huffman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Weaverville, CA	Trinity Public Utilities District	Non-Expulsion Fuse Equipment Purchase	263,000	Huffman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tomball, TX	The City of Tomball	Tomball Fire Rescue Aerial Truck	1,155,000	Hunt
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pala, CA	Pala Band of Mission Indians	Pala Band of Mission Indians Community Learning Center	187,500	Issa
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Forest Heights, MD	Town of Forest Heights	Forest Heights Facilities Project	1,200,000	Ivey
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Canyon, TX	City of Canyon	City of Canyon Fire Engine Project	385,000	Jackson, R (TX)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Canyon, TX	City of Canyon	City of Canyon Lindsey Training Field Project	1,400,000	Jackson, R (TX)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cortland, OH	City of Cortland	Cortland Safety Service Complex Construction	3,500,000	Joyce (OH)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Concord, OH	Signature Health	Lake-Geauga-Ashabula Regional Crisis Stabilization Center Construction	1,250,000	Joyce (OH)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	New Orwell, OH	City of Orwell	New Orwell Volunteer Fire Department Ladder Truck	1,500,000	Joyce (OH)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Geneva, OH	University Hospitals Geneva Medical Center	University Hospitals Geneva Medical Center (UH Geneva) Emergency Advanced Diagnostic Imaging Equipment Modernization	902,500	Joyce (OH)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Concord, OH	Concord Township Fire Department	Concord Township Fire Station Improvements	2,000,000	Joyce (OH)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Gettysburg, PA	Gettysburg Fire Department	Ladder Truck Replacement	1,000,000	Joyce (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Everett, PA	Everett Volunteer Fire Company	Everett Fire Station Renovations	80,000	Joyce (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lewistown, PA	Fame Emergency Medical Services, Inc.	Video Laryngoscopy for Ambulances	37,500	Joyce (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	McConnellsburg, PA	McConnellsburg Volunteer Fire Company No. 1, Inc.	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus Upgrade	169,200	Joyce (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Johnstown, PA	Middle Taylor Township Volunteer Fire Company	Purchase of Tanker Truck	337,500	Joyce (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Port Clinton, OH	H.B. Magruder Memorial Hospital	High Quality MRI Machine to Improve Patient Outcomes	1,000,000	Kaptur
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Holland Township, NJ	Holland Township Department of Police and Public Safety	Modernizing the Holland Township Police Department Headquarters	555,000	Kean
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Readington, NJ	Township of Readington, New Jersey	Township of Readington Police Department Expansion and Modernization	1,932,287	Kean
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mountainside, NJ	Borough of Mountainside, New Jersey	Mountainside Security Improvements at Borough Hall and Police and Fire Departments Building	63,250	Kean
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Byram, NJ	Byram Township, New Jersey	Byram Township Municipal Site Improvements	1,237,500	Kean
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Dwight, IL	Village of Dwight	Public Works Complex	1,000,000	Kelly (IL)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tilton, IL	Village of Tilton	Fire Station Expansion and Improvements	1,000,000	Kelly (IL)

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pontotoc, MS	City of Pontotoc	City of Pontotoc City Hall Improvements	4,400,000	Kelly (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Choctaw County, MS	Choctaw County, MS Board of Supervisors	Choctaw County Fire Station/EMS Building Construction	4,000,000	Kelly (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Greenfield, PA	Greenfield Township Volunteer Fire Company	Greenfield Township Volunteer Fire Company Improvements	975,000	Kelly (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Harmony, PA	Harmony Fire District	Harmony Fire District—Apparatus Replacement Project	1,200,000	Kelly (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	West Mead, PA	West Mead #1 Volunteer Fire Company	West Mead #1 Volunteer Fire Company New Engine Procurement	400,077	Kelly (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Meadville, PA	Meadville Central Fire Department	City of Meadville Fire Station Roof Replacement	144,392	Kelly (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hemlock, MI	Hemlock Public School District	Early Childhood Center Construction	1,200,000	Kildee
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Midland, MI	Ten Sixteen Recovery Network	Combating the Opioid Epidemic	1,000,000	Kildee
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Midland, MI	Four Lakes Task Force	Supporting Flood Recovery	1,125,000	Kildee
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Nevada County, CA	Nevada County Sheriff's Office	Nevada County Sheriff's Office Regional Indoor Firearms Training Facility	2,975,000	Kiley
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bishop, CA	City of Bishop	City of Bishop Public Safety Equipment Collaborative	1,214,366	Kiley
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Nevada County, CA	Nevada County Consolidated Fire District	Rescue Snowcat Transport Vehicle	337,500	Kiley
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Aberdeen, WA	Grays Harbor Community Hospital, dba Harbor Regional Hospital	Investing in Rural Patient Care through Operational Software Improvement	1,000,000	Kilmer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Holmdel, NJ	Holmdel Township	Senior Community Center Improvements	100,000	Kim (NJ)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lumberton, NJ	Township of Lumberton	Municipal Public Works Vehicles and Equipment	303,000	Kim (NJ)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bristol, NH	Tapscott-Thompson Community Center	Bristol Regional Community Center Construction	1,000,000	Kuster
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Gorham, NH	Gorham Community Learning Center, Inc.	Facilities Expansion and Adaptive Reuse	688,000	Kuster
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Littleton, NH	Ammonosac Community Health Services, Inc.	Facilities Construction	500,000	Kuster
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Marlow, NH	Town of Marlow	Public Safety Building	1,200,000	Kuster
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Rindge, NH	Franklin Pierce University	Health Science and Flex Lab Renovations	1,000,000	Kuster
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Unity, NH	Town of Unity	Fire Station and Community Emergency Shelter	1,200,000	Kuster
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Princeton, IL	Arukah Institute of Healing, Inc. NFP	Rural Behavioral Health Services and Workforce Training Center	2,000,000	LaHood
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Metamora, IL	Village of Metamora	Metamora Fire and EMS Facility Improvements	4,000,000	LaHood
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Siskiyou County, CA	Siskiyou County Economic Development Council	Yreka Carnegie Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse Community Resilience Business Innovation	961,150	LaMalfa
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Belmont, NY	Cornell Cooperative Extension	Cooperative Extension Building Renovation Project	254,169	Langworthy
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bellingham, WA	Lummi Indian Business Council	Permanent Detox Facility Construction	1,200,000	Larsen (WA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Eastsound, WA	Orcas Senior Center	Roof Replacement	132,000	Larsen (WA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hartford, CT	Harriott Community Health Initiative	Facilities Acquisition and Improvement	1,200,000	Larson (CT)

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Sandusky, OH	Joint Township District Hospital Board of Pitt, Mifflin, Crane, and Salem Townships	Wyandot Memorial Hospital Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory	1,102,200	Latta
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wellington, OH	Lorain County Agricultural Society	Lorain County Agricultural Society Building Improvements	2,000,000	Latta
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Horton, KS	City of Horton	Mission Lake Dam Improvements	2,490,375	LaTurner
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Chanute, KS	Neosho Memorial Regional Medical Center	Medical Imaging Department Modernization Project	668,975	LaTurner
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Parsons, KS	Parsons, KS	Parsons Public Safety Center	3,550,000	LaTurner
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Munhall, PA	Carnegie Library of Homestead	Library Facilities Rehabilitation	1,000,000	Lee (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	North Braddock, PA	North Braddock Borough	Blight Elimination	1,200,000	Lee (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Blanco, NM	San Juan County	Fire Engine Procurement	553,000	Leger Fernandez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cuba, NM	Village of Cuba	Fire Hydrants Repair and Replacement	269,000	Leger Fernandez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Navajo, NM	Navajo Nation Division of Community Development	Navajo Nation Red Lake #18 Chapter Complex	1,000,000	Leger Fernandez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Peña Blanca, NM	Bernalillo Public School District	Cochiti Multi-Cultural and Career Technical Education Center	1,000,000	Leger Fernandez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Peña Blanca, NM	Sandoval County	Multi-Generational Community Center Improvements	1,000,000	Leger Fernandez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Questa, NM	Vida del Norte	Family Resource Center	225,000	Leger Fernandez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Richland, LA	Hospital Service District No. 1A of the Parish of Richland, State of Louisiana, Richland Parish Hospital—Delhi (Delhi Hospital)	Delhi Hospital Outpatient Therapy and Diabetes Education Center Expansion Project	4,000,000	Leflow

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hope Valley, RI	Wood River Health Services, Inc.	Facilities Expansion and Improvements	469,000	Magaziner
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Paragonah, UT	Paragonah Town	Paragonah Road Improvements Project	1,002,750	Maloy
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Gibsonville, NC	Town of Gibsonville	Public Works Vehicles	465,000	Manning
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Whitsett, NC	Peacehaven Community Farm	Peacehaven Phase 2 Infrastructure and Housing Expansion	1,200,000	Manning
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Brookfield, MI	Brookfield Township	Brookfield Township Town Hall and Fire Station	1,200,000	McClain
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Princeton, MA	Town of Princeton	Public Safety Building	1,000,000	McGovern
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Shutesbury, MA	Town of Shutesbury	Library Construction	250,000	McGovern
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Turners Falls, MA	Shea Theater Arts Center, Inc.	Facilities Improvements	116,000	McGovern
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Whitinsville, MA	George Marston Whitin Memorial Community Association	Whitin Community Center	1,200,000	McGovern
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Danville, PA	Danville Area Community Center	Danville Area Community Center Program and Facility Upgrades	1,000,000	Meuser
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Orwigsburg, PA	Friendship Hose Co. No. 1, Orwigsburg	Friendship Hose Co. No. 1, Orwigsburg Fire Department New Fire Station	3,225,000	Meuser
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Coaldale, PA	The Carbon-Schuylkill Community Hospital, Inc. DBA St. Luke's Miners Campus	Temple-St. Luke's Rural Dental College Campus	2,000,000	Meuser
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wyoming County, PA	Wyoming County Healthcare Center	Wyoming County Healthcare Facility Improvements	3,846,849	Meuser

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Shenandoah, PA	Downtown Shenandoah, Inc.	Shenandoah Center for Health, Education, Business and the Arts	750,000	Meuser
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bloomsburg, PA	Bloomsburg Area YMCA	Bloomsburg Childcare Center Expansion and Renovation	875,000	Meuser
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Brooklyn Heights, OH	Village of Brooklyn Heights	Brooklyn Heights Fire Department Vehicle Fortification	900,000	Miller (OH)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Orrville, OH	City of Orrville	Fire Station #2 Expansion Project	750,000	Miller (OH)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Point Pleasant, WV	Rivers Health	Rivers Health—Emergency Department Expansion Project	2,628,000	Miller (WV)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Grantsville, WV	Minnie Hamilton Health System	Minnie Hamilton Hospital Renovation Project	1,750,000	Miller (WV)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Newton, IA	YMCA of Newton, Iowa, Inc.	Newton YMCA Community Enhancement Project	4,797,975	Miller-Meeks
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Knoxville, IA	City of Knoxville	Knoxville Public Safety and Civic Building Project	2,770,000	Miller-Meeks
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Keokuk, IA	Keokuk Area Hospital	Keokuk Area Hospital Priority Outpatient Services Project	825,000	Miller-Meeks
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hancock, NY	Hancock Volunteer Fire Department	Hancock Fire Department New Heavy Rescue Truck	900,000	Molinaro
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	West Athens, NY	West Athens Limestone Fire Department	West Athens Firehouse Construction	4,000,000	Molinaro
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Rock Hill, NY	Rock Hill Fire Station	Rock Hill Fire Station Improvements	3,375,000	Molinaro
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Casnovia, MI	Casnovia Township	Casnovia Township Fire Station Replacement Project	590,000	Moolenaar
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Central Montcalm, MI	Central Montcalm Public School	Central Montcalm Early Childhood Center Project	225,000	Moolenaar

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Albans, VT	Spectrum Youth and Family Services, Inc.	Youth Shelter Facilities Acquisition and Improvement	825,000	Balint
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Granville, VT	Town of Granville	Fire Department Facilities Improvements	413,000	Balint
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lyndonville, VT	Lyndon Institute, Inc.	Early Childhood Education and Workforce Development Program Facilities Improvements	550,000	Balint
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Springfield, VT	Springfield Hospital, Inc.	Boiler and Chiller Replacement	1,100,000	Balint
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Stamping Ground, KY	City of Stamping Ground	New Pumper Truck	300,000	Barr
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	North Middletown, KY	City of North Middletown	North Middletown Fire Truck	214,500	Barr
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Alpena, MI	Alpena Community College	Alpena Community College's Natural Resources and STEM Innovation Center	3,000,000	Bergman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fife Lake, MI	Friends of the Fife Lake Public Library	Fife Lake Public Library Expansion Project	250,000	Bergman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hubbard Lake, MI	Friends of the Hubbard Lake Center	Hubbard Lake Community Center & Library	300,000	Bergman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bates Township, MI	Bates Hall Preservation Society	Bates Township Hall Preservation	250,000	Bergman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Suttons Bay, MI	Inland Seas Education Association	Securing the Future of Great Lakes Education—Suttons Bay, MI	2,000,000	Bergman
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Inverness, MI	City of Inverness	City of Inverness Fire Protection	715,000	Blirakis
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Newton, GA	City of Newton	Police Department Equipment Enhancements	88,000	Bishop (GA)

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Barrigada, GU	Guam Police Department	Tiyau/Barrigada (GU) Guam Police Department Mobile Command Center	330,275	Moylan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Beaufort County, NC	Beaufort County Sheriff's Office	Beaufort County Emergency Radio Project	275,000	Murphy
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Charlemont, MA	Town of Charlemont	Fire Truck Procurement	599,000	Neal
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Great Barrington, MA	Berkshire South Regional Community Center, Inc.	North Wing Facilities Expansion and Improvements	1,000,000	Neal
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Middlefield, MA	Town of Middlefield	Updates and Renovations to Senior Center	1,000,000	Neal
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Avon, CO	Town of Avon	Childcare Center Facility Construction	1,000,000	Neguse
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Central City, CO	City of Central City	Central City Fire Station	500,000	Neguse
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Edwards, CO	Eagle River Fire Protection District	Eagle County Interagency Fire Center	1,200,000	Neguse
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Estes Park, CO	Town of Estes Park	Public Safety Campus	1,200,000	Neguse
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wharton, TX	Boys & Girls Club of Greater Houston	Boys & Girls Clubs of Greater Houston Capital Improvements Project in Fort Bend and Wharton Counties	346,115	Nehls
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Coulee City, WA	Douglas Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan Counties Public Hospital District #6 (dba Coulee Medical Center)	Relief for Rural Health Workforce Project	3,020,475	Newhouse
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Smithfield, NC	Town of Smithfield	Smithfield North Fire Station	1,000,000	Nickel
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Magnolia, NJ	Borough of Magnolia	Purchase of Fire Engine Pumper	783,000	Norcross
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bloomfield, IA	Wapello Heritage Foundation, Inc.	Community Education Classroom at the AGHC	412,500	Nunn

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Atlantic, IA	Vision Atlantic, Inc.	Vision Atlantic Child Development Center	2,500,000	Nunn
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mt. Pleasant UT	Mt. Pleasant City	Mt. Pleasant Fire Station Rehabilitation Project	1,710,280	Owens
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Scotts Valley, CA	Boys and Girls Club of Santa Cruz	Scotts Valley Youth Center	1,000,000	Panetta
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Anchorage, AK	Bering Straits Native Corporation	Workforce Development & Training Facility Construction	1,200,000	Peltola
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fairbanks, AK	Yukon Koyukuk School District	Minto Teacher Housing Duplex Renovation & Addition	1,000,000	Peltola
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Kotzebue, AK	Northwest Arctic Borough School District	HVAC Controls Replacement	1,000,000	Peltola
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Kotzebue, AK	City of Kotzebue	Multipurpose Emergency Shelter Building and Command Center	1,000,000	Peltola
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Whittier, AK	City of Whittier	Community Housing Asbestos Abatement & Removal	413,000	Peltola
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bucoda, WA	City of Bucoda	Fire Engine Replacement	750,000	Perez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Salida, CO	Chaffee County	Sheriff Office Facilities Improvements	1,000,000	Pettersen
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Menard, TX	Frontera Healthcare Network	Frontera Menard Administration Office Building	2,429,437	Pfluger
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Brady, TX	Heart of Texas Memorial Hospital, DBA Heart of Texas Healthcare System	Heart of Texas Healthcare System Community Diagnostic Investment Project	1,780,945	Pfluger
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bath, ME	Midcoast Community Alliance	Midcoast Youth Center Expansion	1,200,000	Pingree

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Friendship, ME	Town of Friendship	Wharf Facilities Improvements	975,000	Pingree
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	New Gloucester, ME	United Society of Shakers, Sabbathday Lake, Inc.	Community Development Hub	1,200,000	Pingree
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Rockland, ME	Regional School Unit 13	Auditorium Facilities Improvements	1,200,000	Pingree
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	South Thomaston, ME	South Thomaston Library and Community Center Auxiliary	Facilities Construction	1,200,000	Pingree
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bovoni, VI	U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Agriculture	St. Thomas Abattoir Renovation	825,000	Plaskett
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	St. Thomas, VI	St. Clair Institute, Inc.	St. Clair House Revitalization	401,000	Plaskett
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	St. Thomas, VI	We Grow Food, Inc.	Bordeaux Farmers' Water Resilience	1,200,000	Plaskett
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mt. Horeb, WI	Madison Area Rehabilitation Centers, Inc. dba MARC, Inc.	Rural Health & Employment Services Facility Construction	1,000,000	Pocan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Plain, WI	Sauk Prairie Healthcare, Inc.	Rural Clinic Construction	1,000,000	Pocan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Burgettstown, PA	Gunny's Ridge Veteran and First Responder Mission Non-Profit Organization	Gunny's Ridge Veteran and First Responder Facility	1,312,500	Reschenthaler
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Canonsburg, PA	Allegheny Health Network	Life-Flight Base Station and Helipad	1,650,000	Reschenthaler
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Carmichaels, PA	Carmichaels & Cumberland Township Volunteer Fire Company	Carmichaels VFC Fire Apparatus Acquisition	1,500,000	Reschenthaler
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Somerset County, PA	Somerset County Mobile Food Bank	Somerset County Food Access Project	165,000	Reschenthaler

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Indiana, PA	Indiana University of Pennsylvania Research Institute College of Osteopathic Medicine	Indiana University of Pennsylvania College of Medicine Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Reschenthaler
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Garfield County, WA	Garfield County Hospital District	Garfield County Hospital Patient Imaging	2,900,000	Rodgers
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Clarkston, WA	Tri-State Memorial Hospital (dba Tri-State Health)	Tri-State Health Ensuring Senior Access to Surgical Care Project	3,000,000	Rodgers
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Republic, WA	City of Republic	Republic Library, Childcare Facility and Community Center	2,800,000	Rodgers
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lafayette, AL	City of Lafayette	Chambers County Rural Health Project	1,875,000	Rogers (AL)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pikeville, KY	City of Pikeville	Pikeville Police Department	3,987,500	Rogers (KY)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Louisa, KY	City of Louisa	Louisa Fire Department and Emergency Facility	3,046,875	Rogers (KY)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fairmont, NC	Town of Fairmont	Fairmont Utility Department Vehicle Replacement	225,000	Rouzer
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Westmoreland, CA	City of Westmoreland	Public Safety Building	1,200,000	Ruiz
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Westminster, MD	Carroll County Veterans Independence Project, Inc.	Veterans Freedom Center	1,000,000	Ruppersberger
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Port Jervis, NY	City of Port Jervis	Fire Pumper Procurement	825,000	Ryan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Saipan, MP	Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation	Medical Supplies Warehouse	1,000,000	Sablan

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Saipan, MP	CNMI Department of Finance	Point of Sale Interconnection Equipment & Dashboard	739,000	Sablan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Saipan, MP	Judiciary of the Northern Mariana Islands	Replacement of Fire Alarm and Sprinkler System	1,000,000	Sablan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Saipan, MP	Judiciary of the Northern Mariana Islands	Solar Panel System for Judiciary Facilities	1,000,000	Sablan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Saipan, MP	CNMI Division of Energy, Department of Public Works	Solar Pathway Lighting	750,000	Sablan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Susupe, MP	CNMI Department of Public Safety	Solar Photovoltaics System	714,000	Sablan
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Turner, OR	Captees Leadership Institute	Anahuac Farms Agricultural Community Center Facilities Improvements	1,000,000	Salinas
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Grand Rapids, MI	County of Kent	James & Shirley Balk Park	900,000	Scholten
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Eatonville, WA	Eatonville School District	Community Field Improvements	1,000,000	Schrier
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Entiat, WA	City of Entiat	Consolidated Library, Community Center, and City Hall Facility Construction	1,000,000	Schrier
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Granite Falls, WA	Snohomish County Fire District #17 (Granite Falls Fire)	Granite Falls Fire Training Facility Expansion	489,000	Schrier
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Aliceville, AL	City of Aliceville	Volunteer Fire Department and Police Department Facility Construction	1,200,000	Sewell
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Grove Hill, AL	Clarke County Health Care Authority	Grove Hill Memorial Hospital Safety and Critical Infrastructure Improvement	1,200,000	Sewell
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Livingston, AL	Sumter County	Community Center Construction	750,000	Sewell
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Marion, AL	Perry County	Community Center Facilities Improvements	500,000	Sewell

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Uniontown, AL	Rural Health Medical Program, Inc.	Health Center Renovation Initiative	1,000,000	Sewell
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Jerome, ID	Boys and Girls Club of Magic Valley, Inc.	Jerome Boys and Girls Club Building Project	2,865,039	Simpson
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Buhl, ID	Buhl Rural Fire Protection District	Buhl Rural Fire Station	3,375,000	Simpson
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fort Hall, ID	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Health and Human Services Facility	2,750,000	Simpson
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Eaton Rapids, MI	City of Eaton Rapids	Aerial Fire Truck	1,000,000	Slotkin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fowlerville, MI	Fowlerville Area Fire Department	Fire Engine Replacement	796,000	Slotkin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Grand Ledge, MI	Looking Glass Regional Fire Authority	Pumper Tanker Fire Apparatus	660,000	Slotkin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pinckney, MI	Putnam Township Fire Department	Fire Engine Replacement	600,000	Slotkin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	South Lyon, MI	South Lyon Fire Department	Fire Engine Replacement	509,000	Slotkin
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Rock Falls, IL	Rock Falls Fire Department	Fire Department Training Tower	825,000	Sorensen
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bernalillo, NM	Town of Bernalillo	Bernalillo Fire Station	1,200,000	Stansbury
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Estancia, NM	Town of Estancia	Town Hall Renovation	1,000,000	Stansbury
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fort Sumner, NM	Fort Sumner Fire and Rescue	Fire Station Construction	950,000	Stansbury

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hopkinton, NY	Hopkinton Fire District	Fire Station Improvements	1,800,000	Stefanik
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Port Henry, NY	Port Henry Fire District #3	Port Henry Fire Station Construction	3,280,841	Stefanik
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Fly Creek, NY	Fly Creek Volunteer Fire Company	Fire Truck Acquisition	750,000	Stefanik
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Brookville, NY	Long Island University	Trap-Neuter-Release Surgical Training Facility and Improving Animal Care	1,000,000	Suozzi
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Oswego, NY	City of Oswego	New Police Station	1,000,000	Tenney
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Orleans County, NY	County of Orleans	Public Safety Building Vital Improvements for Safety and Security in Orleans County	2,000,000	Tenney
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lakeport, CA	Lake County	Sheriff Administration and Operations Center Facilities Improvement	1,000,000	Thompson (CA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Woodland, CA	Meals on Wheels Yolo County	Kitchen Facilities Expansion	275,000	Thompson (CA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Batesville, MS	North Delta Planning & Development District, Inc.	Mississippi Delta Council for Farmworkers Opportunities Food Distribution System Improvement	440,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Belzoni, MS	Humphreys County	Healthcare Facility	825,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Greenville, MS	South Delta Planning and Development District, Inc.	Six-County Law Enforcement Project	525,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Grenada, MS	Plum Street Soup Kitchen	Miracle Village	70,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Jackson, MS	Hinds County	Bolton Community Resource Center Facilities Improvements	975,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Port Gibson, MS	Claiborne County	Hermanville Fire Station Reopening	300,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tougaloo, MS	Tougaloo College	Delta Health Partners	1,100,000	Thompson (MS)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 [Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Yazoo, MS	Yazoo County	Dover Volunteer Fire Department Facilities and Equipment	525,000	Thompson (MS)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Philipsburg, PA	Moshannon Valley Emergency Medical Services	Moshannon Valley EMS and Training Facility	2,074,716	Thompson (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Westfield, PA	Crary Hose Company	Fire Station and Training Center	1,286,250	Thompson (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lycoming, PA	Old Lycoming Township Volunteer Fire Company	Old Lycoming Township Volunteer Fire Company Regional Emergency Services Hub	1,450,000	Thompson (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Oil City, PA	Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry, & Tourism	Technology and Connectivity Upgrades at PennWest Venango Campus	250,000	Thompson (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	St. Mary's PA	St. Mary's Area School District	Developing Sustainable Modern Manufacturing Pathways at Saint Mary's Area School District	380,000	Thompson (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	East Brady, PA	East Brady Borough	Renovation of the East Brady Community Center and Emergency Shelter	488,248	Thompson (PA)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Haiku, HI	County of Maui	Haiku Fire Station Construction	1,200,000	Tokuda
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Hau'ula, HI	Ko'ala'ula Health Center	Facilities Expansion	750,000	Tokuda
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Lana'i City, HI	Lana'i Community Health Center	Facilities Expansion	1,000,000	Tokuda
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wai'anae, HI	Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	Wai'anae Community Food Distribution Center Construction	1,000,000	Tokuda
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Bailiston Spa, NY	Town of Milton	Town Hall Expansion	500,000	Tonko

Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mechanicville, NY	Mechanicville Area Community Services Center, Inc.	Community Corner Creation	1,200,000	Tonko
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Schenectady, NY	Crossroads Center for Children	Crossroads Center for Children: A Building of Our Own	1,000,000	Tonko
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Boonsboro, MD	San Mar Children's Home, Inc. dba San Mar Family and Community Services, Inc.	Full Service Housing for Transition Age Youth	1,000,000	Trone
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Brunswick, MD	Brunswick Volunteer Ambulance & Rescue, Inc.	Facilities Construction	1,000,000	Trone
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Westertport, MD	Potomac Fire Co. 2 Inc./Town of Westertport	Replacement of Fire Engine	680,000	Trone
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	LaSalle, IL	Illinois Valley Food Pantry	Facilities Acquisition and Improvement	550,000	Underwood
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mendota, IL	Community Health Partnership of Illinois	Facilities Improvements	1,200,000	Underwood
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Ottawa, IL	Illinois Valley Public Action to Deliver Shelter	Giving Hope A Home Homeless Shelter	1,000,000	Underwood
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Shabbona, IL	Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	Shab-eh-ray Tribal Administration Buildings	1,200,000	Underwood
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Tulare County, CA	County of Tulare	Tulare County Fire Department Apparatus Acquisition	2,196,750	Valadao
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Atlantic County, NJ	Atlantic County	K9 Training Facility	2,625,000	Van Drew
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Wisconsin Rapids, WI	Family Health Center of Marshfield, Inc.	Family Health Center of Marshfield	3,500,000	Van Orden
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Village of West Salem, WI	Village of West Salem	Village of West Salem Public Safety Building Improvements	3,500,000	Van Orden
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Genoa, WI	Genoa Harmony Fire Department	Genoa Harmony Fire Engine	450,000	Van Orden

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Mesilla, NM	Town of Mesilla	Town Hall Renovation	1,000,000	Vasquez
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Midland, VA	Reset180	Facilities Construction	1,200,000	Wexton
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Forks Township, PA	Forks Township	Fritchley Hill Road Repair and Improvements	350,000	Wild
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Cazenovia, NY	Community Memorial Hospital	Cazenovia Urgent Care Center	1,987,500	Williams
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Village of New York Mills, NY	Village of New York Mills	Public Building Improvements	533,910	Williams
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pea Ridge, AR	City of Pea Ridge	Pea Ridge Fire Station	2,750,000	Womack
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Berryville, AR	Mercy Berryville Hospital	MRI Suite	1,376,691	Womack
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Powell County, MT	Powell, County, Montana	Powell County Volunteer Fire Department Equipment	757,451	Zinke
Rural Housing Service	Rural Community Facilities Program	Pablo, MT	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	CSKT Aquatic Invasive Species Station	1,203,375	Zinke
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Orange, TX	Lamar State College Orange	Rural Southeast Texas Healthcare Workforce Training Project	859,775	Babin
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Fremont, OH	Terra State Community College	Broadband Innovation Center	1,000,000	Kaptur
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Port Angeles, WA	Clallam County Public Hospital District 2, dba Olympic Medical Center	Telehealth Expansion	1,200,000	Kilmer

Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Atchison, KS	Benedictine College	Distance Learning Hub	601.617	LaTurner
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Stillwater, OK	Oklahoma State University	OSU-CHS Institute of Virtual Care and Innovation	3,000,000	Lucas
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Columbia, MO	Thompson Center for Autism and Neurodevelopment	Thompson Center for Autism and Neurodevelopment Telemedicine Expansion	982,600	Luethemeyer
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Voorhees, NJ	Maryville Addiction Treatment Center	Southern NJ Telehealth	1,200,000	Norcross
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Rockford, MI	City of Rockford	Krause Memorial Library Expansion	1,000,000	Scholten
Rural Utilities Service	Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	Seattle, WA	Washington State Hospital Association	Rural Hospitals Birthing/Maternity Training & Capacity Expansion Program	625,000	Schrier
Rural Utilities Service	ReConnect Pilot Program	Tuscaloosa County, AL	Tombigbee Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Tuscaloosa County, AL Electric Fiber Deployment	1,500,000	Aderholt
Rural Utilities Service	ReConnect Pilot Program	Fort Bragg, CA	City of Fort Bragg	Fort Bragg Gig Project	1,000,000	Huffman
Rural Utilities Service	ReConnect Pilot Program	Tacoma, WA	Pierce County Planning & Public Works	Key Peninsula Broadband Expansion	1,000,000	Kilmer
Rural Utilities Service	ReConnect Pilot Program	McKean County, PA	McKean County	McKean County Broadband Network Technology Upgrades	616,714	Thompson (PA)
Rural Utilities Service	ReConnect Pilot Program	Kings County, CA	County of Kings	Kettleman City Broadband Connectivity Project	1,725,000	Valadao
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Creststone, CO	Baca Grande Water & Sanitation District	Baca Grande Water & Sanitation District Water Loss Prevention & Leak Detection	1,450,000	Boebert
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Sesser, IL	City of Sesser	Sesser Water System Improvements—Phase 3	471,000	Bost

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Village of West Salem, IL	Village of West Salem	West Salem Water Tower Lead Paint Abatement	450,000	Bost
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	East Alton, PA	America's Central Port	Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	1,000,000	Budzinski
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Decatur, IL	Village of Harristown	Water Service Lines Replacement	1,000,000	Budzinski
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Solvang, CA	City of Solvang	Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	1,000,000	Carbajal
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Obetz, OH	City of Obetz	New Water Tower	2,625,000	Carey
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Tarentum, PA	Borough of Tarentum	Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	890,000	Deluzio
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Milan, MI	City of Milan	2nd Street Transmission Main Replacement	1,200,000	Dingell
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	City Danube, MN	City of Danube	Danube Water Treatment Plant and Well Rehabilitation	2,850,000	Fischbach
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Plummer, MN	City of Plummer	Plummer Watermain Pipe Replacement	1,500,000	Fischbach
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Kandiyohi, MN	City of Kandiyohi, MN	Kandiyohi Water Tower Construction and Watermain Replacement	4,800,000	Fischbach
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Jefferson, WI	City of Jefferson	City of Jefferson Food and Beverage Campus—Water Extension and Stormwater Management	679,725	Fitzgerald

Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Gibsonville, NC	Town of Gibsonville	Water Utilities Improvement	1,000,000	Foushee
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Clarkson, KY	City of Clarkson	City of Clarkson Wastewater Treatment Expansion	1,500,000	Guthrie
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Lewisport, KY	City of Lewisport Municipal Water Works	City of Lewisport Water Treatment Plant	2,000,000	Guthrie
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Meade County, KY	Meade County Water District	Meade County Water District Flaherty Upgrades	2,130,750	Guthrie
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Belle Plaine, IA	City of Belle Plaine	Belle Plaine Drinking Water Resiliency Project	3,000,000	Hinson
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Bryan, OH	Williams County Port Authority	Greenfield-Bryan Infrastructure Improvements & Housing Utilities	1,000,000	Kaptur
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Provincetown, MA	Town of Provincetown	Central Vacuum Station Upgrade Phase II	1,200,000	Keating
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Northampton County, VA	Northampton County	Northampton County Community Center Waste Water Treatment System	1,300,000	Kiggins
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Auburn, MI	City of Auburn	Water Infrastructure Improvements	915,000	Kildee
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Blairdsden, CA	Plumas Eureka Community Services District	Plumas Eureka Water Treatment Plant	2,000,000	Kiley
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Edgewater Park, NJ	Township of Edgewater Park	Stormwater Pump Station	1,125,000	Kim (NJ)
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Biggs, CA	City of Biggs	Biggs Tank and Pump Station Project	1,000,000	LaMalfa
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Coupeville, WA	Island County	Recycling and Reuse Station	1,000,000	Larsen (WA)

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requester(s)
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Rolling Hills Estates, CA	City of Rolling Hills Estates	Storm Drain Repair Dry Well Infiltration Basin Project	750,000	Lieu
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Junction Town, UT	Junction Town	Junction Town Water Improvements Project	1,328,250	Maloy
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Hanksville, UT	Hanksville Town	Hanksville Town Water Improvements Project	2,437,500	Maloy
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Sedalia, NC	Town of Sedalia	Wastewater Utilities Improvements	1,000,000	Manning
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Stoneville, NC	Town of Stoneville	Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Manning
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Hot Sulphur Springs, CO	Town of Hot Sulphur Springs	Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	1,200,000	Neguse
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Big Bear Lake, CA	City of Big Bear Lake's Department of Water and Power	Garstin Water Operations Facility Project	1,500,000	Oberholte
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Gunnison, UT	Gunnison City	Tarr Canyon Water Development Project	5,000,000	Owens
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Carson, WA	Public Utility District #1 of Skamania County	Water System Improvements	1,200,000	Perez
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Chimook, WA	City of Ilwaco	Municipal Reservoir Floating Intake	1,000,000	Perez
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Westcliffe, CO	Town of Westcliffe	Water and Sewer infrastructure for Affordable Housing	1,000,000	Pettersen

Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Rota, MP	Municipality of Rota	Dugi and Firafa Homestead Infrastructure	705,000	Sablan
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Timian, MP	Municipality of Timian	Marpo Heights Expansion Homestead Infrastructure	1,200,000	Sablan
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Carlton, OR	City of Carlton	Sewer Collection Pipe Replacement	1,000,000	Salinas
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Grand Rapids, MI	Tallmadge Charter Township	Water and Sewer Line Construction	1,000,000	Scholten
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Wilkeson, WA	Town of Wilkeson	Water Treatment and Reservoir Repairs	700,000	Schrier
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Mexia, TX	City of Mexia, Texas	Mexia Water Tower Replacement	3,300,000	Sessions
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Perry, MI	Perry Township	Water System Expansion	1,200,000	Slotkin
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	St. Johns, MI	Bingham Township	Critical Public Infrastructure Extension	1,000,000	Slotkin
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Harris, MN	City of Harris	Harris Municipal Water System Improvement and Water Main Looping	1,374,469	Stauber
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Roy, WA	City of Roy	Water System Improvements	1,200,000	Strickland
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Ardmore, AL	Town of Ardmore	Groundwater Treatment Facility	5,475,000	Strong
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Triana, AL	Town of Triana	Triana, AL Sanitary Sewer Improvements	1,087,500	Strong
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Torrey, NY	Town of Torrey	Town of Torrey Water District #2 Resource Improvements	2,250,000	Tenney

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Location	Recipient	Project	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Voorheesville, NY	Village of Voorheesville	Water System Improvements	300,000	Tonko
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Salem, NJ	Salem City	Town Bank Pump Station	2,000,000	Van Drew
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Cuba City, WI	City of Cuba City	Water and sewer project improvements	2,086,913	Van Orden
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Viola, WI	Village of Viola	Viola Well	1,344,750	Van Orden
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Bronson, IL	City of Bronson	Utility Community Resiliency Initiative	2,100,000	Walberg
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Buchanan, IL	City of Buchanan	Downtown Water Infrastructure Project	1,500,000	Walberg
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Village of Vicksburg, IL	Village of Vicksburg	EquipFlow: Vicksburg Water Infrastructure Renovation	3,900,000	Walberg
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Village of Homer, IL	Village of Homer	Main Street Transmission Line Watermain Replacement	975,000	Walberg
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Village of Williamsburg, IL	Village of Williamsburg	Tollgate Road/Williamsburg Village Sewer Expansion	2,000,000	Wenstrup
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Village of West Union, OH	Village of West Union	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	723,750	Wenstrup
Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Deerfield, NY	Town of Deerfield	Town of Deerfield Recycling Facility	550,000	Williams

Rural Utilities Service	Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program	Westmoreland, NY	Town of Westmoreland	Tindall Water Line Replacement	1,500,000	Williams
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS					
Processing, Research, and Marketing					
Office of the Secretary					
Office of the Secretary.....	7,000	20,669	5,051	-1,949	-15,618
Office of Homeland Security.....	1,886	3,174	2,146	+250	-1,028
Office of Tribal Relations.....	5,190	6,613	5,190	--	-1,423
Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement.....	7,500	9,339	4,711	-2,789	-4,628
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration...	1,706	1,737	875	-831	-862
Departmental Administration.....	23,500	45,207	15,984	-7,516	-29,223
Subtotal.....	25,206	46,944	16,859	-8,347	-30,085
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations and Intergovernmental Affairs.....					
Office of Communications.....	4,500	4,709	3,000	-1,500	-1,709
	7,000	11,577	3,500	-3,500	-8,077
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	58,292	103,025	40,457	-17,835	-62,568
Executive Operations					
Office of the Chief Economist.....	30,500	31,504	31,025	+525	-479
Office of Hearings and Appeals.....	16,703	17,127	12,222	-4,481	-4,905
Office of Budget and Program Analysis.....	14,967	17,321	9,337	-5,630	-7,984

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	91,000	95,871	66,814	-24,186	-29,057
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	6,867	8,225	6,028	-839	-2,197
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights....	1,466	1,501	901	-565	-600
Office of Civil Rights.....	37,000	38,362	22,789	-14,211	-15,573
Agriculture Buildings and Facilities.....	22,803	54,882	---	-22,603	-54,882
Hazardous materials management.....	3,000	7,615	2,000	-1,000	-5,615
Office of Safety, Security, and Protection.....	20,800	21,952	5,000	-15,800	-16,952
Office of Inspector General.....	111,561	114,024	106,561	-5,000	-7,463
Office of the General Counsel.....	60,537	66,581	45,146	-15,391	-21,435
Office of Ethics.....	4,500	7,229	4,136	-364	-3,093
Total, Executive Operations.....	421,504	482,194	311,959	-109,545	-170,235
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics.....	1,384	1,421	800	-584	-621
Office of the Chief Scientist.....	500	2,800	1,000	+500	-1,800
Subtotal.....	1,884	4,221	1,800	-84	-2,421
Economic Research Service.....	90,612	98,068	85,612	-5,000	-12,456
National Agricultural Statistics Service.....	187,513	195,964	187,513	---	-8,451
Census of Agriculture.....	(46,850)	(48,230)	(46,850)	---	(-1,380)
Agricultural Research Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,788,063	1,755,512	1,793,829	+5,766	+38,317

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Buildings and facilities.....	---	28,405	---	---	-28,405
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	57,164	---	26,900	-30,264	+26,900
Subtotal.....	57,164	28,405	26,900	-30,264	-1,505
Total, Agricultural Research Service.....	1,845,227	1,783,917	1,820,729	-24,498	+36,812
National Institute of Food and Agriculture					
Research and education activities.....	1,075,950	1,106,070	1,071,900	-4,050	-34,170
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund.....	(11,880)	(11,880)	(11,880)	---	---
Extension activities.....	561,700	610,605	561,164	-536	-49,441
Integrated activities.....	41,100	15,000	41,100	---	+26,100
Total, National Institute of Food and Agriculture.....	1,678,750	1,731,675	1,674,164	-4,586	-57,511
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.....	1,617	1,852	800	-817	-1,052
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,147,750	1,174,871	1,147,250	-500	-27,621

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	14,276	---	---	-14,276	---
Subtotal.....	1,162,026	1,174,871	1,147,250	-14,776	-27,621
Buildings and facilities.....	1,000	3,175	---	-1,000	-3,175
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.....	1,163,026	1,178,046	1,147,250	-15,776	-30,796
Agricultural Marketing Service					
Marketing Services.....	222,887	234,888	192,200	-30,687	-42,688
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected).....	(62,596)	(62,596)	(62,596)	---	---
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (Section 32):					
Permanent, (Section 32).....	1,574,028	1,622,930	1,427,930	-146,098	-195,000
Marketing agreements and orders (transfer from Section 32).....	(21,501)	(22,701)	(22,701)	(+1,200)	---
Payments to States and Possessions.....	1,000	1,500	1,000	---	-500
Limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses.....	(55,000)	(60,000)	(55,000)	---	(-5,000)
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service.....	1,915,511	1,981,914	1,738,726	-176,785	-243,188

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety.....	1,117	1,152	800	-317	-352
Food Safety and Inspection Service.....	1,190,009	1,244,231	1,223,841	+33,832	-20,390
Lab accreditation fees.....	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	---	---
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs.....	8,437,466	8,683,663	8,116,065	-321,411	-567,608
(By transfer).....	(21,501)	(22,701)	(22,701)	(+1,200)	0
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(117,596)	(122,596)	(117,596)	---	(-5,000)

TITLE II - FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Farm Production Programs					
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation.....	1,527	1,964	901	-626	-1,063
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center.....	244,183	246,250	213,671	-30,512	-32,579
(by transfer from CCC).....	(60,228)	(70,740)	(70,740)	(+10,512)	---
Farm Service Agency					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,209,307	1,240,703	1,204,307	-5,000	-36,396
(by transfer from ACIF).....	(305,803)	(311,546)	(305,803)	---	(-5,743)
Total, Salaries and expenses (including transfers).....	1,515,110	1,552,249	1,510,110	-5,000	-42,139

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State mediation grants.....	6,500	7,000	6,000	-500	-1,000
Grassroots source water protection program.....	7,000	7,500	7,000	---	-500
Dairy indemnity program.....	500	500	500	---	---
Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers.....	3,500	4,000	---	-3,500	-4,000
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (ACIF) Program					
Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Farm ownership loans:					
Guaranteed.....	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)	---	---
Direct.....	(3,100,000)	(1,966,970)	(1,966,970)	(-1,133,030)	---
Subtotal.....	(6,600,000)	(5,466,970)	(5,466,970)	(-1,133,030)	---
Farm operating loans:					
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(2,118,491)	(2,118,491)	(2,118,491)	---	---
Direct.....	(1,633,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(-533,000)	---
Subtotal.....	(3,751,491)	(3,218,491)	(3,218,491)	(-533,000)	---
Emergency loans.....	(37,667)	(37,000)	(37,000)	(-667)	---
Indian tribe land acquisition loans.....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	---	---
Conservation loans:					
Guaranteed.....	(150,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(+150,000)	---
Relending program loans.....	(61,426)	(7,705)	(7,705)	(-53,721)	---
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans.....	(5,000)	---	---	(-5,000)	---
Boll weevil eradication loans.....	(60,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(-55,000)	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	(10,685,564)	(9,055,166)	(9,055,166)	(-1,630,418)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Loan subsidies:					
Emergency Loans.....	3,507	4,488	4,488	+981	---
Farm operating loans:					
Direct farm operating loans.....	---	2,860	2,860	+2,860	---
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	1,483	---	---	-1,483	---
Farm Ownership Loans:					
Direct (ownership).....	27,598	35,602	35,602	+8,004	---
Subtotal.....	32,588	42,950	42,950	+10,362	---
Relending program loans.....	19,368	2,661	2,661	-16,707	---
Indian Highly Fractionated Land Loans.....	1,577	---	---	-1,577	---
Boll weevil eradication loans.....	258	18	18	-240	---
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	53,791	45,629	45,629	-8,162	---
ACIF administrative expenses:					
Administrative Expenses.....	326,053	332,204	326,053	---	-6,151
(Program Loan Cost Expenses).....	(20,250)	(20,658)	(20,250)	---	(-408)
(Transfer out to FSA Salaries and expenses).....	(-305,803)	(-311,546)	(-305,803)	---	(+5,743)
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account.....	379,844	377,833	371,682	-8,162	-6,151
(Loan authorizations).....	(10,685,584)	(9,055,166)	(9,055,166)	(-1,630,418)	---
Total, Farm Service Agency.....	1,606,651	1,637,536	1,589,489	-17,162	-48,047

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Risk Management Agency					
RMA Salaries and Expenses.....	65,637	65,950	61,855	-3,782	-4,095
Total, Farm Production Programs.....	1,917,998	1,951,700	1,865,916	-52,082	-85,784
Natural Resources Conservation Service:					
Conservation Operations.....	895,754	985,203	878,754	-17,000	-106,449
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	19,145	---	24,240	+5,095	+24,240
Subtotal.....	914,899	985,203	902,994	-11,905	-82,209
Farm Security and Rural Investment Program:					
Administrative expenses-FPAC Business Center (transfer out).....	(-60,228)	(-70,740)	(-70,740)	(-10,512)	---
Watershed flood and prevention operations.....	14,650	70,000	20,000	+5,350	-50,000
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	20,350	---	---	-20,350	---
Subtotal.....	35,000	70,000	20,000	-15,000	-50,000
Watershed rehabilitation program.....					
Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production.....	1,000	2,003	10,000	+9,000	+7,997
Water Bank Program.....	---	15,042	---	---	-15,042
	---	2,011	---	---	-2,011
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service...	950,899	1,074,259	932,994	-17,905	-141,265

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Corporations					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:					
Federal crop insurance corporation fund.....	15,484,000	14,710,000	14,710,000	-774,000	---
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:					
Reimbursement for net realized losses.....	12,438,000	12,650,463	12,650,463	+212,463	---
Hazardous waste management (limitation on expenses)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	---
Total, Corporations.....	27,922,000	27,360,463	27,360,463	-561,537	---
=====					
Total, title II, Farm Production and Conservation Programs.....	30,790,897	30,386,422	30,159,373	-631,524	-227,049
(By transfer).....	(366,031)	(382,286)	(376,543)	(+10,512)	(-5,743)
(Transfer out).....	(-366,031)	(-382,286)	(-376,543)	(-10,512)	(+5,743)
=====					
TITLE III - RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development...	1,620	1,656	800	-820	-856
Rural Development					
Rural development expenses:					
Salaries and expenses.....	351,087	428,206	346,087	-5,000	-82,119
(by transfer from RHIF).....	(412,254)	(412,254)	(412,254)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
(by transfer from RDLFP).....	(4,468)	(4,468)	(4,468)	---	---
(by transfer from RETLP).....	(33,270)	(33,270)	(33,270)	---	---
Subtotal, transfers from program accounts.....	449,992	449,992	449,992	---	---

Total, Rural development expenses (including transfers).....	801,079	878,198	796,079	-5,000	-82,119

Rural Housing Service					
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	(880,000)	(1,250,000)	(950,000)	(+70,000)	(-300,000)
Revolving demonstration program for Native American Tribes.....	(5,000)	(7,501)	(5,000)	---	(-2,501)
Unsubsidized guaranteed.....	(25,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(25,000,000)	---	(-5,000,000)
Subtotal, Single family.....	25,885,000	31,257,501	25,955,000	+70,000	-5,302,501

Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	(25,000)	(28,000)	(18,000)	(-7,000)	(-10,000)
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	(60,000)	(70,000)	(48,000)	(-12,000)	(-22,000)
Multi-family housing guarantees (Sec. 538).....	(400,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	---	---
Single family housing credit sales.....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Self-help housing land development housing loans (Sec. 523).....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Site development loans (Sec. 524).....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
Farm Labor Housing (Sec.514).....	(15,000)	(25,000)	(12,500)	(-2,500)	(-12,500)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	26,405,000	31,800,501	26,453,500	+48,500	-5,347,001
Loan subsidies:					
Single family direct (Sec. 502).....	84,480	174,000	112,100	+27,620	-61,900
Relending demonstration program for Native American Tribes.....	2,288	3,704	2,469	+181	-1,235
Housing repair (Sec. 504).....	4,338	5,992	3,852	-486	-2,140
Self-Help Land Development Housing Loans (Sec.523).....	637	726	726	+89	---
Site Development Loans (Sec.524).....	477	491	491	+14	---
Rental housing (Sec. 515).....	20,988	27,713	19,003	-1,985	-8,710
Multi-family housing revitalization program.....	34,000	90,000	28,000	-6,000	-62,000
Farm labor housing (Sec.514).....	5,222	9,690	4,845	-377	-4,845
Total, Loan subsidies.....	152,430	312,316	171,486	+19,056	-140,830
Farm labor housing grants.....	7,500	10,000	---	-7,500	-10,000
RHF administrative expenses.....	412,254	412,254	412,254	---	---
(transfer out to Rural Development).....	(-412,254)	(-412,254)	(-412,254)	---	---
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund program... (Loan authorization).....	572,184 (26,405,000)	734,570 (31,800,501)	583,740 (26,453,500)	+11,556 (+48,500)	-150,830 (-5,347,001)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rental assistance program:					
Rental assistance (Sec. 521).....	1,608,000	1,728,376	1,684,376	+76,376	-44,000
Rural Housing Vouchers.....	48,000	---	54,000	+6,000	+54,000
Mutual and self-help housing grants.....	25,000	32,000	20,000	-5,000	-12,000
Rural housing assistance grants.....	35,000	46,000	20,000	-15,000	-26,000
Rural community facilities program account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Community facility:					
Direct.....	(2,800,000)	(1,250,000)	(1,000,000)	(-1,800,000)	(-250,000)
Guaranteed.....	(650,000)	(650,000)	(650,000)	---	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	3,450,000	1,900,000	1,650,000	-1,800,000	-250,000
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Community facility:					
Community Facilities Direct Loans.....	---	14,000	11,200	+11,200	-2,800
Grants.....	5,000	32,000	10,875	+5,875	-21,125
Community Project					
Funding/Congressionally Directed					
Spending.....	---	---	461,155	+461,155	+461,155
Rural community development initiative..	5,000	6,000	4,000	-1,000	-2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Tribal college grants.....	8,000	10,000	6,000	-2,000	-4,000
Subtotal, Loan subsidies and grants.	18,000	62,000	493,230	+475,230	+431,230
Total, grants and payments.....	78,000	140,000	533,230	+455,230	+393,230
Total, Rural Housing Service.....	2,306,184	2,602,946	2,855,346	+549,162	+252,400
(Loan authorization).....	(29,855,000)	(33,700,501)	(28,103,500)	(-1,751,500)	(-5,597,001)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:					
Rural Business Program Account:					
(Guaranteed business and industry loan authorization).....	(1,600,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,200,000)	(+600,000)	(-50,000)
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Guaranteed business and industry subsidy..	38,080	4,500	4,400	-33,680	-100
Rural business development grants.....	20,535	37,000	18,000	-2,535	-19,000
Delta Regional Authority and Appalachian Regional Commission.....	8,000	9,000	4,000	-4,000	-5,000
Rural Innovation Stronger Economy Grant Program.....	---	4,000	---	---	-4,000
Total, RBP loan subsidies and grants.....	66,615	54,500	26,400	-40,215	-28,100
Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account:					
(Loan authorization).....	(10,000)	(18,890)	(9,000)	(-1,000)	(-9,890)
Loan subsidy.....	3,035	6,434	3,065	+30	-3,369

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative expenses.....	4,468	4,468	4,468	---	---
(transfer out to Rural Development).....	(-4,468)	(-4,468)	(-4,468)	---	---
Total, Intermediary Relending Program Account.....	7,503	10,902	7,533	+30	-3,369
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account: (Loan authorization).....	(50,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+25,000)	---
Limit cushion of credit interest spending.....	(75,000)	---	(75,000)	---	(+75,000)
Rural Cooperative Development Grants: Cooperative development.....	5,800	5,800	4,300	-1,500	-1,500
Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas.....	2,800	3,500	2,800	---	-700
Grants to assist minority producers.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Value-added agricultural product market development.....	11,500	13,000	5,000	-6,500	-8,000
Agriculture innovation centers.....	1,500	3,000	1,500	---	-1,500
Total, Rural Cooperative development grants.....	24,600	28,300	16,600	-8,000	-11,700
Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program: (Loan authorization).....	(20,000)	(8,504)	(20,000)	---	(+11,496)
Loan subsidy and grants.....	5,000	6,518	5,000	---	-1,518
Rural Energy for America Program: (Loan authorization).....	(50,000)	(1,000,000)	(100,000)	(+50,000)	(-900,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Healthy Food Financing Initiative.....	500	3,000	---	-500	-3,000
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service.....	104,218	103,220	55,533	-48,685	-47,687
(Loan authorizations).....	(1,730,000)	(3,352,394)	(2,404,000)	(+674,000)	(-848,394)
Rural Utilities Service:					
Rural water and waste disposal program account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Direct.....	(860,000)	(1,370,000)	(860,000)	---	(-510,000)
Guaranteed.....	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)	---	---
Total, Loan authorizations.....	910,000	1,420,000	910,000	---	-510,000
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Water and waste revolving fund.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Water well system grants.....	5,000	5,000	4,000	-1,000	-1,000
306A(i)(2) grants.....	10,000	15,000	10,000	---	-5,000
Colonias and AK/HI grants.....	65,000	66,000	20,000	-45,000	-46,000
Water and waste technical assistance.....	35,000	38,000	30,000	-5,000	-8,000
Circuit rider program.....	21,817	25,000	21,817	---	-3,183
Solid waste management grants.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Direct subsidy.....	73,670	145,850	88,924	+15,254	-56,926
High energy cost grants.....	8,000	10,000	---	-8,000	-10,000
Water and waste disposal grants.....	285,000	385,000	220,000	-35,000	-165,000
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	117,485	---	96,975	-20,510	+96,975
Lead Service Line Replacement Grants.....	---	100,000	---	---	-100,000
Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	595,972	794,850	496,716	-99,256	-298,134

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Electric:					
Direct, FFB.....	(2,167,000)	(2,167,000)	(2,167,000)	---	---
Electric Direct, Treasury Rate.....	(4,333,000)	(4,333,000)	(4,333,000)	---	---
Guaranteed underwriting.....	(900,000)	---	(900,000)	---	(+900,000)
Rural Energy Savings Program.....	(20,000)	(99,437)	(5,040)	(-14,960)	(-94,397)
Subtotal, Electric.....	7,420,000	6,599,437	7,405,040	-14,960	+805,603
Telecommunications:					
Telecomm Direct, Treasury.....	(550,000)	---	(690,000)	(+140,000)	(+690,000)
Total, Loan authorizations.....	7,970,000	6,599,437	8,095,040	+125,040	+1,495,603

Loan Subsidy:					
Telecommunications Direct, Treasury Rate	5,720	3,726	3,830	-1,890	+104
Rural Energy Savings Program.....	3,578	10,700	5,040	+1,462	-5,660
RETLP administrative expenses.....	33,270	33,270	33,270	---	---
(transfer out to Rural Development).....	(-33,270)	(-33,270)	(-33,700)	(-430)	(-430)
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account (Loan authorization).....	42,568	47,696	42,140	-428	-5,556
	(7,970,000)	(6,599,437)	(8,095,040)	(+125,040)	(+1,495,603)

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	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program:					
Loan subsidies and grants:					
Distance learning and telemedicine:					
Grants.....	40,000	60,000	25,000	-15,000	-35,000
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	9,574	---	10,469	+895	+10,469
Subtotal.....	49,574	60,000	35,469	-14,105	-24,531

Broadband telecommunications:					
Broadband Re-Connect:					
Loan subsidies and grants.....	90,000	112,400	100,000	+10,000	-12,400
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending.....	10,385	---	5,842	-4,543	+5,842
Community Connect Grants.....	20,000	35,000	20,000	---	-15,000
Subtotal.....	120,385	147,400	125,842	+5,457	-21,558

Total, Loan subsidies and grants.....	169,959	207,400	161,311	-8,648	-46,089

Total, Rural Utilities Service.....	808,499	1,049,946	700,167	-108,332	-349,779
(Loan authorization).....	(8,880,000)	(8,019,437)	(9,005,040)	(+125,040)	(+985,603)
=====					
Total, title III, Rural Development Programs.....	3,571,608	4,185,974	3,957,933	+386,325	-228,041
(By transfer).....	(449,992)	(449,992)	(449,992)	---	---
(Transfer out).....	(-449,992)	(-449,992)	(-450,422)	(-430)	(-430)
(Loan authorizations).....	(40,465,000)	(45,072,332)	(39,512,540)	(-952,460)	(-5,559,792)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services.....	1,127	1,416	800	-327	-616
Food and Nutrition Service:					
Child nutrition programs.....	33,250,226	31,765,851	31,736,468	-1,513,758	-29,383
Farm to School.....	5,000	12,000	3,000	-2,000	-9,000
School breakfast program equipment grants.....	10,000	20,000	10,000	---	-10,000
Child Nutrition Training (Sec 735).....	1,000	2,000	---	-1,000	-2,000
Total, Child nutrition programs.....	33,266,226	31,799,851	31,749,468	-1,516,758	-50,383
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC).....	7,030,000	7,697,000	7,235,000	+205,000	-462,000
Emergency.....	---	500,000	---	---	-500,000
Subtotal.....	7,030,000	8,197,000	7,235,000	+205,000	-962,000
Supplemental nutrition assistance program:					
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.....	119,375,523	120,316,961	120,152,161	+776,638	-164,800
Reserve.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	---	---
FPIR nutrition education services.....	998	---	998	---	+998
Healthy Fluid Milk.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Tribal Demonstration Projects.....	3,000	5,000	4,000	+1,000	-1,000
Total, Food stamp program.....	122,382,521	123,324,961	123,160,159	+777,638	-164,802

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	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Commodity assistance program:					
Commodity supplemental food program.....	389,000	425,000	409,974	+20,974	-15,026
Farmers market nutrition program.....	10,000	15,000	11,000	+1,000	-4,000
Emergency food assistance program.....	80,000	95,000	80,000	---	-15,000
Pacific island and disaster assistance.....	1,070	1,070	1,070	---	---
Total, Commodity assistance program.....	480,070	536,070	502,044	+21,974	-34,026
Nutrition programs administration.....					
Nutrition programs administration.....	177,348	205,000	140,348	-37,000	-64,652
Congressional Hunger Center.....	(2,000)	---	(2,000)	---	(+2,000)
Total, Food and Nutrition Service.....	163,336,165	164,062,882	162,787,019	-549,146	-1,275,863
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs.....	163,337,292	164,064,298	162,787,819	-549,473	-1,276,479

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs.....					
Office of Codex Alimentarius.....	932	1,154	875	-57	-279
	4,922	4,979	4,922	---	-57
Foreign Agricultural Service					
Salaries and expenses.....	227,330	244,533	222,330	-5,000	-22,203
(By transfer from export loans).....	(6,063)	(6,063)	(6,063)	---	---
Food for Peace Title II Grants: Expenses.....	1,619,107	1,800,000	1,000,000	-619,107	-800,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program grants.....	240,000	243,331	240,000	---	-3,331
Commodity Credit Corporation Export (Loans):					
Credit Guarantee Program Account.....	6,063	6,063	6,063	---	---
Foreign Agriculture Service, Salaries and expenses (transfer out).....	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	---	---
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs.....	2,098,354	2,300,060	1,474,190	-624,164	-825,870
(By transfer).....	(6,063)	(6,063)	(6,063)	---	---
(transfer out).....	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	(-6,063)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Food and Drug Administration					
Salaries and expenses					
Direct appropriation.....	3,522,150	3,682,167	3,500,150	-22,000	-182,017
Transfer to OIG (transfer out).....	(-1,500)	(-1,500)	(-1,500)	---	---
Spending from appropriated user fees:					
Prescription drug user fees.....	1,422,104	1,450,545	1,450,545	+28,441	---
Medical device user fees.....	362,381	369,627	369,627	+7,246	---
Human generic drug user fees.....	613,538	625,812	625,812	+12,274	---
Biosimilar biological products user fees.....	31,109	31,731	31,731	+622	---
Animal drug user fees.....	33,600	34,170	34,170	+670	---
Animal generic drug user fees.....	25,000	25,500	25,500	+500	---
Tobacco product user fees.....	712,000	712,000	712,000	---	---
Subtotal, user fees (appropriated).....	3,199,632	3,249,385	3,249,385	+49,753	---
Subtotal (including appropriated user fees).....	6,721,782	6,931,552	6,749,535	+27,753	-182,017

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mammography user fees.....	19,758	20,152	20,152	+394	---
Export user fees.....	5,185	5,289	5,289	+104	---
Color certification user fees.....	11,109	11,331	11,331	+222	---
Food and Feed Recall user fees.....	1,584	1,616	1,616	+32	---
Food Reinspection fees.....	7,079	7,221	7,221	+142	---
Voluntary qualified importer program fees.....	5,852	5,968	5,968	+116	---
Pharmacy compounding fees.....	1,679	1,746	1,746	+67	---
Priority review vouchers (PRV) pediatric disease..	8,486	8,656	8,656	+170	---
Priority review vouchers (PRV) tropical disease...	2,713	2,767	2,767	+54	---
Priority review vouchers (PRV) medical countermeasures.....	2,713	---	---	-2,713	---
Third party auditor.....	787	803	803	+16	---
Over-the-Counter Monograph fees.....	31,800	32,898	32,898	+1,098	---
Increased export certification fees (leg. proposal).....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Expand tobacco products fees (leg. proposal).....	---	114,000	---	---	-114,000
Subtotal, spending from FDA user fees.....	3,298,377	3,466,832	3,347,832	+49,455	-119,000
Total, Salaries and expenses (including user fees).....	6,819,027	7,147,499	6,846,482	+27,455	-301,017
HHS Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	---	---
Buildings and facilities.....	5,000	12,788	---	-5,000	-12,788
FDA Innovation account, Cures Act.....	50,000	55,000	55,000	+5,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Offset of appropriation pursuant to Section 1002 (b)(3)(B) of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255).....	-50,000 (50,000)	-55,000 (55,000)	-55,000 (55,000)	-5,000 (+5,000)	---
Spending of FDA innovation account (transfer).....					
Total, FDA (w/user fees, including proposals)...	6,825,527	7,161,787	6,847,982	+22,455	-313,805
Total, FDA (w/enacted user fees only).....	6,825,527	7,042,787	6,847,982	+22,455	-194,805
FDA user fees.....	-3,298,377	-3,466,832	-3,347,832	-49,455	+119,000
Total, Food and Drug Administration (excluding user fees).....	3,527,150	3,694,955	3,500,150	-27,000	-194,805
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Commodity Futures Trading Commission.....	365,000	374,000	345,000	-20,000	-29,000
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(94,300)	(100,425)	(100,430)	(+6,130)	(+5)
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration.....	3,892,150	4,068,955	3,845,150	-47,000	-223,805

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Protecting Animals with Shelter Grants.....	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
Water Bank program	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Maturing mortgage pilot.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Mitigation banking.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
NOAA working group.....	500	---	---	-500	---
Institute for Rural Partnership.....	6,000	---	---	-6,000	---
Bison Inspection Waiver.....	700	---	---	-700	---
Bison Marketing Pilot.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Broadband Treasury Rate Loan Program (rescission).....	-7,000	-10,280	---	+7,000	+10,280
Rural Cooperative Development Grants (rescission).....	-7,000	-8,000	---	+7,000	+8,000
NIFA Research and Education (rescission).....	-37,000	---	---	+37,000	---
Housing Repair Loans and Grants (rescission).....	-28,000	---	---	+28,000	---
Rural Housing Voucher (rescission).....	-35,000	-11,786	---	+35,000	+11,786
Tribal Pilot.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion Grants.....	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
Water and Waste Pilot.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
WFPO (rescission).....	-28,000	---	---	+28,000	---
REAP (rescission).....	-10,000	---	---	+10,000	---
NRCS (rescission).....	-30,000	---	-50,000	-20,000	-50,000
NPA (rescission).....	-8,000	-8,000	---	+8,000	+8,000
NEF Repurpose (emergency) (non-add).....	(573,500)	---	---	(-573,500)	---
RCFP (emergency).....	---	---	---	---	---
Food for Peace (emergency).....	---	---	---	---	---
Community Connect (rescission).....	-30,000	---	---	+30,000	---
Working Capital Fund (rescission).....	-78,000	---	---	+78,000	---
RD DLT (rescission).....	-18,891	---	---	+18,891	---

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	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
APHIS M&AF (recission).....	-5,000	-16,500	---	+5,000	+16,500
FDA ARP (recission).....	-30,000	---	---	+30,000	---
AFIDA.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Sec. 745 (recission).....	---	-604	---	---	+604
Summer Demonstration (recission).....	---	---	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000
Section 32.....	---	---	-195,000	-195,000	-195,000
Total, title VII, General Provisions.....	-326,691	-55,170	-285,000	+41,691	-229,830
Grand total.....	211,801,076	213,634,202	210,055,520	-1,745,556	-3,578,682
Appropriations.....	(216,451,344)	(216,656,204)	(213,453,352)	(-1,997,992)	(-3,202,852)
Emergency advance appropriations.....	---	(500,000)	---	---	(-500,000)
Emergency advance appropriations.....	(-3,298,377)	(-3,466,832)	(-3,347,832)	(-49,455)	(+119,000)
Offsetting collections.....	(-351,891)	(-55,170)	(-50,000)	(+301,891)	(+5,170)
Rescissions.....	(1,645,672)	(1,678,182)	(1,666,696)	(+21,024)	(-11,486)
(By transfer).....	---	---	---	---	---
(By transfer) (emergency).....	(-1,645,672)	(-1,678,182)	(-1,667,556)	(-21,884)	(+10,626)
(Transfer out).....	(51,150,584)	(54,127,498)	(48,567,706)	(-2,582,878)	(-5,559,792)
(Loan authorization).....	(226,896)	(238,021)	(233,026)	(+6,130)	(-4,995)
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	211,801,076	213,634,202	210,055,520	-1,745,556	-3,578,682
Grand total, excluding Other Appropriations.....					

DISSENTING VIEWS

This is a bad bill that we very strongly oppose.

However, we first want to make sure Members know of two enormous improvements in the bill from full committee markup.

First, in response to the outcry from the disability community and many members of the Committee, in the Manager's Amendment, Rep. Harris removed his own bill language that would have effectively stopped FDA from banning the use of electric shock devices on youths with behavioral issues and developmental disabilities. FDA is now free to continue towards a final rule to at last end this barbarous practice.

Second, Mr. Bishop offered an amendment to eliminate language that would create a controversial pilot program within SNAP that was adopted by the Committee. The proposed pilot would "restrict the purchase of "non-nutritious" food or beverage items based upon nutrient content rather than calories." As several Democratic committee members, especially Rep. Lee (D-CA), explained, the meager daily SNAP allowance (\$6.20 a day) forces recipients to buy whatever foods their benefits allow, sometimes unhealthy foods, because healthier options are too often simply unaffordable. This provision would also burden 262,000 small and rural grocers and is impractical to implement even as a pilot. All grocers would be forced to monitor customers' purchases and to undergo expensive technology overhauls to implement this SNAP choice pilot program.

We hope this is the last time we see this proposal.

The bill provides discretionary funding of \$25.9 billion, about 3.6 percent below the comparable level for fiscal year 2024. Over 80 percent of the of the Members of the Committee voted for the final 2024 appropriations Acts, which not only rejected the partisan riders, but provided a nondefense funding level of \$778 billion—a one percent increase over the 2023 nondefense topline and almost \$6 billion more than was originally envisioned by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA).

Throughout this year's process, the majority has shown that despite damaging cuts in all of the bills, the majority has been unable to write bills that adhere to their own promise of sticking to the statutory caps. Nevertheless, the allocations for fiscal year 2025—adopted by a party-line vote—would cut nondefense funding by more than \$52 billion compared to the laws enacted just four months before this bill was marked up in Committee. We need a starting point for 2025 that both recognizes the reality of what was enacted into law, and that provides at least a one percent increase in both defense and nondefense funding, consistent with the Fiscal Responsibility Act framework that House Republicans demanded as the price for averting a catastrophic default last year. Democrats will accept nothing less than a one percent increase over 2024 in nondefense and defense funding. That means that the starting

point for 2025 for nondefense funding must be at least \$786 billion. Instead, the Chair's allocations walk away from that commitment and take off the table at least \$60 billion in investments in American families, which is why they were opposed by every Democratic Member in attendance.

Among the worst funding decisions in the bill is the slashing of the Food for Peace program from about \$1.6 billion to \$1 billion. During a global hunger crisis, the bill callously cuts the Food for Peace program by over 40 percent, its lowest level in over 20 years.

This decision reflects the Republicans' failure to understand the difference between the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) fund and Food for Peace. Despite the *apparently* strongly held views of the Republicans last year that the Secretary "over-used" CCC for unauthorized purposes, this year they cite his use of CCC funds for international food assistance as a justification for cutting discretionary funds for the Food for Peace program. They also cited unobligated balances, which is routine in the program at this time of the fiscal year and does not reflect a lack of need for additional funds.

Domestic nutrition programs are not well-funded, either. We will need to keep a close eye on WIC funding as we get closer to 2025 and we regret the failure to provide the budget request for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program and the WIC farmers market program. The budget request for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island is inexplicably slashed.

Another major area of concern is the large cut to the mandatory administrative funding for SNAP, despite the fact that these funds do not count against the bill's 302(b) allocation. Those funds cover things like benefit and retailer redemption, certification of Supplemental Security Income recipients for SNAP, payment accuracy, and retailer integrity and trafficking. The last item is particularly ironic since the Republicans opposed an amendment to continue assisting recipients whose benefits are stolen.

Other cuts of concern that will negatively affect rural businesses and farmers include:

- the research title is 3 percent below 2024 and 5 percent below the budget at a time when maintaining global U.S. agricultural competitiveness is of paramount importance;
- within the research title, funding for the National Agricultural Statistics Service continues to be a major issue for producers. NASS was unable to complete several important surveys for 2024, including the July Cattle, Cotton Objective Yield, and County-Level Estimates surveys because of insufficient funding, yet this bill would continue down that same path, effectively cutting the agency by approximately \$3.5 million. Once again, we set ourselves up to shortchange American producers.
- the farm production and conservation title is 2 percent below 2024 and 8 percent below the request when farmers desperately need support;
- rural development is 5 percent below the request, leaving housing loans, broadband and water and waste funding at unacceptably low levels;
- freezing FDA at the 2024 level;

- the Commodity Futures Trading Commissions' ability to operate and to protect itself and its data from international predatory cyber criminals is severely hampered by being funded at 5 percent below fiscal year 2024 and 8 percent below the request. A data breach at the CFTC would be nothing less than catastrophic, and it cannot be understated how short-sighted it is to underfund this agency that plays an outsized role in the global financial system;

- the failure to include funds to cover increased pay costs, which is effectively a 2 percent cut across the board.

Finally, for the second year, it contains a laundry list of petty, mean-spirited provisions that are aimed at LGBTQI+ Americans, persons of color, disabled persons, and underserved communities, which includes an enormous swath of rural America. These riders were dropped in conference for fiscal year 2024 and their inclusion in the fiscal year 2025 bill does nothing to bring the committee closer to bipartisan agreement.

We oppose the bill and will work to produce a bipartisan bill in conference with an appropriate 302(b) level.

ROSA DELAURO.
SANFORD D. BISHOP, Jr.

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