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(Original Signature of Member)

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. NEWHOUSE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to extend and expand the Market Access Program and the Foreign Market Development 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 “Cultivating Revitaliza-
5 tion by Expanding American Agricultural Trade and Ex-
6 ports Act” or the “CREAATE Act”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) Between 1977 and 2014, the export pro-
2 motion programs of the United States Department
3 of Agriculture (USDA) have added \$8.15 billion on
4 average every year to the value of United States ag-
5 ricultural exports, equal to a total of \$309.7 billion,
6 or 15.3 percent, in additional export revenue.

7 (2) Between 1977 and 2014, USDA export pro-
8 motion programs have generated a net return of
9 \$28.30 for every dollar invested; and between 2002
10 and 2014, under a less than full employment sce-
11 nario, the programs have annually added an average
12 of 2.7 percent, or \$8.4 billion, to farm cash receipts,
13 and contributed up to 239,800 full and part-time
14 jobs across the United States economy.

15 (3) Between 2002 and 2014, USDA export pro-
16 motion programs have added up to \$39.3 billion in
17 gross economic output and up to \$16.9 billion in
18 gross domestic product under a less than full em-
19 ployment scenario.

20 (4) 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

1 utilized USDA export promotion programs to in-
2 crease their foreign market access.

3 (5) Private sector contributions have helped
4 maintain the public-private partnership between
5 USDA and private agricultural groups as the effec-
6 tive available funds from USDA have declined, with
7 private contributions representing approximately 70
8 percent of the funds available for export promotion
9 in 2014.

10 (6) Foreign competitors have expanded their
11 own agricultural export promotion programs at a far
12 faster rate than the United States, placing United
13 States producers at a competitive disadvantage in
14 international markets.

15 (7) The economic impact of USDA export pro-
16 motion programs has eroded in recent years, as
17 funding for the Market Access Program has re-
18 mained static since 2006, and funding for the For-
19 eign Market Development Program has remained
20 static since 2002, while inflation has increased.

21 (8) A recent academic analysis found that dou-
22 bling public funding for the Market Access Program
23 and the Foreign Market Development Program, cou-
24 pled with increasing private contributions ranging
25 from 10 to 50 percent, would result in average an-

1 nual gains in agricultural exports from \$3.4 to \$4.5
2 billion, and would result in average annual gains in
3 gross domestic product from \$4.5 to \$6.0 billion
4 under a less than full employment scenario.

5 **SEC. 3. MARKET ACCESS PROGRAM.**

6 Section 211(c)(1)(A) of the Agricultural Trade Act
7 of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5641(c)(1)(A)) is amended by striking
8 “not more than” and all that follows through “through
9 2018” and inserting “not more than \$200,000,000 for fis-
10 cal year 2018, \$240,000,000 for fiscal year 2019,
11 \$280,000,000 for fiscal year 2020, \$320,000,000 for fis-
12 cal year 2021, \$360,000,000 for fiscal year 2022, and
13 \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2023”.

14 **SEC. 4. FOREIGN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.**

15 Section 703(a) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978
16 (7 U.S.C. 5723(a)) is amended by striking “\$34,500,000
17 for each of fiscal years 2008 through 2018” and inserting
18 “\$34,500,000 for fiscal year 2018, \$41,400,000 for fiscal
19 year 2019, \$48,300,000 for fiscal year 2020, \$55,200,000
20 for fiscal year 2021, \$62,100,000 for fiscal year 2022, and
21 \$69,000,000 for fiscal year 2023”.