

**Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp
Director
Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative
at the University of Arkansas School of Law**

**Before the
U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
Oversight Hearing on "Breaking New Ground in Agribusiness
Opportunities in Indian Country"**

January 17, 2018

Introduction

Chairman Hoeven, Vice-Chairman, and members of the Committee, my name is Janie Simms Hipp, and I am a citizen of the Chickasaw Nation and Director of the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative at the University of Arkansas School of Law. I am appearing today solely in my personal capacity. My university affiliation is provided for identification purposes only; the views expressed are my own and not those of the institution where I am employed.

I would like to thank the Committee for asking me to testify today on the very important topics of agriculture, agribusiness, and the Farm Bill. Agribusiness is and has always been important to Indian Country, but we must recalibrate these critical U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs so that we can capitalize on current successes in Indian Country agriculture and agribusiness and ensure these successes continue into the future and are scaled up in new Tribal communities throughout Indian Country. Guiding my work at the Initiative on a daily basis is the need to feed the people who live in our most rural and remote places, create jobs, and stabilize economies for Native people who we all know have deep connections to the land on which they live, to farming and ranching, and to the foods they produce every day. In addition, Tribal governments and Tribal communities have always been and are continuing to rise in importance as the providers of essential governmental services in countless rural, remote, and isolated communities throughout the United States.

I am here to provide practical insights based on my almost 35 years of working as an agriculture lawyer in Indian Country, a lawyer and policy advisor in the broader food and agriculture sector, as a former national program leader at the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and as a Senior Advisor to Secretary Tom Vilsack and former Director of the Office of Tribal Relations at USDA. In my career as an ag lawyer, I have found that, as most of us here know, food and agriculture is a bipartisan issue. Today, I want to talk about creating job opportunities and contributing to greater food security for people all across Indian Country.

Thanks to data collected by the USDA and the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for the Census of Agriculture every five years, we have a glimpse of what we know exists today. Their work in researching, gathering, and compiling data in Indian Country agriculture has been improving every year, but they will readily tell you that they inherited a census process that was fundamentally flawed. They have diligently focused on improving Indian Country ag data. In the 2012 Census of Agriculture, NASS counted over 56,000 American Indian and Alaska Native Farmers and Ranchers, working on more than 57 million acres of land, with a market value of products producing reaching over \$3.3

billion—including \$1.4 billion in crops and \$1.8 billion in livestock and poultry.¹ If you talk to experts in this area, like Ross Racine and Zach Ducheneaux at the Intertribal Agriculture Council, you will know that the data is undercounted by half, as is also acknowledged by NASS itself. What the data also reveals is that Indian Country operations are twice the size of non-Native operations but with half the income and involvement in federal farm security programs.

These numbers tell us that with the proper focus that whole arena of food and agriculture could be a huge economic driver for Tribes, the entirety of Indian Country, and the rural communities in which their communities are found. It could equal the revenue generated by gaming at some point and provide opportunities for Tribes that will never benefit from gaming because of their location and isolation. Further, if properly calibrated and approached with a practical plan with realistic deadlines and unique approaches, it is possible to lower the number of people who participate in federal food assistance programs as they would be feeding themselves and food secure and self-sufficient, through jobs in communities that are land-based, resource rich, and meeting opportunities in a food sector that is hungry for connecting with the producers of their food. The whole world is feeling disconnected from their farmers and their food. Indian Country, as much any one, has a unique role to tell stories around the food it produces and has produced for millennia and has a unique ability to help feed people in our communities as well as around the world.

There are a number of opportunities in the Farm Bill and at USDA where programs or authorities can be strengthened or expanded to support Native farmers and ranchers. A full list can be found in the *Regaining Our Future: An Assessment of Risks and Opportunities for Native Communities in the 2018 Farm Bill* report, a report drafted with the support of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, and in partnership with the Intertribal Agriculture Council, National Congress of American Indians, and the Intertribal Timber Council. That report is attached to my testimony along with one-page summaries of the opportunities discussed within the report.

I would like to focus my testimony on several key provisions and themes which could have the greatest impact to support and grow agriculture and agribusiness in Indian Country if implemented in the 2018 Farm Bill reauthorization.

Treatment as a State for Tribal Governments and Recognition of Tribal Departments of Agriculture

One of the largest steps that can be taken in the 2018 Farm Bill is for Congress to permanently recognize the role Tribal governments and Tribal Departments of Agriculture have in furthering agriculture on par with State governments and State Departments of Agriculture. Tribal Departments charged with administration of agriculture and food systems must have the authority to interface with all agencies within USDA and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs at USDA and with other offices of the federal government. This would include full treatment as a state for Tribal governments thus recognizing their Tribal laws, authority, and jurisdiction.

The simple act of including “Tribal governments” in the existing intergovernmental approaches through which many of the USDA programs are delivered will not only create parity and acknowledge Tribal government’s sovereignty and importance, but will work to help expand the reach of programs, create jobs, and build more food businesses in Indian Country. Many Tribes are taking steps to create “Tribal Departments of Food and Agriculture” within their tribal governments. These departmental

¹ The U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Service, 2012 Census of Agriculture.

offices at the Tribal level must be incorporated into the existing intergovernmental relationships honored for decades by USDA. Most USDA programs have not begun to be seriously utilized by Tribes because, for the most part, we are invisible in those relevant Farm Bill sections authorizing the programs. But we need to and can act now to change that. Tribal governments are in the process of adopting complete food and agriculture laws and regulations, just as their state and local counterparts have adopted. As an agriculture lawyer, I can share with the committee that this is an important step which must be taken as agriculture and food (and health law for that matter) hinges on state and local regulatory interface. If those pieces are missing at the Tribal government level, then things are disjointed and confusing, not just for Tribal communities but for those residing close by or those with whom Tribal governments already interact for purposes of buying food, engaging in joint agriculture enterprises, or planning for food safety, animal health, plant health, and related functions of government.

Treatment as a State and supporting Tribal Departments of Food and Agriculture are important ways to place ourselves squarely in an intergovernmental position vis-à-vis the USDA. It is equally important as these steps realize the existing trust and treaty obligations, which are still relevant today, and which are necessary to stabilize Tribal communities and accelerate the ability of Tribes to meet their economic, food, infrastructure, and health needs. We need to cut out the inefficiencies, but not the trust and treaty relationship.

Tribal Government Management of All Nutrition and Food Assistance Programs

Simply put, Tribal governments need to directly manage all federal nutrition and food assistance programs, especially the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Tribal governments know where the hungry people are in their communities, they know the resources they have to feed those people, they know the venues to feed people in, and they know their challenges of their disabled, elders, and single parents. Tribes know whether they have grocery stores, convenience stores, or any food retail outlets. Tribes also know who needs food in emergencies and disasters, both within their own Tribal communities and the broader rural communities as well.

Tribal citizens have high usage rates of all federal feeding and nutrition programs. In some rural and remote reservation communities, 25 percent of all community citizens are taking part in the feeding programs, and in other communities those numbers can climb as high as 60 to 80 percent. These participation rates remain high because of the relative unemployment rates of individuals in the communities that are directly caused by the lack of meaningful employment opportunities, poor transportation options to not only jobs but to food sources or food retail, the age and population characteristics of the individuals in the communities, and the prevalence of chronic health problems, among other issues. Because the rate of obesity, diabetes, chronic heart diseases, cancer, and rated health problems is so high in so many communities in Indian Country, participation rates in the feeding programs when coupled with the prevalence of persistent poverty create a fragile system of food security and food access across Indian Country. Yet, most of these feeding program participants live on the lands that could feed them yet those lands are used to grow foods that must either be made into some other food item or are destined for far away markets. Calibrating this equation to address food security while not ignoring the market is critical; it can't be done overnight but it can be done in much more efficient and effective ways that ensure people can feed themselves and also engage in a meaningful career.

A consistent, comprehensive, and Tribal government-led approach that is tailored to the needs of Indian Country is paramount. Linking or “coupling” the feeding programs to the food production

that occurs on Tribal lands will do two things simultaneously. First, it will ensure that over time (conceivably less than two decades) the use of feeding programs in Indian Country will precipitously decline and in some regions, could disappear altogether. Second, it will ensure that food produced on Indian lands are focused on three simultaneous goals: (1) retaining enough food products that Tribal citizens will be fed by food produced locally or regionally; (2) ensuring that fresher foods are available to Tribal citizens needing access to feeding programs; and (3) ensuring the stabilization of food businesses because the foods are being used to feed people who lack food access and, at the same time, offering a consistent, albeit federal, market and anchor contract that gives food producers the economic stability to confidently access additional markets off tribal lands.

However, key and vexing issues remain that are critical to the future of the feeding programs and how those programs are delivered to or serve Indian Country citizens and these must be addressed in the 2018 Farm Bill.

In a report authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill, USDA reviewed the feasibility of Tribal administration of federal food assistance programs. Nearly all Tribes participating and more than 90 percent of all respondents expressed interest in administering federal nutrition assistance programs as an expression of sovereignty and to provide direct service to Tribal citizens in need of assistance. These respondents felt the ability to provide flexibility in the management of nutritional quality of the food provided and culturally appropriate programming and service delivery were also critical.

While there are many additional infrastructure needs identified to achieve these interrelated goals, the report states that USDA, and its Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), does not have the requisite “638-like authority” that explicitly provides Congressional support for executing contracts between federal agencies and Tribes to coordinate the management of specific federal programs. This can be achieved by introducing legislative language modeled after the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Pub. L. No. 93-638, as amended, or by providing treatment as a state for Tribes to manage these programs within the context of the Farm Bill.

Further, we must continue the model of Tribal consultation that has existed since 2014 between the FNS at USDA and Tribal elected officials regarding the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). Our team has assisted this consultation work since its inception. What we have found, in what has been the only standing consultation activity between USDA and elected Tribal leadership, is that we can work together to address many of the systemic issues with these programs. This working consultation group has systematically tackled many long-standing problems in the FDPIR program. We have seen that such successes are also possible for every single title and agency within USDA structure. Let's get people in the room talking to each other about how to make these programs better, because there are opportunities all across the titles of the Farm Bill and all across USDA agencies to do so and those opportunities have not been systematically pursued except in isolated ways. We know the importance of consultation because we have seen it. It has solved longstanding problems in the FDPIR but also shown USDA the power of actually getting Tribal governments in the room to problem-solve in a deeper and more meaningful way.

However, Tribal governments must directly manage all the nutrition and feeding programs, because they are best able to ensure that food security needs in their reservation, rural, and very remote communities are met and they are more capable of directly linking agribusiness food production to the long-term vision of getting people off feeding program participation and into the local job market, which in many multitude of locations around Indian Country can and should have as its centerpiece a

strong and viable agribusiness approach. For Tribal governments, you have to marry the food security needs of the people with food job opportunities at the Tribal level so that you can better calibrate food security and economic diversification in Indian Country.

Improve Credit Access in Indian Country and Support Authority for Farm Service Agency and the Farm Credit System

Due to the capital-intensive nature of farming and ranching and agribusiness in general, the many titles have long been important parts of the Farm Bill: credit, commodity, conservation, crop insurance. Farming, ranching, and agribusiness are high-risk enterprises. Good times for agriculture can very quickly be followed by bad times. Agribusiness activities are linked to production systems that are risky and which have unique regulatory requirements and challenges. Having access to a lending entity willing to understand these financial realities is critical. During turbulent times, Indian Country is always hit as hard or harder than most other areas of the country because of the remote and isolated nature of our farms, ranches, and agribusinesses and the reality that in most reservation communities a “credit desert” exists alongside food deserts.

First, our important partners in lending in rural areas, like those in the Farm Credit System (FCS), must have no questions concerning their authority to lend to Indian Country agribusinesses and Tribal governments. Making sure that Tribal governments, tribal producers, and groups of producers, who often organize their business engagement in ways not required of non-Tribal entities and governments (because of unique issues associated with federal Indian law) are clearing entities to borrow under FCS laws and regulations is important. Due to the nature of landholding and land ownership in Indian Country, which is a matter controlled by federal law, some clarification of this requirement is in order to help provide certainty for the FCS in lending in Indian Country.

Additionally, the improvements the Farm Service Agency (FSA) has made in the extension of credit to farmers and ranchers in Indian Country in the post-*Keepsake* era must continue, but separate programs that allow for unique training and technical assistance concerning financial issues and loan servicing for tribal producers must be included in future Farm Bills. Access to credit through FSA and Rural Development must not be hampered by outdated program rules that do not match our credit needs. Further, we must make sure that the program officers at RD and FSA have deep awareness of the way in which Tribal governments, Tribal agribusinesses, and Tribal producers do business, and ensure they are not constrained by an additional regulatory burden, and are not shut out of lending opportunities available to all other types of producers.

Many smaller producers who are not yet ready for FSA or FCS lending relationships utilize the services of smaller retail banking entities at the local level, community development financial institutions (or CDFIs), credit unions, or other means of acquiring needed capital. Native CDFIs must be included in all FSA and Rural Development lending authorities in order to leverage access to credit for Indian Country producers and Tribal governments. Ensuring that Native-owned banks can easily interface with FSA, RD, and FCS lending institutions on agribusiness and agriculture infrastructure business opportunities is also important.

Improving Interdepartmental Coordination with USDA and the Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs

In this Farm Bill and through the work of this Committee, we must improve the efficiency and effectiveness of how Tribal governments and Tribal producers are served by improving the coordination between USDA and the Department of the Interior-Bureau of Indian Affairs/Office of

the Special Trustee or its successors. This will ensure that meaningful assistance is provided by those who have deep familiarity with Tribal governments, Tribal law, Native communities, and the challenges unique to us. We cannot expect people who have no knowledge of agriculture to manage agriculture; we also cannot expect people who have no knowledge of Indian law to manage Tribal programs. Everyone at both Departments need to forge new interdepartmental relationships and rely on each other to serve Tribal governments, Tribal communities, and individuals in better ways.

This can be achieved by authorizing the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to develop a technical committee made up of Tribal government representatives from each of the BIA regions to formulate a set of initiatives and programs that can be carried out under existing laws as well as a set of programs that may be needed under future conservation program authorities to improve the conditions of Tribal lands and individual Indian-owned lands throughout the United States. Other topic areas could be included. This needs to be a working committee, not a committee that comes together to meet for an hour every quarter and say they did something. When I was at USDA we had an informal gathering of individuals who were senior enough to identify needed improvements and execute on those identified needs. Our work led to a provision in the 2014 Farm Bill that did away with duplicate appraisals—something that had been in existence for far too long that was more time-consuming and more expensive for Tribal producers than anyone else in the U.S. But that “fix” is just one of many.

Establishing this type of committee will be able to work through the many systemic issues that have faced Native farmers and ranchers, such as issues with appraisals and mortgage documentation and approvals, conservation plans and easements, coordination of Agriculture Resources Management Plans under the American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act of 1993 with NRCS, U.S. Forest Service, or other agencies’ plans for access to conservation programs like the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and many others.

Ensure the Commodity, Conservation, and Crop Insurance Farm Bill Titles Support Indian Country and Native Producers

The Commodity, Conservation, and Crop Insurance Titles of the Farm Bill all work together to provide not only farm security for producers, they also support the health of our lands that will continue to provide food for the world and our communities. The programs in these titles must be improved to take into consideration the unique jurisdictional and agribusiness/product needs of Tribal governments and Tribal producers.

First and foremost, many Tribal governments and Tribal farming, ranching, and food businesses are already engaged in producing covered commodity crops of wheat, corn, soybeans, and are deeply engaged in livestock operations impacted by the Commodity Title. We must ensure equitable access to these programs for Tribal producers, including making sure that federal or Tribally chartered corporations, especially those created under Tribal law or Section 17/Section 3, are acknowledged as eligible for Title I disaster assistance programs. Further, the definition of “livestock” must be amended to include commonly raised livestock like “reindeer,” “caribou,” “elk,” “horses,” or other animals raised or harvested in Tribal communities. All of these animals must be recognized as livestock and eligible for full protection and program participation Department-wide. Additionally, due to the lack of fair and reasonable access to credit, and redlining by lenders, Native producers do not have the ability to use their land as collateral to secure financing.

Since the Conservation Title programs are often the gateway to participate in other USDA programs, it is vital that Tribal governments and producers are provided with parity through all of the program authorities and funding. All sections of the Conservation Title must recognize that Tribal governments, Tribal producers, and Tribal entities or organizations created for conservation and natural resource protection purposes have full access to every program. Wherever there is a reference to “state” or “local” or “regional” agricultural producer, the terms “tribal” should be inserted into that section to ensure that any inadvertent failure to list Tribal governments, Tribal producers, or Tribal organizations does not preclude them from participating or relegate them to a lesser importance or priority within the relevant section. This also includes making sure any reference to “state law” in the Conservation Title says “state law or tribal law” to acknowledge the conservation laws and codes our Tribal governments pass and enforce each day with regard to the lands over which they have jurisdiction.

Crop insurance is an important tool of risk management and the products in place now must be examined to ensure they are suitable for Tribal food production systems. The Risk Management Agency (RMA) must conduct a study to ascertain the efficacy and applicability of the current crop insurance products as they relate to Indian Country agriculture production. If that study reveals that either the specific crop insurance products or the general guidance documents of RMA do not adequately consider unique tribal production issues, a separate administrative guidance or notice should be issued by RMA to solve these concerns, and unique crop insurance products and crop insurance administration systems should be pursued. Regardless, the goal should be to make sure that crop insurance products are utilized more fully in Indian Country and that there are no inadvertent barriers to such usage. USDA must engage Native-owned insurance companies and Native CDFIs and other entities to encourage the offering of crop insurance products in Indian Country. The current crop insurance research, product development, and policy sales areas are not developed for, and do not adequately reach, Tribal producers. That isn’t to say that Tribes don’t purchase and maintain crop insurance; they do. But improvements can be achieved.

Apply the Substantially Underserved Trust Area designation to all Rural Development and USDA Funding Authorities

The Substantially Underserved Trust Area (SUTA) designation authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill helps USDA’s Rural Utility Service (RUS) offer low interest rates, waive non-duplication, matching, and credit support requirements; extend loan repayment terms; and provide the highest funding priority for SUTA projects. Currently, SUTA is only applied to a small segment of infrastructure programs, but more explicit instruction must be provided to allow the Secretary to exercise this discretion more broadly.

This change will help ensure more equitable access to Rural Development (RD) programs and authorities in these substantially underserved areas, and can be used to provide much-needed support to Tribal citizens living in rural communities. The change would, among other things, allow the waiver of matching requirements for projects funded through RD, which can be a significant barrier to applicant participation in RD business and infrastructure projects where remoteness and related lack of tax base is a problem. In the determination of eligibility and repayment ability, local school district social demographics should be utilized instead of county-wide data. A broader application of SUTA will recognize the unique and essential Tribal infrastructure needs and will help build rural America, as many tribal governments are the backbone of the rural infrastructure now and those trends appear to be unrelenting.

Equal Access to Research, Education, and Extension Funding for Tribal Colleges and Universities and the Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program

All entities working within research, extension, and education in Indian Country, including Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) and the Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program (FRTEP) must have the same access to research, education, and extension funding as all other entities. Further, FRTEP must maintain its unique program authorities and be protected from over-subscription by those who have access to other program funding like the 1862, 1890, and 1994 land-grant institutions and TCUs. FRTEP was created by Congress to address the needs of those Tribes not served by Tribal colleges. The extension funding for TCUs is very low and the FRTEP funding is very low. Entities serving Indian Country must be entitled to the same level of eligibility and access to NIFA funding as any other entity.

Agriculture research, education, and extension programs are critical to our food, health, and self-sufficiency. According to the latest USDA Agriculture Census, there are only 2 million farmers or ranchers in the United States. Agriculture research is important because it monitors and explores old and new knowledge regarding plant and animal health, explores the impact of science to solve food problems, tackles societal issues related to health, and ensures our food supplies are sound and resilient. The reasons for the initial establishment of the land grant research institutions, the original extension services, and research stations are as relevant today as they were many decades ago. These resources are extremely critical to Indian Country.

Accessing research, building our own research systems within Tribal Colleges and Universities, and supporting educational institutions and faculty within Tribal communities is essential to stabilizing agriculture production and communities. Focusing on the importance of traditional knowledge and exploring its use in modern communities is best done at Tribal-owned and managed institutions. Extending knowledge and research outcomes into communities and onto tribal farms, ranches and food businesses is critical to their growth and stabilization.

Educating the next generation of producers, scientists, technical specialists, business managers, engineers, lawyers, and related professionals who advise and support the agriculture and food sectors is vital and making sure that Native youth aspire to those career paths is important to the survival of Tribal communities and to creating viable occupations that support food and agriculture sectors in Indian Country. We are in an intergenerational shift in agriculture, and Indian Country is no different. Our farmers are older and our young people are hungry for a meaningful career. They would prefer—the young people we see—they want to stay home on their land doing something they know and excel at, and have a decent rural economy within which they can be the next generation of leaders.

We must address these issues in a thoughtful and comprehensive manner. FRTEP cannot be opened up in such a way that it becomes available to institutions with thirty thousand students and billion-dollar endowment funds. TCUs have a very paltry and totally inadequate formula fund for extension services, research. Even with low funding levels, TCUs do a lot incredibly well and need to be respected and looked at as equals, and fully eligible for all of the funding authorities within the Research Title of the Farm Bill and research programs at USDA.

We need more research stations housed within Tribal governments in conjunction with TCUs. Why do we not already have that? The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) just put 30 new weather stations on reservations, and that's wonderful. What do we do with that? What's the next

step? What is on the horizon? What do we need to know to have full capacity and knowledge rolling out of those weather stations that will benefit all of American agriculture?

Think about the depth of new knowledge we will have just by having those weather stations positioned in Indian Country, where they've never been before. NRCS, Farm Service Agency, and Risk Management Agency programs can be calibrated in a better way because better information will be available. The future of agribusiness depends on access to markets and information and technology. We need a deeper knowledge of the carrying capacity of the land, the sustainable use of the land, what the best time to actually access a market is, and what can we do to better utilize the water we have access to so we don't waste a single drop. All of that is data driven and data dependent. TCUs have a huge role to play in that, but so do our FRTEP agents. They cannot continue to do it if they are cut off from the funding authorities that are available to everyone else.

I have been at a large flagship land grant university, except when I was at USDA, since the early 1990's. I have at my fingertips a breadth of knowledge and capacity that, if I was at a smaller institution, I may not have. But how do we actually make sure the relationships between larger and smaller institutions in the land grant system are equitable, balanced, and that people have full access to actual resources they need to make those great strides we will continue to need.

We need data. A farmer has better productivity if they have good records and data access. Back in the day you could ask a farmer or rancher anything but all that data was carried around in their head. Now, we can use mobile technology in new ways with a new generation of farmers and ranchers, but we must make sure Tribes have access to that technology as well. E-connectivity and rural broadband is incredibly important for all rural America and for Tribes—that was among the first recommendations made to support prosperity for all rural America by the USDA Interagency Task Force of Agriculture and Rural Prosperity. Their report to the President, which was released last week, noted that e-connectivity is "a tool that enables increased productivity for farms, factories, forests, mining, and small businesses." TCUs and FRTEP agents must be a part of the technological revolution in farming and ranching and agribusiness growth and be afforded access to improved research, education, extension funding.

Interdepartmental Coordination to Support Tribal Trade

A special interdepartmental coordination group should be seated to include USDA, Department of Commerce, Department of State, and other applicable agencies to ensure that tribal food production is made a part of the U.S. trade missions and efforts to promote US agricultural trade. The responsibility for coordination must extend beyond USDA Foreign Agriculture Service and other USDA programs to other applicable departments and agencies of the federal government such as BIA and Commerce so that Tribal businesses have access to promotion programs and support that will improve their visibility and viability in foreign markets. To that end, IAC's continuation in the important MAP trade program must be supported and required. They have over 15 years of experience in providing greater market access and export readiness training to tribal businesses and that must continue.

Parity in Forestry Service Programs and Authorities

Many American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes have long-standing and deeply spiritual relationships with the forests within which they lived for centuries. Their deep engagement with forests of North America was fundamentally changed upon European contact when the relationships they had with the land, including forests, was severed. The U.S. Forest Service now maintains National Forests that

coexist within and among the boundaries of current and historic Tribal homelands. Since many Tribes either live within the jurisdiction of federal agencies with forest responsibilities or have trust and treaty rights resources located on federal forest lands, the intensely specific and expertise-dependent issues around forests require a specialized eye towards policy change.

The 2018 Farm Bill must extend the Good Neighbor Authority to include Tribal governments, just as it does to State government as well as to specifically include Tribes in the title of the State and Private Forestry Program as well as its authorities. Partnering together, in a cooperative manner, to manage the nation's forests and Tribal forests alongside other governments (state and local) and private landowners is critical if we are to help our forestlands recover from wildfire and become healthier. This recognition and parity will also ensure that tribal agribusiness interests reliant on those forest resources can continue to grow to address the unique problems in Native communities that no other group of people can, while promoting jobs in the forestry sector for Native youth.

Additional Efforts

The growth of agribusiness in Indian Country and the further support of tribal farmers and ranchers also requires simple changes to current approaches. For instance, in the implementation of Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011 (FSMA), Native training and technical assistance must embody a unique approach to training growers and food businesses due to the unique jurisdictional and enforcement issues that abound in Indian Country. Tribal departments of agriculture are missing altogether in the funding being provided to state departments of agriculture; yet state and local authorities have no jurisdiction on Tribal lands. This should be addressed by including Tribal departments of agriculture as eligible for FSMA funding. All producers need continued support for understanding these new requirements but the current system of providing assistance and training is not calibrated to meet these needs. The simple change of ensuring Tribal governments can have access to the existing funding resources can address these looming issues.

Conclusion

I would like to again thank the Committee for holding this important hearing on ways to continue to grow agriculture and agribusiness in Indian Country and inviting me to share my experience working with Tribal governments and Tribal food producers and the federal government. For too long, our voice in the Farm Bill debate has been limited to a few incredible individuals and organizations who have carried the water for the past several decades. The next Farm Bill will be among the most important in my lifetime, not only for Indian Country's future but for addressing the needs of the agriculture and food sector, which is changing, and the needs of rural communities around the country. Tribal governments must be seen as equal governmental partners and additional improvements must be made to ensure access to USDA programs and funding authorities.

By adjusting, developing and improving the Farm Bill's programs, we can build upon the already great work happening in Tribal communities surrounding food and agriculture. We can improve and expand our infrastructure. We can develop our Tribal food systems. We can provide the means for our agriculture businesses to thrive. We can continue to address and improve the health of our people. We can feed our communities in vibrant Native food systems with foods raised and grown by Tribal people. But equally important, the country can acknowledge the role Tribes have always played in our nation's food security and we can now become better partners in food security, food production, and the agriculture sector. Improving the Farm Bill for Indian Country will help bolster the important work ahead.

Appendix A: Charts and Graphs on Agriculture and Nutrition in Indian Country

Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018

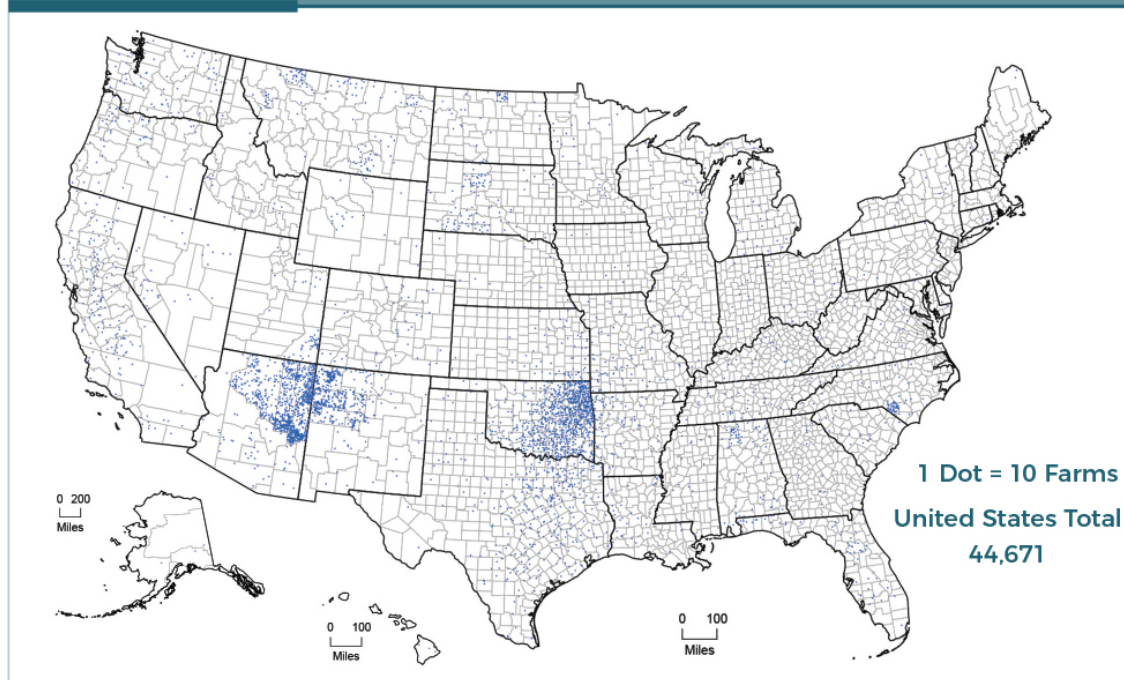
Indian Country Agriculture Basics

2012 AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE FARMS AND RANCHES Total Value of Production

| | American Indian or Alaska Native Operators | All Farms |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------|
| Market value of products sold | \$3.3 billion | \$395 billion |
| Crop sales | \$1.4 billion | \$212 billion |
| Livestock sales | \$1.8 billion | \$182 billion |
| Average per farm | \$59,398 | \$187,097 |

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service

NUMBER OF FARMS WITH AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE OPERATORS: 2012



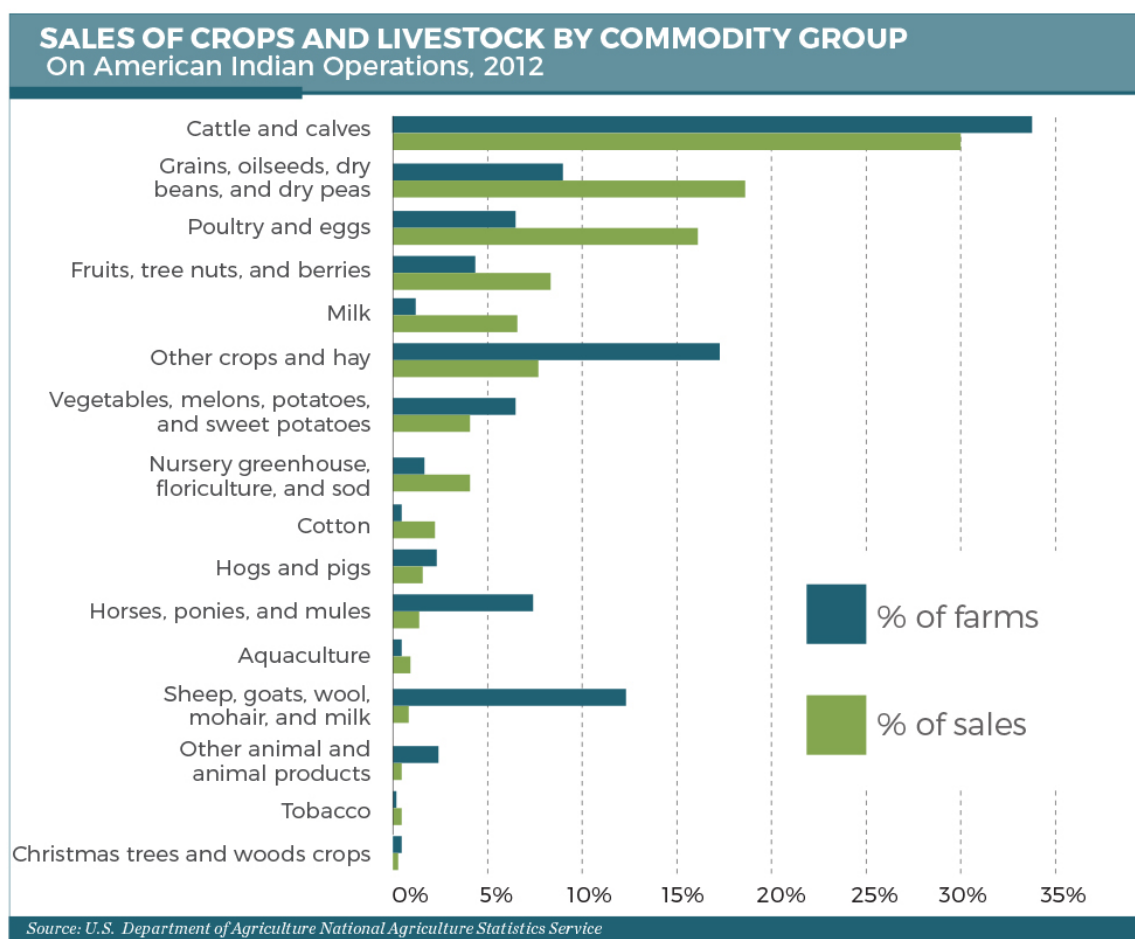
Source: 2012 Census of Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agriculture Statistics Service

Appendix A: Charts and Graphs on Agriculture and Nutrition in Indian Country

Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018

| AMERICAN INDIAN FARMS AND RANCHES IN THE U.S. | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2012 |
| Total farms/ranches with Indian operators (farms) | 61,472 | 56,062 |
| Acres operated | 58.1 million | 57.2 million |
| Average acres per operation | 946 | 1,020 |

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service



Appendix A: Charts and Graphs on Agriculture and Nutrition in Indian Country

Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018

| AMERICAN INDIAN FARMS AND RANCHES Income Statement Sheet | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2007 | 2012 |
| Market value of products sold | \$3.2 billion | \$3.2 billion |
| Government payments received | \$90 million | \$90 million |
| Total production expenses | \$2.9 billion | \$2.9 billion |
| Net cash farm income | \$513 million | \$371 million |
| Average net cash income per farm | \$8,351 | \$6,632 |

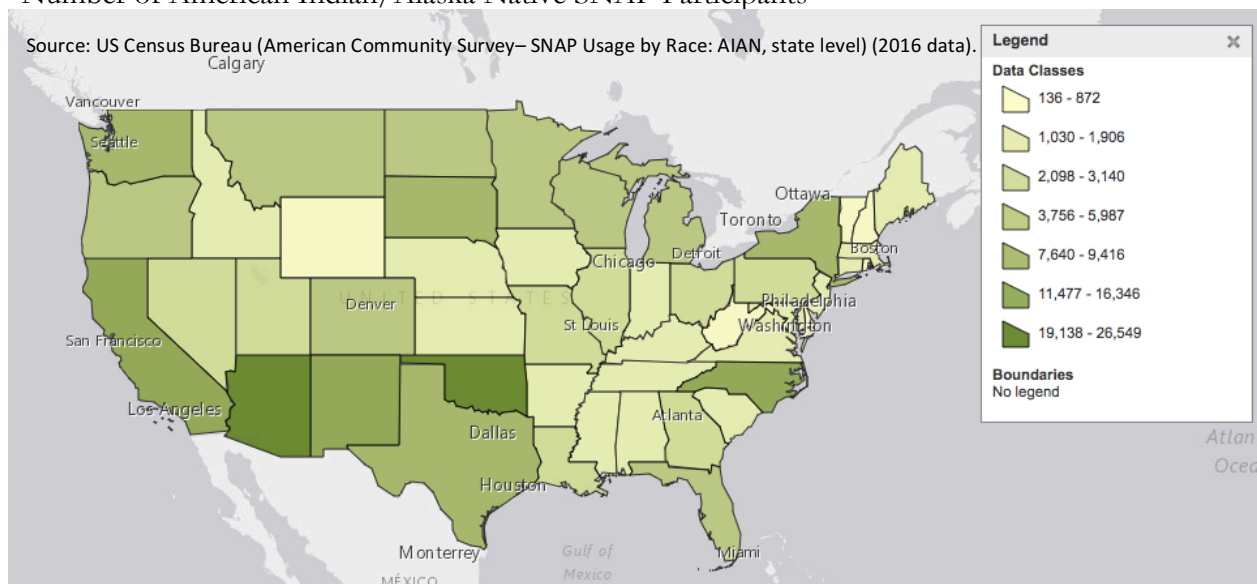
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service

| 2012 TOP CROP ITEMS, RANKED BY ACRES On American Indian Farms and Ranches | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| | FARMS | ACRES |
| Forage | 15,514 | 1,169,253 |
| Winter wheat for grain | 1,141 | 371,074 |
| Corn for grain | 1,968 | 305,398 |
| Soybeans for beans | 1,613 | 257,909 |
| Spring wheat for grain | 206 | 148,393 |

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agriculture Statistics Service

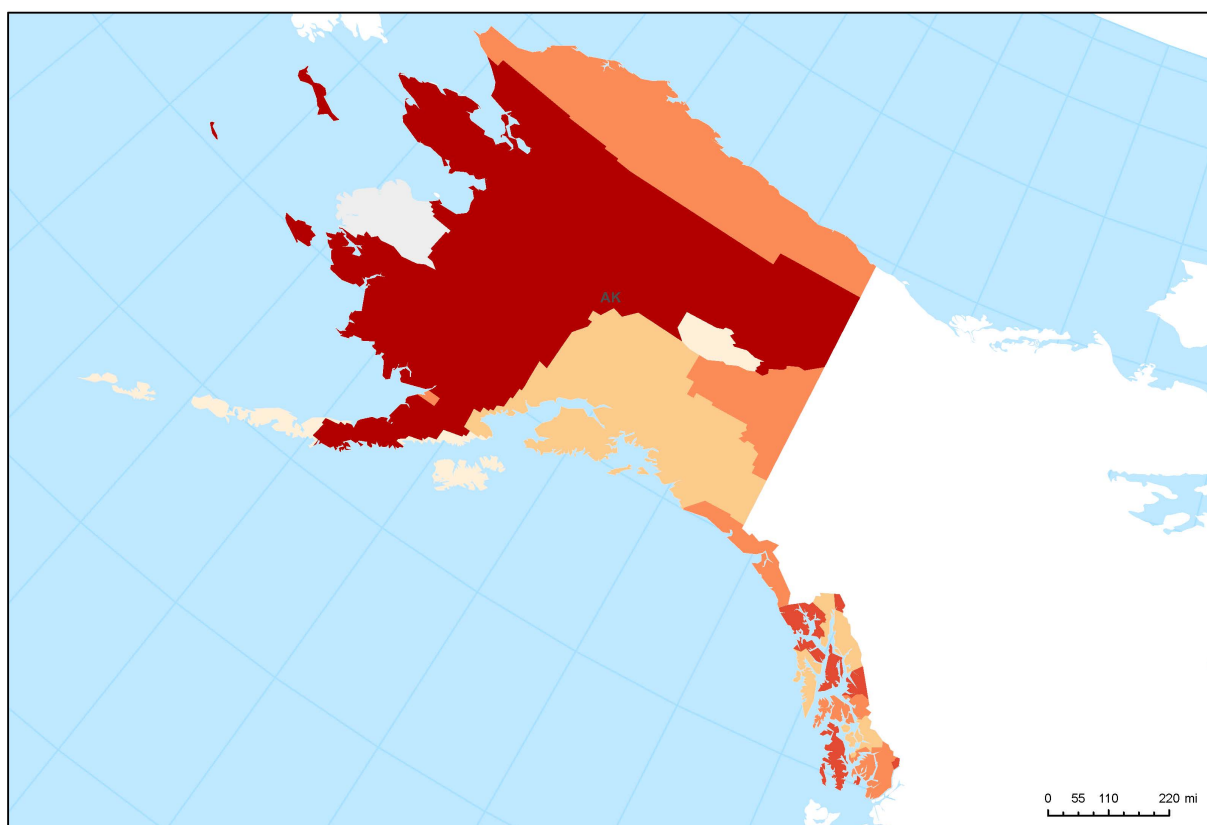
Nutrition Programs Impact in Indian Country

Number of American Indian/Alaska Native SNAP Participants



Appendix A: Charts and Graphs on Agriculture and Nutrition in Indian Country

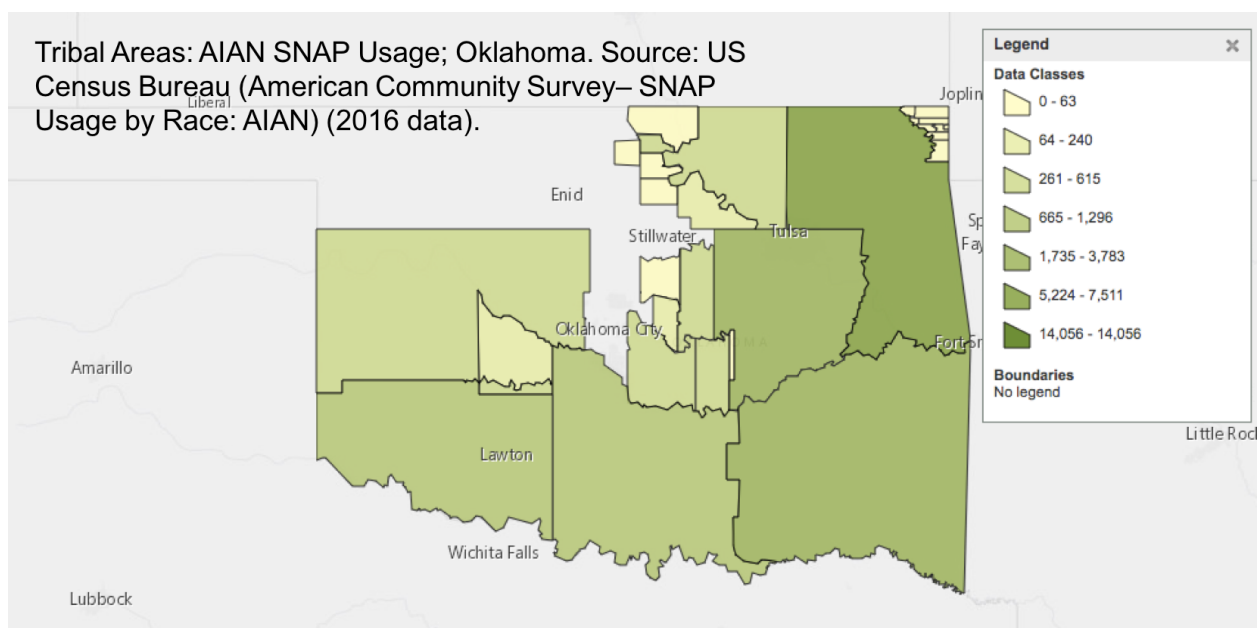
Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018



SNAP benefits per capita, 2015

0 - 10 16 - 25 > 35
11 - 15 26 - 35 No data

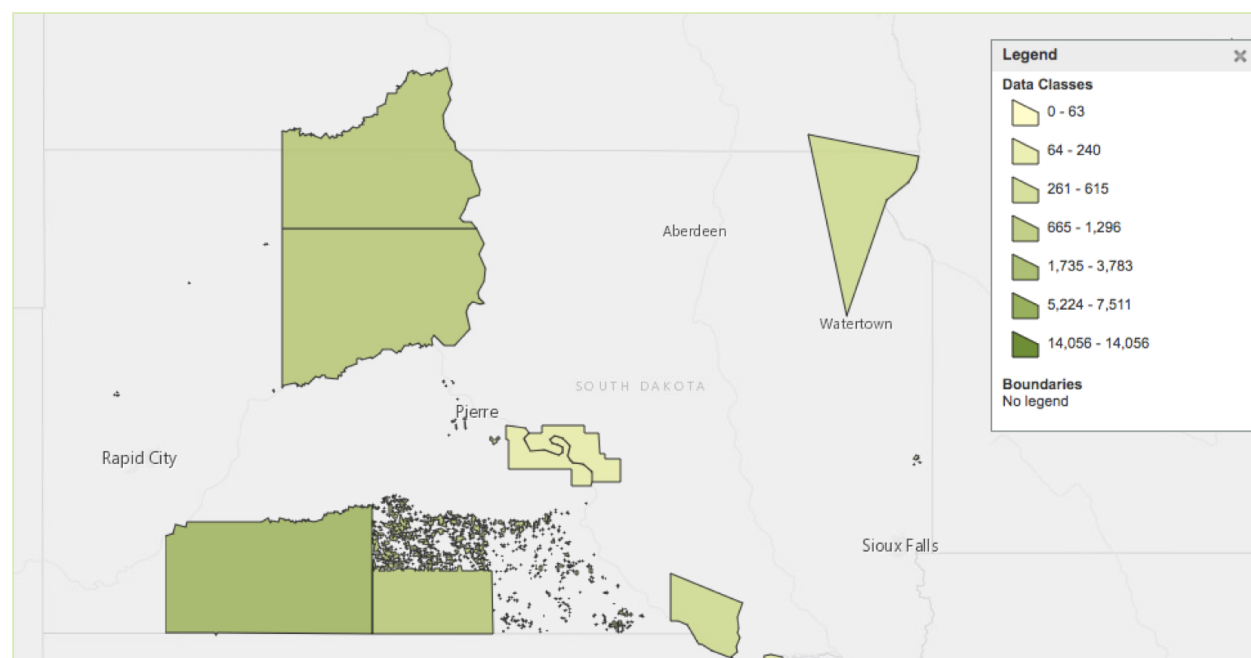
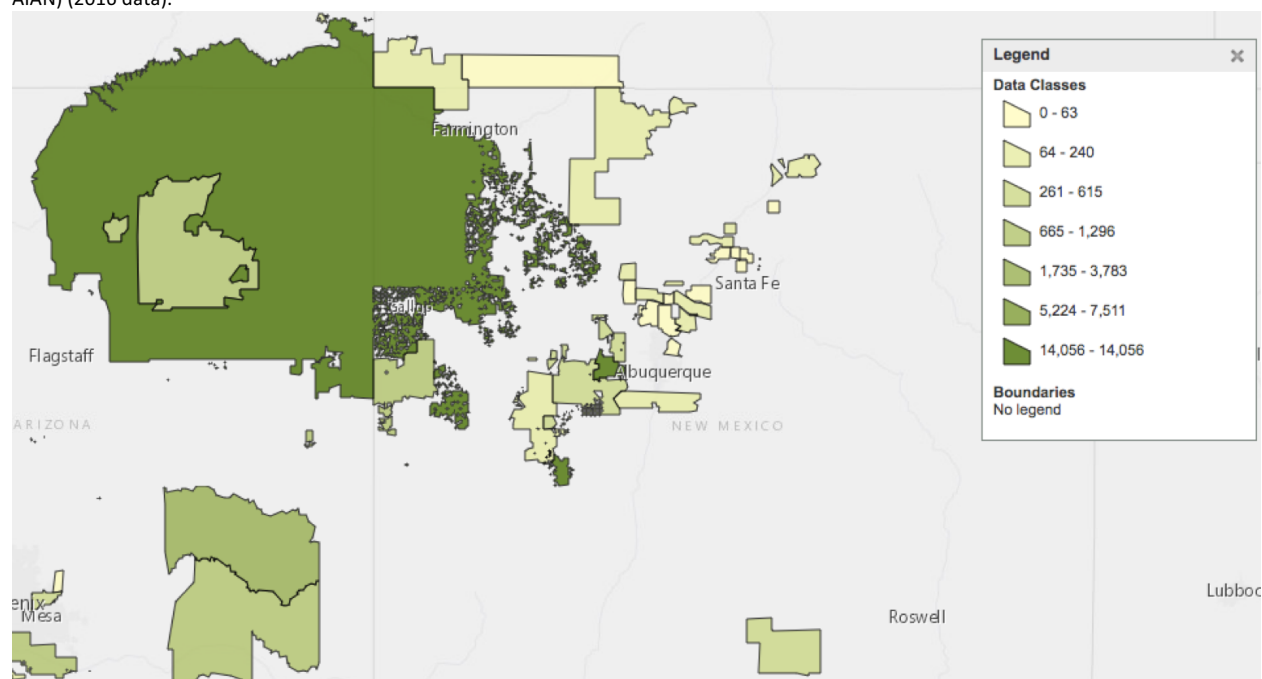
Date: 10/23/2017 Source: USDA Economic Research Service, ESRI. For more information:
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/documentation.aspx>



Appendix A: Charts and Graphs on Agriculture and Nutrition in Indian Country

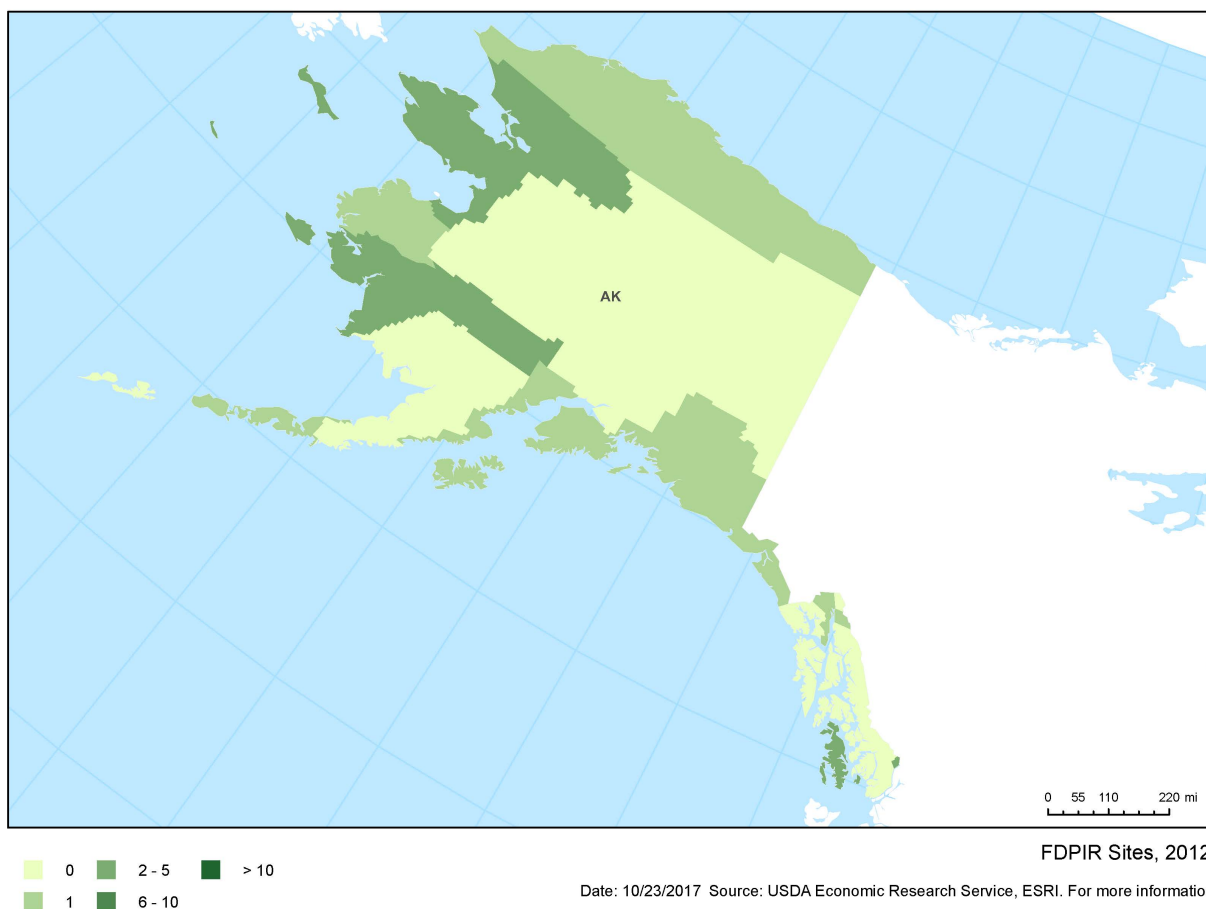
Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018

On-reservation AIAN SNAP Usage; Southwestern United States. Source: US Census Bureau (American Community Survey– SNAP Usage by Race: AIAN) (2016 data).



On-reservation AIAN SNAP Usage; South Dakota. Source: US Census Bureau (American Community Survey– SNAP Usage by Race: AIAN) (2016 data).

Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018



Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: 1994

PACIFIC BASIN

- NORTHERN MARIANAS
- GUAM
- FEDERAL STATES OF MICRONESIA
- AMERICAN SAMOA

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: 1994

Colleges of the Manzanilla Nation and Kawasawa Bay Ojibwa Community College are designated as 1994 LGRUs and will be eligible to receive majority funds in October 2004.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES EXTENSION PROGRAM (FRTEP)

Map of the United States showing the locations of 31 Federally Recognized Tribes participating in the FRTEP. The map includes labels for tribes such as Kalispel, Colville, Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Fort Berthold, Leech Lake & Fond du Lac, Bay Mills Indian Community, Hannahville Indian Community, Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa & Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa, Warm Springs, Nez Perce, Flathead, Fort Hall, No. Cheyenne, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, Rosebud, Wind River, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, Navajo-Window Rock, Navajo-Shiprock, Jicarilla, Zuni, San Carlos Apache, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Hualapai/Havasupai, Hopi, Navajo-Tuba City, Hamblett, Del Norte and Siskiyou, Nevada Indian Tribes (Washoe, Shoshone & Paiute), and Warm Springs. An inset map shows the Tanana Chiefs Conference in Alaska and the Stilleghon and Javon in Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Appendix B: Regional One-Pagers on Indian Country Food and Agriculture

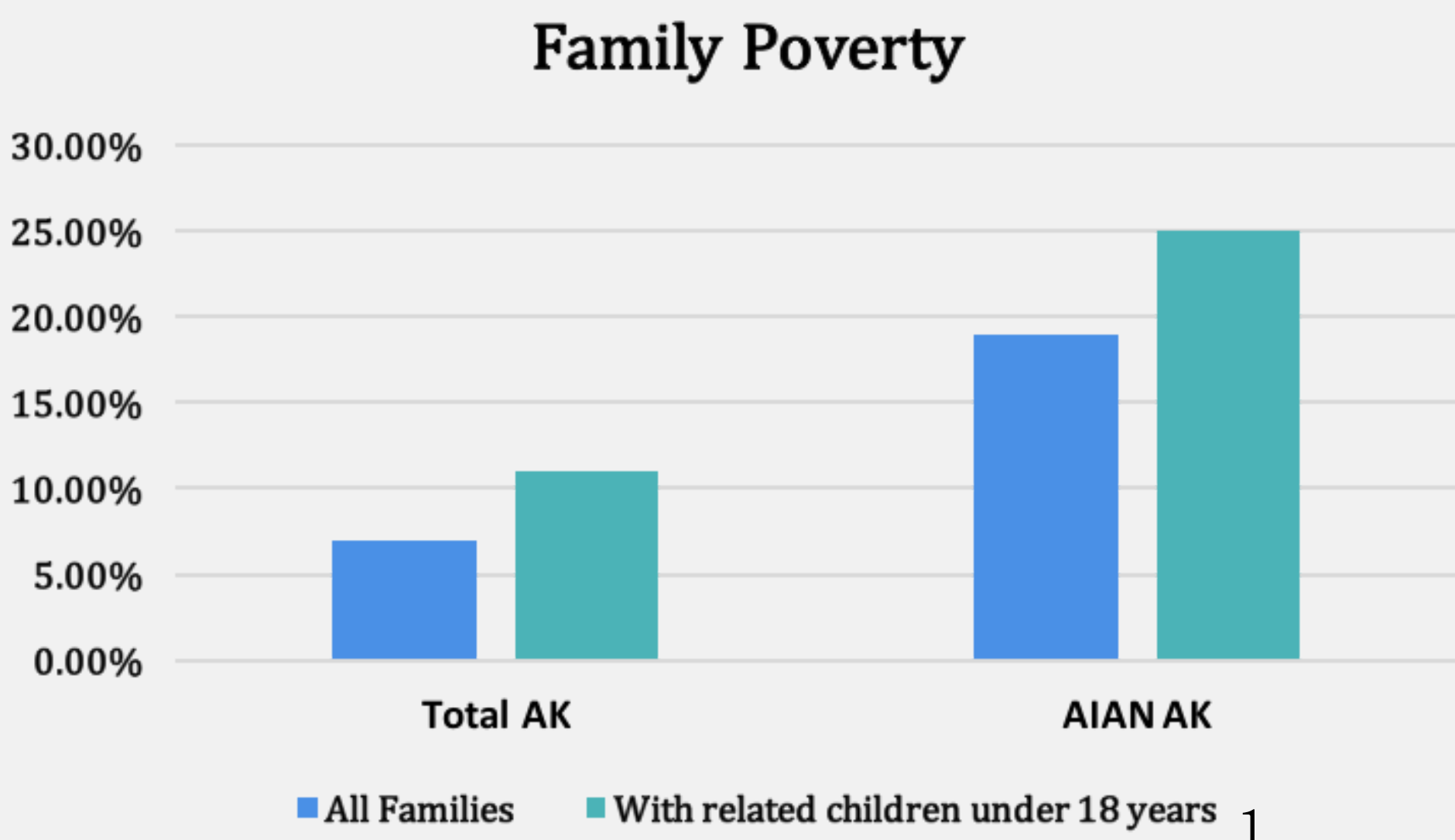
Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018

Alaska Region

Alaskan Native Farm Bill Profile

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

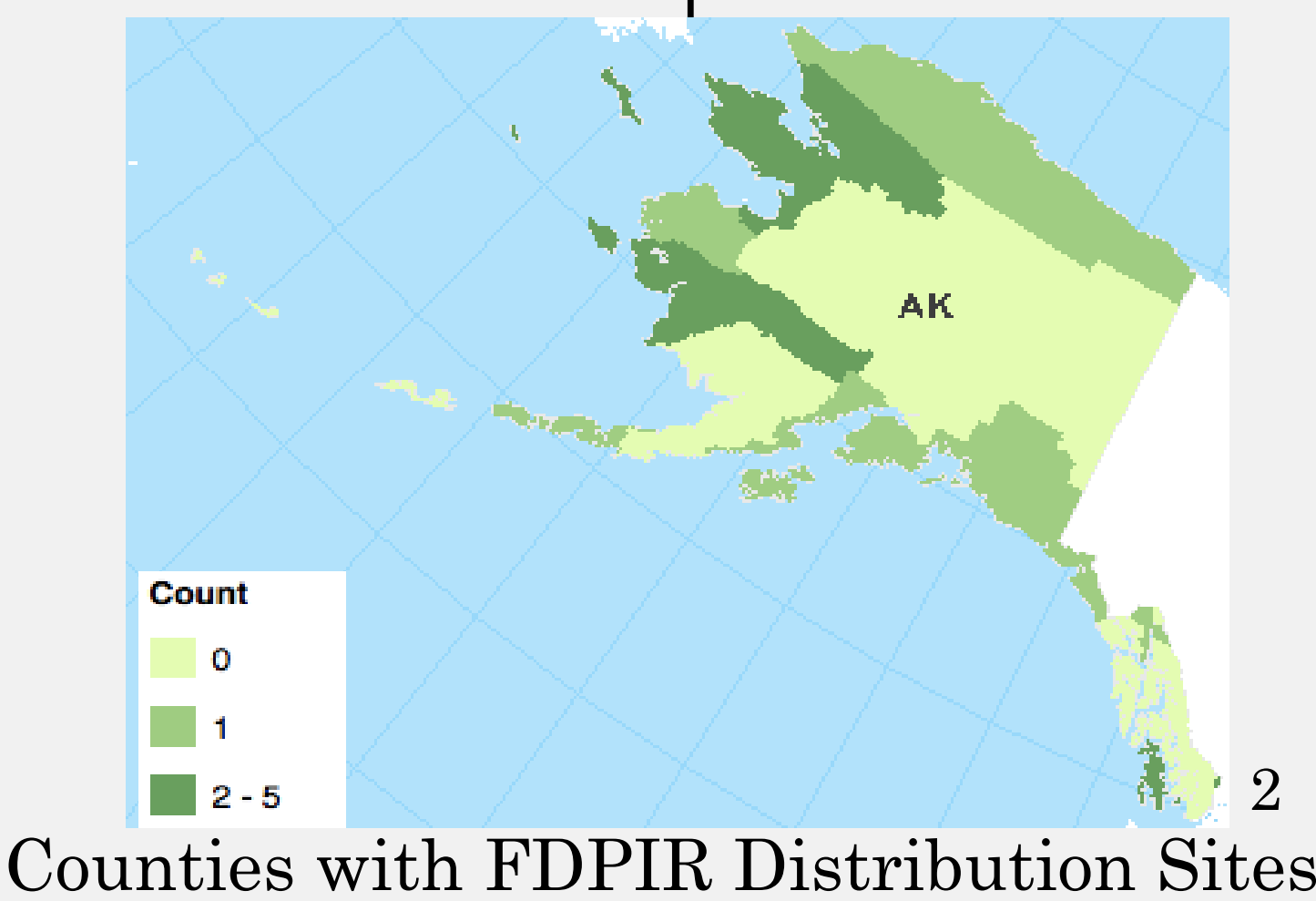
The poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is nearly double the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

On average, there were 650 FDPIR Recipients in Alaska in FY 2016.

- There is one Indian Tribal Organization that administers the FDPIR program
- There are 18 partner sites that help with FDPIR distribution

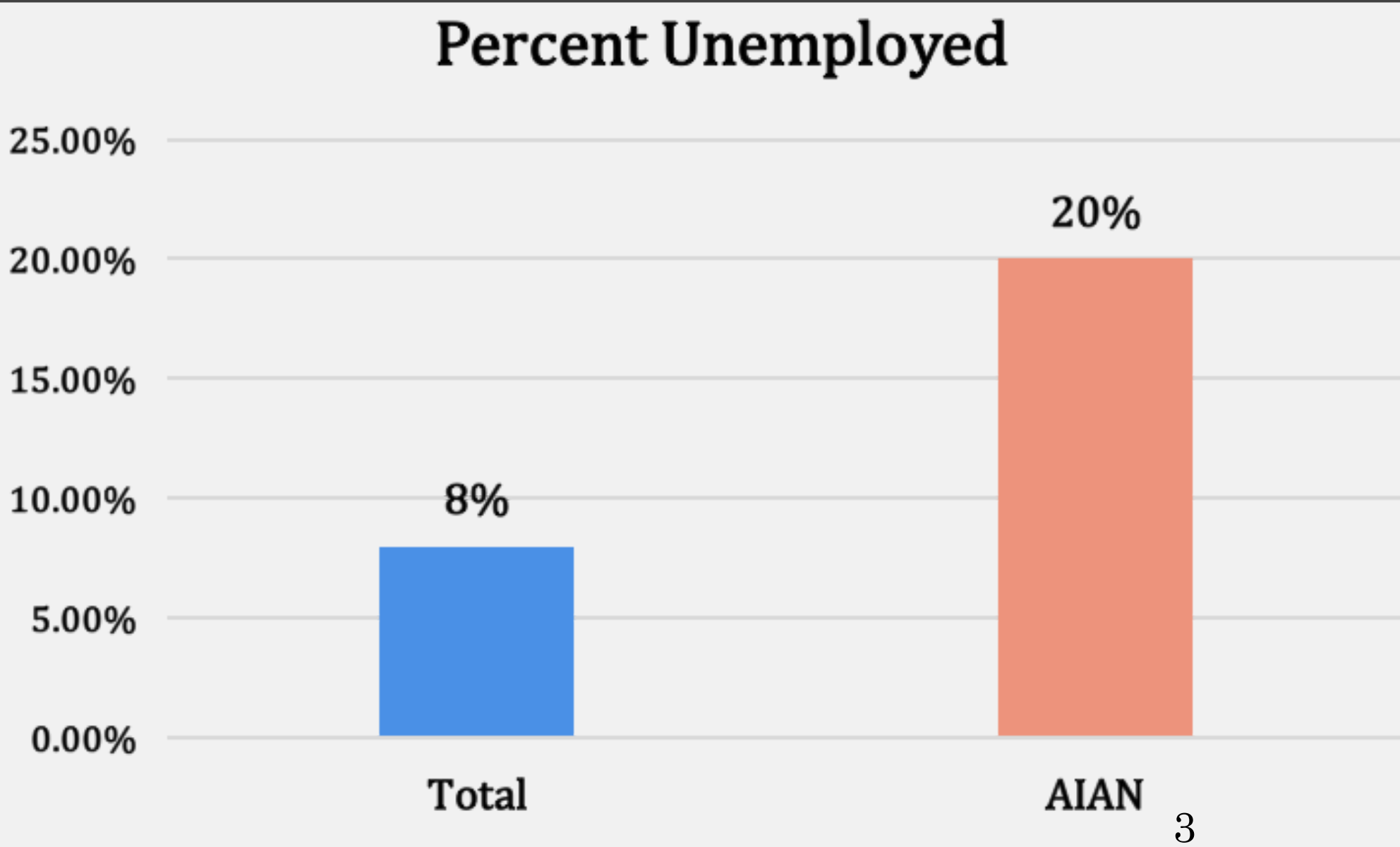


SNAP Participation

On average, there were 9461 Households receiving SNAP in FY 2016.

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

The unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is nearly double the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

- Forage** 6 farms produce 158 acres
- Vegetables** 7 farms produce 5 acres
- Flowers** 5 farms produce 3 acres

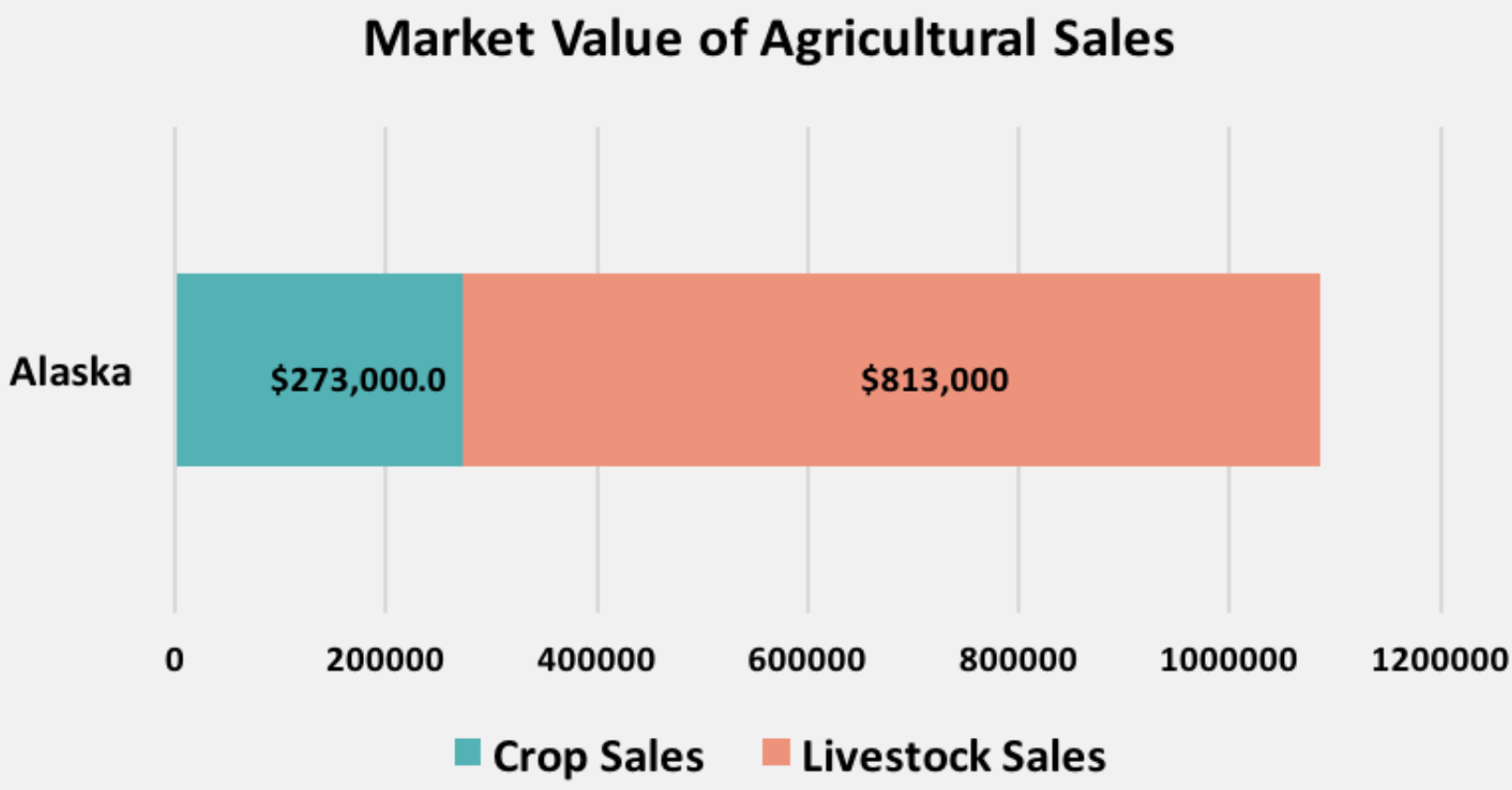
Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

- Layers** 15 farms
- Cattle** 10 farms
- Horses** 10 farms

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03

2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data

4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile



In Alaska, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$1,086,000 for Native Producers.⁶

Native-Run Farms in Alaska - - - - - 6,280 acres
All Farms in the Alaska - - - - - 1,094 acres

There are 49 AIAN farms or ranches in Alaska as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture. The average size of Native American and Alaska Native-run Farms and Ranches are approximately five a half times larger than all farms in Alaska.⁷

Subsistence Agriculture

Many Alaskan Natives rely on subsistence agriculture as an integral component of their livelihood, cultural expression, and local food economy. Various initiatives in the state highlight the importance of subsistence agriculture in the region:

Elders Traditional Foods Hunter Support Program

This program provides Kotzebue hunters with funding to purchase drums of gas, which support their hunting operations. In return, the hunters provide Kotzebue elders with traditional Niqipiaq (foods), including large bearded seal in the spring and caribou in the fall. The program creates a collaborative partnership between the tribe and its elders and hunters. Currently, the program’s goals are to expand its traditional food service to elders living in long-term care centers, in addition to those it already serves in-home.

Siglauq Center

The Siglauq Center was constructed after the passage of the 2014 Farm Bill which included “Service of Traditional Foods in Public Facilities” amendment. Alaska’s first official processing center for native foods, this center provides space and equipment to process wild game and fish served in the Kotzebue nursing home. This space includes steel counter-tops, saws, grinders and two walk-in freezers for storage.

Native Farm Bill Coalition



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

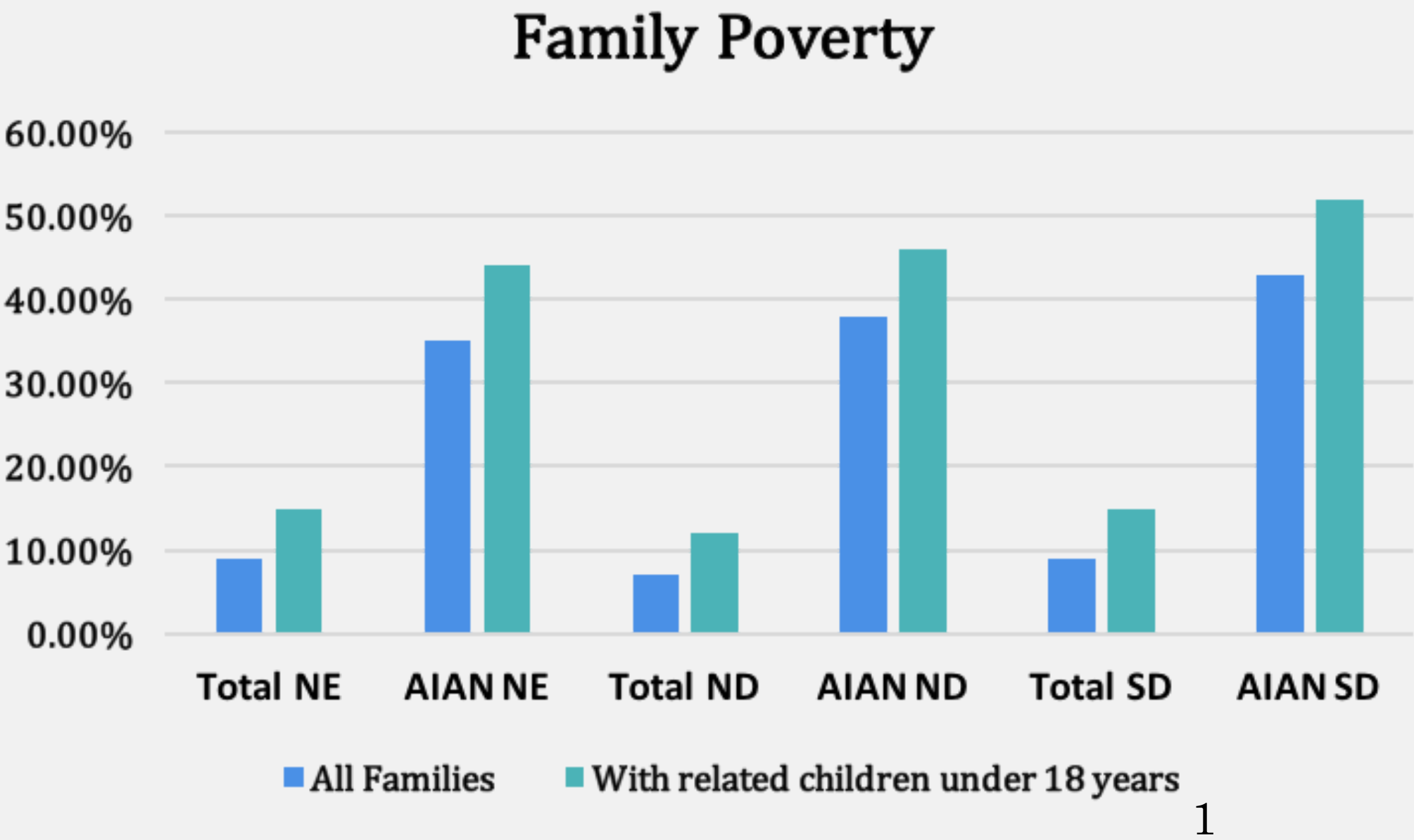
Great Plains Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Nebraska :: North Dakota :: South Dakota

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

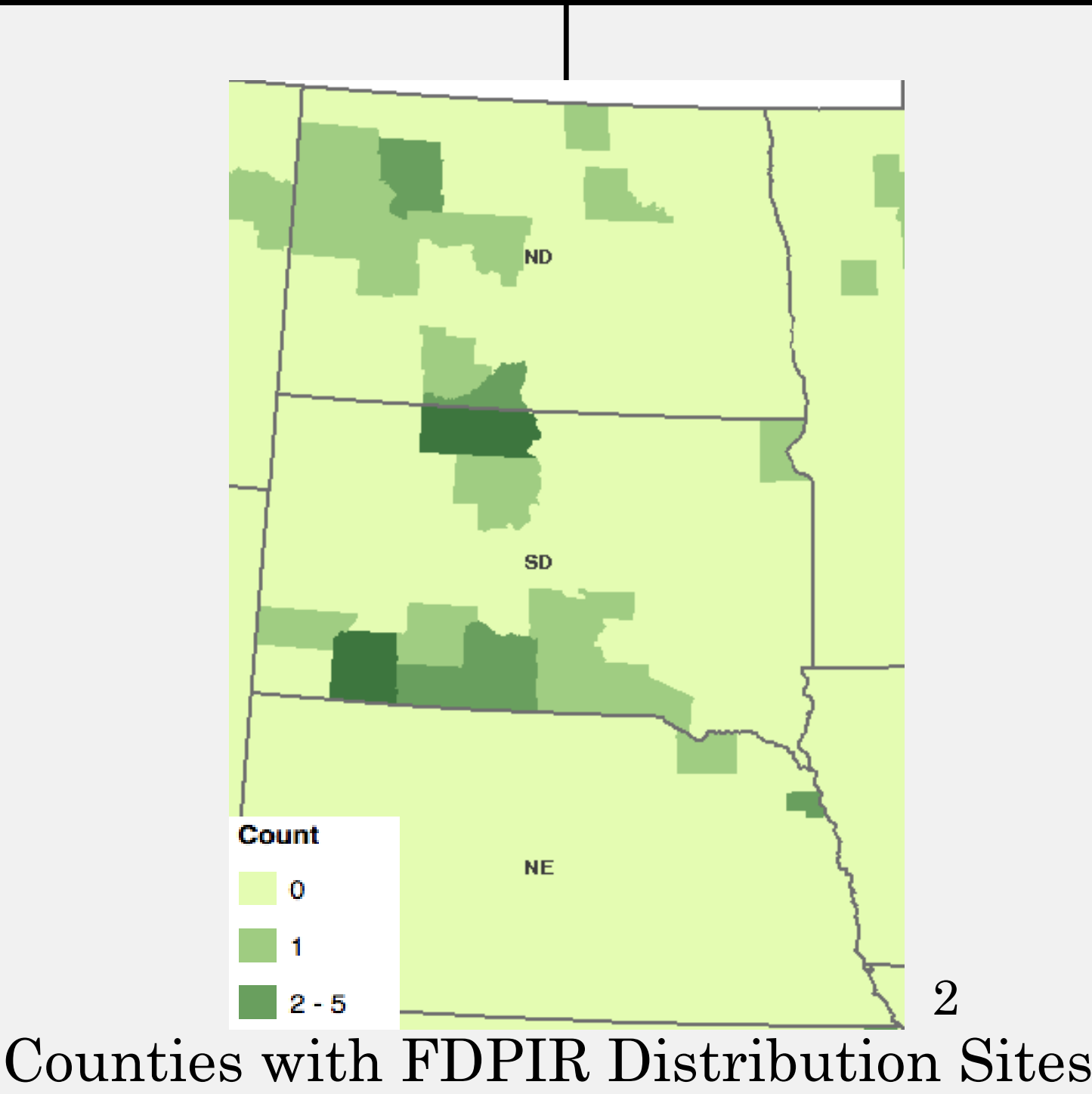
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is nearly four times the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 15,562 FDPIR Recipients in the Great Plains region in FY 2016

- NE: 1,396 participants, representing 30% of the Native population on reservations
- ND: 5,661 participants, representing 28% of the Native population on reservations
- SD: 8,505 participants, representing 19% of the Native population on reservations



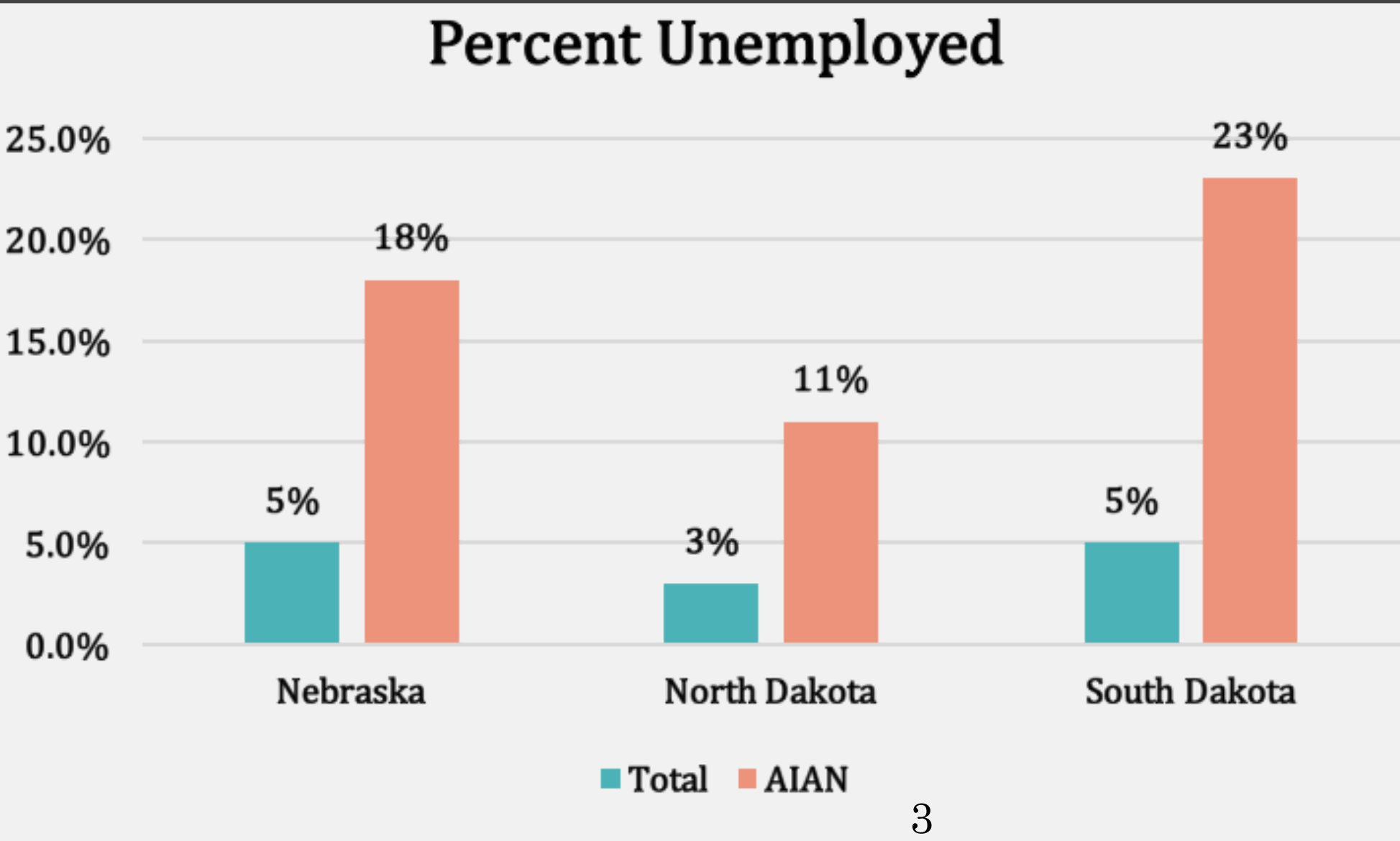
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 1,251 AIAN households in Nebraska receives SNAP benefits
- 3,827 AIAN households in North Dakota receives SNAP benefits
- 9,391 AIAN households in South Dakota receives SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is nearly triple the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

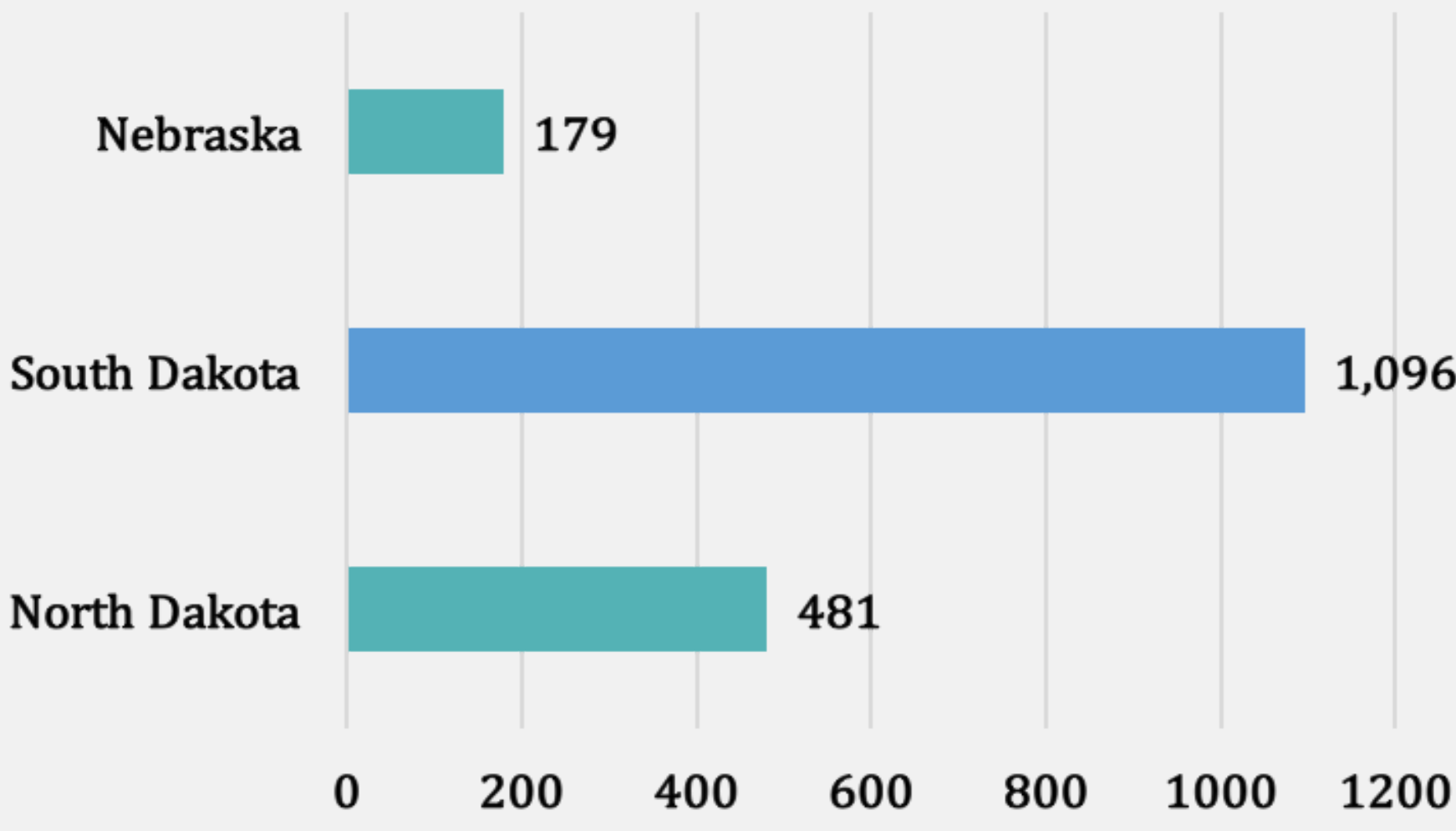
1. **Forage** 705 farms produce 170,228 acres
2. **Corn for Grain** . 124 farms produce 61,527 acres
3. **Winter Wheat**. 85 farms

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers 4

1. **Cattle** 996 farms produce 204,662 head
2. **Horses** 784 farms produce 14,224 horses
3. **Layers** 110 farms produce 3,654 layers
4. **Bison** 29 farms produce 3,181 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03 2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data 4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

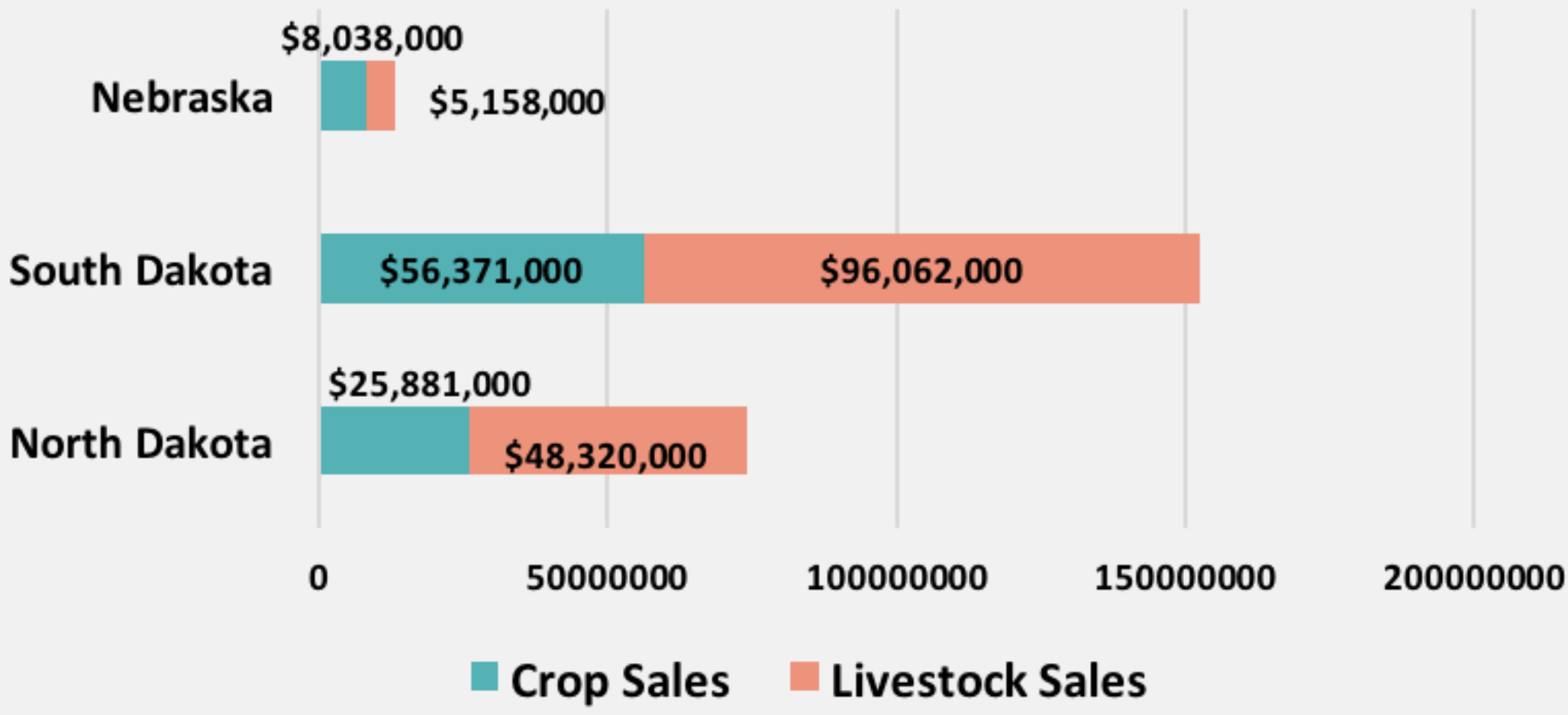
5

Native-Run Farms in the Great Plains - - - - - 2,340 acres
All Farms in the Great Plains - - - - - 1,310 acres

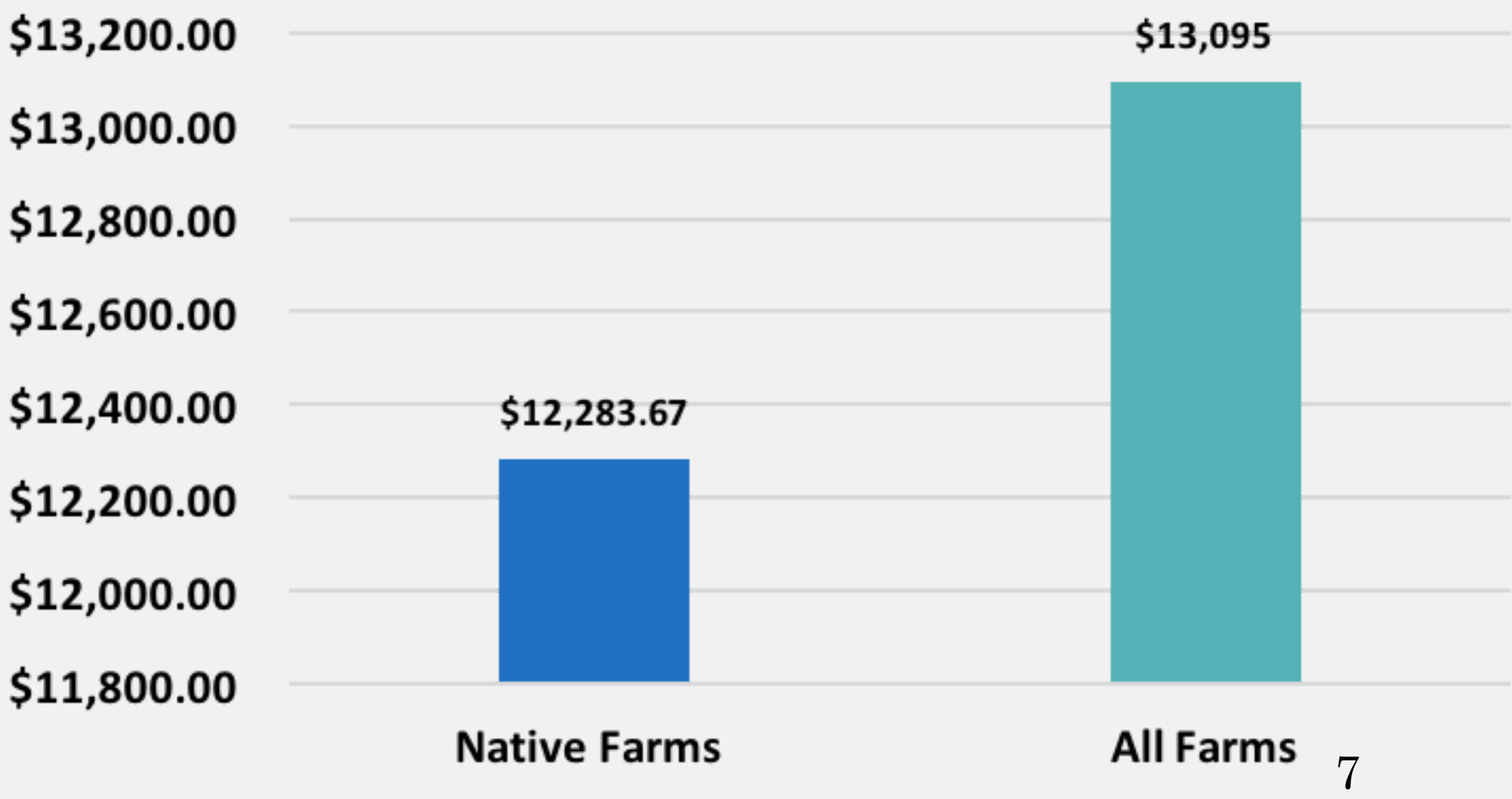
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are large than all farms in the Great Plains Region.

In all three states, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$239,830,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 6% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Great Plains Region. 6

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Winyan Tika Garden and Farmers Market

The Winyan Toka Win Garden (Eagle Butte, SD) is a two-acre garden that plays an integral part in the Cheyenne River Youth Project's health and wellness program. This "field to fork" program teaches youth not only about growing the food, but also preparing or selling it. Volunteers work with children as young as four years old in the garden during the growing season, where the youth learn how to plant, maintain, and harvest food. Then, post harvest, the project sponsors special meals where teenage volunteers highlight some of the produce they've grown and harvested by cooking it themselves. The youth are also able to sell the produce at the project's Leading Lady Farmers Market, which is open to the whole community.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

Midwest Region

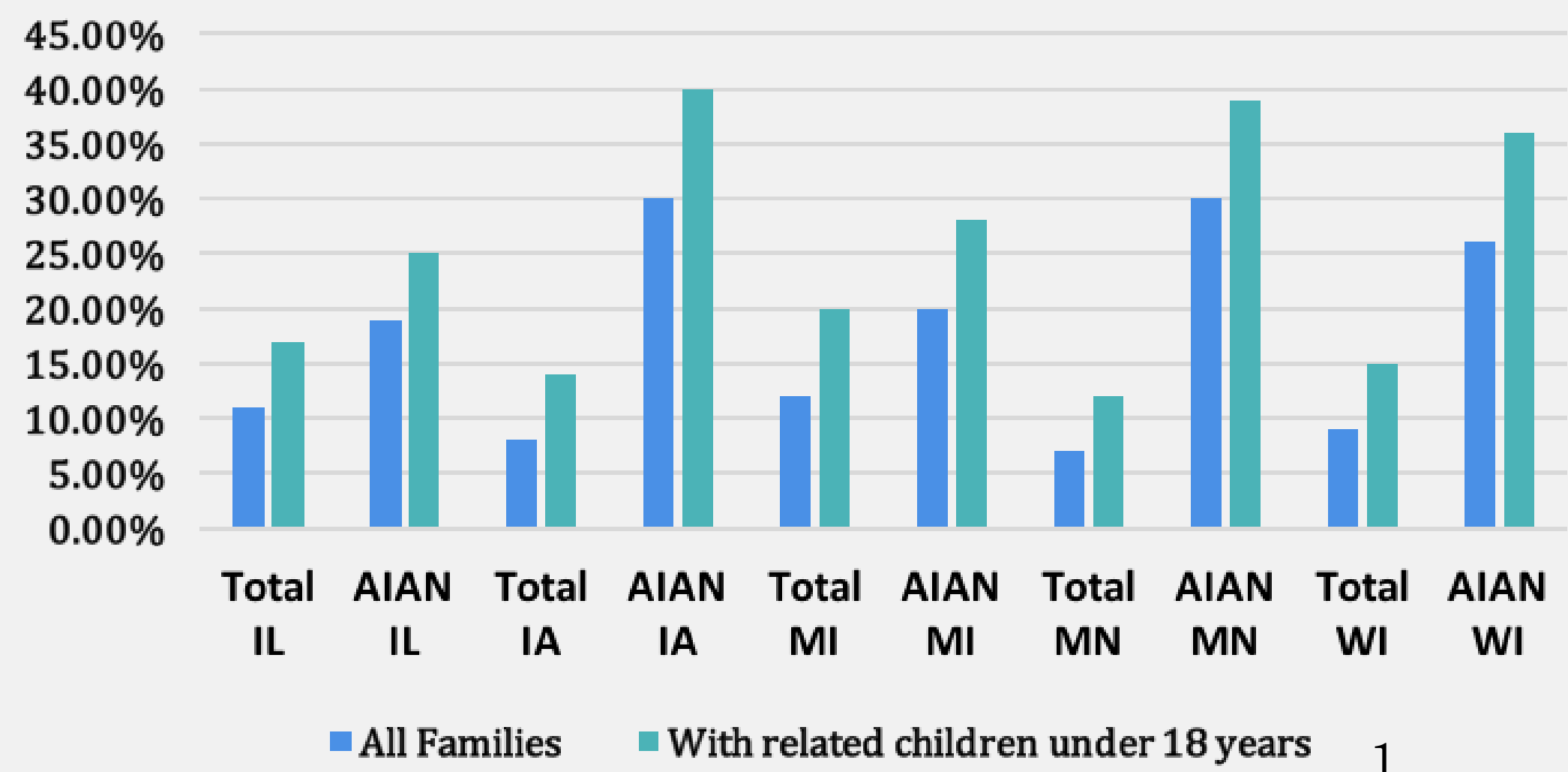
American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Illinois :: Iowa :: Michigan :: Minnesota :: Wisconsin

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

Family Poverty

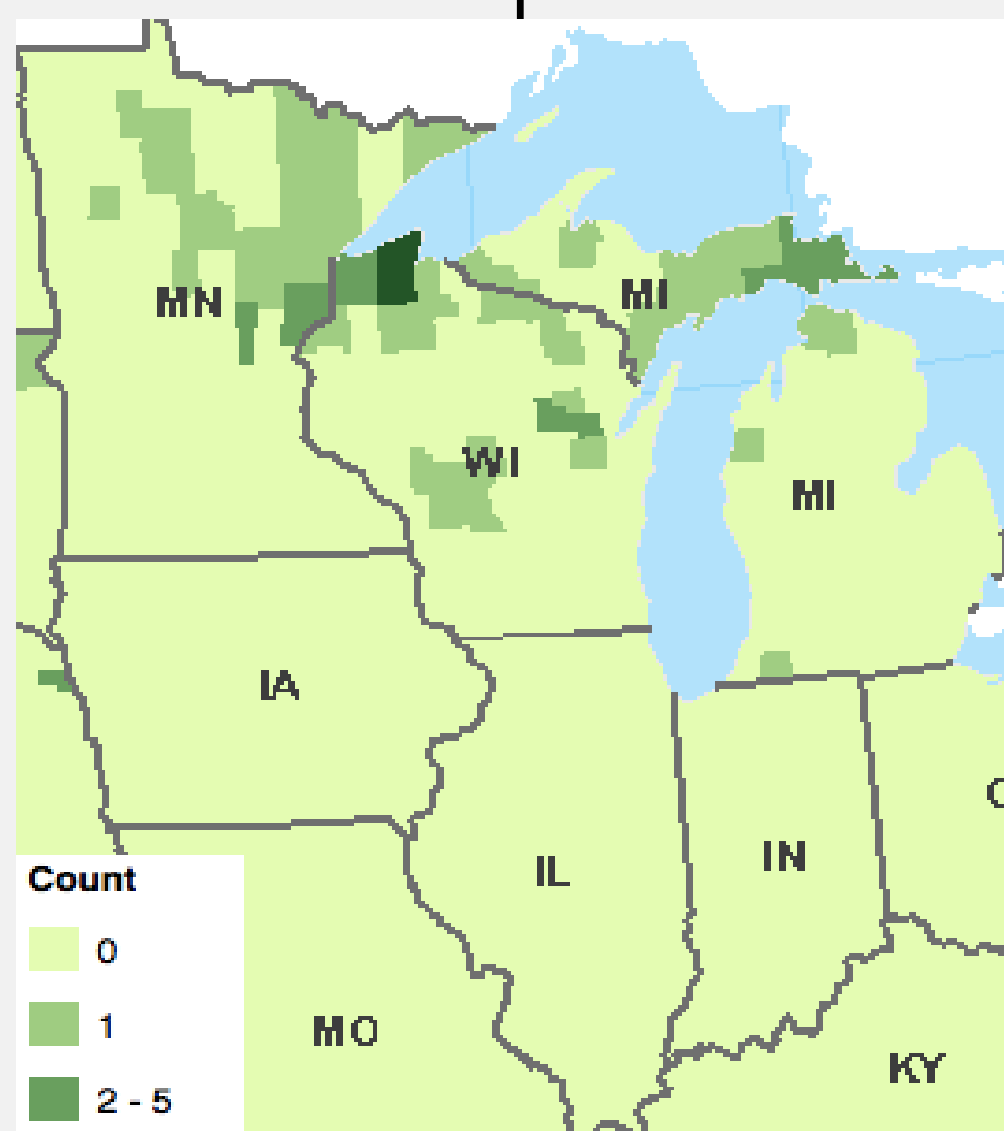
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is higher than the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 8,060 FDPIR Recipients in the Midwest region in FY 2016

- MI: 2,061 participants, representing 36% of the Native population on reservations
- MN: 2,600 participants, representing 13% of the Native population on reservations
- WI: 3,399 participants, representing 20% of the Native population on reservations



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites

SNAP Participation

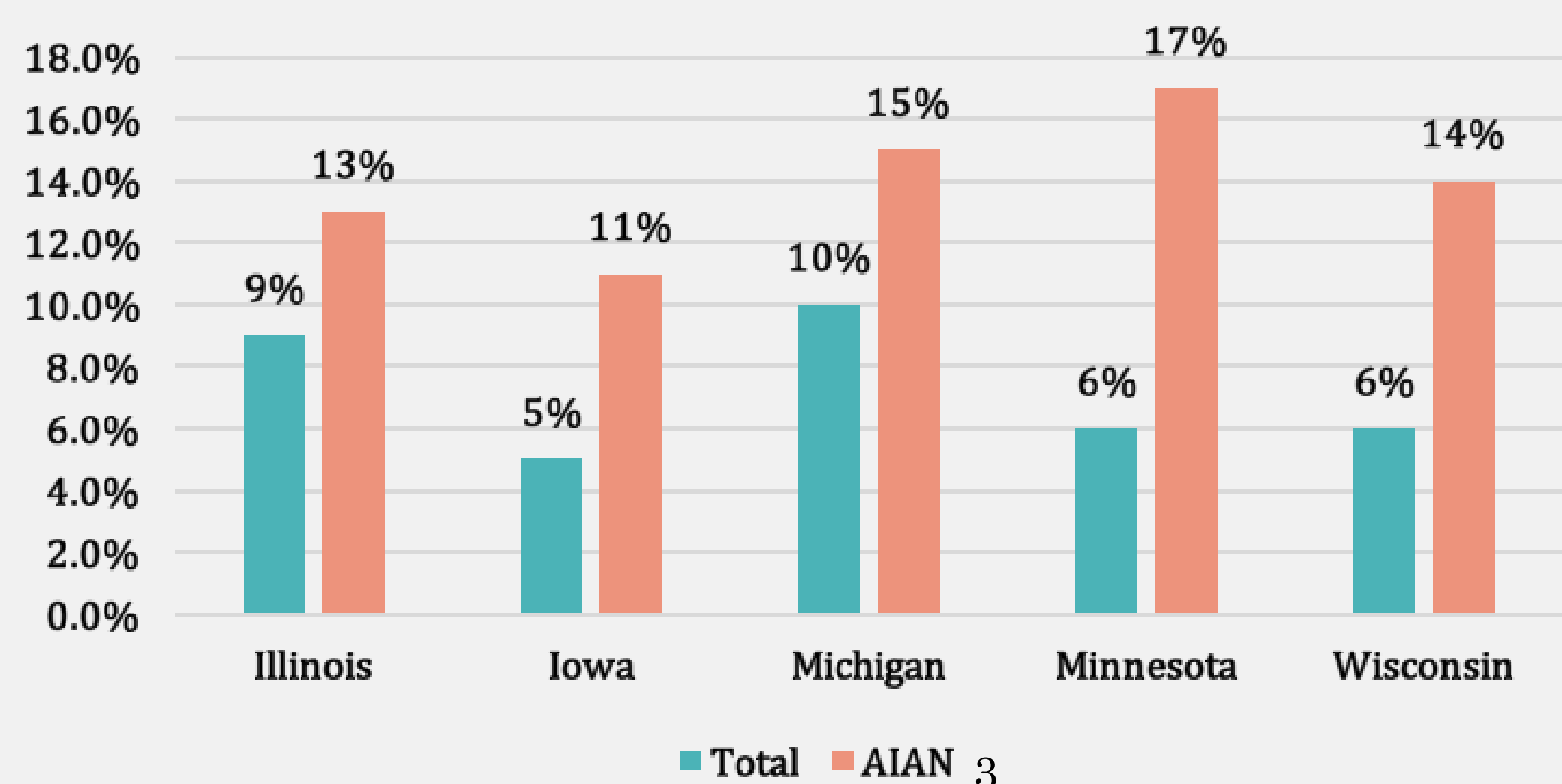
In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 3,859 AIAN households in Michigan receive SNAP benefits
- 5,170 AIAN households in Minnesota receive SNAP benefits
- 4,929 AIAN households in Wisconsin receive SNAP benefits
- 2,917 AIAN households in Illinois receive SNAP benefits
- 818 AIAN households in Iowa receive SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

Percent Unemployed

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is higher than the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



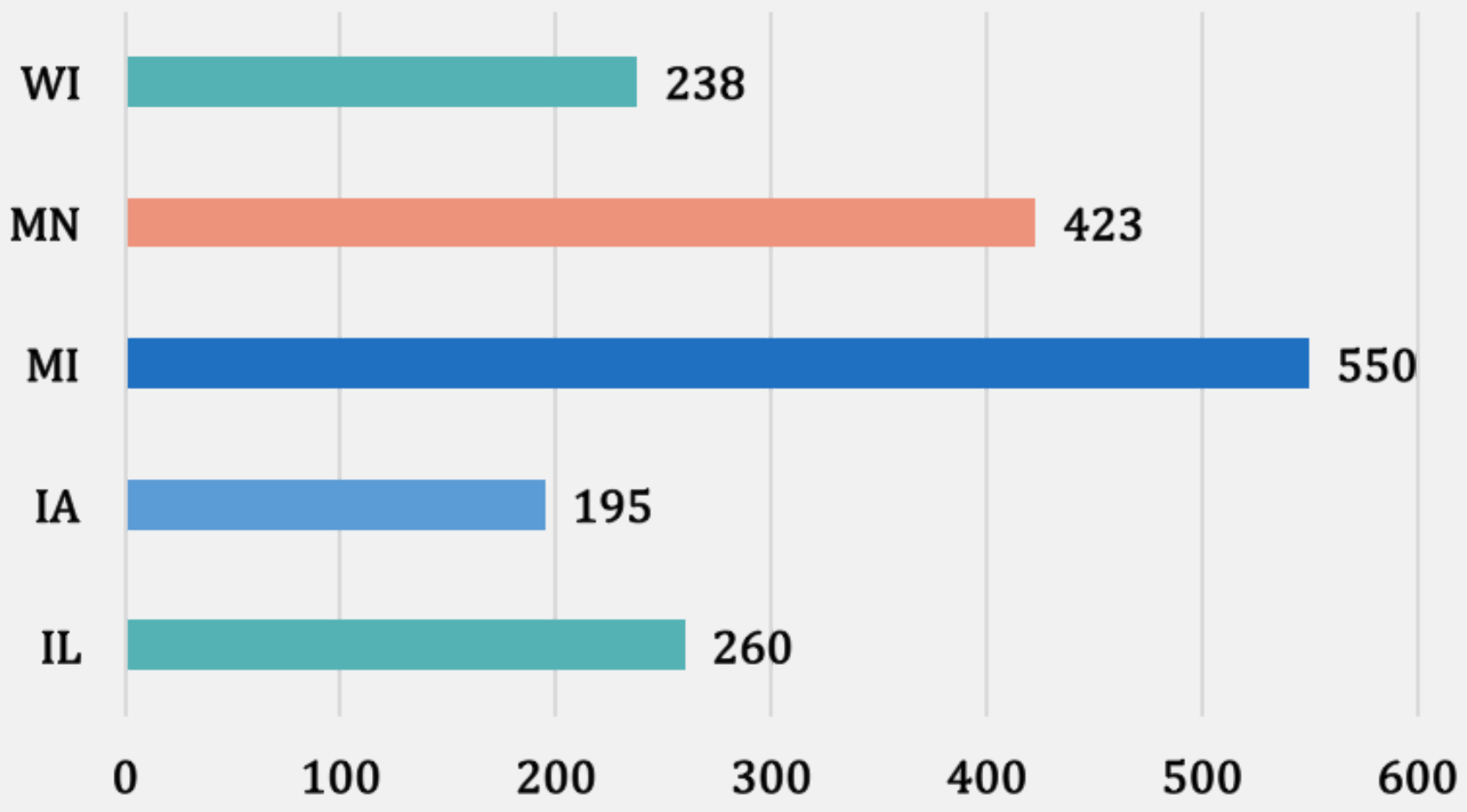
Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

- 1. Forage** 596 farms produce 32,714 acres
- 2. Corn for grain** . 318 farms produce 75,951 acres
- 3. Soybeans** 276 farms produce 53,222 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

- 1. Cattle** 432 farms produce 26,948 head
- 2. Layers** 275 farms produce 7,612 horses
- 3. Horses** 326 farms produce 2,554 layers

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

5

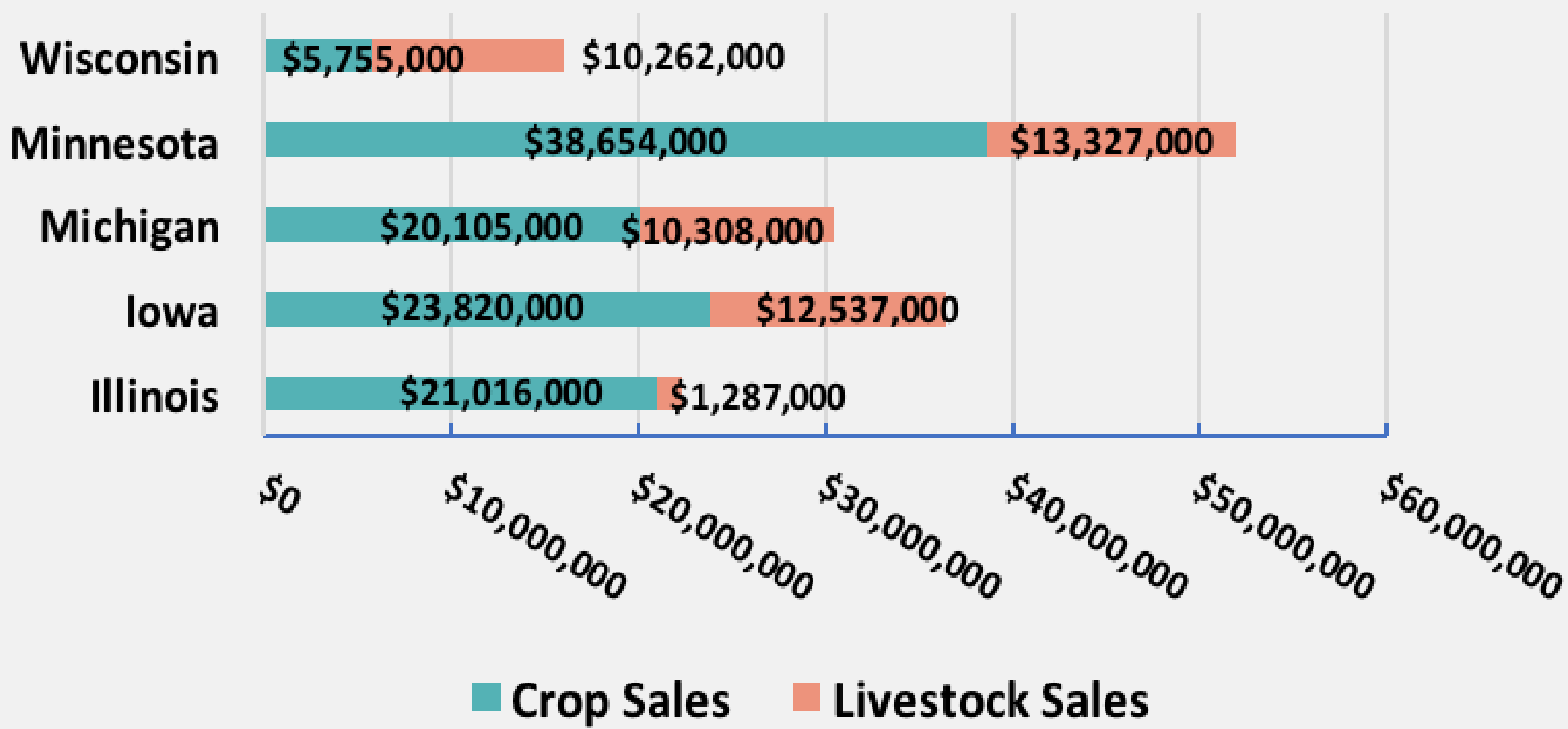
Native-Run Farms in the Midwest - - - 220 acres

All Farms in the Midwest - - - - - 290 acres

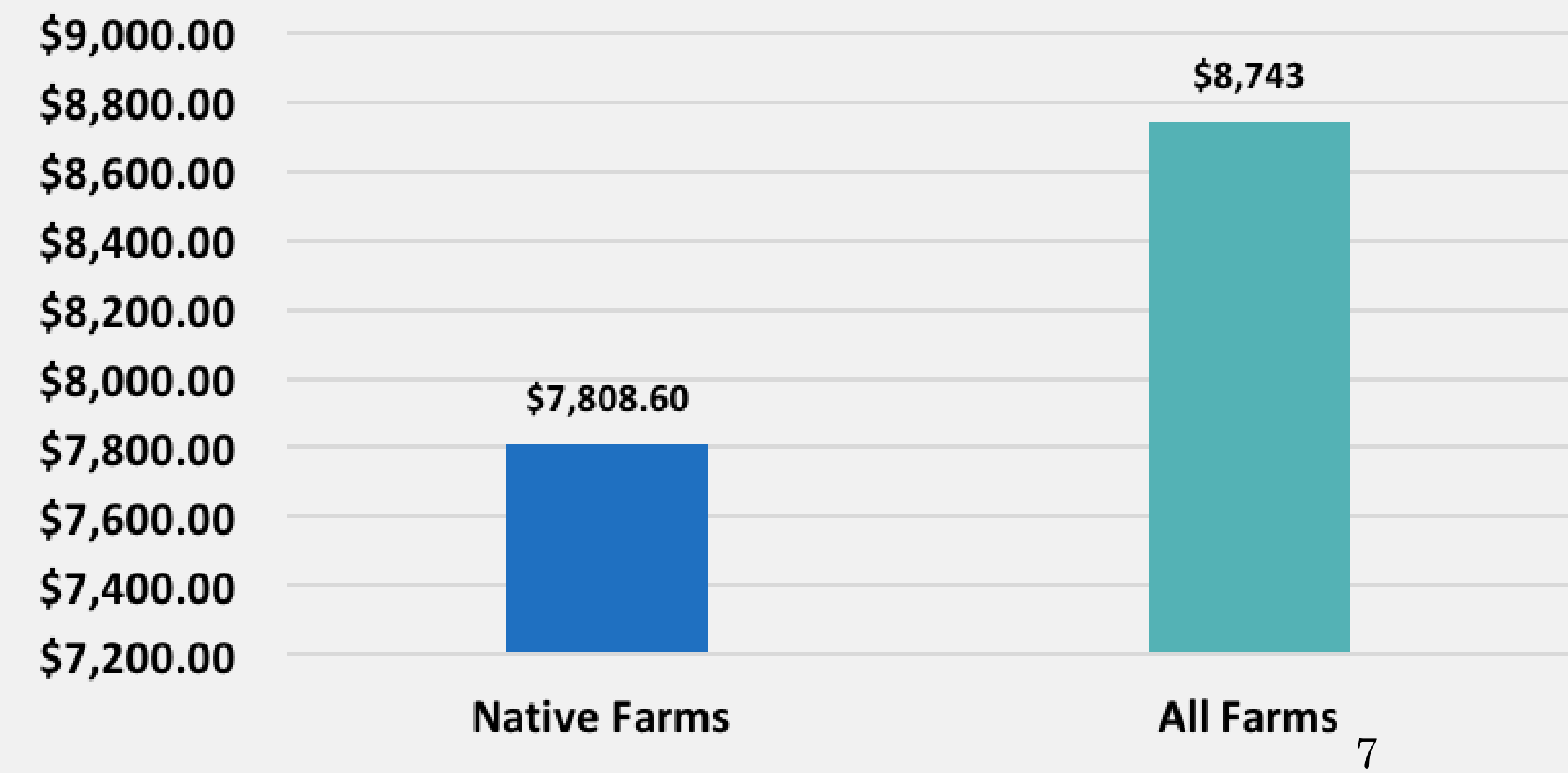
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are slightly smaller than all farms in the Midwest region.

In all five states, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$157,071,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 11% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Midwest.⁶

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Oneida Community Integrated Food Systems



Since 1994, Oneida Community Integrated Food Systems (OCIFS) has recognized the complexity of food systems, as well as the importance of a healthy food system for the Oneida People of the Standing Stone. For 20 years, OCIFS has promoted economic development and job creation through production of high-quality, organic foods. This umbrella organization encompasses multiple food production operations, including a garden, cannery, orchard, farm, seed distribution site, and more. OCIFS is open to the public and serves tribal members on the reservation in nearby urban areas like Green Bay, DePere, Ashwaubenon, Pulaski and Seymour.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

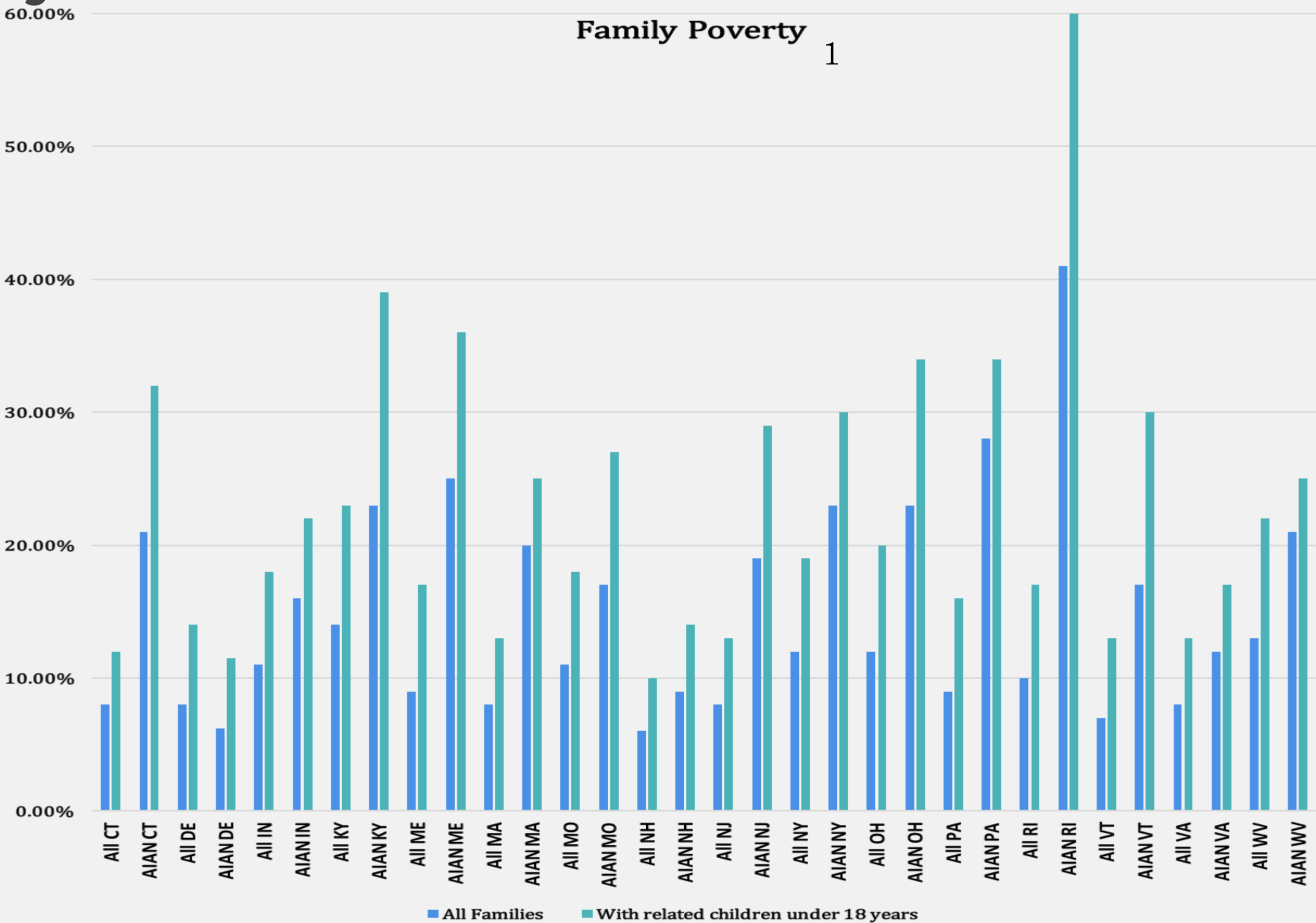
Northeast Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

CT :: DE :: IN :: KY :: MA :: ME :: MO :: NH :: NJ :: NY :: OH :: PA :: RI :: VA :: VT :: WV

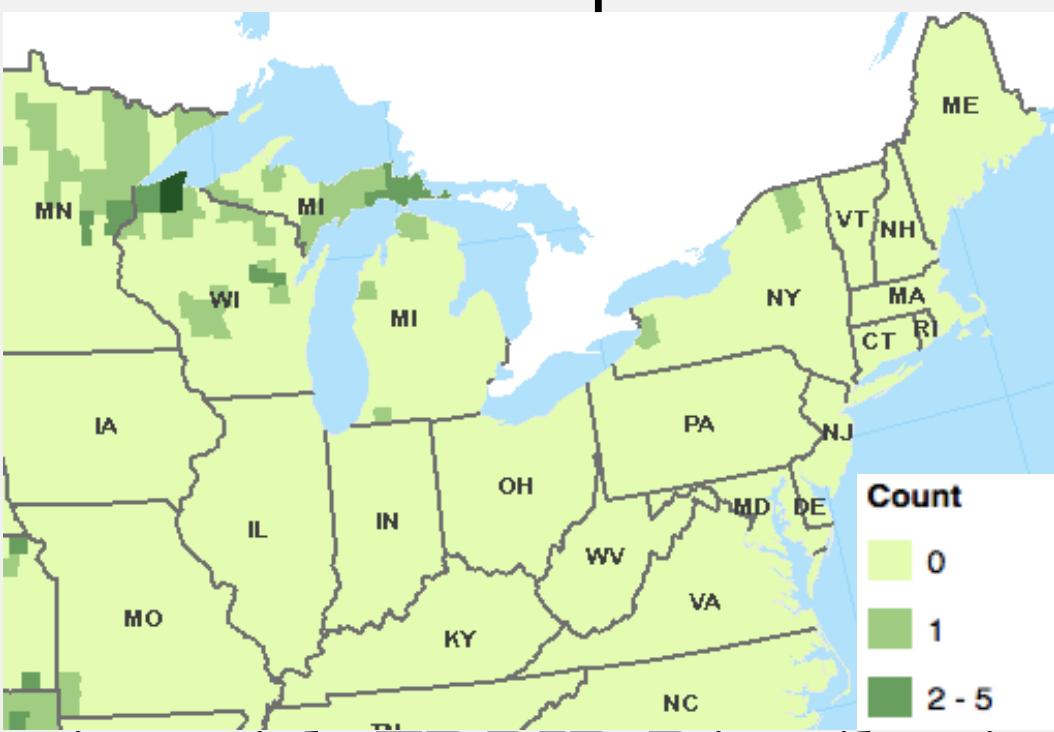
Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

In each state except for Delaware, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is higher than rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 451 FDPIR Recipients in the Northeast region in FY 2016. All the FDPIR recipients were located in the State of New York and Missouri.



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites ²

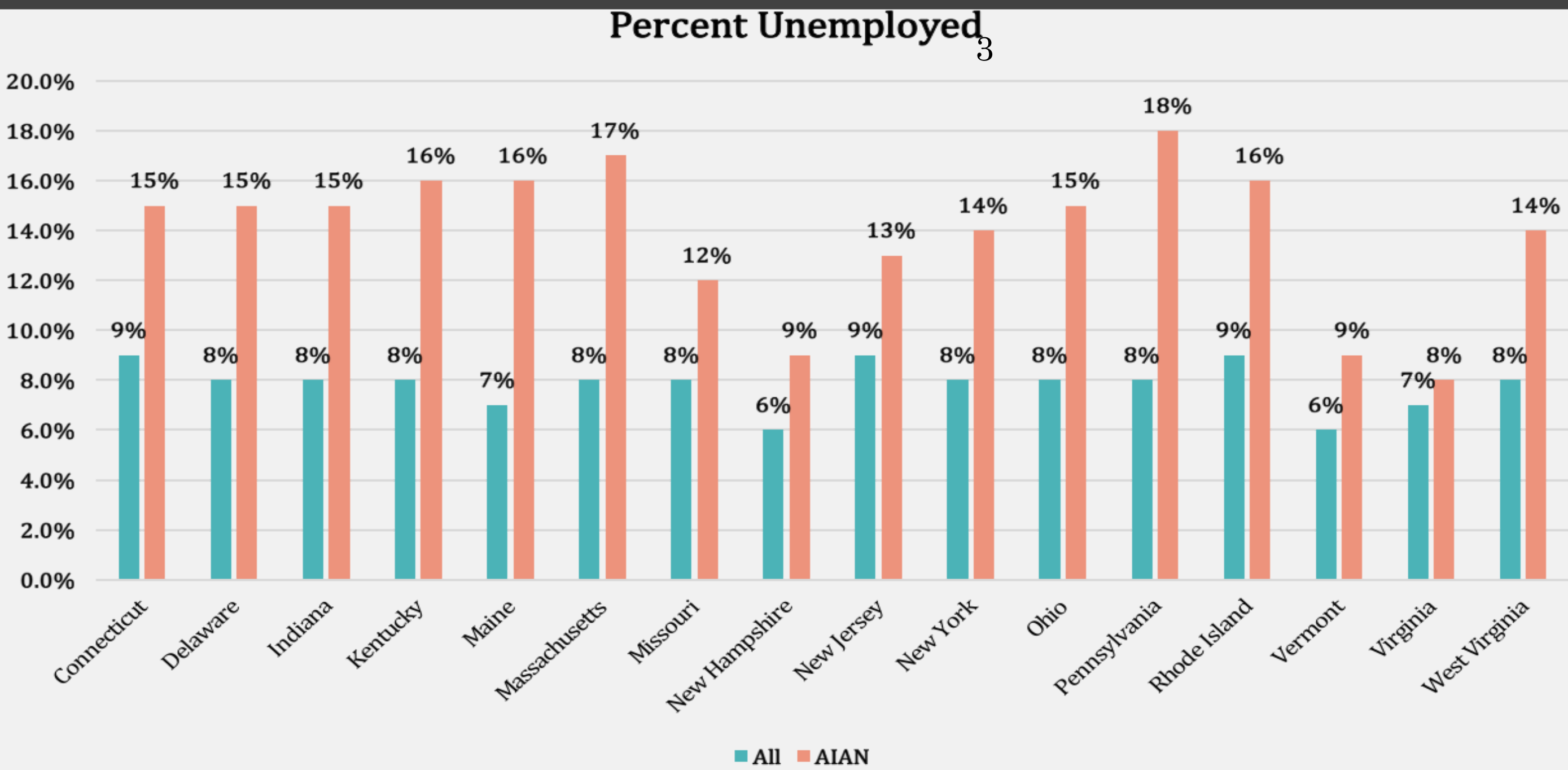
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016 there were a total of 27,389 AIAN households in the Northeast that received SNAP benefits:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| CT - 1,073 Households | DE - 253 Households |
| ME - 1,379 Households | PA - 2,244 Households |
| NH - 125 Households | IN - 1,558 Households |
| MA - 1,382 Households | OH - 2,071 Households |
| RI - 800 Households | VA - 1,497 Households |
| NY - 8,339 Households | KY - 1,458 Households |
| NJ - 901 Households | MO - 3,000 Households |
| VT - 680 Households | WV - 629 Households |

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is higher than the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers ⁴

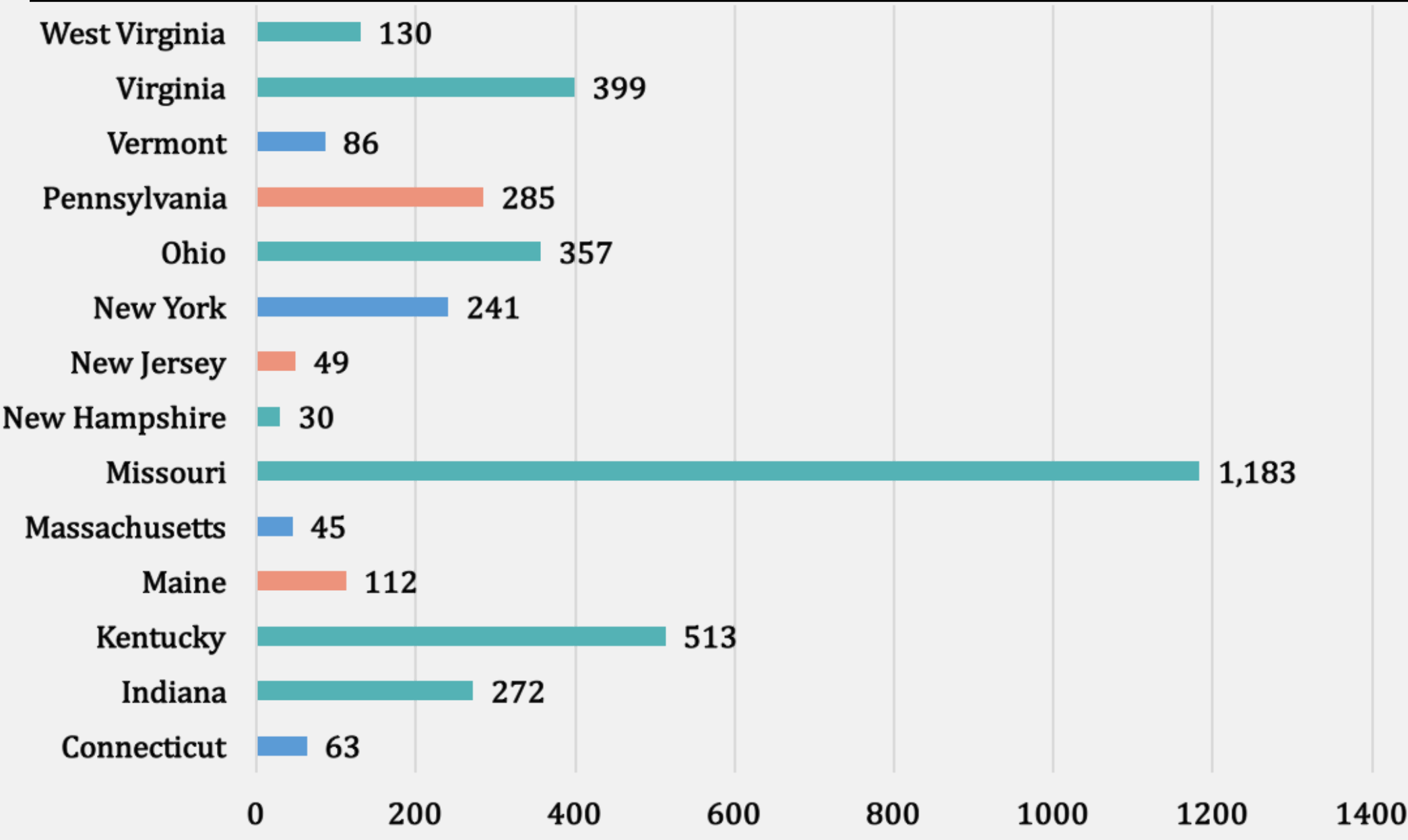
- Forage** 1,590 farms produce 77,224 acres
- Corn for grain & Silage** 344 farms produce 34,255 acres
- Soybeans** 223 farms produce 37,406 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

- Cattle** 1,443 farms produce 62,929 head
- Horses** 648 farms produce 4,640 horses
- Layers** 681 farms produce 34,033 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03 2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data 4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

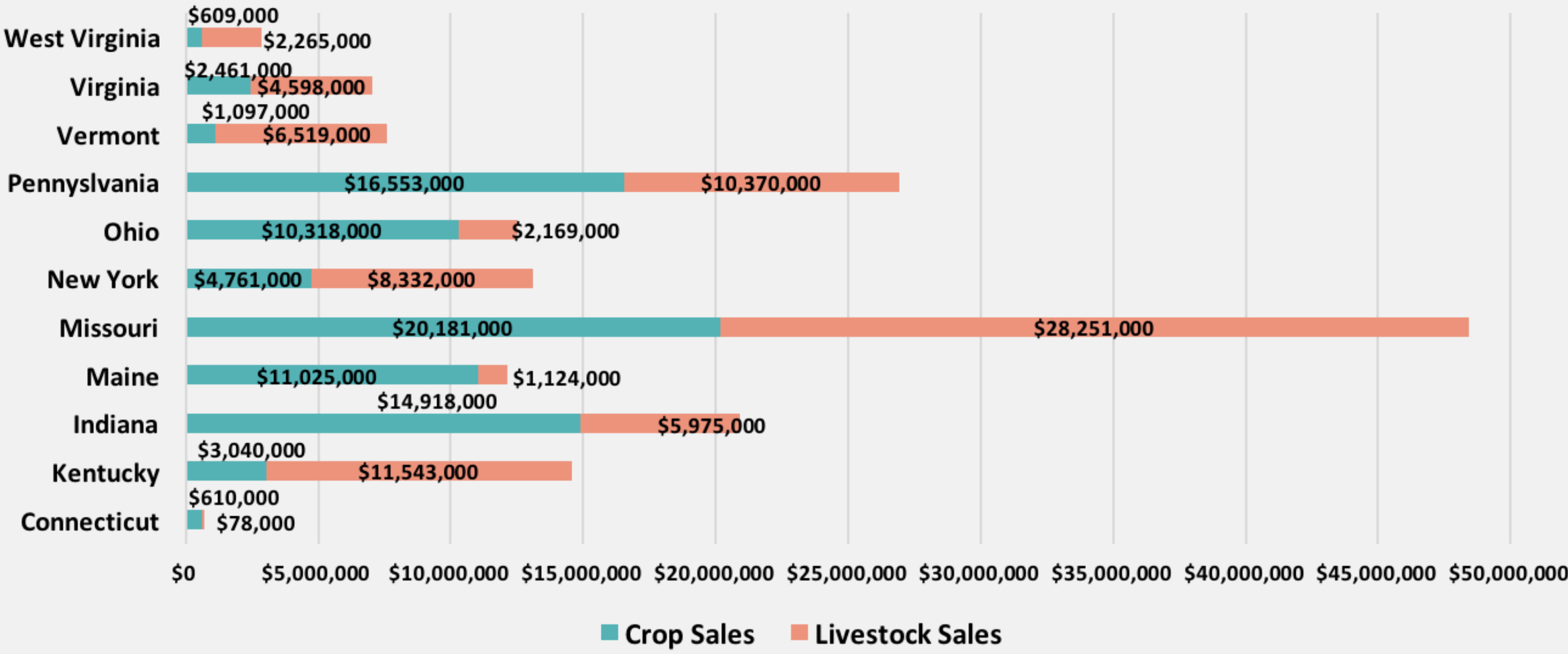
5

Native-Run Farms in the NE - - - - - 113 acres

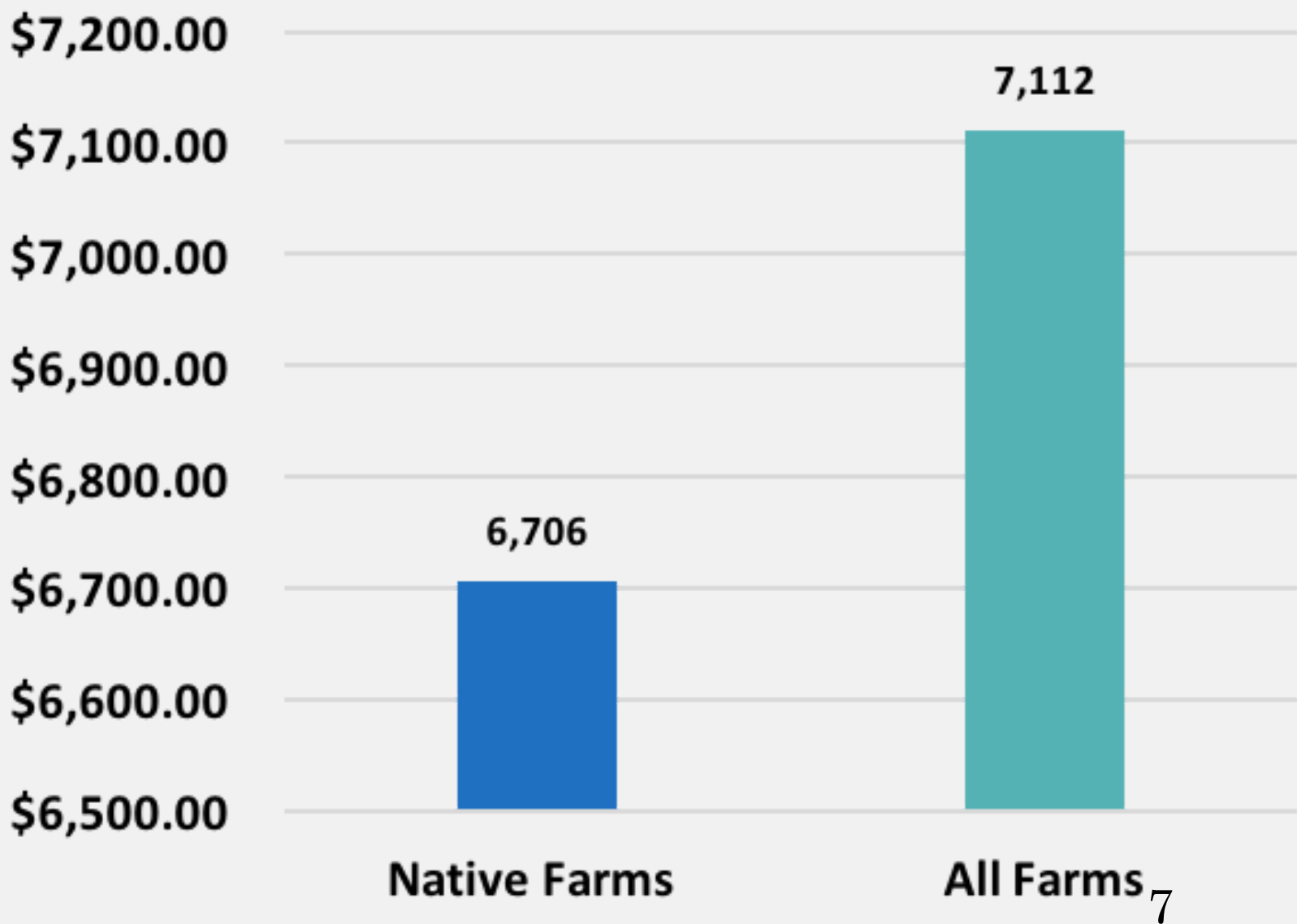
All Farms in the NE - - - - - 161 acres

In the Northeast, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$163,923,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 7% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Northeast. 6

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Food Is Our Medicine



Food is Our Medicine strives to improve Seneca Nation health outcomes by increasing access to culturally significant food and food usage. This holistic program offers the Seneca Nation community a multitude of opportunities to engage in food and health-focused activities, from gardening to film festivals. One of the earliest projects, the farmers market, opened in 2013 and offers community members fresh, local produce from neighboring farmers. The organization has also overseen the building of a community garden and raised beds, where volunteers have planted more than four hundred Native plants. Forty community members support the work of the garden, which features half an acre of traditional white corn. The project also hosts community outreach gatherings around traditional food.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu. This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

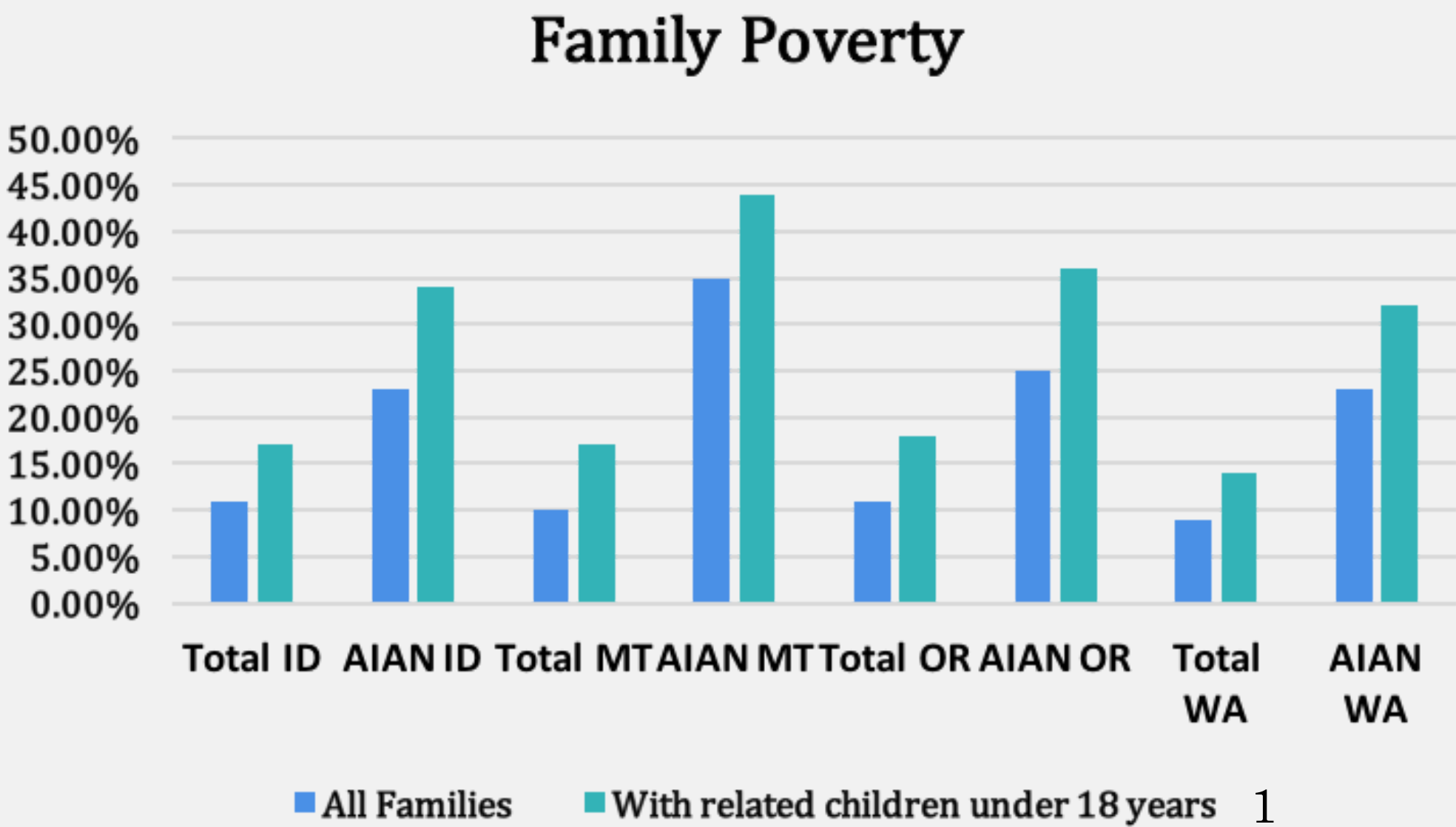
Northwest Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Idaho :: Montana :: Oregon :: Washington

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

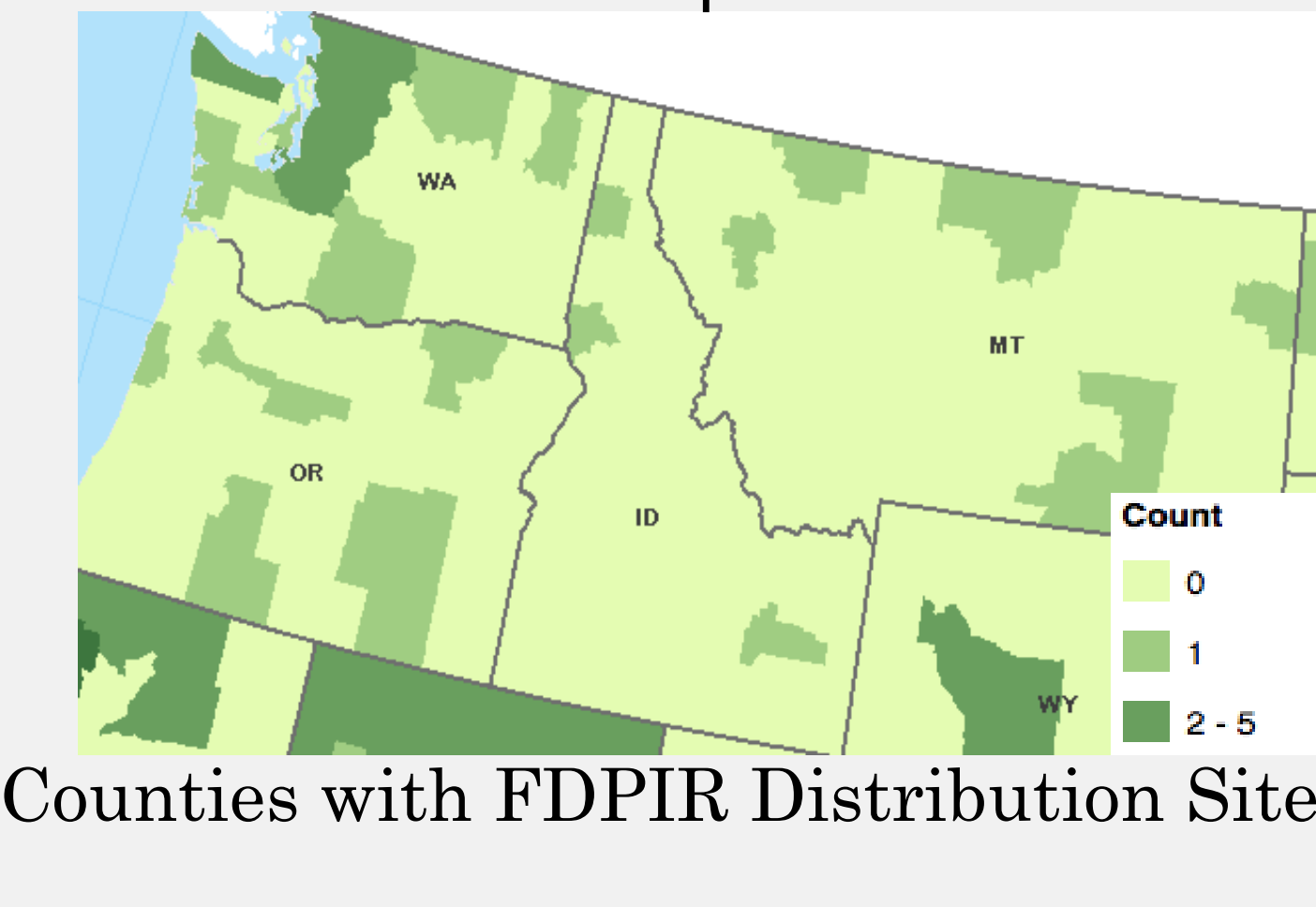
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is nearly double the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 9,372 FDPIR Recipients in the NW region in FY 2016

- ID: 1,706 participants, 23% of the Native population on reservations
- MT: 3,313 participants, 9% of the Native population on reservations
- OR: 943 participants, 16% of the Native population on reservations
- WA: 3,410 participants, 12% of the Native population on reservations



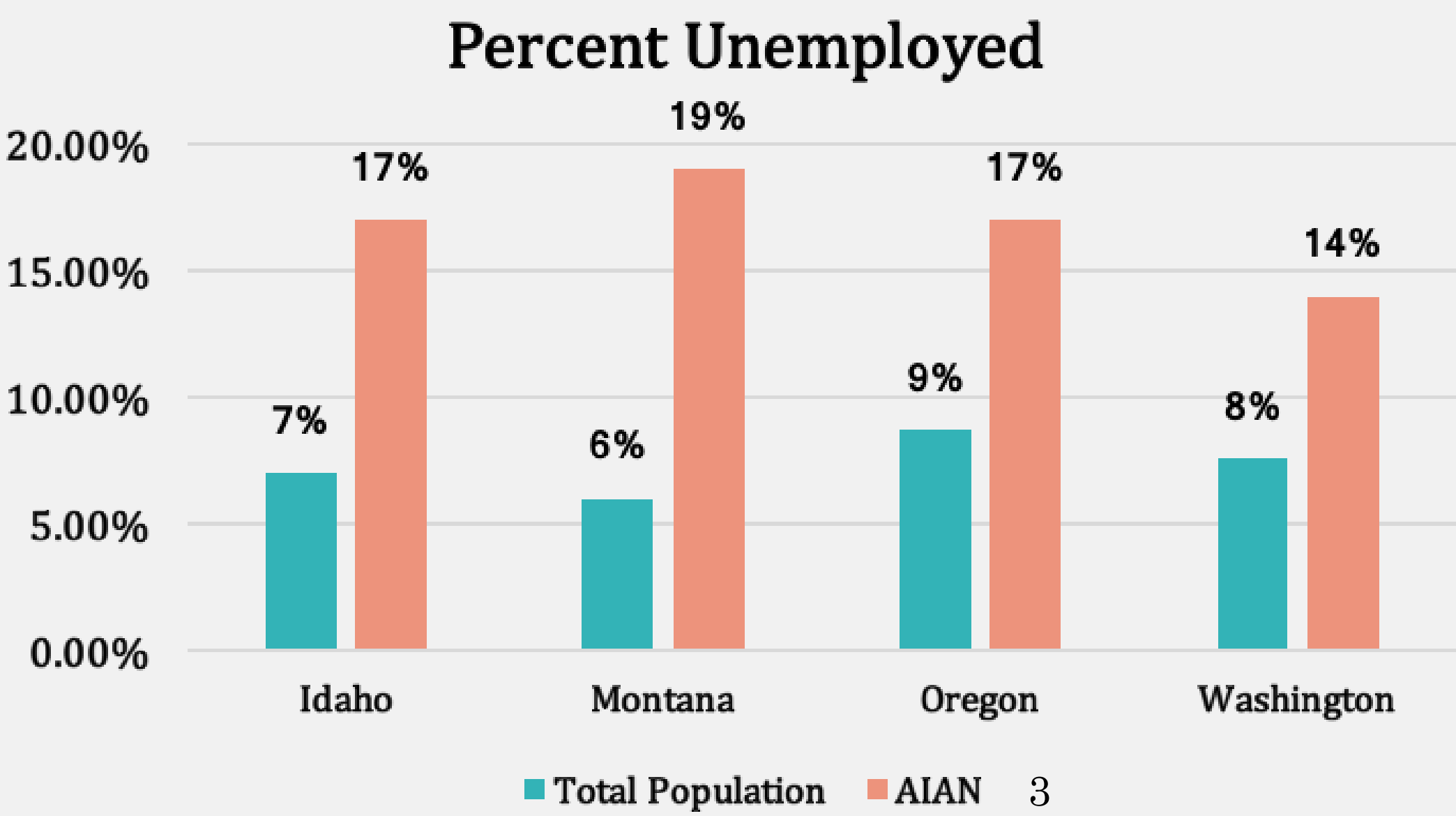
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 2,278 AIAN households in Idaho receive SNAP benefits
- 4,463 AIAN households in Montana receive SNAP benefits
- 5,207 AIAN households in Oregon receive SNAP benefits
- 7,667 AIAN households in Washington receive SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is nearly double the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

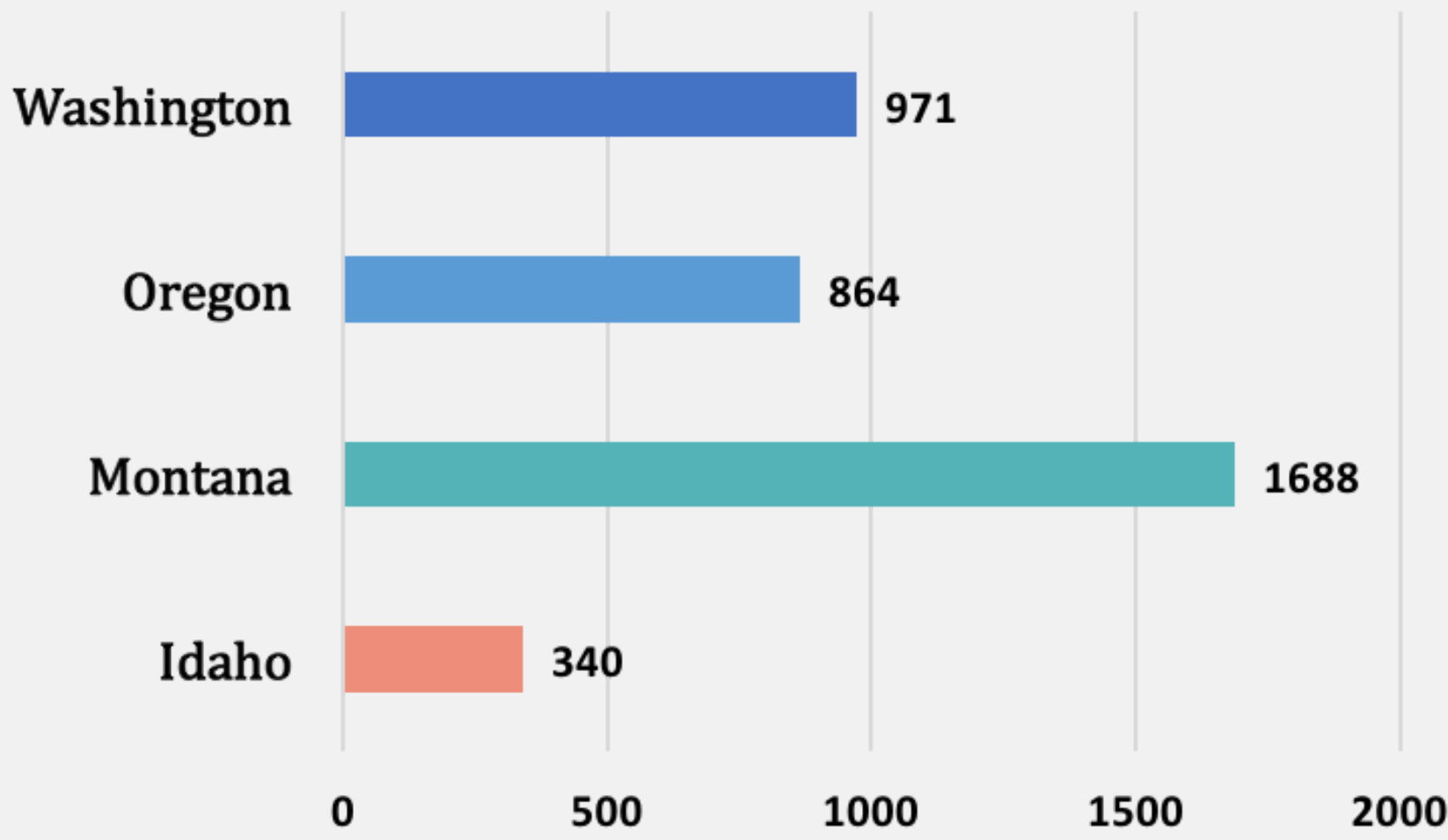
- Forage** 1,212 farms produce 156,801 acres
- Winter Wheat** . 108 farms produce 71,182 acres
- Vegetables** 43 farms produce 737 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers ⁴

- Cattle** 1,748 farms produce 157,056 head
- Horses** 1,867 farms produce 26,050 horses
- Layers** 559 farms produce 14,371 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03 2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data 4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

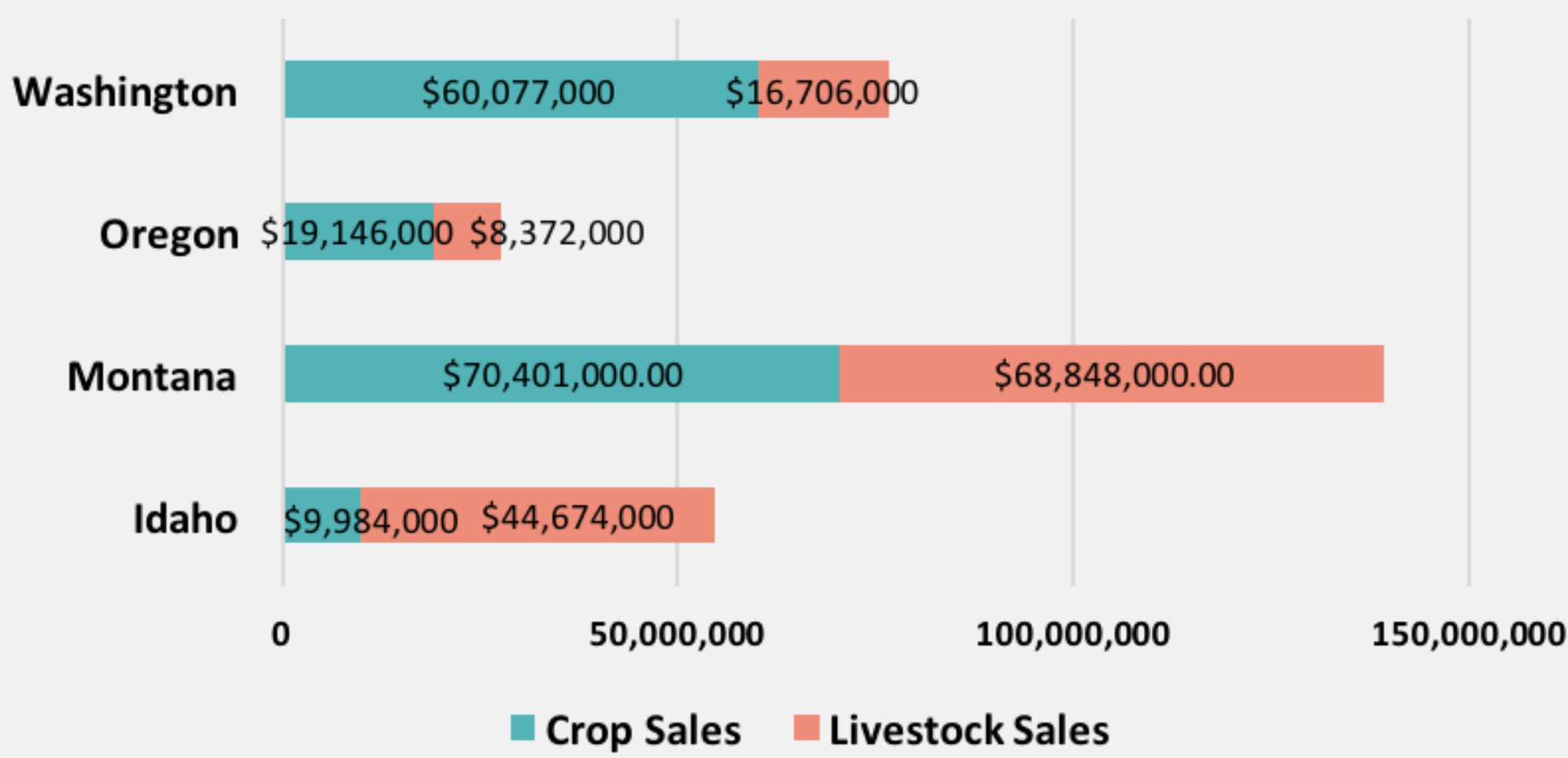
5

Native-Run Farms in the NW - - - - - 2142 acres
All Farms in the NW - - - - - 866 acres

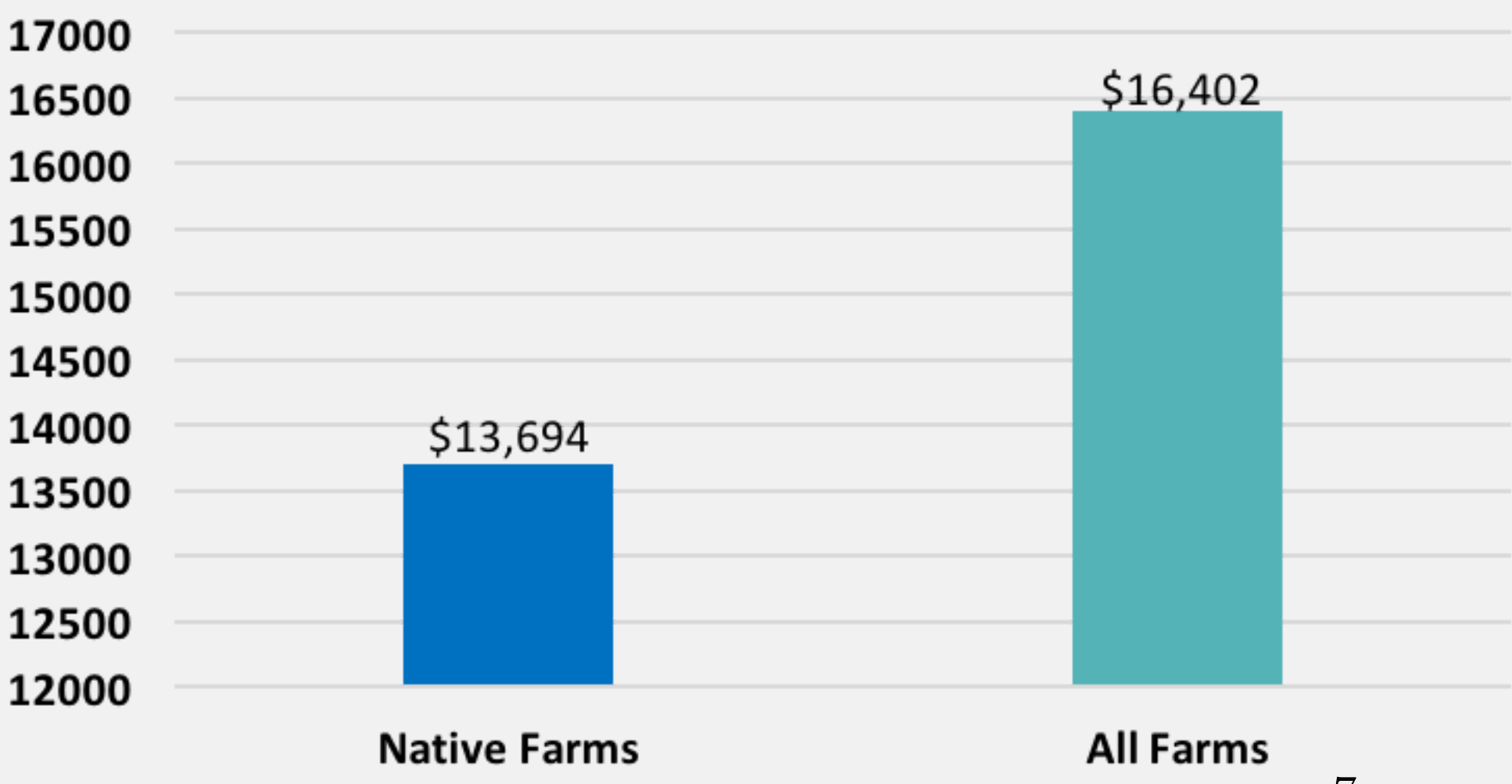
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are approximately two and a half times as large as all farms in the Northwest

In all four states, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 census totaled \$298,210,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 17% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Northwest. 6

Market Values of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Salmon Marketing Program



Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians began the Salmon Marketing Program in 2010 to promote the sale of value-added products from Tribal fishermen and harvesters in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Throughout the life of the program, ATNI has reached more than 125 producers and estimates that the program has generated more than one million dollars through the creation of new sales and the promotion of higher existing revenue streams. The program helps producers by providing a range of technical assistance and other support, including but not limited to promotion of brands and processors, food quality and safety trainings, and fishing supplies.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

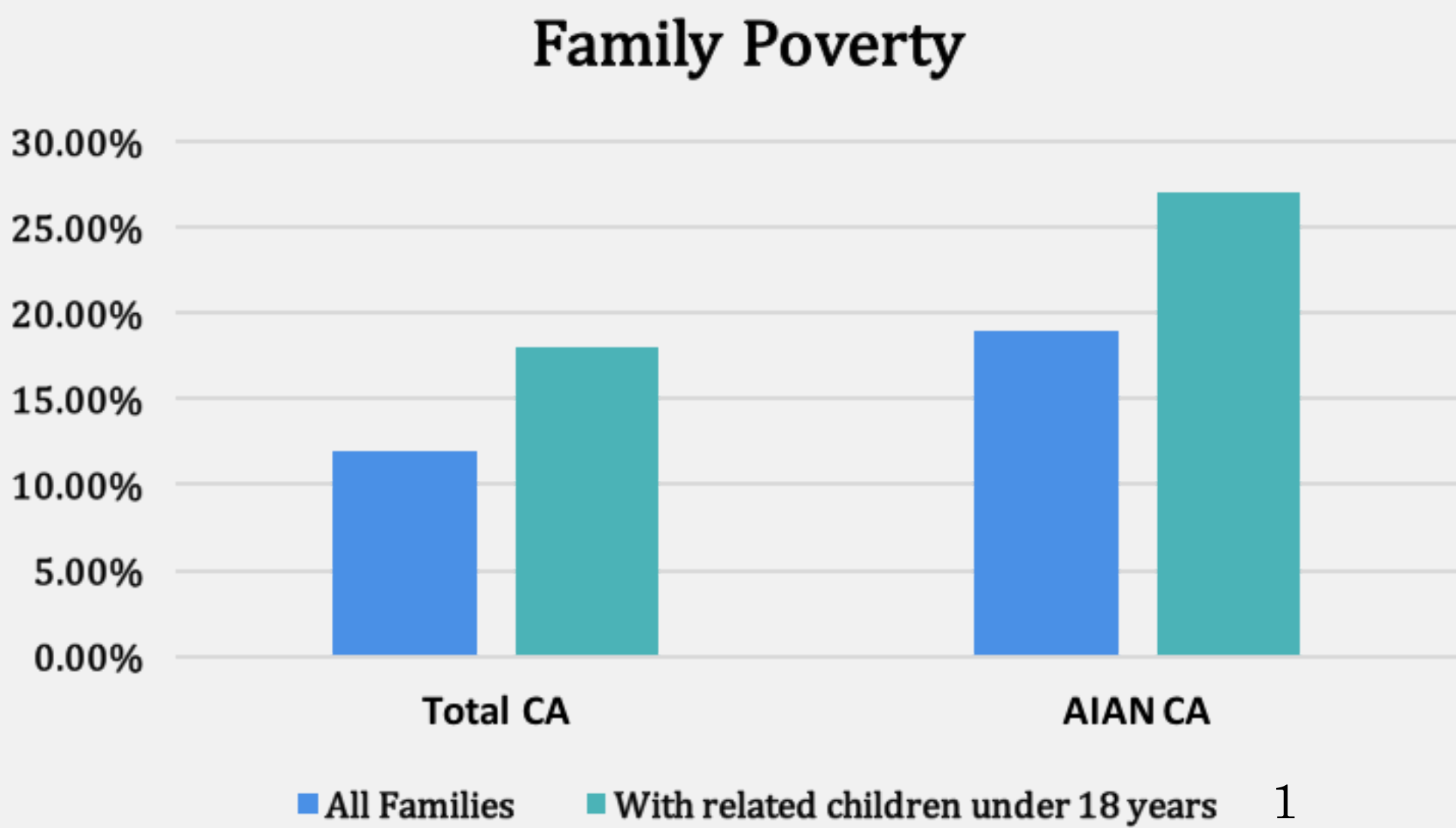
Pacific Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

California

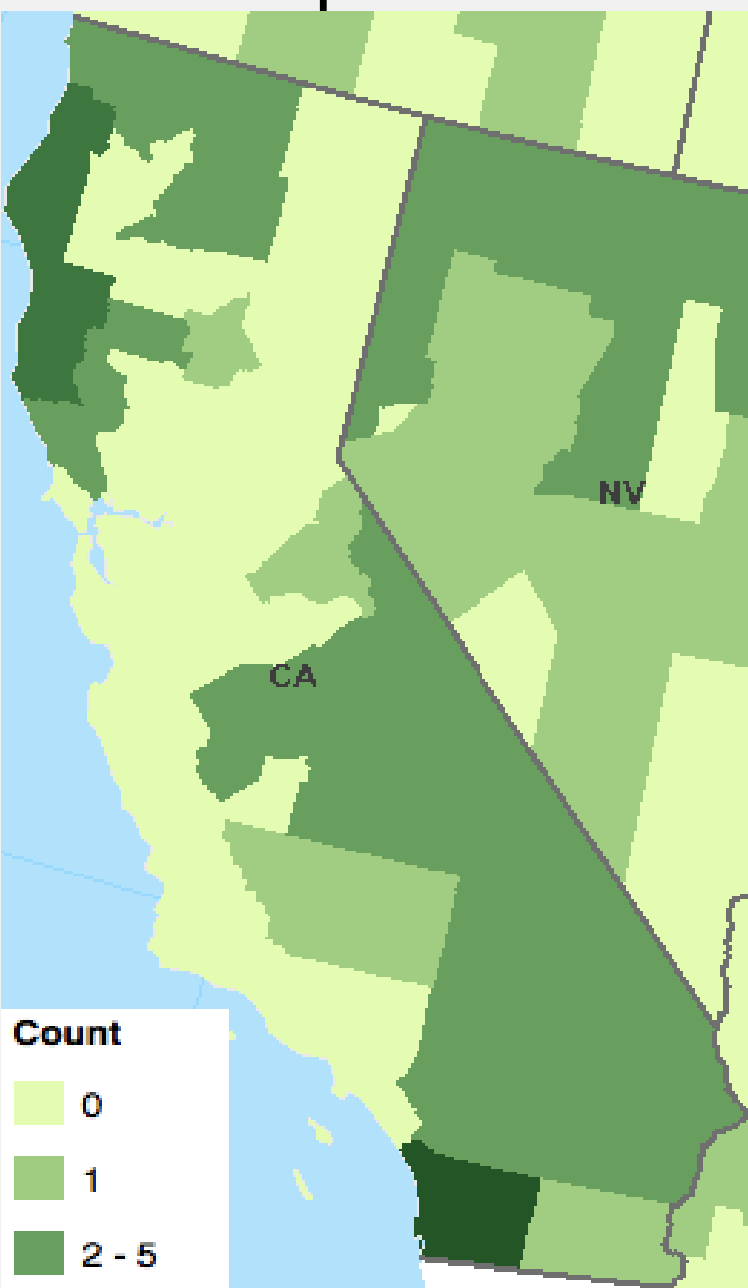
Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

In California, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is higher than rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 4,795 FDPIR Recipients in the Pacific region in FY 2016



Count
0
1
2 - 5

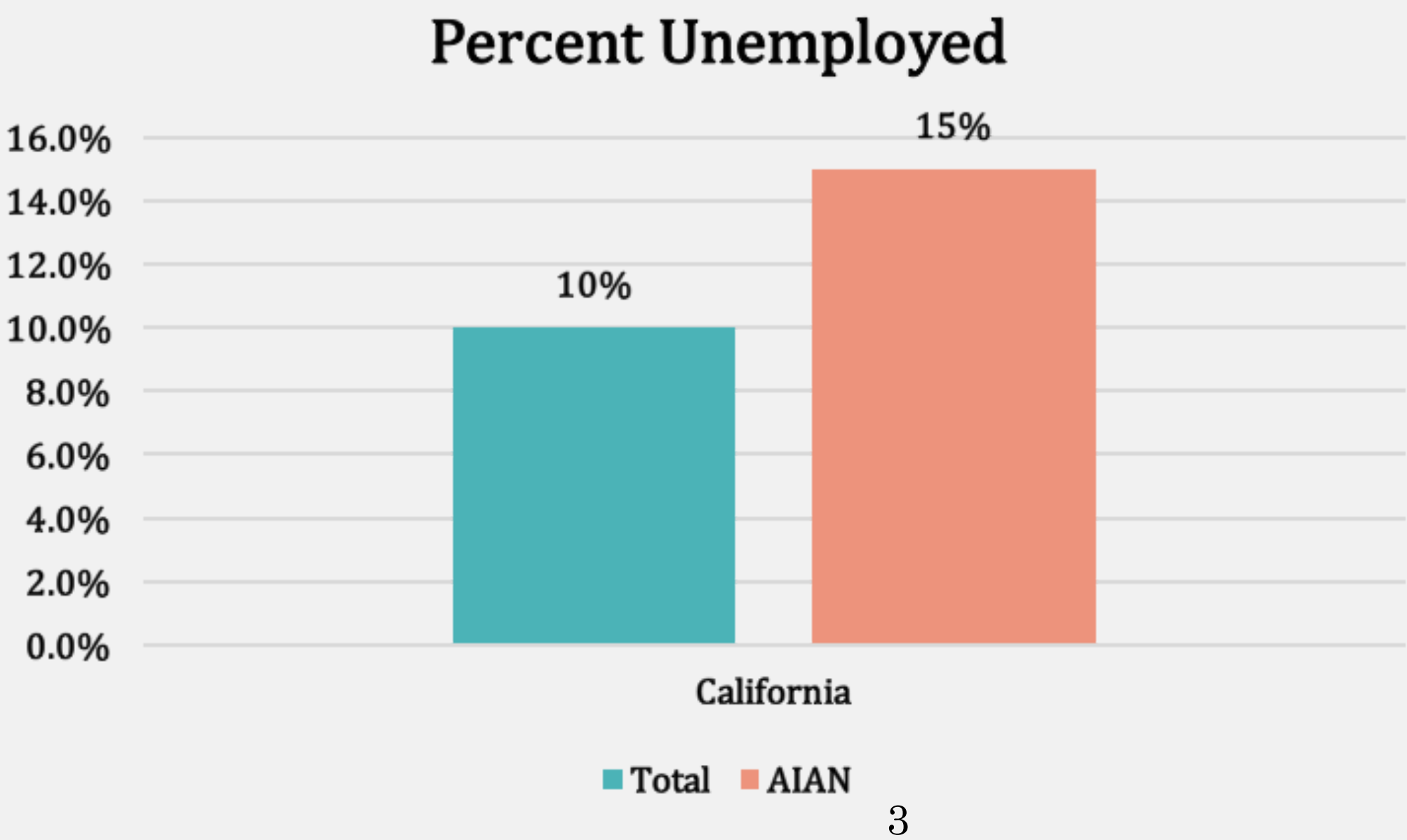
Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites

SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016: 18,491 AIAN households in California receive SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In California, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is higher than the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

- Forage** 198 farms produce 27,342 acres
- Vegetables** 201 farms produce 17,683 acres
- Almonds**.175 farms produce 13,435 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

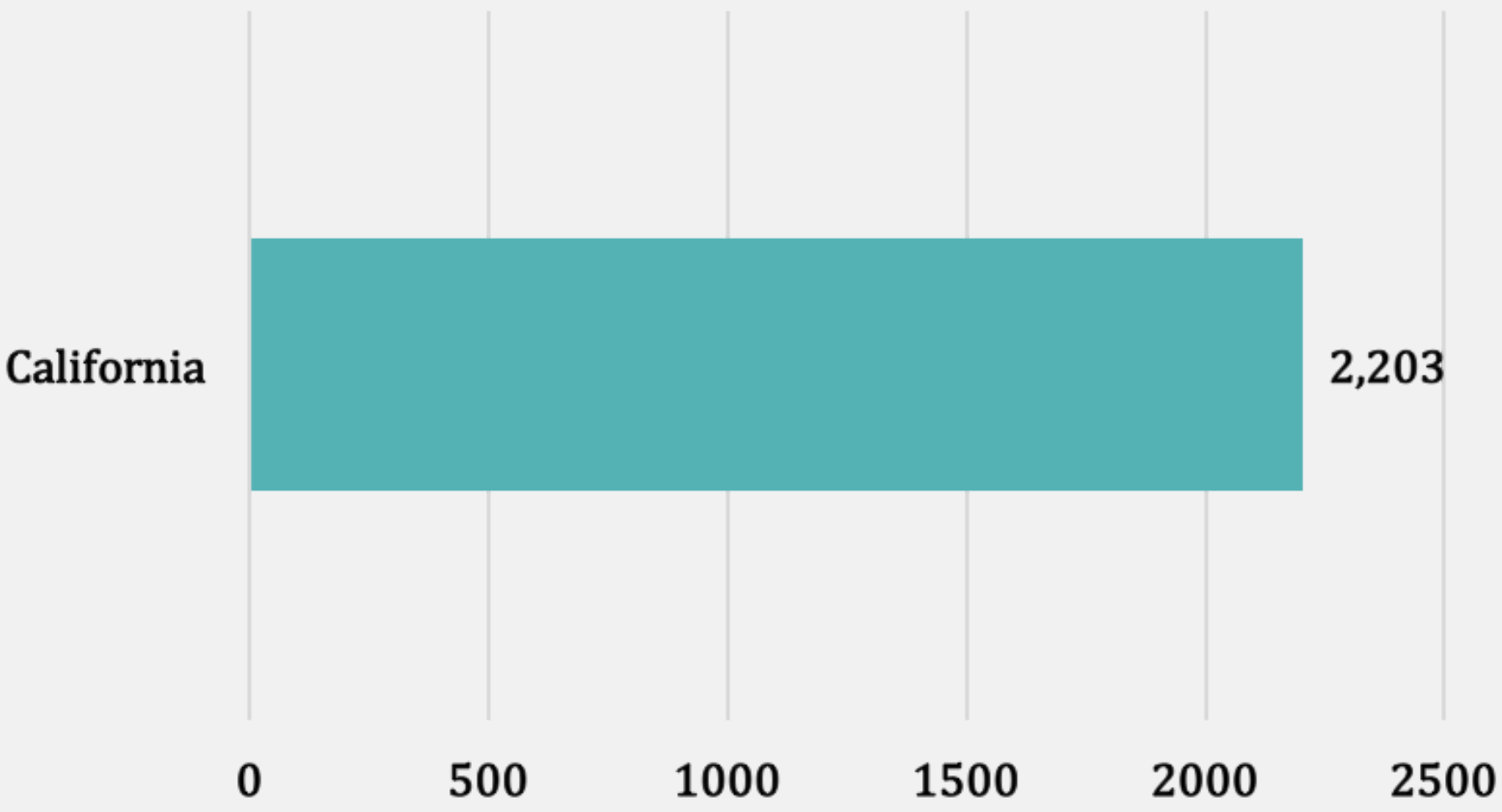
- Cattle** 647 farms produce 71,968 head
- Sheep** 132 farms produce 23,350 horses
- Layers** 318 farms

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03

2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data

4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

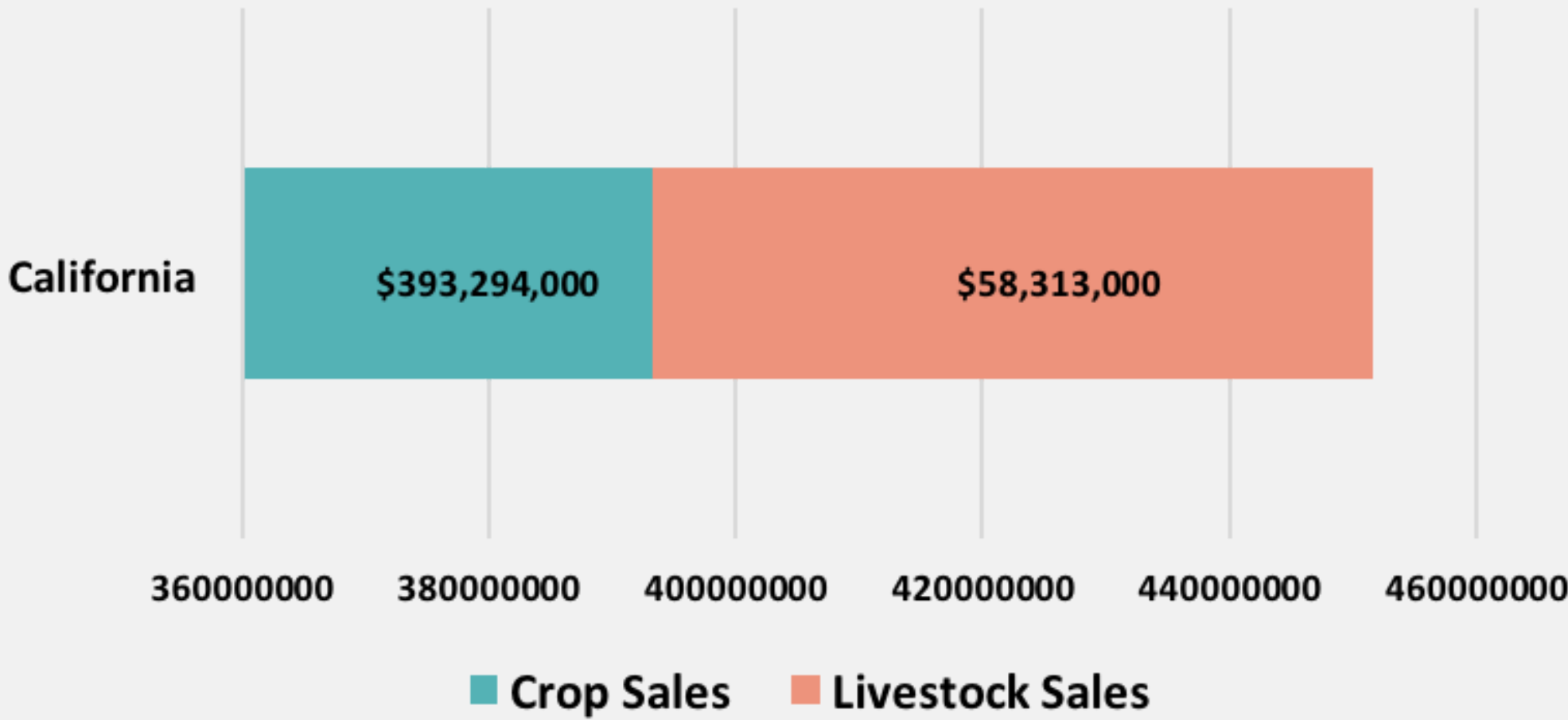
5

Native-Run Farms in the Pacific - - - - . 251 acres
All Farms in the Pacific - - - - - - - - 328 acres

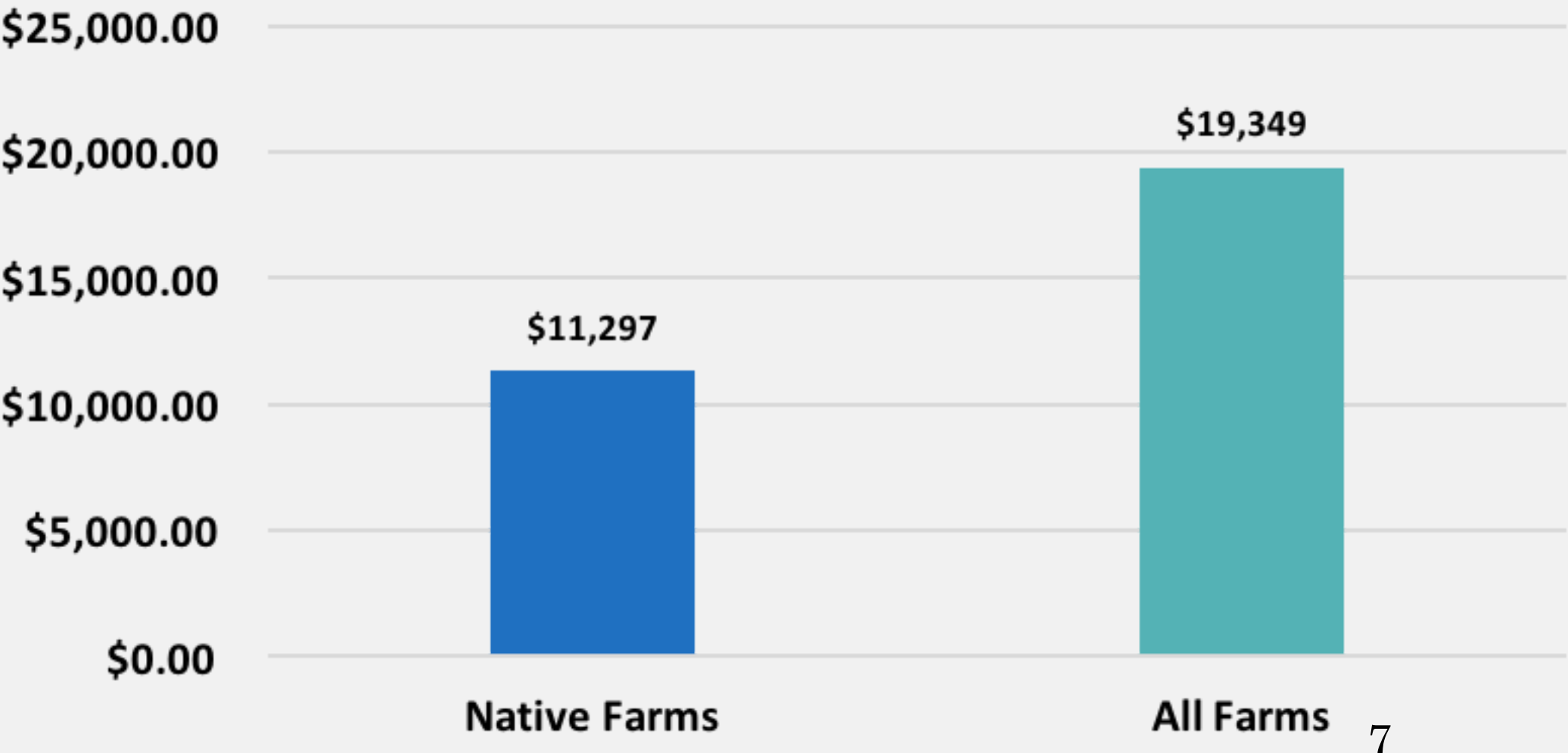
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are smaller than all farms in the Pacific region.

In California, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$451,607,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 42% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Pacific. 6

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Potawot Health Village

Potawot Health Village was founded in 2002 in Arcata, California to serve members of multiple tribes in northern California. The village supports better health and fights obesity-related disorders through traditional food, herbs and cultural practices. The health complex features a two-acre community garden, as well as greenhouses, which yield a variety of fresh produce that is distributed throughout the community via produce stands and a produce subscription program. Throughout the year, the village staff also uses the fresh produce in cooking demonstrations. The village also maintains an herb garden, where a multitude of traditional and non-traditional medicinal and culinary herbs grow.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

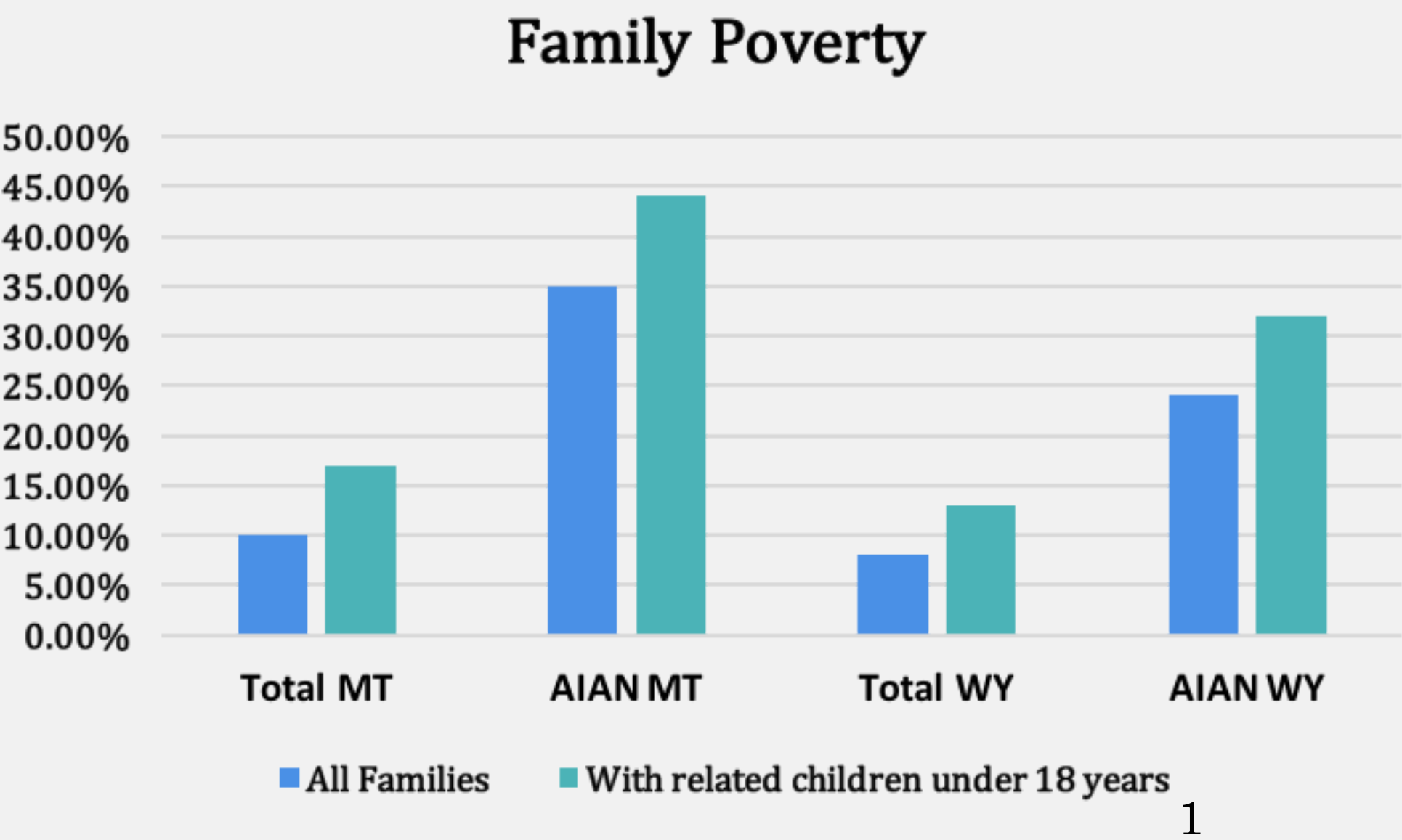
Rocky Mountain Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Montana :: Wyoming

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

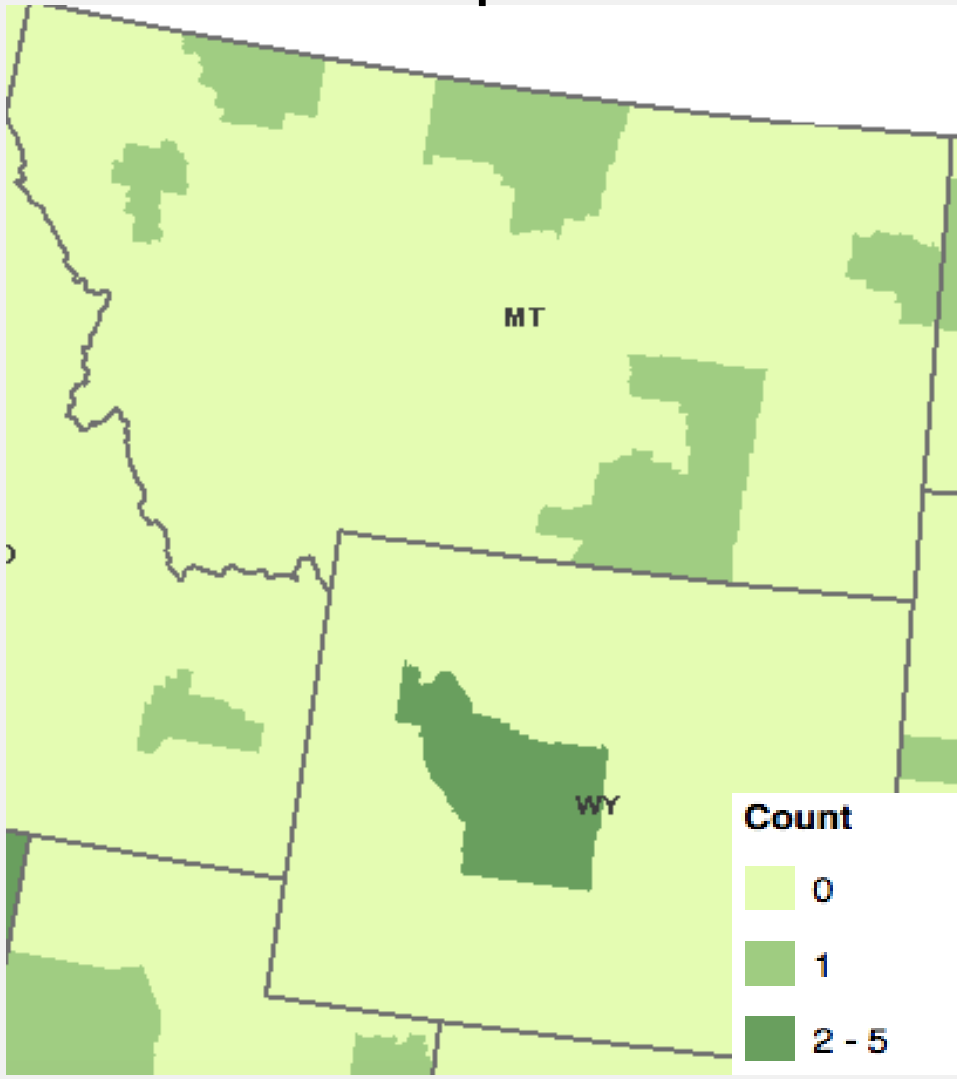
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is nearly triple the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 4,409 FDPIR Recipients in the Rocky Mountain region in FY 2016

- MT: 3,313 participants, representing 9% of the Native population on reservations
- WY: 1,096 participants, representing 14% of the Native population on reservations



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites

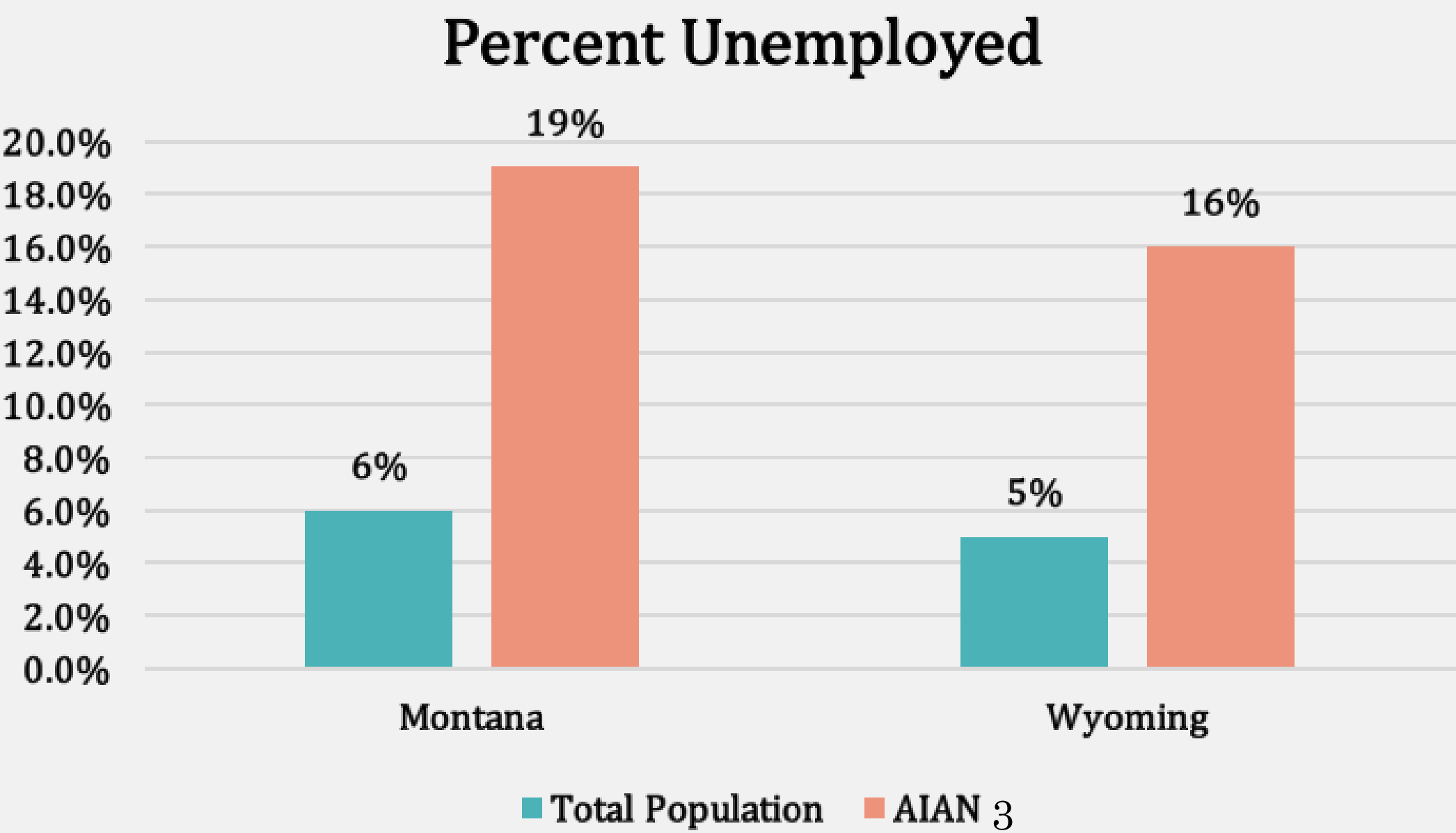
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 4,463 AIAN households in Montana receive SNAP benefits
- 877 AIAN households in Wyoming receive SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is nearly triple the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

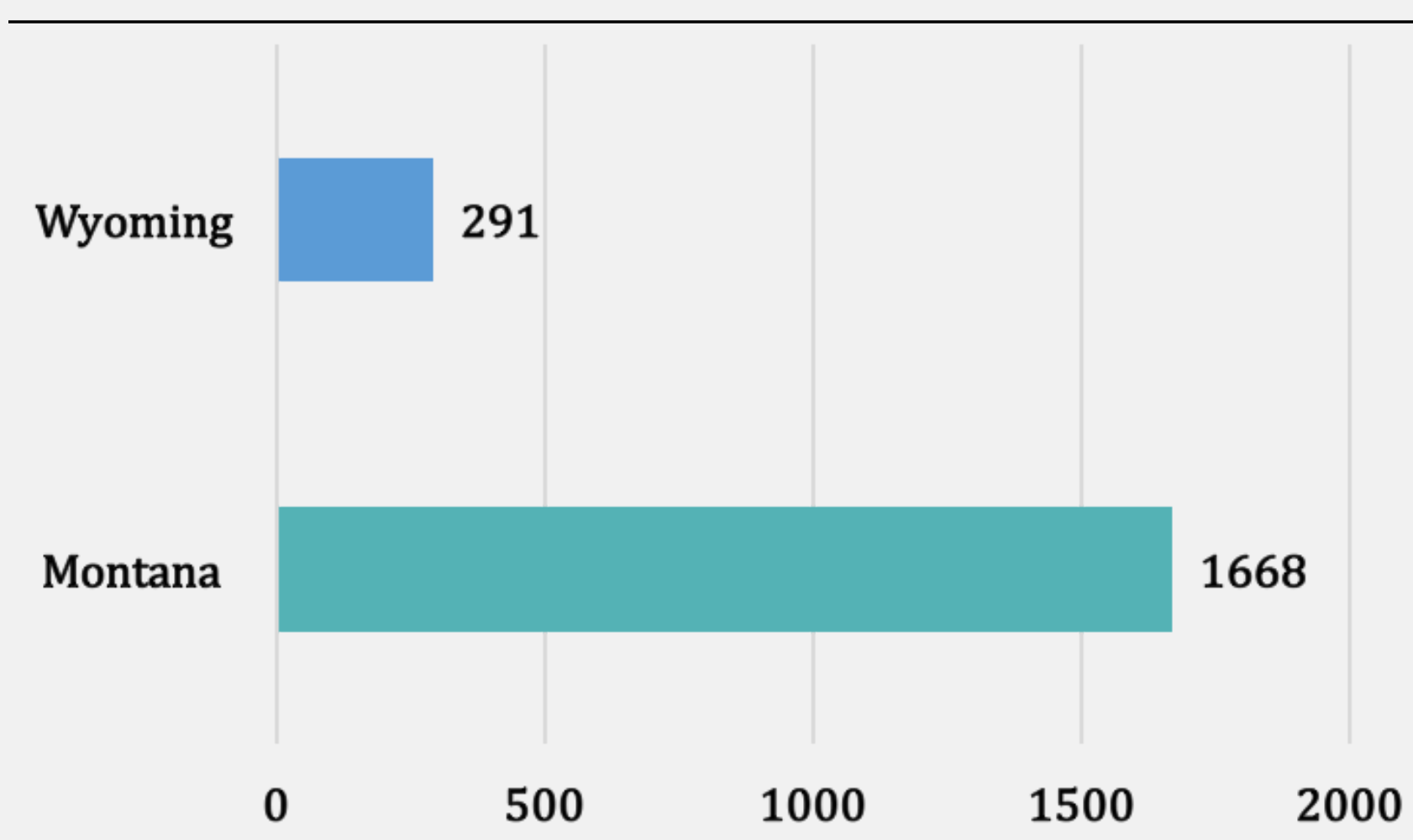
- 1. Forage** 738 farms produce 135,237 acres
- 2. Spring Wheat** . . 145 farms produce 109,873 acres
- 3. Winter Wheat.** . 74 farms produce 51,008 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers₄

- 1. Cattle** 1,018 farms produce 147,805 head
- 2. Horses** 1,155 farms produce 15,226 horses
- 3. Layers** 138 farms produce 2,989 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03 2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data 4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



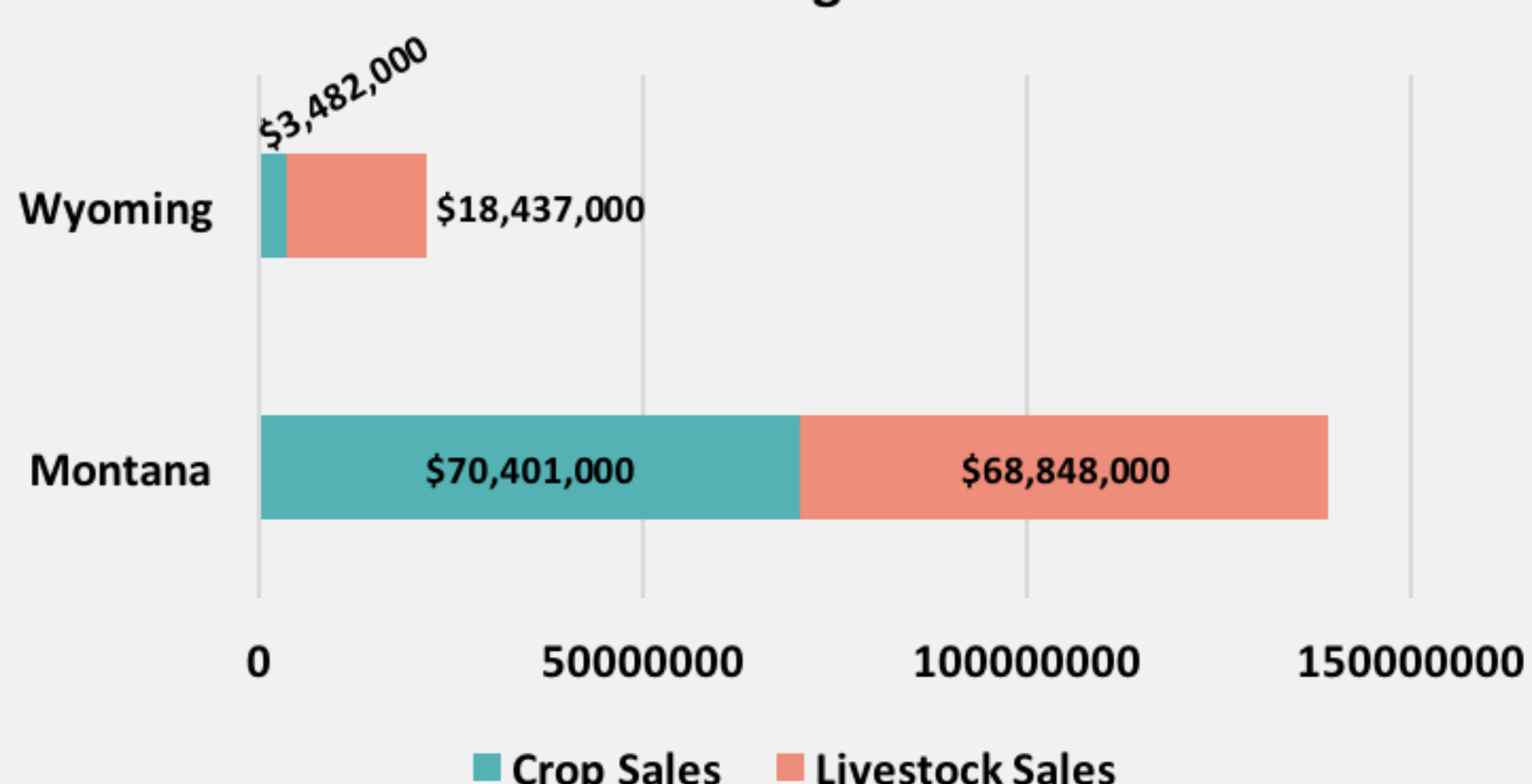
Average Size of Native-Run Farms ⁵

Native-Run Farms in the Rocky Mountain Region - - - - 2,579 acres
All Farms in the Rocky Mountain Region - - - - 2,360 acres

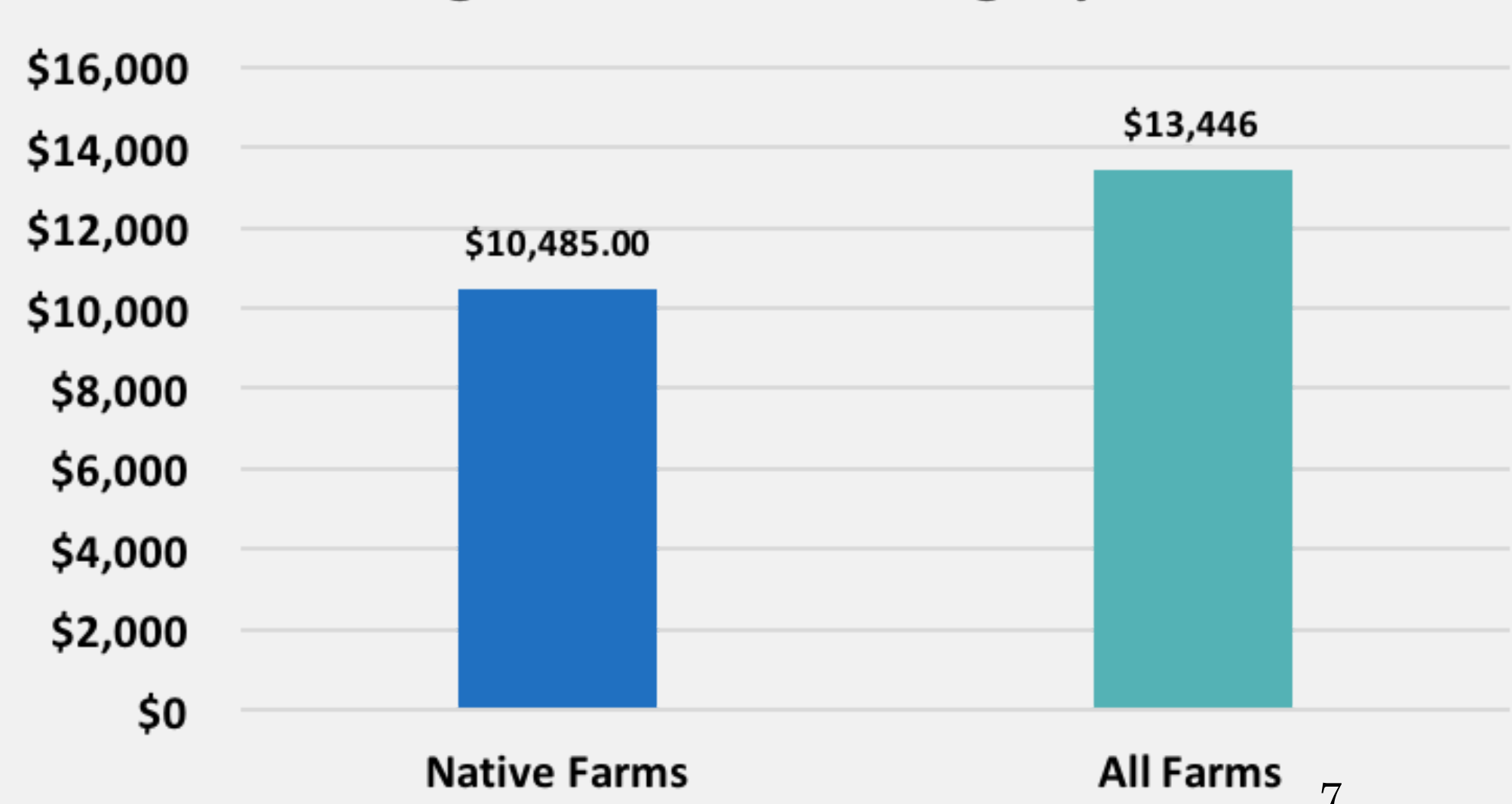
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are larger than all farms in the Rocky Mountain Region.

In Montana and Wyoming, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$161,168,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and farmers received 22% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Rocky Mountain Region. ⁶

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Kiva Sun Foods



Kiva Sun Foods produces antibiotic and GMO-free bison steak, burgers, chili and hotdogs, all made from bison raised in Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota. The company seeks to source from Native ranchers, when possible. Kiva Sun was recently selected by the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations as the primary vendor for bison for the commodity-feeding package offered to more than 70 tribes throughout the United States.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

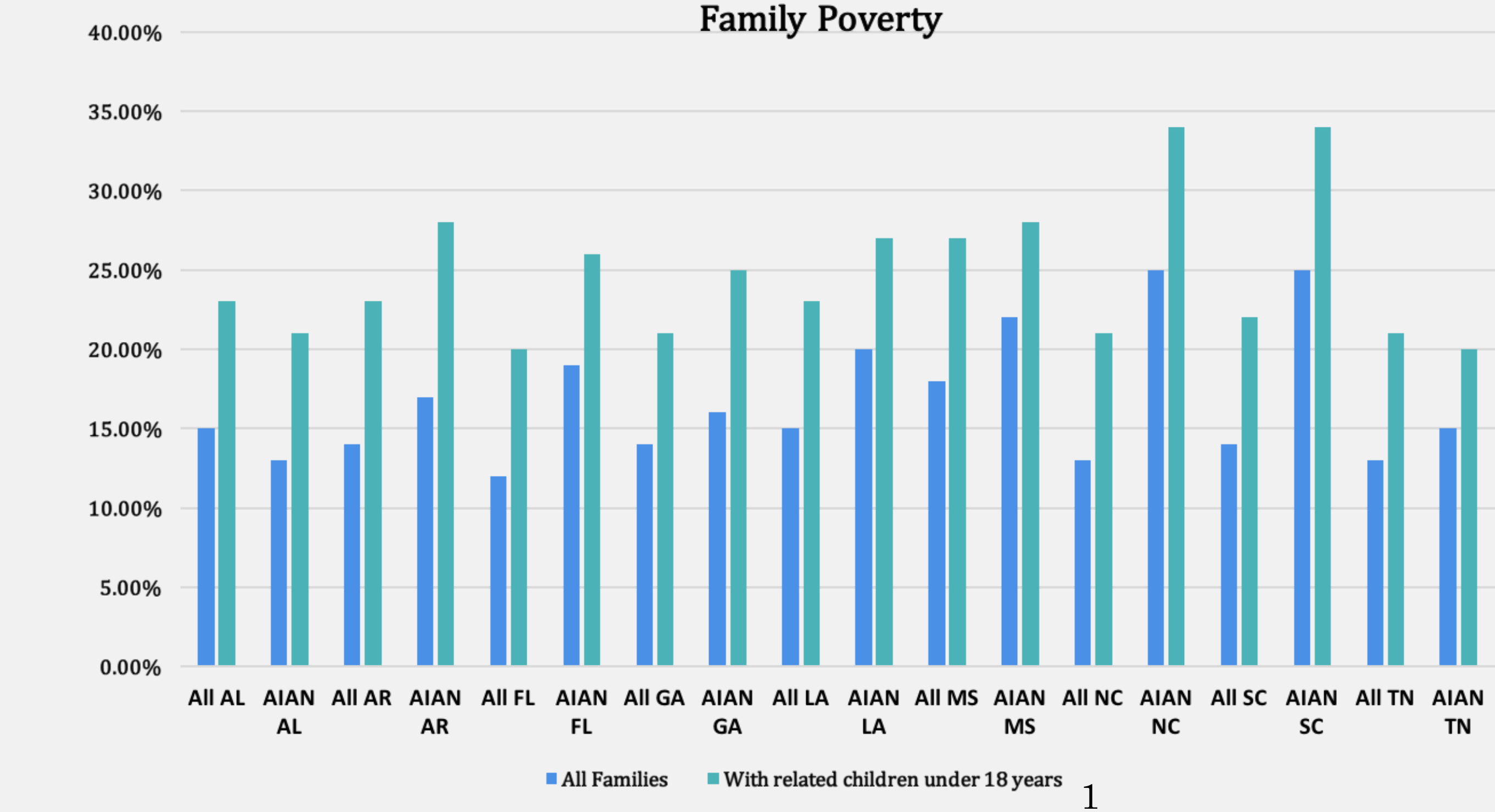
Southeast Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

AL :: AR :: FL :: GA :: LA :: MS :: NC :: SC :: TN

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

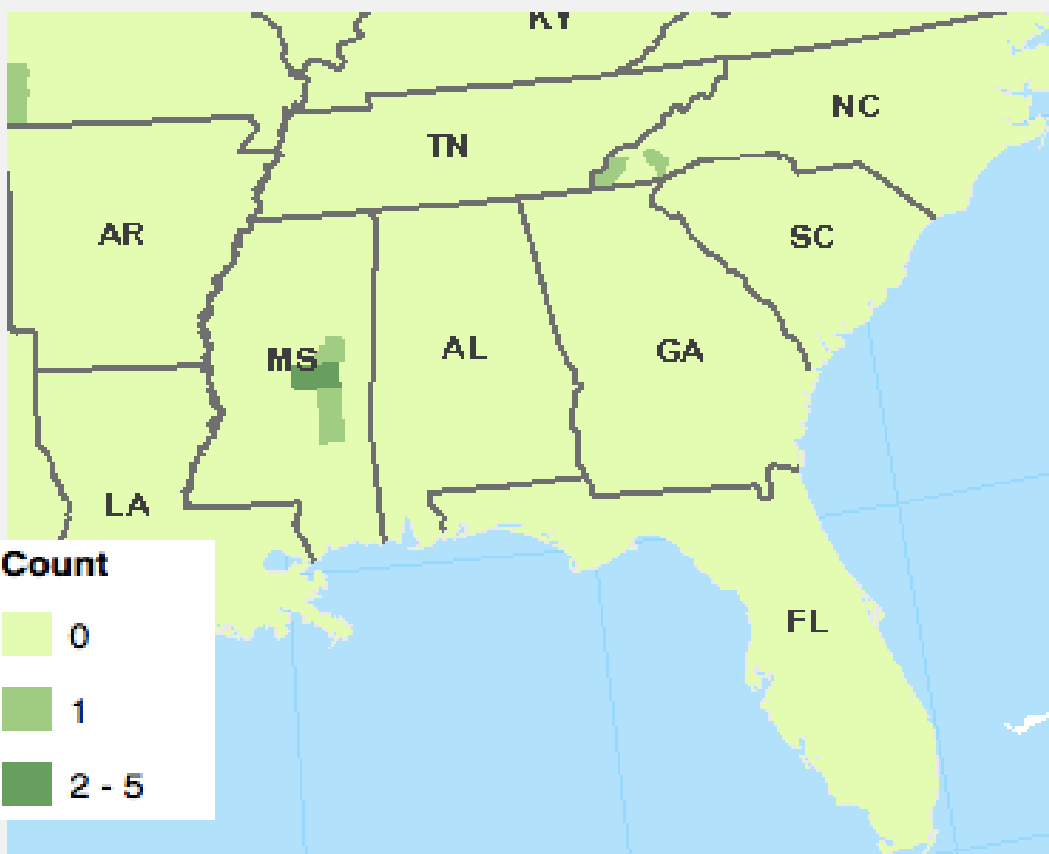
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is nearly double the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



1

FDPIR Participation

In total there were 1,756 FDPIR Recipients in the Southeast region in FY 2016. All FDPIR recipients are located in the states of Mississippi and North Carolina



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites

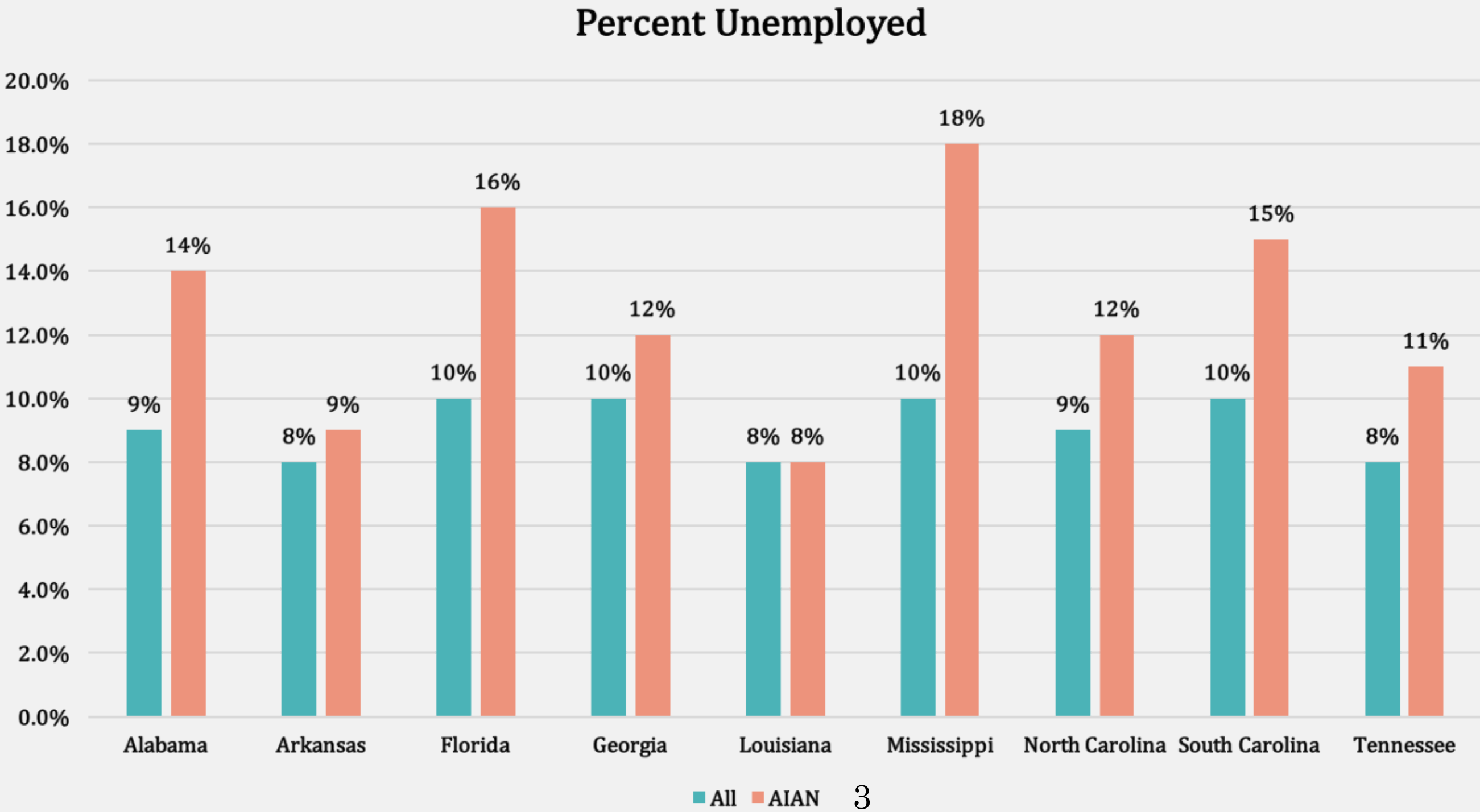
In Fiscal Year 2016 there were a total of 25,610 AIAN households in the Southeast that received SNAP benefits:

- AL - 1,354 Households
- AR - 1,172 Households
- FL - 3,674 Households
- GA - 3,047 Households
- LA - 1,901 Households
- MS - 1,581 Households
- NC - 10,724 Households
- SC - 1,243 Households
- TN - 914 Households

2

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is higher than the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



3

Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

1. Forage 1,459 farms produce 710,090 acres

2. Soybeans. 295 farms produce 49,095 acres

3. Corn for grain / silage 270 farms produce 27,980 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

1. Cattle 1,956 farms produce 113,601 head

2. Layers 682 farms produce 6,972 horses

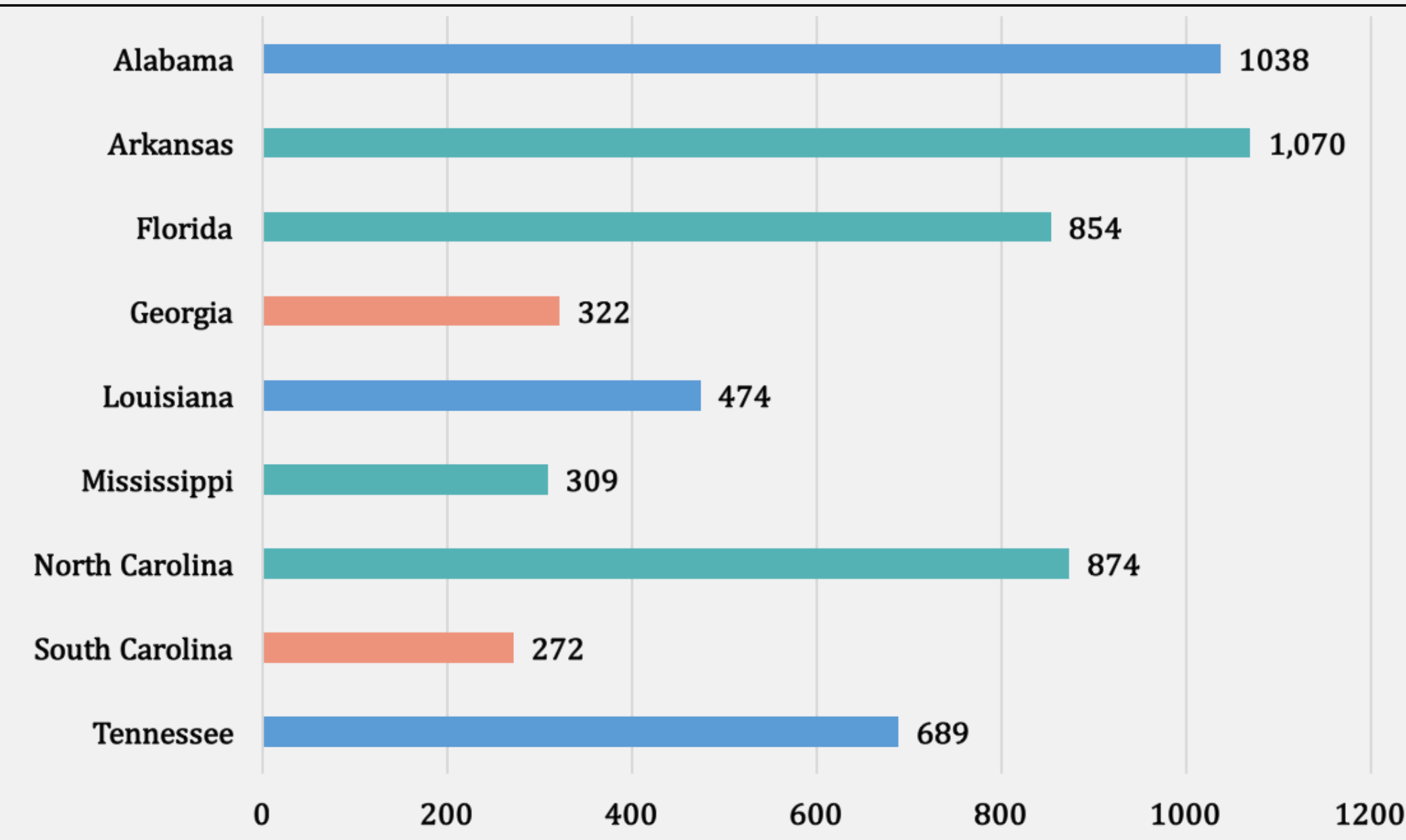
3. Horses 466 farms produce 4,264 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03

2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data

4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

5

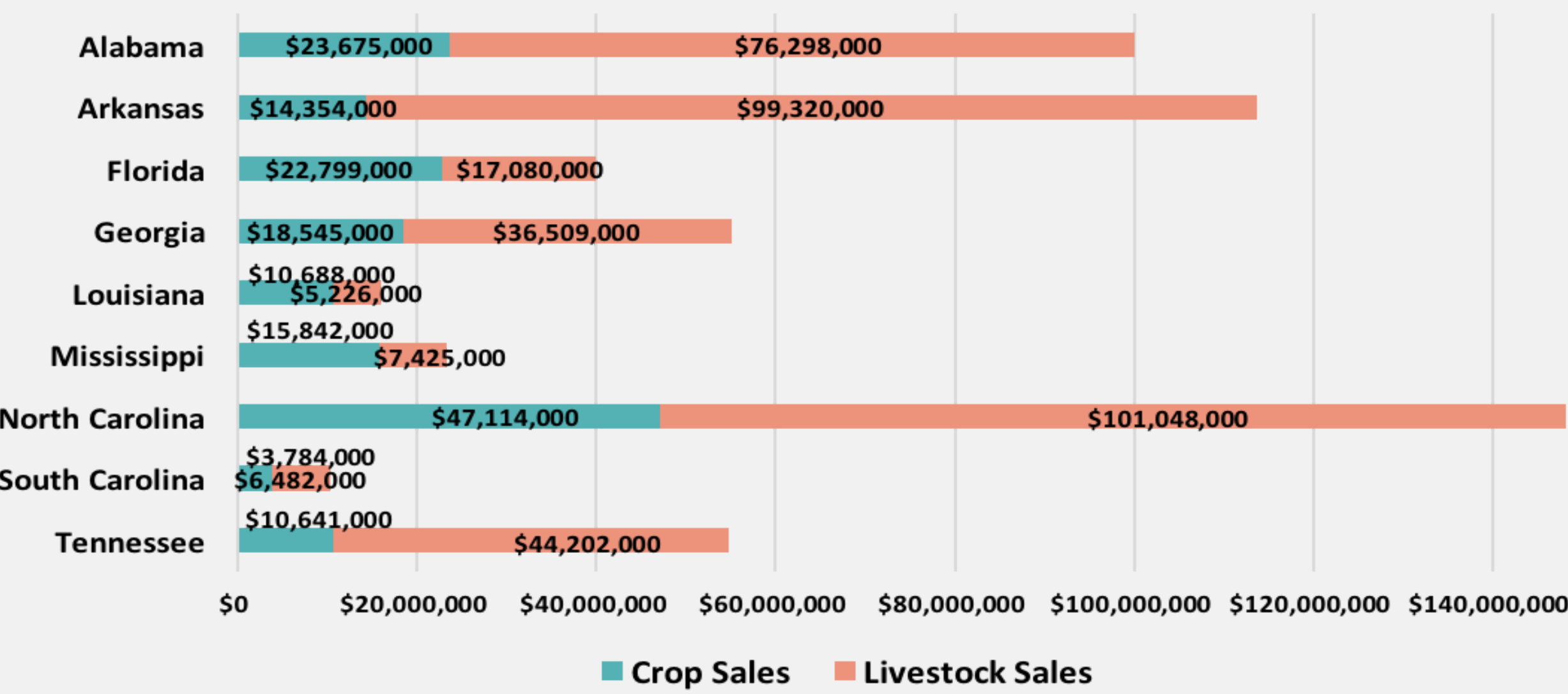
Native-Run Farms in the SE - - - - - 164 acres

All Farms in the SE - - - - - 226 acres

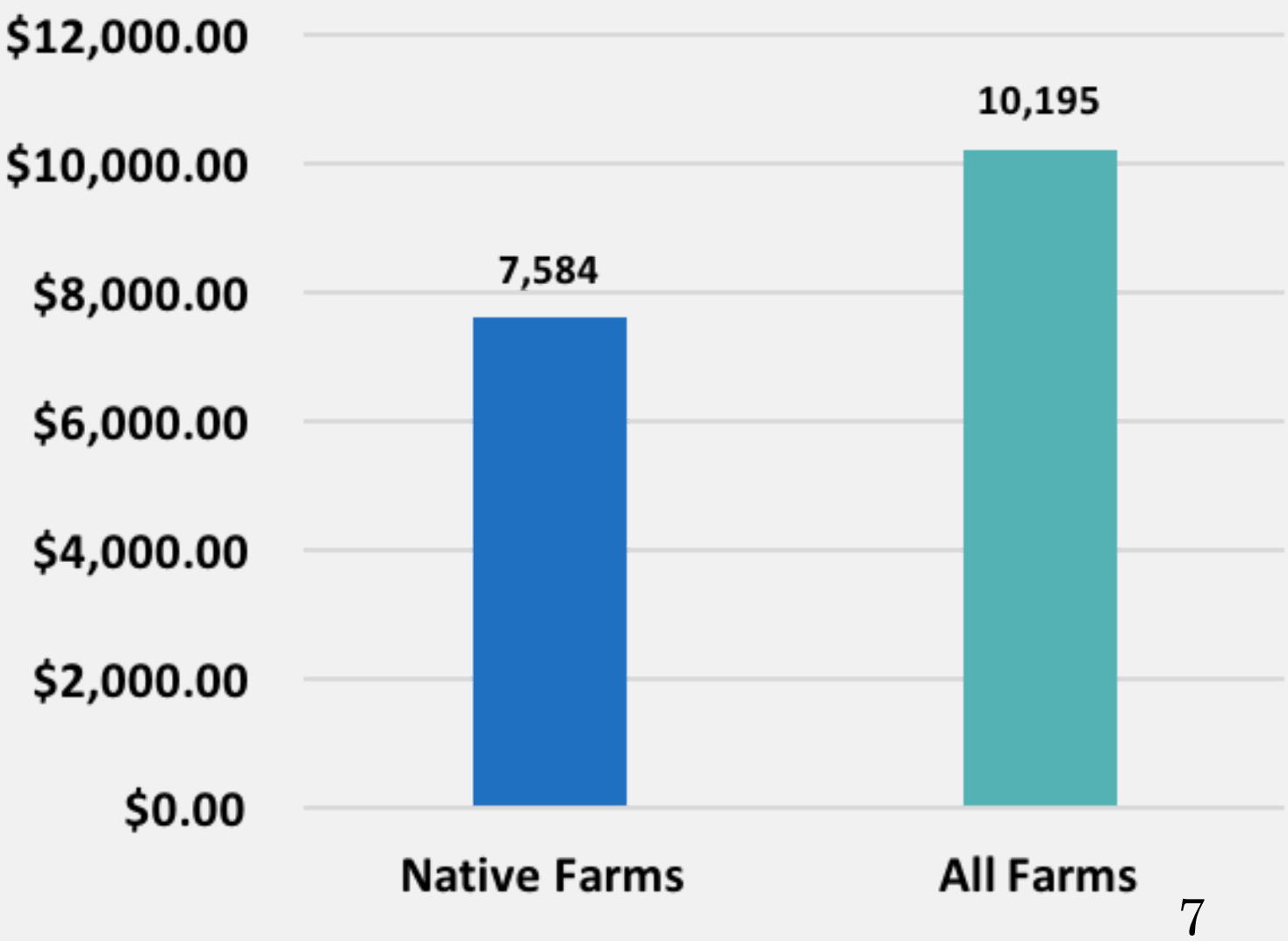
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches is smaller than all farms in the Southeast.

In all nine States, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$561,032,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 26% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Southeast.⁶

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Choctaw Fresh Produce



This 100 percent tribally owned business operates five farms spread throughout the reservation, creating jobs for tribal members and improving the vibrancy of the local and regional food system in and around the area through sales of fruits, vegetables and herbs. Through Choctaw Fresh Produce, the community can access a variety of pesticide- and chemical-free produce that is available at the casino restaurants and in select area grocery stores and farmers markets around Choctaw, Mississippi. The Choctaw Fresh market has also developed a mobile setup that helps Choctaw Fresh goods reach even the most remote places inside the reservation.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

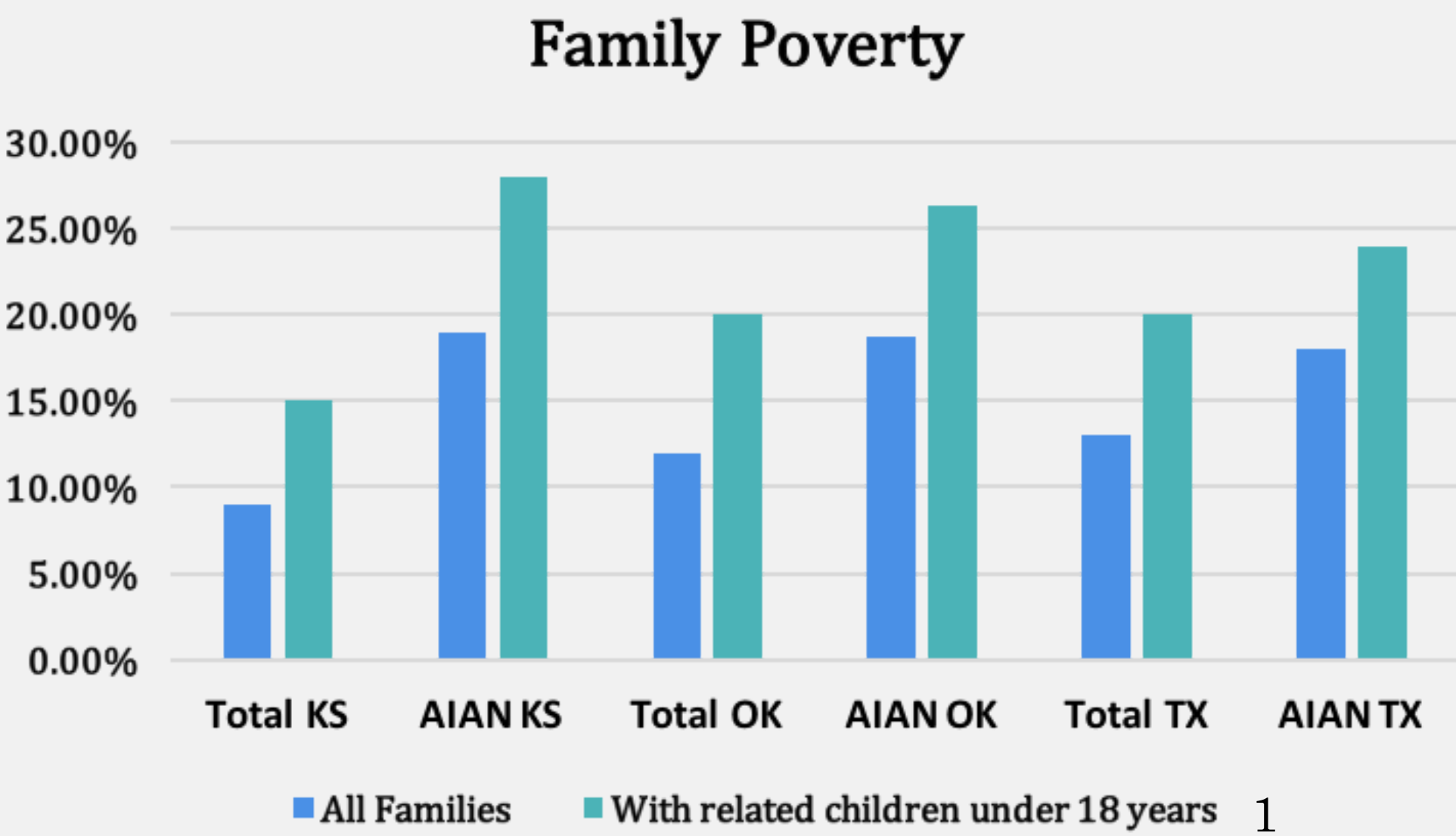
Southern Plains and Eastern Oklahoma Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Kansas :: Oklahoma :: Texas

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

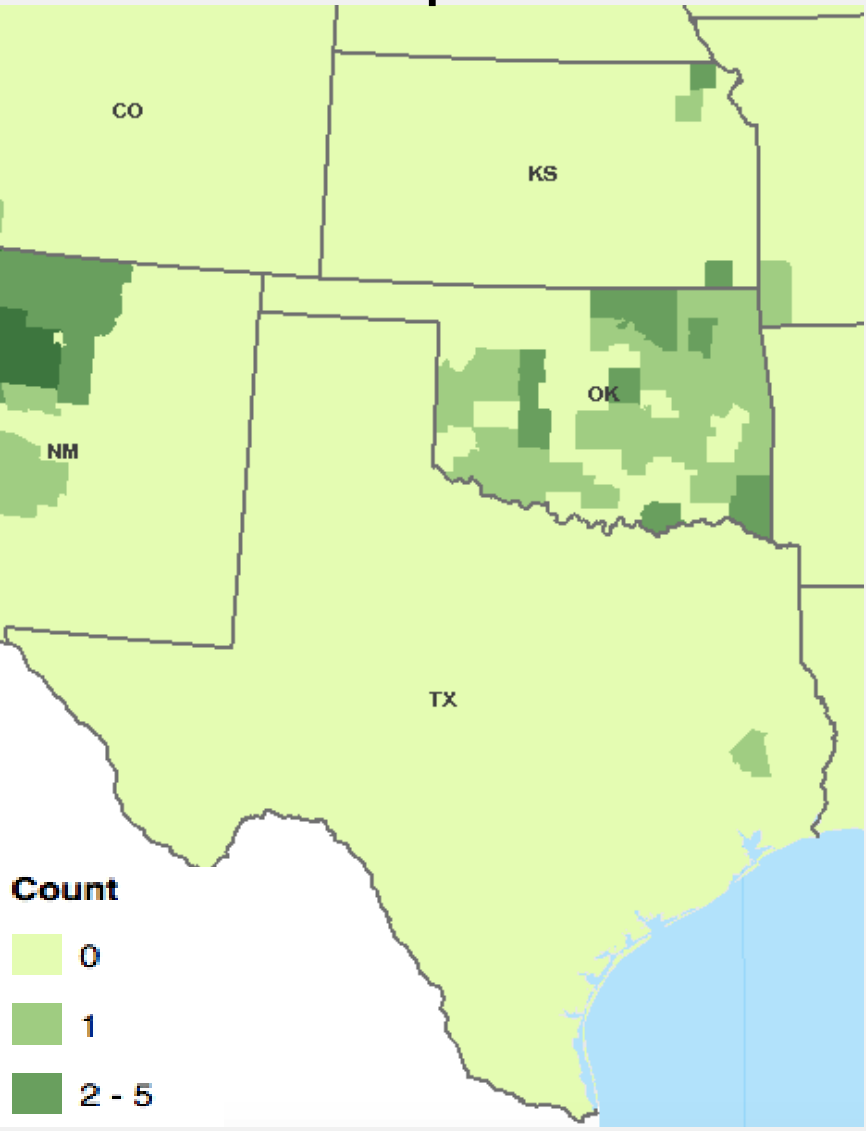
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is higher than the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 34,304 FDPIR Recipients in the Southern Plains region in FY 2016

- KS: 592 participants, representing 40% of the Native population on reservations
- OK: 33,588 participants, representing 9% of the Native population on reservations
- TX: 124 participants, representing 8% of the Native population on reservations



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites

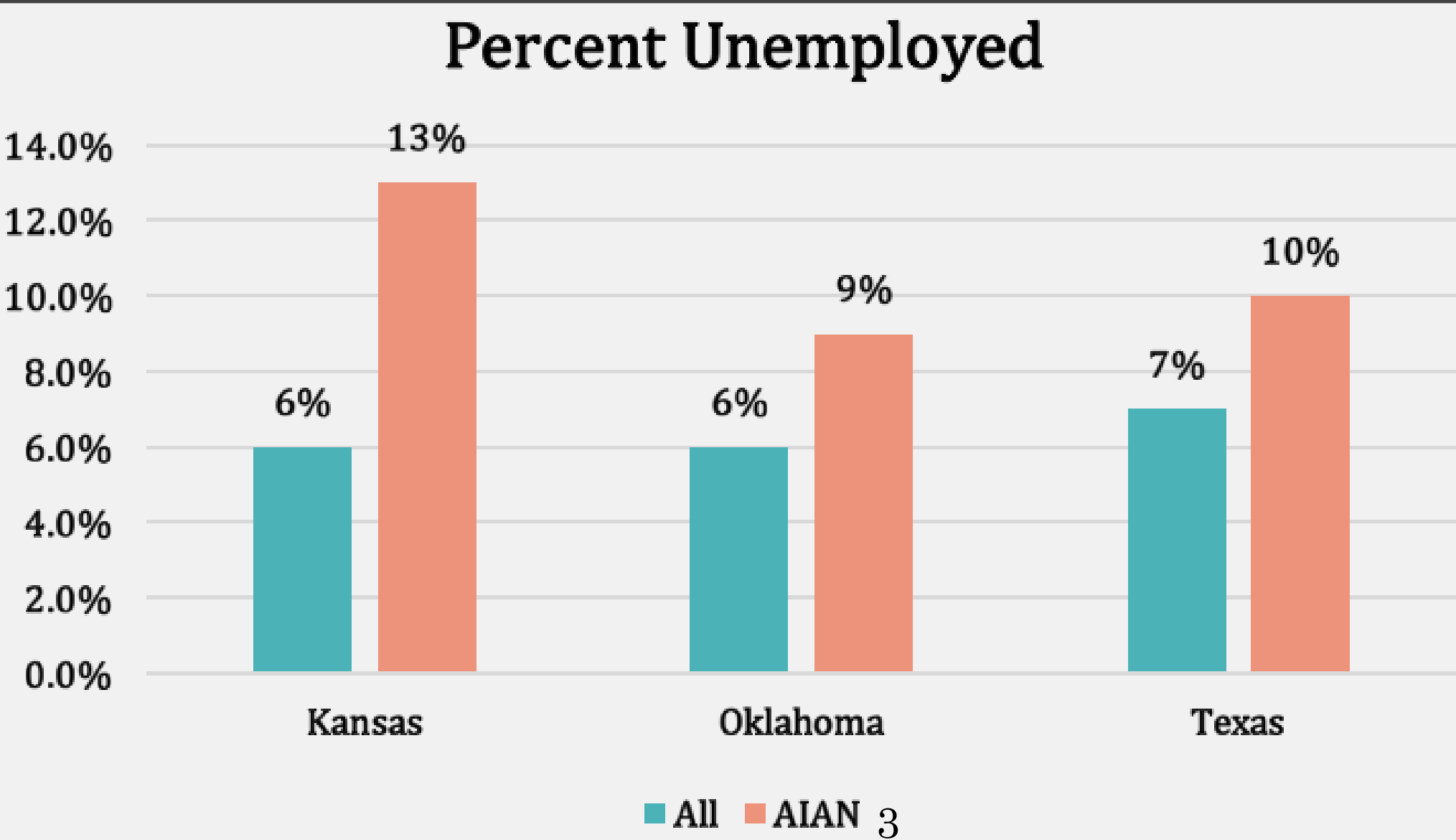
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 1,328 AIAN households in Kansas receive SNAP benefits
- 18,256 AIAN households in Oklahoma receive SNAP benefits
- 6,837 AIAN households in Texas receive SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is higher than the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

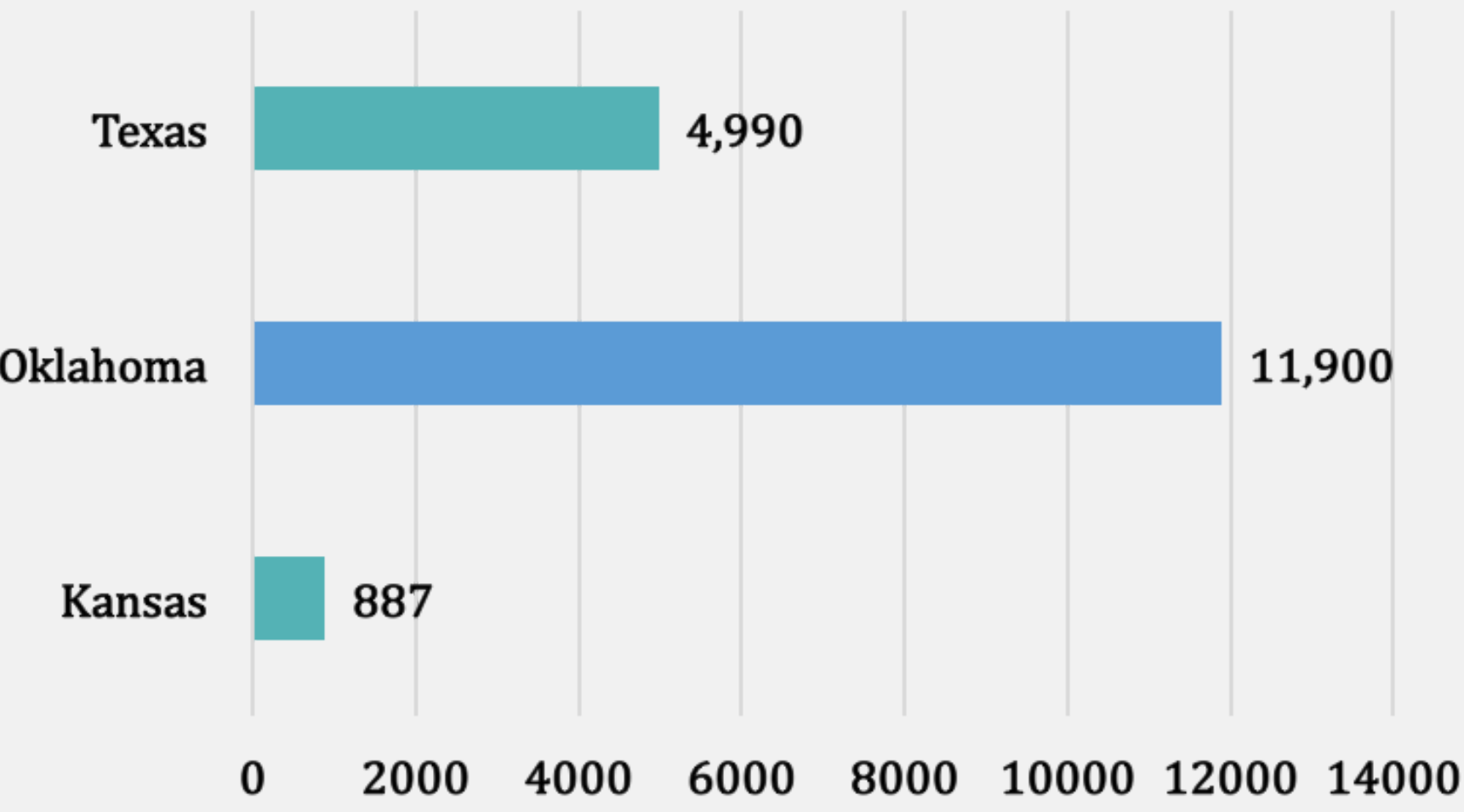
1. **Forage** 7,319 farms produce 485,702 acres
2. **Winter Wheat** .554 farms produce 164,318 acres
3. **Soybeans**221 farms produce 57,739 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

1. **Cattle** 11,380 farms produce 657,726 head
2. **Horses** 4,728 farms produce 29,488 horses
3. **Layers** 2,159 farms produce 379,391 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03 2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data 4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

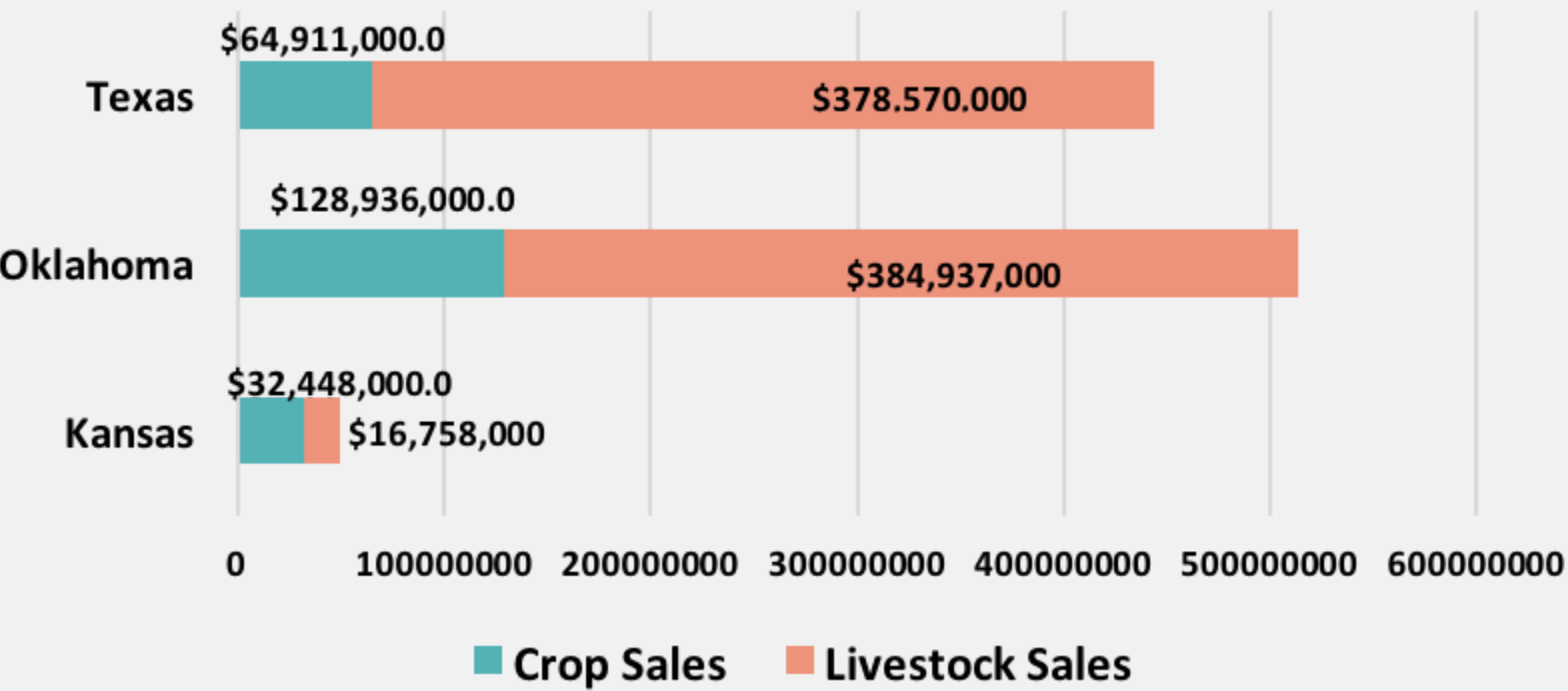
5

Native-Run Farms in the Southern Plains - - - - - 297 acres
All Farms in the Southern Plains - - - - - 566 acres

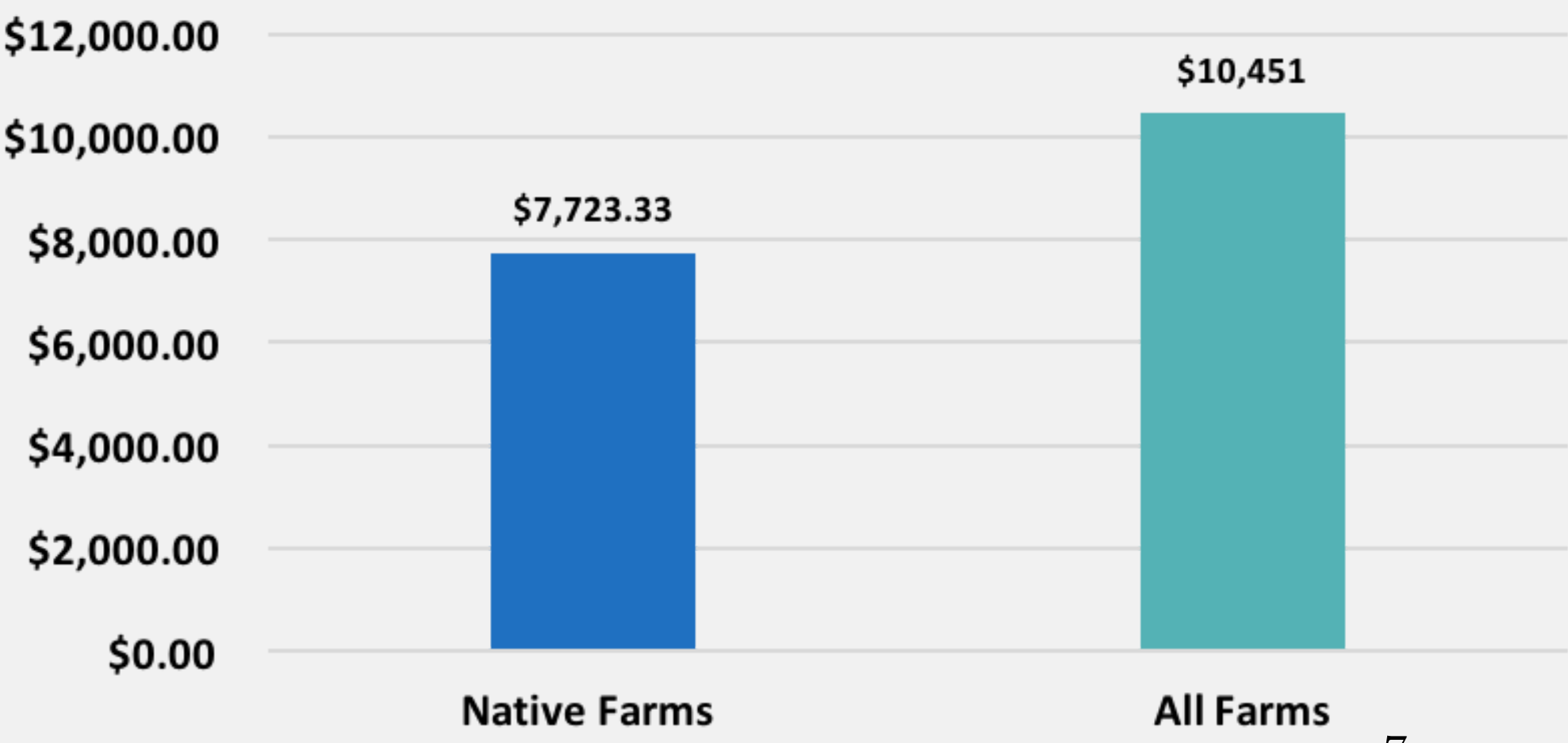
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are approximately half the size of all farms in the Southern Plains region.

In all three states, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$1,006,560,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 26% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Southern Plains and Eastern Oklahoma region. 6

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Cherokee Nation Seed Bank



Managed by the Cherokee Nation Natural Resources Department, the Cherokee Heirloom Crop Seed Bank provides tribal citizens with access to 25 heirloom varieties of crop seeds. The seeds, which are distributed free of charge to Cherokee citizens, are preserved specimens of crops that were once cultivated by the Cherokee people thousands of years ago. The tribe releases two to five thousand seed packages each year to Cherokee gardeners, promoting a renewed connection to their ancestors’ agricultural practices, as well as an active lifestyle and access to healthy food.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

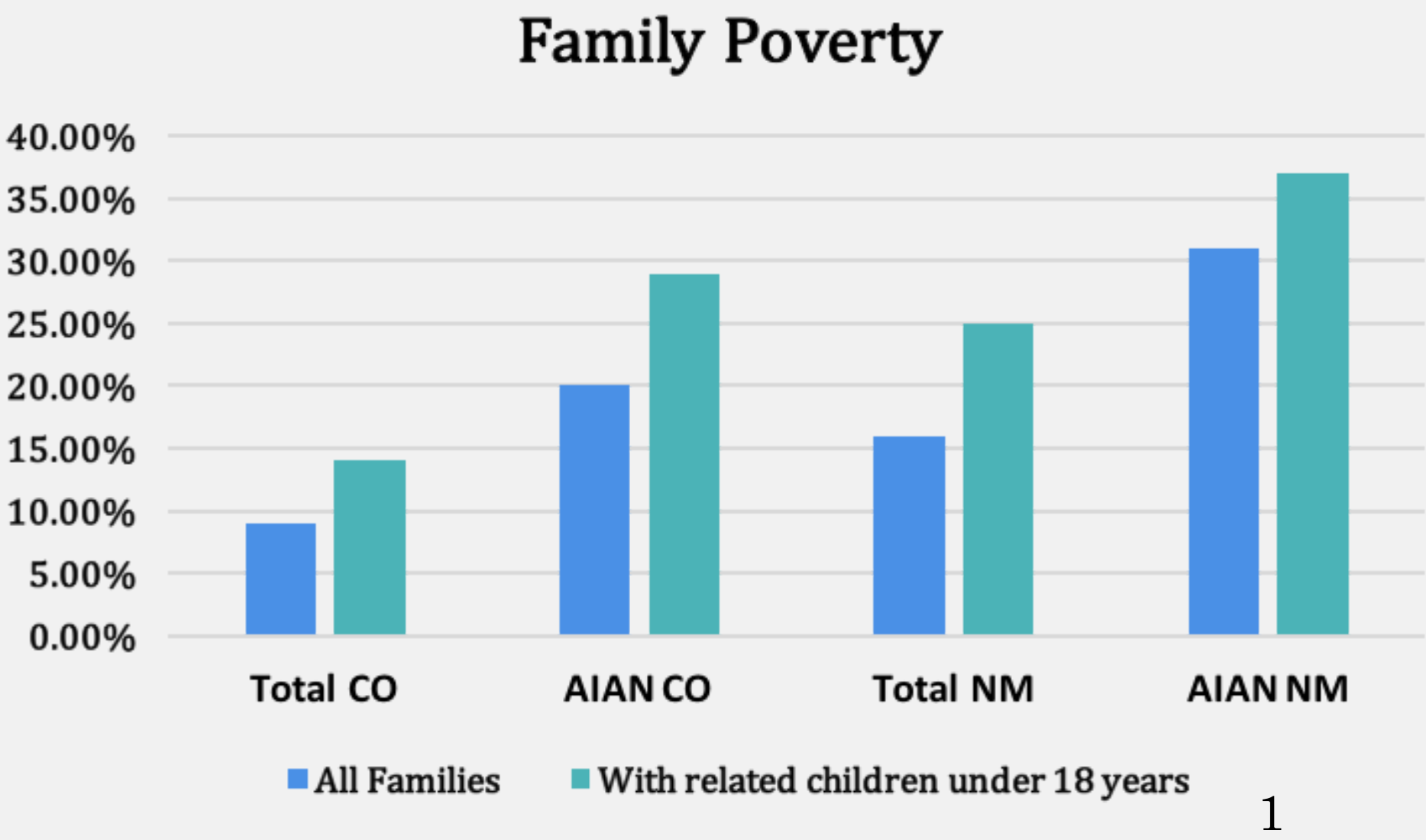
Southwest Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Colorado :: New Mexico

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

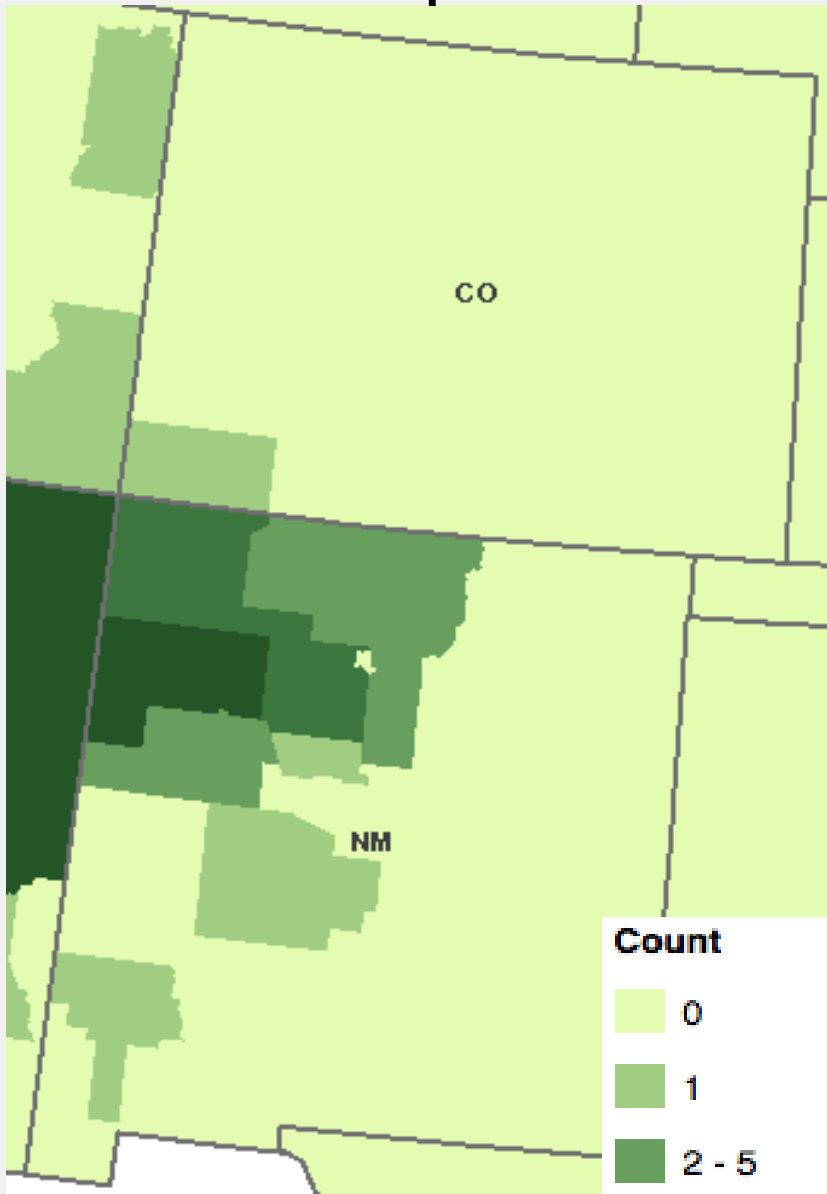
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is higher than the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 3,332 FDPIR Recipients in the Southwest region in FY 2016

- CO: 442 participants, representing 15% of the Native population on reservations
- NM: 2,890 participants, representing 3% of the Native population on reservations



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites 2

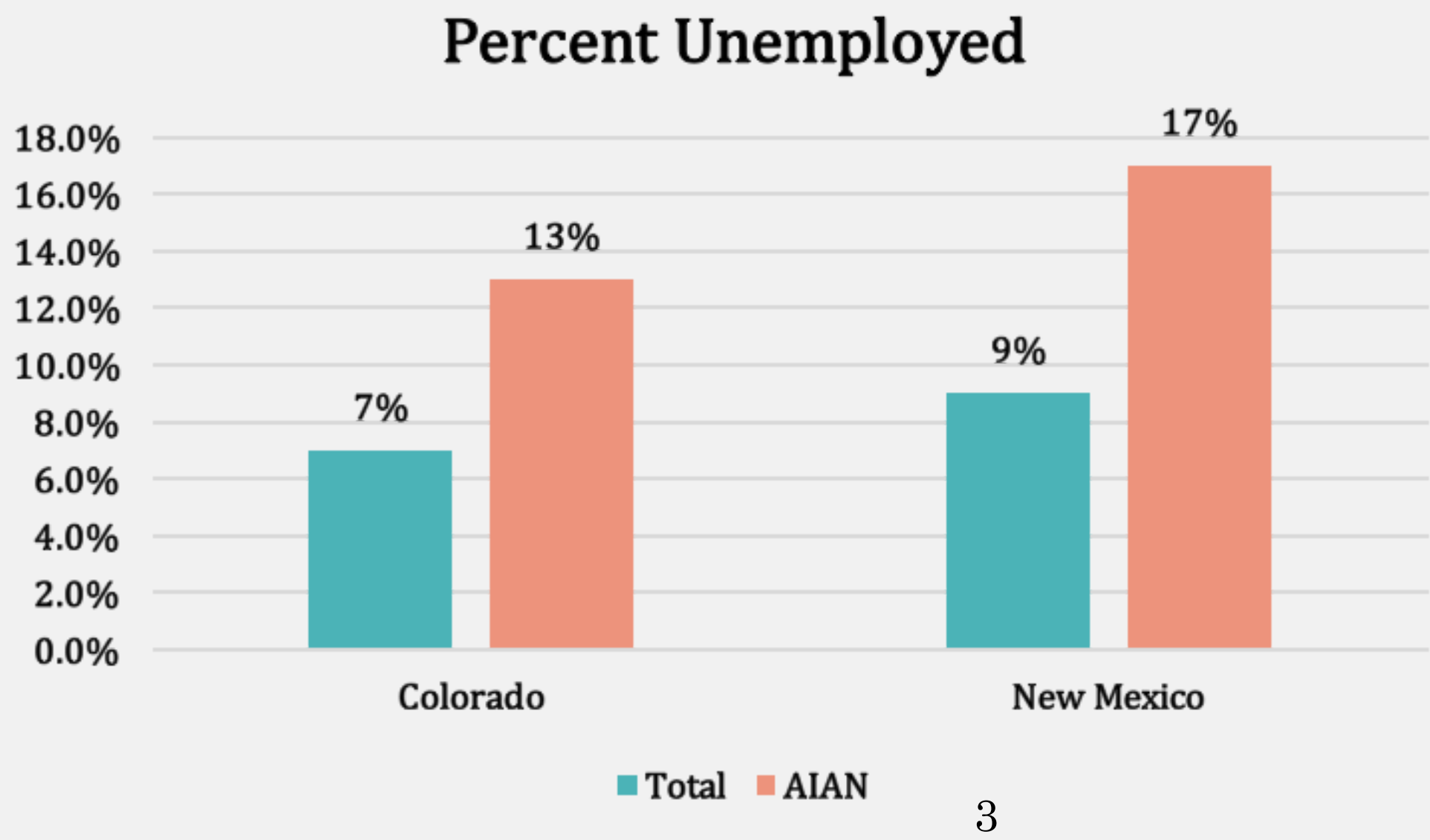
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 3,262 AIAN households in Colorado receive SNAP benefits
- 15,003 AIAN households in New Mexico receive SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In Colorado and New Mexico, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is nearly double the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

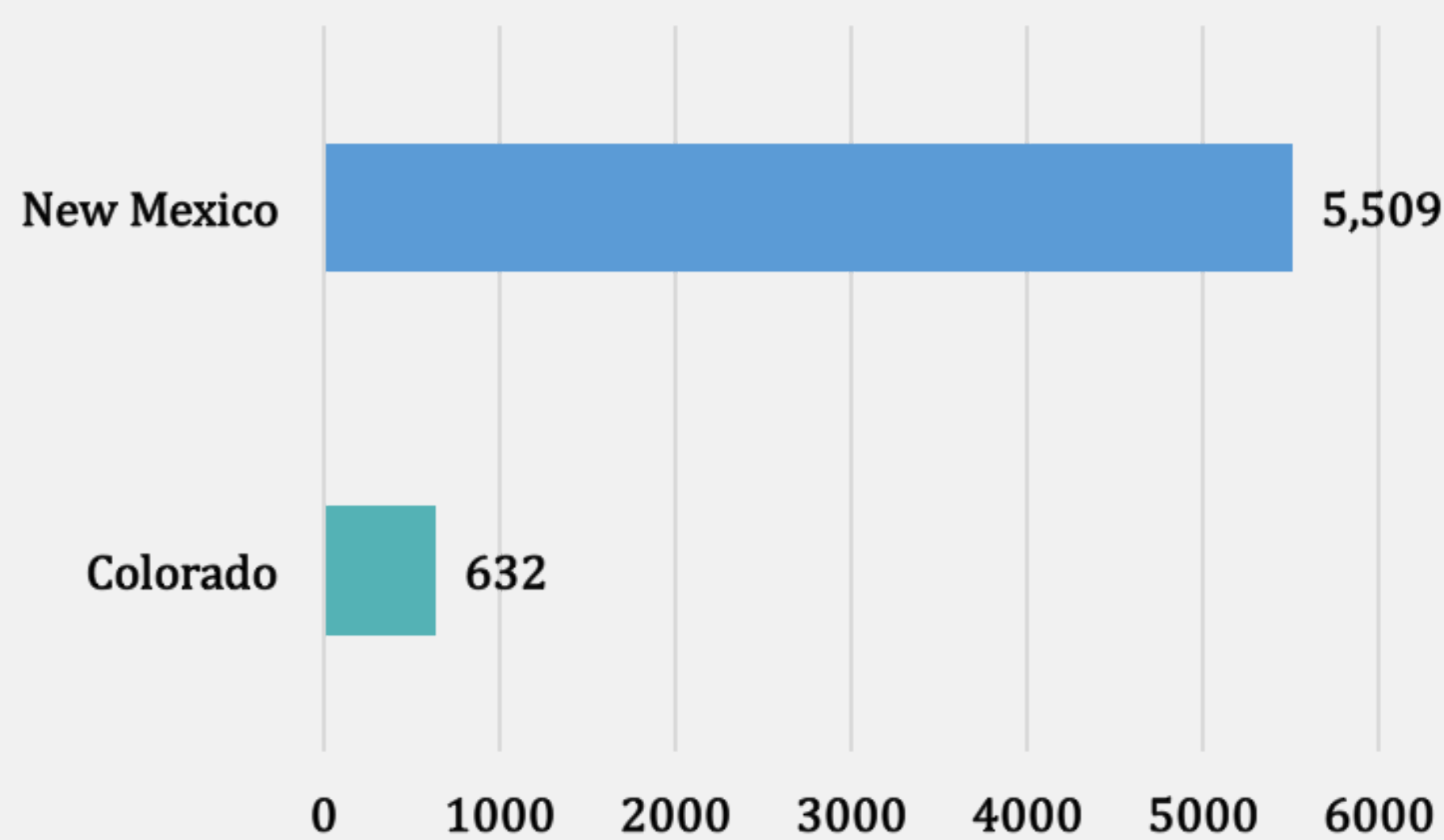
- 1. Forage** 1,224 farms produce 56,326 acres
- 2. Corn for grain** · · 60 farms produce 4,903 acres
- 3. Winter wheat** · 42 farms produce 21,088 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers 4

- 1. Cattle** 3,608 farms produce 119,778 head
- 2. Sheep and Lambs** . . 2,479 farms produce 46,571 sheep/lamb
- 3. Layers** 1,440 farms produce 15,964 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03 2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data 4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

5

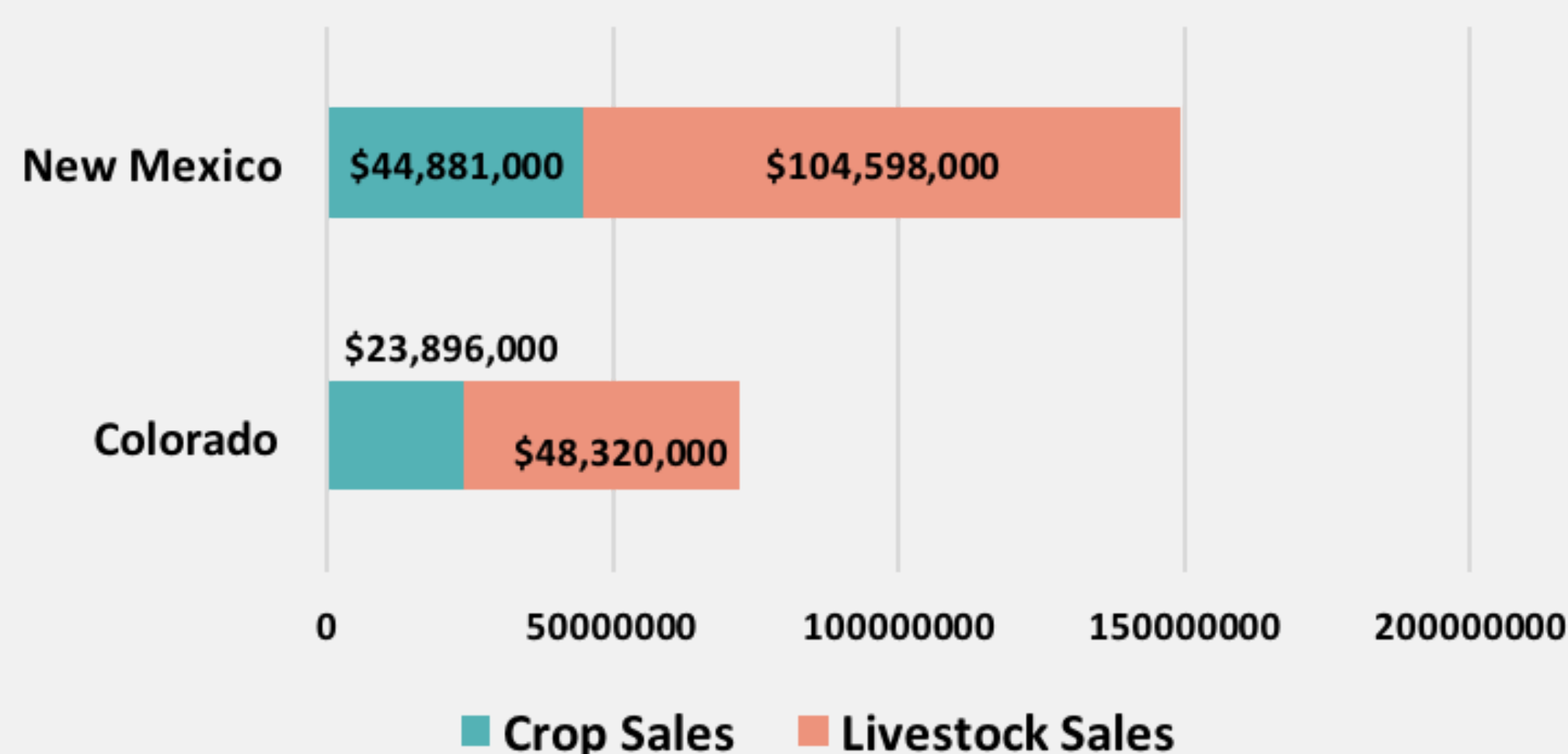
Native-Run Farms in the Southwest Region - - - - - 1,546 acres

All Farms in the Southwest Region - - - - - 1,315 acres

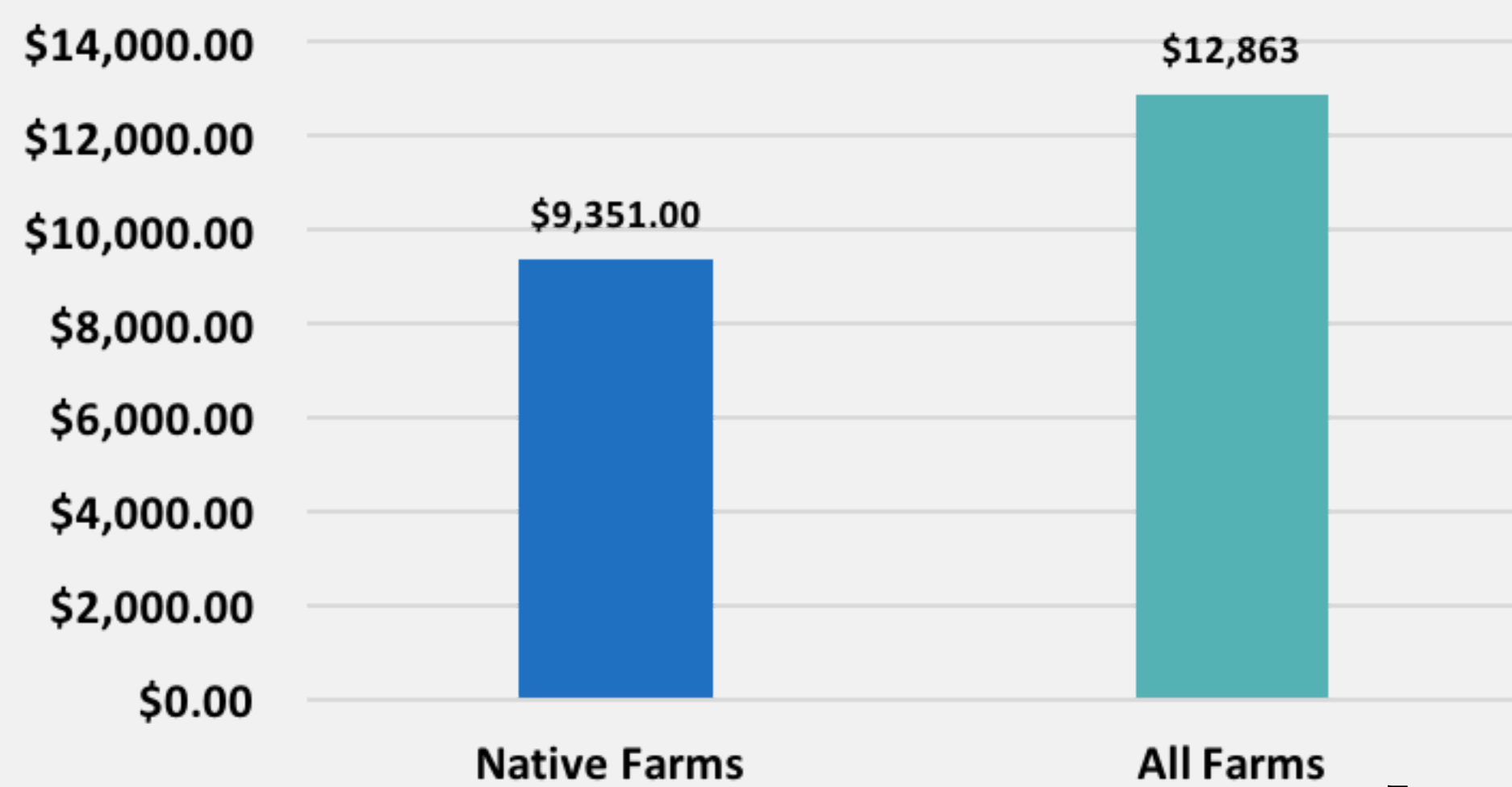
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are larger than all farms in the Southwest Region.

In Colorado and New Mexico, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$221,695,000 for Native producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and farmers received 33% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the Southwest.⁶

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



7

Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance



Formed in 2012, Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance (NAFSA) is a joint initiative of First Nations Development Institute and the Taos County Economic Development Corporation. An intertribal organization, NAFSA aspires to create a national movement of Native American advocates and leaders around issues of food sovereignty, food security and nutrition in Indian Country. The organization strives to foster growth and change in Indian Country food systems through networking opportunities for Native producers, development of educational materials, culinary-history education and training, and more.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

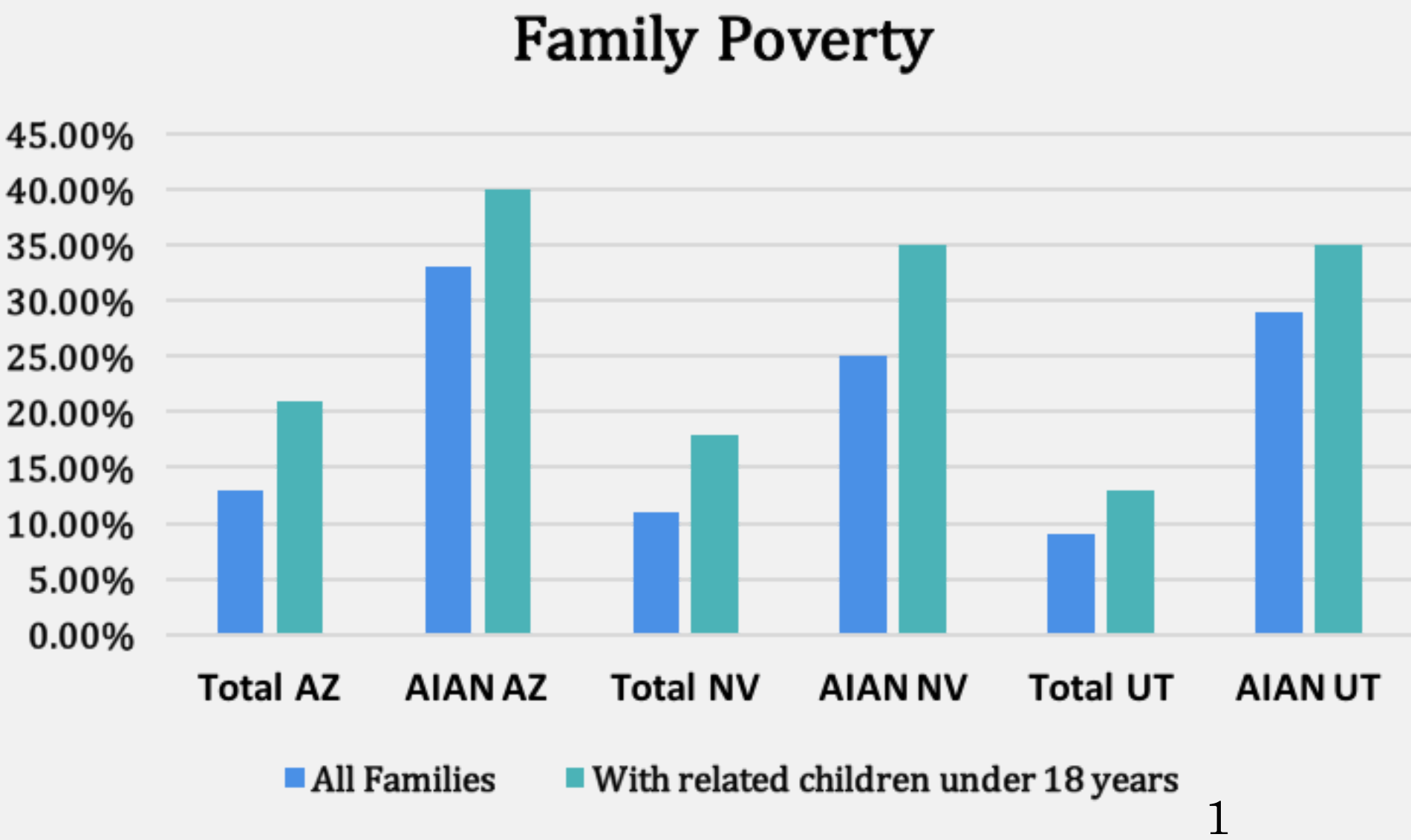
Western Region

American Indian Farm Bill Profile

Arizona :: Nevada :: Utah

Poverty & Federal Food Assistance

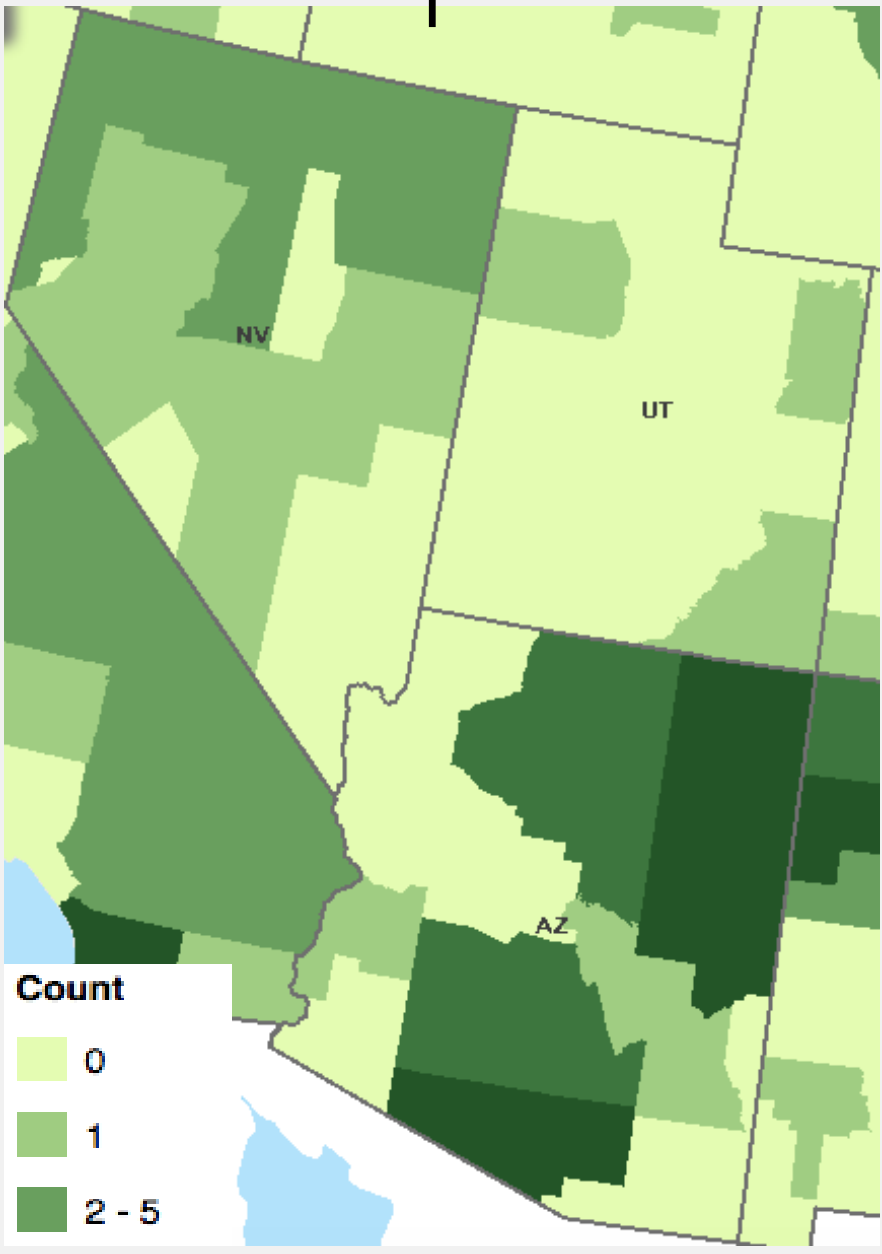
In each state, the poverty rate for American Indians and Alaska Native (AIAN) Families is nearly double the rate for the total population, and there is high participation in the SNAP and Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).



FDPIR Participation

There were 14,256 FDPIR Recipients in the Western region in FY 2016

- AZ: 11,887 participants, representing 7% of the Native population on reservations
- NV: 1,468 participants, representing 20% of the Native population on reservations
- UT: 902 participants, representing 10% of the Native population on reservations



Counties with FDPIR Distribution Sites

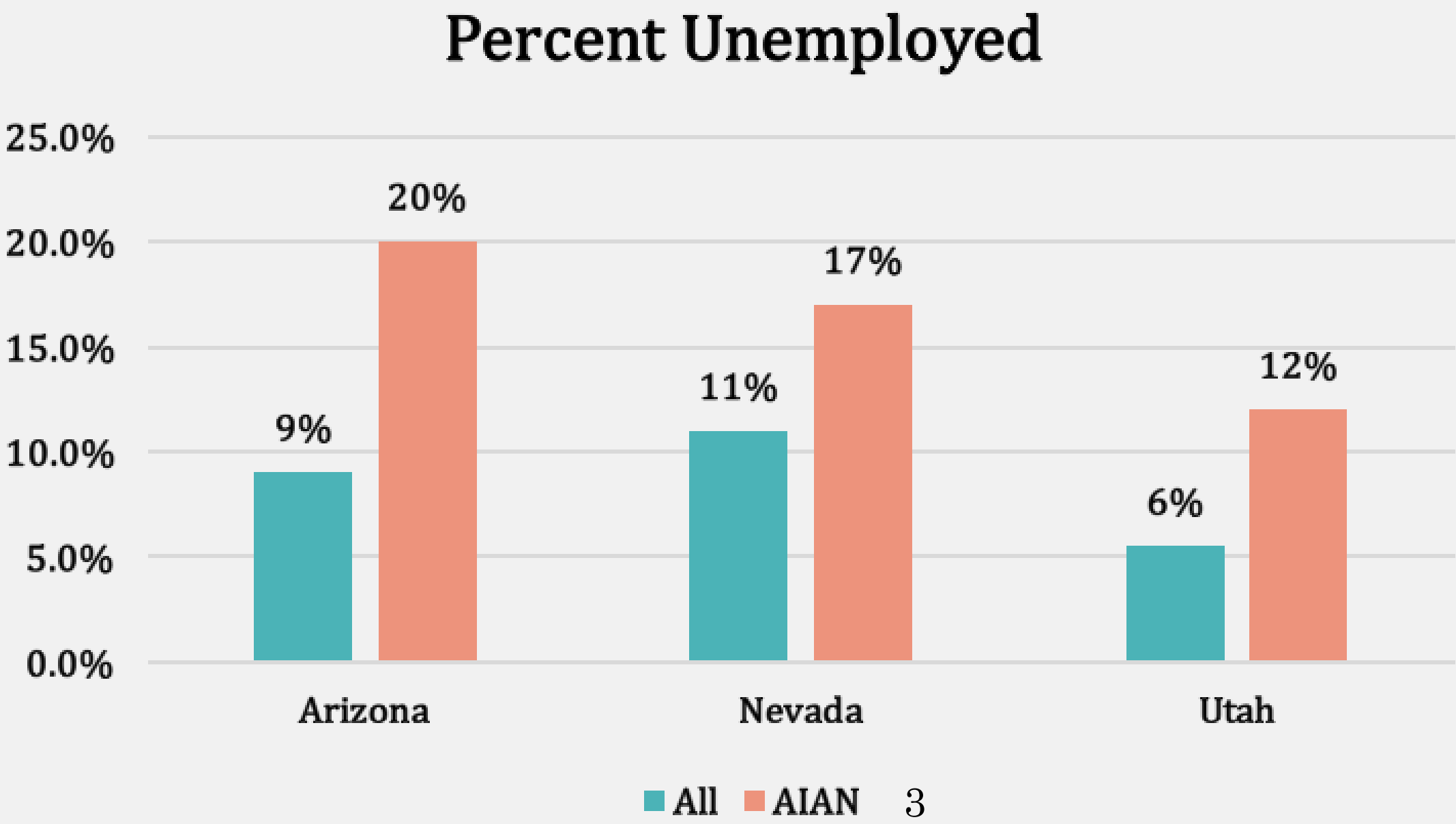
SNAP Participation

In Fiscal Year 2016:

- 24,825 AIAN households in Arizona receives SNAP benefits
- 3,010 AIAN households in Nevada receives SNAP benefits
- 2,100 AIAN households in Utah receives SNAP benefits

Unemployment & Agricultural Production

In each state, the unemployment rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) is higher than the rate for the total population. However, many of those employed work in agricultural production.



Top Crops Produced by Native Producers

1. **Forage** 480 farms produce 51,106 acres
2. **Vegetables** 1,752 farms produce 152 acres
3. **Cotton** 16 farms produce 10,177 acres

Top Livestock Produced by Native Ranchers

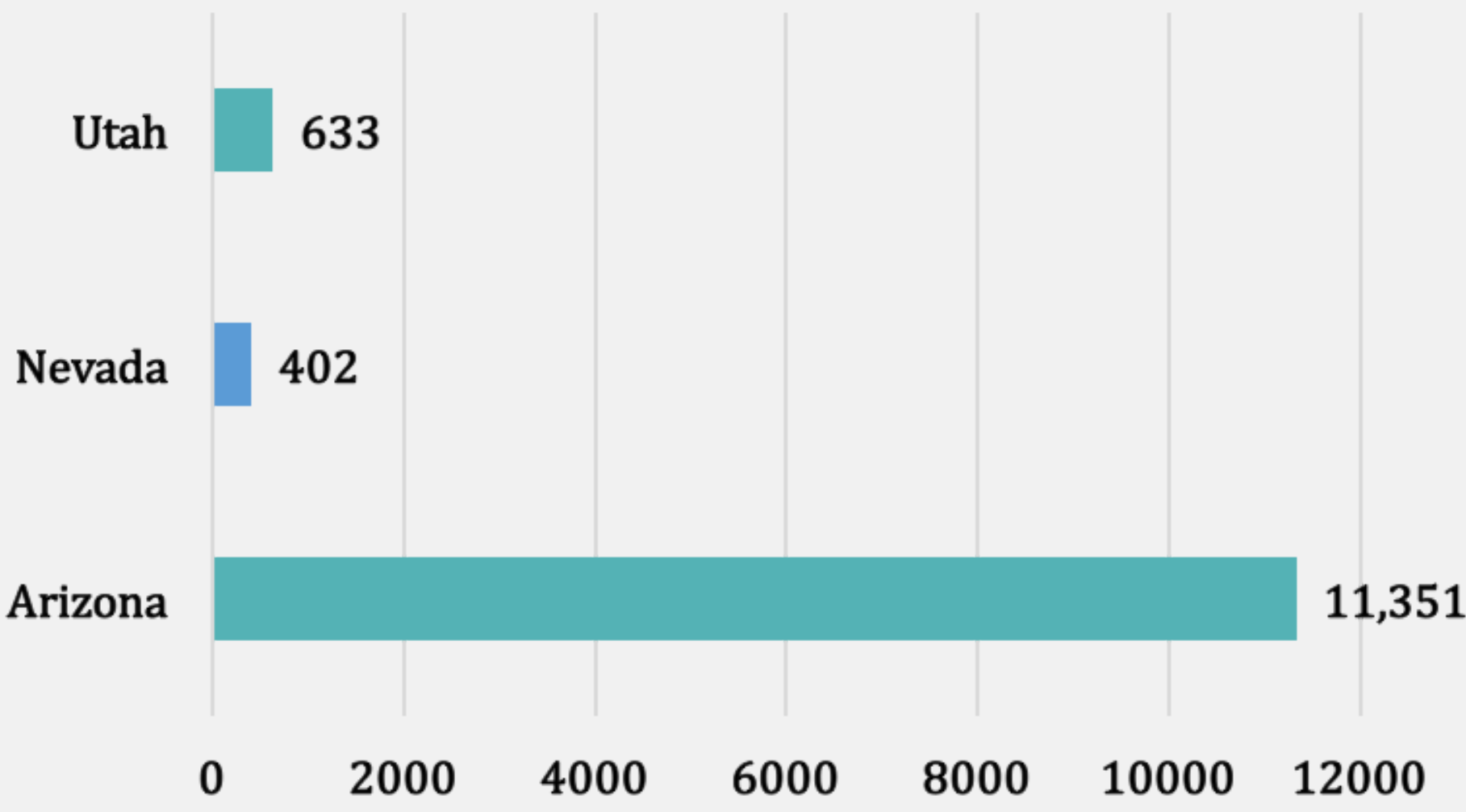
1. **Horses** 7,714 farms produce 51,937 horses
2. **Sheep** 7,393 farms produce 5,529 head
3. **Cattle** 4,361 farms produce 74,724 layers

1,3 American Community Survey 2011-2015 Table DP03

2 USDA Food and Environment Atlas, 2012 Data

4, 5, 6, 7 2012 Census of Agriculture, Race, Ethnicity, Gender Profile

Number of Native-Run Farms



Average Size of Native-Run Farms

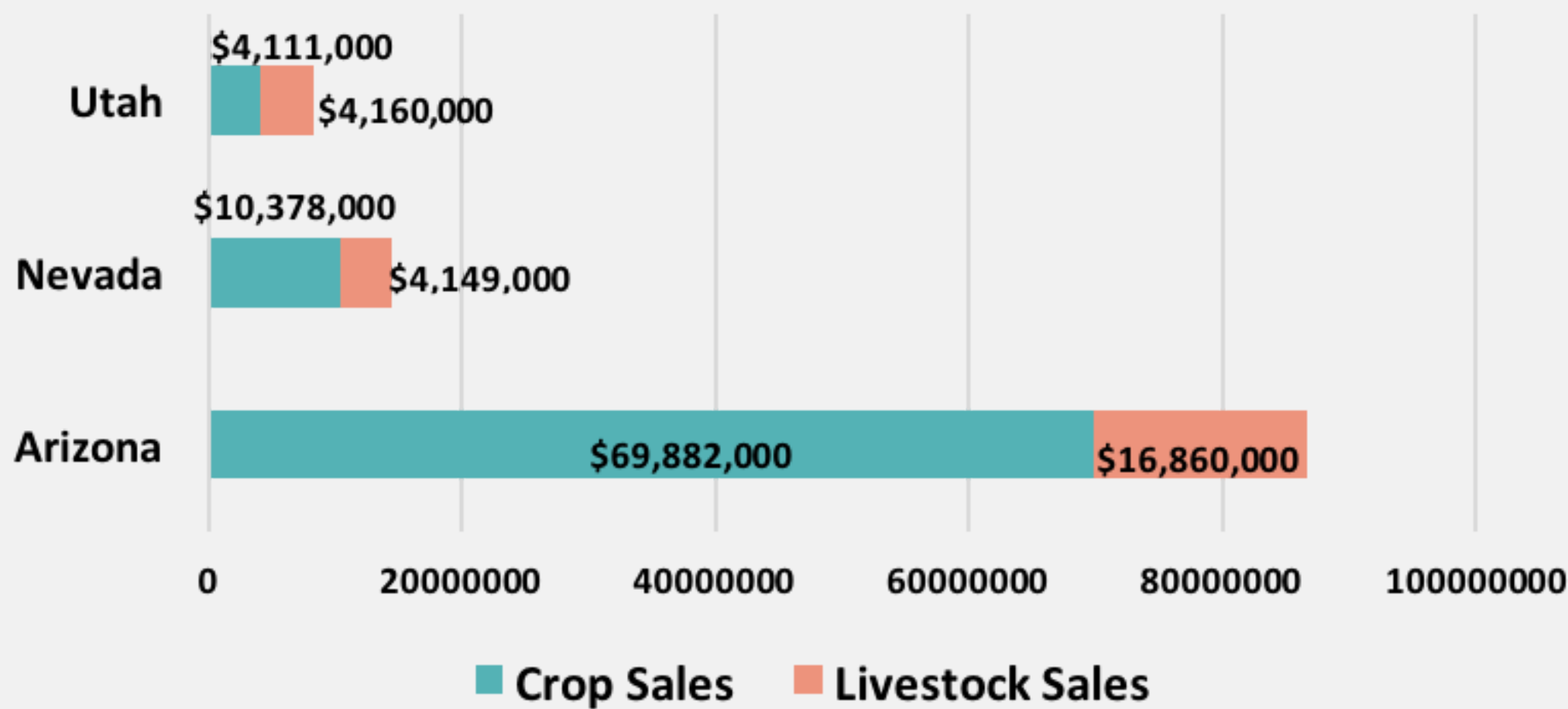
5

Native-Run Farms in the West - - - - 3,819 acres
All Farms in the West - - - - - 1,117 acres

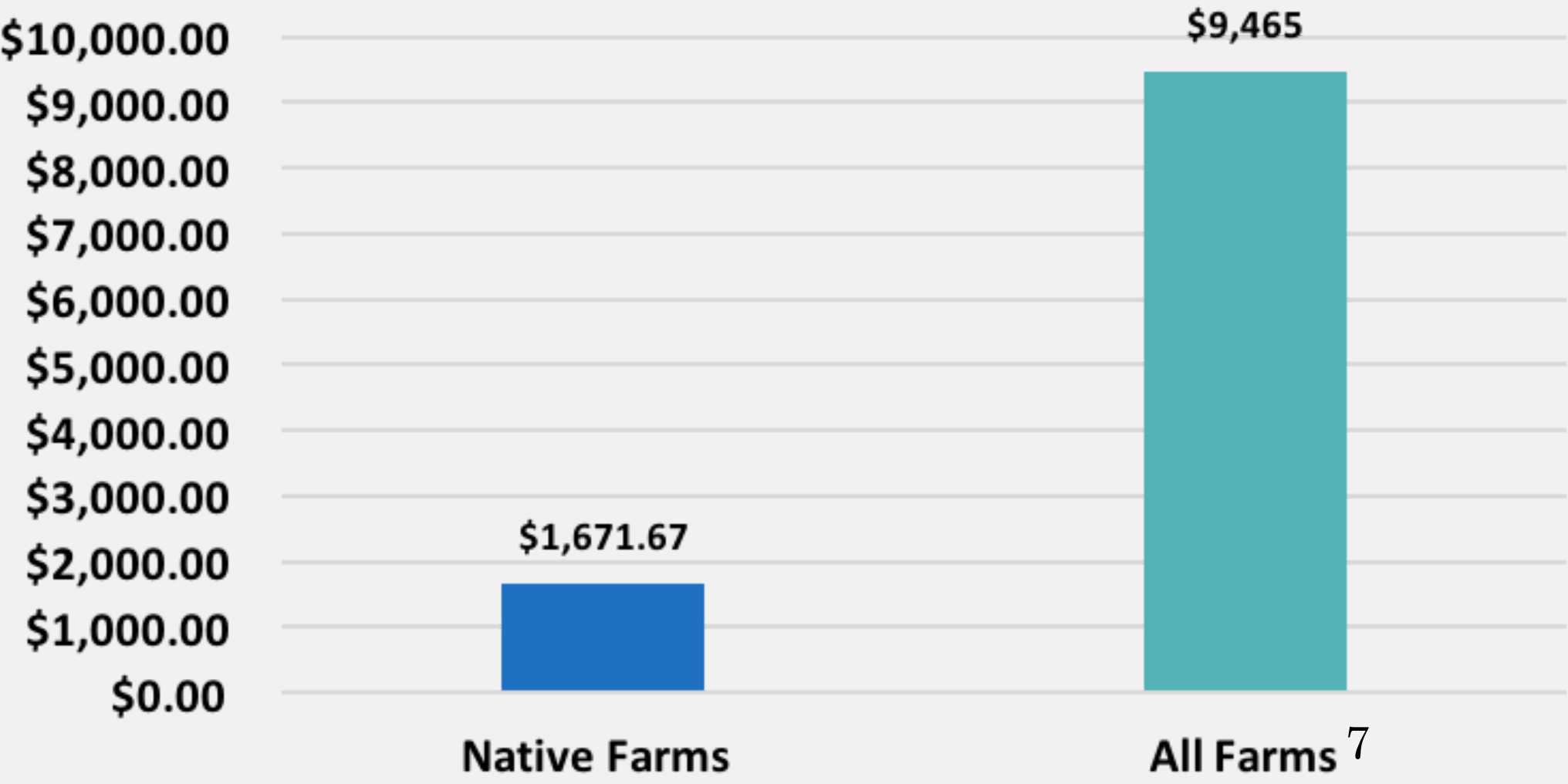
The average size of Native American Farms and Ranches are approximately three times as large as all farms in the West

In all three states, the total market value of agricultural sales as recorded by the 2012 Census of Agriculture totaled \$109,540,000 for Native Producers. Average per farm government receiving payments, however, were not equal, and Native farmers received 82% less average per farm receiving payments than all farmers in the West. 6

Market Value of Agricultural Sales



Average Per Farm Receiving Payments



Farm Success Stories and Native Farm Bill Coalition

Hopi Food Cooperative

In 2013, the Hopi Food Cooperative (Arizona) opened its doors to the local Hopi community. The cooperative supports local Hopi producers and community members in a variety of ways, including cooking classes for the Hopi junior and senior high schools, canning and preservation education, community food sharing and recipe swapping, and more. The cooperative also partners with other local organizations, like the Natwani Coalition, Hopi Tutswka Permaculture and the Hopi Special Diabetes Program to hold community events, including a Hopi Farmers Market and Exchange, where community members can gather to trade, barter and sell fresh foods.



The Native Farm Bill Coalition is the largest coordinated effort to give Native Americans a strong, united voice to advance a common Farm Bill agenda benefiting Indian Country. It is a joint project of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community's Seeds of Native Health campaign to improve Native dietary health and food access; the Intertribal Agricultural Council; the National Congress of American Indians; and the Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative as a research and education member. For more information visit the Coalition website: <http://seedsofnativehealth.org/native-farm-bill-coalition/>

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, Policy Director and Staff Attorney, at cduren@uark.edu.
This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.

Appendix C: Title-by-Title One-Pagers on Indian Country Opportunities in 2018 Farm Bill

Testimony of Janie Simms Hipp – January 17, 2018



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill ***Title I: Commodities***

Key Points and Recommendations

- Indian Country is heavily invested in commodity food production, especially livestock which makes up nearly \$2 billion of agriculture income for tribal producers.
- Ensure tribal producer eligibility for all disaster assistance programs in Title I, and increase payments to 90 percent of value to acknowledge their unique land and market issues.
- Create parity for tribal producers in Farm Service Agency Committees and decision-making.

Background Information and Context

Many tribes and individual Indian producers are deeply invested in commodity food production under Title I on their lands, either through leases to non-Natives or their own production systems. More than half of all income from agriculture in Indian Country – \$1.9 billion annually – comes from livestock production. Tribes and individual Indian producers need continued and improved access to price support and safety net programs, which meet the unique needs of tribal producers. This will ensure the continued growth and vitality of agriculture businesses during volatile market fluctuations and unpredictable environmental condition.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Commodities Title

Amend Definitions for the Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs

- Section 1501(a)(1)(B)(iv) must be amended to read: “a corporation, limited liability corporation, or other farm organizational structure organized under *Federal, State law and Tribal law*.” This addition creates parity for tribal governments and acknowledges the authority of entities organized under tribal law or under federal law such as Section 17 corporations.
- Update the livestock definition in Section 1501(a)(3) to include other commonly raised livestock like “reindeer,” “caribou,” “elk,” “horses,” or other animals raised or harvested in tribal communities. All of these animals must be further recognized as a livestock and eligible for full protection and program participation Department-wide.

Increase Livestock Indemnity Payments for Tribal Producers to 90 Percent

- The current 75 percent Livestock Indemnity Payment under Section 1501(b) to eligible producers who have incurred livestock death losses above the normal mortality rate, does not address the lack of land equity that exists for tribal producers on trust lands, and the unique challenges tribal livestock producers have in obtaining secure markets for their animals, which generally causes a lower rate of market return. To put tribal producers on equal footing, indemnity payments for tribally owned livestock should be increased to 90 percent.

Ensure Tribal Eligibility in the Livestock Forage Disaster Program

- A new provision under Section 1501(c) must be added to protect tribal producers’ eligibility in the Livestock Forage Disaster Program through issues of federal government preclusion outside of their control. For example, instances relating to “normal carrying capacity” may inadvertently exclude some

tribal producers if the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not negotiate or recognize the specific environmental or other variances which impact production.

- Due to the unique challenges facing tribal livestock and forage producers, all other provisions of the program shall ensure that payment rates are set at 90 percent levels (as opposed to any lower rates identified in the law for non-tribal producers).
- Explicitly exempt tribal producers from any limitations on receiving payments on any losses due to fire on “public managed land.” Tribal lands are not “public” lands.

Farm Service Agency County Committee

- Amend the FSA County Committee determinations on normal grazing periods and drought monitor intensity to be established at the national FSA office to ensure that separate carrying capacities and normal grazing periods for each type of grazing land or pastureland are set at different rates for tribal lands and individual Indian owned land after tribal consultation.
- Require FSA to do an assessment based on Census data and Agricultural Census data to determine the population makeup of the county and conduct tribal consultation with tribal governments to guarantee that tribal members are effectively and efficiently notified of the opportunity to be nominated and considered for county committee membership. All FSA county committees in predominately tribal population areas and/or tribal land base areas should have predominately Native membership and should reference to the local administrative area which are the voting districts mapped by FSA county committees.

Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-Raised Fish

- Explicitly include tribes and individual Indian producers as eligible for Commodity Credit Corporation emergency relief funds for livestock, bees, and farm-raised fish for under Section 1501(d).

Trees

- Make tribal producers eligible for 80-90 percent of the cost of replacement, salvage, pruning, removal, or preparing the land or replanting, under Section 1501(e). This ensures that the higher cost of providing these remediation activities on tribal lands and individual Indian owned land is accommodated within the limitations of the program and tribal governments.
- Recognize tribal business entities organized under tribal law and individual tribal producers as “legal entities” and “persons” allowed to participate in the program.

Rulemaking Related to Significant Contribution for Active Personal Management

- Amend Section 1604 regulations related to “active personal management” or “active engagement in farming/ranching” to recognize that tribal producers, tribal business entities, and tribal governments should not be excluded from any determination of “active personal management/engagement” simply by the existence of an active lease relating to their lands.
- Require the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in tribal consultation concerning the application of this requirement to tribal producers.

Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers

- Amend Section 1606 on “Geographically Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers” to ensure that tribal governments, tribal entities, and tribal producers are explicitly recognized as farmers or ranchers eligible to participate in the program as they are often left out even in the “insular areas” provision.

Base Acres

- Require the Secretary to consult with tribal governments regarding the determination and election of “base acres” applicable to all programs under the Commodity Title.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill *Title II: Conservation*

Key Points and Recommendations

- USDA conservation programs must allow for the use of traditional ecological knowledge-based conservation practices.
- Cross-agency coordination between Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs must be improved to ensure all tribal producers have access to conservation programs and other U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs which require an NRCS-approved conservation plan.
- Parity must be achieved throughout the Conservation title by explicitly including “tribes” or “tribal” where “state” or “local” or “regional” agricultural producers are mentioned to ensure tribal access to all NRCS programs.

Background Information and Context

Conservation planning is not only necessary for enrollment in crop insurance and other U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) programs and services, but conservation programs can be an essential part of land protection and product development. The lands within Indian Country are in significant need of intensified conservation practice implementation. Access to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) conservation programs and services is essential to meet those needs. While previous Farm Bill negotiations provided improvements in the reach of NRCS programs onto tribal lands and individual Indian owned land, the NRCS program portfolio could still be more effective on tribal lands and individual Indian owned land. For example, many NRCS programs are difficult to implement on Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-managed trust lands. This makes the process of getting approvals for practices or entering into conservation cost-sharing agreements unnecessarily difficult for tribal producers. In some instances, complications can occur based on the length of lease terms pertaining to the lands. In addition to cross-agency coordination issues, highly fractionated interests which are present on many of the lands in Indian Country can make it difficult to execute and accomplish conservation goals. It is essential to not only improve coordination between USDA and BIA, but to continue to improve tribal access to conservation programs in the 2018 Farm Bill.

Opportunities for Indian Country in Conservation Title

Recognition of Traditional Ecological Knowledge-Based Conservation

- Develop a new section of the Conservation Title to explicitly allow a tribe or a group of tribes within a state or region to develop traditional ecological knowledge-based technical standards that will control the implementation of all conservation projects allowed under the Farm Bill. This new section would codify current NRCS practices that encourage traditional ecological knowledge-based conservation and would further recognize the fact that tribal jurisdiction and use of traditional practices to improve conservation project implementation are decisions best left to the tribal governments and individual Indian producers who live on those lands and are engaged in ongoing activities that are designed to improve environmental conditions, habitats, and their lands for agricultural purposes. These traditional ecological knowledge-based standards already have a solid scientific basis and are acknowledged by various federal research organizations and agencies.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Land Availability for Beginning Tribal Farmers and Ranchers

- Create a new section of the Conservation Title to allow the use of CRP land or other lands engaged in conservation practices to be used by tribal citizens who are beginning farmers and ranchers in ways that do not damage the conditions of the land or resources.

Include Tribal Priorities in Definition of Priority Resource Concerns

- Amend the definition of “Priority Resource Concerns” in Section 1238D(5) of the Farm Bill to include any natural resource as determined by the Secretary that is identified at the national, state, tribal or local level as a priority for a particular area of a state or tribal area and to consider environmental disaster mitigation as a priority resource concern.

Allow Lands Held in Common and by Tribal Entities to Access Conservation Programs

- Create a new section of the Conservation Title or in sections related to eligibility determinations to ensure that lands held in common, such as reservation lands that are controlled and farmed/ranched by groups of individuals, can participate in all Conservation Title programs and that special provisions are enacted in regulations to ensure that any tribal government-allowed entity is the recognized conservation program participant (as opposed to specific individuals).

Priority for Enrollment of Tribal Lands in the Conservation Reserve Program

- Section 2001 of the 2014 Farm Bill establishes priorities for the Secretary to consider when implementing the Conservation Reserve Program and Conservation Priority Areas. Due to the prolonged periods that tribal lands have been under-enrolled in conservation programs and due to the needs of those acres and watersheds to have focused attention on enrollment in conservation programs and utilization of conservation practices on those lands, all tribal lands falling under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribal governments, tribal agricultural entities, and individual tribal producers, landowners or land operators should receive mandatory priority consideration for all conservation programs authorized in the upcoming Farm Bill. Further priority should be given to beginning farmers and ranchers seeking to establish or re-establish working land activities on tribal lands and commercial activities related to the reestablishment of working lands or the emergence of beginning farmers and ranchers who are tribal members utilizing those working lands. In any ranking activity conducted by USDA officials to determine which lands or resources to enroll in a conservation program allowed under this title, the Secretary and/or state conservationists or technical committees (state or tribal) shall give priority to tribal lands for enrollment in relevant programs, provided these lands or resources also meet requirements for inclusion in the programs.

Notice Regarding Conservation Activities & ARMP compliance

- Ensure conservation activities will be required to be in conformance with the tribal government’s Agricultural Resource Management Plan, if one is in place and that proper individuals or officials receive adequate notice of conservation activities.

Recognizing Tribal Law Parity

- Amend any reference to “state law” in the Conservation Title to say “state law or tribal law” and any reference to “state technical committee” to “state technical committee or tribal technical committee.”

Tribal Technical Committee

- Require each state conservationist to establish a separate tribal technical committee should any tribal headquarters exist within their state boundaries or any land under the jurisdiction of tribal governments or the BIA. These tribal technical committees shall be given the same respect and deference that is currently given to the state technical committee and each tribal technical committee shall be able to establish separate technical standards utilizing traditional ecological knowledge and, to the extent that they do so, such standards shall be the technical standards under which conservation programming can be deployed on tribal lands. Require establishment of state level inter-tribal, regional inter-tribal and national tribal advisory committees regarding conservation matters.

No Additional Compensation for Expired Conservation Measures

- When a conservation practice installed on tribal land, individual Indian owned land, or lease/permit expires, do not require individual tribal citizens, tribal governments, or tribal entities to compensate the former lessee of the tribal lands for the installation or maintenance of such practice since those practices have already been the subject of cost share with the federal government. Any further payment to lessees or users of the lands would constitute a windfall or unjust enrichment to such user of the land.

NRCS Report on Natural Resource Inventory Investments Needs on Tribal Lands

- Require USDA-NRCS to immediately develop a report to be delivered to all tribal governments and individual Indian producers identifying which tribal lands still need proper Natural Resource Inventory funding support to perform soil and range surveys to create a baseline report of needs for said lands.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge Consideration for Conservation Compliance

- Consider traditional ecological knowledge whenever the Secretary determines the level of compliance of landowners who have lands or resources enrolled in any of the Conservation Title programs, particularly when determining whether a meaningful stewardship threshold has been reached.

BIA Actions Responsible for Non-Compliance

- Do not determine any tribal landowner or operator of lands in violation of any term of a conservation program enrollment requirement when the BIA can be established as the cause for any alleged non-compliance, whether through delay in action, other non-action in decision-making requirements, or any other reason.

Tribal Priority in Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

- Give priority consideration to tribal governments, tribal entities, and tribal landowners and operators to participate in EQIP program activities, in addition to the 5 percent tribal set-aside. This priority shall be widely advertised throughout each state in which the lands are located, and each tribal headquarters in the state shall receive notice of all activities related to the EQIP program. Tribal landowners and operators shall be entitled to additional priority for any activities related to organic and organic transition practices on their farms and ranches. Each tribal government shall be invited to at least two meetings with the state conservationist in a government-to-government conversation concerning the implementation of NRCS conservation programs that could be beneficial to tribal lands. When requested by tribal headquarters, the state conservationist shall enter into cooperative agreements and other activities that will establish a plan by which NRCS programming will be deployed on tribal lands for which the tribal government has an ongoing plan for conserving and protecting habitat, grasslands, rangelands, and other lands and land uses within tribal jurisdiction.

Tribal Parity in the Conservation Title

- Include a provision in all sections of the Conservation Title allowing tribal governments, tribal producers, and tribal entities or organizations created for conservation and natural resource protection purposes to have full access to every program allowed under the Conservation Title. Wherever reference is made to “state” or “local” or “regional” agricultural producer, the terms “tribal” should be inserted into that section to ensure that inadvertent failure to list tribal governments, tribal producers, or tribal organizations does not preclude them from participating or relegate them to a lesser importance or priority within the relevant section.

Technical Assistance Funding for Tribal Governments and Organizations

- Due to the relatively low use of all conservation programs on tribal lands and individual Indian owned land, give the Secretary the authority to create a permanent fund within the available technical assistance funding authorities, appropriations, and programs to ensure that specialized technical assistance is made available on a continual basis to tribal governments, tribal organizations, and tribal landowners and producers throughout Indian Country, including in all tribal areas of Alaska and Hawaii. These targeted technical assistance funds shall be given priority to tribal organizations that have an established record of providing technical assistance to tribal audiences and shall demonstrate their knowledge of and ability to successfully complete projects involving conservation programming with tribal audiences. The funding shall not be provided to predominately non-Native organizations with little to no experience and knowledge of working with tribal audiences. Multi-year cooperative agreements should be authorized under such technical assistance programs.

Alternative Funding Arrangements –EQIP and Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)

- The 2014 Farm Bill allowed for entering alternative funding arrangements with tribal governments to carry out the intention of the EQIP program and the CSP if the Secretary determined that the goals and objectives of the law would be met by such arrangements and that statutory limitations on entering arrangements with individual producers would not be exceeded. This provision needs more attention and improved implementation to ensure that each tribal government is offered the opportunity for alternative arrangements.

Tribal Conservation Technical Committee

- Authorize the Secretary to work with BIA and a technical committee made up of tribal government representatives from each of the BIA regions to formulate a set of initiatives and programs that can be carried out under existing laws as well as a set of programs that may be needed under future conservation program authorities to improve the conditions of tribal lands throughout the United States. This interdepartmental entity shall be put in place no later than 12 months after the passage of the 2018 Farm Bill and shall issue its report no later than 24 months after passage of the 2018 Farm Bill. The interdepartmental efficiencies and improvements shall be undertaken immediately upon the issuance of the interdepartmental report and annual reports of improvements and actions taken under this provision shall be made to Congress.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

- Create a pilot program to explore the use of livestock to improve soil health in fields set aside by the Conservation Reserve Program, and allow for a rental rate over and above the CRP payment to be made to the producer. Scientific studies have demonstrated the effect that a lack of animal impact can have on the soil. This program would seek to determine the impacts and benefits of this pilot program, for consideration in subsequent iterations of the Farm Bill or conservation legislation. Preference in the use of this land would be afforded first to SDR producers, Young and Beginning Producers, and then to customary producers. The more need that is met through the rental agreement, the smaller the reduction in CRP Payment.

Beginning producers in Conservation Programs

- Encourage and allow all beginning producers to participate in conservation programs and amend all conservation programs to incentivize beginning producers by removing the “one year of control” requirement.

Rollback CSP program to 2013 standards

- Reinstitute the CSP program 2013 standards.

Next Generation Easement

- Incorporate a new “next generation easement” in conservation programs. This “easement” should incorporate tax credits for landowners who are mentoring new and beginning producers and should include a death tax “write-off” for farm transfer to the next generation.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill ***Title III: Trade***

Key Points and Recommendations

- Support and maintain tribal food and agriculture businesses entry into foreign markets by expanding Indian Country's access to the Market Access Program (MAP) and protecting unique tribal foods against fraud.
- Improve interdepartmental coordination and tribal government and individual Indian producer inclusion on all U.S. trade missions.

Background Information and Context

The Trade Title programs are a vital part of food production for all food industries, especially in Indian Country. A growing number of tribes and individual Indian producers are engaged in trade of food and agriculture products and have participated in MAP via the Intertribal Agriculture Council's American Indian Foods Program, which provides export-readiness training assistance and the incorporation of products into international food trade shows. Tribal food products have high market demand in overseas markets; however, the hurdles necessary to engage in such markets are complex and limit tribal participation. Improvements to the Trade Title can help support and build tribal food businesses and provide new markets for unique and traditional tribal foods, while protecting producers and increasing economic development.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Trade Title

Expand Market Access Program (MAP)

- Expand MAP by substantially increasing the funding available to the existing agreements that facilitate coordination and administration of the MAP program and result in increasing tribal food business participation in the program so that tribal audiences and more tribal food and agriculture businesses can benefit from the program. The impact of such engagement will further solidify local food economies and food businesses and stabilize tribal economies.

Supporting Unique Tribal Foods and Fighting Native Food Fraud

- Require the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to institute a system by which fraudulent foods that mimic tribal foods and tribal food businesses can be uncovered and prevented in the marketplace. Food fraud is on the rise throughout the world, and unscrupulous food business entities are already trying to mimic or replicate unique tribal food products. Those businesses should not be allowed to participate in programs that allow them to access markets with products that perpetrate frauds on tribal food producers or food businesses.

Interdepartmental Coordination to Support Tribal Trade

- Include Indian Country as the USDA develops a stronger relationship with the Department of Commerce on food and agriculture trade. A special interdepartmental coordination group with USDA, Department of Commerce, Department of State, and other applicable agencies should be created to ensure that tribal food production is properly supported and encouraged on tribal lands and is thereafter made a part of the U.S. trade missions and efforts to promote agricultural trade.

Tribal Representatives on U.S. Trade Missions

- Include tribal governments, tribal food businesses, and individual tribal food producers on all foreign trade missions undertaken by the United States to further assist the access of tribal food products to such markets.

Study on Tribal Representation on USDA Advisory Bodies

- Require the Secretary to study all Trade Title programs to ensure that tribal representatives are included on all advisory bodies related to agricultural trade issues and concerns.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill *Title IV: Nutrition*

Key Points and Recommendations

- Approximately 25 percent of Native Americans receive some type of federal food assistance, and in some tribal communities, participation is as high as 60-80 percent.
- Indian Country needs a consistent, comprehensive, and tribal-led approach to tailor federal food assistance programs to the specific needs of tribal communities and citizens.
- Allow tribes the option to enter into Self-Determination Contracts pursuant to P.L. 93-638 for administration of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and all other federal feeding programs.
- Improve the funding, flexibility and infrastructure of the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).
- Require a CBO or CRS inquiry into the impact of drastic cuts or elimination of food assistance programs on the overall agricultural economies of tribes.

Background Information and Context

With 25 percent of all Native Americans receiving some type of federal food assistance, and in some tribal communities as high as 60-80 percent, the importance of the Nutrition Title programs in Indian Country cannot be overstated. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) provides benefits to 24 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native households; 276 Tribes and 100 Inter-Tribal organizations administer the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR); and American Indians and Alaska Natives make up more than 12 percent of the participants in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), to name a few.

These participation rates hinge on limited meaningful employment opportunities, poor transportation options to food sources or food retail, lack of food retail locations in Tribal communities, the age and population characteristics of the individuals in the communities, and the prevalence of chronic health problems, among other issues. Because the rate of obesity, diabetes, chronic heart diseases, cancer, and other health problems is so high in so many communities in Indian Country, participation rates in the feeding programs when coupled with the prevalence of persistent poverty create a fragile system of food access across Indian Country. A consistent, comprehensive, and tribal-led approach that is tailored to the needs of Indian Country is paramount.

Any cuts or changes to reduce direct participation in the programs directly diminish the food, and in some cases the only meals, available to Native children, pregnant women, elders, and veterans. No one, especially our most vulnerable tribal citizens, should ever have to go without food. Tribal governments have consistently sought the authority to take over the administration of federal food assistance programs, like SNAP, which they currently cannot run, to not only improve food access and efficiency of the programs, but to further tribal self-governance and serve the unique needs of their citizens and communities.

Programs like FDPIR must be improved to allow tribes to better respond to the infrastructure, storage and transportation challenges, and provide the means and support to purchase traditional, locally grown food in food packages. Traditional and locally grown foods from Native farmers, ranchers, fishers and producers encourages healthy living, cultural sustainability, and traditional practices and supports economic development, food production, and agribusiness in Indian Country.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Nutrition Title

Tribal Administration of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and All Federal Food Assistance Programs

- Provide tribal governments and tribal organizations the direct authority to administer SNAP and all other federal food assistance programs which they are currently not allowed to directly manage. This can be achieved by providing tribes with “638” self-governance contract authority for nutrition programs which exists for Department of the Interior and Indian Health Service programs. Allowing tribes to take over these functions from the federal government will improve efficiency, reduce regulatory burdens, and support tribal self-governance and self-determination.

Improvements to the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) and other Federal Feeding Programs

- Since 2015, several tribal leaders have consulted with the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) over significant improvements needed to FDPIR. While Tribes have made some headway with USDA, significant legislative changes still need to occur within the FDPIR program, including:
 - Eliminating the matching funds requirement for each of the FDPIR program sites to participate, or limiting the matching requirement to 5 percent.
 - Providing tribal feeding sites with parity to state counterparts programs by allowing them to engage in carryover of unspent funds from year to year. This unequal treatment is problematic to tribal feeding programs whose funding needs, particularly for food distribution infrastructure (e.g., warehouses) could be met by allowing carryover funding.
 - Requiring FNS to continue to engage in tribal consultation.
 - Requiring FNS to engage in tribal consultation concerning reasonable alternatives to the regulatory-approved practice of “tailgating” at FDPIR program sites. No FDPIR program site should be allowed to engage in this practice as it is demeaning to program participants.
 - Requiring FNS consult with tribes and develop a written, public contingency plan in the event of any lapses in funding, disasters, government closures, or related incidents which might interrupt or cause the stoppage of food delivery.
 - Allowing those who participate in the FDPIR program to also simultaneously participate in the SNAP program. Neither program provides enough food for participants in remote places; by allowing simultaneous usage of the programs these two supplemental feeding programs can be combined to actually result in addressing food insecurity.
 - Requiring FNS to hire at least one national tribal liaison located in its Washington, D.C., offices and one regional tribal liaison located in each regional FNS office subject to a federal Native American hiring preference or high levels of experience with tribal communities.
 - Increase nutrition education funding to at least \$5 million per year and create an alternative to competitive funding so each tribal program receives support for nutrition education program materials through a coordinated approach.
 - Requiring FDPIR traditional food purchases (bison, wild rice, salmon, blue corn, and other products) to be a regular part of food package purchases and not require supplemental or special appropriations to purchase these foods.
 - Requiring FNS to engage in tribal consultation to compile a budget for FDPIR warehouse and other infrastructure needs to be included in its entirety in each federal budget cycle and request until it is fully funded.
 - Requiring all FDPIR purchasing and distribution to occur on a regional basis and include as much locally and regionally tribal-produced food as reasonably possible.
 - Remove the “Urban Place” definition to allow tribes and the USDA to work collaboratively to serve even more tribal citizens who need nutritious food, regardless of where they live.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill *Title V: Credit*

Key Points and Recommendations

- Many tribal communities are located in “Credit Deserts,” where access to fair and reasonable credit terms is limited or non-existent.
- Improvements must continue to be made to Farm Service Agency (FSA) programs to address the availability, efficiency, and application of credit programs in Indian Country.

Background Information and Context

During uncertain economic times, Indian Country is always hit as hard or harder than most other areas of the country because of the remote and isolated nature of our farms and the reality that most reservation communities are located in “credit deserts.” While the Farm Service Agency (FSA) has made many improvements to credit and debt servicing to farmers and ranchers in Indian Country in the post-*Keepseagle* era, the 2018 Farm Bill must continue to address the longstanding issue of credit access for tribal producers, in addition to providing tribal-specific training and technical assistance on financial education and loan servicing programs.

This Farm Bill must also address the lingering administrative coordination issues experienced by tribal producers when seeking loans or loan servicing and dealing with both the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Credit Title must create efficiencies and eliminate delays in approvals and the related failure to extend deserved credit to tribal producers. USDA and BIA should be required to create an administrative team shared by both departments whose role is to review and update all federal practices and regulations that hinder tribal food production, tribal food system lending, and tribal loan servicing that support and maintain tribal food systems.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Credit Title

Structuring Loans to Suit the Business

- Authorize several innovative loan structuring measures in the coming Farm Bill. For example, currently FSA will lend 100 percent the cost of bred livestock. They will then subordinate their lien position to a local commercial lender for annual production costs, increasing the amount of debt secured by the same amount of assets, sometimes by as much as 25 percent. If the first year of operating expenses could be included in the original loan, and amortized over the life of the secured asset, producers would end the year with cash in the bank, allowing producers to take advantage of pricing opportunities on input materials, replacement stock, or expansion opportunities. Such an approach would incentivize operating from available resources, instead of what could be borrowed on an annual basis.

Debt Restructuring for FSA Planning Prices

- When commodity price cycles run contrary to the mandated FSA Planning Prices, despite a producer’s inclination to plan conservatively, producers are often faced with choice of accepting a plan based on those planning prices or shutting down their operation. In cases where FSA planning prices are more than 20 percent higher than the actual prices, a producer should be able to restructure their debt in a way that will not count towards lifetime limits on loan servicing.

Socially Disadvantaged Interest Rate

- Update the Socially Disadvantaged Rate (SDR) interest rate for FSA loans from a static number (currently 5 percent) to be indexed to the prevailing rate and set a commensurate proportion of that rate, 50 percent of the standard rate. The current rate was set years ago when the prevailing interest rate was in the double digits and should already have been revisited and revised.

FSA Food Loan Authority

- Under current program guidelines, there is some latitude for producers whose production will take a period to fully ramp up. Initial payments can be made at an 18-month mark rather than within the first year. This same methodology should be employed for producers wishing to take their raw product to the next step in the value chain.

Keepseagle-class Forgiveness

- The *Keepseagle* litigation proved there was a systemic and deeply rooted history of discrimination at the USDA against Native and other producers. While Native Americans could avail themselves of the opportunity for debt settlement and a small monetary award to attempt to make them whole, some successful claimants also received a “clean slate” when dealing with the FSA in the future. With only 3,000 successful claimants of an anticipated 12,000 potential claimants, many Native producers, still feeling the disenfranchisement of decades of disparate treatment, did not take part in the claims process. Allowing the larger pool of potential *Keepseagle* claimants to experience a “clean slate” would be a no-cost change that would improve future opportunities for many tribal producers.

Remove the Graduation Requirement for FSA programs

- Due to the general lack of credit availability on and near Indian reservations, it is difficult to access viable credit rates for even experienced producers operating farms and ranches on trust lands. Removing the statutory requirement for producers on Indian reservations to have graduated from FSA programs would allow agriculture operations to be more stable and assist other producers who farm and ranch in areas where credit access is tenuous at best.

Remove the Requirement for Private Credit Denial

- Explicitly exempt tribal producers from the FSA requirement of obtaining three denial letters from private credit sources in order to participate in an FSA loan program. The general lack of private lending available in Indian Country renders the requirement onerous and unduly burdensome.

Create Common Definition of Land Owned by Indian Tribes across all USDA

- Currently, there is no common definition of “land owned by Indian Tribes” across all USDA programs creating inconsistent program access even within programs run by a single agency. An alternative to placing the definition in the Credit Title or another a section having application broadly across the entire Department, is to place it within the Definitions section of the Conservation Title, where many problems associated with lack of common definition are most pronounced. Regardless of where such definition is placed, attention should be paid to consistency across the family of USDA programs and authorities.

GAO Study on Credit Access in Indian Country

- Conduct an in-depth analysis by the Government Accountability Office into the nature of credit in Indian Country; specifically examining compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act by banks on and near Indian Reservations.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill *Title VI: Rural Development*

Key Points and Recommendations

- The Rural Development (RD) programs at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) are essential for rural and reservation tribal communities to develop and improve declining infrastructure systems while spurring economic development and job creation in tribal communities.
- Many ready-to-go (“shovel-ready”) tribal infrastructure and community development projects have gone unfunded over the past several years, leaving promises to Indian Country and rural communities unrealized.
- RD must have dedicated funding and technical assistance for tribal governments as part of the federal trust responsibility and to ensure that tribal communities and the rural communities around them thrive.
- Tribes must be consulted during the restructuring of the USDA’s RD agency due to its unique impact on tribal economies and tribal economic development. Any budget shifts must also receive tribal consultation before changes occur.

Background Information and Context

With more than 100 million acres of tribal lands and individual Indian owned land, located in primarily rural areas across 34 states, Rural Development Title programs and funding are vitally important to tribal governments, communities, individual Indian producers, and tribal businesses. In fact, the Rural Development grant and loan programs are sometimes the only option tribes and their neighboring communities have for building new infrastructure or updating antiquated systems essential to spur and sustain economic development and growth in their rural communities. However, there are still issues with accessing and funding Rural Development programs.

For example, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development (RD) Water and Waste Disposal Program did not fund 28 tribal projects which submitted applications in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. Of those, 15 were complete applications, which requested only \$18 million (\$16.8 million in grant funding and \$1.2 million in direct loan financing), that could have been approved if the agency had additional funding. The 13 incomplete applications requested \$37.1 million (\$18.8 in grant funding and \$18.3 in direct loan financing). In FY 2016, RD electric programs still had remaining loan funds at the end of the year. Yet, the High Energy Cost Grants Program, which provides grants to help decrease the cost of electricity in areas where energy costs are 275 percent of the national average or higher, received more than \$48 million in eligible requests with substantial representation from tribal entities and Native Alaskan corporations, yet only \$16.9 million was available. The high levels of need in Indian Country go unmet.

Making small adjustments to the Rural Development Title will help tribes build strong economies, develop state-of-the-art infrastructure systems, support individual Indian producer businesses, and create jobs, all while promoting and advancing tribal self-governance and tribal self-determination. These improvements in turn support the broader rural communities. In addition, steps should be taken to ensure that RD staff (and all USDA staff) have a thoroughly and modern understanding of how tribes and individual Indian producers do business so that interpretations of RD funding authorities do not inappropriately affect tribes, tribal producers, and tribal businesses.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Rural Development Title

Implement SUTA Provisions Throughout all Rural Development Programs

- Further broaden the Substantially Underserved Trust Area (SUTA) provision across all RD programs. Currently, SUTA is only applied to a small segment of infrastructure programs, but more explicit guidance must be provided

to allow the Secretary to exercise this discretion more broadly. This change will help ensure more equitable access to RD programs and authorities, and can be used to provide much-needed support to tribal citizens living in rural communities. The change would, among other things, allow the waiver of matching requirements for projects funded throughout RD, which can be a significant barrier to socially disadvantaged applicant participation in RD business and infrastructure projects.

Rural Development Tribal Set-Aside

- Provide a tribal set-aside in either terms of percentage of the funding portfolio or a specific funding level for tribal applications within each of the RD program authorities to address the inadequacy and general lack of rural infrastructure in Indian Country. The trust responsibility of the federal government to tribes provides the broad foundation for such set-aside. Without dedicated funding for tribal rural development, the promise of these places will never be realized and Indian Country's infrastructure will continue to decline. In many areas around the country, tribal governments are the strongest remaining rural government entity. In some locations, tribal governments have taken over the management of key infrastructure (such as water systems, electric, and other utilities) because there is no other sound governmental or non-governmental entity that can handle these functions.

Establish a Permanent Rural Development Tribal Technical Assistance Office

- Establish a permanent office providing technical assistance across all RD funding authorities via a cooperative agreement with USDA for two reasons. First, the complexities of lending and infrastructure establishment in Indian Country – tied to the nature of the trust land base – call for the establishment of such an office that can prepare and monitor lessons learned, establish user-friendly application systems, and assist staff at the tribal or business level in preparing applications. This is a function the federal government cannot readily undertake. Such assistance will also provide needed insight to federal staff in the ongoing execution of their roles by providing a single point-of-contact for all concerned. Second, the trust responsibility of the federal government to tribes supports the need to establish such assistance interventions. This is not unheard of, as RD (particularly in the infrastructure arena) has field staff who assist agency staff and the applicant in analyzing financial viability, key engineering specifications, and related technical requirements for more complex infrastructure projects.

Maintain the Under Secretary for Rural Development Position

- Maintain an Under Secretary for Rural Development in the 2018 Farm Bill and all additional sequent legislation and appropriations packages. Having an Under Secretary whose primary duties are to focus on RD programs and funding is critical for Indian Country and rural America. Any changes that would impact the Under Secretary role for Rural Development must be the subject of tribal consultation.

Uplift America by Supporting CDFIs Loan Authority

- Develop a process to allow small, new, and emerging Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) access to loan authority. The concept of batching and obligating all loan guarantee authority annually is a game changer. The requirements put upon CDFIs to participate in this endeavor are patently prohibitive. Only the largest CDFIs could secure any meaningful funding levels, and some had threatened litigation to do that.

Extend Rural Electric Loan and Grant Program Authority to CDFIs

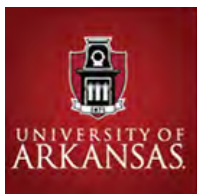
- Rural electric cooperatives are uniquely poised to be economic development drivers in their communities. Often, they choose not to avail themselves of this opportunity. In cases where a rural electric cooperative chooses not to participate in this program in the past, local CDFIs should have the opportunity to carry out the function.

Maintain Rural Water Program Funding

- Rural water and waste water systems are essential to community support and economic growth in Indian Country. The rural water and waste water program funding in the Rural Development Title should never be lost. Tribal governments, individual Indian producers, reservations, and remote and isolated communities will be severely undercut in the protection and growth of their food systems and their ability to access markets for their food production markets if access to funding for rural water systems is lost or diminished. This is a matter of food insecurity and economic and environmental justice.

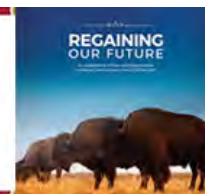
For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill *Title VII: Research*

Key Points and Recommendations

- Research Title programs must allow for the development of tribal research, education, and Native youth in agriculture by making programs and funding more accessible to Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), support a tribally led focus on traditional knowledges and practices, and provide additional opportunities for education.
- Fund the Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program at a minimum of \$10 million to address the persistent inequity in educating and developing Native American extension resource programming and Native youth in food and agriculture programming.
- Provide dedicated funding, and tribal preference, at National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) to build tribal research and educational capacity.
- Require all institutions (non-TCUs) that receive any funding for extension programming in states that have tribal lands and tribal producers to report and demonstrate their work with tribal governments, tribal communities, and tribal producers and their cooperative and respectful coordination with TCUs in close proximity. These institutions should be required to conduct a percentage of their overall work that is equal to the amount of land in the state held by Indians, the Indian farms in those states, and such extension programming must be done with Indian communities and done by staff experienced in and knowledgeable of issues important to Indian Country.
- Removal of FRTEP from the 2008 Farm Bill requirements that all Smith-Lever programs be competitive and reinstate the consultative requirements for FRTEP implementation.

Background Information and Context

Monitoring and exploring old and new knowledge regarding plant and animal health, exploring the impact of science to solve food problems, tackling societal issues related to food and health, and ensuring our food supplies are sound and resilient through food and agriculture research is critical to our food, health and self-sufficiency. Accessing research, building tribal research systems within TCUs, and supporting educational institutions within communities are critical to stabilizing tribal agriculture and food systems, food production, and tribal communities. We must also continue focusing on the importance of traditional knowledge, which is best done at tribal-owned and managed institutions. Research Title programs must allow for educating the next generation of tribal producers, scientists, technical specialists, business managers, engineers, lawyers, and related professionals who advise and support the agriculture and food sectors. There are many Native youth who aspire to these career paths, and the funding and programs in the Research Title must help support these goals.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Research Title

Parity in Funding for the Federally Recognized Tribes Extension Program (FRTEP)

- Increase funding for the Federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program (FRTEP) to at least \$10 million, and preferably increased to greater levels of funding. FRTEP supports farmers, natural resources managers, youth (via 4-H youth programs), and communities by providing an agent to liaise with other USDA programs, provide

training in farm and ranch business management, supervise 4-H and youth development activities, and coordinate special training programs, including the application of new agriculture technologies, among many other vital activities. While there are more than 3,100 extension offices available to farmers nationwide (through the institutions in the land grant system), the current \$3 million funding level provides only 36 FRTEP extension agents to serve more than 50 million acres of tribal lands, a growing number of tribal food producers, and 567 federally recognized tribal reservations as well as many state-recognized tribal communities. Providing more than \$10 million in funding would begin to address this persistent inequity by nearly doubling the FRTEP staff and the number of Native youth served by the program. Greater attention must be given to whether the land grant extension system funding is being used appropriately or in such a way that tribal communities and producers receive the resources they need in relation to the proportionate formula funding distributed. The current system of competitive funding is also in need of adjusting, as it results in long-standing and effective programs being cast aside in favor of new programs with no established track record; and States like South Dakota with nearly 19 percent of the land owned by Indians not receiving funding at all. Consultative review of all FRTEP applications must be reinstated.

Research Title Funding Mechanisms

- Update funding systems to reflect the research and educational needs of tribal communities. The competitive and formula funding mechanisms within the Research Title can provide much-needed research and development, infrastructure development, education, and extension of knowledge, but the assumptions about the funding systems have outlived their usefulness.

TCU Eligibility for all National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) Funding

- Make TCUs eligible for all USDA-NIFA funding authorities. TCU extension professionals are not present among enough tribes, and they are currently not provided with even the minimum level of funding to accomplish their work. However, FRTEP, due to its unique history and implementation must be excluded from this requirement as the circumstances of the FRTEP program is entirely different.

Additional Resources for Tribal College Extension, Research, and Education Programs

- Increase non-FRTEP funding considerably for Tribal College extension programs so they can effectively address the needs for tribal research and education related to tribal food systems and food producers.
- Require extension programs funded at 1862 institutions to provide services to tribal food systems, so that there is not a gap in tribal educational scholarships, internships, and critical needs. The growth of Native food systems requires the improvement of access and parity within the Research Title.
- Commission a comprehensive study to explore the potential ability of 1862 Land Grant Institutions to share administrative functions, classroom and faculty resources, and other related support mechanisms.

Tribal Set-Aside, Preference, and Funding at NIFA

- Provide tribal set-asides and preferences within all non-FRTEP NIFA funding authorities while retaining the competitive nature of the funding, which is necessary to continue building capacity and strength.
- Amend the agricultural legal funding authority contained in the 2014 Farm Bill to ensure that competition for the funds occurs and funding is set-aside to be provided to organizations and entities that have a proven specialty and primary focus on Indian law issues that intersect with food and agriculture law.
- Require NIFA funding authorities to focus a portion of their work on building knowledge and capacity in business development unique to tribal lands and individual Indian owned land, and approach this work separately due to the unique complexities in tribal land use, law, regulatory burdens, and related issues. Since business training and the development of solid business planning tools are also necessary, funding would be best focused around risk management education programs and the funding authorities in this area.
- Allow tribal governments and tribal organizations full access to all nutrition education programs at NIFA, including SNAP-Ed, and all research programs related to building knowledge in nutrition, health, obesity, and diabetes prevention.
- Include a set-aside in Small Business Innovation Research projects funded through NIFA for tribal projects leading for commercialization of food products or food systems innovations.
- Ensure that the federal formula funding authorities that support basic research, education, and extension funding for 1862 institutions is revisited to ensure that the institutions receiving such funds based on the federal formula actually provide research, education, and extension services to the tribal communities, farms, ranches,

farmers, and rural citizens who are counted in the formula that establishes funding allocations. At present tribal interests are considered in establishing formula allocations but there is no follow through to determine if actual projects result in such funding allocations.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program

- Reauthorize the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program with a set-aside for tribal sustainable agriculture project funding.

Agricultural Research Service Projects on Traditional Ecological Knowledge

- Launch and support a significant number of research projects within the Agricultural Research Service that focus on the important role that traditional knowledge plays in the environmental, natural resource, ecological, food science, nutrition, and health arenas. Funding provided in these unique content areas must be done with full consultation with tribal governments and full compliance with modern cultural practices and recognition.

Multi-Tribal Funding for Research Title Programs

- Develop a separate funding authority, like the Sun Grant or Sea Grant authorities, to allow multi-tribal, multi-state, and consortium approaches to meeting the research, education, and extension needs of Indian Country.

Native Youth Grants

- Include a provision of grants for youth-focused organizations in Indian Country that focus on developing food and agriculture leadership and scientific knowledge in all grants for youth organizations.

TCU Center of Excellence

- Encourage, allow, and include the Centers of Excellence approach to funding in the next Farm Bill Research Title.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill ***Title VIII: Forestry***

Key Points and Recommendations

- Tribal forests and woodlands make up one third of all tribal lands held in trust, and provide resources, jobs, and economic development opportunities for many tribal governments.
- Many tribal forests and adjacent federal forests contain sacred places and important trust and treaty-protected resources.
- Tribes must be provided parity throughout the Forestry Title to better access, manage and develop tribal and federal forests and woodlands to protect tribal resources while providing jobs and economic development.

Background Information and Context

Indian forests and woodlands comprise 18.6 million acres, or one third, of the total 57 million acres of Indian land held and managed in trust by the federal government. More than 300 tribes have forests, which are one of the principle renewable resources available to tribes. Across the country, Indian forests provide more than \$40 million in annual tribal governmental revenues, 19,000 jobs in and around tribal communities, wildlife habitat, and food and medicine sources for Indian people. The proper health and management of Indian forests are crucial to tribal and rural economies.

Further, many American Indian and Alaska Native tribes have long-standing and deeply spiritual relationships with the forests where they have lived for centuries. The U.S. Forest Service now maintains National Forests that coexist within and among the boundaries of current and historic tribal homelands. Since many tribes either live within the jurisdiction of federal agencies with forest responsibilities (primarily the U.S. Forestry Service at U.S. Department of Agriculture), or have trust and treaty rights resources located on federal forest lands, the intensely specific and expertise-dependent issues around forests require a specialized focus on policy changes in the Forest Title.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Forestry Title

Improve the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA)

- Adopt the legislative text from the Sections 301 and 303 of the 114th Congress's H.R. 2642 (Rep. Westerman) in the new Farm Bill.
- Include the TFPA streamlining provisions to improve the timelines for review and implementation of forest restoration projects requested by tribes.
- Allow for greater tribal participation in TFPA projects by authorizing, as a discretionary pilot program, the application of "638" contracting authority to TFPA projects on Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands.

Cooperative Management of Adjacent Federal Lands

- Since tribes continue to have legal, historic, and economic connections to adjacent federal forests, include a pilot program authorizing tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to conduct cooperative, discretionary forest restoration activities on Forest Service and BLM lands using existing regulations governing the management of Indian forests. Additional means and legal and financial arrangements that would support the cooperative management of forest lands with and through Tribes must be explored.

Tribal Forestry Workforce Development

- Authorize the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to fund a Native American forestry workforce coordination and development program through an intertribal organization familiar with Tribal forestry issues. The Indian Forest Management Assessment Team, an independent panel of scientists, has identified the need to recruit, train and retain a future forestry and fire workforce to address the growing shortage of trained workers for the management and operation of Indian forests. This shortage of forest workers constrains the ability of tribes and related federal agencies to effectively manage and protect tribal forests and forest-related natural resources and to participate in broader landscape-based forest management activities.

McIntire-Stennis Parity

- Allow Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs) offering a bachelor's degree in forestry or higher to perform tribally and state-relevant forestry research and develop a well-trained Native forestry workforce. The McIntire-Stennis Act of 1962 dedicates funds to states to pursue forestry research at state colleges and universities and to help train the next generation of forest scientists and professionals. All 1862 land grant institutions and, since the 2008 Farm Bill, 1890 Historically Black Colleges and Universities have access to funding, yet the National Institute of Food and Agriculture made just under \$32 million available under McIntire-Stennis. While tribal trust lands are included in the formula that allocates funding to the individual states, the 1994 Land Grant TCUs remain ineligible to receive research funding.

Fire Suppression Priorities

- Any federal wildfire suppression efforts in the Farm Bill should ensure that Indian forests are properly prioritized in fire suppression activities and funding. Current priorities place protection of private structures above protection of tribal forest assets held, managed and protected by the U.S. as trustee. As a result, in the 2015 fire season, suppression crews were removed from wildfires on Indian trust forests to protect private structures. The fires on Indian trust forests exploded, destroying hundreds of thousands of acres and millions of board feet of timber vitally important to tribal economies. These priorities, allowing federally protected trust assets essential to tribal communities to be sacrificed to protect private structures, needs review.

Support Anchor Forests

- Provide authority to develop more Anchor Forest initiatives. The Inter-Tribal Timber Council, its member Tribes, the U.S. Forest Service, and other forest resource stakeholders have recently completed a pilot study in Washington State and report on an "Anchor Forest" concept to foster landscape-scale forest collaboration and management projects intended to improve forest health while preserving local logging, milling, and other critical infrastructure. The pilot study was successful and many tribes in the Great Lakes states and Southwest are interested in developing Anchor Forest projects in their own regions.

Protection of Sacred Places

- Ensure that interdepartmental efforts to protect Indian sacred places are maintained and strengthened, and that the responsibilities of USDA and other federal departments to consult with tribes on an ongoing basis concerning sacred places continually occurs. The Memorandum of Understanding among departments of the federal government must be kept in place indefinitely.

Tribal Representatives on Forestry Advisory Bodies

- Require tribal representation on all local, regional and national planning and implementation bodies which serve in advisory capacities to USDA and the U.S. Forest Service.

Parity Between Forest Services and NRCS Land Language

- Create parity between Forest Service management agreement language and Natural Resources Conservation Service determination of land control language to preserve tribal sovereignty and rights to gather/manage traditional plant stands and enhance opportunities for tribes to leverage Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) assistance on traditional lands under Forest Service jurisdiction.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill *Title IX: Energy*

Key Points and Recommendations

- Tribal lands, individual Indian owned land, and natural resources hold immense potential to develop bio-based energy economic development, energy infrastructure buildouts, and jobs in tribal communities and surrounding rural communities.
- Establish a Tribal Bio-Based Energy Development Grant Program to help tribal governments, tribal producers, and tribal business entities develop bio-energy businesses and production.

Background Information and Context

Energy projects in Indian Country hold immense potential for diversifying tribal economies while bringing essential energy infrastructure to remote and isolated communities. Growing crops for energy purposes or converting natural resources on tribal lands and individual Indian owned land to bio-energy projects is an important tool for economic development and self-sufficiency. The 2018 Farm Bill can further support tribal bio-energy projects focused on the needs of remote tribal food producers which embrace the importance of research and development of products and systems on tribal lands. This will not only help tribes reach their energy production and infrastructure goals, but support the surrounding rural communities in dire need of lower energy costs, jobs, and economic development.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Energy Title

Establish a Tribal Bio-Based Energy Development Grant Program

- Create a Tribal Bio-Based Energy Development Grant program in the 2018 Farm Bill to help spark economic development and energy infrastructure development in tribal communities, while providing low-cost energy to tribal communities and surrounding rural areas. This grant program for tribal governments and wholly owned tribal entities would operate much like a grant in lieu of tax credit, similar to the existing Renewable Energy Production Incentive (REPI) Program. Further, the Tribal Bio-Based Energy Development Grant program should specify the eligibility of tribally chartered and federally chartered tribal corporations for Rural Development Programs, including for grants and loan programs, as well as any technical assistance programs available. Since the U.S. Department of Agriculture has made a policy statement that it will recognize federally chartered Section 17 Tribal Corporations as eligible entities for the Rural Development programs, the program should codify this and clarify that tribally chartered tribal corporations are also eligible.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill ***Title X: Horticulture***

Key Points and Recommendations

- Many traditional Native foods fall under the designation of horticulture crops and are necessary to support food sovereignty and healthy food access in Indian Country.
- USDA programs which oversee horticulture crops must engage in tribal consultation to ensure the unique needs of tribal producers are being met.
- The Farm Bill needs to include provisions to protect Native foods in the marketplace, as well as Native seeds and traditional foods.

Background Information and Context

The Horticulture Title supports specialty crop and organic farming operations with provisions that provide trade promotion and risk management assistance. Horticulture crops are extremely important to tribes and individual Indian producers for many reasons, and as a result, tribes and tribal producers must have equitable access to the programs authorized in the Horticulture Title. First, and most importantly, many of the traditional crops that are so important to the cultural and spiritual lives of Indigenous people are “produce” or “specialty crops” under federal law. Second, there are many individual and community acts of food sovereignty that are occurring throughout Indian Country that are critical to improving the health and wellness of tribal citizens. Indian Country health data is among the worst in the country. Chronic diseases, stroke, cancer, heart disease, obesity, and diabetes are at very high rates throughout Indian Country. One of the most important ways to address these health issues is to increase the amount of fresh fruits and vegetables available in our communities and to make those foods accessible locally and regionally. Third, as more of these foods are grown and raised in Indian Country, the surpluses are already finding their way into local and regional markets. Many tribes and tribal producers are improving their economic development alternatives by expanding into diverse food production systems.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Horticulture Title

Tribal Consultation on Fruit and Vegetable Programs

- Require the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies primarily responsible for specialty crops to engage in ongoing tribal consultation concerning the impact and growth of the fruit and vegetable sector within Indian Country and the opportunities and challenges that can be positively impacted by changes in USDA regulations.

Tribal Inclusion in the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program

- Change the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program to ensure that tribal departments of food and agriculture are eligible for funding under this important program and that tribal projects are not required to go through state funding mechanisms at state departments of agriculture to receive support. There are very few tribal projects that currently receive support and, at the same time, the number of tribal departments of agriculture is likely to continue to grow over time. This program is critical to the growth of this sector in Indian Country, and tribal sovereignty must be respected by allowing these new departments to receive funding parity.

Honey and Beekeeping Reports

- Include the growth and increase in beekeeping and honey operations in Indian Country in any reports on honey or beekeeping.

Tribal Farmer's Markets

- Require that a minimum of 10 percent of available funding in farmer's market and local food promotion programs grant funding authorities go to tribal and tribal producer farmer's markets and local food promotion activities. All definitions of farmer's market and local food promotion activities must ensure that tribal food systems and producers are not excluded from participation based on the unique ways that such markets and activities iterate in Indian Country.

Support for Tribal Organic Producers

- Launch a special program in USDA designed to increase technical assistance to those within Indian Country who are interested and prepared to transition to organic production.

Increased Support for FSMA Outreach

- Ensure that tribes and tribal producers receive adequate technical assistance from USDA and/or Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011 (FSMA) and that the ongoing implementation of FSMA does not inequitably or disproportionately negatively impact Indian Country food systems. The impact of FSMA implementation on tribal producers is different from the impact on any other U.S. producer due to the unique land base, legal jurisdiction, and production systems in Indian Country. At present, there is not enough funding to adequately reach tribal producers to ensure their knowledge of and compliance with FSMA requirements. In addition, the unique legal and political systems in Indian Country are not taken into consideration by USDA or FDA in fashioning approaches to FSMA compliance.

Protecting Native Foods in the Marketplace

- Require USDA to work with tribal governments, tribal organizations, and tribal producers to develop programs that are designed to protect the integrity of Native food products from fraudulent versions of their foods in the marketplace. The federal trust relationship requires that USDA work with tribal governments, tribal food companies, and tribal food producers to ensure that market regulatory mechanisms can be used to augment the ability and inherent legal authority of tribes to protect their unique food products. This can be done through geographic intellectual property mechanisms put in place by tribal governments to protect unique tribal foods or other appropriate legal mechanisms that must receive recognition by the federal government. These processes for protection should be fully supported and recognized by USDA.

Protect Tribal Seeds and Traditional Foods

- Require the USDA to take steps, after tribal consultation, to ensure that tribal seeds are given the maximum protection available under federal law and not allowed to be accessed for commercialized purposes without the consent of tribal governments. Seeds of traditional foods are among the most sacred items to Indigenous peoples and the protection of those seeds, not only as food sources but as important cultural systems, must be required.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill ***Title XI: Crop Insurance***

Key Points and Recommendations

- Due to the high risk of agriculture and food production, especially in Indian Country, crop insurance products must cover tribal producers in unique ways. In addition, livestock producers in Indian Country must be afforded the same risk protection as crop producers as well as the same payment options since livestock production makes up a significant percentage of tribal food production.

Background Information and Context

Agricultural risk management is critical for producers, especially in Indian Country, not only from the production side, but also from legal, financial, marketing, labor, and regulatory standpoints. Managing these risks takes a lifetime of attention, focus, dedication, and assistance. Decades ago few options existed for most producers in terms of insurance coverage of risks associated with agricultural production, and most producers sought relief from Congress when disasters occurred. With the continuing development of crop insurance as an important tool of risk management and disaster mitigation, the 2018 Farm Bill must ensure that crop insurance products approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) are suitable for tribal food production systems.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Crop Insurance Title

Parity for Indian Country Ag Production

- With over 50 percent of the \$3.4 billion Indian Agriculture Industry being comprised of cattle, it is critical to ensure that risk management products be designed to meet the needs. Currently there are few options available; and those that do exist require up-front premium payments (LFP, LRP). Simply changing the timing of premium payment to coincide with production would ease the burden of participation for Indian Producers. Increasing the federal subsidy rate for this type of programs has also been demonstrated to incentive participation and mitigate federal outlay in times of disaster.

RMA Study on Crop Insurance in Indian Country

- Require the Risk Management Agency (RMA) to conduct a study to ascertain the efficacy and applicability of the current crop insurance products as they relate to Indian Country agriculture production as indicated by the 2012 National Agricultural Statistics Service Ag Census. If that study reveals that either the specific crop insurance products or the general guidance documents of RMA do not adequately consider unique tribal production issues, a separate administrative guidance or notice should be issued by RMA to solve these concerns and unique crop insurance products and crop insurance administration systems should be pursued.

Development of Crop Insurance for Traditional Foods and Livestock

- Encourage RMA to develop a unique crop insurance policy product designed to cover the production systems associated with tribal food product, tribal livestock, and traditional food systems. The

production systems associated with such products should be recognized as Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), and tribal producers should also be afforded the same opportunity to pay premiums upon the sale of the crop or livestock instead of making an upfront payment.

Tribal Producer Education Programs

- Ensure that at least 10 percent of all projects funded through RMA's Risk Management Education Program are focused on tribal producer risk management training needs and tribal food production systems and the unique risks associated with those systems.

Allow Tribal Insurance Companies to Insure Tribal Producers

- Engage AMERIND Risk, a 100 percent tribally owned and operated insurance provider, to begin the process of offering crop insurance products in Indian Country because it has significant experience offering and underwriting insurance needs in Indian Country and serves a national intertribal audience. The current crop insurance research, product development, and policy sales areas are not developed for, and do not adequately reach, smaller tribal producers. Many of these unique problems can be addressed by working directly with AMERIND Risk.

Appoint Tribal Producers to FCIC Board

- Consider appointing tribal producers to fill future vacancies on the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Board and thereby ensure that every FCIC Board has at least one, if not more, tribal producers on the board whose role will be to address the unique issues associated with tribal production systems.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.



School of Law

Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative



Indian Country Priorities and Opportunities for the 2018 Farm Bill

Title XII: Miscellaneous

Key Points and Recommendations

- Covering a wide variety of topics, as well as issues which span multiple titles of the Farm Bill, the Miscellaneous Title is an important mechanism for Indian Country.
- Fully fund the Office of Tribal Relations and create a new Office of Tribal Agriculture to improve the service and coordination of USDA programs for tribes and tribal producers. The new Office of Tribal Agriculture should report to the Office of Tribal Relations and funding for both offices should be mandatory.
- Create mandatory interdepartmental working group between agencies at USDA and the BIA to examine and determine solutions to areas where the two departments overlap, are requiring duplicative documentation or actions on the part of tribes and individual Indian land owners in order to access programs and services; or are generally lacking in coordination and efficiency for tribal agriculture. The identified barriers and problems must be addressed and resolved by sustained mandatory interdepartmental working groups.

Background Information and Context

The issues covered within the Miscellaneous Title cover a wide variety of areas ranging from veterans' services to specific grant-making programs, to authorities related to the Office of the Secretary. There are many areas of the Miscellaneous Title that touch on issues that impact tribal communities and that also support specific programs used by tribes and individual Indian producers. This overarching title of the Farm Bill can be used to coordinate work across all titles and all federal agencies, create new programs and authorities that can be either piloted or implemented, and address issues that do not fit neatly in other titles.

Opportunities for Indian Country in the Miscellaneous Title

Fully Fund the Office of Tribal Relations at USDA

- Fund the Office of Tribal Relations at a minimum of \$1.5 million, because insufficient funding limits OTR's ability to provide the programs, technical assistance, content, or even the basic communications to tribes and tribal producers regarding USDA's education and training programs. Adequate funding is essential to carrying out the Office of Tribal Relations' duties, including the oversight of all USDA tribal consultation.

Authorize the Establishment of an Office of Tribal Agriculture

- Establish a broad reaching Office of Tribal Agriculture within the Office of the Secretary to coordinate all USDA programs as those programs apply to tribes, maximize the value of the programs, address issues in compliance and access of programs that are carried out within USDA, and serve as a liaison between the USDA and tribes. Among other requirements, the Office of Tribal Agriculture should periodically report to the House Committee on Agriculture and the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry at least once each fiscal year on the activities and progress in advancing tribal agriculture. The Office should also report annually to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The Office of Tribal Agriculture, should receive an appropriation of \$2 million for each fiscal year.

Tax Credits or other Tax Incentives for Buying Indian Food and Agriculture Products

- The 2018 Farm Bill should create a new “Buy Indian” tax credit or other tax incentives to encourage consumers and those within the food supply chain to buy American Indian and Alaska Native food products. This will not only help Native food products in the supply chain, it will also provide incentive for distributors, retailers, and related food purchasers to examine Native food product purchases to meet their food supply needs.

Increase Cooperative Agreements Between APHIS and Tribes

- Enhanced authority for the livestock and plant disease agency of the USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) – could dramatically increase the number of cooperative agreements it has with tribal governments and tribal organizations. Since tribal lands and individual Indian owned land are among the most remote in the United States, it is important to ensure that animal and plant health is monitored closely and that animal and plant disease is dealt with properly and in ways that do not cripple Native agriculture and food production. Increasing the amount of funding of cooperative agreements is an important way to not only further the growth of agriculture management and governmental control at the tribal government level, but also meet the goals and concerns of APHIS.

Recognize Tribal Departments of Food and Agriculture

- Permanently recognize and incorporate Tribal Departments charged with administration of Agriculture and Food Systems into the ongoing interface of all agencies within the USDA and the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs at USDA with other offices of government.

Country of Origin Labeling and Beef Check-off

Reinstate Country of Origin Labeling and create a set-aside within the Beef Checkoff funds that is devoted to the marketing and promotion of Native American Beef.

Education, Training and Scholarship Programs to Support Native Producers and Scientists

- Develop a new program that focuses on educating and training the tribal agriculture labor force, provides key scholarships to Native producers, and encourages Native scholars and scientists to focus on food and agriculture. USDA currently has multiple internship, scholarship, mentoring, and other programs focused on increasing the diversity of American agriculture by educating the next generation of tribal leaders in food and agriculture. However, Native representation is low, and outreach to Native communities is weak. A Native scholarship program should be adequately funded and coordinated throughout the land grant system. A minimum of \$10 million is needed to adequately endow a centralized scholarship fund for Native youth and scholars. This program should be managed by the Office of Tribal Relations and any new Office of Tribal Agriculture.

Maintain and Fund the Intertribal Technical Assistance Network

- Permanently maintain and fund the Intertribal Technical Assistance Network, which has been in place for more than five years through a cooperative agreement between USDA and the Intertribal Agriculture Council, through contributions from each of the agencies and offices of USDA. This effort should be funded at least \$3 million annually, and it must continue to maintain regional offices in each of the 12 Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) regions to ensure access for all Native producers.

Interdepartmental Task Force on Indian Agriculture

- Create an Interdepartmental Task Force on Indian Agriculture with the Office of Tribal Relations, the Office of the Secretary, and representatives of each of the agencies and offices of USDA, along with the BIA. The purpose of the Task Force shall be to develop administrative efficiency and regulatory changes needed to ensure Native agriculture is supported and allowed to increase. The Task Force must report annually to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior.

OAO Outreach and Internships for Native Students

- Require the USDA Office of Advocacy and Outreach (OAO) to fund internships for Native students at a level equal to the number of internships the office supports for any other socially disadvantaged group (e.g., Hispanic, African American, Asian American, women, etc.). The OAO has been inconsistent in funding these internships for Native students, and they should be required to do so, if they fund members of other groups. The Tribal Liaison position within the OAO offices that focuses on the relationship between the American

Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) and USDA (and staffs the joint leadership council of AIHEC and USDA officials) should be moved to the Office of Tribal Relations.

Coordination with BIA on Agricultural Resource Management Plan

- Require the BIA to coordinate with USDA in all aspects of supporting any tribe or individual Indian landowner that wishes to draft and implement (including receiving Secretary of Interior support) an Agricultural Resource Management Plan, authorized under the American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act of 1993 (AIARMA). This act has never been fully implemented, and only a few tribes and individual Indian landowners have placed a plan in motion. The BIA, working in concert with USDA, should prioritize finding resources to assist tribes (including technical assistance resources) in establishing plans authorized under the act. The BIA should be required to accept any conservation plan or forest management plan conducted by the NRCS or USFS agencies within USDA as equivalent to any environmental assessment deemed necessary in implementing the AIARMA. Tribes and individual Indian landowners should not be required to conduct a full NEPA analysis to conduct food and agriculture operations on their lands. The requirement is far more excessive than any applicable law, and this interpretation violates principles of rights to food, food access, environmental or food justice, and food sovereignty. An ARMP created pursuant to the AIRMA should be allowed as a fundable EQIP practice, and exempted from full NEPA analysis.

Increase FSMA Technical Assistance Funding for Tribal Producers

- An increase in Food Safety Modernization Act training and technical assistance funding for tribal producers must occur. There are unique legal, jurisdictional, production, water, land use, and related issues and concerns regarding its implementation that will inhibit tribal food production if not addressed through enhanced food safety training and technical assistance. The Native American Outreach, Training, Technical Assistance, and Education cooperative agreement funded through the FDA attempts to reach the technical assistance and training needs of tribal producers, but the USDA is not funding such efforts on a regular basis and FDA funding is not at the level necessary to cover the needs of producers in over 30 states and with over 500 tribes. The Farm Bill should require that the FDA and USDA double the amount of funding received by the Native outreach organization, since that organization is required to conduct activities that cover twice the land base that any other regional training center covers. The Farm Bill should also require that the USDA fund an additional equivalent amount of activities to ensure that tribal producers are reached with this information, which is vital to their compliance and their ability to reach markets for their products. USDA and FDA must conduct joint tribal consultation with regard to any current and future interpretations of the FSMA rules in order to determine potential continuing impacts on Indian Country producers and food businesses. PSA (Produce Safety Alliance) located at Cornell University designs all approved curriculum on FDA FSMA implementation but the curriculum is not appropriate to the legal, jurisdictional, land, and water resources or food systems in Indian Country and appropriate curriculum and resources must be focused on the needs of Indian Country producers.

Tribal Representation on All Federal Advisory Committees

- Require USDA to recruit and appoint tribal members to each of the more than 100 federal advisory committees it seats and supports. In addition, the Council for Native American Farming and Ranching should receive funding to support its work, and it should become a permanent FACA advising the Secretary and the USDA.

Weather Reporting Stations

- USDA should be required to work alongside other relevant federal departments to ensure that weather reporting systems and stations are located on tribal lands and individual Indian owned land throughout the U.S., because the gathering of that information is vital to predicting production yields and assessing disaster impacts, among other weather-related needs. Currently, very few weather reporting stations are located on tribal lands, and USDA should take the lead in working with other departments to ensure this is addressed.

Buy Indian and Indian Preference for USDA Food Purchasing

- Amend the language that controls USDA contracting and procurement, including the language that controls the procurement of food, to not only recognize and support a “Buy Indian” provision, but also allow an “Indian preference” particularly when USDA is purchasing any product, including food, being utilized by Native people within their communities (such as food in the commodity food programs, like the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations).

Establish an Indian Agriculture Development Trust Fund

- Production agriculture has the potential to provide a private sector economy for rural tribal governments. Some of the highest unemployment rates in the country located on tribal lands – several with chronic unemployment rate as high as 80 percent. Many of these tribal communities have land bases that can support production. A secure and stable source of technical assistance and expertise in the development of their agriculture-related economies could improve the quality of life for Indian peoples living on those reservations.

Make the Indian Agriculture Trust Fund Available to All Tribes

- Require that all funds used in the Indian Agriculture Trust Fund should also be available to tribes in other parts of the country and that a study be performed by USDA to find other similar sources of income to fund such trust fund and report back to Congress as to the findings. The need for such a trust fund is pervasive throughout Indian Country, not just in the Midwest or Missouri River basins and watersheds.

USDA and BIA Work Group on Farming and Ranching

- Require USDA and the BIA to form a permanent working group that examines all aspects of the interface of farms and ranches on tribal lands, and reports annually to both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior concerning administrative changes that should be made to further the access of tribal governments, tribal producers, and tribal food businesses to all programs and authorities of USDA.

Tax Extenders

- Extend the Indian Employment Tax Credit (26 U.S.C. § 45A) and the Accelerated Depreciation Tax Incentive for business property located on Indian reservations (26 U.S.C. § 168) because agriculture is increasingly dependent on financing and development tools. Both tax incentives expired at the end of 2012; however, many businesses operating on the reservation rely on these tax credits to help subsidize the cost of materials and workers. While we would like to see these extended, we also feel the accelerated depreciation and Indian employment tax credits are inconsistent, because they continue to be renewed year after year instead of being made permanent, or renewed for a longer duration (four to seven years). This uncertainty makes them unreliable as investment incentives to attract the multi-year large-scale projects they were intended to attract. Making these incentives permanent does not increase costs on an annual basis, and would attract new businesses into Indian Country instead of only benefitting those non-Indian businesses already operating on the reservation.

For more information, please contact: Colby D. Duren, *Policy Director and Staff Attorney*, at cduren@uark.edu.

This document is strictly for educational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice nor create an attorney/client relationship.