

USDA TRIBAL FOOD SOVEREIGNTY
Progress Update
Spring 2024



The [USDA Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative](#) promotes traditional food ways, Indian Country food and agriculture markets, and Indigenous health through foods tailored to American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) dietary needs. USDA is partnering with Tribal-serving organizations on projects to reimagine federal food and agriculture programs from an Indigenous perspective and inform future USDA programs and policies.

AREAS OF INVESTMENT

- 1. INDIGENOUS SEEDS**
- 2. SUBSISTENCE AND FORAGING**
- 3. PROTECTING WILD GAME**
- 4. COOKING**
- 5. NUTRITION/INDIGENOUS FOODS IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS**
 - a. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR/“Commods”)**
 - b. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)**
 - c. Child Nutrition Programs**
 - d. School Lunches**
 - e. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)**
- 6. PROCUREMENT**
- 7. PROCESSING INDIGENOUS MEATS**
- 8. LAND CONSERVATION**
- 9. TRIBAL BUFFALO**
- 10. YOUTH IN FOOD SOVEREIGNTY**

INDIGENOUS SEEDS

Investments in Regional Indigenous Seed Saving Hubs. The Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) invested in a partnership with Native American Food Sovereignty Alliance - Indigenous Seed Keepers Network (ISKN), to create six regional seed saving hubs. They invested in seed cleaning fanning mills and distributed them to help establish regional Indigenous seed hubs. These fanning mills will help community partners to efficiently separate seeds, allow the preservation of hardiest varieties of plants, save time of seed cleaning and separation, provide seed cleaning accessibility to more farmers and community members, expand greater variety of local seeds to the communities, provide different grades of screens needed in cleaning different variety of seeds, and increase production times. Access and availability to the seed cleaning mills will also allow the communities to build capacity in collective processing, workshops and seed rematriation and sovereignty.

Midwest Region Seed Saving Hubs

- [Ohe.laku](#) (Oneida Nation)
- Seeds Our Relatives, Miinikaanan Gidinawemaaganooq (Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa)
- [Bodwéwadmí Ktëgan-Forest County Potawatomi Community](#) (Forest County Potawatomi)

Western Region Seed Saving Hubs

- Pikuni Co-op (Black Feet Nation)

Southwest Region Seed Saving Hubs

- [Bidii Baby Foods, LLC](#) (Navajo Nation)
- [Flowering Tree Permaculture Institute](#) (Santa Clara Pueblo)

Agricultural Research Service (ARS) Collaboration with United Tribes Technical College (UTTC) and Nueta Hidatsa Sahnish College (NHSC) on **Edible and Medicinal Plant Propagation.** ARS is collaborating with UTTC to evaluate native prairie plant species that have medicinal and edible uses and determine their feasibility for plant propagation. ARS and NHSC are focusing their partnership on seed sovereignty by increasing the varieties and quantities of seeds available to Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation members. The goal for these agreements is to develop best practices for working collaboratively with 1994 Tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) and supporting research on stewardship of culturally significant plants to support Indigenous food sovereignty.

Cooperative Agreement to Expand Native Grasses and Forbs Seed Propagation. OTR has entered into two cooperative agreements with the Tribal Alliance for Pollinators (TAP) and the Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) to expand native grass and forbs seeds for pollinators, grasslands, and working lands restoration. The TAP agreement includes work to improve access to USDA's resources and programming for our Tribal partners and producers through educating consumers, agency staff, and federal policy decision makers about native grasses and forbs that complement native grassland conservation and livestock consumption. TAP will partner with USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to update the NRCS state foraging seed lists to incorporate more native grasses and forbs and amend the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) reimbursement rates for seeding, as appropriate. The IAIA agreement focuses on improving access to USDA's resources and programming for 1994 Tribal land-grant

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colleges and universities, Tribal partners and producers through educating consumers, agency staff, and federal policy decision makers about the cultural importance of pollinators and their products.

OTR 2024 Seed Series. In 2024 the USDA Office of Tribal Relations will be working with our teammates in USDA’s Research Education and Economics Mission Area to frame out together with Tribal leaders additional Indigenous seeds focused efforts, including:

- **Tribal Government Seed Security Submissions.** To ensure global food security, USDA-ARS National Plant Germplasm System (the USDA “Seed Bank”) protects security backup seed collections for governments and other eligible entities. OTR will work with ARS to clarify that Tribes are eligible under the policy. OTR and ARS will coordinate amplification of this important food security resource to Tribes.
- **Tribal Seed Categorization.** Many of the seeds Indigenous to the United States in USDA’s collection have accessions that do not include the original Indigenous names. OTR will work with ARS to consult with Tribes to collect common Tribal names to augment the historical labeling and recategorization of the labels.
- **Augment NRCS Livestock Feed Seed Lists with Additional Native Grasses.** As discussed above, NRCS plays an important role ensuring the health of livestock and the soil. OTR will work with NRCS, ARS, and our cooperative agreement partners to augment the NRCS grasslands list with additional appropriate native grasses and forbs.
- **Tribal Seed “Low Inventory” Propagation and Distribution Partnership.** USDA’s seed bank includes significant collections of tribal specific seeds. To diversify our national seed security and support our general Tribal Trust responsibilities, OTR will work with ARS and TCUs and Tribal organizations to seek partners to help propagate “low inventory” Indigenous seeds and bundle and distribute seed packages directly to applicable Tribal nations.

SUBSISTENCE AND FORAGING

USDA’s Forest Service Creates Curriculum for Navigating Federal Subsistence Board.

Subsistence is essential to Alaskan Tribal and rural ways of life. As a Federal Subsistence Board member, USDA’s Forest Service is committed to improving access to the Board. The U.S. Forest Service and USDA’s Office of Tribal Relations have partnered with the Sitka Conservation Society to expand citizen engagement in Federal Subsistence Management by engaging rural citizens, with a focus on Alaskan youth, by teaching the history of federal subsistence policy, introducing the components of federal subsistence management, and guiding citizens through involvement in the process.

Foraging and Harvesting Indigenous and Wild Plants Videos and Guides. OTR has invested in videos and guides to help learn foraging basics with ethnobotany experts from each major USDA Food Distribution on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) region. Discover how common plants such as nettles, wild onion, milkweed, and mint can be harvested and transformed into delicious dishes and teas. The videos and guides highlight how sustainable foraging practices can increase nutrition security, promote Indigenous foods, and encourage more sustainable land conservation practices.

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BEST PRACTICES

[Best Practices for Foraging and Harvesting Indigenous and Wild Plants](#), prepared by Linda Black Elk and Lisa Iron Cloud

NORTHEAST REGION

[Northeast Region foraging guide](#), prepared by USDA

Videos:

[Foraging Wild Strawberries](#)

[Foraging Beach Peas](#)

[Foraging Sweet Fern](#)

[Foraging Fiddleheads](#)

SOUTHEAST REGION

[Southeast Region foraging guide](#), prepared by USDA

Videos:

[Foraging American Persimmon](#)

[Foraging Poor-Mans Pepper, Dogfennel, and Lambs Quarter](#)

[Foraging Mulberries](#)

[Foraging Pokeweed](#)

MOUNTAIN PLAINS REGION

[Mountain Plains Region Indigenous and Wild Plant List](#), prepared by Lisa Iron Cloud

Videos:

[Foraging Ceyaka \(Mint\)](#)

[Foraging Phannunpla \(Milkweed\)](#)

[Foraging Psin Sicamna \(Wild Onion\)](#)

[Foraging Wahpe Tanka \(Burdock\)](#)

MIDWEST REGION

[Midwest Region Indigenous and Wild Plant List](#), prepared by Linda Black Elk

Videos:

[Foraging Dandelion](#)

[Foraging Nettles](#)

[Foraging Purslane](#)

[Foraging Wild Rose](#)

SOUTHWEST REGION

[Southwest Region Indigenous and Wild Plant List](#), prepared by Addelina Lucero

Videos:

[Foraging Cota](#)

[Foraging Lilac](#)

[Foraging Mountain Mint](#)

[Foraging Showy Milkweed](#)

Alaska, Western, and Hawaii regions coming in 2024.

PROTECTING WILD GAME

Expanded APHIS Tribal Funding Opportunities Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD): USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) awarded a total of \$967,807 through cooperative agreements to 10 Tribes supporting combatting CWD. These projects will allow recipients to further develop and implement CWD management, response, and research activities in wild cervids, including surveillance and testing and strengthen protections for an important wild protein source for many Tribal nations. Read more about the [detailed spending plan](#).

APHIS Provided Trainings and Funding for Tribes and Tribal Organizations to Support Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Activities. In Fiscal Year 2023, USDA hosted 287 Tribal officials representing 56 Tribal nations in workshops providing technical assistance to develop animal and plant health emergency response plans, initiate memoranda of understanding, and coordinate logistical exercises. These trainings correspond with funding available for Tribal nations to better understand, mitigate, and respond to animal, food, and agriculture disease outbreaks. For Fiscal Year 2024, APHIS announced \$500,000 through the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program, where Tribes and Tribal organizations were invited to apply for funds. This past year, USDA awarded over \$460,000 for four Tribal projects ranging from outreach and education for tribal producers to a study of a recently emerging disease outbreak facing bison herds.

Farm Service Agency (FSA) recognition of Indigenous animals in disaster assistance programs. To further support Indigenous livestock producers, FSA updated its [disaster assistance programs](#) to include coverage of traditional animals for livestock losses. Additionally, FSA updated certain livestock disaster assistance programs to include horses maintained on eligible grazing land, which supports family farms and ranches who use their forage to raise horses to augment their other agricultural endeavors. In 2021, bison herds across the country faced an outbreak of *Mycoplasma bovis*, a respiratory disease that is difficult to test for and treat. In response, FSA included *M. bovis* as an eligible cause for the Livestock Indemnity Program, which provides producers facing excess of normal mortality in their herds with a financial benefit of 75 percent the average fair market value of the animal(s) impacted.

Federal crop insurance coverage for Indigenous animals and commodities. The USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) developed the Whole Farm Revenue Protection (WFRP) program to offer insurance coverage for many traditionally uninsured commodities and specialty crops. Premiums for producers, which vary by policy, are subsidized by the federal government at an average of 62 percent. Under WFRP, producers can insure the revenue generated from live animals and animal products—which can include bison, reindeer, and antlers. Further, the Pasture, Rangeland, Forage (PRF) insurance program, a rainfall-based policy, insures bison that are part of an agricultural operation. RMA is currently developing a program to cover wild rice in select Minnesota counties.

USDA Expanded Research on Diseases Affecting Bison. APHIS engaged Tribal bison herd managers on *Mycoplasma bovis* outbreaks. Through the National Animal Disease Preparedness

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and Response Program, USDA is funding research in partnership with the Intertribal Buffalo Council on disease management for buffalo.

COOKING

Indigenous Foods Regional Cooking Video Series. The Office of Tribal Relations Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative partnered with the North American Traditional Indigenous Food Systems (NATIFS) to produce a series of regional-based videos on cooking Indigenous and foraged foods to complement USDA’s Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) (commonly referred to as “commodities”) food packages. Last year, USDA released videos for the Midwest, Mountain Plains and Southwest regions, and next year videos will be produced for Alaska and Hawaii. The series includes recipes for huckleberry smoothies, wild rice bowl, bison meatballs, and much more.

COOKING VIDEOS AND RECIPES

NORTHEAST REGION

Salmon and Beach Pea Pesto (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Strawberry Coulis with Cinnamon Maple Whipped Cream and Sweet Crepes

(Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Savory Crepes with Foraged Filling (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Three Sisters Inspired Succotash with Fiddleheads (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Shagbark Hickory Glazed Pork with Wild Rice and Pinto Beans (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Wild Salmon with Pumpkin & Mushroom Puree, Crispy Rice, and Sweet Ferns (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

SOUTHEAST REGION

Bison Bake with Foraged Green Salad (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

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[Recipe](#)

Momma's Chicken Casserole with Pokeweed (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Granma Ester's Catfish Stew (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Sam's Persimmon Hickory Nut Bread and Berry Jam (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe \(Hickory Nut Bread\)](#)

[Recipe \(Berry Jam\)](#)

Macaroni Salad with Foraged Greens (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Summer Burger with Wild Strawberry Sauce (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

MIDWEST/MOUNTAIN PLAINS REGIONS

Bison Meatballs with Dandelion Tomato Sauce and Pasta (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Chicken and Nettle Pozole (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Corn Chowder with Wild Plantains & Salmon (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes, Blueberries, Groundcherry Sauce, and Mint (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Mulberry Rosehip Bars (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

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Vegetarian Wild Rice Bowl (Indigenous Food Lab)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

WESTERN/SOUTHWEST REGIONS

Chicken Veggie Stir Fry with Manzanita (Chef Crystal Wahpepah)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Peach California Huckleberry Smoothie (Chef Crystal Wahpepah)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Baked Pear Blueberry Crisp (Chef Crystal Wahpepah)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Pinto Bean Dip with Roasted Pine Nuts (Chef Crystal Wahpepah)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Bay Laurel Beef Stew Shepherd's Pie (Chef Crystal Wahpepah)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

Pancakes and Salmonberry (Chef Crystal Wahpepah)

[Cooking Video](#)

[Recipe](#)

INDIGENOUS FOODS IN FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR aka "Commods")

Implemented Historic Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Self-Determination Demonstration Project. The USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) successfully implemented the historic [FDPIR Self-Determination Demonstration Project](#) authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill through two rounds of solicitations for Tribal participation. The demonstration project recognizes Tribal food sovereignty and self-determination by allowing select Tribes that administer the FDPIR program to enter into their own contracts with farmers, growers, and producers to procure foods for inclusion in the FDPIR food package. With the \$15 million received to date to support the demonstration project, FNS finalized and executed self-determination contracts with sixteen (16) Tribal Nations for them to purchase local, traditional foods, including bison, ground beef, Alaskan Halibut, Alaskan Cod, wild rice, and a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables among other products, from tribal farms and fisheries. FNS worked with the Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on the negotiation of the final contracts with the participating Tribes.

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Enhancements to the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Food Package. On September 1, 2023, FNS implemented multiple enhancements to the FDPIR food package. The changes added two new foods, bison stew meat – a traditional food – and frozen strawberries, and increased the amounts of meat/poultry/fish, vegetables, and eggs provided each month to FDPIR participants. This fiscal year, FNS will implement additional changes, including the addition of low-sodium turkey deli meat, frozen vegetable stir-fry, and extra virgin olive oil, and further increase the amounts of meat/poultry/fish and vegetables provided. The new foods are responsive to requests from FDPIR Tribes and supported by a library of nutrition education resources available at no cost to FDPIR Tribes.

Increased Access to Flexible Nutrition Education FDPIR Funding in Indian Country, Which Can Be Used for Indigenous Foods Education. Beginning in fiscal year 2022, FNS received an annual appropriation of \$4 million in FDPIR funding specifically to support nutrition education in Indigenous communities serving FDPIR-eligible populations. This funding is disseminated annually at the request of FDPIR Tribes and responds to feedback from Tribal leaders that nutrition education funds need to be more flexible to support Indigenous traditions and should flow directly from the federal government to Tribal nations.

WIC: Women, Infants, and Children

Increasing Indigenous Foods in the WIC Food Package Proposed Rule. On April 9, 2024, FNS [published updates](#) to revise the WIC food packages with the intent of providing a wider variety of foods that align with the latest nutritional science; allowing WIC state agencies greater flexibility to prescribe and tailor food packages that accommodate participants’ personal and cultural food preferences; and supporting equitable access to supplemental foods. The enhancements in the final rule include expanding whole grain options to include foods like quinoa, blue cornmeal, and teff to reflect dietary guidance and accommodate individual or cultural preferences; providing more convenience and options within the dairy category, including flexibility on package sizes and non-dairy substitution options such as plant-based yogurts and cheeses and requiring lactose-free milk to be available; and including canned fish in more food packages, creating more equitable access to this under-consumed food.

Child Nutrition Programs

USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) created a [landing page](#) for a suite of resources designed to support serving Indigenous foods in USDA Child Nutrition Programs. On November 1, 2023, FNS also updated a memo, TA 01-2023 [Crediting Traditional Indigenous Foods in Child Nutrition Programs](#), which provides guidance on incorporating traditional Indigenous foods that meet Child Nutrition Program meal pattern requirements and includes an updated and expanded list of traditional Indigenous foods that credit the same as similar foods currently listed in the [Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs](#), including baked hazelnuts, steamed lambs quarters, and wild raspberries. This memo clarifies that FNS does not place any additional requirements on Child Nutrition Program operators when serving game meat, such as bison, venison, and reindeer, on top of applicable federal, state, Tribal regulations,

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and inspection requirements. This important clarification will facilitate serving game meat, often important to Indigenous diets and foodways, in Child Nutrition Program meals.

Updated Guidance on Procuring Local Meat, Poultry, Game, and Eggs for Child Nutrition Programs. On November 20, 2023, FNS updated a memo, Procuring [Local Meat, Poultry, Game, and Eggs for Child Nutrition Programs – Revised](#), which clarifies regulatory requirements related to food safety to better reflect opportunities to access domesticated and wild game animals, including buffalo. The memo updates questions and answers and reminds Child Nutrition Program operators to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local (including Tribal) laws and regulations.

School Lunches

USDA to Award Cooperative Agreements to Increase Traditional Indigenous Foods in Schools. In 2024, USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) will award up to four [Supporting the Use of Traditional Indigenous Foods in the Child Nutrition Programs Cooperative Agreements](#). FNS is set to distribute \$2 million in grant funding among a maximum of four organizations. These organizations are expected to be led and predominantly operated by members of federally recognized Tribes and/or Native Hawaiians. The purpose of these agreements is to offer training and technical support, with a regional emphasis, to professionals in the field of school nutrition. The training and technical assistance will focus on school food procurement, preparation, and crediting of traditional Indigenous foods. Funds may be used to support the use of traditional Indigenous foods in school lunch, school breakfast, summer meals, meals and snacks served to children after school, and culturally relevant nutrition education for students. Each of the cooperative agreements will be awarded in a different region of the country to maximize the number of Tribes being served.

USDA FNS to Finalize Updates to School Nutrition Standards. FNS expects to publish a final rule in April 2024 that would update Child Nutrition Program nutrition standards to be consistent with the goals of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025. In the February 2023 proposed rule, FNS proposed to allow Tribally operated schools, schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Education, and schools serving primarily American Indian or Alaska Native children to serve vegetables, such as tumpsila (prairie turnip), to meet the grains requirement, to better align with traditional Indigenous diets that relied on starchy vegetables instead of grains. The rule proposed to explicitly include in regulation that “traditional foods” may be served in reimbursable school meals. The proposed rule would allow “local” as a procurement specification for locally grown, raised, or caught, unprocessed processed foods, making it easier for schools to source culturally appropriate foods from nearby producers. These changes would facilitate efforts to serve traditional Indigenous foods in school meals, supporting Indigenous food systems and local economies.

USDA to Support Indigenous Food Sovereignty through Farm to School. In 2023, FNS established a cooperative agreement with the Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) to explore how farm to school programs can better support Indigenous Food Sovereignty efforts. Through a collaborative effort, the IAC will partner with the National Farm to School Network (NFSN) to facilitate in-person and virtual roundtable discussions, offering a critical platform for invaluable

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input and dialogue from Native youth, parents, and producers. The results of this project will empower Native youth, communities, and producers to find linkages between the school food environment and Indigenous foodways and identify opportunities to support Indigenous Food Sovereignty through farm to school.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

USDA Proactively Working to Expand Reach of The Emergency Food Assistance Plan (TEFAP) into Tribal Areas. In fiscal years 2022 and 2023, USDA awarded \$100 million in [TEFAP Reach and Resiliency](#) grant funding to TEFAP state agencies to expand TEFAP's reach into remote, rural, Tribal, and/or low-income areas that are underserved by the program. At least 14 of the state agency grants include a focus on Tribal areas or collaboration with a Tribal organization, and more include planned studies of TEFAP coverage that may identify areas of focus in Tribal areas. In addition to planned studies to identify TEFAP Tribal needs, state agency projects also include establishing new client centers in Tribal communities, starting mobile distributions on Tribal lands, and conducting cultural competency trainings with state agency and food bank staff to better serve Tribal communities.

PROCUREMENT

USDA Supported Food Sovereignty by Funding Direct Food Purchases from Tribal Nations – Local Food Purchase Assistance Program (LFPA). USDA will be providing up to \$112 million through the Local Food Purchase Assistance Plus program for Tribal Nations to purchase minimally processed food from underserved and Tribal producers and distribute that food through their communities. This program was initially authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act and reauthorized by Congress through funding made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

USDA Launched Bison Purchase Pilot Incorporating Indian Country Bison into Tribal Nutrition Programs. In 2023, USDA launched a new [interagency pilot project](#) aimed at offering more localized ground bison meat for Tribal communities through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). The pilot changes how USDA purchases bison to better support buying meat from local, small, and mid-sized bison herd managers and delivering it directly to local Tribal communities. The pilot is a collaboration between USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and USDA's Office of Tribal Relations. USDA used HUBZone preferences for local and Tribal producers. The producers participating in the first pilot include the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and Brown Otter Buffalo, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and Dakota Pure Bison operating on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation.

PROCESSING INDIGENOUS MEATS

USDA First-Ever Meat Processing Grants for Indigenous Animals. For the first time, USDA has created a meat processing program designed for the unique cultural and processing requirements of Indigenous animals. This program was designed with direct request and input from Tribal leaders and acknowledges the unique role of Indigenous animals as an important

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protein source for Tribal communities. The recipients will be announced on a rolling basis with the first round of grant awardees announced at the White House Tribal Nations Summit. Learn more at www.usda.gov/iag.

LAND CONSERVATION

First-Ever Agreements with Tribal Nations to Support Long Term Conservation of Tribal Lands. Through the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), Farm Service Agency announced new partnerships with three Tribal Nations in the Great Plains to help conserve, maintain, and improve grassland productivity, reduce soil erosion, and enhance wildlife habitat on up to 3.1 million acres of land. These agreements mark the first-ever CREP agreements with Tribal Nations.

DOI and USDA Joined Tribal Buffalo and Lands Conservation Partnership. USDA and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) have joined together to support the Intertribal Buffalo Council (ITBC) and Native Americans and Philanthropy (NAP) in their partnership with World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy, and other buffalo focused nonprofit organizations. This relationship will improve upon the federal investments already being made by the USDA-DOI Buffalo Initiative in grasslands and working lands restoration, Tribal buffalo conservation and expansion, and opening Tribal buffalo market opportunities.

Development of Public-Private Partnerships with Tribal Nations for Federal Lands and Conservation through Native American in Philanthropy (NAP). USDA entered into a cooperative agreement to encourage public-private partnerships in Tribal conservation and Tribal buffalo projects. NAP will organize a series of convenings with philanthropy to encourage Tribes to leverage their federal grants and investments for gap funding.

TRIBAL BUFFALO

USDA-DOI Launch Tribal Buffalo Initiative. USDA and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) are working together on a joint Tribal Buffalo Initiative. Towards this end, USDA has entered into a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the Intertribal Buffalo Council (ITBC) and cooperative agreements with the Tribal Alliance of Pollinators and the Institute of American Indian Arts to propagate native grasses and other plants to assist in grasslands reseeding and Tribal buffalo restoration. USDA has also strengthened bison markets through a new Bison Purchasing Pilot Project and the purchases of bison and Indigenous foods through the Local Food Procurement Agreements (LFPA) and the FDPIR Tribal Self-Determination Demonstration Project. USDA has also strengthened value-added bison meat processing through ITBC's creation of a mobile buffalo processing trailer and the development of the first Indigenous Animals Meat Processing Grant.

USDA Enters into Formal MOU with Intertribal Buffalo Council (ITBC). USDA entered into a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ITBC in October 2023. The MOU outlines USDA's commitment to supporting restoration of Tribal buffalo and supporting ITBC and their partners' efforts to increase buffalo resources.

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Tribal Buffalo Humane Handling Curriculum and Mobile Field Processing Trailer. The Office of Tribal Relations has entered into cooperative agreements with the Intertribal Buffalo Council (ITBC) for: (1) plans for a mobile field harvesting trailer, (2) a handbook to provide best practices for humane handling and harvesting of bison in the field; and (3) a hands-on curriculum and training focused on food sovereignty and food safety.

Producer Handbook: Transitioning from Cattle to Bison – An Introduction. A handbook was created in partnership with Intertribal Buffalo Council (ITBC). It informs interested Tribal communities and Native cattle producers about the process, costs, and factors involved in transitioning to bison production. The guide supports a broader initiative to restore buffalo to the land and help preserve Indigenous foodways for future generations. [Producer Handbook: Transitioning from Cattle to Bison – An Introduction.](#)

YOUTH IN FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

USDA Funded NDSU Creation of a Food Sovereignty and Public Health Student Summer Program. USDA's Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) received an appropriation to develop a Tribal Public Health Resource Center at a land-grant university with existing Indigenous public health expertise to expand current partnerships and collaborative efforts with Indigenous groups, including Tribal colleges to improve the delivery of culturally appropriate public health services and functions in American Indian communities focusing on Indigenous food sovereignty. OTR is working with North Dakota State University (NDSU) to develop a center focused on the intersection of Tribal food sovereignty and public health. The first project will be a summer program for students to engage with leaders and experts in the food sovereignty field to provide them with the tools to improve public health in their communities.

USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) Through the American Rescue Plan Act Funded Tribal Colleges and Universities for Meat and Poultry Processing Facilities to Train Tribal College and University Students. Through the American Rescue Plan Act, NIFA funded Blackfeet Community College, Bay Mills Community College and Dine College to bolster workforce development in the meat and poultry sciences to encourage food security and food sovereignty. Monthly meetings are conducted virtually to allow for networking between Tribal Colleges and Universities and the Flower Hills Institute through a Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement through the Agriculture Marketing Service to provide assistance in the processing of meat and poultry from start to finish and trains Tribal college students how to process meat and poultry in a safe environment. These meetings are open to anyone who is interested in Meat and Poultry processing.

USDA NIFA Fund Research Project at the Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) to Study Tribal Apiculture and Pollinator Conservation Research. This project funded through NIFA's Tribal Colleges Research Grant Program aims to develop better understanding of plant-pollinator interactions in the southwestern and intermountain regions for Tribal education, conservation, climate adaptations for students, elders, and youth. The Institute of American Indian Arts is hosting a workshop in May to train Tribal students, community members and educators about apiculture, bee pollination and bee keeping from an Indigenous lens.

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OTR Launched “Sovereignty Gardens” Children’s Educational Animated Series. This series of short educational shows will help build excitement and pride with children about using Indigenous knowledge in gardening, food sovereignty, traditional foods, and healthy eating habits. [“Sovereignty Gardens”](#) uses animation and puppetry to follow Stompy the buffalo and his friend Bran through a series of learning adventures, which include cameos by Indigenous and scientific leaders. USDA’s Office of Tribal Relations entered into a cooperative agreement with Dr. Lee Francis (Pueblo of Laguna) (Indigi-Nerd/Native Realities) to create this animated series.

USDA’s Office of Tribal Relations Established a New Internship for Students Interested in Indian Country Agriculture and Foods. USDA and the Partnership for Public Service have collaborated to create the Future Leaders in Public Service Internship Program – Department of Agriculture: Tribal Agriculture and Food. Undergraduate and graduate students will be recruited to work within Indian Country agriculture and food portfolios.

Created a Research Track with AISES on the Intersection of Indigenous Knowledge and Western Science. USDA’s Office of Tribal Relations, in partnership with the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES), announces the first students selected for the newly launched AISES research track celebrating the intersection of Indigenous knowledge (IK) and western science and engineering. Selected students will carry out research projects studying topics such as ethnobotany, mental health, and traditional medicine. This year’s cohort will be the first in a three-year series.

OTR Funded Youth Track at Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) Annual Conference. OTR partnered with IAC to provide high school and college age youth with outreach and technical assistance, and exposure to career opportunities at the 2023 Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) Annual Conference. The conference included Native youth-oriented agenda, career fair, and resume building workshops. Four USDA agencies attended for in-person interaction with young people to encourage increased interest in agriculture and food sovereignty.

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