



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

MAKING AMERICA HEALTHY AGAIN

The Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 furthers the ideals of the Make American Healthy Again movement by investing in conservation programs that renew our lands, reforming dietary guidelines to focus on sound nutrition science, ensuring that rural America has access to quality healthcare, and making whole foods such as fruits and vegetables more affordable and accessible for everyday Americans.

Creating a stronger, more sustainable connection between health and federal nutrition programs.

- Codifies Trump Administration reforms to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGAs) process to emphasize science, integrity, and transparency, and de-emphasize politics and issues irrelevant to food and nutrition science from impacting consumer choice and behavior.
- In alignment with the 2025-2030 DGAs, prioritizes whole, high-quality protein by expanding SNAP healthy incentives to include animal protein.
- Reflecting the DGAs updated recommendations on full-fat dairy and whole foods, expands the reach and impact of the SNAP dairy incentive program by including full-fat fluid milk and hard cheeses.
- Refocuses the purpose of SNAP as defined in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to a program that promotes a healthy lifestyle, and — for the first time — calls attention to diet-related chronic disease that has impacted military readiness, health care costs, and increased disability claims.
- Establishes a local food procurement program to strengthen partnerships between local producers and the food distribution community, expanding markets for the distribution of fresh, whole, and nutritious foods.

Improving access to fruits and vegetables.

- The farm bill doesn't tell farmers what type of crop — traditional or organic — they should be growing. That's up to farmers to decide, not the government. Instead, the farm bill makes it easier for farmers to grow their crops, regardless of the marketing path they decide to take.
- The horticulture title, through reauthorizations and policy improvements, builds on significant investments from H.R. 1 in the specialty crop (fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts) industry by providing substantial support for programs that enable



specialty crop research, enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops, and protect specialty crops from damaging pests and diseases.

- Programs such as these bring down costs for farmers, and these savings show up at the checkout counter for all Americans.
- Strengthens the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP) by improving year-round availability of incentives through the use of all forms of produce (frozen, fresh, canned, and dried) and by waiving the federal match in persistent poverty counties.
- Enhances risk management tools for specialty crop producers by creating a standing framework for ad hoc assistance and through key improvements to crop insurance. Expanding risk protection will ultimately incentivize more production of nutritious whole, healthy foods.

Enhancing rural healthcare.

- The Rural Development title includes various provisions carefully crafted to support development and improvement of both tangible and intangible healthcare infrastructure across the United States.
- Healthcare — one of the biggest needs of rural communities — is being put front and center by adding mental health, behavioral health, and maternal health as prioritizations under the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program and the Community Facilities Program.
- The included codification and strengthening of the Rural Hospital Technical Assistance Program will improve the financial and operational sustainability of rural healthcare facilities, bolstering essential health services for rural residents and preventing hospital closures in their hometowns.

Investing in soil health and conservation programs.

- The conservation title of the farm bill is the single largest investment into private lands farm conservation in the nation. Farm bill conservation programs are voluntary, incentive-based, locally led, and directly support producers.
- The creation of the Soils Conservation Service (renamed the NRCS) in the 1930s and subsequent conservation programs are firmly rooted in learning from the Dust Bowl and actions Congress took in the following decades to support farm conservation.
- Encouraging soil health is a key component of many of the programs, including EQIP and CSP.
- The 2026 farm bill proposes a new State Soil Health program within CSP to provide additional opportunities for producers.



Protecting producers and consumers from liability loopholes.

- Through language in the 2026 farm bill, the role of rigorous scientific review at EPA is affirmed, while making it crystal clear that bad actors in the pesticide space can be held accountable. Clear, consistent guidance protects producers' ability to make the best decisions for their operations and ensures that everyday Americans maintain agency in the public health arena.

