FARM BILL, FUNDING, AND ADVOCACY

Elizabeth Stulberg, PhD
Lewis-Burke Associates LLC
March 28, 2023
Government Relations for Research and Education

- 40+ policy experts with range of expertise/backgrounds allow multi-layered issue teams with deep expertise in agencies and scientific/education areas.
- 50+ clients including universities, scientific societies, independent research institutions, and nonprofit organizations.
- Lewis-Burke promotes the policy agenda of scientific organizations to a diverse set of audiences, including:
  - United States Congress.
  - White House/Administration and the federal agencies.
  - Like-minded organizations and the advocacy community in Washington, DC.
- LBA began working with APLU BAA in January 2022.
We help you take advantage of opportunities

- Connect with legislative and agency staff
- Discover or influence emerging themes
- Develop and pursue strategic priorities
TODAY’S PRESENTATION

Authorizations – What the government is allowed to fund. (In theory.)
   Example: Farm Bill

Appropriations – How much money agencies get to spend.
   Example: FY 2024 Requests

Politics – Who decides who gets what.
   Example: Congress

Advocacy – Know your audience.
   Example: Research Infrastructure
AUTHORIZATIONS

What the government is *allowed* to fund.
(In theory)
AGENCIES PERFORM ONLY AUTHORIZED TASKS
AGENCIES PERFORM ONLY AUTHORIZED TASKS

Photo Credits: mypostofficelocation.com; National Defense Magazine
“The Act designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as the lead Federal agency for agricultural research, extension, and teaching in the food and agricultural sciences. Section 1417(b)(6) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, who has delegated the authority to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), to make competitive grants to land-grant colleges and universities, colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, and to other colleges and universities having a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, to administer and conduct graduate and postdoctoral fellowship programs to help meet the Nation's needs for development of scientific and professional expertise in the food and agricultural sciences.”

- 7 CFR § 3402.1 (Federal Code)
“The Act designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as the lead Federal agency for agricultural research, extension, and teaching in the food and agricultural sciences. Section 1417(b)(6) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, who has delegated the authority to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), to make competitive grants to land-grant colleges and universities, colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, and to other colleges and universities having a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, to administer and conduct graduate and postdoctoral fellowship programs to help meet the Nation's needs for development of scientific and professional expertise in the food and agricultural sciences.”

- 7 CFR § 3402.1 (Federal Code)
“The Act designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as the lead Federal agency for agricultural research, extension, and teaching in the food and agricultural sciences. Section 1417(b)(6) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, who has delegated the authority to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), to make competitive grants to land-grant colleges and universities, colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, and to other colleges and universities having a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, to administer and conduct graduate and postdoctoral fellowship programs to help meet the Nation's needs for development of scientific and professional expertise in the food and agricultural sciences.”

- 7 CFR § 3402.1 (Federal Code)
“The Act designates the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as the lead Federal agency for agricultural research, extension, and teaching in the food and agricultural sciences. Section 1417(b)(6) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, who has delegated the authority to the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), to make competitive grants to land-grant colleges and universities, colleges and universities having significant minority enrollments and a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, and to other colleges and universities having a demonstrable capacity to carry out the teaching of food and agricultural sciences, to administer and conduct graduate and postdoctoral fellowship programs to help meet the Nation's needs for development of scientific and professional expertise in the food and agricultural sciences for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2023.”

- 7 CFR § 3402.1 (Federal Code)
• Expiration dates were added in the mid-20th century to push Congress to reassess programs.

• Congressional oversight means calling witnesses and holding hearings.

• Reauthorization, which often comes with oversight, can lead to updated programs and new funding allocations.

• A permanent authorization does not force oversight.
TODAY’S AUTHORIZATIONS OFTEN EXPIRE

1-Year Authorization
- Highly reactive to the geopolitical environment.

5-year Authorization
- Updates are needed but not every year.

“Unauthorized” (Ongoing) Agencies
- Many science/research agencies.
NO ONE WANTS THE FARM BILL TO EXPIRE

- Commodity pricing benchmarks revert to 1940s levels.
- Certain mandatory programs expire.
MANDATORY RESEARCH PROGRAMS INCLUDE FUNDING

“Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall make available to carry out this section $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter.”
APPROPRIATIONS

How much discretionary money do agencies get to spend.
APPROPRIATORS DECIDE WHICH PROGRAMS GET FUNDED

Agriculture Committees

Farm Bill

Equipment Grants

Approps Committees

Approps Bills

Funding

 Glenn “GT” Thompson (PA)

 Andy Harris (MD)

Lewis-Burke Associates
### The Appropriations Committees Have 12 Subcommittees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittees</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Services and General Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Branch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ag Committee authorizes AFRI at $700 million.

But AFRI has never received this much in funding.

The Ag Approps Committee is supportive of ag research.

But it has always given AFRI less.
THE BUDGET COMMITTEE SETS A CAP ON TOTAL FUNDING

Jodey Arrington (TX)

302(a)

302(b)s

Kay Granger (TX)

12 Sub cmmts

Andy Harris (MD)
The Fiscal Year ends on September 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th></th>
<th>2023</th>
<th></th>
<th>2024</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>Agency Planning</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>OMB Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Appropriators in each of the 12 Subcommittees need to pass their budgets by Sept 30.
- If they don’t, either they pass a Continuing Resolution (CR) or the Government shuts down.
- Planning for the FY 2024 budget, which starts Oct 1, 2023, began back in the spring of 2022.
- Federal agencies start planning their budgets 18 months in advance.
### TIMING IS IMPORTANT

The Fiscal Year ends on September 30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency Planning</td>
<td>OMB Review</td>
<td>Congressional Budget</td>
<td>Execute the Fiscal Year’s Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>FY 2022</td>
<td>FY 2023</td>
<td>FY 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Appropriators in each of the 12 Subcommittees need to pass their budgets by Sept 30.
- If they don’t, either they pass a Continuing Resolution (CR) or the Government shuts down.
- Planning for the FY 2024 budget, which starts Oct 1, 2023, began back in the spring of 2022.
- Federal agencies start planning their budgets 18 months in advance.
- Congress starts its process for FY 2024 in the spring of 2023, after they receive the President’s Budget request.
• Appropriators in each of the 12 Subcommittees need to pass their budgets by Sept 30.
• If they don’t, either they pass a Continuing Resolution (CR) or the Government shuts down.
• Planning for the FY 2024 budget, which starts Oct 1, 2023, began back in the spring of 2022.
• Federal agencies start planning their budgets 18 months in advance.
• Congress starts its process for FY 2024 in the spring of 2023, after they receive the President’s Budget request.
We are here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency Planning</td>
<td>OMB Review</td>
<td>Congressional Budget</td>
<td>Execute the Fiscal Year’s Budget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FY 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Appropriators are working on FY 2024 appropriations.
- Authorizers on the Agriculture Committee are working on the Farm Bill
- The Research Facilities Act – always someone else’s problem, now on everyone’s mind
Climate
- ARS
  - $88.5 M Climate Science
  - $83 M Clean Energy
- NIFA AFRI
  - $75 M Clean Energy and GHG emissions reductions

MSIs
- $10 M increase to 1994 Extension
- $8 M increase to 1994 Payments
- $12.8 M increase to Evans-Allen (1890s research)
- $4 M increase to HSI Education Grants

Cancer Moonshot /Precision Nutrition
- ARS
  - $15 M for Precision Nutrition
- NIFA AFRI
  - $20 M for Nutrition and diet-related disease research
APPROPRIATIONS Q&A
POLITICS
ALL POLITICS IS LOCAL
COMMITTEE CHAIRS FAVOR THEIR DISTRICTS

House Agriculture Committee
Glenn (GT) Thompson (PA)

House Agriculture Appropriations
Andy Harris (MD)

Senate Agriculture Committee
Debbie Stabenow (MI)

Senate Agriculture Appropriations
Martin Heinrich (NM)
“Land-grant universities are vital partners in conducting agriculture research, delivering Cooperative Extension, and training the next generation of leaders in the food and agriculture sector. Investments in research and extension are essential. Demand for these Farm Bill programs continues to outpace the available resources, and yet, in recent years, funding for public agriculture research here in the U.S. has declined.”

-Senate Agriculture Chair Debbie Stabenow (D-MI)

“As we seek solutions, it is my vision that this Committee will provide the necessary tools to our farmers and ranchers to ease the barriers to production felt in recent years. As Chairman, I challenge each Member of the Agriculture Committee to view all policies through the lens of science, technology, and innovation, and identify forward-looking solutions throughout our work.”

-House Agriculture Chair GT Thompson (R-PA)
ADVOCACY

Know your audience.
Choose which story to tell – based on your audience
Choose which story to tell – based on your audience

Establish trust.
Choose which story to tell – based on your audience

Establish trust.  
Present a challenge.
Choose which story to tell – based on your audience

Establish trust.
Present a challenge.
Make THEM the hero.
FIGHTING FOR YOU

John Fetterman has dedicated his life to fighting for Pennsylvania’s forgotten communities. He was sworn in as a United States Senator to serve the people of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania on January 3, 2023.

Offices
- Washington, D.C.
- Philadelphia
- Pittsburgh (opens 04/13)
- Harrisburg
- Erie
- Wilkes-Barre (04/04)
I know the Senator is interested in youth engagement and giving opportunities to underserved communities.

Let me tell you about a Penn State University Extension program that gives experiential learning opportunities to a collection of high schools in economically depressed areas that takes students to campus to do real agriculture research. This program has decreased absenteeism, increased test scores, and now more students from these schools are attending college.

BUT many of these students are not going into agriculture majors because our ag research and classroom facilities are dilapidated and out of date.

If you support $5 billion in funding for agriculture research facilities in the Farm Bill, we can show these students the value of science that supports agriculture, natural resources, biobased products, and the rural economy. They can take that education to rebuild their communities.
We appreciate the Congressman’s concerns about China as a rising power and share the desire to sustain America’s position of global leadership.

With respect to food and agriculture, America is still the global leader in production and influence. In fact, despite the war in Ukraine rocking global food supply chains, the US can easily feed our citizens. This is because of historic investments in agriculture research and infrastructure made in the 1950s and 1960s, during the cold war.

BUT that infrastructure is now 60 years old – US investments in agriculture research have stagnated even as our global competitors, like China and the EU, are surpassing us.

If you support $5 billion in funding for agriculture research facilities in the Farm Bill, we can show the world that the US is not going to cede our leadership position to China.
SUMMARY

Authorizations – What the government is allowed to fund (in theory)

Appropriations – How much money agencies get to spend


Advocacy – Know your audience
DISCUSSION AND Q&A