

ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee (BLC): <http://escop.info/committee/blc/>

Call NOTES for Thursday, July 26, 2022, at 4 pm ET (4th Tuesday monthly)

Committee Members:

<p>Chair: Glenda Humiston (WAAESD) Past Chair: Ernie Minton (NCRA) Incoming Chair (FY23): Anton Bekkerman</p> <p>Delegates: Alton Thompson (ARD) Vernon Jones (ARD) Gary Pierzynski (NCRA) Marty Draper (NCRA) Puneet Srivastava (NERA) Anton Bekkerman (NERA) Steve Lommel (SAAESD) Saied Mostaghimi (SAAESD) Sreekala Bajwa (WAAESD) Shawn Donkin (WAAESD)</p> <p>Executive Vice-Chair Jeff Jacobsen (NCRA ED) Chris Hamilton (NCRA AD; Recorder)</p>	<p>Liaisons: Jon Boren (ECOP) Katie Frazier (CARET) Doug Steele (APLU) Caron Gala (APLU) Elizabeth Stulberg (Lewis-Burke, Advocacy) Bill Hoffman (NIFA) Paula Geiger (NIFA) Laura Jolly (BHS)</p>
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Attendees: Vernon Jones, Steve Lommel, Gary Thompson, Lloyd Walker, Saied Mostaghimi, Doug Steele, Caron Gala, Rick Rhodes, Anton Bekkerman, Marty Draper, Shawn Donkin, Sreekala Bajwa, Jon Boren, Laura Jolly, Alton Thompson, Elizabeth Stulberg, Bridget Krieger, Christina Laridaen, Puneet Srivastava, Shawn Donkin, Jeff Jacobsen, Chris Hamilton (recorder)

Meeting Agenda/Notes:

1. Welcome and roll call – done, see Attendees above.
2. Approval of the 6/16 call notes (see: <http://escop.info/event/blc-call-27/>) – Saied made a motion to approve, seconded by Vernon. Approved as distributed.
3. Approval of Today's Agenda – Approved as distributed.
4. Joint COPs BAA Discussions De-brief – Jeff, Gary, Caron, Elizabeth, Others
 - Jeff gave a high-level summary of the Joint COPs meetings and activities.
 - Q from Sreekala: How do budget items get approved before going to Lewis-Burke? A: We've been collecting input from all sections and discussing over the past few months. All the input from these and other conversations feeds into BAA leadership, which in turn works with Lewis-Burke Associates (LBA) and APLU BAA to create materials such as the Unified Ask one-pager (FY23 request version included with BAA attachment), which are used to guide conversations with Congressional staffers and other stakeholders. We

will also have more formal training on the advocacy process during Fall ESS from LBA, so please stay tuned for that.

- BAC (BAC attachment discussion pages 1-2; FYI pages 3-6)
 - Background: For FFY23, we've had many meetings reviewing justifications for budget increases. China has increased the investment in ag research by 14%, so this is the target we've chosen to use as we proceed over the next several years. Following these discussions, we created the FFY23 Unified Ask one-pager.
 - Jeff reviewed the BAA handout document (below) and indicated that he will prepare a draft before the next BLC call, using the notes on priorities from our discussion last fall, and prepare our individual responses for Hatch, AFRI, and Infrastructure. **ACTION: Please send him any additional priority topics, thoughts, and your answers to the questionnaire within the next few weeks so he can prepare a final version for committee review before the August BLC call.** [Please see Jeff's follow-up email from 7/27 below](#) for further details.
 - Thoughts from call attendees:
 - Consider how you might explain what Hatch is to someone who knows nothing about it, along with all the impactful work we do.
 - Include impact statements along with what additional impacts/accomplishments we could achieve if we received additional funds for capacity. Include local priorities as well, they might be more universal than you think.
 - This will be an iterative process and 9/12 is just the initial deadline to start discussions. (OMB has requested that we submit our numbers for the next FY in September for discussion, which is why the deadline is 9/12.)
 - Additional links from the chat during this conversation: <https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/Home>; and July 22 from Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: <https://www.science.org/content/article/supercharged-biotech-rice-yields-40-more-grain>
 - CLP (CLP attachment FYI; discussion as necessary)
 - Jeff reviewed the document for the group and indicated that the blue/black text was what was presented to us, while the red text indicates additions/changes made by ESS during discussion.
 - Lewis-Burke is reviewing the red text changes now.
5. APLU Update – Doug, Caron
- Doug thanked the BLC for all their work on the federal budget requests, as well as thanked those who attended the Joint COPs meeting last week in DC.
 - Doug re-iterated that we must be cautious that our messaging doesn't become stale, while being sure to clearly explain who we are and what we do. We try to do this through thoughtful and strategic social media messages so that staffers are familiar with us before we do our Hill visits.
 - New FANR Focus email for August will give highlights from Joint COPs and other updates.

- The new APLU president starting in August and he's eager to learn about and interact with BAA. More to come on these plans.
 - Most recent CARET strategic plan:
<https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/review?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:3d88af3a-13aa-384c-9a1b-f0879b7e5f59>
 - Research Facilities Act (RFA): Lots of work has gone into promoting this and keeping it on the table (Caron, LGUs, university government affairs, AHS, LB, etc.). These efforts have resulted in \$2M for the RFA in the House Bill, which will also allow for a planning study that would feed into a mechanism for future funding. It was important to get any amount of money in the mix now. We should hear from the Senate next week, but this could be delayed. Hoping to see support there, as well. To keep them engaged, aware, and supportive, this FY23 Dear Colleague letter for the RFA has circulated in the Senate:
<https://www.aplu.org/members/councils/governmental-affairs/cqa-miscellaneous-documents/Ag-ResearchFacilitiesAct-Senate-FINAL.pdf>
6. Liaison Reports
 - a. NIFA update – Bill, Paula. Not on call, none given.
 - b. ECOP report – Jon. ECOP BLC is addressing the BAA handout questions for FFY24 as well and Jon will keep this group updated on that process.
 - c. BHS report – Laura. Continued to work on BHS strategic plan last week in Joint COPs and hoping to finalize in November. Building partnerships across APLU is a priority.
 7. Update on ESCOP BLC F2F Meeting at Fall ESS/NEDA – Jeff. We will have a face-to-face BLC session the afternoon of Wednesday, 9/28, starting around 1 pm. If we can offer a Zoom option, we will. As mentioned above, the meeting will include an advocacy training session from LBA.
 8. Other business, as needed – None.

Call adjourned at approximately 5 pm ET.

Jeff's BLC follow-up email from 7/27/2022, requesting feedback on the BAA handout questionnaire:

All,

Good morning. Thanks for your attendance yesterday and for your strong engagement. Working backwards, you hopefully saw how our earlier work is put into action with the annual budget process (BAC for FY2023) and legislation (CLP for the upcoming Farm Bill). Note that we also had a full house with Lewis-Burke Associates and APLU BAA. The substance of this email and our work up until the next ESCOP BLC meeting will feed into the first response by ESCOP to the FY 2024 APLU BAA Unified Ask Questionnaire (attachment). A Questionnaire will be developed for each of our priorities (Hatch, AFRI, Infrastructure) recognizing that Alton Thompson (lead) will be doing ~5 Questionnaires for the 1890s (Evans-Allen etc) that will be developed parallel, yet coordinated, with these three Questionnaires. All of this information will be used in future educational and advocacy efforts with new Hill staff, CARET, Sections/Groups, APLU BAA, LBA, ourselves and so on.

Typically, we have discussed and captured many ideas from this group from our FY2023 meetings which will feed into our FY2024 response and reflect answers to 'What would you (as a director) spend additional new money on?' if Hatch and AFRI were to be increased. Recall that we have committed to 14% increases as an aspirational ask for many years. Some prior ESCOP BLC examples include (no particular order): building climate-smart agriculture and forestry capacity, natural

resources,/biodiversity/water resources, carbon emissions/sequestration/markets/modeling, carbon neutral ag practices, renewable and biofuels, nutrient use in livestock and agronomic systems, sustainable plant and animal breeding/management efforts, pest management practices, better LGU (1994, 1890, 1862) collaborations, regional and local food systems, extreme events, digital ag and technologies, economic development, agriculture innovation hubs, public/private partnerships, entrepreneurship, environmental justice/access/inequality, food security/insecurity, supply chain, product development/commercialization, all ESS Grand Challenges and several more! I note that several of these are targeted to the Biden Administration priorities that might need to be tweaked later given fall elections, future placeholder activity.

Three **DRAFT** Questionnaires will be synthesized and sent out to the ESCOP BLC prior to our next meeting that is scheduled on August 23 from 4-5 ET (check your calendars please) for your review, call discussion, modification, and, upon approval, submission by September 12. **By this Friday (July 29), if you have any quick thoughts on any of the below Questionnaire elements, please capture now and send to Jeff Jacobsen jjacobsn@msu.edu to help build a library of ideas for our use. Notations in green indicate a preliminary action or response, so you can 'skip' those questions, so please focus on the other questions with your quick thoughts!** All thoughts are welcomed. More to come and we will create a more efficient process for the subsequent phases. Thanks in advance for your time and quick reactions.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Maximum of two pages for each budget request)

Section Name: *Experiment Station Section (ESS)*

Funding Line: *Hatch, AFRI, Infrastructure* (one Questionnaire for each line to be developed)

Program description in three sentences or less—what would you want Hill staff to read about this program? Why should the Hill care about this program?

Why should this be part of the Unified Ask?

Program statistics—how many people, projects, etc are supported via the program? (*Anton and Jeff will develop*)

Recommended funding level for FY2024 BAA advocacy, be aspirational, but realistic. (*14% annual*)

Why this specific amount in FY 2024? (*14% annual and long-term*)

Amount over FY2022 enacted and FY2023 levels in House/Senate, if available use dollars and percentages. (*Jeff will capture for Hatch and AFRI, Infrastructure at zero dollars towards least \$11.5B and growing need*)

For reference, NIFA FY2023 Budget Justification:

<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/22-2023-NIFA.pdf>

What is the rationale for this program increase—be specific, but brief: past budget requests, inflation, international investment comparisons, other agency investments outside of USDA, etc.

What will the proposed funding do?

How many more people or projects will it support? (*Anton and Jeff will develop*)

What backlog will it address?

What will happen if there is no measurable funding growth—what are the specific consequences?

Will this investment help combat inflation? How?

What is the goal for the program growth over five years, being aspirational, but realistic, given the current fiscal environment? (*14% compounded*)

If developing an elevator pitch—what are your go to talking points for this program and why it needs increased funding? Three bullets or less.

Thanks in advance!!

Jeff

Planning for FY 2024 APLU BAA UNIFIED ASK

DRAFT Questionnaire

Responses due September 12, 2022

DRAFT

The purpose of this questionnaire is to give each section an opportunity to submit priorities for consideration for the FY 2024 BAA Unified Ask. More than ever, it is important that we justify and provide data to backup our proposals and also look at multi-year targets. We need Hill champions and staff to understand where the money is going and why it's a good investment.

For reference USDA's Strategic Plan can be found at:

<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/usda-fy-2022-2026-strategic-plan.pdf>

Next Steps:

Please work with your section to complete the questionnaire below to the best of your ability. Responses are due to Flannery Bethel no later than September 12, 2022.

After responses are gathered, FANR and Lewis-Burke will meet with each section to review the asks and justifications.

Each section will present their FY 2024 priorities and justifications for consideration at the October meeting with a vote on a draft slate of priorities at the November meeting.

FANR and Lewis-Burke will continue to work with each section on talking points and messaging throughout this process.

Asks will be finalized in February of 2023 or as soon as we have a firm grasp on final funding for FY 2023, whichever comes first.

Questionnaire

Section Name:

Funding line (Hatch, Evans-Allen, Smith-Lever, McIntire Stennis, WAMS, etc.):

NOTE: Form must be filled out for each separate program line.

Program description in three sentences or less—what would you want Hill staff to read about this program? Why should the Hill care about this program?

Why should this line be part of the Unified Ask?

Program statistics—how many people, projects, etc. are supported via the program?

Recommended funding level for FY 2024 BAA advocacy, be aspirational but realistic:



Why this specific amount in FY 2024?:

Amount over FY 2022 enacted and FY 2023 levels in House/Senate if available, use dollars and percentages:

For reference, NIFA FY 2023 Budget Justification:

<https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/22-2023-NIFA.pdf>

What is the rationale for this program increase—be specific, but brief: past budget requests, inflation, international investment comparisons, other agency investments outside of USDA, etc.

What will the proposed funding increase do?:

How many more people or projects will it support?

What backlog will it address?

What will happen if there is no measurable funding growth—what are the specific consequences?

Will this investment help combat inflation? How?

What is the goal for program growth over five years, being aspirational but realistic, given the current fiscal environment?

If developing an elevator pitch—what are your go to talking points for this program and why it needs increased funding? Three bullets or less.

Unified Request for NIFA Funding FY 2023

NIFA is the extramural agency that fosters the development and deployment of innovations to secure the nation's food supply. NIFA is designed to address agricultural production and resilience challenges through a federal-state-local partnership that places stakeholder engagement at its core.

Research¹

NIFA administers capacity funds that allow public U.S. colleges of agriculture to work directly with U.S. producers and consumers. Capacity funds provide support to faculty, students, technicians, and to the university's research capacity overall, to solve climate, production, nutrition, and resilience challenges. Both competitive and capacity programs fund visionary federal priorities. APLU's NIFA research priorities include:

- **Hatch Act:** State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) provide research capacity for critical issues and innovations that affect agricultural production, profitability, and sustainability, such as climate resilience strategies, conservation, economic analysis, environmental stewardship, food safety, invasive species, biosecurity, and precision agriculture.
- **Evans-Allen:** Focusing on agricultural research at 1890s colleges of agriculture, Evans-Allen provides capacity to address small farmer challenges, food security and nutrition, climate change, and workforce development while also training many Black students majoring in agriculture.
- **1994 Institution Research Program:** The Tribal College Research Program supports research aimed at protecting reservation forests, woodlands, grasslands, and crops, as well as monitoring of the quality of soil, water, and other environmental factors.
- **McIntire-Stennis:** Forestry research capacity develops approaches to carbon sequestration, biobased products, forest fires, energy sources, expansion of outdoor recreational activity, and mitigation techniques for invasive species, and trains the next generation of natural resource scientists.
- **Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI):** AFRI is the nation's flagship competitive grants program for federal priorities related to agricultural and natural resource sciences. Scientists, Extension, and educators use grants to address urgent problems facing our nation's food supply and the environment.



Hatch Act:
\$300 million
Evans-Allen:
\$100 million
1994 Research Grants:
\$17.5 million
McIntire-Stennis:
\$46 million
AFRI:
\$500 million



Smith-Lever:
\$430 million
1890 Extension:
\$85 million
1994 Extension:
\$17.5 million

Cooperative Extension²

The **Cooperative Extension System (CES)** is a network of land-grant-university-connected state, tribal, and local educators who deliver vital, timely, practical information to agricultural producers, small business owners, communities, youth, and families. Extension's informal educators and professionals conduct on-farm research and education, nutrition education, workforce training, and youth/adult volunteer activities, focusing on community success and quality of life. Yet, funding purchasing power has dramatically decreased while demands on Extension have increased, including addressing climate mitigation, technology transfer and technical assistance, behavioral health, diversity/equity/inclusion, and COVID-19 response. APLU's NIFA Extension priorities include:

Smith-Lever Section 3(b) and (c), Extension services at 1890 institutions, and Extension services at 1994 institutions provide essential services that include an out-of-the classroom educational network that combines the expertise and resources of federal, state, tribal, and local partners and LGU researchers to reach people at the local level.

- These programs support 4-H programs run by Extension that empower youth, through volunteerism, clubs, and camps, to reach their full potential, while promoting interest in agriculture and civic leadership.
- Extension programs through 1890 and 1994 institutions in business and entrepreneurship enhance the ability of minority farmers and landowners to acquire capital, integrate new technologies, and use estate planning and tax incentive programs to retain operations and increase profitability.
- Extension educators are trusted members of their communities and provide the research-based knowledge and programs that are needed to improve quality of life for individuals, families, and communities.

Education³

Increased investment in the following NIFA education programs for food, agriculture, and natural resources will increase the chance of meeting the nation's diverse talent needs for the future:

- **1994 Institutions Equity Payment:** These equity-based programs focus on tribal college undergraduate and/or graduate studies in the food and agricultural sciences supporting curricula design, faculty development, experiential learning, equipment, and student retention.
- **Women and Minorities in STEM (WAMS):** This program increases student success for rural women and minorities in agricultural research, education, and Extension.



1994 Education:

\$17.5 million

Women and Minorities in STEM:

\$10 million



Research Facilities Act:

\$365 million

Infrastructure

Agricultural and food research solves global issues by preventing the next pandemic, addressing energy sustainability, limiting forest fires, and feeding global populations. Yet, the U.S. is at a hazardous crossroads, rapidly losing ground as the global leader in agricultural science. In 2020, Gordian, a firm with 30+ yrs. Of experience evaluating building determined that 70% of research facilities at U.S. public colleges of agriculture are at the end of their useful life. Land-grant universities are the launchpad for agricultural innovation, but 21st century challenges cannot be addressed with 20th century resources and infrastructure.

To reposition, APLU urges funding of the Research Facilities Act to rebuild an advanced agricultural research infrastructure with facilities constructed for emerging areas of science, including artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and sensor-based observation systems at geographically relevant locations across the nation. Nationwide, there is a need for at least \$11.5 billion in deferred maintenance of agricultural research infrastructure at public colleges of agriculture.

Additional Justification

NIFA is the extramural funding agency that enables the federal-state-local partnerships for research and Extension to secure the nation's food supply. This partnership fosters agricultural professionals and solves problems, but declining funding and poor infrastructure is putting U.S. leadership in agriculture at risk. We request a bold reinvestment in the colleges of agriculture to continue to solve agricultural and food challenges while leading in R&D.

- ¹The return on investment of agriculture research and Extension is \$17 for every public \$1 invested. Yet federal support for agricultural research, education, and Extension has been flat in real dollars with public investment below 1990s levels. Global competitors' investments are growing at a rapid pace. In 2016 alone, China outspent the United States in agricultural research and outreach investment by \$3 billion. From 2014–2020, China increased its public ag R&D investments by an average annualized rate of ~14% per year. In the same period, the U.S. was increasing its average investment by ~4% per year.
- ²Over 32,000 university- and county-based employees and 2.8 million volunteers support the federal-state Extension partnership and multiply its impact across nearly all the 3,143 counties, parishes, and boroughs in the United States. In an almost 30-year period, 500,000 more farmers left than entered agriculture—without Extension, as many as 28% additional farmers would have been lost.
- ³USDA projects that each year, between 2021 and 2025, there will be 20,288 more job opportunities for college graduates in food, agriculture, natural resource, and environmental (FANRE) fields than there are graduates from those disciplines (36,112).

The APLU requested increase for FY 2023 is approximately \$690 million over FY 2021. This includes the \$365 million requested for the Research Facilities Act. Funding priorities are based on the current information available and may be updated to reflect new information.

Doug Steele

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STRATEGIC FEDERAL INVESTMENT IN EXTRAMURAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES ACROSS AMERICA

REQUEST: APLU PROPOSES AN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE FUND AT NIFA OF \$11.5 BILLION.

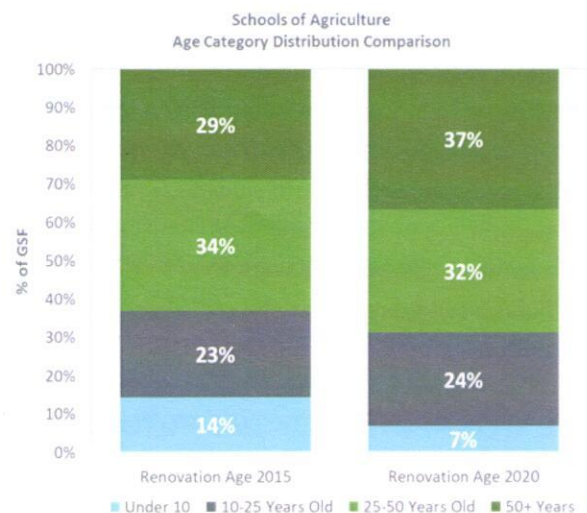
Our land-grant university (LGU) system serves the nation by fostering excellence in research innovation while providing avenues to train future global leaders in agriculture and food systems. The public extramural research enterprise accelerates technology adoption, growth of the agricultural and food marketplace, entrepreneurship, and public-private partnerships.

However, the land-grant university system faces unprecedented infrastructure challenges. More than 69% of research and education facilities at LGU colleges of agriculture are at the end of their life cycles. U.S. researchers and educators are being asked to perform 21st century science in facilities constructed in the 1950s and 1960s.¹

THE PROBLEM

Failing Infrastructure at U.S. Colleges of Agriculture

Modern agricultural research and education facilities serve as the backbone of cutting-edge research and applied science solutions that address climate change, agricultural profitability, food safety, zoonotic disease preparedness, personalized nutrition, biosecurity, new biobased packaging and energy innovations, and advanced market analysis. Gordian, a firm with 30+ yrs. of experience analyzing cost data and planning services for buildings, evaluated current facilities at U.S. schools of agriculture for research, teaching, and Extension. In 2020, Gordian assessed the state of facilities at the colleges or schools of agriculture, reporting that 69% of the buildings are at the end of their useful life. Gordian reports that the cost of upgrading deferred maintenance in 2021 is \$11.5 billion, with a replacement value of \$38.1 billion.



GORDIAN[®]

THE SOLUTION

Federal Investment in Agricultural Research Facilities at USDA NIFA

APLU proposes an agriculture and food infrastructure grant program funded at \$11.5 billion, with an additional 4% to cover federal administrative costs. We request that funds are administered through the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and awarded over a five-year period.

Agricultural research facilities are optimally placed to yield geographically relevant agricultural and natural resource insights at the local, state, and regional levels. **According to Gordian, this strategic federal investment in these facilities at 1862, 1890, 1994, and insular land-grant and non-land-grant schools of agriculture would garner at least 200,000 new jobs nationwide.**

BENEFITS OF THE SOLUTION

Robust Research Infrastructure to Solve Climate, Food, and Nutrition Challenges

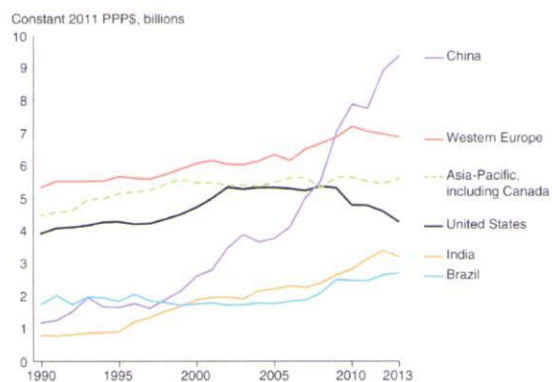
As a result of public investment in the LGU system, the United States has a rich tradition of food and farm entrepreneurship. Agriculture and food innovation are the foundation of U.S. global strategic advantage and national security. Within the next decade, our scientists must ensure the resilience of the agricultural enterprise and food supply by:

- Mitigating climate impacts on food production and developing sinks for greenhouse gas emissions;
- Providing innovations that ensure food safety;
- Identifying biosecurity technologies to prepare for disease and pest outbreaks;
- Increasing agricultural production efficiency;
- Eliminating nutrition-based human disease and addressing obesity; and
- Developing biodegradable biomaterials and biofuels for a sustainable economy.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE AS A LONG-TERM ECONOMIC DRIVER

The COVID-19 pandemic stresses have impacted farmers, food processors, the construction sector, universities, global science talent pools, and global food markets. Our competitors around the globe continue to make strides to outpace us by surpassing our domestic investment in basic and applied agricultural research.ⁱⁱ As a result, we are at a hazardous crossroads, and the U.S. is losing ground as the global leader in agricultural science. To reposition, the nation needs the foundation of an advanced agricultural research infrastructure with facilities that enable work in emerging areas of science, including artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and sensor-based observation systems at geographically relevant locations across the nation.ⁱⁱⁱ

U.S. public sector funding for agricultural R&D falls as spending by China and India rises



PPP = purchasing power parity.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service and Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

THE WORKFORCE OF THE FUTURE: INCLUSIVE, DIVERSE, AND TECHNICALLY SKILLED GLOBAL LEADERS

Purdue University estimated that 59,400 new U.S. graduates with agricultural expertise are needed per year. State-of-the-art facilities will allow the U.S. to recruit the best talent to solve problems at our nation's public universities. Modern facilities promote STEM skill development, while also providing interactive and collaborative environments in which non-technical skills can be learned. Our vision includes integrating advanced technologies, observational and collaborative research capabilities, and multi-functional research and teaching facilities through federal-state and public-private partnerships. It's also critical to continue to promote the science-based agricultural entrepreneurship that supports U.S. food innovation. Modern facilities will allow the agricultural, food, and biobased sciences to recruit a diversity of talent, including women and minority scientists, into the agricultural innovation enterprise.

For more information, please contact Caron Gala, Director of Governmental Affairs, Agriculture and International Development at cgala@aplu.org.

ⁱ Hopkinson, 2017, <https://www.politico.com/agenda/story/2017/07/06/how-innovation-dies-000471/>

ⁱⁱ Clancy, et al., 2016, <https://www.ers.usda.gov/amber-waves/2016/november/u-s-agricultural-r-d-in-an-era-of-falling-public-funding/>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Committee on Science Breakthroughs 2030, 2019, <https://www.nationalacademies.org/our-work/science-breakthroughs-2030-a-strategy-for-food-and-agricultural-research/>.

APLU-BAA Committee on Legislation and Policy Draft 2023 Farm Bill “Must Have” List and Legislative Text – by APLU Section

All requests can be assumed to be reauthorization only unless otherwise noted.

1890s Section

- 1890 Capacity Building Grants Program
 - **SEC. XXXX. CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS FOR NLGCA INSTITUTIONS.**
 - Section 1473F(b) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319i(b)) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2028”.
- 1890 Centers of Excellence
 - **SEC. XXXX. CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE AT 1890 INSTITUTIONS.**
 - Section 1673(d) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926) is amended (1) by striking “2019” and inserting “2024”; and (2) by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
- 1890 Extension
 - *1890s Section Request: To increase the 1890s "Research" (should be 1890 Extension) benchmark from 30 percent of "Hatch" (should be Smith-Lever) to 40 percent. (Is authorization needed?)*
 - **SEC. XXXX. EXTENSION AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.**
 - Section 1444(a) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3221) is amended by—in subsection (a) in paragraph (1) striking “20 percent” and inserting “40 percent”.
- 1890 Facilities Improvement Program
 - **SEC. XXXX. GRANTS TO UPGRADE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES FACILITIES AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY**
 - Section 1447(b) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 ([7 U.S.C. 3222b](#)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2028.”
- Evans-Allen
 - *1890s Section Request: To reauthorize and increase its percentage of Hatch from 30 to 40 percent. No reauthorization of this program is necessary. ESS also request reauthorization.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.**
 - Section 1445(a)(2) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222) is amended by striking “30 percent” and inserting “40 percent.”
- Scholarships for Students at 1890 Institutions
 - **SEC. XXXX. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS AT 1890 INSTITUTIONS**
 - Section 7117 (7 U.S.C. 3222a) of The Agriculture Adjustment Act of 2018 is amended in subparagraph (b) – (1) in subparagraph (1) by striking “2019” and inserting “2024”; and (2) in subparagraph (2) by striking “2020 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

1994 Section

- 1994 Endowment
 - **SEC. XXXX. ENDOWMENT FOR 1994 INSTITUTIONS**
 - Section 533(b) of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103–382) is amended in the first sentence by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”. **?Does this already allow for facilities and construction?**
- Extension Services at 1994 Institutions
 - *1994 Section Request: To allow for facilities and construction as allowable costs under the Extension Services at 1994 Institutions Program and to allow funds from this program to remain available until expended. ?Should this be for Extension-related facilities and construction?*
 - **SEC. XXXX. EXTENSION SERVICES AT 1994 INSTITUTIONS**
 - Section 3 (b) of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C 343 (b)(3)) (i) is amended to insert at the end of the first sentence-- “and to assist them in the purchase of equipment and land, the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity in providing extension services, to be used at the discretion of the eligible institutions;” and (ii) is amended to strike in the second sentence “shall remain available without fiscal year limitation” and insert “shall remain available until expended.”
- New Beginnings for Tribal Students
 - *1994 Section Request: to reauthorize and eliminate the matching requirement.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. NEW BEGINNING FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS**
 - Subtitle G of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S. Code § 3222e) is amended (i) in subsection (b), striking paragraph (4) to eliminate the matching requirement; and (ii) in subsection (d), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
- Research Grants for 1994 Institutions
 - *1994 Section Request: To reauthorize, remove partnership requirement, and to allow for construction and facilities upgrades as eligible costs.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. RESEARCH GRANTS ?Should this be for research-related construction and facilities?**
 - Section 536 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103–382) is amended by striking Subsection (b).
 - Section 536 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103–382) is amended in subsection (a) by inserting at the end of the paragraph “and to assist them in the purchase of equipment and land, the planning, construction, alteration, or renovation of buildings to strengthen their capacity in the food and agricultural sciences, to be used at the discretion of the eligible institutions.”
 - Section 536 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103–382) is amended in section 536(c) is amended in the first sentence by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
- Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program
 - *1994 Section Request: To reauthorize and remove the \$100,000 cap on payments.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. PAYMENTS TO 1994 INSTITUTIONS**
 - Section 534 of the Equity in Educational Land-Grant Status Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 301 note; Public Law 103–382) is amended in subsection (a), paragraph (1) by striking “an amount equal to—” and inserting “an amount no less than—” .

Academic Programs Section

- Grants for the Insular Institutions
 - **SEC. XXXX. GRANTS TO UPGRADE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SCIENCES FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT AT INSULAR AREA LANDGRANT INSTITUTIONS**
 - Section 1447B(d) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222b–2(d)) is amended by striking “2023 and inserting “2028”.
- Multicultural Scholars, Graduate Fellowship and Institution Challenge Grants, Education grants for 1890 Institutions, (**Why?**) Secondary & 2-Year Postsecondary Education, Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(d) - Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom **ESS supports.**
 - *Academic Programs Section Request: To reauthorize and increase the authorization to \$80 million.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SCIENCES EDUCATION**
 - Section 1417(m)(2) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3152(m)(2)) is amended by striking “2023 and inserting “2028” and by striking “\$40,000,000” and inserting “\$80,000,000”.
- New Beginnings for Tribal Students
 - *Academic Programs Request: reauthorize and eliminate the matching requirement.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. NEW BEGINNING FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS**
 - See 1994s Section.
- Payments to the 1994 Institutions (Tribal Colleges Education Equity Grants Program)
 - *Academic Programs Request: To remove the standard appropriation level of \$100,000 per institution, the appropriations authorizing language for the Land-Grant Status for 1994 Institutions is changed to be an amount of at least \$100,000 instead of an amount equal to \$100,000.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. PAYMENTS TO 1994 INSTITUTIONS**
 - See 1994s Section.
- Scholarships for Students at 1890 Institutions
 - **SEC. XXXX. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS AT 1890 INSTITUTIONS**
 - See 1890s Section.

Board on Human Sciences

- 1890 Extension
 - *BoHS Request: To increase the 1890s Extension benchmark from 20 percent of Smith-Lever to 40 percent.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. EXTENSION AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY**
 - See 1890s Section for legislative text.
- Smith-Lever Act, Section 3(b) and (c) programs and Cooperative Extension
 - No change.

Experiment Station Section

- 1890 Capacity Building Grants Program
 - **SEC. XXXX. CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS FOR NLGCA INSTITUTIONS**
 - See 1890s Section.
- 1890 Facilities Improvement Program
 - **SEC. XXXX. GRANTS TO UPGRADE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES FACILITIES AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY**
 - See 1890s Section.
- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative
 - *ESS Request: To reauthorize AFRI and to change new investigator criteria to add flexibility “to reflect modern realities” (2 extra years).*
 - **SEC. XXXX. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESEARCH INITIATIVE**
 - Subsection (b) of the Competitive, Special, and Facilities Research Grant Act (7 U.S.C. 3157(b)) is amended— (1) in paragraph (6) – (B) (i) by striking “and do not have an extensive research publication record, except that, to be eligible for a grant under this subparagraph, an individual shall be within 5 years of the beginning of the initial career track position of the individual” and inserting “who are within 12 years of their terminal degree, with an allowance of up to 2 years due to medical leave or other extenuating circumstances, and have fewer than 25 peer-reviewed publications as first, or senior, author and fewer than 75 total peer-reviewed publications;” and (ii) in paragraph (11)(A)— (A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
- Centers of Excellence at 1890 Institutions
 - **SEC. XXXX. CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE AT 1890 INSTITUTIONS**
 - See 1890s Section.
- Evans-Allen
 - *ESS Request: To reauthorize; the 1890s Section asked to reauthorize and increase its percentage of Hatch from 30 to 40 percent. No reauthorization of this program is necessary.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AT 1890 LAND-GRANT COLLEGES, INCLUDING TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY**
 - See 1890s Section.
- Hatch Act
 - *ESS Request: That state funds used for graduate student tuition remission count towards the federal matching requirement for the Hatch Act. **AND that Hatch Act Funds can also be used for tuition. (Add Evans-Allen)***
 - **SEC. XXXX. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS OF GRANTS**
 - Subsection (d) of The Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361c) is amended in paragraph (1) after “agricultural research” by inserting “, graduate student tuition remission, and”.
- **Add or enhance or change language to acknowledge that the AES and ARD research director is the official administrative representative for Hatch Act and Evans-Allen capacity funds. (Add Smith-Lever, 1890 Extension, McIntire-Stennis).**
- New Beginning for Tribal Students
 - **SEC. XXXX. NEW BEGINNING FOR TRIBAL STUDENTS**
 - See 1994 Section.
- Research Facilities Act
 - **SEC. XXXX. RESEARCH FACILITIES ACT**
 - The Research Facilities Act ([7 U.S.C. 390d](#)) is amended in paragraph (a) by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
Match was to be eliminated. What is the outcome on revisiting such sums as necessary or putting in a number? What about equitable distributions of funds? Remove/edit one award per state.
- **Multicultural Scholars. Graduate Fellowship and Institution Challenge Grants (ESS Supports**

- See 1890s Section.
- Specialty Crop Research Initiative
 - *ESS Request: To reauthorize SCRI and remove matching requirement.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. SPECIALTY CROP RESEARCH INITIATIVE**
 - Section 412 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 [U.S.C. 7632](#)) is amended – (1) in section (g) by striking subsection (3) paragraphs (A) and (B); (2) by redesignating subsection (4) as section (3); (3) in section (k)(2) – (1) in the subsection heading by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”; and (2) in the subsection paragraph by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
- Sun Grant
 - **SEC. XXXX. SUN GRANT PROGRAM**
 - Section 7526(g) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8114(g)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.

Extension Section

- Agriculture and Food Research Initiative
 - **SEC. XXXX. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESEARCH INITIATIVE**
 - See ESS for reauthorization text.
 - *Extension Section Request: To remove 30% cap on overhead funds in favor of a negotiated rate.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. LIMITATION ON INDIRECT COSTS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS**
 - Section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310) is amended (i) in subsection (a), by striking “shall not exceed 30 percent of the total Federal funds provided under the grant award, as determined by the Secretary” and inserting “shall be negotiated with individual grantees calculated in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–21”; and (ii) in subsection (c) by striking “so that the total of all indirect costs charged against the total of the Federal funds provided under the initial grant award does not exceed such limitation”.
ESS discussed and decided before the initial submission that this was not a tenable position without a guarantee of new money. REMOVE from the major recipient of AFRI funds. (THIS WAS DELETED AS AN ASK AT THE MEETING)
 - Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program
 - *Extension Request: To reauthorize and remove the matching requirement.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. BEGINNING FARMER AND RANCHER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**
 - Section 2501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279) is amended (i) in subsection (d) in paragraph (1) by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”; and (ii) in subsection (d), striking paragraph (5) to remove the matching requirement.
 - Smith Lever 3b and 3c (7 U.S. Code 343)
 - No changes.
 - Smith-Lever 3d
 - No changes.
 - Specialty Crop Research Initiative
 - See Experiment Station Section.
- International Agriculture Section/International Committee on Organization and Policy**

- International Agriculture Partnerships and Grants Programs
 - *ICOP/IAS Request: For these two programs to be combined into one authority (under the NIFA Center for International Programs) and for them, together, to be authorized for \$20 million.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE PARTNERSHIPS AND GRANTS PROGRAMS**
 - Section 1458 of The National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3292) is amended - (1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); by (2) inserting subsection (a) of Section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3292b) after subsection (c) and redesignating this subsection as subsection (d); (3) by inserting subsection (b) of Section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3292b) after subsection (d) and redesignating this subsection as subsection (e); (4) by striking “\$5,000,000” in subsection (f) and inserting “\$20,000,000”; and (5) by striking “2023” and inserting “2028.”
 - Section 1459A of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3292b) is struck.

NARRU

- Capacity Building for Non-Land Grant Colleges of Agriculture
 - **SEC. XXXX. CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS FOR NLGCA INSTITUTIONS**
 - Section 1473F(b) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319i(b)) is amended by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.
- Research Facilities Act
 - *NARRU Request: To reauthorize and ensure that NARRU institutions are eligible for research facilities grants. **?Does the RFA already say this in terms of eligibility? The benchmark of the Gordian (Sightlines) study has NARRU institutions in it (sparse participation, yet they are there). (THIS WAS DELETED AT THE MEETING)***
 - **SEC. XXXX. RESEARCH FACILITIES ACT**
 - Section 2 of the Research Facilities Act (7 U.S.C. 390) is amended in paragraph (1) to insert “The term “agricultural research facility” means a proposed facility for research in food and agricultural sciences for which Federal funds are requested by an entity eligible to receive funds under a capacity and infrastructure program (as defined in section 6971(f)(1)(C) of this title) including non land-grant colleges of agriculture to assist in the construction, alteration, acquisition, modernization, renovation, or remodeling of the facility.”
 - See ESS for reauthorization text.

Board of Veterinary Medicine

- Food Animal Residue Avoidance Database Program
 - *VetMed Request: To reauthorize and double the authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million.*
 - **SEC. XXXX. FOOD ANIMAL RESIDUE AVOIDANCE DATABASE PROGRAM**
 - Section 604(e) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7642(e)) is amended – (1) by striking “\$2,500,000” and inserting “\$5,000,000”; and (2) by striking “2023” and inserting “2028”.