

Tribal Pesticide Program Council – Full Council Meeting

October 3-4, 2017

Sloan, Iowa

Meeting Notes - Final

The meeting was called to order by Fred Corey, TPPC Chairperson, at the WinnaVegas Hotel at 8:30 AM CDT.

Attendees:

Tribes (20)

- Neil Abbott, Ak-Chin Indian Community
- Vince Bass, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska (Day 1, morning)
- Diania Caudell, California Indian Basketweavers Association
- Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs
- Jasmine Courville-Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribe
- Ken Clark, Nez Perce Tribe
- Tim Grant, Omaha Nation
- Alan Harlan, Omaha Nation
- Joe Herrera, Yakama Nation
- Denise Jensen, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
- Glenna Lee, Navajo Nation EPA
- Tony McCandless, Gila River Indian Community
- Dave Metzger, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
- Jeff Miller, Omaha Nation
- Jim Mossett, Three Affiliated Tribes
- Jeremy Philips, Salt River Maricopa Indian Community
- Jeffrey Pfrimmer, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
- Irving Provost, Oglala Sioux Tribe
- Larry Scrapper, Cherokee Nation
- Hilery Spray, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska

Tribal Organizations (1)

- Africa Dorame-Avalos, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona

EPA (5)

- Amanda Hauff, U.S. EPA, OCSPP
- Nick Hurwit, U.S. EPA, Region 10
- Carol Galloway, U.S. EPA, OECA
- Emily Ryan, U.S. EPA, OPP
- Cindy Wire, U.S. EPA, OPP

Other (3)

- Suzanne Forsyth, University of California Davis Extension
- Bob Gruenig, TPPC Consultant
- Ed Spevak, St. Louis Zoo

Traditional Opening Ceremony, Welcome, Introductions
--

Many thanks to Vince Bass, Tribal Council Vice Chairman, of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska for delivering the opening prayer.

Vince commented on the very important work that the members of this Council were engage with. He welcomed the TPPC and thanked everyone for their attendance and participation.

Opening Remarks / TPPC Chairman Update, by Fred Corey

Fred opened by stating that accountability is a major theme for the TPPC. He invited the two members sitting at the perimeter of the room to join the group at the tables, but they elected to remain seated at the side.

Fred reported that the TPPC had a couple of members recently befall some serious health issues and they were unable to attend. He also mentioned that Sharon Bosse with the Prairie Band Potawatomi passed away. We will keep them in our thoughts and prayers this week.

Fred commented that it's been about seven months since we last met and we've had many successes. The TPPC completed a letter to EPA Administrator Pruitt; submitted a letter to EPA regarding strategic plan; submitted a letter to PA on the National Program Manager Guidance; and provided input to the National Tribal Caucus (NTC) in developing a budget and working with EPA headquarters to develop a national budget. Had some success with this so for the first time tribes have been identified as a priority by the NTC budget documents. A couple of the workgroups have had good success as well. The bed bug working group completed its package and will get their information out to serve as effective resources. The pollinator protection workgroup has had regular monthly calls with notable speakers via webinar. The TPPC has extended its influence here into other parts of Indian Country and is an excellent use of TPPC's energy to benefit other tribes. Africa Dorame-Avalos is on the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP) Steering Committee. In years past we've not had a voice in this process. Africa and Jasmine Brown and Hilery Spray have been in the Pesticide Inspector Residential Training Program (PIRT) Steering Committee to make sure that training needs identified serve tribes as well. He's hearing more about accountability. We need to go above and beyond to show the value of TPPC so that when potential funding cuts are coming that the ones with greatest return on investment, we need to show we are effective and serve a vital role. Fred said it's important that folks speak up and voice concerns and successes. In this new era of accountability that everyone step up and fully participate. On the other side, accountability is needed from EPA as well. EPA needs to be accountable to Tribes to ensure that FIFRA is enforced across Indian Country and not only for the Tribes with cooperative agreements or ones with circuit riders. Region 9 has 179 tribes and the lands don't necessarily have coverage for this many acres. Need to ask for accountability for their compliance activities. EPA's response appears to be complaint-driven – there is no routine compliance activity. So it begs the question how well FIFRA is being regulated on Tribal lands. So increased accountability and activity is a theme here for both TPPC and EPA alike.

Fred asked that the presenters try and stay within their time allotment with the goal being to keep our agenda on time. He also asked TPPC members to keep questions and discussions on point so that the dialogue is fruitful.

Jasmine asked if the letters submitted by TPPC asked for a response time. Fred said no, but Amanda Hauff is checking on the status. Cindy Wire submitted the request for PREP funding for tribes. Fred said that last year tribes lost a few training seats at PREPs due to funding cuts. The Tribes are working with EPA to make sure the funding stays available.

[Refer to the session slides on the TPPC website for more detail]

Suzanne reviewed the content in the folder including a summary of Coordinator activities for FY17. Suzanne presented a fiscal report of FY17 expenditures and balances. All categories were underspent and for the second consecutive year, and there will be a carryover balance to the next year. Members were also provided with a draft TPPC budget for FY18. The Project Officer has requested the entire allocation of \$195,000 for FY18 and the approval is with the EPA Grants Office.

Irving Provost stated his objection that the printed and verbal Coordinator report did not serve as the “physical report” mentioned on the agenda. Irving then addressed the group, which escalated into a loud altercation. Amanda Hauff asked the group to take a break so they could refocus on the agenda.

[Refer to the session slides on the TPPC website for more detail]

Cindy noted that there is greater accountability on attendance and that there will be a sign in sheet in the morning and afternoon. The National Program Manager (NPM) guidance that tribes commented on last year will be out soon.

Several weeks before the meeting, Cindy Wire sent out a call for questions the TPPC membership would like to see addressed at this meeting.

1. Discuss the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and 2019 budget. How can we comment adequately on FY 2019 when we don't even know what FY 2018 is? EPA operates on a continuing resolution for three months. TPPC grant is first to be funded but it's not a done deal. Africa asked if the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP) courses get fully funded for Tribes then will this take away from tribal cooperative agreements. Cindy replied it would not. What is exciting is that NTC's interests were represented for the very first time in the EPA Strategic Plan. Fiscal year 2019: In the initial stages of development; president's budget will be released in February 2018. Built on FY18 president's budget. NTC included pesticide information as one of their top funding priorities and is meeting with EPA next week.
2. Provide information on genetically Modified (GM) mosquitos or other new developments.
 - Cindy recently attended a symposium dealing with engineered mosquitoes (it's a different process than genetically modified mosquitos). The organisms are being treated as a pesticide due to the materials they carry. The benefits would be huge. How broadly it can be employed is in question as the cost is very high. EPA has issued two Experimental Use Permits – one in Florida that manipulates males which sterilizes them. CSKT asked if this trait could be transferred to other populations.
 - Shifting from a School IPM focus to Integrated Vector Management. Focusing on public health issues such as Zika. EPA Center for Integrated Pest Management taking the lead.
 - Debug Project: Experimental Use Permit issued to Google Verily to release bacteria-infected male mosquitos in Fresno, CA. Wolbachia bacteria infected male mosquitos mate resulting in non-viable eggs. Over time this will drive down the *Aedea aegypti* population. This bacteria doesn't affect humans. Could be registered as a pesticide eventually.
 - FDA Experimental Use Permit to Oxitec for GM mosquitos in Florida
3. New 2, 4-D formulations- Updates/ any problems seen yet?
 - 2,4-D and updates on formulations. “Enlist” Enlist Duo. Some of the questions in the CSKT area – they want to know if this is more persistent and stays in the environment longer. Not sure if their lab can tell the difference between the two formulations but that information

would be of interest. Enlist Duo is a combo. Cindy offered to Jasmine that she summarize her questions and Emily Ryan will make sure she's connected with a project manager.

- The 2,4-D choline "Enlist" formulations for 2,4-D tolerant crops (Enlist Duo and Enlist One) were registered in October 2015 (Enlist Duo) and January 2017 (Enlist One).
 - These "Enlist" formulations have lower volatility, and both are currently available in the marketplace.
 - The Registration Division of OPP has not received any reports of field damage related to these products this year.
 - 2,4-D is currently undergoing registration review. The risk assessments for 2,4-D were published in June 2017, followed by a 60-day comment period. The proposed interim decision is scheduled to be published in June 2018, and will also be followed by a 60-day comment period.
4. Are there small grants available to tribes for pollinator habitat enhancement, or to start a honey production services and products business?
- This is a list of federal grants available from different federal agencies on the TPPC Website <http://tppcwebsite.org/sources-for-grants/>
 - Northeastern IPM Center <http://www.northeastipm.org/grant-programs/ipm-center-grants/>
 - Western IPM Center <http://westernipm.org/index.cfm/center-grants/>
 - North Central IPM Center <https://www.ncipmc.org/grants/index.php>
 - Southern IPM Center <http://www.sripmc.org/index.cfm/center-projects/grant-programs/>
5. What is OECA's status for increased WPS enforcement presence in Indian Country? OECA would like to hear from this group and what the experience was like with the regions doing inspections in Indian Country.
- FY16 National Program Managers' Guidance established priority on direct implementation of WPS compliance monitoring in Indian Country.
 - Regions committed to conducting 16 WPS inspections and instead conducted 25 inspections (Regions must conduct a minimum of 10 FIFRA inspections each year)
 - Took different forms across the country, for example, in Region 1 ME conducted an oversight inspection, under an agreement between the state and tribe, at the Passamaquoddy Wild Blueberry Co.
 - Region 4 hadn't done much outreach with the Tribes and they didn't have a good handle on how many facilities would be regulated so it was a good learning experience for Region 4. Region 4 started dialogue with tribes on WPS, found minor violations at a Choctaw facility, and did WPS training for tribes
 - Region 8 issued 12 Notices of Warning (inspected 13 facilities), and
 - Region 10 conducted 3 training inspections for a new inspector.
 - Results not in for FY17, however, R4 planned to conduct 2-3 additional inspections, R9 planned to conduct 6 inspections
 - In FY16, tribes conducted 123 WPS inspections
 - OECA welcomes comments on the initiative

Action item: Keep on the TPPC agenda to talk about increased enforcement presence initiative.

Jasmine Brown wants to echo that this might be something that TPPC continues on with and to see the result of this WPS assessment. Tribes can't even make that request until they know the survey results.

Joe Herrera said that he joined the EPA inspectors from Region 10 on WPS inspections in orchards and organic growers. It was a great opportunity for Joe that this was available.

6. What is the cannabis situation on reservations / federal lands? Can Tribes establish grow operations and use pesticides legally?

Until it becomes federally legal and is not a Schedule 1 drug, then EPA cannot spend any effort on this use. There is only discussion behind the scenes on how to tackle this as states are approving uses for recreation and medicinal. But this doesn't mean that the TPPC caucus meetings cannot address this topic amongst themselves. Two of the five tribes CSKT works with want to pursue cannabis but it cannot. Would it help if TPPC submitted letters of support to an entity about this?

7. Does EPA have any plans for protecting Tribes from illegal use of pesticides on cannabis on tribal lands?
 - Marijuana remains a schedule 1 controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act. Therefore, the EPA has not registered any pesticide for use on marijuana.

Action item: TPPC to hold a closed meeting about cannabis and then consider drafting an issue paper. Alternate: Reach out to AAPCO, SFIREG or ECOS to ask about activity and if tribes can participate in this effort. (Invite tribes who are growing cannabis.)

Is the cannabis workgroup still active? Ask Cary if the states are having this conversation as well.

Hot Topics

Featured speaker and topic: Jasmine Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

[Refer to the session slides on the TPPC website for more detail]

The Mankar line of sprayers works very differently from standard pressurized sprayers (boom, drones and other types used in the field). Segmented atomizers create evenly sized and spaced droplets, known as Ultra Low Volume (ULV) applications. Is EPA aware that applicators are using all kinds of products in these Mankars? They see them for mosquito control, weeds, cotton. The labels for ULVs require reduced personal protective equipment (PPE). This is the hot topic. Has the reduced PPE led to a lack of protection and increased cancer risk? CSKT does not want to see reduced PPE with this kind of equipment. CSKT has not put restrictions on the products and sprayers. Field studies on health - most glyphosate product labels have a ULV section. Others labels don't mention it but they also don't state that you cannot use and ULV to apply it.

Action item: CSKT to insert into SLITS the question about ULVs and reduced PPE.

Tony McCandless, Gila River Indian Community – normally they don't have a lot of major issues but lately they've gotten complaints on aerial pesticide applications and proximity to homes. As long as they meet the buffer zone requirements then the Tribe cannot do much more. Gila River Indian Community (GRIC) doesn't regulate fertilizers and this is sometime what's applied so they have no jurisdiction there. Ag-urban interface changes and leave GRIC out of the picture about what they can do to solve the issue. Waiting for tribal leadership.

Larry Scrapper, Cherokee Nation – their activities include community garden and pollinators. They had pesticide application notification and golf course issues. Next week's Region 6 pre-SFIREG meeting will be an opportunity to discuss. He's been inviting other Tribes to join conference calls about notification as well.

Neil Abbott, Ak-Chin Indian Community – they have no pressing issues. There have been a couple of bed bug questions raised by community. Several instances of bed bugs in community homes and wanting outreach and education.

Glenna Lee, Navajo Nation. The Tribe had an increase in requests for assistance with BB bed bugs in schools where there are dormitories. Treating student items is a concern. When students return to school on Monday they bring bed bugs back from their homes. The Environmental Health scientists and community workers are trying to educate kids and reach out to the parents. It's difficult to contact the parents because parents don't want to talk about the issue. The Tribe is also dealing with a Section 24 (c) question. Amanda Hauff and Cindy Wire are helping Navajo Nation to bring it to closure because responses from EPA's Registration Division have not been helpful.

Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs. Fred is now the Tribe's Natural Resources Director and the Tribal Farm now falls under his purview. The goal of the farm is to grow products to get healthy foods on the table. The Tribe also has a brook trout facility. The Tribe is working to get food into the communities and is available for sale as a revenue source. They are selling fish for stocking for next year and is a new market for them. Farming is something new they are teaching themselves. Another project is a climate change project. Winter ticks and their impact on moose populations. The project is with college adults to go to moose tagging stations in the fall, collecting ticks and blood samples for lab analysis. They collected 19 samples from 19 moose and 2 tested positive for Lyme disease (brought by black-legged tick). These ticks suggest that the moose have been bitten elsewhere as there are no black legged ticks into the Aroostook area until very recently (a nymph was found.) For FY18 their tribe is getting a region 1 pesticide grant. Will work on an invasive forest pest workshop.

Jarret Pfrimmer, Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa – Their issues are agricultural drift and pesticides. They are getting the community involved with pollinator identification, community involvement in pollinator gardens. The Tribe is looking for funding and has been requesting from Region 7 to establish a pesticide program.

Diania Caudell, California Indian Basketweavers Association – They are always looking for raw materials on private and public properties. Most of their outreach is via a pamphlet. Diania did a presentation at Region 9 and most folks aren't aware of how they use the native plants for the weaving. Deer grass can't be used in their weaving if it's been grown along the side of the road because it's been contaminated with pesticide residue. Development pressures in southern CA have taken a lot of their growing and gathering lands.

Jeremy Phillips, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community – Last month he met with Katy Wilcoxon with EPA Region 9 about the WPS material that's coming out. There are smaller tribes like Cocopah and Kashon. Do they have money to buy these things? Jeremy asked Region 9 to help smaller tribes buy outreach materials. The Tribe completed all their cooperative agreement deliverables. They have funding for IPM and household hazardous waste and collected over 4,000 pounds of pesticides (ag and household, mixed packs.) The Tribe implements IPM in three public and three private schools. All education is done in-house. Richard Gonzales is the new pesticides inspector. ITCA is purchasing WPS outreach materials produced by the Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative (PERC) being distributed by the National Pesticide Safety Education Center (NPSEC) and will share with Salt River and other Tribal communities.

Hilery Spray, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska – The Tribe has had a challenging year but also some good successes. Their program was cut in half. Region 7 Tribes are in the heaviest agricultural use in the US. Their IPM program is in five schools. They bump up against janitorial staff. Region 7's representative to the National Water Council. In the President's proposed budget he has goose eggged the 319 nonpoint source program. Not sure how this can be done but to incorporate nonpoint source protection into FIFRA. She would like to see a continued conversation between the Councils.

Jasmine Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes – had some staff changes. Got notice that they lost all funding for climate change program. Ryan Evans will take over climate change efforts despite lack of funding. They started an Eagles Group and the teachers and kids will move that forward. Working to get more White Bark Pine planted. Since last year they have seen 33 new migratory species – not regarding them as invasive because not sure how climate change will fall out. Says thank you to OECA in Indian Country. CSKT got notices of warning and penalties and they are grateful.

Tim Grant, Omaha Nation – their Tribal lands have a tradition of farmers. They haven't had an environmental program in 8-9 years and he was hired to start this up again. He got GAP funding for his program but just learned that they don't have a circuit rider to assist any longer. They are looking to bring this back to help cover the many acres they have.

Ken Clark, Nez Perce – He thanks the TPPC for the welcome of this Tribe. Nez Perce has 770K acres in Idaho, predominantly cereal grain agriculture. FIFRA is a bit out of their wheelhouse. Their circuit rider program has been important to them (Eric Gjevre.) Water quality criteria – State of Idaho has bypassed Region 10 staff and worked with HQ (letters sent to Pruitt) on water issues which devalued Region 10 and regional input and having a Tribal presence in this requests.

Irving Provost, Oglala Sioux – He needs an amendment to the Certification and Training Rule. The Tribe has issues in agriculture and rangeland. Noxious weeds on his reservation and some of the products. Asked that labels be reviewed to make them simpler to understand and easier to apply.

Jim Mossett, Three Affiliated Tribes – All complaints this year were structural. Aerial application resulted in one complaint. He asked if the IPM in Schools Program would expand to aerial applications. Did some small pollinator plantings. ND lost millions of acres to the ethanol industry (corn) and this impacted pollinator habitat. Along with the USDA the Tribes conducted an Emerald Ash Wood Borer project.

Joe Herrera, Yakama Nation – The Tribe has seen head lice in schools and other usual IPM issues. He is helping out with outreach and education. Holly Johnson from Spokane IHS has assisted. Wrapped up all his ag inspections, had a couple of drift complaints this year. Been doing outreach for WPS.

Check in on TPPC Priorities and Recommendations for FY18
--

Attendees participated in a brief review of their FY17 priorities and accomplishments and established priorities for FY18.

- Brief overview of accomplishments for current items
- What's left to be done?
- Should it remain on the list for 2018?
- What should the TPPC consider for 2018?

a) Bed Bugs, update by Emily Ryan

[Refer to the session slides on the TPPC website for more detail]

Update on EPA's efforts for bed bug efforts in tribal communities. The workgroup's efforts and charge stemmed out of the TPPC's 2015 bed bug issues paper. The lack of access to the internet and resources was a factor. The goal of EPA's bed bug effort was to assist in spreading information to tribal communities to prevent infestations. The workgroup created an outreach plan and bed bug educational package. They will prepare and request updates to the TPPC website and offer a bed bug webinar. Emily passed around a sample of the bed bug outreach package. Some of the educational package content is not yet approved (e.g., the laundromat document) so this content will have to be shared at a later date. The cover letter will be signed by Fred Corey and the packet will go out next. Nick Hurwit has done a mock-up of the webpage and a draft was shared. Next steps: work on distributing the package. EPA will

reach out to federal agencies and need to coordinate who will reach out the others. Center for IPM will be hosting a webinar. They are looking for people who would be interested in being a speaker in the webinar or otherwise get in touch with Emily.

Action items: TPPC to determine how they will share the bed bug educational packet with the distribution lists; engage the Alaska Native Villages in this effort; and finalize the cover letter with Fred.

Some Tribes would like to see the practice of sharing of second-hand furniture be considered in the webinar. Africa Avalos has a request for an ITEP presenter to pass along.

Other than completing the tasks for this effort, Jasmine feels that this priority is addressed. Others feel that this should remain an ongoing priority. Fred said that just because an item is not listed as a priority then it doesn't mean it's not important to TPPC. Tony suggested we remove it from the priority list but just follow up and monitor the final tasks (distribution, evaluation.)

Consensus is to place this under IPM in housing and monitor final steps.

b) IPM in Housing, update by Fred Corey

One concern TPPC raise to EPA that the IPM in schools was only targeted to K-12 and not to daycare facilities, preschools, Head Start programs and other places providing educational resources. Once pollinators became a national priority and a White House initiative, then this is where the resources were directed but that IPM in housing would be funded down the road. Amanda doesn't want to discourage anyone from asking for what tribes need from EPA, even if it's not a stated priority for EPA. Fred said that if EPA doesn't want to fund the effort then we can leverage other federal agencies. Cindy suggested that completing the Status of Pesticide in Indian Country Report would serve as an important document that EPA could refer to which demonstrates need.

If this stays on the priority list then perhaps a white paper could help delineate this more fully.

Consensus. Retain as a priority for TPPC. Include final steps of the bed bug outreach as described above.

c) Pollinator Protection, update by Jasmine Brown

The Pollinator Protection Work Group (PPWG) was created by the TPPC. Initially they had 33 Tribes and various other entities join the calls. Attendance in recent calls has waned. Pollinator declines remain a national issue. Native pollinators and native food laws that depend on pollinators and is not being covered by EPA or states.

PPWG does know of a lot of Tribes who have done plans but most Tribes have done something. Mary Clock Rust has coordinated multiple monthly webinars and calls. PPWG is advocating for states to include native pollinators in their managed plans. Mary will get to continue to work with the TPPC for another year through FY18. Yakama Nation has been doing some projects and studies.

Jasmine has one request – neonicotinoids and soil persistence is a huge factor. CSKT is not asking to take any tools away but they want to know more about them. They need help in understanding neonicotinoids a little better. Ed Spevak with the St. Louis Zoo said they are encouraging farmers to develop BMPs to protect monarch butterflies. If it's already part of your BMPs, they are writing a letter to USDA to convene a conference session that even if you are doing protections now that you will not affect you.

Fred asked about the homeowner use of products and its impact to pollinators. Home use compared to ag use is much less, but could these vegetable gardens and other manicured areas have a notable

impact? Ed Spevak says yes – it's a major impact. USGS modeling and monarch populations – the only way it works for monarch conservation is that everyone cooperates. Home gardeners are a part of that.

Consensus: Retain as a national priority for tribes even if it's not EPA's.

d) Status of Pesticides in Indian Country Report, update Bob Gruenig

Purpose is to create a comprehensive report of what's going on in Indian Country and parallels a document by the National Tribal Air Association. It's important to have a reference of status to share with other tribal leaders, agencies, and others to share with their delegations.

Where we are right now: tomorrow will feature a half-day breakout on three topics. This is the third meeting where the TPPC has done these breakouts. There is some missing hard data from three previous topics from the March 2017 meeting and this will be addressed tomorrow.

Consensus. Retain as a priority for TPPC.

Action item: By November 2017 share with members a draft of the report (sections completed to date) that would go up on the TPPC website.

e) Risk Assessments, update by Fred Corey

Fred explained that has been no systematic top-down approach to address tribal exposures and this continues to be a concern. A letter was addressed to the EPA Administrator and the risk assessment suggestions were not taken seriously. At the March 2017 meeting, EPA risk assessors joined and we talked about some of the data for the unique tribal exposure information and they didn't have access to it. Fred said that there was a tribal risk forum done about 20 years ago to have a 3-day meeting and folks left the meeting feeling like there had been good info sharing. National Tribal Toxics Council (NTTC) would like to do this again. TPPC has also tried to engage the Tribal Science Council (TSC) and they didn't seem as interested in participating but they have new leadership now. Fred proposes that TPPC partners with NTTC to engage in an institutional approach to addressing risk assessments for unique tribal exposures. They now have legal support behind them that the new Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA) passed last year that EPA needs to evaluate risks to susceptible populations. This is a new requirement. Good opportunity to bring in new media groups as well. It doesn't add in anything new for EPA to do.

Cindy Wire suggests that TPPC break this down into steps that are achievable. 1) Get Tribal data and share with all the offices; 2) ask EPA for the list of chemicals about to undergo reregistration that can be shared with the tribes across all media. We can then figure out the steps to move this forward.

Amanda Hauff explained the various efforts she's a part of in house to gather the TSC in the past and how it can be leveraged in TPPC. New TSCA will be talked about at next week's OCSPP meeting and susceptible populations were hoping to be a part of this but they did not make the cut. Others considered are pregnant women, children, elderly etc. Meeting next week with senior leadership to move this forward. It's been a good team effort and the upcoming dialogue will be a part of this. Jasmine would like to reiterate 2 of the subtopics on RA that could assist this meeting are. 1) We always want cumulative risk assessment evaluated; some things are sprayed every 7 days. 2) Frequency of exposures to Native Americans. They spend more time outside than the average American while hunting, gathering, etc. So this increases the potential exposure scenario. 3) "Unique" exposure – Jasmine contends that tribal exposures are unique. Tribes are unique but the exposures they experience are not unique to all populations.

Fred suggests TPPC forms a workgroup to work with NTTC so we can leverage some of their help and we don't need to do all the heavy lifting.

Action item: TPPC to reach out to Diane Barton before October 17 to discuss.

Consensus: Retain as a priority for TPPC.

f) EPA Strategic Plan, update by Amanda Hauff

The Plan has not yet been published. OCSPP has not yet seen it and it's been held closely but she was told that the Administration took a big red marker to it. There are two Tribal consultations scheduled on October 17th and 24th. The Plan is at the White House level. The President will continue Council for Native American Affairs. In the past the Council was made up of federal agency folks but he wants to open it up to Tribal leaders. President wants to do an annual dinner for indigenous population leaders.

g) Others

Jasmine Brown added something else to consider – pesticides and water quality. Discussion of utility of POINTS database. This could be a new priority to assess or perhaps something to add to the Status of Pesticides in Indian Country Report. We could have some exploratory conversations to scope out issue. Amanda/OCSPP works very closely with Alaskan Native Villages. With new TSCA, Native Alaskan villages are interested in burning and chemicals leaching into the soil at landfills. EPA could invite some native Alaskan representatives to work with TPPC as well.

Action item: If this ends up being an eventual priority then TPPC to set up a scoping session with Ken Norton in the coming months. This could fit under both risk assessments and Status of Pesticide Report priorities.

h) Membership

TPPC and Coordinator to engage inactive members and recruit new members.

Consensus: add as a priority for TPPC.

TPPC Election for FYs 2018-2019

Ballots were emailed on 9/18/17 to all eligible voters (24 total tribal ballots). 16 were returned (12 were sent via email and 4 were cast in person). Many thanks to the candidates for their willingness to serve on the Executive Committee and additional thanks to the TPPC members for their participation in the selection process. Congratulations to the following elected members:

Chairperson: Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs

Vice Chairperson: Jasmine Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Region 1: Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs

Region 2: Les Benedict, St. Regis Mohawk Tribe

Region 4: Cherise Maples, Seminole Tribe of Florida

Region 5: Dustin Roy, White Earth Reservation

Region 6: Larry Scrapper, Cherokee Nation

Region 7: Hilery Spray, Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska

Region 8: Willie Kennan, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Region 9: Neil Abbott, AK-Chin Indian Community

Region 10: Eric Gjevre, Coeur d'Alene Tribe

At Large: Africa Dorame-Avalos, Intertribal Council of Arizona

At Large: Joe Herrera, Yakama Nation

At Large: Diania Caudell, California Indian Basketweavers Association

Fred thanks the members for their trust in him in asking him to lead another two years. He appreciates all of the ideas shared with him for the direction of the Council and what TPPC can do to be more productive.

Fred said that this conversation is timely with scrutiny and TPPC responsibilities.

During the March 2017 meeting some concerns about attendance during the meeting. Some folks at EPA Region 9 heard about the incidents and TPPC members are drafting a segment/code in the *TPPC Policies & Procedures* (P&P). The code is related to something that ITCA has in place with another department. ITEP's draft language was the major basis of the proposal. The first draft was not well received as it was too subjective. But the intent was how to amend the current policies to address attendance and reimbursement and code of conduct.

Jeremy Phillips asked why there was a need for a code of conduct and attendance policy. Fred explained that in the past a couple of Tribal attendees would be disruptive at TPPC meetings and on monthly phone calls and the TPPC would benefit from a mechanism that enabled greater accountability for poor behavior.

TPPC should be the one to enforce the *P&P* and UCDE would be the one to accept the funds. Bob Gruenig pointed out that the notion of travel funding shouldn't have anything to do with how folks will treat each other at a meeting. Version 2 of the *P&P* revision was written that the Executive Committee enforce this and it takes the burden off the Coordinator.

A proposal was made that there be a criteria about attendance percentage. Most people felt members should attend the entire meeting if they are having their travel funding provided by TPPC. Fred suggested that there is a provision that if someone doesn't show up that they have to pay back TPPC. This received much support. Since many members have their travel prepaid by UCDE (e.g., hotel, airfare) then the policy would need to have a provision to address this. One person asked if the code could offer a way to reinstate a member's attendance and travel funding status if their violation of the code rendered them ineligible at some point. This is something for the group to consider. But a code of conduct and attendance accountability needs to apply to everyone whether they are being funded or not.

What other Tribal entities have a similar policy to this? Tribal Water Council and the National Tribal Air Association were mentioned.

Several attendees asked why some people are no longer coming to TPPC. The need for an authorization letter was brought up as a possibility. Fred said that perhaps we can address the requirements for the authorization letter and that the signature comes from a supervisor and not tribal council.

With regard to code of conduct, Fred said that unless the TPPC does something and takes action that EPA may impose something more stringent on their own.

Action item: Jasmine Brown to draft the revision of Version 2 of the code and present by November 3.

Keep on the radar the notion of lowering the bar for signatures on letters.

Day One adjourned 5:16 PM

TPPC Full Council Meeting
Day 2
Wednesday, October 4, 2017

1. Overview of Tribal Caucus Session
 - Most time was spent about an attendance and code of conduct addition to the P&P which would apply to all attendees (e.g., Tribes, guests, administrators, etc.) This will help demonstrate TPPC's commitment to accountability and will be a fallback to anything that might require special attention. Another revision to the current draft is underway.
2. Executive Committee Meeting
 - We have a logical plan for all of the priorities developed and will be included in the notes.
 - Membership on the council and number of folks attending the meeting. It seems down and there may be factors associated with this. The authorization letter and its requirement that it must come from a tribal official might be a hardship. Considering accepting a letter from a supervisor, or some other non-Tribal elected official.
 - Member recruiting at other national meetings. Identified some good venues. Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals. This year in Tulsa and all partnerships were represented and some had breakouts, booths on the vendor area. Next year it will be in Spokane in August 2018. May want to get on the agenda and take this time to market the TPPC. Need to keep our eyes open for other national events. There has been turnover in some of the more seasoned TPPC members.
 - Talked about drafting a proposal to draft a FIFRA amendment.
 - Talk to counterparts at NASDA (define it) to see if other organizations would support this. EPA is not allowed to be part of the dialogue.
 - Draft TPPC budget for FY18 was included in the meeting packet.

Status of Pesticides in Indian Country Report

The group broke into four groups to tackle portions of the Status of Pesticides in Indian Country Report.

- Pesticides
- Outreach/communication/collaboration/consultation
- Education/Training
- Data gaps from former breakouts (Risk assessment, climate change, endangered species, and tribal structures in government)

Based on former meeting evaluations, we increased the amount of time to four hours for the groups to work on these topics.

Action item: Bob to collect handouts and he will collect draft by Thanksgiving.

Luncheon Speaker: Native Pollinator Conservation, Dr. Ed Spevak

During lunch, the group enjoyed a presentation by Dr. Ed Spevak from the Saint Louis Zoo's WildCare Institute, Center for Native Pollinator Conservation. Ed has been working with the zoo arena for more than 30 years. He works on monarch butterfly conservation and serves on the steering committee for the Honeybee Health Coalition. He does outreach to different Tribes and nations and how the St. Louis Zoo can assist pollinator protection efforts.

Bees are the most essential pollinators.

- 75% of crop species, worldwide require pollinators
- >\$29* billion value of crops in U.S. depend on Honey Bees and Native Bees.

- \$235-\$577 billion ** value of crops worldwide depend on Honey Bees, Native Bees and other Pollinators
- One out of every three mouthfuls of food and drink we consume depends upon pollinators

Native bees are very efficient. They are active earlier in season and day, collect both pollen and nectar, and honey bees keep moving. Native bees can supplement honey bees if they are hard to acquire.

Native bees and pollinators are in trouble. Contributing factors include loss of habitat, changes in agricultural practices, misuse of pesticides, disease and parasites, pollution, and competition with introduced species.

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska Pesticide Program Presentation, by Hilery Spray

Circuit Rider Program – they had a fairly well developed IPM program in place by Mike Daniels. He had four of the reservation schools enlisted. Winnebago partnered with UNL for a variety of efforts.

Challenges have included bed bug infestations and the realization of a potential financial disaster. It took about \$250K for eradication at a university setting. So the impacts to tribes to control infestations of this size and cost were a compelling rationale which resulted in a partnership with UNL for community outreach. They visited housing authorities and tenant education, lease protections, etc.

IHS is now on board and trained to do home inspections, housing authorities are also doing this. Gotten community and stakeholders involved.

Household hazardous waste uses a Kwanza hut as a collection station. At year’s end they collected 2-3 tons and this year almost 11 tons. Great success to take this out of the landscape and landfills.

Pollinator protection. Partners committed to buy native plant species and planted them on the reservation. Part of the lottery ticket sales goes to the Nebraska Conservation Trust for multiple season blooming periods. Despite her program being cut in half, she still wanted to retain her pollinator protection efforts and create a monarch protection. EPA allocated 10 hours for her to come up with a plan. BIA came and had to do a field burn in order to rid the weeds and prepare the soil for plantings.

Hoping to be able to combine food safety and sovereignty. Tribe is losing all their tribally relevant plants.

EPA Lead Regions Update – Nick Hurwit

[Refer to the session slides on the TPPC website for more detail]

Action item: Nick to follow up with the number of regulated tribes covered by cooperative agreements.

Regions at a Glance:

- 22 Assistance Agreements (17/22 receive OECA funding)
 - 7 agreements serve multiple Tribes
 - 90+ Tribes served
- \$2.23 M distributed in FY16 (FY17 agreements)
 - OPP activities: \$968,375
 - OECA activities: \$1,267,720
 - Funds approximately 26 FTE

Region 1 – no cooperative agreements with Tribes but each year Region 1 works with tribes to select a pesticide project. Each year there is a different recipient Tribe so they each get a chance to implement their projects. The projects benefit all of the Tribes.

Region 1, New England Tribes: Pesticide Projects

- Discussed and decided on during RTOC calls
- Highlights on the process
 - Tribes agree on recipient tribe and project
 - Recipient tribe varies from year-to-year
 - Usually the selected project benefits all the tribes

Region 1, 2017 Project: Ticks, Mosquitoes & Public Health IPM

Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts recipient

- Project focus: vectors, vector-borne diseases, and vector management on tribal lands
- Includes a workshop, field exercise and report
- Workshop scheduled for November 3rd as part of Tribal Summit
 - Featured speakers from the Northeastern CDC Center of Excellence, tribal and state biologists, University and state, federal and specialists
 - Topics include Lyme disease and other arthropod-borne diseases.

Region 2 – St. Regis Mohawk Tribe has a PPG. Tribe has developed a pesticide code and is currently undergoing approval process. Active in PP and working with local and national beekeepers.

- Developed a pesticide code for the Tribe. Currently going through the tribal government approval process. Input was provided by EPA Region 2.
- Pollinator Protection
 - Interacts on monthly basis with local and regional bee keepers to track current issues and impacts from pesticides. Akwesasne Bee Group now has 33 members.
 - Developing a survey of local, native pollinators. Gained resources and experience from Xerces Society Bumblebee Watch.
- Public Outreach Events
 - Pollinator Protection information provided at school and senior center events
 - IPM and Pollinator Protection Forum held August 22nd-23rd

Region 2 – Seneca Nation (GAP funding)

- In FY17, SNI began receiving GAP funding. Pesticide Goals include:
 - Revise and further develop Pesticide Ordinance
 - Receive FIFRA-related and pesticide applicator training
 - Review and approve pesticide permit applications
- EPA has provided examples of applicator records and forms used by other grantees for SNI to use an example when redeveloping their own materials

Region 4 – Catawba Indian Nation

- \$19,500 awarded – effective 10/1/17 (FY18)
- Funding will:
 - Implement IPM program in tribal housing and Head Start programs
 - Reducing children's risk and exposure to pests & pesticides
 - Guidelines & policies for chemical applications, pesticide use, storage and disposal
 - Increased knowledge sharing at tribal community events

Region 4 – Mississippi Band of Choctaw

- Continuing to implement School IPM program in tribal schools
- Planning to expand program into remaining 14 schools and Head Start Facilities
- Region 4 will provide one-on-one training to new Choctaw Environmental Office personnel – school evaluations & walk-throughs

Region 4 Pollinator Protection

- Poarch Band of Creek Indians & Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians have acquired managed hives
- Poarch Band of Creek Indians completed a PPP
- Activities detailed in the plan:
 - Provide relevant information about pollinators at tribal community events
 - Monitor hives to suppress spread of harmful diseases and pests
 - Post signage to ensure “No Spray Zone” within 100 yards of hives
 - Use Tribal Community Garden and wildflower plots to provide forage on tribal lands

Action item: Suzanne to reach out Choctaw and Catawba to invite them to seek TPPC membership before November meeting.

Action item: Larry to reach out to Eight Northern Pueblo to invite membership.

Region 5 Cooperative Agreement, White Earth Nation

- New Pesticide Inspector/Program Coordinator
- Completed Inspector training; waiting for credentials to be issued
 - R5 trained tribal management, attorney and conservation officer in basic FIFRA to provide internal support for the Tribe’s program
 - Tribe is working with SLA on several cross-jurisdictional inspections
- Conducted 6 outreach events
- Set up informational booths at 3 community events
 - Focused on chemical safety at 2 Agricultural Safety Days for 5th and 6th graders
 - Gave pollinator presentations to 8th graders
- Developed sampling plan and collected surface water samples for pesticide analysis
 - Included funding and coordination with the Tribe’s water program

Region 5, Partnership with the Indian Health Service

- Regional Interagency Agreement with IHS for children’s health and healthy homes awareness, including IPM, and building capacity for reducing exposures to tribal communities

FY 17 Presentations

- Revised Worker Protection Standard (April and June 2017)
- Bed bugs
 - Included joint tribal presentation on bed bug management at their casino hotels (April 2017)
 - Great Lakes Indian Housing Association (July 2017)
- Pollinator Protection panel with EPA and 3 tribes discussing their efforts (April 2017)
- Region 5 also works with HIS for children’s health and healthy homes awareness.

Action item: Nick to see how White Earth Nation funded their sampling plan. Report to TPPC and Denise.

Region 6 Highlights

Inter-Tribal Environmental Council (ITEC)

- Managed by Cherokee Nation
- 45 Tribes in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico

Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council (ENIPC)

- 22 Pueblos in New Mexico

ITEC Highlights

- ITEC moderated the pesticides breakout session at the 20th annual Tribal Summit, held in Dallas Texas April 4-7, 2017, which included updates on Zika virus and Region 6 enforcement actions.
- ITEC continued to provide technical support and outreach to member tribes, such as:
 - Cherokee Pesticides Notification System (application tracking system) template and sample QAPP was sent by request to Coushatta Tribe.

- Held ITEC Annual Meeting July 25-27, 2017, which included breakout sessions on pesticides and pollinator protection:
 - Speaking topics/speakers included:
 - Native Plants & Native Pollinators by David Redhage of the Kerr Center
 - The Amazing World of the Honeybee by Forest Chapman & Kimberly Bartlett, Bullfrog Creek Apiary
 - Updates on Bed Bugs, Zika and GMO mosquitos, C&T, WPS, and Dicamba Drift by EPA Region 6 personnel.

ENIPC Highlights

- ENIPC coordinated with the New Mexico Department of Agriculture to conduct a tribal training “Understanding Pesticides Course” at Buffalo Thunder in Santa Fe, NM February 21-23, 2017. The training covered topics from the National Pesticide Core Manual.
- ENIPC coordinated with the Ag Extension Center at Louisiana State University to hold a certified pesticide applicator training. The training took place on August 21 – 23 in Pojoaque Pueblo, NM. In Spring 2017, ENIPC developed a pamphlet to educate NM tribal members on mosquito control. It also informs on how to avoid mosquito bites, different types of illnesses, including signs and symptoms associated with mosquito bites.

Region 7, Winnebago & Omaha Tribes

- Held Bed Bug Forum, for both Winnebago and Omaha Reservations
- Held with EPA Region 7, Tribal Housing Authorities and other tribal agencies on July 12, 2017.
- Held in Macy (Omaha Tribe) and Winnebago (Winnebago Tribe)
- Bed Bug ID, Prevention and Control Methods Bed Bug Kits given: Magnify glass, flashlight, and identification card.

Region 7- Pesticide Circuit Rider Program

- Facilitating and developing BMP for Milkweed/Monarch Butterfly Project
- Working with Dr. Ed Spevak to develop BMP for the implementation of milkweed plants.
- Facilitating with BIA, Winnebago Facilities, and other tribal agencies to assist in the developing of the project.

Region 8 Coordinated Tribal Activities

- All Region 8 Tribes with Pesticide Programs made significant contributions to a Tribal Pesticide Risk Report compiled by Region 8 in FY17.

Tribes with Pesticide Program Cooperative Agreements with EPA:

- Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe (Circuit Riders cover seven reservations in addition to Cheyenne River Reservation)
- Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (Circuit Riders cover three reservations in addition their own, Flathead Reservation)
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe/Standing Rock Reservation
- Three Affiliated Tribes – MHA Nation/Ft. Berthoud Reservation
- Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes/Ft. Peck Reservation
- Oglala Sioux Tribe/Pine Ridge Reservation (reestablished pesticide program in FY17)
- Rosebud Sioux Tribe/Rosebud Reservation (reestablishing pesticide program in FY18)

Region 8 – Key Tribal Activities FY17

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

- 2 Circuit Rider Inspectors
- Committed to 50 inspections in FY17
- Finalized a Pesticide Program QAPP, approved by EPA (may be used by other tribes)

- Outreach and education: head lice, bed bugs, pollinator protection
- Co-leading a national tribal effort to address pollinator protection, including native pollinators. Working on TPPC Pollinator Workgroup.
- Actively engaged in TPPC
- Conducting School IPM evaluations with MDA inspector

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe

- 2 Circuit Rider Inspectors
- Committed to 80 inspections in FY17

Oglala Sioux Tribe

- Tribal Pesticide Program Manager completed required inspector training to receive federal inspector credentials
- Committed to 25 inspections in FY17

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe

- Committed to 25 inspections in FY17
- Implementing Tribal Pesticide Code (revised in FY16)
- Worked closely with EPA R8 and the SDDA on a large Rozol misuse case and cleanup activities

Fort Peck Tribe

- Committed to 25 inspections in FY17
- Water Quality QAPP approved by EPA and finalized in FY17
- Will host FY18 Tribal PIRT, working on agenda and logistics

Three Affiliated Tribes - MHA Nation

- 1 pesticide inspector
- Committed to 25 inspections in FY17

Region 9 Highlights

Cooperative Agreements

- For FY17, EPA provided ~\$800,000 in nine tribal cooperative agreements to conduct inspection, enforcement, and program implementation activities.

Inspections & Enforcement

- ~328 inspections conducted in R9 Indian Country

ITCA

- Received EPA Credential to conduct federal inspections at member Tribes who have established agreements with ITCA
- Provided IPM training
 - Tohono O'odham Nation Health Services.
 - Tribal Communities Workshop with the Univ. of Arizona Cooperative Extension and the AZ Dept. of Agriculture
 - Bed Bug Workshop in Davis, CA. 24 participants, representing 10 Region 9 Tribes.
- Tribal Inspector Training (co-hosted with Ak-Chin)
 - Focused on structural use of pesticides.
 - Included targeting, inspection, documentation, sampling, and enforcement.

Salt River

- Held a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day in April.
- Conducted outreach to other tribes in order to encourage participation.
- Collected over 2,000 lbs. of used and outdated medicines, used oils, and used and unused pesticides and herbicides.
- Distributed informational brochures on pesticide safety.

Region 9 Pollinator Protection

- TPPC Pollinator Work Group is using the Region 9 Pollinator Protection Plan to help tribes nationally to create their own plans.
- If TPPC is interested, Region 9 can conduct a workshop.
- For a copy of the template, contact Sonam Gill, Gill.Sonam@epa.gov

Region 10 Cooperative Agreements

Coeur d'Alene Circuit Rider Program

- Serves Coeur d'Alene, Nez Perce, Kootenai, Kalispel, Spokane, and Colville Reservations
- Committed to 25 inspections in FY17, investigates complaints, Federal Certification Plan outreach
- Strong relationship with the State of Idaho
- Annual all-tribes meeting, invitations to other partners
- Participation in TPPC, PPDC

Yakama Nation Pesticide Program

- Increasing enforcement presence, committed to 17 inspections for FY17
- FY17 focus on inspection targeting, outreach planning and pollinator protection

Region 10 and Indian Health Services

Integrated Pest Management

IPM and Communities

- Addressing pesticide issues within individual tribes in OR, WA, and ID to protect human health

Provides IPM & Technical Assistance

- Tribal IPM assessments for 5 tribes in FY17
- IPM training for 4 tribes
- Technical assistance: developing IPM policy, pest control recommendations, IPM recommendations, webinar
- Partnerships: TPPC Bed Bug Workgroup, Coeur d'Alene Circuit Rider
- Holly Thompson Duffy, IPM Coordinator, 509-455-3529, Holly.ThompsonDuffy@ihs.gov

This year Nick has worked with Eric Gjevre – shown a strong working relationship with the State of Idaho. The circuit rider held an all tribes meeting in April 2017. Participated in TPPC/PPDC.

SFIREG Update Cary Giguere

Cary Giguere joined via phone. He reported that Gretchen Paluch with Iowa left the SFIREG subcommittee, EQI, a couple of weeks ago and this position is vacant and they are actively seeking a replacement.

SFIREG Meeting topics from Fall 2017

- Dicamba
- RNA pesticides – a lot more info and clarity is needed to understand how these pesticides are going to work
- Cannabis pesticide oversight and regulation. All of the SLN registrations and 24Cs were working on have been retracted or denied. The current Administration is not interested in entertaining requests for this. Colorado put together an issue paper. Health agencies are establishing action level (not tolerances because this would need to get set by EPA or established under FQPA). There is a regulatory dilemma whether the health agencies can establish levels and refer to them as a tolerance. That's where the issue paper is focusing.

Action item: Suzanne secure the CO issue paper from John Scott share with TTPC members by November meeting.

- WPS – current WPS rule will eventually be vacated and will enact the 1992 rule. EPA would want to know from states how seamless this would be. Doesn't think it will really matter and that we will proceed with WPS.
- Regulator in Residency opportunities – the goal has been for states to spend time in DC with EPA HQ staff. Emily Ryan is the EPA contact for this.
- Chlorpyrifos tolerance. There are some tolerance issues still to be dealt with and potential measure that can be added to the labels.
- Plant Back restrictions – when a cover crop has been planted in a field, do we have tolerance concerns in meat or milk?
- Pesticide feed additives. Issue is that this is a pesticide and not a medication. Three solutions that have been identified for feed companies to follow. Concurrence for FDA that this is the appropriate thing to do.
- Devices and structural fumigation. Vermont came across an issue where a company was selling pest control to schools. Applicator fumigated a school with an ozone generating device. Brought the level of ozone up to 18 ppm. Had anyone walked in while this was happening then they would have incurred harm.
- Dicamba investigations. 2,648 Dicamba complaints recorded as of 9/15/17.

Regional asks to help states overwhelmed by complaints:

- EPA to help with lab samples and has agreed. Fort Mead lab will be running up to 1200 samples for states who need assistance.
- Training efforts – effect on misuse.
- Registrant reporting.
- Identifying symptoms of damage in other plants. Not just soy.
- What happens to the seed if the use of lower volatility Dicamba is restricted or cancelled? How is EPA coordinating with USDA?
- What can be done to improve the 2018 season?

Dicamba asks

- Pesticide classification change to RUP?
- Mandatory training requirement – either via Extension or the registrant – not sure yet. But consensus is that the training must be EPA-approved.
- Ability to differentiate the old and technology analytically
- Adjust the buffers around sensitive crops?
- Tracking use and sale of the product.
- Evaluating the efficacy of current training programs.
- Ensuring the correct label is available for application to use.
- Offering up to SFIREG and AAPCO's help in forming a normal working group of state lead agency personnel to continue monitoring and working on the issue.

There is an effort to look at Cannabis

- Workgroup is in limbo, although he is willing to put something together. 24C route is dead. Experimental use? See recommendation? It's an issue but nobody is talking about it CO has a list they will allow for use as does WA. It's not based on health effects, just that the label is vague enough to use on plants. CA is developing health based standards for some of the pesticides on cannabis. Nobody is preventing them from doing it.
- Quality control partnership – tribes are welcome but they must meet in a state where it is legal?

Action item: Fred to email Cary, who will let the TTPC know when the cannabis workgroup meets again.

They are not secret conversations but EPA is not a partner.

- Vermont update – there is an effort to pass a bill for taxation (it died last year) but it started up again for a revival. Cary is working on getting the tax and regulates system structure built in the VT Agency of Agriculture. It mirrors the pesticide program where licensed dealers are tracked.

Denise Jensen, Winnebago water quality specialist, asked if there has been anything asked about water quality impacts from Dicamba drift. It was revolving off the POC (Pesticides of Concern) because its use had declined. But the drift issue will bring it back on the list to monitor for in water.

Old Business

No old business was noted.

The meeting was adjourned by Fred Corey, TPPC Chairperson, at 4:30 PM CDT.