



1380 MONROE STREET NW, SUITE 229  
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March 2, 2021

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro, Chair  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States House of Representatives

The Honorable Kay Granger, Ranking Member  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States House of Representatives

The Honorable Matt Cartwright, Chair  
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and  
Related Agencies

The Honorable Robert Aderholt, Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science,  
and Related Agencies

Dear Chairwoman DeLauro, Ranking Member Granger, Chairman Cartwright, and Ranking Member Aderholt,

We write to thank you for the Appropriations Committee's commitment to plant protein research in FY20 and FY21 and ask that you support public funding for research on alternative proteins produced from plants, from cultivated cells, or via fermentation ("alternative proteins") in FY22.

Specifically, we request that you direct the National Science Foundation (NSF) to spend \$50 million of existing funds on research that advances the development of alternative proteins for human consumption. The proposed report language would allocate specific funds for these projects and prioritize 1890 land-grant institutions to accelerate the growth of the alternative protein industry and increase diversity in the science, technology, engineering, and agriculture professions.

The United States is home to the top plant-based, cultivated (also known as cell-based or cultured), and precision fermentation companies in the world, but we will fall behind if the U.S. government does not support these game-changing industries with funding for open-access research and development. Other countries are actively supporting the development of plant-based and cultivated meat and seafood. For example, the European Union includes alternative proteins as a key research area in Horizon Europe's \$12 billion research and innovation program,<sup>1</sup> and Singapore is investing \$144 million into a variety of next-generation technologies intended to bolster their bioeconomies, including cultivated meat.<sup>2</sup> Canada, the Netherlands, India, Israel, and Japan are making similar investments.

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<sup>1</sup> European Commission, *A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system* (May 20, 2020), [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-annex-farm-fork-green-deal\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-annex-farm-fork-green-deal_en.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Yoelim Lee & Joyce Koh, *Singapore Backs Lab-Grown Meat, Robots in \$535 Million Push*, Bloomberg (Mar. 27, 2019), <https://bloom.bg/2F14PKu>.



Although private investment in alternative proteins is growing, open-access public research is crucial to accelerate growth. Public research will have a significantly broader impact on innovation and the economy by creating jobs and generating new opportunities to feed Americans and the world, rather than primarily benefiting specific companies. For example, USDA-funded research at the University of Missouri was the basis of the technology used in Beyond Meat’s first products and helped form the foundation for the company’s ongoing approach to innovation. Thanks to this foundational public research, Beyond Meat had the best-performing public offering by a major U.S. company in almost two decades in May 2019, and consumers in 80 countries across six continents can now buy Beyond Meat in restaurants and supermarkets.

In 2020, both NSF and USDA awarded alternative protein open-access research grants — \$3.55 million to fund cultivated meat research and training at the University of California Davis and nearly \$500,000 each to plant-based meat researchers at the University of Massachusetts Amherst and Purdue University. These grants represent the U.S. government’s biggest investments in open-access alternative protein research. However, despite promising growth, alternative proteins currently represent only one percent of the retail meat market, are not available for the full range of proteins, and are typically not price competitive with their conventional counterparts. Significantly more research is necessary to make alternative proteins affordable and accessible to all Americans.

Alternative proteins can provide a market-based solution to several of the world’s most pressing issues by meeting growing demand for meat and seafood with plant-based, cultivated, and fermentation-derived options. Alternative proteins significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promise to alleviate pressure on land, forests, water availability, and fisheries.<sup>3,4</sup> Alternative proteins provide additional public health benefits, including significantly decreasing the risks of foodborne illness, antibiotic resistance, and zoonotic diseases.<sup>5</sup> Congress should fund research to fully realize these benefits.

Using science and markets to address big problems and help U.S. agriculture to continue to feed the world is a bipartisan endeavor, earning consistent support from both Republicans and Democrats. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack has explained why, noting that “studies have shown that every dollar invested in agricultural research creates \$20 in economic activity.”<sup>6</sup> And former Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue and former FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb both insisted that the United States would be an alternative protein leader, with Secretary Perdue specifically noting his desire to keep alternative protein companies in the United States.<sup>7</sup>

We urge you to make alternative protein research a priority in your FY22 appropriations reports. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

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<sup>3</sup> The Good Food Institute, *Growing Meat Sustainably: The Cultivated Meat Revolution* (Oct. 2019), <https://bit.ly/2XCITaQ>.

<sup>4</sup> The Good Food Institute, *Plant-Based Meat for a Growing World* (2019), <https://www.gfi.org/files/pb-meat-sustainability.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> The Good Food Institute, *Open Access Research is Needed for Plant-Based and Cultivated Meat* (2020), <https://bit.ly/2My7exA>.

<sup>6</sup> Press Release, *USDA Secretary Announces Creation of Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research*, USDA (July 23, 2014), <https://bit.ly/37u0Vkj>.

<sup>7</sup> Secretary Sonny Perdue, *BIO Virtual Fireside Chat* (Sept. 22, 2020), <https://bit.ly/3toJOv3>.

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cc:

Members of the House Appropriations Committee  
Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi  
House Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy

## **Report Requests from The Good Food Institute**

### **NSF Alternative Protein Research**

**Subcommittee:** Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

**Department:** n/a

**Agency:** National Science Foundation

**Account:** Research and Related Activities

**Program:** Office of Integrative Activities (OIA)

### **Brief description:**

This language directs the National Science Foundation to spend \$50 million out of existing funds to support research proposals that advance the development of alternative proteins (produced from plants, from cultivated cells, or via microbial fermentation) for human consumption.

This funding level would enhance the competitiveness of U.S. agriculture by allowing the establishment of two research centers, including potentially one at a historically Black land grant institution, and funding additional research to build on work that NSF's Growing Convergence program is funding at the University of California, Davis. As other countries invest in alternative protein research, this funding would keep the United States competitive and spur innovation needed to maintain U.S. leadership and food security.

This report language also requests that NSF cooperate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### **Requested House and Senate report language:**

The Committee strongly supports efforts funded by the NSF's Growing Convergence program to add more production and flexibility to the U.S. food supply by exploring the viability of cultivated meat. The Committee further directs NSF to spend \$50 million to support research focused on mimicking the characteristics of animal meat using plants, animal cell cultivation, or fermentation (together, "alternative proteins") and to encourage applications from 1890 Institutions. This research could be done in collaboration with other relevant programs, including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) and Agricultural Research Service (ARS).