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Defining a Socially Disadvantaged Farmer or Rancher (SDFR): In Brief

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A *socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher* (SDFR) refers to a farmer or rancher who is a member of a group whose members have been subjected to racial or ethnic discrimination (7 U.S.C. §2279) and in some cases, racial, ethnic, or gender discrimination (7 U.S.C. §2003). Which of these two SDFR definitions applies varies among U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) farm programs. Analysis of *2017 Census of Agriculture* data by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) indicates that SDFRs (including women, regardless of race and ethnicity) accounted for about 30% of all U.S. farms in 2017.[1] Farms operated by SDFRs accounted for about 21% of all farmed acres and about 13% of the value of all agricultural sales. Other data from USDA indicate that SDFRs excluding non-Hispanic White women accounted for about 9% of all farms, 10% of all farmed acres, and 8% of sales.[2]

Congress made support for *socially disadvantaged individuals* an aspect of USDA farm credit programs as part of stand-alone legislation in the late 1980s (P.L. 100-233). The term *socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher* was first defined in omnibus farm legislation in 1990 (P.L. 101-624) with the creation of a USDA outreach program. Subsequent farm bills have added SDFRs as eligible or priority recipients across a range of USDA programs; in some cases, those bills have specified funding set-asides or target participation rates for such producers. The most recent omnibus farm bill (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018; P.L. 115-334) reauthorized and expanded many USDA programs and added provisions targeting program support for SDFRs, which are now included across most types of USDA programs, including farm loan and credit programs, federal crop insurance, farmland conservation programs, and various research and promotion programs. This support is often included along with other priorities and set-asides for new and beginning farmers and ranchers or other underserved producers.

Policy options to increase federal support for SDFRs and other historically underserved agricultural producers continue to be actively debated in Congress. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) provided specific farm loan assistance and other USDA support for SDFRs. In the 116th Congress, the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-260) provided additional emergency Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) funding to USDA programs supporting SDFRs beyond existing authorized funding. Other ongoing and planned congressional activities have identified the need for increased support for SDFRs within USDA programs. USDA leadership has indicated its intention to address possible discrimination involving SDFRs and other underserved producers across USDA agencies, offices, and programs. In addition, an Executive Order issued by the Biden Administration is seeking to promote and allocate the "equitable delivery" of government benefits and federal resources, among other related goals, which could expand USDA programs that support SDFRs.[3]

Alternative SDFR Definitions

As defined in statute, SDFR means "a farmer or rancher who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group."[4] However, what constitutes a *socially disadvantaged group* is alternatively defined in the *U.S. Code*—a key distinction being the inclusion or not of gender. Two separate

[1] U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), *Agricultural Lending, Information on Credit and Outreach to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Is Limited*, GAO-19-539, July 2019, p. 7 (hereinafter GAO-19-539, July 2019).

[2] Custom tabulations of the *2017 Census of Agriculture* from USDA (Inquiry 23627, March 5, 2021).

[3] White House, "Executive Order On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," presidential actions, January 20, 2021.

[4] 7 U.S.C. §2279(a)(6) and 7 U.S.C. §2003(e)(2).

definitions exist: one covers race, ethnicity, and gender; the other covers race and ethnicity only (excluding gender) (**Figure 1**). Specifically, 7 U.S.C. §2279 defines a socially disadvantaged group as "a group whose members have been subjected to *racial or ethnic prejudice* because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities."[5] Elsewhere (7 U.S.C. §2003), the definition also includes an agricultural producer who is a member of a group whose members have been subjected to gender discrimination (i.e., women, regardless of race and ethnicity), defining a socially disadvantaged group as "a group whose members have been subjected to *racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice* because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities."[6]

Figure 1. Alternative Statutory Definitions of *Socially Disadvantaged Group*

Definition including race, ethnicity and gender	Definition including race and ethnicity only
7 U.S.C. §2003. Target participation rate	**7 U.S.C. §2279. Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach (FOTO) program**
e) Definitions **(1) Socially disadvantaged group** As used in this section, the term "socially disadvantaged group" means a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities. **(2) Socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher** As used in this section, the term "socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher" means a farmer or rancher who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group.	**(a) Definitions** **...** **(5) Socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher** The term "socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher" means a farmer or rancher who is a member of a socially disadvantaged group. **(6) Socially disadvantaged group** The term "socially disadvantaged group" means a group whose members have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice because of their identity as members of a group without regard to their individual qualities.

Source: CRS from definitions in the *U.S. Code*.

In practice, SDFR eligibility for USDA farm support programs may vary depending on which definition is cited in statute for a particular program. While the definition most cited in USDA programs includes race and ethnic groups, women (regardless of race and ethnicity) may be included in the SDFR definition for some programs.

USDA defines SDFRs as belonging to the following race and ethnic groups: African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, Hispanics, Pacific Islanders, refugees, immigrants, and groups as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.[7] USDA regulations further define eligible entities under some programs to include 1890 Institutions (historically Black land-grant colleges and universities), 1994 Institutions (Alaska Native and American Indian Tribal colleges and universities), and Hispanic-serving colleges and universities.[8] Some—but not all—USDA programs with a focus on SDFRs cover women farmers and ranchers.[9] In general, many USDA

[5] 7 U.S.C. §2279(a)(5). Italics added for emphasis.

[6] 7 U.S.C. §2003(e)(1); §355(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Italics added for emphasis.

[7] USDA, Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement (OPPE), "Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach Grant Program," 2020, at https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2501_FactSheet.pdf; and USDA, "Frequently Asked Questions 2501 Program," at https://www.usda.gov/partnerships/frequently-asked-questions-2501-program.

[8] See, for example, 81 *Federal Register* 41508, June 27, 2016; and 85 *Federal Register* 41938, July 13, 2020.

[9] See also USDA, Economic Research Service (ERS), "Beginning, Limited Resource, Socially Disadvantaged, and Female Farmers," at https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/beginning-limited-resource-socially-disadvantaged-and-female-farmers/.

programs relating to commodity,[10] credit,[11] noninsured crop assistance,[12] and rural development[13] that support SDFRs apply the broader SDFR definition that includes women found at 7 U.S.C. §2003. In contrast, some USDA programs relating to grants (such as the Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach [FOTO] program), conservation,[14] and energy[15] tend to reference the more limited SDFR definition excluding non-Hispanic White women found at 7 U.S.C. §2279.

In addition, USDA programs may reference other related terms and definitions that include similar or overlapping producer groups, such as new and beginning farmers or ranchers,[16] as well as U.S. veterans, among other targeted groups.[17] These definitions generally reference SDFRs and do not always address which specific groups are covered. For example, the 2018 farm bill (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018; P.L. 115-334, §11108) amended the federal crop insurance program to address *underserved producers*, defined as "an individual (including a member of an Indian Tribe) that is" a beginning, veteran, or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher, in order to target producers who are underserved by the program.[18] The 2018 farm bill (§2706) also required that USDA conservation programs conduct outreach to *historically underserved producers*, referring to beginning, veteran, socially disadvantaged, and limited resource farmers and ranchers.[19] Neither of these definitions specifically reference a particular existing statutory definition of SDFR, and it is not clear where these definitions stand on issues of race, ethnicity, or gender. For example, USDA commodity, credit, and conservation programs also reference low-income *limited resource* farmers and ranchers, as defined by USDA depending on the program, but do not directly reference race, ethnicity, or gender.[20]

Brief History of SDFR Programs and Policies

The Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-233) added to USDA farm credit programs support for agricultural producers who may have been subjected to discrimination. Among that law's provisions, Congress established a farm ownership outreach program for members of a group

[10] See, for example, 7 U.S.C. §8711 (Base acres).

[11] See, for example, 7 U.S.C. §2003 (Target participation rates).

[12] See, for example, 7 U.S.C. §7333 (Administration and operation of noninsured crop assistance program).

[13] See, for example, 7 U.S.C. §1932 (Assistance for rural entities).

[14] See, for example, 16 U.S.C. §§2202a, 3801, 3835, 3839aa-2, 3841, 3844. In some cases, USDA may be required to conduct outreach to socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers (SDFRs), as defined at 7 U.S.C. §2003 (e.g., see 16 U.S.C. §§590c, 590h).

[15] See, for example, 7 U.S.C. §8111 (Biomass Crop Assistance Program).

[16] A *new and beginning* farmer or rancher is generally defined as someone "who has not operated a farm or ranch, or who has operated a farm or ranch for not more than 10 years," among other eligibility requirements (7 U.S.C. §1991(a), which defines a *qualified beginning* farmer or rancher).

[17] For a detailed background, see CRS Congressional Distribution memorandum, "Programs/Policies that Address Farmers and Ranchers Who are Beginning, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Historically Underserved, or Veterans," January 22, 2020 (available upon request).

[18] 7 U.S.C. §1508.

[19] 16 U.S.C. §3871e(d).

[20] USDA currently defines a *limited resource* farmer or rancher as "a person with direct or indirect gross farm sales not more than $142,000 in each of the previous two years, and a person with a total household income at or below the national poverty level for a family of four or less than 50% of county median household income in each of the previous two years." See USDA, "Limited Resource Program Definition," at https://lrftool.sc.egov.usda.gov/LRP_Definition.aspx; and USDA, ERS, "Farm Household Income and Characteristics," at https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/farm-household-income-and-characteristics/.

identified as socially disadvantaged, referencing language governing Small Business Administration (SBA) programs.[21] SBA defines *socially disadvantaged individuals* as "those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities."[22] This provision of P.L. 100-233 was amended in subsequent farm bills and stand-alone legislation, further expanding support for SDFRs and referencing the term SDFR, instead of the language used by SBA.

SDFR was first defined in the 1990 farm bill (Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act of 1990; P.L. 101-624, §2279). The term referenced the target population of the then-established Outreach and Assistance to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers grant program—commonly known as the 2501 Program. The program required USDA to provide outreach and technical assistance to SDFRs to help historically underserved farmers directly access USDA grants and other support program.[23] Changes in the Agricultural Credit Improvement Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-554, §21(b)) further amended USDA's farm credit programs to target a portion of its assistance to include women among historically underserved producers.[24]

Omnibus farm legislation since the 1990 farm bill has further expanded provisions addressing SDFRs across most USDA programs.[25] Many programs available to all U.S. farmers now specifically target SDFRs. The 2002 farm bill (Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002; P.L. 107-171) made additional changes to requirements in the USDA farm credit programs and the 2501 Program. Both the 2008 and 2014 farm bills made similar changes and contained separate subtitles within the Miscellaneous title, with multiple provisions addressing SDFRs (as well as limited resource producers). The 2008 farm bill (Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008; P.L. 110-246, Title XIV, Subtitle A) required additional reporting and data collection (including participation rates) for some USDA programs; addressed the need for improved USDA program delivery on Indian reservations; established a Minority Farmer Advisory Committee; and required a report on civil rights complaints, resolutions, and actions, among other requirements. The 2014 farm bill (Agricultural Act of 2014; P.L. 113-79, Title XII, Subtitle B) also expanded funding for USDA's outreach efforts and assistance for programs supporting SDFRs.

The most recent farm bill (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018; P.L. 115-334) reauthorized and expanded many of USDA's programs addressing SDFRs and added SDFRs as eligible for other USDA programs (where participation was not previously specified). The 2018 farm bill also made changes to the 2501 Program, which is now part of the newly created Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach (FOTO) program. FOTO is the leading USDA program supporting socially disadvantaged (and beginning) farmers and ranchers, in terms of its operational breadth and funding.[26] FOTO combines and expands the 2501 Program and the

[21] P.L. 100-233, §623; 7 U.S.C. §1985 note, as amended.

[22] 15 U.S.C. §637(a)(5).

[23] P.L. 101-624, §2501; 7 U.S.C. §2279. As amended in subsequent farm bills, the most recent 2018 farm bill (Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018; P.L. 115-334) merged the 2501 Program with the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Grant Program, creating the Farming Opportunities Training and Outreach (FOTO) program (discussed in "Recent Congressional and Administrative Actions"). For more background on this and related USDA programs, see CRS Report R46538, *Local and Urban Food Systems: Selected Farm Bill and Other Federal Programs*.

[24] 7 U.S.C. §2003, as amended by P.L. 102-554, §21(b).

[25] White House, "Executive Order On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," presidential actions, January 20, 2021.

[26] P.L. 115-334, §12301; 7 U.S.C. §2279. For more background, see CRS Report R46538, *Local and Urban Food Systems: Selected Farm Bill and Other Federal Programs*; and CRS In Focus IF11227, *2018 Farm Bill Primer: Beginning Farmers and Ranchers*.

Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (BFRDP). Under FOTO, USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture makes competitive grants to support new and established local training, education, outreach, and technical assistance initiatives. The 2501 Program authorizes project grants to support outreach and technical assistance to SDFRs and veteran farmers and ranchers. Funding amounts range from $100,000 to $400,000 per year for up to three years (with no matching requirements). BFRDP authorizes project grants of up to $250,000 per year for up to three years (matching funds are required) to support training, education, outreach, and technical assistance for beginning farmers and ranchers. Overall, FOTO is authorized to receive annual mandatory funding reaching $50 million in FY2023 (and each year thereafter), to be split equally between the two programs.[27] Additional annual appropriations of $50 million (FY2019-FY2023) also are authorized.

Other provisions in the 2018 farm bill allow SDFRs to receive increased benefits under many USDA programs. Such programs include crop insurance, disaster assistance, farm credit and loan assistance, tax benefits, farmland conservation assistance, research, market promotion, training and education, transition assistance to convert to certified organic agriculture, and programs to match retiree landowners with buyers. Support for SDFRs is often included with participation targets, priorities, and set-asides for new and beginning, veteran, and other historically underserved producers. For example, the 2018 farm bill reserves 10% of available funding for "beginning, veteran, and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers" (7 U.S.C. §1627c) under USDA's Value-Added Grant program—one of the programs under the Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP). Funding set-asides targeting beginning, veteran, and socially disadvantaged producers also are prevalent within USDA's conservation programs, among other programs within other farm bill titles.

This broad base of overall support may complicate efforts to identify support that is specific to groups, such as those based on race, ethnicity, or (in some cases) gender. USDA data often are not readily available to differentiate the amount of funding provided among the various subgroups.

Selected Characteristics of SDFRs

The inclusion or exclusion of women in USDA programs supporting SDFRs can complicate data collection and reporting on SDFRs. **Table 1** includes USDA data by race, ethnicity, and gender by *principal producer* from the *2017 Census of Agriculture* (see the text box for definitions). As shown, women (regardless of race and ethnicity) accounted for 29% (798,500) of all U.S. principal producers. Additional analysis of these data by GAO indicates that there were an estimated 489,000 female *primary producers*—referring to the individual on a farm responsible for most decisionmaking.[28]

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish-origin producers accounted for 2% of all principal producers in 2017, while other groups (American Indian/Alaska Native, Black/African American, and Asian) accounted for a combined total of nearly 5% (**Table 1**), including female operators who identify as Hispanic or non-White.

[27] Mandatory funding is through the Commodity Credit Corporation and is not subject to appropriations. For background, see CRS Report R44606, *The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)*.

[28] GAO-19-539, July 2019, p. 6. There may be multiple principal producers on a farm, but each farm has only one primary producer. Principal/primary operators may be counted in multiple SDFR groups (e.g., individual female operators who identify as Hispanic).

Table 1 does not show the number of primary producers, or all other types of producers,[29] by group. Estimates reported from different sources will vary depending on whether referencing the number of primary, principal, or other types of producers. For more background on USDA's terms and definitions, see the text box, below.

Selected USDA Producer Definitions in the *Census of Agriculture*

Producer. The term producer designates a person who is involved in making decisions for the farm operation. Decisions may include decisions about such things as planting, harvesting, livestock management, and marketing. The producer may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, a tenant, a renter, or a sharecropper. If a person rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he/she is considered the producer only of the land that is retained for his/her own operation. The census collected information on the total number of male producers, the total number of female producers, and demographic information for up to four producers per farm.

Principal Producer. Demographic data were collected for up to four producers per farm. Each producer was asked if they were a principal operator or a senior partner. A principal producer is a producer who indicated they were a principal operator. There may be multiple principal producers on a farm. Each farm has at least one principal producer.

Non-principal Producers. Demographic data were collected for up to four producers per farm. Each producer was asked if they were a principal operator or a senior partner. A non-principal producer is a producer who did not indicate they were a principal operator. There may be no non-principal producers on a farm.

Primary Producer. One primary producer is designated for each farm. A primary producer is a principal producer (comparable to 2012 principal operator). If multiple principal producers were reported on a farm, a primary producer was chosen by designating the person who made the most decisions for the farm. If equal decisions were made, the primary producer was the person who worked off the farm the least. If multiple principal producers worked the least off the farm, a random choice was made as to which producer was the single designated primary producer.

Source: USDA, *Census of Agriculture*, Appendix B (General Explanation and Census of Agriculture Report Form), at https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/usappxb.pdf.

GAO estimates there were 604,019 primary producers who are SDFR (including women, regardless of race and ethnicity). GAO also reports these SDFRs accounted for about 30% of all U.S. farms in 2017 and about 21% of all farmed acres and about 13% of the value of all agricultural sales (**Figure 2**).[30]

Other data from USDA by race and ethnicity only (excluding non-Hispanic White women) indicate there were 193,494 farms and a total of 260,751 producers in 2017.[31] SDFR producers (excluding non-Hispanic White women) accounted for about 9% of all farms, about 10% of all farmed acres, and about 8% of the value of all agricultural marketed goods (**Figure 3**).

[29] A farm may have more than one producer who may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, a tenant, a renter, or a sharecropper. Across all U.S. *producers*—both primary/principal and other types of producers—GAO reported that SDFRs accounted for an estimated 41% (1,390,449). *Producers* are individuals involved in farm decisionmaking (e.g., planting, harvesting, livestock management, marketing). By this methodology, there were 3.4 million producers in 2017.

[30] GAO-19-539, July 2019.

[31] Custom tabulations of the *2017 Census of Agriculture* from USDA (Inquiry 23627, March 5, 2021).

Table 1. SDFR Farms and Principal Producers, 2017

(Nonadditive Groups by Race, Ethnicity, and Gender)

Selected SDFR Group[a]	Farms (2017)	Principal Producers (2017)	2017 Share (Farms)	2017 Share (Principal Producers)
Women (any race/ethnicity)	1,139,675	798,500	55.8%	29.1%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin	86,278	66,727	4.2%	2.4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	60,083	63,736	2.9%	2.3%
Black/African American	35,470	41,064	1.7%	1.5%
Asian	18,338	19,426	0.9%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	NA	4,096	NA	0.2%
More than one race	NA	21,986	NA	0.8%
Total United States[b]	**2,042,220**	**2,740,453**	**100%**	**100%**

Sources: CRS from various sources, including USDA, *2017 Census of Agriculture*, Tables 59, 60, 63, and 64, at https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/; and USDA, *Highlights of the 2017 Census of Agriculture:* "Female Producers" (ACH17-11); "Hispanic Producers" (ACH17-10); "American Indian/Alaska Native Producers" (ACH17-7); "Black Producers" (ACH17-9); and "Asian Producers" (ACH17-8), October 2019, at https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Highlights/index.php/. GAO's estimate from GAO, *Agricultural Lending, Information on Credit and Outreach to Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Is Limited*, GAO-19-539, July 2019. USDA estimate from CRS requested custom tabulations from the *2017 Census of Agriculture* (Inquiry 23627, March 5, 2021). Other USDA data by race, ethnicity, and gender are available in USDA, "REGStats: USDA Race, Ethnicity, and Gender Program Statistics," database, at https://www.regstats.usda.gov/.

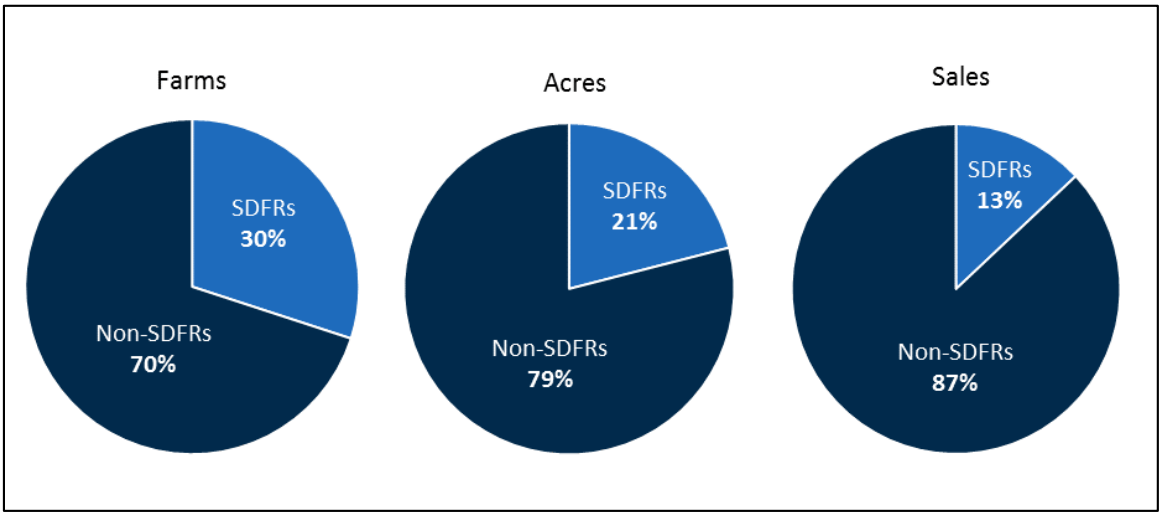
Notes: NA = not available.

a. Estimates reported from other sources may vary depending on whether based on the number of primary, principal, or other types of producers. Terms and definitions are available at USDA, Appendix B (General Explanation and Census of Agriculture Report Form). See **text box** for a discussion of producer terms.

b. "Total" reflects totals for the United States and includes non-SDFR groups. Data for each group should not be combined (i.e., not additive), as individual groups may be counted across multiple SDFR groups (e.g., individual female operators who identify as Hispanic or non-White).

Figure 2. Selected Data by SDFR Status (Race, Ethnicity, and Gender), 2017

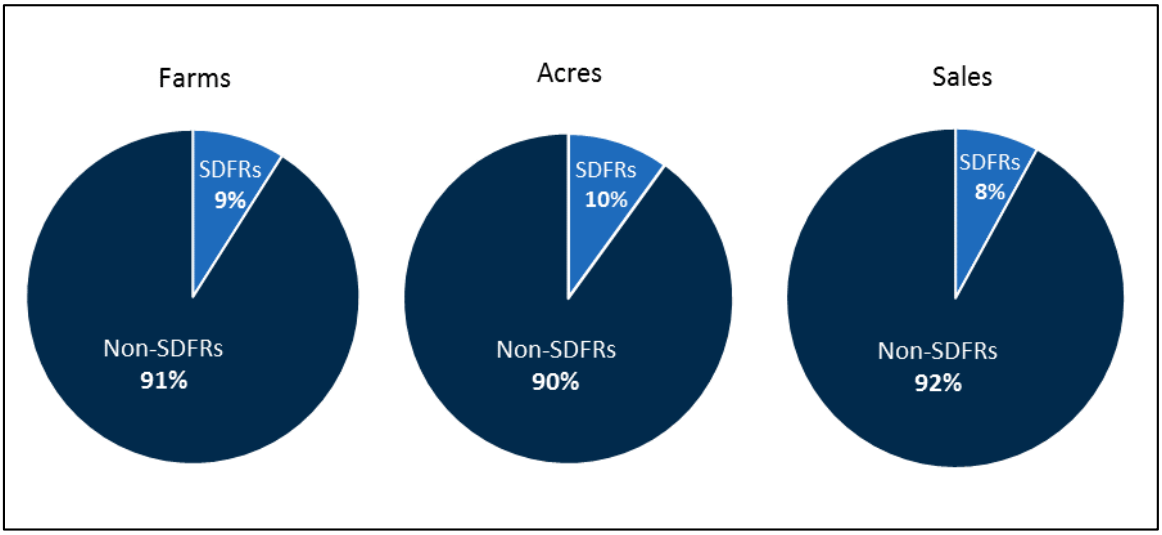
(Share of Primary Producers)



Source: CRS from *2017 Census of Agriculture* data cited in GAO-19-539, July 2019. Socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers (SDFRs) status based on race, ethnicity, and gender (including White women) (7 U.S.C. §2003(e)(1). See **Figure 1**. See **text box** for a discussion of producer terms.

Figure 3. Selected Data by SDFR Status (Race and Ethnicity Only), 2017

(Share of Total Producers)



Source: CRS from custom tabulations of the *2017 Census of Agriculture* from USDA (Inquiry 23627, March 5, 2021). Socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers (SDFRs) status based on race and ethnicity only (excluding non-Hispanic White women) (7 U.S.C. §2279(a)(5)). **Figure 1**. See **text box** for a discussion of producer terms.

Available USDA Data and Information

The following is a brief overview of selected SDFR groups by gender, ethnicity, and race from the *2017 Census of Agriculture* and selected USDA statistical profiles.[32] By ethnicity and race, groups include Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin; American Indian/Alaska Native; Black or African American; and Asian. **Table 2** provides a summary of selected data.

Female Producers

In 2017, the United States had 1.1 million farms where "any principal producer is female," accounting for 56% of all U.S. farms.[33] Among all principal producers, women (regardless of race and ethnicity) accounted for 29% (798,500) of all U.S. principal producers (**Table 2**). States with the largest concentration of female-operated farms (as a percent of total state producers) were Arizona, Alaska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Maine, Massachusetts, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, and Vermont (**Figure 4**). Female-operated farms, mostly small-sized farms, accounted for 38% of U.S. agriculture sales and 43% of U.S. farmland. Half of female-operated farms (50%) had sales and government payments of less than $5,000, with 19% with sales and payments of more than $50,000 (compared with 26% of male-operated farms) (**Table 2**).

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin Producers

In 2017, the United States had 112,451 producers who identified as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (including women), accounting for 3.3% of all U.S. producers (**Table 2**).[34] The majority (60%) of producers who identified as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin were in Texas (41,143), California (14,597), and New Mexico (12,212) (**Figure 5**). Other leading states were Florida (7,121), Colorado (3,765), Washington (2,947), Oklahoma (2,621), Oregon (2,083), Arizona (1,482), Missouri (1,407), Idaho (1,258), and Kansas (1,253).

[32] USDA's profiles are available at USDA, NASS, "Publications," at https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Highlights/index.php/.

[33] USDA, "2017 Census of Agriculture Highlights: Female Producers," ACH17-11, October 2019.

[34] USDA, "2017 Census of Agriculture Highlights: Hispanic Producers," ACH17-10, October 2019.

Table 2. Selected Data, U.S. Producer Characteristics and Demographics, 2017

Group	Producer[a] (number) (share of total)	Principal producer[a] (number) (share)	Acres (million) (share of total)	Avg. acres per farm	% who own farm	Sales ($billion) (share of total)	Govt payments ($million) (share)	% with sales/govt payments <$5,000 per year	% with sales/govt payments >$50,000 per year
Women	1.2 million (36%)	798,500 (29.1%)	388 (43%)	NA	NA	148.0 (38%)	4,000 (45%)	50%	19%
Hispanic	112,451 (3.3%)	66,727 (2.4%)	32 (3.6%)	372	78%	21.8 (5.6%)	158 (1.8%)	57%	16%
American Indian or Alaska Native only	58,199 (1.7%)	46,210 (1.7%)	59 (6.6%)	978	NA	3.5 (0.9%)	103 (1.2%)	63%	10%
… or in combination with other races	79,198 (2.3%)	63,736 (2.3%)							
Black or African American only	45,508 (1.3%)	38,447 (1.4%)	4.7 (0.5%)	132	67%	1.4 (0.4%)	59 (0.7%)	57%	7%
… or in combination with other races	48,697 (1.4%)	41,064 (1.5%)							
Asian only	22,016 (0.7%)	16,978 (0.6%)	2.9 (0.3%)	160	78%	7.5 (1.9%)	29 (0.3%)	37%	31%
… or in combination with other races	25,310 (0.7%)	19,426 (0.7%)							
Total United States[b]	**3,399,834**	**2,740,453**	**900.2**	**441**	**60%**	**388.5**	**8,943.6**	**44%**	**28%**

Sources: USDA, *2017 Census of Agriculture*, Tables 59, 60, 63, and 64, at https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_1_US/. See also USDA, *Highlights of the 2017 Census of Agriculture:* "Female Producers" (ACH17-11); "Hispanic Producers" (ACH17-10); "American Indian/Alaska Native Producers" (ACH17-7); "Black Producers" (ACH17-9); and "Asian Producers" (ACH17-8), October 2019, at https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Highlights/index.php/.

Notes: NA = not available.

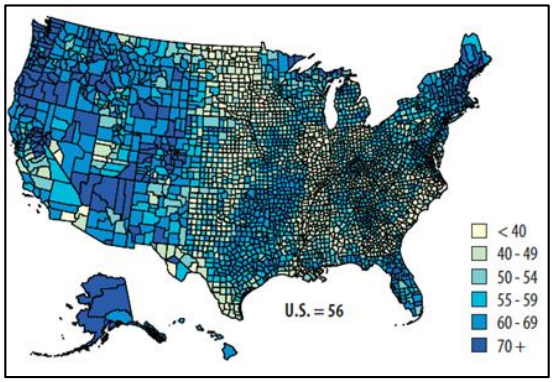
a. Estimates reported from other sources may vary depending on whether based on the number of primary, principal or other types of producers. Terms and definitions are available at USDA, Appendix B (General Explanation and Census of Agriculture Report Form). See **text box** for a discussion of producer terms.

b. "Total" reflects totals for the United States and includes non-SDFR groups. Data for each group should not be combined (i.e., not additive), as individual groups may be counted across multiple SDFR groups (e.g., individual female operators who identify as Hispanic or non-White).

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin-operated farms accounted for 32 million acres of farmland, roughly 3.6% of the U.S. total. These farms sold $21.8 billion in agricultural products in 2017, accounting for 5.6% of all U.S. agriculture sales. Of these sales, 59% ($12.8 billion) were crop

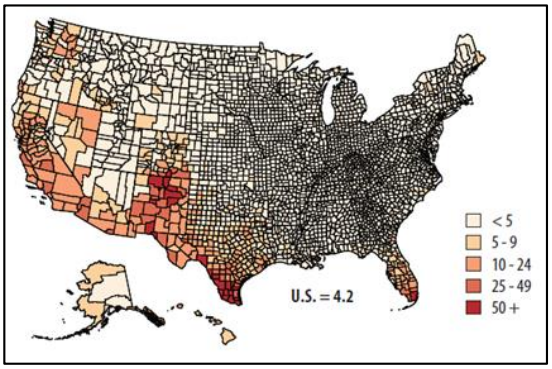
sales and 41% ($9.0 billion) were sales of livestock and livestock products. USDA reports producers in this category received $158 million in government payments in 2017, accounting for 1.8% of all payments. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin-operated farms tend to be smaller-sized compared with all U.S. farm in terms of annual sales. USDA reports that 57% of farms had sales and government payments of less than $5,000 per year; a reported 16% of farms in this category had sales and payments of $50,000 or more. These farms also are smaller in terms of the number of acres farmed. USDA reports that 61% of these farms had fewer than 50 acres; the average farm size was 372 acres (**Table 2**). USDA reports that 78% of Hispanic-operated farmers own all the land they farm, and 7% of farmers rent all the land they farm.

Figure 4. Female-Operated Farms as Percent of Total Farms, by County, 2017



Source: USDA, ACH17-11, October 2019.

Figure 5. Hispanic-Operated Farms as Percent of Total Farms, by County, 2017



Source: USDA, ACH17-10, October 2019.

American Indian/Alaska Native Producers

In 2017, a reported 79,198 producers identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, either alone or in combination with another race (including women), accounting for 2.3% of all U.S. producers (**Table 2**).[35] The majority (46%) of these producers were located in Arizona (19,481) and Oklahoma (17,102) (**Figure 6**). Other leading states were New Mexico (8,812), Texas (5,663), California (2,537), Montana (2,130), Missouri (1,544), Utah (1,467), Arkansas (1,326), Alabama (1,326), Oregon (1,255), and South Dakota (1,242).

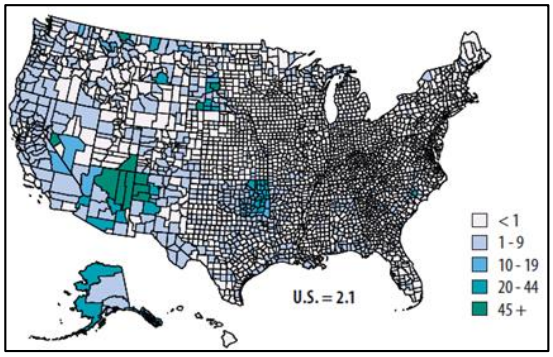
American Indian/Alaska Native-operated farms accounted for 59 million acres of farmland, accounting for 6.6% of U.S. farmland. American Indian/Alaska Native-operated farms sold $3.5 billion in agricultural products in 2017, accounting for less than 1% of total U.S. agriculture sales. Of total sales by American Indian/Alaska Native-operated farms, about 40% ($1.4 billion) were crop sales and 60% ($2.1 billion) were livestock and livestock product sales. More than half (63%) of American Indian/Alaska Native-operated farms had sales and government payments of less than $5,000 per year. These farms received $103 million in government payments. The majority (73%) of these farms in this category were fewer than 180 acres in size, with an average farm size of 978 acres in 2017.

[35] USDA, "2017 Census of Agriculture Highlights: American Indian/Alaska Native Producers," ACH17-7, October 2019.

Black/African American Producers

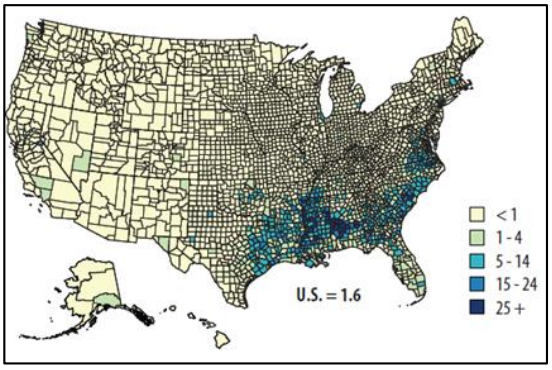
In 2017, a reported 48,697 producers identified as Black or African American, either alone or in combination with another race (including women), accounting for an estimated 1.4% of all U.S. producers (**Table 2**).[36] These producers were located primarily in southeastern and mid-Atlantic states (**Figure 7**). Leading states were Texas (11,741 producers who identified as Black), Mississippi (7,028), Alabama (4,208), Louisiana (3,222), Georgia (2,870), South Carolina (2,634), Florida (2,448), North Carolina (2,099), Oklahoma (2,074), Virginia (1,767), Arkansas (1,525), and Tennessee (1,422). Black-operated farms cover 4.7 million acres of farmland, accounting for 0.5% of the U.S. total. These farms sold $1.4 billion in agricultural products in 2017, accounting for 0.4% of total U.S. agriculture sales. Of total sales, USDA reports 61% ($858 million) were crop sales and 39% ($559 million) were sales of livestock and livestock products. These farms received $59 million in government payments, accounting for less than 1% of total government payments to all U.S. producers. Black-operated farms tend to be smaller-sized compared with all U.S. farms in terms of annual sales. USDA reports that 57% of farms had sales and government payments of less than $5,000 per year. A reported 7% of farms had sales and payments of $50,000 or more (with about 36% of farms with annual sales between $5,000 and $50,000). Black-operated farms also are smaller-sized in terms of the number of acres farmed. USDA reports that 85% of Black-operated farms had fewer than 180 acres, with an average size of 132 acres (**Table 2**). USDA reports that 67% of these farmers own all the land they farm, and 9% of farmers rent all the land they farm.

Figure 6. American Indian/Alaska Native-Operated Farms as Percent of Total Farms, by County, 2017



Source: USDA, ACH17-7, October 2019.

Figure 7. Black-Operated Farms as Percent of Total Farms, by County, 2017



Source: USDA, ACH17-9, October 2019.

Asian Producers

In 2017, a reported 25,310 producers identified as Asian, either alone or in combination with another race (including women), accounting for 0.7% of all U.S. producers (**Table 2**).[37] The majority (45%) of producers who identified as Asian were located in California (7,038 producers) and Hawaii (4,259). Other leading states were Texas (1,908 producers), Florida (1,489), Washington (1,008), Oregon (726), Arkansas (653), Oklahoma (589), Missouri (576), and Wisconsin (544). Asian-operated farms accounted for 2.9 million acres of farmland, accounting

[36] USDA, "2017 Census of Agriculture Highlights: Black Producers," ACH17-9, October 2019.

[37] USDA, "2017 Census of Agriculture Highlights: Asian Producers," ACH17-8, October 2019. USDA data are not available to differentiate among various groups (such as Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Filipino, Hmong).

for 0.3% of the U.S. total. Asian-operated farms sold $7.5 billion in agricultural products in 2017, accounting for 1.9% of total U.S. agriculture sales. USDA reports Asian producers received $29 million in government payments in 2017, accounting for less than one-half of 1% of all government payments. Asian-operated farms are more or less evenly distributed in terms of annual sales and government payments. USDA reports that 37% of farms in 2017 were smaller in size compared with all U.S. farms, with annual sales and payments of less than $5,000 per year. Another 32% of these farms have sales and payments between $5,000 and $50,000, while a reported 31% of these farms have sales and payments of $50,000 or more (**Table 2**). USDA reports that 88% of these farms had fewer than 180 acres, with an average farm size of 160 acres. A reported 78% of Asian-operated farms own all the land they farm.

Recent Congressional and Administrative Actions

Policy options to increase federal support for SDFRs and other historically underserved agricultural producers continue to be actively debated in Congress. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA; P.L. 117-2) provided specific farm loan assistance and other USDA support for SDFRs.[38] Other related provisions are contained in both S. 278 (Emergency Relief for Farmers of Color Act) and S. 300 (Justice for Black Farmers Act of 2021). ARPA references the SDFR definition at 7 U.S.C. §2279, which does not include gender. As part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), the 116th Congress provided additional emergency COVID-19 funding for FOTO and LAMP, which provide support to SDFRs.[39] Both FOTO and LAMP reference the narrower SDFR definition at 7 U.S.C. §2279.

Other ongoing and planned activities by Congress involve heightened scrutiny of the USDA's treatment of SDFRs. Recent floor statements by Senator Debbie Stabenow, chairwoman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, highlighted the need for remedies to address discrimination by USDA that have "prevented socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers from fully participating in the American farm economy."[40] These and other statements by Members of Congress suggest the 117th Congress could continue to debate USDA's support and assistance to SDFRs. Previously, the final June 2020 report of the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis calls on Congress to "increase support for beginning, young, and socially disadvantaged farmers and incorporate climate-smart agriculture into new farmers' programs."[41] Also during the 116th Congress, several Members of Congress raised concerns about funding allocations and perceived reductions for SDFRs by USDA under FOTO's 2501 Program.[42]

Related activities are also underway at USDA. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack has stated his intention to "address discrimination in all its forms across USDA agencies, offices and programs" and "ensure [USDA] programming is equitable"; he also has mentioned the need to

[38] P.L. 117-2, §§1005-1006.

[39] P.L. 116-260, §754 provided additional FOTO funding of $75 million, to remain available until expended; P.L. 116-260, §753 provided additional Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) funding of $100 million, to remain available until expended. These provisions allow USDA to reduce the amount of matching funds otherwise required under the 2501 Program to an amount not greater than 10% of the total amount of obligated federal funds. See House Agriculture Committee, "Overview of Agriculture and Nutrition Provisions in December 2020 COVID Relief Package."

[40] Senate debate, *Congressional Record*, vol. 167, no. 42 (March 5, 2021).

[41] House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, "Invest in American Agriculture for Climate Solutions," June 2020, at https://climatecrisis.house.gov/one-pagers.

[42] See, for example, letter from several Members of Congress to Mike Beatty, former director of USDA's OPPE, August 19, 2020, at https://www.youngfarmers.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Lujan_Smith_2501-CCP-Letter-to-USDA-OPPE-FINAL-with-signatures_08.19.2020-001.pdf.

"root out generations of systemic racism that disproportionately affects Black, Indigenous and People of Color."[43] At a February 2021 House Appropriations Committee hearing, USDA's inspector general addressed a series of questions regarding USDA's efforts involving minority farmers. Topics discussed included USDA's ongoing outreach and data collection efforts; administrative actions related to USDA's FY2020-2024 *Strategic Mission and Diversity and Inclusion Plan*;[44] and internal reviews of USDA's compliance under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. Chapter 21).[45] In addition, an Executive Order issued by the Biden Administration has identified the need to promote and allocate the "equitable delivery" of government benefits and federal resources, among other related goals.[46] These and other related efforts could result in further review of existing USDA programs and efforts to expand program support and assistance to SDFRs.

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[43] Testimony of Thomas J. Vilsack, in U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, & Forestry, *To consider the following nomination: The Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture*, hearing, 117th Cong., 1st sess., February 2, 2021.

[44] USDA, Office of Inspector General, *Five-Year Strategic Mission and Diversity and Inclusion Plan—Fiscal Years 2020-2024*, December 2019, at https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/USDA_OIG_2020_Five_Year_Plan.pdf.

[45] U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, *Subcommittee on Agriculture Oversight Hearing: Office of Inspector General, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture*, 117th Cong., 1st sess., February 25, 2021. As discussed, USDA's compliance under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 involves both Title VI (discrimination in receiving federal financial assistance) and Title VII (discrimination in employment) of the act.

[46] White House, "Executive Order On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government," presidential actions, January 20, 2021.