

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 176

To amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to extend and expand the Market Access Program and the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 31, 2023

Mr. KING (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Ms. SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. GRASSLEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to extend and expand the Market Access Program and the Foreign Market Development Cooperator Program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Expanding Agricul-
5 tural Exports Act of 2023”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds that—

1 (1) between 1977 and 2019, the export pro-
2 motion programs of the Department of Agri-
3 culture—

4 (A) have added an average of
5 \$9,600,000,000 annually to the value of United
6 States agricultural exports, equal to a total of
7 nearly \$648,000,000,000, or 13.7 percent, in
8 additional export revenue; and

9 (B) have generated a net return of \$24.50
10 for every dollar invested;

11 (2) between 2002 and 2019, the export pro-
12 motion programs of the Department of Agri-
13 culture—

14 (A) have contributed to the creation of up
15 to 225,800 full- and part-time jobs across the
16 United States economy; and

17 (B) have added up to \$45,000,000,000 in
18 gross economic output and \$22,300,000,000 in
19 gross domestic product;

20 (3) communities across the United States pro-
21 ducing agricultural commodities as varied as apples,
22 cotton, beef, soybeans, rice, wheat, dairy, corn, cit-
23 rus, wine, pork, peanuts, cranberries, lentils, tree
24 nuts, timber, poultry, potatoes, and seafood have uti-
25 lized the export promotion programs of the Depart-

1 ment of Agriculture to increase access to foreign
2 markets;

3 (4) private sector contributions have helped
4 maintain the public-private partnership between the
5 Department of Agriculture and private agricultural
6 groups as available funds from the Department of
7 Agriculture have declined, with private contributions
8 representing approximately 70 to 77 percent of the
9 funds available for export promotion from 2013 to
10 2019;

11 (5) foreign competitors have expanded their ag-
12 ricultural export promotion programs at a far faster
13 rate than the United States, placing United States
14 producers at a competitive disadvantage in inter-
15 national markets;

16 (6) the economic impact of the export pro-
17 motion programs of the Department of Agriculture
18 has eroded in recent years, as funding for the Mar-
19 ket Access Program has remained static since 2006
20 and funding for the Foreign Market Development
21 Cooperator Program has remained static since 2002,
22 while inflation has increased; and

23 (7) a recent academic analysis found that dou-
24 bling public funding for the Market Access Program
25 and the Foreign Market Development Cooperator

1 Program, coupled with increasing private contribu-
2 tions ranging from 10 to 20 percent, would result in
3 average annual gains in agricultural exports of ap-
4 proximately \$7,400,000,000.

5 **SEC. 3. AGRICULTURAL TRADE PROMOTION AND FACILITA-**
6 **TION.**

7 Section 203(f) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978
8 (7 U.S.C. 5623(f)) is amended—

9 (1) in paragraph (2)—

10 (A) by striking “2019 through 2023” and
11 inserting “2024 through 2029”; and

12 (B) by striking “\$255,000,000” and in-
13 serting “\$489,500,000”; and

14 (2) in paragraph (3)(A)—

15 (A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by
16 striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting
17 “2024 through 2029”;

18 (B) in clause (i), by striking
19 “\$200,000,000” and inserting “\$400,000,000”;
20 and

21 (C) in clause (ii), by striking
22 “\$34,500,000” and inserting “\$69,000,000”.

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