

Tribal Pesticide Program Council – Full Council Meeting

Arlington, VA

DAY ONE, Wednesday, March 6, 2019

Meeting Notes - Final

The meeting was called to order by Fred Corey, TPPC Chairperson, at OPP Headquarters at 8:05 AM EST.

Attendees:

Tribes (12)

- Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs
- Jasmine Courville-Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- Martina Wilson, Fort Peck Tribes
- Dustin Roy, White Earth Nation
- Ryan Evans, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- Tony McCandless, Gila River Indian Community
- Jefferson Biakeddy, Navajo Nation
- James Jackson, Muscogee Creek Nation
- Larry Scrapper, Cherokee Nation
- James Williams, Muscogee Creek Nation
- Lucy Parker, Southern Sierra Miwok Tribe
- Eric Gjevre, Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Tribal Organizations (2)

- Diania Caudell, California Indian Basketweavers' Association
- Africa Avalos, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona

EPA (14)

- Alexandra Dunn, EPA/OCSPP
- Rick Keigwin, EPA/OPP
- Jackie Mosby, EPA/OPP
- Paul Price – EPA/ORD
- Annette Guiseppi-Ellie, EPA/ORD
- Monica Rodia, EPA/ORD, Tribal Science Council
- Amanda Hauff, EPA/OCSPP
- Peter Earley, EPA/Region 9
- Cindy Wire, EPA/OPP
- Emily Ryan, EPA/OPP
- Carol Galloway, EPA/OECA
- Kelly Engle, EPA/OECA
- Dolores Wesson, EPA/OPP
- Helene Ambrosino, EPA/OECA

Other (2)

- Bob Gruenig, TPPC
- Suzanne Forsyth, UC Davis Extension

Traditional Opening Ceremony, Welcome, Introductions

Many thanks to Larry Scrapper from the Cherokee Nation for delivering the opening prayer.

Introduction of New OCSPP Assistant Administrator & EPA Welcoming Remarks

Rick thanked the group for the work they do and how important the tribal input and dialogue will be regarding the C&T Rule. We will hear from Mike Metzger this week about pesticide risk assessments and how they reflect tribal practices and pest management needs. He looks forward to working together to identify data to address tribal needs.

Opening remarks –

Jackie Mosby acknowledged the direct implementation and risk assessment workgroups which have worked hard to address those issues this past year. She also acknowledged the work being done on the *Status of Pesticides in Indian Country Report* and looks forward to reading it once it's complete. As was said this morning, our partnership with TPPC is important to OCSPP and OPP. The EPA tribal team is a dedicated group of people and they want to make sure that the TPPC's interests are addressed.

Rick Keigwin has over 25 years and has held a number of positions. He was Acting Office Director in 2017 and is now the permanent Director of OPP. He has a wealth of knowledge and we are glad he is leading OPP. The TPPC/EPA have done a lot of work in the past few years. The bed bug educational package is an example of a successful collaboration and we look forward to other projects that will limit the tribes' exposure to pesticides. Rick acknowledges the Dream Team (e.g., the EPA Tribal Team) and how some of their best people on serving the TPPC to help understand the tribes' needs.

Alexandra (Alex) Dunn was nominated by the resident last fall and was confirmed by the senate in January 2019. Prior to serving EPA she was on the Environmental Council of States. Over the past year she was the EPA Region 1 Administrator in New England where she visited each tribe to hear their concerns. Alex appreciated being able to visit tribal nations and her visit with the Aroostook Band of Micmacs was her final visit of 10 nations. She is delighted to get to be working with the tribes again via TPPC. Through her work with ECOS, there were gaps identified between states and tribal nations. She reflected on special moments when communications are successful and how the relationships need constant feeding and constant work. She is conscious of the fact how far people traveled to be here and work on these issues and she wants to make time to meet with tribes when they visit in the future. Further, she welcomes the chance to visit the tribes if she visits their area. She explained that EPA is being asked to reregister 725 pesticides and has to finish by 2022. Many of them you won't hear about but some are "front page news" and these take much of EPA's time and attention. EPA needs to be thinking of all kinds of issues (WPS, pollinator protection, species protection, etc.) during their registration decisions. Stakeholders all have unique needs. In the Farm Bill there is a provision for a workgroup to figure out to do Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultations on pesticides. The Mega Suit sued EPA over many pesticide registrations claiming that EPA failed to do their ESA consultations. Another suit resulted in EPA doing ESA consultations wrong, once they implemented them. We need to proactively embrace the problem to work on it.

She also mentioned genetic modification of seeds and resistance. EPA knows they have vulnerabilities. How can we use the tribe's expertise and knowledge of working the land and their knowledge of the species for their full protection? We should not be afraid to embrace new opportunities but to be cautious and thoughtful in evaluating all that. She is privileged to be here.

One tribal attendee asked Alex what she has heard about the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) Rule. She said that people are concerned that states don't have the resources to protect their waters. So if the federal government steps back, then states won't have the resources to manage their waters. It's

a complicated area and worthy of meaningful engagement to work this through. Amanda said that we will hear more from the Office of Water on Friday about this and will have a fruitful discussion.

Fred thanked Alex for taking the time to be here, especially after things were tentative with the federal shutdown in December. It reflects her commitment to take time out to meet with TPPC so early in her career.

Fred said that TPPC has been around for about 19 years and has been productive. OECA and OPP have helped them to be successful. The arrangement for a Coordinator has helped them tremendously to be efficient. The EPA Tribal Team has also been very instrumental in this. The Branch Chief arrangements will now be on a rotating basis. One of the concerns in the past has been once the branch chiefs get up to speed and know the issues, that they move on and then they need to start debriefing a new branch leader.

Opening Remarks / TPPC Chairman Update, by Fred Corey

Fred thanked Suzanne for keeping on top of things and keeping things moving. He also thanked the tribes for their investment and time into the TPPC issues.

It's not part of the Micmac heritage to be farmers, but agriculture is the economic engine that helps other tribes be sustainable. He invites others to visit tribal agriculture and the breadth of crops. All tribes across the US are affected by pesticides. Of 573 federally recognized tribes, all are affected by pesticides, even if they don't have agriculture or bed bugs, and Persistent Organic Pollutants result in bioaccumulation of residues in fish. There are unique exposures that result in pesticide exposure.

One of the places where tribes have not made inroads in the space of building tribal pesticide program capacity. TPPC has been working hard to get more funding for programs. There is talk about the Rule of Law and Congress and statutory obligations. Fred feels that the unintended consequences of pesticides speaks to the importance of having a competent program in place. It represents a liability for EPA if they are not enforcing the statute. What was EPA's role in the regulatory process in cases of misuse? Another challenge – tribes would come up with a list of priorities and budget and would talk to the National Tribal Operations Committee (NTOC) and this conversation has not been happening. Some tribes feel that tribes no longer have a voice in the budget process and it is left up to the White House's Office of Management and Budget (OMB). How can tribes communicate this to the decision-makers if it's outside of the scope of EPA? Tribal needs are not getting elevated to the level that's needed – how can we influence that process? Amanda said that she and Diane Barton of the National Tribal Toxics Council are hoping to do a small meeting in April and include a few others in an intimate conversation on what we should be doing, actions we should be doing, meaningful conversations. Alex said that whole budget process has changed and she has seen it for many fiscal years. There appears to be a lot less bartering about the pots of money and we are not having those conversations. She feels Fred and Amanda are right and is happy that TPPC is looking to engage in this space.

TPPC Coordinator Update, by Suzanne Forsyth

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

Africa Dorame Avalos, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona Featured Hot Topic

[Refer to the presentation slides posted on the TPPC website]

Africa provided an overview of ITCA and the circuit rider inspection services they provide to ITCA-members tribes (e.g., Yavapai Apache, Quechan and Tohono O’odham Nation). Additionally, ITCA provides compliance assistance services to many other tribes. Tribes in Arizona occupy 33% of the acreage there. ITCA is organizing a national PM training at the end of May 2019, dates TBD.

One tribal attendee said that they often hear from their growers the misnomer that they know they need to offer pesticide handler training but they don’t need to provide agricultural worker training. The tribe works hard to help them understand that the workers are working in areas where pesticide residues are present and they need to be aware of the safety issues.

Jasmine Brown, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes - There are nine sectors in TEK and pesticides have not been mentioned in that. Air, water, and, human health. Also trying to work on filtration on their communities. The wastewater treatment plants are not equipped to filter and to provide to their facilities. Northern Cheyenne is still struggling with bed bug issues. CSKT is asking applicators not to apply to roadsides in August as that’s when huckleberries are harvested. The applicators voluntarily agreed to wait 3 weeks to apply. They are having some NPDES permitting issues. David Rise out of Helena used to manage these for CSKT but he’s moved on so they need to work with someone else.

Eric Gjevre, Coeur d’Alene Tribe – Eric had a drift case last year and you can request that applicators don’t apply on your right of way. Land owners are given a START sign and then a STOP sign to indicate areas of no spray. Eric is continuing to get the word out on the WPS revisions. His orchard inspections have shown that employers are all over the board with compliance. He is continuing to use the PERC resources and get those to the growers in orchards. He is about to do a WPS inspection on the only vineyard on the tribal lands. Eric has been on the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) and has served for six years as the TPPC liaison to this. The Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) limits committee members to terms of service to six years. So TPPC will need to find someone else to sit on this seat. They meet in person twice a year. A question came up about tribal representation on PIRT as well. Tony asked about roadside spraying – is their program talking to the public about harvesting on the roadside (resides, vehicle exhaust concerns?) Eric said they have not yet but recognized that the Gila River Indian Community has done a great job with this.

Lucy Parker, Southern Sierra Miwok Nation – roadside collecting is a concern. Cal Trans is not doing any spraying and the tribe works with them to get in and collect before it’s all cut down. Working with the Park Service in Yosemite to burn some of the overgrown areas where it’s not been collected. They will start the fire in the old traditional ways. It seems like the Park Service wants to work with them via the 30 year agreement. The goal is to get back to the natural environment and be pesticide-free.

James Williams, Muscogee Creek Nation – Muscogee Creek Nation is trying to get around to all of their 140 pesticide divisions to do a pesticide inventory. Some of these containers have been around since the 1970s. They will collect them and dispose of properly. He has found that their golf courses are more compliant than other facilities and the inventory is quite vast. They have bed bug problems in their housing division. They have an IPM plan they are working on.

James Jackson, Muscogee Creek Nation – James mentioned roadside concerns. Roadside ditches will soon be excluded from proposed WOTUS. Discharges won’t need to be permitted when it comes to

roadside ditches. He felt that the proposed definition will likely be approved and this will be a concern to their tribe as it's not as protective.

Jefferson Biakeddy, Navajo Nation – Navajo Nation's issue continues to be funding. The funding amount remains the same but the costs of living are increasing and adjustments to the budget remove money from other line items. EPA doesn't have the resources in place to take over the responsibility. Others reflected on the increasing costs of benefit, analytical sampling and analysis. Cindy suggested a way to organize the resource section in the Status report to offer specific about given the lack of funding this is what we can do, this is what we cannot do, and this is what's needed. Cindy has found that something this concrete has been more effective in the past. Fred suggests we revisit this after the NASDA presentation.

Ryan Evans, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes – In their Region 8 meeting regarding groundwater sampling. They have worked with the Montana Department of Agriculture's groundwater protection program for this. They have been doing antimicrobial inspections in nursing homes. The goal is to find what kinds of products are being used on the reservation.

Dustin Roy, White Earth Nation – Dustin asked of the TPPC members present, which ones have tribal pesticide codes they would share. Gila River and Coeur d'Alene Tribes did and it was mentioned that Ak-Chin did as well. Dustin encourages sharing of the codes so they could leverage the content.

Action item: Suzanne to send out a request for tribal pesticide codes to link to the TPPC website.

Minnesota Department of Ag asked him to deliver a presentation on right of way applications on tribal lands and who to talk to. He wasn't able to make it to the workshop but got a hold of every tribe in the state. Most of them didn't allow pesticide applications on the reservation. He's not convinced this is accurate based on a lack of understanding about pesticides and suspects that it will take a lot of work.

Martina Wilson, Fort Peck Tribes – She is working with other departments to purchase a heat treatment system for bed bug treatments they can use in housing and schools. Main goal for coalition is to attract more entities to share the purchase and use of these \$10K systems. Multiple systems allow multiple treatments instead of each waiting to share one. Carol said that she believes that OIG is still interviewing tribes and she suggests mentioning the funding issue as a concern for them. Talk about the impact of limited resources and how they are going to more extreme measures to get their jobs done.

Diania Caudell, California Indian Basketweavers Association – They started a program called "Follow the Smoke" which deals with burning of native plants. Some non-tribal folks and housing developments are planting native plants which cannot be used in basket-making. Forestry needs to be aware of sacred burial grounds so they do not harm them during their vegetation management. A basket-making event will be held in Oroville during the 3rd week of June and someone from Region 9 is expected to speak at the gathering. It would be good for CIBA to hear from another official so a fresh perspective is heard. Diania worked with Camp Pendleton and protecting tribal artifacts from activities there. Each geographic area has a different need. CIBA has presented to Region 9 and would like to do more of those.

Tony McCandless, Gila River Indian Community – Gila River has almost finished with their pesticide application tracking database and they hope to have it done by this fall. They offered to highlight it at the October TPPC meeting. They are working on their 5-year revision to their pesticide code. They expect many revisions and should be done in 2020. They don't address some things in their pesticide ordinance that can otherwise be addressed by the label requirements.

Larry Scrapper, Cherokee Nation – ITEP’s tribal summit and RTOC meeting will be in Dallas next month. Larry will give an update on TPPC activities plus pesticides. Region 6 pre-SFIREG meeting will be in May. Some of the state agencies formed a coalition with Cherokee nation to begin regulations for ?? Partnering with some of the municipalities in the area for a toxic waste collection. They sponsor a fair to get youth involved in environmental issues. His director, April, sits on the NTAA and asked her if Cherokee Nation was going to comment on the NPM. He’s been working on an IPM workshop in Oklahoma.

Fred Corey, Aroostook Band of Micmacs – one of the main issues was the Emerald Ash Borer which is making its way east. It coincides with the USDA’s plans to eradicate the quarantine. The tribe relies on the Black Ash for basket making. His tribe is interested in monitoring for native pollinators and the university is interested in collaborating with graduate student effort. They have started a native pollinator planting with funding support via a grant funding which covers the cost of the materials.

Presentation from the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, by Aline DeLucia

Tony Cofer mentioned at the AAPCO meeting this week their interest to address funding challenges with EPA. AAPCO worked with NASDA to make this a priority policy area. She is excited her first time attending this meeting. She sees so much overlap in the issues NASDA is working on that it’s a great opportunity to collaborate in this area. Her portfolio in the agency is animal health, environment and others.

Some of NASDA’s priorities for 2019:

- Trade and retaliation issues
- Workforce development – NASDA working with Microsoft to provide a data analytics track so they can stay involved in agriculture
- Rural economy – dairy farmers are going out of business, 2018 was the worst year for this
- Budget outlook – it’s not looking good for states or the feds
- New members of congress – there is the turnover and a steep hill to educate the newbies on what’s important to NASDA. The new folks are coming from urban perspectives.
- Environmental challenges – the Green Deal introduced in Congress, NASDA seeing this get more traction. She sees ag as being more reactive than proactive. How can we as an ag community tell our story before other folks tell the story for us. Let’s be proactive and talk about practices on the farm that are impactful.
 - o STAG grants. NASDA passed a policy last year guiding NASDA to advocate for more funding. Emerging issues like Dicamba and hemp are not accompanied by resources to deal with the issues. The states are the first ones to be hit.
 - o WPS – the AEZ is one that NASDA is looking to address and is engaging with EPA. How does enforcement happen if you are applying close to a neighbor farm? Shelter in place. These are the areas NASDA would like to see changed.
 - o Hemp – sampling and testing is all over the place at the state level. It’s not uniformly done. Economics – some states are doubling and tripling their acreage. Montana went from 2,000 to 15,000 acres and CBD will enter the stream of commerce. NASDA worried that dairy farmers might look at hemp as an alternative crop. There is much caution here if they have not thought out the legal processing ramifications. They could lose everything if not done correctly.
 - o Enforcement – there is a provision that we share real data and many of the NASDA members don’t have the IT system to share this data with the USDA.
 - o Fertilizers – language in the Farm Bill to be aware of.

What are practical implications of lack of funding (e.g., can't complete inspection, take samples, etc.)
What do you do when you don't have barebones resources? How can TPPC work with NASDA on the STAG funding and make more of a compelling case?

Fred asked Aline about their strategy for pursuing this priority. States ask Congress for an allocations each year and views this area as a long term goal. Congress has no familiarity with PRIA or FIFRA and we need to work with them to tell a narrative about them. We need to be realistic about the work ahead of us and how to get Congress up to speed. How can TPPC work with NASDA to elevate this knowledge sharing?

NASDA helped The Pesticide Policy Coalition (CD-based, has industry reps plus commodity groups) to pass PRIA so how can they be helpful in getting funding. Need to leverage their contacts in DC to elevate this issue. Eric said most of these inroads sound inside the beltway and TPPC is outside of that. How can we share expertise? Aline said that just because TPPC/tribes are outside of the beltway, don't think that they can't be influential. Tribes are not allowed to lobby for funding because of their nature of their federal funding, but being able to educate their tribal leaders to carry the message to the Hill would be helpful.

Aline said that talking about scientific papers and findings regarding risk does not resonate with Congress.

On CSKT they have cherry growers and use Spinosad. Drift sometimes occurs onto other crops and it pushes the tolerance on the adjoining crop and it results in being not sellable. Fred asked how TPPC could assist NASDA in telling our stories. Come up with specific items as to how the lack of funding impacts tribes: 1) cannot complete inspections 2) cannot analyze samples in exposure cases, etc.

Part of the Oregon law said they needed to test every field of hemp. Now that the crop acreage has exploded, Oregon now has to change their law to change that because it's not feasible. Aline said examples of showing lack of enforcement ability should resonate as a major concern to everyone. Showing up to meetings with members of Congress and talking about papers and risk just does NOT reach them. Hearing about Glyphosate residues in cereals allows the public to better connect with things as they and their children are connected. Risk communication addresses how we have that communication. The emotional piece is missing. The more specific you can get the better and knowing your audiences. If the Congress member has industry as part of their state then know this in advance.

NASDA already has a 1-pager on STAG grants which talks about what they are. If TPPC can attach a state location to the issue then this would help. NASDA members are State Department of Ag Commissioners. Aline said tribes should reach out to their Departments of Agriculture about their issues as well. Fred said that TPPC members should be having communications with their tribes so they can work it into something like this effort. NASDA has committees and we could set up a call with their chair and vice chair. The NASDA annual meeting will be in September to meet with NASDA members to talk about the challenges tribes are facing. Tony asked if compliance assistance was an option for NASDA to use. Eric said this comes down to the good relationship he has with the Idaho Department of Ag. These relationships take time to build. Liza Fleeson, SFIREG chair, said she has continued interest to work with tribes and this is one of her two priorities as SFIREG chair this year.

Due to the despair seen in the farming community and inability to make their businesses succeed, the suicide rate among farmers has increased. The Colorado Department of Ag has done an excellent job in addressing this in being proactive with their communications.

Aline brought the topic back to hemp and said NASDA is offering a hemp grower forum in June in Minnesota. They invite every single tribe to be there so they are included in the regulatory conversation. This will be a closed door meeting with regulators and no industry present. USDA will be there as well, along with EPA; FDA invited. Aline to share her contact information and will share along with a draft agenda.

One tribal attendee asked, what is NASDA looking to change inside the AEZ? NASDA is not looking to remove it. NASDA wants to limit the AEZ to the boundaries of the farm. How do you enforce the area outside your farm so you can apply? Notification might be an element as well. But shelter in place is something they want addressed so that an applicator can apply while people are inside a house on the farm as long as they don't come outside during the REI. EPA will send out a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to address the AEZ adjustments once they are ready. Jackie will make sure that the TPPC knows about it and will share this once it's released.

Another question was about climate change and if there would be regulation coming down the road. NASDA's members feel there are already a lot of good sustainable practices in place. They don't want to see Big Ag destroyed as a whole and this is a narrative we need to change. Don't just point the finger at Big Ag and blame them for all the environmental issues of the planet. CSKT says their biggest form of revenue is leasing out their agricultural lands and they rely on the efficiency of their use. Aline said that sustainability looks different for each grower and as long as the focus is there more broadly then this is a benefit.

Regarding Microsoft networking with education and outreach, will this affect collaborations with FFA? Yes, Microsoft is very interested in interfacing with the agricultural community, NASDA is still not sure how this collaboration will be done but it's an exciting venture.

Worker protection will continue to advance and we won't be going backwards on that. But Aline is not hearing that the WPS regulation is an obstacle from people going into farming. As new generations go to the farm, they are going to be more open to trying new things. We need to have tough conversations about commerce and the need to adapt. Aline doesn't see an easy path for pesticides and only sees it getting harder.

Action item: follow up at Friday's EC session for how to follow up on this and what the TPPC can send them. How are finding shortfalls affecting their work?

Update on Working Session on Draft TSCA/HBCD Tribal Exposure Narrative

Amanda was successful in securing EPA's Office of research and Development (ORD)'s technical expertise in assisting the TPPC with their risk assessment efforts.

Zinder Environmental will assist with the fish consumption portion of the narrative. We will look at tribal conceptual models and build on this for the pesticide exposure conversation we held last time. Paul and Annette and the tribes will help fill in the gaps on unique tribal exposures. Tomorrow we will meet with OPP risk assessors. Rachel Riccardi prepared a document on risk assessments and Mike Metzger will offer an overview of what's happening. Senior EPA leadership is on board with expanding on tribal exposure scenarios. Susan Hanson with Shoshone Bannock Tribes had a conversation with the EPA Administrator about exposures and Amanda joined. Lead exposures – Muscogee Creek Nation has assisted with this as well. Amanda is working with NTTC on the data needs, resources, testing on and children. They have planned 2 pilots and are looking for a third. They are giving the modules and lesson plans to tribes can have their own closed door session. That's happening this summer and spring. A lot of work has been done on the risk assessment group and Amanda thanked TPPC members for their hard work. Rachel is now in a detail with the Office of International Tribal Affairs.

Amanda invited the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA) to present at the October 2019 meeting and CIBA looks forward to partnering with TPPC. Amanda is not aware of funding for risk assessment for tribes but this is still under thought.

Risk assessment workgroup has been working on TSCA and have a case study on HBCD. Need to work through EPA/tribal needs, how is it going to look moving forward? It's a collaboration between NTTC and TPPC and looking at HBCD. More information can be found in the publication on the EPA website.

A high level walk-through of the document: purpose of doc is how tribal exposures can be worked into TSCA. Also included are tribal exposures, tribal lifeways, unique geographic, economic, and technological characteristics of tribes, and developing the tribal exposure scenarios.

Past risk assessments looks at population migration in their exposure assessment for other things like fumigants. Tribes differ from the general population because of where they live, so have a different potential for exposure so those differences need to be captured in there.

From mentioned NIEHS and Linda Burnbaum and how they do a lot of fundamental research and perhaps they could be a resource for gap data for the exposures. Annette replied that ORD collaborates with them on things and this is a good idea. OSU is also doing research in tribal risk assessments and exposures. They meet every 2 years and this could be a good opportunity to gather additional information. Amanda said there are pros and cons of participating in this forum but we can circle back.

Action item: TPPC members to follow up and provide Amanda unique tribal exposure scenarios that would go into the Tribal Lifeways. If anyone wants to join the sub-committee to let Amanda know.

SFIREG Update, by Liza Fleeson Trossbach

[Refer to the presentation slides posted on the TPPC website]

Liza thanked the TPPC for the invitation to join them. Today she will give an update on SFIREG and their working committees, some of the issues on their plate, and how SFIREG and TPPC can coordinate to work on an issue together or assist. This is a good learning opportunity for Liza as she doesn't have a lot of familiarity with tribes. SFIREG is a permanent committee of AAPCO and was put into place when FIFRA was amended. The committee is comprised of 10 regional representatives and those members can be for a state or territory. SFIREG does not represent tribes, but can work alongside them. The SFIREG rep is responsible for communicating with states in the region and for bringing regional issue to full SFIREG.

Fred is the current tribal affiliate and attends the SFIREG meetings in March and June. Other affiliates and adjuncts include: ASCRO, AAPSE, NASDA, lab directors, EPA/Regions/HQ/OECA, CTAG, TPSA, NPMA, CropLife, and RISE. They all work towards the protection of the environment and to achieve desired results.

Current hot topics for SFIREG:

- Dicamba 2019 Registration Decision
- Amending the C&T Rule
- Ingredient transparency
- National Assessment of Managed Pollinator Protection Plans

Issues and White Papers:

- Pesticide use and cannabis

- Pesticide impurities in EPA registered products
- Integrated collection and transfer of information and evidence Collection System

Dicamba 2019

- EPA extended the registration of Dicamba for post emergence (over-the-top or in-crop) applications to growing genetically modified soybean and cotton for two years (through 2020)
- SFIREG EPA Dicamba Ad Hoc Work Group was formed to address ongoing and new issues with the continued registration
- Work Group members include:
 - Representatives from EPA's Offices of Pesticide Programs and Enforcement and Compliance Assurance; and,
 - State regulatory officials from Iowa, Arkansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Missouri and Oregon

Moving forward, all applicators of Dicamba have to be certified applicators and can no longer apply under the supervision of another certified applicator. 34 states registered the product and expenses in excess of \$1M were recorded for some states to deal with the drift issues.

The Dicamba Ad Hoc workgroup meets weekly with subgroups meeting separately. They identified 4 focus areas to be addressed by subgroups: 1) enforcement; 2) definition of terms; 3) Endangered species and Bulletins Live! Two; and 4) training requirements and consistency. The subgroups wheelhouses are not mutually exclusive and things all come back to the label. Carol Galloway shared with the Enforcement workgroup a breaking down of all the requirements on the label and the group is looking at the intent of each section. EPA is looking at the guidance document intended for regulators. One of the things that came out of this was a Bulletins Live! Two webinar on 2/27/19, which was recorded and will be available to others. There may be fact sheets or other information they can give to regulators. Now that there is an annual training requirement, and due to the change that only certified applicators can apply these Dicamba products (not applicators under the supervision of a certified applicator) some states have seen a new influx of applicators into the system. There is not universal reciprocity in certifications across the states.

C&T Rule

- Concerns regarding the delayed release of supporting materials from EPA
- An AAPCO workgroup was active following the release of the proposed C&T Rule and wrote a letter to EPA
- Supporting materials were released late February 2019
- Too new to determine future activities

Ingredient transparency

- Retailers and one state are requiring the product manufacturers to include ingredients traditionally treated as confidential on product labels and/or their websites.
- SLA-EPA workgroup was formed as impact registration programs (Anthony Lamanno, NY, lead)

National Assessment of Managed Pollinator Protection Plans

How do you measure the success of these plans on a national scale? EPA first went to PPDC for their advice. They recommended a survey instrument to make sure it includes items to measure qualitative and quantitative assessment evaluation. The plan is to use the AAPCO/SFIREG distribution channels to broadcast and this it will be sent to TPPC as well.

Issue papers (have not been sent to EPA and are still at full SFIREG)

1. Pesticide Use on Cannabis
 - a. State established pesticide residue action levels (R8, CO)
 - b. 24(c) process (R9, NV)
2. Pesticide Impurities in EPA Registered Pesticides

White paper (a scoping paper)

1. Integrated collection and transfer information and evidence collection system (R5, MI)

Working Committees: POM & EQI

Pesticide Operations and Management (POM)

- Letter to pesticide regulatory officials clarifying the certification/licensing requirements for pass through insecticides; and
- Suggested survey questions to states/tribes/territories regarding registration requirements for devices

Environmental Quality Issues (EQI)

- Plant back restrictions and cover crop issues;
- Alternative options to the POINTS database, which is no longer supported by EPA although reporting is still required; and
- Preparing for the impacts from the Biological Opinions for chlorpyrifos, malathion, and diazinon.

As SFIREG chair she is looking at where to hold meetings, re-establish roles of the working committees, developing a working document to track the status of activities and final dispositions, and providing input across Working Committee lines.

Future issues:

Dicamba, UAVs, managed pesticide resistance, label changes, drift reduction, public health issues, implementation of the revised WPS/C&T regulations, new chemistries and technologies, increased complexity of pesticide labels, climate change impacts on pest populations.

What issues do we share, what's the best way to handle that collaboration? They have a lot of flexibility in the structure in how TPPC and AAPCO/SFIREG can work together. Visit the AAPCO/SFIREG website for links on resources.

Does SFIREG provide comments on when the Farm Bill is going through modifications? Liza said that it would be more appropriate for AAPCO to do this as the overarching body.

How is AAPCO funded? Membership fees plus the check sample program. SFIREG is funded through a sole source STAG grant.

Action item: invite Liza to the October meeting

[Refer to the presentation slides posted on the TPPC website]

Emily Ryan, EPA/OPP

1. FY 20-21 National Program Guidance for OCSPP is going through internal review right now and will be released for public review in late March or early April, and will be final by summer. There are no changes to the priorities discussed last year. They are:
 - a. Effective grants management focused on good communication
 - b. Pollinator protection focused on implementation and measuring results
 - c. Implementation of Worker protection rule requirements
 - d. Implementation of new Applicator certification rule requirements
 - e. Region-specific projects focused on IPM
 - f. OECA is going through a similar process and is planning some changes
2. Dolores Wesson is the new Acting Branch chief for GISB.
3. EPA published a [FR notice about the availability of training materials](#)
4. Upcoming tribal consultation on changes to the C&T Rule. 2 webinars tentatively scheduled for mid-April. The first will be an engagement/technical webinar. The second will be a consultation webinar.
5. OCSPP has launched a new Twitter account: [@EPACChemSafety](#)

EPA would like the TPPC to attend the webinars and provide feedback.

Action item: share via these notes the FR notice link about expanded training content that must be used no later than December 19, 2018. (Also shared with TPPC June 2018)

Emily will be taking over as the project officer for TPPC and will be managing the new RFA that will come out for the next round of funding.

Carol Galloway, OECA

- Pesticide Inspector Regulatory Training (PIRT)
 - Pesticide Drift Issues, Kennewick, WA May 14 – 17
 - Basic/New Inspector PIRT, Savannah, GA August 25 – 28
- Tribal PIRT 2020, need host, transfer funds to Region 2019
- Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP)
 - Laboratory Issues, Richmond, VA March 25 – 28
 - Applicator Certification Rule, Arlington, VA April 29 – May 2
 - Comprehensive Combo, Milwaukee, WI July 29 – August 1
 - Risk Communication & Significant Pesticide Issues, Portland, OR Sept. 9 – 13

EPA is looking for a tribal PIRT host for 2020.

Smart Mobile Tools for Field Inspectors – reinventing the environmental field inspection process by providing a suite of mobile digital tools to improve inspection quality, consistency and efficiency.

Interim Policy in Inspection Report Timeliness and Standardization

- Interim Policy establishing inspection practices and pilots for the appropriate and timely notification of EPA inspection results to facilities and the public.
- **Does apply to:**
 - EPA employees, Senior Environmental Employees, and contractor inspectors who conduct inspections on behalf of EPA with a federal credential.
- **Does not apply to:**

- State, Tribal, or inter-tribal consortia inspectors who conduct inspections on behalf of EPA with a federal credential.
- State, Tribal, or inter-tribal consortia inspectors without a federal credential.

WPS Focused Inspection Pilot

- Use of focused inspections raised during development of the 2017 WPS Inspection Manual.
- Region 3 and Pennsylvania piloted focused inspections successfully.
- Benefits: Reach more growers, more frequently.
- OC leading workgroup to develop a framework for a national pilot:
 - Framework will define the scope of focused inspections, how the inspections will be reported, etc.
 - Distribute to states and tribes for review and comment in FY2019
 - Revise and finalize for FY2020+ implementation
- Could lead to revision of FIFRA Compliance Monitoring Strategy.

Management of Tribal Cooperative Enforcement Agreements – evaluation by OIG ongoing. Revision of 2011 joint OPP/OECA guidance. Will reflect recommendations from OIG and EPA is requesting input from regions and tribes. Timeline from OIG not known as to when OPP/OECA will receive feedback.

When OIG called CSKT, they asked how they were prioritizing the various tribes that they serve. The CSKT work plan says they will do 100 inspections but they do not specify which tribal lands they will inspect.

How many tribes are funded by a cooperative enforcement agreements? 18.

Action items:

- Collect forum dates from the group to share.
- Suzanne to share Dolores’s contact information with the TPPC.
- TPPC provide comments to the FR notice on OECA priorities by March 11.
- Jasmine to send Amanda the old TEK (traditional environmental knowledge) document
- Share the list of events mentioned today including CIBA event: June 21-23

Tribal Caucus

This session was a chance for the tribes to have candid conversation about the day’s session.

Action item: Bob is going to dig through his archive for TPPC comments on the 2011 guidance and we could go back to what we had.

Tribal Pesticide Program Council – Full Council Meeting

Arlington, VA

DAY TWO, Thursday, March 7, 2019

Fred called the meeting to order at 8:06 AM.

Tribal Caucus Update

During yesterday's tribal caucus, two items were discussed:

1. OIG and they are looking in the tribal enforcement cooperative agreements. Does the TPPC want to brief OIG on any issue, like coverage in IC, or other? Who sees their reports and can we tailor the info we provide them in a way that would benefit tribes?
2. Funding shortfalls and a possible survey where tribes are having shortfalls to pinpoint the different programs.

Amanda thought it would be a smart opportunity to meet with the OIG. Waste, fraud and abuse was mentioned as the sole focus of OIG so the TPPC wasn't sure that this would be appropriate. But Amanda said that program implementation is another lens so this seems reasonable. Fred said tribes are getting frustrated at the lack of tribal capacity and there is a federal statute that's not being addressed and there is nobody tribes can speak to about this.

Amanda said that the OIG will draft a memo about their findings on the audit with tribes and they have not yet decided what they will look at yet. The memo will be a notice announcing this. Fred assured Amanda that he knows the EPA tribal team is advocating as hard as they can and realize that it's the White House and OMB that control the funding piece that determines tribal capacity.

CSKT said that the questions OIG asked during their phone interview were programmatic in nature, how CSKT functioned and are following up with the circuit tribes to see how they feel about the circuit rider program and the services they receive.

Amanda summarized that the TPPC/tribes should use this as an opportunity to converse with OIG as to their concerns about lack of coverage with regard to Direct Implementation in Indian Country. Carol hopes that the tribes will be able to enlighten OIG more effectively than EPA OPP/OECA has been.

Question tabled for Friday: Fred to reach out to OIG to ask if they are interested in receiving additional information from tribes.

Breakout: TPPC Workgroup Session on Risk Assessment

[Refer to the presentation slides posted on the TPPC website]

Session agenda:

1. Review OPP Risk Assessment Divisions
2. Presentation by Mike Metzger, EPA/OPP – Human Effects Division, open discussion
3. If time permits, continue exercise(s). Identify and gather case studies.

Yesterday we walked through the HBCD/TSCA work, looked at case models, spent time in the draft modules, and looked at exposure pathways, pesticide exposure examples. Amanda shared a 2-page description created by Rachel Riccardi on the risk assessment divisions in OPP.

Action item: Amanda to send Suzanne the risk assessment division handout.

Mike joined the group and said that instead of a really great risk assessment presentation, he'd like to have a really great risk assessment discussion.

EPA receives a LOT of data from toxicity testing, which is generally not used for risk assessment but is used for labeling. They have all the data they need for dietary exposure assessments. For drinking water they look at surface water and ground water and feels they are covered for most any exposures possible for these areas.

The difference between the farm-gate data and monitoring data can be vast so EPA needs to be confident about the numbers. Monitoring data comes from multiple sources. PDP data measure residues on the most commonly eaten foods by kids and infants. But monitoring data that's been mostly stopped by the FDA is the data collection for fish consumption. Before 1984 FDA used to collect fish tissue data in water bodies and they don't do that anymore so EPA doesn't have this location-specific data any more. Why is this? Not sure, but budget cuts along with a 1984 court case where FDA was longer was allowed to enforce action levels of non-registered pesticides in commodities. They had a 5 PPM of DDT and other PPM limits for other chemicals. When FDA could no longer enforce these then maybe this had something to do with it? Not sure.

EPA also evaluates residential and occupational exposures.

Data summary

EPA has the data they need for

- Toxicity
- High end water residues
- Food residues for registered uses
- Typical US consumption

Areas that would benefit from additional exposure data: **non-standard exposures.**

Lindane was used and ended up in food consumed by Alaskan communities. They looked for two major pieces of information. How much consumption there? How much residue data? EPA didn't have data for each so they went looking. They went and spoke to residents directly as to how much seal, fish and other dietary inputs. EPA got lucky with a literature search and found location specific data, so they could eventually regulate Lindane in Alaska.

The key thing is how to get residue data.

What risks are likely to be covered by current assessment?

- Drinking water (or bathing water)
- Processing, soil exposure, sediment exposure
- Exposures from eating game animals
- Exceptions?
 - o Possibly cases where highly lipophilic chemicals have uses which might result in residues in plants consumed primarily by game animals
 - o Cases where residues aren't found in MMPE, but are in some game animals due to long-range atmospheric transport, specific pesticide use patterns

What risks are NOT likely to be covered by current RAs? **Gathering Food**

- If foods are gathered from areas where pesticides have been directly applied such as roadsides and rights of way, there is potential for exposure

What data and information is needed?

- Info on what pesticides are used in the area, how the pesticides are used, and what food commodities could potentially contain residues.
- If translation of available residue data is not possible for these foods, and screening level estimates show risks of concern, residue data may be required to refine the assessment.

What risks are NOT likely to be covered by current RAs? **Fish Consumption**

Fish consumption is the area of greatest concern and it would be focused on chlorinated biphenols.

Question about fish consumption, mercury levels from atmospheric deposition. It comes down to getting the correct residue data. EPA has a model called Caban that might help with processing it once the data was found.

Question – the CSKT has a high mineral content in their soils. Does this affect a pesticides’ adsorption or breakdown capacity? Are there certain classes of pesticides that are hanging onto the calcium?

Discussion followed.

Action item: have someone from EFED described what some of the candidate pesticides would be.

A question was asked if tribal infants and children are not being protected. Mike said that the biggest source of potential risk is chlorinated pesticides in breast milk (DDT, Chlordane, etc.)

The group broke into four (4) subgroups and brainstormed on exposure scenarios.

How are game, housing, fish and roadways exposed? What is the consumption /exposure rate for each?

Discussion / Next steps:

- How can we estimate consumption patterns for fish, game, and gathered foods which represent the range of potential consumption?
- How can we determine pesticide residues in these commodities obtained from different locations?
- What other sources of exposure exists (e.g., from basket weaving), and how can we estimate potential exposures in these scenarios?
- Other ideas?

Breakout: TPPC Breakout Session on Direct Implementation

[Refer to the presentation slides posted on the TPPC website]

Amanda gave a high level overview of OPP’s and OECA’s responsibilities and to recap what we talked about at the last TPPC meeting. By next time we hope to have a 1-pager like we did for the RA workgroup

Direct implementation (DI) is where the EPA is implementing a program in Indian Country, if there’s not a tribe implementing the FIFRA pesticide program, then EPA has the responsibility. DI will focus on both enforcement as well as programmatic activities.

Emily introduced Christine Tokarz, a life scientist from EPA/Region 8, who joined us via telephone. EPA Region 8 does inspections in six states including Wyoming. What’s different about Wyoming is that they don’t have a FIFRA field enforcement program, so EPA does all of the FIFRA inspections in Wyoming. EPA conducts about 25 inspections in Wyoming annually. They have a strong partnership with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture based on the compliance enforcement implementation strategy. Wyoming

Dept of Ag conducts 350 inspections under their own authorities. They try very hard not to overstep one another and work in unison.

EPA inspections are based on regional (e.g., Non-ag Use, Producer Establishment, Marketplace, and RUP dealer/distributor/retailer inspections) and national (e.g., WPS, RUP dealer, container/containment Marketplace) priorities.

How is the partnership working with Wyoming? Wyoming sends EPA their inspection data each year and EPA gives them a 5-day advance notice of when they come on site. They attend an annual state/tribal meeting at EPA. EPA invites the state to come along on their inspections which encourages consistency in enforcement and strengthens the state/regional relationship. EPA Region 8 receives significant support in the way of FTE, money and resources to conduct these inspections.

DI in Indian country – 27 tribes and 26 reservations, several large reservations, significant agricultural production. For the tribes that have tribal inspectors on site, there is a significant number of inspections.

Three categories of coverage:

- Tribes with federally credentialed inspectors (7); outreach and enforcement outreach
- Tribes that have a circuit rider (12), less outreach and enforcement coverage
- Tribes with DI by EPA (10); EPA strives to conduct outreach and enforcement

Christine presented a strategy she developed and would like TPPC feedback.

1. Find potential contacts internally, determine resources, study cultural and historical aspects of tribes
2. Build a level of trust and understanding
3. Collect feedback

Action item: Jasmine asked if there are tribal extension agents in each office as well and will look for the contact information. Send to Christine Tokarz for her use.

DI – tribes without programs

1. Meet with TAP, connect with other programs, university extension agents
2. Tour reservation, informal pesticide use assessment, may piggyback with scheduled AHERA inspections, Non-ag Use schools/clinics inspections
3. Compliance assistance, training to tribal members (what to look for – who to contact)
4. Routine compliance assistance inspections

Wind River Example

- It's hard to get started
- It could be positive or negative to attend other EPA inspections
- Tribal partnerships are key
- Extension Agents have made a lot of contacts and are very knowledgeable
- Local state inspectors have good (and usually different) perspectives and information
- Discussions with leadership at schools and clinic is an effective way to learn about the communities
- More resources are necessary to take the next logical step, proper pesticide use assessments

Q&A:

Q: clarification for Wyoming. Are the inspections non-RUP?

A: that's true for all states but Wyoming as they can all do their own.

Q: So Wyoming DOES have an inspection program?

A: Yes, but it's not been vetted by EPA and EPA does all of the inspections in that state and the inspections are not differentiated by type. EPA cannot use Wyoming inspection data so could not take enforcement action. EPA would have to conduct their own inspection.

Q: Have you had any incidents at Wind River you've responded to?

A: No, and that's a concern, as they likely don't know who to contact.

Q: Are you planning to meet with them this year?

A: Yes, but the challenge is that their environmental program forms and then breaks up regularly

Q: Do you see any area where TPPC can help? We've heard that it's hard to start working with tribes, they are intimidated, they don't know how to get the initial partnership started. What can TPPC do to help encourage introductions and meetings?

A: Christine encourages getting a couple of great contacts along with tours, knowledge of the reservation lands are used, pesticide assessments, a committee of folks who could do that would be really helpful.

Carol Galloway asked the tribes present for their reaction to the approach Christine laid out. Several tribal representatives were supportive. Fred added that pesticide use assessments are critical in his region along with a list of contacts.

Action item: Suzanne to ask Christine to send the TPPC the use assessment questionnaire she drafted.

Status of Pesticides in Indian Country, by Bob Gruenig

Bob Gruenig began with the background of the work on this Report over the past couple of years and the current timeline. Due to the federal government shutdown, the EPA comments were on hold. Once EPA came back online, discussions have increased.

A proposal was made for two reports – a technical data-driven report to present to EPA senior leadership to advocate for tribes for funding; the other report would be less data driven but one that the TPPC might feel more comfortable sharing with their leadership and tribal audiences to convey their stories on the ground about pesticide issues. Carol reflected there was concern that a single document that tries to address several audiences' needs might be less effective than stand-alone pieces targeted to specific audiences.

Cindy Wire said that her first reaction to Report as drafted is that she lost track of all of the things EPA was being asked to do. Her other observation is that there was little commentary on how much the TPPC has already done. This makes it hard to substantiate why TPPC should continue to be funded. In the Training section about PIRT and PREP, there are inaccuracies. Little has been done to talk about the tribal successes. A question was asked if the TPPC should be concerned about their future funding based on the Report? Cindy didn't think that was the case but it as her personal opinion that it would be a good addition.

Action items:

- Suzanne send Dolores a copy of the latest draft of the Status Report.
- Suzanne to request Amanda's slides about the timeline.

Amanda has been taking a NTTC tribal toxics document around for the last couple of years with a great deal of success in building support for the toxics programs. She would like to do something similar with the TPPC report but was concerned about political sensitivity and some inflammatory statements included that she didn't feel comfortable sharing with her leadership. The audience(s) have not been well defined all along. She took the report and analyzed paragraph by paragraph to decide which audience it addressed.

Amanda talked about the NTTC and letter of June 2015 "Understanding Tribal Exposures to Toxics, June 2015". Amanda is using this report and cover letter as the reasoning and thought process behind her suggestion that there be two reports.

Action item: Send link to this report to the TPPC.

http://www.zendergroup.org/docs/NTTC-Understanding_Tribal_Exposures_to_Toxics-2015-06-19.pdf

Fred said that the 2015 NTTC letter was narrowly focused to EPA. Amanda is a strong proponent for two reports as you will lose people in between with a single report. With this approach you get a 2-for-1. Jasmine feels the goal should be the good, the bad and the ugly. We want to see the entire picture here. Cindy asked if there was a way to organize the report that addressed both audiences in the same document. Amanda thought there was merit in that but we should pull out all of the recommendation and place them in one place.

SFIREG operates totally independently and decides where they want EPA involved. They discuss their issues and make their own conclusions, who they want to send to a committee, etc. It's very independent in how they identify their issues.

One tribal member reflected on how can we get industry interested in tribes? That's one advantage something that AAPCO has over tribes. Fruitful discussion about working on a new format.

Consensus is that TPPC will not prepare two reports. Consensus is that TPPC will not do a comparative analysis between TPPC and SFIREG. It could be a useful internal exercise for path analysis but it should not be integral. Dolores thought that the signed cover letter is an important item as it will determine your thinking as to how the rest of the report will go.

Next steps:

- Convene workgroup, establish bi-weekly meetings
- Finish EPA review and share revisions
- Draft TPPC intro letter
- Draft communication plan
- Draft graphic design and photos
- Complete working draft
- TPPC/EPA review revise draft
- Final review – grammar, policy, program, references, etc.
- Publish
- Implement communications plan

Workgroup: Tony, Fred, Jasmine, Bob, Nina, Africa, Larry, Diania, Carol, Amanda, Peter, James (Williams for Jackson, TBD)

Action items: Amanda and Bob to set up bi-weekly calls, first to be the week of March 25. EPA to get their edits to the Report shared with the workgroup by the first week of April.

Action item: Suzanne to send out a doodle poll for the group as to when the workgroup will meet.
Amanda to send Suzanne a core list of dates.

No consensus on the timeline being different than proposed.

EPA Lead Region Update, by Peter Earley

[Refer to the presentation slides posted on the TPPC website]

Peter Early replaced Nick Hurwit as the Tribal sub-lead and is delighted to attend his first TPPC meeting. He reviewed the highlights for tribes in each Region as well as the EPA Regional Offices' activities.

Action item: Suzanne to follow up with St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and others about sharing links to their tribal pesticide codes with TPPC members and links on the TPPC website.

Region 1

FIFRA – Tribal Program New England Highlights: 2018 Pesticide Project.

- Supported by OPP STAG grant
- Project discussed and decided on during RTOC calls
- Description of the selection process
 - Tribes agree on recipient tribe and project
 - 2018 project recipient tribe: Aroostook Band of Micmac Tribe
 - Project goal is to be beneficial to all New England Tribes
- 2018 Project: Pest Action Plan Workshop
 - Aroostook Band of Micmac Tribe and EPA Region 1 co-sponsored two-day workshop held on September 25 – 26, 2018 in Maine.
 - 39 participants (8 New England tribes and 1 New York tribe).
 - Objective: Provide education and updates on the status of several forest and aquatic invasive pests; engage in dialogue with USDA APHIS and others on Emerald Ash Borer regulatory actions impacting species of cultural significance, and pollinator protection opportunities.
 - Topics: Forest and aquatic invasive pests; pollinator protection actions.
- Highlights
 - Interactive workshop and site visits to Maine lake, old growth forest and extension farm in central Maine.
 - Speakers from tribes, University of Maine state Dept. of Ag, USDA agencies and others.
 - Meeting follow-up including contact list distribution.

Region 2

- Developed a pesticide code for the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe.
 - Under review and codification by the Tribal Chiefs
- Pollinator Protection
 - Interacts on monthly basis with local and regional bee keepers to track current issues and impacts from pesticides, and general discussion on pollinator topics.
 - Examined inventorying pollinator habitat on tribal lands via GIS. The process is currently being reviewed.
 - Worked with Akwesasne Boys and Girls Club to make solitary bee houses. The houses were partially constructed out of a local invasive grass species.
 - Public Outreach Events.
 - Environment Division's website updated with pollinator protection information.

- Collaborated with State University of NY at Potsdam and Local Living Venture to present a community information day on pollinators.

Region 3

- 7 Tribes were federally recognized just 3 years ago.
 - None have reported any pesticide activities.
 - The Pamunkey Indian Tribe was just recently awarded a GAP grant (FY'19)
 - The other 6 Tribes do not have GAP grants nor any grants from EPA.

Region 3 doesn't have tribes that work on pesticide issues but they have 7 federally recognized tribes present. All seven have agricultural programs so we anticipate hearing from them soon with representatives to TPPC.

Region 4

- Conducted WPS inspections at 3 Region 4 Tribes.
- Provided outreach and technical assistance on the WPS requirements and rule revisions.
- Assisted 2 Tribes with Pollinator Protection Plans.
- Worked with a Tribe to complete an Integrated Pest Management project.
- Presented at Region 4 RTOC meeting.
 - Topics included: WPS, RUPs, C&T and the Federal Tribal Certification Program.
- Participated in the RTOC monthly calls.

Region 5

- Continue to support the White Earth Nation pesticide cooperative agreement.
- Reviewed 17 regional tribal General Assistance Program/PPG grant applications, semi-annual grant reports and EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans for potential pesticide-related activities (few identified).
- Under a Regional children's health Interagency Agreement, the Indian Health Service conducted 6 healthy homes assessments and outreach to tribal environmental and health staff (includes IPM topics).
- Annual regional tribal environmental conference postponed due to the government shutdown.
- 165± acres of new trust land acquired in IN, a state that previously did not have designated Indian country.

Region 6

- Inter-Tribal Environmental Council (ITEC) hosted "Tribal Children's Environmental Health Symposium."
 - Held in Catoosa, OK, at the Hard Rock Hotel and Casino, October 16-18, 2018.
 - Topics included:
 - "Teaching Children to Become Environmental Advocates"
 - "Stop Pests in Housing"
 - "From Home to School: a Childhood Asthma Study"
 - "Choose Safe Places for Early Child Care"
 - "Mosquito-Borne Illnesses and Prevention".
- Symposium Highlights
 - 100 participants (including EPA Region 6 staff) gave presentations on Integrated Pest Management.
 - EPA Region 6 staff began coordinating with ITEC to plan a future Community IPM project hosted by a smaller tribe.
 - ITEC is reaching out to small tribes for interest in hosting.
- Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council (ENIPC) Highlights

- In October 2018, ENIPC co-presented with EPA Region 6 for IPM.
 - Held at the Tribal Children’s Health Symposium in Tulsa, OK.
 - The presentation covered the roles, responsibilities, and services that the program offers to New Mexico pueblos and tribes.
- ENIPC provided a 2-hour training to childcare providers on bed bugs.
 - The training took place on October 29, 2018.
 - Presentation on identifying bed bugs, their biology and behaviors, management strategies, and IPM.
- ENIPC conducted an IPM walkthrough on December 13
 - Held at the Keres Children’s Learning Center
 - ENIPC identified issues within the facility that would make it vulnerable to pests.

Region 7

- Conducted routine and follow-up FIFRA Inspections in Indian Country.
 - In 2018, 5 FIFRA Inspections have been conducted in Indian Country.
- Certified pesticide applicators in Indian Country.
 - A total of 520 certified applicators were approved.
 - 81 FIFRA Applicator Certifications in Indian Country were approved
 - Region 7 in discussions regarding a potential Pesticide Circuit Rider.

Region 8

- Completing End-of-Year (EOY) Reports.
- Issuing the Funding Opportunity notice (FON) – done in February
- Providing monthly updates
- Ensuring Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPS) have been submitted
- Following-up on Federal Credentials.
- Funded 5 stand-alone tribal grantees and 2 circuit rider programs
- Hosted a joint state/tribal managers meeting in September

Region 9

- Assist Tribes with technical assistance when needed.
- Assist with Federal Credentials and ensuring completed Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPS).
- Completing and submitting EOY Reports in a timely manner.
- Hold quarterly Regional Tribal Operations Committee with Region 9 Tribes.
 - Next RTOC is scheduled for May 21-23 in San Francisco, CA.
 - EPA Pesticide Office held three pesticide-focused sessions during the Fall 2018 RTOC in San Francisco, CA in collaboration with ITCA, NPIC, and the CA Dept. of Pesticide Regulation.

Africa wanted to pay special thanks to Region 9 with their efforts on Direct Implementation in Region 9. She knows it’s a sensitive issue in other regions but from what she has learned and encountered there, they are receptive to it. Jasmine wanted to send a shout out to Glenna Lee and the tribal apiaries she manages. Jasmine also described a 6-week pollinator protection training that Les Benedict leads for youth. They gather invasive weeds and make portable pollinator habitats that they present to loved ones on Mother’s Day. These are great examples of the great work being done by the tribes. Jasmine added that local graduate students are out collecting data for their senior research projects.

Are region 9’s enforcement priorities the same for next year as this year? WPS, bed bugs for certain but they will be thinking about the DI issue and how they should be collaborating with tribes on this front. DI

is a responsibility so it's not a question of them addressing it or not, but how they will be collaborating across Region 9.

Region 10

- Indian Health Service Childcare Project
 - EPA R10 recently began working with Portland-area IHS to conduct sampling project at 37 childcare facilities throughout Idaho, Oregon and Washington.
 - Testing for pesticides, lead, PCBs, allergens on indoor surfaces and in outdoor soil samples.
 - Project Contacts: Bethany Plewe (EPA R10) and Holly Thompson-Duffy (IHS)
- Coeur d'Alene Circuit Rider Program
 - EPA R10 to attend the Coeur d'Alene All-Tribes meeting in April 2019.
 - Planning for site visit in FY19 to conduct multiple inspections with tribal inspector.
- Yakama Nation Pesticide Program
 - Planning for a site visit in FY19 to conduct multiple inspections with tribal inspector

Old Business / New Business / Action Items from Day Two

Topics proposed for tomorrow's Executive Committee meeting:

- Waters of the United States (WOTUS)
- The TPPC RFA for 2020-2024
- Funding anecdotes discussed with Aline
- OC's compliance priorities due March 11
- Revisit about OIG communication to provide them with any information
- Possibility to revisit Smithsonian and give up some meeting time in March 2020
- October 2019 meeting

Status of Pesticides in Indian Country Report – Feedback on the Report Formatting

Suzanne presented a few design options created by Brandon Lee of Brandon Lee Designs. He will be doing the layout of the final document once the report is complete. The group provided feedback on the logo in interior page. They want to remove the word, "Report", move Indian Country to the same line in the title, they like the version 3, no white border, move the TPPC logo to an upper or lower corner so it doesn't obscure the water.

Meeting adjourned at 4:15 PM.