



April 23, 2026 (updated April 30, 2026)

IFAI Analysis: Amendment Tracker for H.R.7567

This document includes amendments to the 2026 House Farm Bill, [H.R.7567](#) – the Farm, Food, and National Security Act, filed with the Rules Committee that reference Tribes (or related terms) or may be of particular interest to Tribes. This list is not exhaustive. This document was updated on April 30 following the House vote on the legislation. Of the ten amendments referencing Tribes that were made in order, nine were adopted. The House passed the Farm Bill 224-200, largely along party lines.

Rule #/ Amend. #	Sponsor (s)	Party	Description (from Member)	Status	Tribal Reference	IFAI Analysis
#2 / #241	Bentz (OR) , Westerman (AR) , Fulcher (ID)	R	Broadens the Renewable Fuel Standard's definition of "renewable biomass" to include low-value forest materials and mill residuals, making them eligible for renewable fuel credits, while also permitting biomass sourcing from federal and tribal lands and supporting vegetation removal in wildfire-risk areas.	Not adopted	Yes	This amendment changes the definition of "renewable biomass" to include, among other changes, trees and shrubs, including from slash and storm debris, from Indian lands held in trust or subject to a restriction against alienation.
#5 / #239	Cleaver (MO)	D	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a grant program to facilitate tree planting that reduces residential energy consumption, and for other purposes.	Adopted	Yes	This amendment would establish a new Tree Planting Grant Program to fund projects that would reduce residential energy consumption through tree planting. Tribes, among others, would be eligible for the grant program.
#9 / #143	Davids (KS)	D	Revises Section 5507 to expand eligibility to Indian Tribes.	Adopted	Yes	This amendment would make Tribes eligible for the State Certified Mediation Program. The program provides grants to state designated entities to mediate disagreements between agriculture producers, their lenders, USDA, and others. This

						<p>amendment would allow Tribes to designate mediators.</p> <p>Tribes and Native producers may bring up cases with nuances that are unique to Indian Country. A state mediator may not have the expertise to effectively resolve the case. A Tribally designated entity may have a better understanding of Indian Country and better mediate the case.</p>
#11 / #51	Ezell (MS) , Sewell (AL)	Bipar	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, to identify priority Federal lands for ecological restoration involving vegetation removal on a recurring basis. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide up to \$220,000,000 in loan guarantees to eligible entities to establish, reopen, retrofit, expand, or improve sawmills or wood-processing facilities located within proximity to identified Federal lands under the Timber Production Expansion Guaranteed Loan Program. Identical to H.R. 6277 (119th Congress)	Adopted	Yes	Based on the SAWMILL Act (H.R.6277), this amendment would permanently reauthorize the Timber Production Expansion Guaranteed Loan Program (TPEP), which provides loan guarantees for establishing, reopening, and improving sawmills located near federal land, defined to include Indian forest land or rangeland, in need of vegetation removal (hazardous fuel reduction). This amendment could support job creation and economic opportunity near Tribal communities while reducing wildfire risk.
#13 / #287	Fong (CA) , Westerman (AR)	R	Enhances forest management practices in an effort to protect the last remaining Giant Sequoia groves from catastrophic wildfires (identical to the Save Our Sequoias Act (H.R. 2709)).	Made in order	Yes	Based on the Save Our Sequoias Act (H.R.2709), this amendment would direct USDA to work with the State of California and the Tule River Tribe to protect Giant Sequoias, including reforestation efforts, hazardous fuel reduction, and shared stewardship agreements.

#29 / #37	Mace (SC)	R	Codifies the newly established Office of Seafood within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.	Adopted	No	This amendment would permanently establish an Office of Seafood at USDA to ensure the seafood industry is integrated into USDA programs and to provide advice and expertise to the Secretary of Agriculture. USDA recently inaugurated an Office of Seafood . USDA has historically had limited programs and services for fishermen, and fisheries and aquaculture is generally regulated by the Department of Commerce. The establishment of the Office of Seafood may improve USDA programming for fisheries and support increased consumption of domestic seafood.
#30 / #38	Mace (SC)	R	Revises definitions and eligibility criteria in the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act to clarify the eligibility of commercial fishing and fish processing businesses in certain U.S. Department of Agriculture programs.	Adopted	No	This amendment would make individuals engaged in commercial fishing or fish processing eligible for Farm Ownership Loans and Farm Operating Loans through the Farm Service Agency (FSA). Ownership loans could be used acquiring a commercial fishing permit, a commercial fishing vessel, making capital improvements to commercial fishing vessels, and acquiring or improving fish processing facilities. Operating loans could be used for the costs associated with operating or maintaining a commercial fishing vessel or a fish processing facility. This amendment could increase access to capital for Tribes and Native fisherman and fish processing facilities.
#38 / #160	Neguse (CO)	D	Removes barriers to emergency watershed protection measures after a disaster (identical to the text of HR 5781, the MATCH Act).	Adopted	Yes	Based on the MATCH Act (H.R.5781), this amendment would allow State, Tribal, and local governments to begin flood and natural disaster response and cleanup prior to an Emergency Watershed Project agreement with USDA. The funds

						<p>spent prior to an agreement would count towards the non-federal cost share for the subsequent Emergency Watershed Project.</p> <p>While the Tribe or other project sponsor would incur risk from initial spending, this legislation could accelerate disaster response and cleanup.</p>
#45 / #85	Scholten (MI)	D	Removes administrative hurdles for small farmers and ranchers to participate in certain federal nutrition programs which would expand their economic opportunities and improve access to healthy, affordable food for families.	Adopted	No	<p>This amendment directs USDA to establish a streamlined process for direct marketing farmers and ranchers to be vendors for SNAP, the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, WIC, and GusNIP by developing a single application for all programs and developing a system for sharing information on approved farmers and ranchers with the nutrition programs.</p> <p>This amendment may make it easier for Native producers to accept EBT and benefit payments through these nutrition programs, opening access to new markets.</p>
#55 / #92	Vasquez (NM)	D	Authorizes the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to enter into cooperative agreements with community-based organizations in each state that are able to identify and build on established and burgeoning peer-to-peer networks and create new ones (identical to S. 1769).	Adopted	Yes	Based on the bipartisan Farmer to Farmer Education Act (S.1769), this amendment would support the establishment of farmer-to-farmer networks to better connect farmers with mentors, group learning opportunities, technical assistance, and adoption of science-based, locally tailored conservation practices. USDA may enter cooperative agreements with a variety of entities, including Indian Tribes, to establish farmer-to-farmer networks.

5	Beyer (VA) , Buchanan (FL)	Bipar	Establishes American Wildlife Corridors mapping, designation, and conservation within the USDA's jurisdiction. Grants priority enrollment for contracts in USDA conservation programs for lands in wildlife corridors.	Submitted	Yes	<p>Based on the bipartisan Wildlife Corridors and USDA Conservation Programs Act (H.R.3329), this amendment would direct the Department of the Interior to identify and support the long-term conservation of habitat connectivity areas that allow fish and wildlife to move freely during seasonal migrations and in response to environmental conditions. DOI can enter cooperative agreements with Federal agencies, Tribes, state and local governments, and others for this work.</p> <p>This legislation could enhance conservation and protection of fish and wildlife with cultural, spiritual, subsistence, or medicinal significance for Tribes, as well as species that Tribes have treaty-reserved rights to hunt or fish.</p>
6	Sorenson (IL)	D	Provides USDA grants and loans to mid and small-sized fertilizer producers to expand domestic fertilizer production and storage capacity.	Submitted	Yes	<p>This amendment would direct USDA to make grants and loans to eligible entities, including Tribes and Tribal organizations, to increase domestic production and storage of fertilizer. The amendment further specifies that grant recipients must comply with all regulations governing fertilizer management, including Tribal regulations. Recipients must provide a 100% match of the federal contribution, which may be challenging for Tribes and Tribal organizations. This amendment responds to recent increases in fertilizer costs due to the war in Iran.</p>

7	Ruiz (CA)	D	Establishes a uniform definition of “rural area” for all rural development programs administered by the Department of Agriculture.	Submitted	Yes	<p>USDA Rural Development (RD) programs are generally restricted to rural areas. RD, however, uses differing definitions of rurality across its 40+ programs. For example, RD utility programs are generally restricted to areas with a population of less than 10,000, while RD business programs may allow regions with up to 50,000 residents to participate. The differences in population eligibility requirements can create confusion accessing RD programs.</p> <p>This amendment would establish a uniform definition of rural area for USDA. Under the amendment, generally areas with up to 50,000 residents would be considered rural. The amendment would also expand the definition of areas that are "Rural in Character" to include urban and non-urban areas, including unincorporated areas recognized by Tribal or local government, with fewer than 35,000 residents if the area is a persistent poverty area, has high concentration of farm worker families, or has a significant gap in infrastructure, such as lack of reliable drinking water, wastewater management, and electricity. The amendment also directs USDA to use data from Tribal labor agencies in determining if an area qualifies as a farmworker settlement.</p> <p>While this definition does not explicitly include lands under Tribal jurisdiction, it's likely that many Tribal areas would qualify as "Rural in Character"</p>
---	---------------------------	---	--	-----------	-----	---

						under the persistent poverty area or gap in infrastructure definitions, ensuring eligibility for RD programs.
8	Ruiz (CA)	D	Provides for the establishment or expansion of Food as Medicine programs.	Submitted	Yes	<p>This amendment establishes a USDA grant program to assist States with establishing Food as Medicine programs under a Medicaid 1115 Waiver. Among other criteria, priority would be provided to States working with organizations that provide locally-sourced produce that is grown using organic or regenerative practices, including produce that is grown using "Native-led" stewardship practices. The amendment also emphasizes the inclusion of culturally relevant foods.</p> <p>While Native communities have practiced food as medicine since time immemorial, there has been limited USDA support for establishing or operating Food as Medicine programs, outside of the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP) Produce Prescriptions.</p> <p>Tribes cannot directly apply for a Medicaid 1115</p>

						Waiver; however, this amendment may help more States implement Food as Medicine programs that could include Tribal communities and support increased local purchasing of foods.
24	Buchanan (FL) , Schakowsky (IL)	Bipar	Includes the Save America’s Forgotten Equines (SAFE) Act of 2025 (H.R. 1661) in the Farm Bill (H.R. 7567) to permanently end the slaughter of American horses for human consumption.	Submitted	No	The bipartisan SAFE Act (H.R.1661) would prohibit (1) knowingly slaughtering horses for human consumption, or (2) transporting, purchasing, selling, or donating a horse to be slaughtered for human consumption. This legislation may make it more difficult for Tribes to address the environmental and financial impacts of feral horses on Tribal lands. According to a 2017 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report , the number of feral horses on Tribal lands was estimated at 93,000, though this number may be an underestimate. Feral horses reproduce rapidly, and the growth of feral horse populations has been linked to soil erosion; damage to native plants, including plants used in traditional medicines; and depletion of water and food resources for native wildlife.
25	Jayapal (WA) , Thanedar (MI) , Smith (WA)	D	Expands and makes permanent the Procurement of Unprocessed Fruits and Vegetables Pilot Project at USDA (identical to H.R.5234).	Submitted	Yes	This amendment, based on the Local School Foods Expansion Act (H.R.5234), expands and makes permanent an existing program for procuring domestically grown fresh fruits and vegetables for school meals. The amendment expands the program to 14 states, up from eight states. Among other criteria, states with a demonstrated commitment to supporting Tribal agricultural producers and traditional foods will have priority for participation.

46	Salinas (OR)	D	Creates a grant program providing multiyear, flexible awards to communities to be used to address urgent needs, including but not limited to affordable child care, housing, and job training; provides technical assistance grants to help rural communities navigate existing federal funding opportunities and ensure they get their fair share of private and federal investments; and improves supportive services offered by the federal government to rural communities (Based on the Rural Partnership and Prosperity Act).	Submitted	Yes	<p>Based on the Rural Partnership and Prosperity Act (H.R.6041), this amendment would establish a new grant program providing flexible, multi-year funding to rural communities for economic development and community needs, such as childcare, housing, and job training. Five percent of funds are set aside for grants to Tribes, and a 25% cost share requirement may be waived for projects serving a Tribal community.</p> <p>The amendment also establishes a technical assistance grant for assisting rural communities with economic development and community need projects and accessing federal programs. Priority for technical assistance grants are given to projects supporting Tribes.</p> <p>Navigating USDA programs can be complex and burdensome, leading to barriers for rural and Tribal communities with limited resources and staff. Flexible-use and multi-year grants may reduce barriers to accessing federal resources and better enable Tribes to address complex, interrelated economic development and community need challenges. Waivers for grants serving Tribal communities may also reduce barriers to participation, as Tribal governments may have limited non-federal resources to meet cost-sharing requirements.</p>
----	------------------------------	---	---	-----------	-----	---

52	Salinas (OR)	D	The amendment would establish the Wood Building Accelerator Grant Program to fund programs that support the critical elements of designing and building with wood, including traditional wood products, mass timber and other advanced wood products; and establish the Rural Infrastructure and Building Pilot Program to fund pilot programs that demonstrate the use of innovative wood products in the construction and renovation of rural infrastructure and building projects, such as affordable, modular housing. Language taken from the Timber Innovation for Building Rural Communities Act.	Submitted	Yes	Among other changes, this amendment would establish a new grant program, the Rural Infrastructure and Building Pilot Program, for Tribally designated housing authorities, non-profits, and others to use innovative wood products and technologies to construct or renovate rural infrastructure. Grant recipients must match 100% of grant funds, though the match requirement is reduced for smaller communities. The match requirement may nevertheless be challenging for a Tribally designated housing authority to meet.
57	Strickland (WA)	D	Requires the U.S. Department of Agriculture to establish the Office of Small Farms.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment would establish an Office of Small Farms at the USDA to strengthen USDA resources for small farms, including coordinating efforts across agencies, evaluating and making recommendations for improvements to existing programs and policies, providing technical assistance to small farms, and providing grants of up to \$25,000 to small farms. The Office of Tribal Relations, among others, would be responsible for liaising with the Office of Small Farms. The majority of farms operated by Native Americans are less than 180 acres , and Native farmers and producers may benefit from focused support for small operators.

63	Neguse (CO)	D	Adds the text of H.R. 743, Tim's Act, excepting sections 1 and 2 that were enacted into law. These provisions provide for increased pay and benefits for federal wildland firefighters.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment would increase pay and certain benefits for federal wildland firefighters, including Tribal Firefighters.
66	Neguse (CO)	D	Inserts sections 3 and 4 from H.R. 4377, the Tribal Access to Clean Water Act, to support Tribal and Native Hawaiian access to reliable, clean water and wastewater.	Submitted	Yes	Based on the Tribal Access to Clean Water Act (H.R.4377/S.2272), this amendment would authorize USDA to make grants and loans to Tribes to increase access to clean water. Tribes are currently eligible for water and waste and wastewater loans, but only if the Tribe is located in a county with certain employment and income levels. The amendment also waives cost sharing requirements for Tribes, unless otherwise required by law This amendment would also increase authorization of appropriations for Community Facilities grants and loans by \$100 million. Nearly half of Native households on Tribal lands lack access to clean drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. This amendment could make it easier for Tribal communities to access federal resources for building water and wastewater infrastructure.
67	Brownley (CA)	D	Requires a study of the barriers to conservation practice adoption on leased agricultural land.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment would require USDA to conduct a study on barriers to implementing conservation

						<p>practices on leased land with a special focus on BIPOC and beginning farmers and ranchers.</p> <p>Tribes and Native producers have previously expressed challenges accessing NRCS programs and implementing conservation practices on leased lands. In some cases, timelines or requirements for agricultural leases through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) do not align with NRCS requirements. Delays in environmental reviews and other administrative requirements between BIA and USDA can also lead to burdensome delays.</p>
69	Brownley (CA)	D	Directs the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to study and reduce food waste. States, local governments, territorial governments, tribal governments, and nonprofit organizations may apply for the grants.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment establishes a new grant program to reduce food waste by 50% by 2035. Eligible entities include Tribal governments, among others. Non-profits are only eligible to participate if they have a letter of support from a Tribal government, State or local government, or non-profit.
70	Mace (SC) , Titus (NV)	Bipar	Amends the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to implement humane, reversible, non-surgical, medically safe on-range immunocontraceptive vaccine fertility controls to manage populations of wild free-roaming horses and burros on Forest Service lands and prioritize the recruitment of military veterans to train and become certified in the application of such fertility controls.	Submitted	No	Tribes face significant challenges addressing the environmental and financial impacts of feral horses on Tribal lands. According to a 2017 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report , the number of feral horses on Tribal lands was estimated at 93,000, though this number may be an underestimate. Feral horses reproduce rapidly, and the growth of feral horse populations has been linked to soil erosion; damage to native plants, including plants used in traditional medicines; and depletion of water and food resources for native wildlife.

						This amendment to establish a program for feral horse management through fertility controls may partially assist Tribes.
72	Neguse (CO)	D	Adds the text of H.R. 7627, the Tribal Conservation Priorities Inclusion Act, which would include Tribes as eligible entities to identify Priority Resource Concerns to highlight tribal concerns and priorities in that process.	Submitted	Yes	<p>Based on the Tribal Conservation Priorities Inclusion Act (H.R.7627), This amendment would explicitly include Indian Tribes and Tribal lands in USDA conservation programs that identify and prioritize “priority resource concerns.”</p> <p>The amendment addresses longstanding gaps in federal conservation statutes where Tribes were not clearly named alongside state and local governments, despite being eligible land managers and sovereign governments</p>
75	Brownley (CA)	D	Directs the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to establish an Agriculture Climate Scientific Research Advisory Committee and a Rural Climate Alliance Network, and submit a report to Congress that includes a long-term climate resilience strategy.	Submitted	Yes	<p>Among other provisions, this amendment would establish a Rural Climate Alliance Network to coordinate the provision of agriculture climate research, data, extension, and technical assistance to address the impacts of climate change. The Network will include a range of entities involved in food and agriculture research and technical assistance, including Indian Tribes.</p> <p>The amendment also requires USDA to complete a report on climate change adaptation, mitigation, risk management, and resilience tools from the Federal government, Tribal governments, and State governments, among others, and the impact of climate change on food and agriculture in communities, including Tribal communities.</p>

87	Bynum (OR)	D	Prohibits the USDA from using funds to implement any Forest Service reorganization, relocation, office closure, research station closure, workforce reduction, or transfer of functions unless the Secretary certifies to Congress that the action will not increase wildfire risk.	Submitted	No	The USFS plans to relocate its headquarters to Salt Lake City, Utah; close regional forestry offices; and establish state-based forestry offices and a network of operational service centers. These changes will likely lead to additional staff departures and may jeopardize USFS's ability to work closely with Tribes on forest management projects, including wildfire mitigation. Read IFAI's analysis of the Forest Service reorganization plan here .
94	Tokuda (HI), Moylan (GU), Plaskett (VI), King-Hinds (MP)	Bipar	Provides mandatory funding for the Reimbursement Transportation Cost Payment (RTCP) program.	Submitted	No	This amendment would provide mandatory funding for the Reimbursement Transportation Cost Payment Program, which helps defray the cost of transporting agricultural goods for geographically disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Geographically disadvantaged farmers and ranchers are located in Alaska, Hawaii, or U.S. territories. The program is important for Native producers especially in Alaska, who faced significantly increased costs for transportation of agricultural goods. Shifting the program to mandatory funding would provide more reliability for the program.
121	Kelly (IL) , Carson (IN)	D	Establishes a pilot program to implement Food is Medicine programs to prevent, manage, or treat diet-related disease (identical to H.R. 7906, the FOOD for Health Act, in the 119th Congress).	Submitted	Yes	Based on the FOOD for Health Act (H.R. 7906), this amendment would establish a competitive grant program to support Food is Medicine programs. While the amendment does not set aside funds for Tribes, the USDA would be required to select awardees in a way that equitably treats urban, rural, and Tribal communities. While Tribal communities

						have practiced food as medicine since time immemorial, there has been limited USDA support for establishing or operating Food is Medicine programs.
125	Schrier (WA) , Strickland (WA)	D	Establishes a grant program for locally-led agricultural practices that increase carbon sequestration, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and increase resilience to extreme weather; gives priority to projects led by beginning farmers, veteran farmers, and small or mid-sized family farms.	Submitted	Yes	<p>This amendment creates a new grant program for supporting climate adaptation and mitigation projects in food and agriculture. Tribes are among the eligible entities and have the unique option of joining another entity's application that covers lands under the Tribal government's jurisdiction.</p> <p>Among other prioritization criteria, priority for grants will be given to projects that support historically underserved producers, which includes Native producers, and to projects from Tribal governments that includes use Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) or indigenous agricultural knowledge practices.</p>
130	Schrier (WA) , Bonamici (OR)	D	Adds a new project type under TEFAP's Farm to Food Bank Project Grants to provide federal funding to states for the purchase of locally grown food from small/beginning/underserved agricultural producers or entities to be distributed to emergency feeding organizations. Creates a USDA working group to review and reconsider how all USDA procurement can be directed to support a wider range of farmers, ranchers, and food distributors (identical to H.R. 6697 in the 119th Congress).	Submitted	Yes	Based on the bipartisan EAT Healthy Foods from Local Farmers Act (H.R.6697), this amendment would establish a new program under TEFAP to purchase locally grown foods for distribution through food banks and other emergency food organizations. Foods under the program must be purchased from underserved, beginning, or small-to-medium sized producers who have the capacity to deliver foods to emergency food organizations and who are committed to supporting communities in need and working closely with Tribal governments, among others.

						This program could increase access to fresh and locally grown foods through TEFAP, as well as provide a new market for local producers.
136	Davids (KS)	D	Codifies self-determination authority for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations.	Submitted	Yes	<p>Based on the bipartisan Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) Act (H.R.3956), this amendment would make permanent the authority for USDA to enter 638 agreements with Tribes to procure foods for FDPIR.</p> <p>The 2018 Farm Bill established a self-determination pilot project, and sixteen Tribes have successfully participated. The 2024 House Farm Bill proposal made the program permanent, but the provision was excluded from the 2026 House Farm Bill due to concerns with cost. IFAI and the Native Farm Bill Coalition have expressed concerns with the CBO's score.</p>
175	Sykes (OH)	D	Attaches the text of H.R.5412 - Food Farmacy Act of 2025 to increase access to healthy foods.	Submitted	Yes	<p>Based on the Food Farmacy Act (H.R.5412), this amendment would establish a new grant to support food farmacies, which provide access to healthy foods and nutrition guidance at health care facilities. Tribal organizations, non-profit healthcare providers, and state and local governments are eligible for grants.</p> <p>While Tribal communities have practiced food as medicine since time immemorial, there has been limited USDA support for establishing or operating Food is Medicine programs.</p>

182	Huffman (CA)	D	Directs USDA to produce a joint study with NOAA evaluating the benefits and impacts of coastal seaweed farming and establishes the Indigenous Seaweed Farming Fund to reduce cost barriers for indigenous communities to participate in coastal seaweed farming.	Submitted	Yes	<p>This amendment directs USDA to conduct a study on the best practices and impacts of coastal seaweed farming. In preparing the report, USDA must consult with the Interagency Working Group on Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge; coastal or historically coastal Tribes and Intertribal Organizations; Tribal agencies; and others.</p> <p>Following the report, USDA will publish regulations on coastal seaweed farming and establish an Indigenous Seaweed Farming Fund to provide funds to Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations to establish or operate coastal seaweed operations.</p>
184	Gottheimer (NJ)	D	Re-establishes and funds local food for schools cooperative agreement program and the local food purchase assistance cooperative agreement programs for the next five years.	Submitted	No	This amendment restores the terminated Local Foods for Schools (LFS) and Local Food Purchasing Agreements (LFPA) programs. Over 90 Tribes participated in LFPA, purchasing foods from local and Tribal producers for distribution to their communities. The termination of LFPA has left these food programs scrambling for alternate funds.
205	Panetta (CA) , Tokuda (HI) , Tonko (NY)	D	Inserts the Opportunities in Organic Act to strengthen the organic marketplace and empower organic producers by reducing cost barriers, expanding access to new markets and resources, and providing support and training (identical to H.R. 7318 in the 119th Congress).	Submitted	Yes	Based on Opportunities in Organic Act (H.R.7318), this amendment would provide funding for producers to become certified organic and award grants to non-profit organizations that support producers transitioning to organic production. USDA would also provide enhanced technical assistance, including through the Federally Recognized Tribe Extension Program (FRTEP) and Tribal departments of agriculture, among others.

						Transitioning to organic production can be expensive and administratively challenging. Providing assistance, including through FRTEP, may assist Tribal producers with making the transition.
214	Panetta (CA) , Garamendi (CA) , Costa (CA)	D	Inserts the Wildfire Emergency Act, which establishes additional support for forest restoration, the power needs of critical facilities (e.g., hospitals) during extreme weather events, and wildfire mitigation and management (identical to H.R. 3439 in the 118 Congress).	Submitted	Yes	<p>Based on the Wildfire Emergency Act (H.R.3439 in the 118th Congress), this amendment aims to increase the pace and scale of forest restoration and management projects in the National Forest System.</p> <p>Among other changes, this amendment would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) establish a program an energy resilience program to protect power at critical facilities during a wildfire disruption, including at facilities owned and operated by a Tribe; (2) establish centers to train individuals in prescribed fires and other fire mitigation techniques and conduct needs assessments with Tribes, among others; and (3) establish a grant program to enhance the capacity of disadvantaged groups to conduct land stewardship and restoration projects; under the program, Indigenous communities would be considered disadvantaged and Indian Tribes would be eligible for grants, with 10% of funding set aside for Tribes. <p>Tribes are increasingly threatened by more frequent and severe wildfires. As of Fiscal Year 2022, the U.S. Forest Service has reported completing hazardous fuel reductions on only 3.2 million acres of the 63</p>

						million acres of National Forest Service land at high or very high risk of wildfire. Many Tribal communities are surrounded by National Forest Service land and are directly threatened by insufficient wildfire mitigation efforts.
240	Hageman (WY) , Khanna (CA)	Bipar	Reinstates mandatory country of origin labeling (MCOOL) for beef.	Submitted	No	Native organizations such as the Intertribal Agriculture Council have supported the reinstatement of mandatory country-of-origin labeling for beef.
242	Tokuda (HI) , Stansbury (NM)	D	Strikes language requiring entities using an alternative funding arrangement for Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) programs to provide at least 50 percent of the project costs in direct funding rather than in-kind contribution. Authorizes a state soil health initiative program within RCPP and provide \$100,000,000 in annual mandatory funding for this program.	Submitted	No	Among other changes, this amendment would strike a provision in the House Farm Bill that establishes a new 50% cost share requirement for Alternative Funding Arrangements under the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). Previously, there was no minimum cost-share requirement for Alternative Funding Arrangements. Tribes have used Alternative Funding Arrangements to advance Tribal conservation goals and practices. The new 50% cost share requirement would likely be cost prohibitive for many Tribes and reduce participation.
246	Tokuda (HI) , Craig (MN)	D	Revised Provides \$10,000,000,000 in one-time economic assistance to specialty crop producers, modeled after the Marketing Assistance for Specialty Crop (MASC) program.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment would provide \$10 billion in economic assistance to specialty crop producers. Among other eligible entities, Tribes and Tribal organizations would be eligible for assistance. The recent Farmer Bridge Assistance Program primarily provided assistance to commodity crop growers.
265	Neguse (CO)	D	Directs the Department of Agriculture to enter into self-determination contracts, self-governance compacts, and funding	Submitted	Yes	This amendment authorizes self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts (638

			agreements with Indian tribes and tribal organizations, upon the request of a tribe, to carry out the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (identical to H.R.5970 (118th Congress)).			agreements) for Tribes and Tribal organizations to administer any function, service, or activity of SNAP. Currently, the only 638 authorities at USDA are pilot programs for Tribes to administer limited procurement under FDPIR and for Tribes to administer Tribal Forestry Protection Act (TFPA) management activities. The 2026 House Farm Bill makes permanent 638 for TFPA but not for FDPIR.
279	Carson (IN) , Cohen (TN)	D	Revised Allows local government entities to elect to participate in Summer EBT when states do not opt in to meet nutritional needs.	Revised	Yes	This amendment would allow local governments, Tribal governments, and non-profit school food authorities to elect to participate in Summer EBT if the associated State or Indian Tribe does not participate.
294	Beyer (VA) , Lawler (NY)	Bipar	Promotes innovative practices for soil health through USDA conservation programs, including by incentivizing perennial systems and agroforestry. This amendment is substantively identical to H.R. 5902 (119th Congress).	Submitted	Yes	This amendment would support the use of perennial systems and agroforestry on farms to improve soil health and provide technical assistance to support producers. Tribes are eligible to deliver technical assistances.
296	Huffman (CA)	D	Establishes a Tribal Broadband Assistance Program under USDA and requires a report to Congress on the extent of participation in the program.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment creates a Tribal Broadband Assistance Program that would provide grants, loans, and loan guarantees to improve access to broadband service in Tribal lands. According to the U.S. Census Bureau , 29% of American Indian and Alaska Native households on Tribal land lack access to broadband internet, compared to the national average of 10%.

306	Omar (MN)	D	Establishes universal school meals program. (H.R. 3204 in 118th)	Submitted	Yes	Based on the Universal School Meals Act (H.R.3204 in the 118th Congress), this amendment would establish free meals in schools to all students, regardless of ability to pay. The amendment includes targeted outreach to high-need schools and explicitly includes Tribal schools. The amendment also includes children on land under the jurisdiction of a covered Indian Tribal organization.
316	Randall (WA)	D	Late Requires the Forest Service to consult with Tribes and provide at least a 30-day public comment period.	Submitted	Yes	This amendment would require the U.S. Forest Service to consult with Tribes at the initiation of project or activity planning.
318	Craig (MN)	D	Late Provides support to hungry Americans who could see their SNAP food assistance change due to changes in the law, and provides economic assistance to family farmers struggling with high input costs and market losses.	Submitted	Yes	Among other changes, this amendment would provide economic assistance to specialty crop producers. Eligible producers include, among others, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations. This amendment also provides economic assistance for timber losses. Eligible producers include, among others, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations.