



**ARKANSAS LAND AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

THE ADVANCER

FARGO, ARKANSAS

SPRING EDITION 2021



CORONAVIRUS SAFETY



Follow these easy steps to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.



Disinfect surfaces around
your home and work.



Wash your hands for at
least 20 seconds.



Sneeze or cough?
Cover your mouth.

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Dear Constituents:

Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corporation convened its frothy (40th) Annual Conference and Farmers Community Economic Development Meeting (virtually) February 25th and 26. The event was hosted by Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation (ALCDC) from ALFDC Business Conference Center at 484 Floyd Brown Road in Fargo, Arkansas. The theme for this year's event was "Accepting the Challenge and Implementing the Plan." The theme was supported by special guest speakers and panel presenters specializing in agriculture, housing, and rural community economic development. The conference theme focused on February representing black history month, commemorating the legacy of Dr. Floyd Brown, who accepted a challenge and implemented a plan to educate black youth from the site where he established a school. The site was founded by Floyd Brown in 1919 as the Fargo Agriculture School (FAS). With two dollars and eighty five cent (\$2.85), he accepted the challenge of providing educational opportunities for African American youth in the Delta. As published in our previous issue, the site's history is also known for annual farmers and rural community development conferences dating back to 1920. Dr. Brown also used the school as a platform to provide outreach to the whole community to enhance economic prosperity with the philosophy of, "Work Will Win." Out of the one hundred and two (102) years of history for the site, thirty five of those years represents the site serving as the home base for ALFDC. The history of the site has proven important and vital to the state, nation, and African American Heritage.

Thursday, February 25th was the youth conference day, Dr. Brian Cornelious ALFDC Board Chairman served as the opening speaker. The Conference Day focused on youth leadership. Mr. Kevin Farmer, an ALFDC youth program alumni, served as the keynote speaker. Mr. Farmer now serves as the Assistant state Conservationist for Field Operation with USDA NRCS in Washington DC.

Friday, October 26th was the Annual Conference and Winter Farmers Meeting day. The scheduled day of activities were dedicated to landowners, rural and urban farmers, ranchers, rural residents, small business owners, rural area elected officials and veterans. Panel discussion focused on USDA Farm Bill Resources for Farmers and Rural Community Development; Resource Conservation and Economic Development; Stimulus COVID-19 Special Program Resources and SBA Small Business Relief Program Resources and PPP. The opening session for the agenda was to be conducted by Dr. Brian Cornelious, ALFDC Board Chairman, however, he was unable to do so due to the sudden death of his father. He provided his planned presentation which was presented by Ms. LaShich Miller, ALCDC Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer. The following was an inspiring presentation from Ms. Miller by ALFDC Board Chairman Dr. Cornelious; I want to extend a very warm welcome to all as we celebrate 40 years of service to our rural communities. In order to make sure we all understand how important this 40th annual conference is to this organization and the communities we serve; I have a few important references to share:

- "Forty" is the only number in the English language whose letters are in alphabetical order
- Jesus spent 40 days fasting in the wilderness
- The great flood lasted 40 days and 40 nights
- The Jewish people wandered the desert for 40 years
- A full-term human pregnancy lasts 40 weeks before birth
- During the Bubonic plague in Europe, ships were required to isolate in the harbor for 40 days which gave rise to the Italian term for 40 known as "Quaranta" or quarantine

I THINK WE CAN ALL RELATE TO BEING IN QUARANTINE

In simple terms, 40 is short and for "a long time" which also describes how long Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corporation has been dedicated to servicing rural communities across the State of Arkansas. And lastly, we welcome you to be a part of this great organization through our membership opportunities.

The opening morning speaker for the event was Ar. Lieutenant Governor, Tim Griffin. The Keynote speaker was USDA Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Monica Ränge, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Calvin R. King, Sr. President

USDA Announces Dr. Dewayne Goldmon as Senior Advisor for Racial Equity

WASHINGTON, D.C

USDA announced the appointment of Dr. Dewayne Goldmon as Senior Advisor for Racial Equity to the Secretary of Agriculture. Goldmon has served for the past year as Executive Director of the National Black Growers Council (NBGC), a Washington, D.C. based organization that advocates to improve the efficiency, productivity, and sustainability of Black row crop farmers. He has more than 30 years of experience in the agricultural sector and is also a farmer in southeast Arkansas. Before joining the NBGC, he helped to form the organization and served as its initial advisor.

“We need to accelerate a transformation of our food system, and that begins with embracing a call for racial justice and equity across food, agriculture and rural America,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. “With Dewayne’s guidance, we will build a USDA that represents and serves all Americans—a USDA that is committed to ensuring equity across the Department, removing barriers to access and rooting out systemic discrimination, and

building a workforce that reflects all of America.”

Dr. Goldmon received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees from the University of Arkansas and his Ph.D. from Iowa State University, all in agronomy. After four years as a field researcher with American Cyanamid (acquired by BASF), he joined Monsanto Company (acquired by Bayer Crop Sciences) in 1995. He held various positions in technology development, where he conducted research on all southern row crops and managed research and development trials in soybeans, rice, and cotton. Later in his career, he worked on Monsanto’s government affairs team and in human resources, retiring as the Outreach Lead for Bayer Crop Sciences in 2019. Throughout his education and career, he has worked on diversity initiatives and maintained working relationships with several land-grant universities and community-based organizations.

Statement from Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack on Senate Passage of the American Rescue Plan Act

WASHINGTON, March 6, 2021 — Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack made the following statement today on passage of the American Rescue Plan Act by the U.S. Senate.

“I am grateful to the U.S. Senate for passing the American Rescue Plan today to bring much-needed nutrition assistance and financial relief to

millions of families struggling to pay the bills and put healthy food on the table. President Biden made this transformative piece of legislation his first priority upon taking office, and he fulfilled his pledge to the American people. If you’re a mother or father struggling to get by, who didn’t always know when or where the next meal would come from, you will rest easier tonight knowing help is on the way. The bill not only boosts SNAP benefits through September, it also increases targeted nutrition assistance to mothers and young children and expedites more nutrition aid to U.S. territories.

Farmers, business owners, and workers across the food supply chain will see additional assistance to respond to market disruption, as well.

“The American Rescue Plan is historic for other reasons, namely for the transformative debt relief it provides to Black, Indigenous, Hispanic, and other farmers of color. For generations, socially disadvantaged farmers have struggled to fully succeed due to systemic discrimination and a cycle of debt. On top of the economic pain

caused by the pandemic, farmers from socially disadvantaged communities are dealing with a disproportionate share of COVID-19 infection rates, hospitalizations, death, and economic hurt. The American Rescue Plan ensures that we get the economy on track for everyone, especially those who have been marginalized, who are hurting, who have been overlooked or shut out in the past. The U.S. Department of Agriculture stands ready to implement these important provisions once the bill clears Congress and is signed into law by President Biden.

New PPP Legislation to Help Small Farmers

Farmers who run their operations as sole proprietors, independent contractors, or otherwise self-employed individuals will have newly expanded access as soon as today to the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) under changes made in the COVID stimulus package Congress approved last month.

Producers who were denied PPP loans or whose loan amounts did not consider self-employment compensation may now be eligible for the vital federal small business support. Eligibility information and more details can be found [here](#). Those wanting to apply for a PPP loan should contact lenders directly for more information on when PPP will be open for that specific lender.

Congress created PPP in the CARES Act in March of 2020 to help American small businesses keep employees during the coronavirus pandemic. Still, the program’s emphasis on payroll raised inadvertent yet sizable challenges for many farmers and ranchers who do not issue structured payroll namely those operating as sole proprietors, independent contractors, or self-employed producers who file a Schedule F with their 1040 income tax form. The program’s loan application required such producers to use their net farm profit amount from their Schedule F tax form as a stand-in for their self-employment

compensation when applying for a PPP loan. However, many farmers and ranchers filed a zero or negative net farm profit on their 2019 tax forms, effectually making them ineligible for the small business support.

Legislation now allows producers gain better access to PPP COVID relief. The bipartisan legislation allows farmers and ranchers who file a Schedule F to use their gross income, capped at \$100,000, when applying for a PPP loan. The bill also permits producers who received a PPP loan based on their net farm profit to reapply

with their gross income figure, with lenders allowed to offer the difference should the new loan amount be larger than the original amount.

The coronavirus relief measure enacted in December incorporated key provisions from the Paycheck Protection for Producers Act, securing for these farmers and ranchers increased access to the low-interest, forgivable loans.

All farmers and ranchers who file a Schedule F can apply or reapply for a PPP loan under the new rules once the program reopens. In general, agricultural producers and co-ops with 500 or fewer employees, including employees of businesses with which they have an affiliation, are eligible. Alternative size standards may qualify larger businesses, and interested larger

borrowers are encouraged to explore options with lenders and/or their accountants. The Small Business Administration announced PPP would reopen in multiple stages beginning this week.

Where is The Beef

With more than 70 recognized cattle breeds in the United States, it can be hard to identify each one. However, only a small number of cattle breeds (less than 20) make up the majority of the genetics utilized in the U.S. for commercial beef production.



Black Angus is the most common breed of beef cattle in the U.S., with more than 330,000 animals registered. (Image courtesy of K-State, Flickr)

Steps Taken to Promote Equitable Access to SBA PPP Stimulus Relief for Small and Underserved Business

In case you missed it! Building on a month of strong Paycheck Protection Program results, the Biden-Harris Administration and the U.S. Small Business Administration are taking steps that will further promote equitable relief for America's mom-and-pop businesses. These simple progressive steps by the Biden-Harris Administration further demonstrate the commitment to racial and gender equity, reaching low and moderate-income, rural, urban, and other underserved areas. The SBA has established a 14-day, exclusive PPP loan application period for businesses and nonprofits

with fewer than 20 employee that ends on March 9, 2021 at 5:00 pm ET. Additionally, the Agency will:

Allow sole proprietors, independent contractors, and self-employed individuals to receive more financial support by revising the PPP's funding formula for these categories of applicants.

Eliminate an exclusionary restriction on PPP access for small business owners with prior non-financial fraud felony convictions, consistent with a bipartisan congressional proposal.

Eliminate PPP access restrictions on small business owners who have struggled to make federal student loan payments by eliminating federal student loan debt delinquency and default as disqualifiers to participating in the PPP; and

Ensure access for non-citizen small business owners who are lawfully residing in the U.S. by clarifying that they may use an Individual Taxpayer PPP.

These actions will help to lay the foundation for a robust and equitable recovery for small businesses across the country. Small businesses employ nearly half of the

American workforce: they create 2 out of 3 net new private-sector jobs; they reinvest 68% of revenues to build and sustain communities.

Borrowers can apply for the Paycheck Protection Program by downloading the **First Draw PPP loan application or Second Draw PPP loan application and working with a participating PPP lender through the SBA Lender Match tool.**

Paycheck Protection

This loan program provides loan forgiveness for retaining employees by temporarily expanding the traditional SBA 7(a) loan program.

COVID-19 EIDL

This loan provides economic relief to small businesses and non-profit organizations that are

currently experiencing a temporary loss of revenue.

SVO-Grant Program

The Shuttered Venue Operators Grant Program provides emergency assistance for eligible venues.

Congress intended this round of COVID-19 economic aid funding to support the hardest-hit small businesses and those in underserved segments, including women, minorities, and veterans.

What is a First Draw PPP Loan?

For eligible applicants that did not receive a PPP loan prior to Aug. 9, 2020.

- PPP loan eligibility now includes additional types of entities
- Covered eligible expenses are expanded
- Borrowers can set the covered period to use PPP loan proceeds to be any length between 8 and 24 weeks after disbursement.
- Certain borrowers may request an increase to their original PPP loan amount
- Must have been in business by Feb. 15, 2020
- Must apply on or before March 31, 2021, or until Congressional appropriations are exhausted.

First Draw PPP Loan Eligibility

Must comply with size standards, eligibility criteria & certain limitations.

Newly Eligible

- Housing cooperatives
- Destination marketing organizations
- Certain 501(c)(6) organizations such as Chambers of Commerce
- Eligible news organizations

Still Eligible

- Sole proprietors, independent contractors, self-employed individuals
- Business entities (e.g., partnerships, corporations, LLCs)
- 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations
- 501(c)(19) Veterans organization

- Tribal businesses

Assistance from SBA Partners

Free assistance with reconstructing financial records, preparing financial statements, and submitting the loan application is available from any of SBA's partners: Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), SCORE, Women's Business Centers (WBC), Regional Innovation Clusters and Veterans Business Outreach Centers.

For the nearest office, visit:

<https://www.sba.gov/localassistance>

Conservation Program Cover Crop Benefits

Farmers grow cover crops for a variety of production and soil health benefits that do not include the sale or direct use of the crop. This distinguishes cover crops from both cash crops, which are harvested and sold, and forage crops, which are grazed by livestock or harvested for hay or silage. A well-managed cover crop provides a living, seasonal coverage of soil between commodity or forage crops. Depending upon the field, soil, climate, and weather, cover crops can result in a variety of on farm benefits: reduced soil erosion and compaction, improved water infiltration and storage within the soil profile, greater weed and pest suppression, and better nutrient cycling and soil stability to support machine operations.

Cover crops can also provide public environmental benefits: less runoff of sediments and nutrients into waterways, reduced flooding in watersheds, and greater soil carbon sequestration. The report, which was conducted by USDA's Economic Research Service, summarizes unique, nationally representative data available on cover crop adoption rates, crop type, and management choices, and the links between cover crop use and other conservation practices.

Studies have shown that U.S. farmers are rapidly expanding the adoption of cover crops.

In 2017, farmers reported planting 15.4 million acres of cover crops, a 50-percent increase compared to the 10.3 million acres reported in 2012.

Field-level surveys of corn, cotton, soybean, and wheat fields reveal the use of cover crops; and rates of expanded adoption are highest on fields that include corn silage in the rotation and lowest on fields that include wheat.

Financial incentives provided by Federal, State, and private organizations to encourage cover crops are one driver of increased cover crop adoption.

In 2018, about one-third of the acreage planted with a cover crop received a financial assistance payment from either Federal, State, or other programs that support cover crop adoption. In fiscal year 2018, USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) obligated \$155 million in planned payments toward cover crops on about 2 million acres. This is about 20 times the level of financial support for cover crops through EQIP in 2005, driven primarily by an increase in acres enrolled in a cover crop practice.

Between 2011 and 2015, the total acreage enrolled in USDA's Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) through contracts, including cover crop practices and enhancement, increased from about 350,000 acres to more than 2 million acres.

A variety of incentive programs administered by at least 22 States supported more than 1 million acres of cover crops in 2018.

In 2018, financial assistance for cover crops across a variety of Federal and State programs excluding CSP, ranged from \$12 per acre to \$92 per acre. Farmers use a variety of cover crops and diverse strategies to manage them.

Fields in cotton and corn silage are much more likely to use cover crops compared to fields in corn-for-grain or soybeans.

The most common cover crops are rye (cereal rye or annual ryegrass) and winter wheat.

To prepare for the planting of cash crops, most cover crops are terminated with herbicide or tillage.

Cover crops are often part of a suite of conservation practices that comprise a farmer's soil health management system. Other conservation practices, such as no-till farming and a written nutrient management plan, are more common on fields with cover crops than on fields without cover crops.

No-till planting is two to three times more likely on fields with cover crops.

Testing for nutrients and soil organic matter and the use of written nutrient management plans are all more likely on fields with a cover crop.

By AGDAILY Reporters

CAFAP and Heirs Property

Many people with heirs' property have had an extremely hard time gaining access to USDA programs. In general, heirs' property is land inherited by two or more people as tenants in common. If the property passes to other generations, there is not a clear title of ownership for the person farming the land. This problem would not appear to create difficulties for CAFAP. The CAFAP program does not require land ownership.

Conservation Programs Address Climate Change

Energy and momentum to address the climate crisis is building under the Biden-Harris Administration. Many parts of the agriculture sector, previously opposed to climate action, have shifted their stance as agricultural soils come into focus as potentially powerful carbon sinks – and source of profit. Legislators, farm groups, advocates, and corporations have been churning out proposals to engage and compensate farmers and ranchers for taking carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and storing it in their soils. Many of these proposals emphasize carbon markets and offsets as a silver

bullet solution for farmers' involvement in climate mitigation. However, the rush to carbon markets may be premature as carbon sequestration is complex and actions taken now could have far-reaching impacts on how we support farmers working to improve the sustainability of their operations and address the climate crisis.

While carbon markets are tempting—they could create new revenue streams for farmers and ranchers hurting after years of low prices without increasing public spending—relying solely on these markets will not provide the support and incentives needed to help farmers transition to a more resilient climate future. Carbon markets should not be a substitute for strong federal programs that bolster the practices and people already in place that have been committed to “doing the work” for years.

The Biden-Harris Administration's Executive Order, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad (E.O. 14008) emphasizes a multifaceted approach to address the complexity of the climate crisis. Outlined in the Executive Order are:

The creation of a Civilian Climate Corps to foster the next generation of conservation and environmental resilience workers.
A goal of conserving at least 30 percent of lands and water by 2030; and
Instructions to gather direct input from Tribes, farmers, and ranchers, forest owners, conservation groups, and others on how to best implement and fund the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Programs that promote climate stewardship.
The National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (NSAC) praises the Administration's efforts to include feedback from stakeholders most impacted by USDA programs. Their input will help USDA create climate solutions that are robust, equitable, and that directly serve those working on the ground and guide USDA as they join other agencies to implement an ‘whole of government’ response to the climate crisis.

Farmers and ranchers are ready to do their part to address and help reverse the climate crisis by implementing climate stewardship practices and systems, but they will need resources – including programs that pay them for the full range of environmental benefits they provide, research to develop and demonstrate more sustainable production systems, and technical assistance to help them adopt these new systems – if they are to succeed.

Last fall, NSAC delivered a letter signed by over 2,100 farmers and ranchers from across the country to the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis. The letter urges Congress to make farmers and ranchers central in any major climate change legislation moving forward. After decades of witnessing how climate change has impacted their operations and livelihoods, farmers signed the letter to demonstrate their commitment to adapt to and mitigate climate change through climate-stewardship practices such as cover crops, resource-conserving crop rotations, soil health conservation, grasslands management, and more. To reinforce their commitment, NSAC submitted comments to the House Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, the Senate Democrats' Special Committee on the Climate Crisis, and to USDA on its Agricultural Innovation Agenda emphasizing ways that legislators and USDA can improve upon and expand existing programs to better equip farmers and ranchers in their efforts to be part of the solution to the climate crisis.

NSAC also shared a set of policy recommendations with the Biden-Harris Transition Team to provide the Administration with opportunities to modify and improve existing programs as they work to create a more equitable and resilient system of agriculture. Embedded in all these recommendations is racial equity as a core tenet in future program design and implementation. This includes recommendations to enhance the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and the Environmental

Quality Incentives Programs (EQIP), as well as doubling funding for conservation planning and program applications support, expanding technical assistance, and increasing outreach and set asides for farmers and ranchers of color and other historically underserved producers.

The recommendations are also designed to help USDA leadership harness CSP as the agency's premier climate program and further align CRP as a climate and water quality program. It contains points on how USDA can better align crop insurance Good Farming Practices to better support conservation and accelerate the adoption of cropping management plans to build soil health. We also recommend the agency create a Soil Health and Greenhouse Gas Federal Advisory Committee to ensure all USDA conservation programs align in supporting farmer and rancher efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Finally, NSAC also recommends that the agency coordinate research programs, such as the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Extension (SARE) program, to develop and test methodologies that can quantify and document carbon sequestration, greenhouse gas reduction, soil carbon and nitrogen dynamics resulting from soil health and other conservation activities. Increased investments in sustainable agriculture, soil health, and climate mitigation research are critical to ensure that American farmers have the tools they need to become more resilient, productive, and sustainable.

We need to drop the fallacy of a silver bullet solution to the climate crisis. To meet the urgency of the climate crisis, we must take a farmer-focused approach that uplifts the work of those farmers, ranchers, land stewards, and foresters who are already working to mobilize around the climate crisis, prioritize expanding and improving existing conservation programs, and continue to innovative, design, and implement new sustainability practices and technologies. NSAC looks forward to working with legislators, the Biden-Harris

Administration, and USDA leadership to expand and improve conservation programs, agricultural research, and rural development programs that are farmer-driven and have a proven track record of success.

ALCDC Now Accepting Application for Its YECAE Program

ALCDC is now accepting application for its Youth Enterprise and Careers in Agriculture and Entrepreneurship (YECAE). ALCDC staff are now in the process of shaping up plans for the YECAE summer phase of its Youth Program, starting **June 14, 2021**. The YECAE Youth Rally will be held (**virtually/zoom**) on **April 10, 2021**. The rally will provide program detail along with continuing education information for college.

The ALCDC Youth program, established for more than 21 years, is designed to assist youth in establishing professional careers in agriculture and related fields including economics, bio-systems, agricultural engineering, communications, dietetics, family sciences, human nutrition, rural community development, and entrepreneurship. Participants progress through four program phases:

1. Character Development – Participants are taught leadership skills, interpersonal skills including written and oral communication, presentation skills, and social skills. Entrepreneurial including niche markets, financial risks, business planning structure and organization. This group is also taught the basics of agriculture with emphasis on conservation and sustainable farming.

2. The Business of Farming – Participants engage in hands-on aspects of farming. Projects include actual production of fresh produce, working in farmers' markets/food hubs and working with row crop farmers. The role of the USDA and its impact on agricultural and related

activities in our area are learned benefits of this phase. In addition to classroom sessions, participants learn directly from producers how agriculture works and how USDA services, particularly NRCS foster sustainable farming, conserve our natural resources while also increasing sustainable profitability. During this phase of the program participants learn the overall impact of agriculture in our economy and daily lives.

3. Professional Work Experience –

Participants are afforded the opportunity of actually serving as interns in NRCS and other USDA Agencies' offices. Knowledge and experience of how the government serves agriculture is obtained. Of serious importance, participants get exposure to a professional work environment and real life experience what careers in agriculture can mean.

4. Career Planning Development/Leadership Training – Monthly leadership training workshops and career planning seminars are conducted. Participants execute assignments and participate in exercises that designed to prepare them for leadership roles in school, in the community, and for life.

Participant's interest and future occupational opportunities are analyzed and discuss with the eventual output being a 5 year career plan for each participant. The plans list goals and action plans for achieving the goals for the participant's chosen occupation, technical goals, social goals, interpersonal skills, oral/written communication skills and financial, all listed in time intervals over the five (5) years.

Disadvantaged Farmer Debt Relief

USDA recognizes that socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers have faced systemic discrimination with cumulative effects that have, among other consequences, led to a substantial loss in the number of socially disadvantaged producers, reduced the amount of farmland they control, and contributed to a cycle of debt that

was exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic. To address these systemic barriers, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 provides historic debt relief to socially disadvantaged producers including Black/African American, American Indian, or Alaskan native, Hispanic, or Latino, and Asian American or Pacific Islander. Gender is not a criteria in and of itself. USDA is now reviewing and working to gather feedback to implement the Act, and more guidance will be forthcoming for socially disadvantaged borrowers with direct or guaranteed farm loans as well as Farm Storage Facility Loans.

As information becomes available, it will be provided directly to socially disadvantaged borrowers and stakeholder group representing socially disadvantaged producers, posted on farmers.gov and FSA websites and social media channels, and shared through email newsletters and the media. Producers who have worked with USDA's Farm Service Agency previously may have their ethnicity and race on file. A borrower, including those with guaranteed loans, can contact their local USDA Service Center to verify, update or submit a new ethnicity and race designation using the AD-2047.

Find your nearest service center at farmers.gov/service-locator.

To learn more about USDA's work to implement the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, visit www.usda.gov/arp.

Questions? Please contact your local FSA Office.

ALFDC/ALCDC Membership

Your membership and contributions to Arkansas Land and Farm Development Corporation and Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation are greatly appreciated. If you have an interest in having a local meeting conducted in your local area, please contact us at (870) 734-3005. We will be more than happy to so. Details will be provided by office staff.

ALFDC/ALCDC Information Survey for Service

We are requesting that you complete the following survey and provide the requested information. This will give us added options for providing you valuable service during these challenging times.

Name: _____ Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
County: _____

Mobile Phone Number: _____ Home Phone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Is your phone a landline or a mobile? Landline _____ Mobile _____

Do you have access to the internet? Yes _____ No _____

Please check yes or no to the following that apply:

Landowner: Yes _____ No: _____ Heir Prosperity Interest Holder: Yes: _____ No: _____

Row Crop Farmer: Yes: _____ No: _____ Gardner: Yes: _____ No: _____ Small Farmer: Yes: _____ No: _____

Vegetable Farmer: Yes: _____ No: _____ Rancher (Livestock Operation): Yes: _____ No: _____

Small Business Owner: Yes: _____ No: _____ Veteran: Yes: _____ No: _____ New/Beginning Farmer: Yes: _____ No: _____

Are you presently receiving any service from USDA? Yes: _____ No: _____ FSA: _____ NRCS: _____

USDA Rural Development: _____ Forestry _____ Other: _____

Do you have any conservation program service contracts? Yes: _____ No: _____

Are you aware of the new government program opportunities resulting from the COVID-19

Stimulus package? Yes: _____ No: _____

Are you aware of the COVID-19 Stimulus Grant and other governments program benefits that will be made available? Yes: _____ No: _____

Please mail the information provided in the survey to:

Mary Harris

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Brinkley, Arkansas 72021



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About the Advancer

The Advancer is a publication of the Arkansas Land and Community Development Corporation. It is printed and circulated as a public service and communication resource for our membership and constituents. This publication is also circulated to a broad range of organizations and residents throughout the Delta and the United States.

The Advancer reflects the nature of our work - providing self-help opportunities and support services to our farmers and others of limited resources in our 42-county service area. Our work is dedicated to helping people become more productive and self-sufficient. Your comments and suggestions are appreciated. Direct all comments and inquiries regarding this publication by phone to (870) 734-3005 or e-mail to mary_harris15@yahoo.com.

You may correct your mailing address on the label above and fax back to (870) 734-4197 or call Mary Harris at (870) 734-3005.

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Multi-Family Housing (off-site)

Tameecia Smith, McNeil Apartments, Phase I: Crawfordsville; Earle & Pinewood Apt. Dev: Brinkley
Shannon Barnes, Chapel Ridge, Phase I and II: Forrest City, Resident Manager
Keisha Caffey, Meadowbrook: Marianna, Helena-West Helena, Resident Manager
Amanda Rogers, Stone Brook: Forrest City and Wynne, Resident Manager

ALCDC Mission Statement

The mission of ALCDC is to provide advocacy outreach, technical assistance and training to limited resource small farmers and all rural residents to alleviate poverty, enhance sustainable farming and strengthen communities' economic sustainability and workforce readiness.

ALCDC services and programs are available without regard to age, race, religion, gender or physical handicap.