

Tribal Pesticide Program Council Meeting
June 21-22, 2016
Hosted by Navajo Nation EPA ~ Flagstaff, Arizona
FINAL Meeting Notes

Attendees (34):

Tribes (22)

Neil Abbott, Ak-Chin Indian Community
Michele Ayala, Yavapai-Apache Nation
Brenda Begay, White Mountain Apache
Jefferson Biakeddy, Navajo Nation EPA
Danny Chaffer, Yavapai-Apache Nation (Day 2)
Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs
Jasmine Courville-Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe
Eric Gjevre, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Miguel Hernandez, Native American Environmental Protection Coalition
Joe Herrera, Yakama Nation
Gayl Honanie, The Hopi Tribe
Wilhelmina Keenan, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Glenna Lee, Navajo Nation
David Lewis, Yavapai-Apache Nation (Day 1)
Tony McCandless, Gila River Indian Community
Jim Mossett, Three Affiliated Tribes
Reggie Peone, Spokane Tribe of Indians
Jeremy Phillips, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Lance Pulivema, Yavapai-Apache Nation (Day 2)
Eugenia Quintana, Navajo Nation EPA (Day 1)
Nancy Ruiz, Yavapai-Apache Nation (Day 1)
Hilery Spray, Winnebago Tribe
Vivian Stevens, Yavapai-Apache Nation
Martina Wilson, Fort Peck Tribes

Tribal Organizations (1)

Africa Dorame-Avalos, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona

EPA (6)

Gabriela Carvalho, U.S. EPA, Region 10
Lorry Frigerio, U.S. EPA, OPP
Carol Galloway, U.S. EPA, OECA, OC
Amanda Hauff, U.S. EPA, OCSPP
Donald Lott, U.S. EPA, OECA, OCE
Oscar Morales, U.S. EPA, OCSPP

Other (5)

Daniel Celaya, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Day 2)
Suzanne Forsyth, University of California Davis Extension
Diana Cox Foster, U.S. Department of Agriculture (Day 2)
Bob Gruenig
Carolyn O'Neil, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (Day 1)

Welcome and Introductions

Eugenia Quintana, Navajo Nation

Eugenia Quintana offered the formal welcome on behalf of the Navajo Nation EPA. Jefferson Biakeddy offered an opening prayer in his native language. Eugenia shared some history about the Navajo Nation, whose Pesticide Program has been in existence since 1985. Attendees self-introduced themselves. Eugenia introduced a door prize process. The construction of the Twin Arrows Resort means there is now a convenient place to hold meetings in Navajo Nation.

OCSPP Associate Administrator Update

Frank Morales, OCSPP Associate Assistant Administrator

This was Frank's first time to meet the TPPC. He is a senior manager in EPA's Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention Office. He is here to listen. He's had this duty for 1.5 years and said if he leaves us with anything it's for folks to know he is one you can count on. If you have an issue or problem to call or email him. He takes this very seriously.

When asked by an attendee for any words of wisdom with this being an election year, Frank replied that the Agency is in a precarious position and in the eyes of the public under scrutiny for not doing enough and doing too much. There won't be any lack of commitment to the strategies for special programs in terms of the programs which affect TPPC. Oscar has a unique background in IT and knows that even in tough times there can be a way to find resources to accomplish things.

Another member asked why doesn't EPA work with other agencies more often to get things accomplished in the future? Oscar states that EPA OCSPP is a relatively small office and there is a challenge to work across multiple agencies. But he invites people to send him a note, describe a project, he'll draft it out and welcomes the chance to help address concerns.

TPPC Chairperson Update

Fred Corey, TPPC Chairperson

Fred reported that this past year has brought significant changes for TPPC with a new Coordinator and new EPA Project Officer. Change often brings a sense of fear with the unknown and also opportunities. The TPPC is starting to capitalize on those opportunities. Implementation of the new cooperative agreement with UCDE has been smooth. Learning curve to learn about customs, work with the EC and help get the work done that's needed. We are off to a strong and smooth start. Also there were concerns that we had a full time FTE project officer as Mary Powell was and now it's reduced. But between Cindy, Carol, Lorry Gabriela, Amanda – we have fingers all across the agency. It's a very talented and dedicated team. Identified priorities and how to address them. We are settling into business and getting things done. Really pleased to report on the start of the TPPC's year.

Coordinator Update

Suzanne Forsyth, UC Davis Extension

Suzanne shared a 2-page report on activities and status of the budget for the first 6 months. The TPPC has used approximately 40% of its resources through March and is on track to be underspent in FY2016. Action items: Suzanne to share contact information with TPPC for Oscar Morales and Diana Cox-Foster (two attendees whose contact info was on not on the attendee list). UCDE to post attendee list and PDFs from presentations on web in July.

HUD Introduction

Carolyn O'Neil, U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development

Carolyn is a member of the Chippewa Tribe and has been a housing specialist for many years. She has a strong interest in Indian Housing. EPA has been helping TPPC to engage other federal partners who deal with housing issue. They reached out to HUD and the regional administrator for Office of Native American programs in HUD. Has served for 9 years. There is a need to reach out and work together. Indian Housing block grant funds won't ever increase and it's the major source for Indian housing assistance. If we don't learn to leverage with other agencies then we will fall behind. She is meeting with 15 federal agencies as well as Navajo to bring housing support. How can we get the word out to Indian housing and not just tribal leaders? She is located in Phoenix and there is an office in Albuquerque. There are only 5 other regional administrators.

Indian Housing has another advantage because they are fortunate to have single family housing. Multi-family housing doesn't work as well as tribes didn't share space. Families are comfortable in dealing with the situations. One member asked if HUD is finding that this is a problem to come up with solutions for some of this? HUD did a survey in the south and isn't sure how responsive people were but this was not identified as an issue.

There is an imminent threat fund under Indian community block (reference: NOFA BCDG grant) is another source. Not a lot of money there. But if bed bugs are coming to an urgent level (e.g., is it spreading?, are folks in the hospital?, are kids not able to go to school? Are these enhancing the problem?) then qualifying for this funding is related to responses to those. Tribes would work with their local office/tribal environmental health officer in applying Indian Health Services to demonstrate this is a threat.

Navajo Nation Presentation

Glenna Lee, Navajo Nation

In lieu of a tour of the Navajo Nation (the drive to reach the agricultural area would have been 4 hours each way) the Navajo Nation gave a pictorial tour of their Tribal lands and an overview of their pesticide program. Their offices are in located Window Rock. The Nation is ~27,000 square miles in area is the largest area of reservation land in the US (but is not the largest tribe.) Tribal lands extend into AZ, UT, NM and the majority lies in AZ. Population is 300K enrollment via census. About 200K live on Nation and the balance live elsewhere. Navajo Nation is divided into agencies and these are divided into chapters. There are 110 chapters in total. The reservation hosts 219 schools (including 2 tribally-run colleges) in addition to many scenic wonders.

Types of FIFRA inspections they conduct: Market Place, Non-ag, Ag / WPS, Pesticides container containment, certified applicator records, Restricted use pesticide, For Cause. They maintain good working relationships with the Arizona and New Mexico Departments of Agriculture.

The group asked if it would be possible to have a meeting in the Window Rock area near their Tribal headquarters. Possibly - the concern is that there are only two hotels there and they are often impacted. But if we plan ahead and if money is not an issue (costs would be much higher than Twin Arrows) then we can consider having one there in the future. Farmington, located about 10 miles south of the reservation, might be a possibility as Farmington has more hotels.

Action item: TPPC to research a possible meeting in the northeastern area of Navajo Nation Nappe area for a future meeting.

Hot Topics Session

Traditionally, this segment is good opportunity for TPPC members to share things their program and with each other.

Before commencing and in an effort to set the tone for the rest of the meeting, Africa Dorame-Avalos (filling in at this meeting for Nina Hapner as TPPC Vice Chair) introduced the SMART model for achieving success in our professional and personal capacities.

S = specific (please be sensitive)

M = Measureable (mindful)

A = attainable (assertive)

R = relevant (respectful)

T = Timely (tangible)

What inspires us and brings us together? How do these policies affect Indian Country and how can we represent our tribes and be that voice to TPPC and direct contact to EPA Headquarters?

Hilery Spray, Winnebago Tribe – bed bugs take up more than half of her time. Partnering with HIS, environmental health and housing agencies. Because of financial constraints she finally has their attention. An upshot is that tribal council has made it mandatory that housing factions come to the table to solve this. Pollinators got BIA on board, pollinator gardens, bumper crop for bees via changing habitat on reservation and it's made a huge impact, hummingbirds and others.

Jefferson Biakeddy, Navajo Nation – still have troubles with Section 24Cs. No one from the state of New Mexico came out to see the site where one had been approved. The decisions should be between Navajo Nation and U.S. EPA. Does not like that the state of NM can make a decision that affects the tribe.

Glenna Lee, Navajo Nation – bed bugs: the Nation has several schools with dorms and bed bugs can come up overnight. Hard to get a handle on this in the homes. They bring bed bugs home to dorms and it's an eternal cycle. Parents don't want to admit there is an issue and living conditions are a cause. Funding – Navajo Nation did not get full allocation and only got half of their funding at the front end. It came in two waves and it put a damper on their activities as they are 100% federally funded.

Jasmine Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes – doing surface water monitoring. Some surface water contaminants are believed to be cancer-causing. Low levels of pharmaceuticals being found, also diabetic medications, and plastics. Wastewater treatment facilities exist to filter these out yet no standards to compare them to. Not sure if they are a concern or not. Working on developing a Pesticides of Concern list, which are persisting. Helpful if EPA could get standards for pharmaceuticals for tribes to do some kind of plan to compare data to. Pollinators: trying to develop plans for persistence in soils of Imidacloprid and some fungicides. This is focused on native bees and not so much managed bees. Developed a partnership with University of Montana to sample for pesticides in ospreys. Would be helpful if there would be funding support for EPA or other labs who could do these analyses.

David Lewis, Yavapai-Apache Nation. Entered into an agreement with another party to do inspections for tribes. They did not qualify to get funded for inspections. But they have conducted trainings with ITCA's assistance and department assistance, Tribal Housing was first one. Housing Dept. was the next one, Farm & Ranch was the next. Yavapai has different department which use pesticides including its own staff. They have a 319 crew which removes invasives and staff also sprays herbicides and they are properly trained and comply with WPS. Growing in their ability to manage these products. Use of propane in heat treatments considered. Heat treatments are most effective and follow-up to see on efforts in Yavapai using these.

Martina Wilson, Fort Peck Tribes. EPA wants Martina to expand her coverage so that all of Montana will be covered. Seeking additional funding from EPA to help achieve that with assistance from CSKT circuit riders to cover that.

Eric Gjevre, Coeur d'Alene Tribe – has had several drift cases with roadside spraying which may have landed up in surface water.

Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs – focus has been on IPM in housing and other facilities. Last year the tribe got a small grant from OPP to do an assessment of pesticide issues for tribes. Developed questionnaires related to housing, schools, agriculture, and maintenance. Adapted this approach to 10 tribes in the regions. Housing had the most pesticide and pest issues. This year his region provided a small grant to a tribe in Maine. They hosted a well-attended IPM in public housing 1-day training in May 2016. Starting to see the results of this in that Fred is getting calls for information. This has really raised the awareness level. Other tribes in New England have housing folks who attended the training and are interested in sharing and the experiences. Useful for bringing together the tribal housing staff from cross the region and starting to sink in that when a pest issue arises, there are other ways to deal with the problem first and avoiding the chemical application.

Cannabis issue – not an issue in his tribe but other tribes have indicated this. Reports of illegal growing operations happening on tribal lands. Trying to clean up sites and asked EPA for assistance. EPA has not been forthcoming with assistance on this and the tribe feels left on their own. Even though some of the growing operations are sophisticated, there are still WPS issues. Hoping to revisit this topic in the OECA session.

Discuss the need to follow up on federal certification. Do Tribes feel there is a need for a follow up call? Insurance issue was raised by Ak-Chin tribe and liability raised by Jim Mossett. SFIREG had this on their agenda and Cary Giguere will address.

At SFIREG, each region had a representative there and a summary for pre-SFIREG meetings. Tribes are participating in the pre-SFIREG sessions and tribal issues and concerns are being included in their regional reports. Impressed that the tribes are taking advantage of this mechanism to have their concerns heard and elevate tribal concerns, encourage partnerships with the states, makes tribes stronger. Congratulations and thank you to tribes.

Jeremy Phillips, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community – Bed bugs, handling this recurring issue. People don't want to disclose they have a problem. Getting emails from other tribes asking for assistance with air quality, water quality, pesticides, doing a lot of outreach with other tribes in those areas. Grant activities completed and ready for FY17.

Brenda Begay, White Mountain Apache – outreach efforts, addressing Chinese Elm overgrowth causing problem with water and sewer lines. Need more info on that.

Joe Herrera, Yakama Nation – lots of apples growing. Misuse/drift resulting in his boss's truck getting sprayed. IPM – was able to share info on bed bugs through an outreach event. Haz Mat team – derailment of oil cars with surface water impacts. With WA UDA they did a clean-up and removed 90 barrels of hazardous waste including pesticide waste.

Neil Abbott, AK-Chin Indian Community – Trying to implement an IPM program at elder center and preschool.

Tony McCandless, Gila River Indian Community – issues of concern include bee complaints and poorly managed apiaries. Hard to prove if the bees of concerns are wild colonies or managed ones.

Reggie Peone, Spokane Tribe – Tribal lands are a 1200 acre farm on reservation, a lot of timber and trees. Beginning stages of closing a uranium mine from the 50-60s. Tailing ponds now glow green-blue color. Will be involved with air quality monitoring side of operations. A lot of sickness and cancer on reservation and it's hoped to be mitigated.

Africa Dorame-Avalos, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona – Working in partnership with University of Arizona to conduct an IPM in tribal schools workshop. Will focus on Zika, bed bugs, brown dog tick. Conducting a facility tour (school kitchen). Has hired new staff members to help support WPS activities. Wants to do an EPA-approved TTT program so ITCA can conduct a training in English in Spanish. ITCA will work with Gila River to translate some of their materials into English and Spanish. ITCA offers to partner to do inspections for other tribes who would not qualify for EPA funding. ITCA did not receive additional funding for this – it's part of their work plan. California distributes monies to all tribes. In the future if they get more coordination agreements in tribes then they will request to serve those tribes.

Action item: Africa to send out an announcement for upcoming workshop.

Gayle Honani, Hopi Tribe – Region 9 took away their funding for inspections. EPA funds them for community outreach activities. Hopi is still helping other tribes but they are using non-tribal funds to do this. Asking ITCA for assistance. A process exists for contractors who come onto tribal lands. Tribe was able to save money for applications. There is nobody dedicated in Hopi to do pesticide work. And there is a restriction of funds and activities they support if they are not identified in the work plan. So this year has been a trial and error with roadside applications. Tamarisk and Russian Olives are invasives and mechanical removal is method of control. Wishes that funds given for pesticide work are not so stringent. No flex for smaller tribes unless you are a farming tribe and it makes it difficult for Hopi. Hopi had a contract with Peabody Hokum, who will not be mining coal for electrical plant in AZ. This has cut down revenues to Hopi.

One attended suggested that EPA's Tribal Team (who he also referred to as the Dream Team) – maybe apply some creativity that could be offered on these kinds of issues. Interest to have AIEO at future meetings to help address gap in capacity building.

Action item: TPPC to invite AIEO (American Indian Environmental Office) to future meetings to help address gap in capacity building.

Enforcement Issues Roundtable

Carol Galloway, OECA

A. Tribal inspections and time factor analysis.

A quick poll of familiarity indicates that most in attendance were aware of this topic. The numbers in the cooperative agreement are supposed to include the time it takes per inspection including travel time, document preparation, sample shipments, administrative activities, and inspection time. This is to establish a baseline so the Project Officer (PO) can negotiate with the tribes the number of inspections to do based on how much is needed to do one. One number for the entire nation isn't fully applicable but this is process the POs use for the cooperative agreement guidance. Last year AAPCO/SFIREG decided to relook at the numbers as one size does not fit all for the entire country. They conducted a survey of states and results were not conclusive. TPPC modified the survey and sent to tribes and got results back. But the numbers didn't really capture all the unique factors with tribal inspections. Last April 2015 EPA held a conference call with POs and tribal inspectors. The standard numbers in the guidance are not consistent with what the tribes reported is necessary. In most cases it takes a greater number of hours, especially for Federal Marketplace inspections (5 hours in guidance as opposed to average ~16 hours tribal estimate.) Findings of time factor analysis: vehicle maintenance, lack of access to tools, etc. are unique to tribes.

Refer to Carol's slides for more detail.

Given all of this the standard numbers in the guidance don't work well for tribes. If TPPC would like to propose something to EPA to make a change then this would be a valuable thing to do. Options: 1) change the number of hours estimated to make inspections/separate out travel time in this; 2) try and introduce more flex versus the narrative and get away from the actual numbers; 3) a combo of both of these. It's now up to TPPC to determine how they want to proceed with the information. What are peoples' reactions to this?

One member commented - for members who have an EPA related grant at stake as opposed to those who do not have a pesticide enforcement grant related to the Guidance – the funds received from the EPA are directly related to the Guidance. It creates commitments which tribes have to put on the ground in order to continually earn those funds. So what he understand is that if tribes want to affect a change in an immediate (via amendment) or future cooperative agreement, then this is a great progression towards changing the guidance. This guidance was originally for states but tribes have gradually been incorporated into the guidance. There needs to be an acknowledgement that tribes are getting on board with guidance that there is still a vast difference in how states operate as opposed to tribes. Bringing tribes and EPA together on what's in this document and how to improve it is important in how we move forward on these pesticide enforcement grants.

Another member said that states have a higher number of inspections as they have multiple people coming into the office to look at records. Tribes have to go onsite to inspect those.

Action item: Eric, Willie & Jefferson to talk with Carol and Gabriela in more detail by July 30 about the inspection time factor analysis to propose language to the larger group to address this in the current and future guidances.

Effort could be some brainstorming on what's needed. Maybe provide training, lowering number of inspections – no way to equate states to what tribes are doing. This may only need a paragraph.

A question was asked if new inspectors included in the time factor? One member sometimes takes folks out into the field to offer training. Consideration would be to allow extra time for new inspectors so they feel more confident in their inspections.

There will be a chapter in the PO training that addresses things unique to working with tribes. Many tribes commented that tribes don't have resources the states do. Because changes in tribal programs come about more slowly, can we include in the PO training and other docs the types of language that would help future EPA people that will help tribes? This might help the changeover. Is there a plan for this? How can we grease the skids for future EPA staffers (Regional and HQ) so it's not all lost in this discussion and gets carried through?

Action item: TPPC to talk to Cindy Wire who is leading the PO training to see about soliciting tribal input on the manual.

B. Action items from last few months

- i) How do tribes leverage Section 18 and 24c products? There is a memo from 2013 which talks about how these should work in Indian Country. Memo explains that special uses under Section 18s and 24Cs are not effective in Indian Country and would be a violation. If the tribe has an enforcement program they may be able to enforce those violations. Tribal programs may only apply for a Sec 24 or Sec 18 through a federal agency such as the USDA. Discussions continue on this for greater clarity.

Action item: TPPC to summarize its questions about Section 18 and 24c program in Indian Country and bring up again when we have a subject matter expert in the room to talk about this more fully. Gabriela will connect with Jefferson by 7/15 to articulate the issue raised.

- ii) Use of federal credentials – Jan 2016 action item. There are rules and exceptions. All involve an agreement from tribe.

Refer to Carol's slides for more detail.

EPA wants to make sure the job gets done and there is a provision that they can send a state inspector onto tribal lands as long as there is a written agreement with the tribe.

- lii) Compliance monitoring strategy – distributed last January, a general doc which went out for tribal and state review. Did not receive tribal comments. The big issue that come up for states was the inspection frequency targets. This applied to all types of facility targets (PEI, Imports, RUP Dealers, Market Place, Use, and WPS).

- C. Status of 2011 enforcement issues paper developed by TPPC and what still needs to be addressed. Will review briefly and put in parking lot if there are questions. But more time needs to be given to study this before the TPPC can respond.

Refer to Carol's slides for more detail.

Action item: TPPC to take a look at the status of the 2011 enforcement issues paper and discuss these via a conference call or EC meeting no later than August 20.

EPA Updates and Discussion – OPP & OECA

Lorry Frigerio, OPP & Carol Galloway, OECA

Lorry and Carol introduced EPA’s National Pesticide Priorities for the FY18-19 NPM and expressed their interest in getting feedback from tribes on changes they are implementing for the next round.

FY16-17 NPM Guidance Priorities (regional requirements)	FY18-19 NPM Guidance Priorities (regional requirements)
Grants Management (ACS measure)	Grants Management (ACS measure)
Worker Protection	Worker Protection
Pollinator Protection	Pollinator Protection
Region-Specific Projects* (ACS measure) Includes: bed bugs, spray drift, water and registration review, endangered species, and state and tribal coordination	Region-Specific Projects* (ACS measure) Includes: spray drift, implementation of registration review decisions, and tribal-specific IPM efforts.
School IPM	Applicator Certification

The rationale is the Regions might be able to assist on all this work. Will assist Office in implementing new C&T rule. EPA wants to free up some resources from the priority list to assist with this. EPA will share in the fall on the NPM a list of properties for tribes to comment on. Expect it will look similar to previous years: WPS, water quality and others. Emerging priority is public health related (e.g., Zika.)

Zika also a topic of interest. CDC is lead federal agency for Zika response. EPA is providing a support role in mosquito control. CDC website has info on control for local governments and consumers. EPA will continue to publicize efforts. Emphasis is to follow label and not overspray.

One member if there will there be a Section 18 or 24c application for Zika and how will these impact southern tribes?

Action item: EPA to share with the TPPC any Section 18 or 24c registrations for mosquito control related to Zika virus. Gabriela addressed this. It’s supposed to be process in the regions as to when tribes are notified. Gabriela will take this to regions to see how this notification is going to make sure we know about all the ones coming.

Pesticides in cannabis – with the growing number of states legalizing there is growing concern for misuse in the cultivation of cannabis. Broad workgroup formed (OPP, OECA, 2 regions, 5 states, TPPC plus other tribes.) Will meet quarterly.

OECA Updates

Carol Galloway, OECA

- There is an upcoming PIRT in Montana and it’s not too soon to think about the next and to host one.
- OECA working on a training course for inspectors conducting inspections in tribal lands
- Enforcement performance measures recently signed by OMB and will go into effect. Formally implemented in next round of grant negotiations if not already in place.
- Re-credentialing of inspectors, a rolling process. EPA criticized for a lack of documentation and lack of clear guidance. Processes in place in case documentation missing.

It’s anticipated that tribes will need to reach back for documentation on the credentialing of inspectors. For many items this may be inconvenient. Refresher training is part of this.

Fred mentioned Mardi Klevs from U.S. EPA, Region 5 and a project on label matching. She is interested in finding tribes who are adventurous to be part of beta testing. They would provide tribes with the application and tribes give them feedback on efficiency of the application. EPA wants to do a webinar with tribes to see if this would be of interest. Payment is not involved but it's an interesting opportunity for those interested in high-tech approaches.

Question: Is their database hooked up to EPA label database? Yes, believe it is.

Action item: Fred to coordinate with Mardi Klevs of EPA/Region 5 to set up a webinar to demonstrate the label-matching application for TPPC members to learn more.

TPPC Priority Item: Pollinators

Gabriela Carvalho, Jasmine Brown, and Diana Cox-Foster

Jim Mossett was not able to join in person or via phone.

This is National Pollinator Week! Chance to celebrate successes so far, together here and be focused on this topic is a huge success. Look forward to identifying next steps.

Refer to Gabriela's slides for more detail.

MP3 Update

The November 2015 tribal pollinator protection meeting was followed by the MP3 symposium in March 2016. As many as 10 tribal attendees were part of this, their attendance and travel funding made possible by EPA funding support. Jim was part of the MP3 planning group.

MP3 next steps noted for participating tribes:

- Presentations, session notes, and session recordings have been posted to Honeybee Health Coalition website
- Distribute the post-symposium survey to the TPPC
- TPPC to discuss Pollinator Protection at next meeting in Flagstaff, AZ
- Florida Dept. of Agriculture, on behalf of the AAPCO Pollinator Committee, is compiling a database of state MP3s and would like to include tribal MP3s
- Tribal representatives are interested in further discussion and information sharing with some of the symposium participants. OPP/OCSPP will help coordinate follow up teleconferences with the contacts identified by the tribal representatives

Honeybee Health Coalition website is a useful one: <http://honeybeehealthcoalition.org/>

Hilery Spray attended and said it was a fantastic forum with many stakeholders, folks agreed to disagree on certain things especially related to BMPs, more questions than answers. Fred: tribes did an excellent job raising native pollinator concerns and that tribes served a vital role in this forum.

Region 9 effort

Region 9 tribes would benefit from a template to develop a pollinator protection plan (PPP). Sonam Gill from Region 9 has been working with Nina Hapner to draft this document. Guide will be broken out into 3 sections: 1) stakeholder participation, challenges and concerns; 2) habitat enhancement resources; and 3) funding resources and implementation. Goal is to complete by end of September as long as folks can give prompt input.

Action item: Interested TPPC members to let Gabriela know if they would like to assist in the review of the draft Region 9 pollinator template. Email Gabriela or Nina by week of July 11.

TPPC Pollinator Protection Workgroup

In January, 2016 the TPPC decided to establish a workgroup. Jasmine Brown volunteered as TPPC lead. EPA is recruiting a coordinator for the workgroup. This will be a temporary EPA position for 1 year (Sept 2016-August 2017). Region 9 template is targeted for completion by end of September. Workgroup planned to begin meeting in October 2016.

Fred thanked EPA for being responsive to TPPC concerns and the need for administrative support with this effort.

The first few agenda items to cover on that workgroup call: agreement on workgroup goals and structure, review Region 9 guide, identification of guest speakers/resources needed; current status of the development of participating tribes' plans, developing discrete goals and objectives to stay focused on outputs, and establish that this is a finite process.

One member asked if there are there agencies like Farm Bureau or NRCS and other parties to form communications?

Action item: Once a coordinator has been identified within EPA to lead the pollinator protection work group, TPPC members to let the coordinator know of other agencies or entities to include as a resource and invite to workgroup calls.

The Native Bees of North America - Essential Partners in Pollination and the Stresses Impacting Their Populations, a presentation by Diana Cox-Foster.

Dr. Foster was formerly with Penn State and working with honeybees when she made the jump to work with the U.S. Department of agriculture (USDA). She acknowledges that native pollinators are of high concern to tribes. Diana offers herself as a resource to tribes in this effort.

Refer to Diana's slides for more detail.

There is a partnership between flowering plants and pollinators. Statistic cited that we should thank pollinators for every third bite of food we eat (depending on if we are a vegetarian or not.) Without pollinators, we'd lose forage which goes to cattle so milk and beef production would be affected. Bee diversity: 20K species globally and 3500 different species of bees in North America, 1100 of which are in Utah. Southwest US has great diversity (1087 different species.)

Solitary bees – single queen per nest. , no contact or interaction with young, no cooperation between adults, few offspring per nest = less to lose (aggressive behavior low). Social bees - Single or few queens per nest, Many offspring per colony = more to lose (aggressive behavior high). Many bees nest underground. Diet is pollen and nectar. Their foraging strategy (specialist versus generalist). Other resources bees need: water, leaves, waxes from plants, resins.

California is becoming a burgeoning growing area for almonds and a \$12 billion industry. For every nut, at least one bee needs to have visited that flower. Bees also used in cherries. Native bees aptly pollinated orchards in Penn, West Virginia and others and managed bees were not needed to serve as the primary pollination source. Natural systems were in place which supported these populations.

How far do they travel from their white boxes? 1 mile between apiaries. Corn pollen is bees' favorite.

Summary:

- Non-Apis pollinators are likely being impacted by many of the same factors affecting honey bee colonies in the United States. These are: pathogens, pesticides, poor nutrition and parasites.
- It is critical to understand these impacts and develop methods to remediate or eliminate these factors-- such as development of Integrated Pest and Pollinator Programs and Managed (*and wild*) Pollinator Protection Plans

Question: Does the *Varroa* mite affect natives? NO, it does not!

Hornets are a growing predator in native bees. Native bee health is not necessarily stronger than managed bees. We don't have enough data/observations to conclude that.

Myth-busters:

- No truth to myth that bees are disturbed by cell phones.
- Yes, it's true Pollinator incident rate and the number of seeds in clementine. Yes, there is a basis of truth to this.

Opening Comments

Tribal Caucus / EC Meeting Update

Tribal caucus met at the end of Day One and brought forward to the Executive Committee meeting a few questions and a seed for a brainstorming session.

- Budget – unused funds and concern that they could be swept back by EPA. We TPPC is underspent, in part, because we have held 2 meetings in Indian Country where the direct costs are less than holding a meeting in DC. We are waiting to hold a meeting in DC is that the best travel access for folks to DC is in the spring when there is less chance for travel delays due to inclement weather.
- Travel – a conversation we have been having since last fall. Communication not as strong between chair and vice chair and members. Hardship for some folks to carry one night's lodging on their card for a month. These options presented to Fred and Nina and they opted for folks to use their cards. Next time we will present options up front to TPPC members and have more dialogue before decisions are made. In the past there has been a disclaimer (form) stating that members had to pay TPPC back if they cancelled their attendance and TPPC was left paying for them. If they did not pay TPPC back then they would not be eligible for travel funding again in the future.
- Discussion on lack of funding for existing tribal programs and challenges are increasing. EPA has responsibility to implement FIFRA on tribal lands.

Action items:

1. Suzanne to present projected costs for the October meeting and present on the 7/20 monthly call.
2. UCDE to share communication with TPPC for assistance with travel/financial hardships.
3. Ask Cindy Wire to provide statement why travel reimbursement method is not mandated as GSA/federal.
4. UCDE to re-share the TPPC website password so members can access the entirety of the travel policy info on TPPC website.
5. Oscar Morales to have tribal issues more frequently at RDD meetings and to invite more tribal participation at these meetings (e.g., October 2016)
6. Continue to brainstorm on revenue building opportunities and have these conversation in the future.

Bed Bugs

Facilitated by Bob Gruenig & Lorry Frigerio

Joined on the line by Donald Baumgartner, U.S. EPA, Region 5 and Susan Jennings, U.S. EPA Public Health Officer, OPP.

Bob Gruenig introduced the topic and the genesis of the *TPPC Bed Bug Issues Paper*, which he assisted in preparing with the aid of TPPC and EPA. August 2015 document finally drafted and in April 2016 Bob spoke with EPA tribal team members for a little more information. The document contains 3+ pages of recommendations but EPA needs more detail to assist tribes in this area. Goal today is to get feedback from TPPC to complete this document.

Lorry introduced Daniel Celaya from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD.) He is located in their Phoenix office. HUD wants to provide safe and affordable housing. Indian housing block grant funds can be used to mitigate the bed bug issue. The tribes submit an IHP (Indian Housing Plan) to HUD office, a grants office reviews it to ensure compliance and if they can proceed with project to address bed bugs. There are always tribal programs set in place (maintenance, housing, other). Daniel explained that assistance with bed bugs can be placed under the Maintenance provisions and could be used for that. A handful of tribes have applied for funding and have hired private pest control companies. One option is for tribes to purchase equipment and materials and tribes can mitigate on their own.

Action item: Obtain information from HUD on funding opportunities available to address bed bugs and other housing pests.

Fred stated that there are some other categories of housing in tribal lands but there are other homes on tribal lands but are not maintained by tribal housing program and there are not dollars to maintain them.

Attendees asked yesterday about Indian block grants. The Office of Native American Program (ONAP) has grants management specialists – each tribe has one. One member would like to see the funding avenues compiled and shared. Good segue into the presentation.

Refer to Gabriela's slides for more detail.

Federal collaborative strategy on bed bugs (February, 2015) was the result of an interagency work group. Clarifies federal role in bed bug control and highlights ways that government, community, et al. can work together to reduce bed bugs.

The four priority areas are prevention, surveillance and Integrated Pest Management [IPM], education and communication, and research.

EPA's Role:

- Ensure that pesticides are safe and effective
- Ensure pest management professionals/public have access to latest information on effective control tools
- Help educate the general public, pest professionals, and public health officials about bed bug biology and IPM

EPA's effort to date:

- EPA's bed bug information clearinghouse [website](#)
- Bed Bugs as an OPP National Program Priority (NPM Guidance)
- Regional Bed Bug Activities
- Multiagency Discussions, including IHS, HUD-ONAP

EPA discussions moved away from bed bugs specifically to a more overarching tribal housing issues. Engaged more agencies in this conversation. ONAP (Office of Native American Programs).

EPA is proposing specific actions under two broad categories: 1) Coordination and Collaboration between TPPC and federal partners; and 2) Outreach and Education to affected tribes.

The *TPPC Bed Bug Issues Paper* from January, 2016:

1. Prioritization
2. Collaboration
3. Funding
4. Technical resources

EPA's overall goal is to assist tribes by: leveraging existing resources and wealth of existing information; helping tribes build capacity to address bed bugs with a holistic, long-term approach; and continuing to partner with other federal agencies and tribes with a role in addressing bed bugs.

Next steps:

- Federal agency call with TPPC – early July
- Develop path forward with partners – Fall 2016
- Status update at TPPC meeting – October 2016
- Begin implementation of path forward – Winter 2017

Susan Jennings was instrumental in this effort to address tribal needs.

Discussion – TPPC Input Needed

- Participate in multiagency discussion - who from TPPC should we invite to participate?
- Identify/prioritize materials to distribute:
 - Identify what existing materials are useful and what modifications needed to address tribal concerns
 - Identify/review holistic plans and policy documents (e.g. HUD housing) that could be adopted by tribes
 - Prioritize most problematic bed bug transfer points to be addressed by BMPs
- Collect tribal bed bug success stories and help share lessons learned
- Post information on TPPC website
- Other?

TPPC website is now a great place to start housing this info.

One member shared that there's a perception that bed bugs are a big city issue but asks if it's under control in Indian Country. Susan Jennings reports that bed bugs still persist in cities. What has changed is that there are people with knowledge that if you catch an infestation early that it takes a fraction of the cost to address early than later. Prevention a focus to not bring them home. That message has gone out to people and is being regarded. These practices are making a difference. New York City has done very well and has a robust program, website, inspectors and that is a very difficult city due to the transient nature of the population with tourists, public transportation, multi-family housing. Some cities have done well with some aspects and not so well with others. It's more than about sending out fliers, it's getting folks to change their behaviors, surveillance part, city laws dealing with landlords and tenants which can get in the way of treatment options. Lots of aspects to this and a full-fledged integrated approach is need.

Dini Miller from Virginia Tech has found that bed bugs are resistant to pyrethroids. Is EPA looking at emerging pesticides and effective for addressing bed bugs? Tribal residents don't all have access to the internet and need effective options. Susan says that there are a lot of new products to control bed bugs. Some are combo products. Resistance is common but not necessarily universal. Diatomaceous earth (DE) (non-pool grade) is effective when applied according to directions. It takes a couple of months but bed bugs cannot develop resistance to this since it's a physical means and not chemical. Pool grade is dangerous and should not be used.

When housing gets notified that there is a BB infestation, they move family to a hotel to a week while the contractor is treating their home. How do they prevent the family from taking the bed bugs with them? What is best management practice (BMP) for this? Challenge is keeping them all contained.

Don Lott added it's important to be mindful that products without an EPA registration number cannot be assured that they are safe and effective. If you find these products for sale in your area then report them to EPA for follow regulatory action.

Danny Chaffer from the Yavapai-Apache Nation added that heat treatments are effective followed by dusting with DE. You don't need an operator's license to operate the heat treatment equipment on the Nation.

Fred shared that we are lacking an Alaskan representative in this conversation but is there someone here who would like to step forward and have with other agencies? Many members volunteered. Action item: Lorry to include volunteering TPPC members on bed bug workgroup calls (Hilery, Martina, Joe, Jeremy, Willie, Tony, and Vivian). Fred to suggest a representative from Alaska to invite as well. Work with this group to identify priorities and needs by late summer (August) 2016.

A member asked if the work group could put together a statement that is compelling to leverage assistance from Housing Authorities. Fred suggests we start engaging the Indian Health Service as folks often seek medical assistance when physical symptoms appear. We should work to create linkages there so there is appropriate follow-up.

EPA Lead Regions Update

Gabriela Carvalho, U.S. EPA. Region 10

Gabriela provided an update on some of the tribal activities across regions that relate to TPPC priorities identified in January 2016.

Refer to Gabriela's slides for more detail.

Pollinator Protection

- Poarch Band of Creek Indians
- Eastern Ban of Cherokee Indians
- Chickasaw Nation
- St Regis Mohawk Tribe
- Region 9 – tribal pollinator protection plan guide/template, pollinator info graphic (<https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/basic-tips-consumers-protect-pollinators>)
- 19th annual tribal environmental summit in Dallas April 2016

Bed Bugs

- Rural Alaska grant
- Outreach in Region 7, pesticide circuit rider tribal health fair
- Sault Ste. Marie
- Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- Region 5
- Region 9

IPM in Housing and other IPM-related efforts

- White Earth Nation
- Aroostook Band of Micmac Tribe and EPA, Region 1
- Passamaquoddy Tribe Indian Township in Maine and EPA Region 1
- Catawba Indian Nation
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
- Eight Northern Pueblos Council and EPA Region 6
- Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona tribal school IPM workshop

Other News

- Tribal Child Care Env Health Study
- Tribes interested in FIFRA cooperative agreements: Seneca Nation in Region 2, Meskwaki Tribe in Region 7, one Region 5 tribe expressed interest in developing a pesticide program. Decided not to pursue its own program, but exploring circuit rider interest by other neighboring tribes.

IPM in Tribal Low Income Housing

Facilitated by Fred Corey

Fred offered a background on this topic and concerns for children's health and potential for exposure. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in schools really cannot get at these populations. Some of the issues are related to structural insufficiencies. When Fred's tribe started visiting with the tribal housing authority representatives, he found that the housing staff and maintenance directors are knowledgeable where the pests are found and how to deal with them. Fred would like to get a sense of the local housing department representative in attendance – what do they see are the things that are lacking and what can tribes to help this?

Danny Chaffer at Yavapai-Apache Nation suggests that housing folks are brought in more often to talk about available funding, but the availability environmentally safe products needs to be addressed.

Discussion held about aspects of trainings, challenges, and other considerations for a blueprint for IPM in schools. Talked about how this might look like for IPM in housing. Danny has been trying to put something like this together as a checklist and will pursue further as their housing department grows. Right now most of staff is maintenance and they take care of current pest issues. Some type of template / guideline would be a good thing.

HUD hired the northeastern IPM Center to create a manual resource (<http://www.stoppests.org>) for their public housing authorities. This was intended as a shared resource and getting the info shared can be a challenge.

Using the IPM in schools approach then this could be a place to look to adopt a similar model to get the word out about housing issues. More dialogue with tribal housing authorities and what need are there and support needed for entire system.

Action items:

1. Continue to develop a repository on TPPC website for materials available.
2. UCDE to provide primary link on TPPC website to <http://www.stoppests.org>
3. Distribute info on how TPPC can subscribe to HUD ONAP Newsletter

4. TPPC to write up info on tribal bed bug low income housing pest issues to share in the HUD ONAP newsletter
5. Add the HUD ONAP newsletter as a resource on TPPC website.
6. Fred to contact the stoppest.org contact (Suzanne Reese) to contribute to the HUD Newsletter on bed bug and IPM topics.
7. TPPC to ask Daniel for names of HUD grant specialists per region
8. EPA to help keep TPPC engaged with HUD-ONAP office on IPM in Housing.

Fred extended his appreciation to tribal housing representatives here today and yesterday.

SFIREG Update

Cary Giguere, SFIREG chair

1. The State FIFRA Research and Evaluation Group SFIREG is on the tail end of its year and just finished up its June meeting last week. One of the hot topics was a conversation about methomyl. States had asked to list methomyl (a fly bait) as a Registered Use Product because of concerns to wildlife poisoning. EPA had negotiated an agreement with registrants to self-mitigate with container label language. One of the comments about the mitigation steps was that there was a raccoon image with a line through it and it was misleading. Don't use on raccoons. Other interpretation was this was the perfect product to kill raccoons. Registrant agreed to take image off label. Methomyl has a 5-year mitigation process and it's something states are tracking. If any of the tribes are tracking wildlife poisoning and can track it down to methomyl then this would be helpful to know.
2. Finding out what states are doing with cannabis (adult use, medicinal, recreation uses, etc. and where folks re in the process). SFIREG still looking for tribes to participate as well and putting together a risk analysis for products and then a collective 24C registrations whereby everyone would apply for the same product. California brought into conversation due to the tremendous technical resources they have – they agreed to do risk analysis of the 24C process.
3. Getting a better idea federal credentials should be, is there a limit to the number of credentials a state should have and who would decide? OECA shared a memo on this and shared on AAPCO list serve.
4. Topics to go out to working committees: a) ready-to-use disinfectants. Products used in schools and uses not reflected on containers and how to resolve those issues (referred to POM) and hoping for resolution sooner than later; b) Worker protection inspection manual is being updated and concerns about being able to have a comment period on the draft before it goes public; c) QAPP library and states having to get them approved through regional offices; d) label matching tool previewed using an app to compare to master label and that language is consistent, saving reviewer time. Looks flashy and it could be a great tool; e) State Label Issues Tracking System (SLITS) continues to be a great tool for people reviewing labels. Process for answering SLITS questions and the EPA responses haven't been as high quality as in the past. Working to get that quality returned; f) Insurance requirement for applicators – not all states require this and min insurance varies across states, not consistent.

Question: how many tribes have registered with SLITS? Once you are signed up then you do not fall off.

Question: does label matching tool only for phones so can you download to a tablet?

You can use it on a laptop or a tablet or smartphone. When you are on a laptop you will need to get photos from a camera unless your laptop can take a photo.

Suggestion that there is a link inserted in the label matching smartphone application linking to the SLITS system so folks struggling with label interpretation could be paired with resource.

Action item: EPA to provide a webinar by September 2016 on the SLITS system, how to access it, provide more info on what it does, find out how many tribes use it.

A major issue here is federal funding for tribal pesticide programs. Not sure if staff positions and capacity is still a burning issue with states as it was in years past. Cary feels those pressures are still there and not much recovery but states have the ability to charge for certain fees and raise fees to support their programs. Vermont has not increased workforce but has raised fees to help offset costs. Gone through a few iterations of retirement incentives; agency not able to backfill those positions so some gaps still exist and some work not getting done.

Could states/tribes tackle the funding issue together is there an opportunity there? Acknowledgement that EPA funding is not necessarily under their control with congressional appropriations. Interest to engage in tribal/state conversations on ways to increase support for EPA's budget. Cary suggests AAPCO be included in this conversation as it transcends the scope/authority of SFIREG.

Fred suggests that tribes need to develop a statement of need and what shortfall in resources has meant to tribes. Share this with folks who are in a position to educate congress on what tribes' needs are. Tribes need to do a better job telling the story.

Action items: Cary to draft an email to AAPCO Board and propose a forum for a conversation with tribes during AAPCO March 2017 meeting to talk about resource needs.

Action item: Cary to share cannabis-related inspection issues with TPPC.

OECA and WPS Inspections in Indian Country

Don Lott & Carol Galloway

Don is an entomologist by training among a staff filled with attorneys. He represents the Office of Civil Enforcement (OCE), a part of OECA. OCE has 6-7 pending FIFRA cases with settlement amounts over \$1 million. This is unusual for FIFRA as penalties have traditionally been very low. One is a WPS violation which is already at \$250K which will have significant impact nationwide. OECA is more than willing to shake things up and make a penalty statement that's an effective deterrent. WPS is a critical part of FIFRA regulation due to the reason behind it – to protect workers and handlers. EPA wants to equip tribes with what they need to help promote WPS compliance in Indian Country and offers EPA's assistance with this.

WPS first passed in 1992 and EPA been working on revisions to this ever since. Latest revisions in Nov. 2015. There are 2 compliance dates (Jan 2, 2017 and Jan 2, 2018). There are discussions about delaying the implementation because there are SO many things to be created with interpretive guidances and an infrastructure at EPA to support this. WPS is a priority in the National Program Manager 16-17 Guidance.

How does this apply in Indian Country?

- primary focus on ensuring adequate protection to tribal members who are pesticide workers or handlers
- support and strengthen tribal programs
- this is a flexible approach and EPA is open to tribal input

Refer to Don's slides for more detail.

WPS Training - OC providing WPS PIRT courses, OC developing WPS Inspection Guidance, OPP is developing other educational materials, OCE revising the FIFRA Enforcement Response Policy, Regions willing to provide additional training, as needed.

WPS Inspection Activity

- Tribal inspections
- Cooperative agreements (negotiate the number of WPS inspections, increase emphasis on WPS compliance, conducted under tribal laws or on behalf of EPA using federal credentials, EPA provides support as appropriate.
- EPA plans inspections as well. Limited staff to do inspections, explore opportunities in Indian Country with and without cooperative agreements, focus on farming activities involving frequent use of highly toxic pesticides or significant worker exposure risk, interested in commercial applicators operating in Indian Country, other inspections based on fact-finding circumstances.

Region 9 is doing WPS inspections in states and has plans to do some in Indian Country. Region 4 has brand new inspectors. The region and tribes came together and decided that the region would go out and do 4-5 inspections to provide on the job training to build tribal capacity. When a need for this type of support occurs EPA has folks on staff with adequate experience and can help tribes gain needed familiarity with process. As tribes negotiate work plans with regional offices could be discussed as a way to build tribal capacities in their offices.

Don is not able to speak to who has greater priority for assistance - tribes with or without cooperative agreements. They are looking to places where they have greatest impacts.

Question: if tribes negotiate a greater number of WPS inspections, would there be funding available for this? Tribes should discuss this as they negotiate the cooperative agreements.

Where the tribes have very strong WPS inspection capabilities, it's doubtful that the regions will be conducting inspections there as those tribes appear to have things covered. OECA is interested in building up capacity for other instances where there is not high skill/capacity to achieve those inspections. This will be handled differently in each region as the circumstances in each are so different.

Question: what is timeline for having inspectors coming out to Indian Country? No definitive timeline for that. Because there are cooperative agreements with tribes across the country EPA will be relying on those for compliance monitoring and awareness as the new regulations become effective.

Question: Is EPA coming out to Indian Country? Yes, but where and when EPA comes out depends on what part of the country needs assistance. There will be collaboration with the tribes in advance of this. One tribe learned about some training that GAP is providing and there are WPS elements. If EPA can provide a list of all of their national training partners which tribes can tap into, this would be helpful. OPP/OECA are working to help address a lot of these things.

Action items:

1. Ask EPA about what WPS training is being offered nationally to growers by EPA and other agencies.
2. UCDE to provide link to the PERC website to TPPC (<http://pesticideresources.org>) and a list of WPS-related projects it is coordinating.
3. EPA to request more streamlined versions of the WPS training slides for tribes/growers.
4. UCDE will share with the TPPC next week links to the condensed WPS PPTs by Derrick Terada.

One member commented that there is still lack of clarity amongst tribes if EPA is coming out to inspect, and when. Eric appreciates Don being here and engaging. Don commented that enforcement is one tool which can lead to better compliance and OCE plans to publicize enforcement actions with compelling press releases to help ensure this. Tribal Consultations are part of the EPA assisted inspection process. Types of inspections are agricultural employers, pesticide applicators, pesticide production establishments and retail dealers.

Action item: TPPC to think about appropriate follow-ups to this session and how to continue the dialogue with other tribes not in attendance.

For the October TPPC meeting we should consider a WPS roundtable where we tackle specific WPS issues. Gabriela encourages tribes having WPS issues to engage your regional offices so they can consider all the concerns and requests from multiple angles.

Action item: Don Lott to follow up on clarification if a warrant is possible under FIFRA.

TPPC Policies & Procedures – Proposed Changes

Facilitated by Fred Corey

After a series of proposed changes to the *TPPC Policies & Procedures* document (P&P) originating at the January 2016 meeting, Nina Hapner took the lead on sharing proposed edits to the P&P document. The goal is to approve the areas of major areas of the major goal is to approve proposed changes in the areas of the election and representation on the EC. Consensus is that having four (4) Executive Committee members would be agreeable.

Voting – if a tribe is present with multiple reps, the proposal is that only 1 will participate in elections that involve the full TPPC. The members present were not able to reach consensus on this and it should be brought up again at a future meeting.

Lilian Willmore's original philosophy in helping to draft P & P was to keep things minimal about authority and decision-making.

Gila River would like members to know that they opted to only vote once at the January 2016 meeting to determine the Region 9 regional representative as they did not want to be perceived as skewing the decision based on the large number of members present from their tribe.

Bob Gruenig reflected on the historic makeup of the Executive Committee and the need for broad representation.

Amanda Hauff asked if the TPPC would be agreeable if OCSPP invited other tribal partners to attend TPPC meetings (NTT and others). Fred would like to discuss this with the Executive Committee in advance of their attendance.

Summary of points of consensus:

1. Accept the proposed changes in the prioritization of funding on page 10.
2. Include comment at bottom of page 12 about including standard disclaimer language in issue papers "Although the TPPC always..."
3. Accept proposed changes for EC and clerical aspects and table the discussion on the voting questions for a future meeting.

4. We don't need to proscribe a written process for filling an alternate if the Vice Chairperson or other Executive Committee representative rep is not able to attend an in-person meeting. An email would be appreciated so that communication is up front.
5. Accept all other proposed major changes.

Action item: Accept changes in document and share revisions with TPPC by August meeting.

Old Business / New Business / Action Items

None noted.

Closing comments

Fred Corey thanks the TPPC members, EPA, HUD and guest speakers for attending and wished safe travel for the group for their journeys home.