



## Consultation Report-Out

### USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation National Museum of the American Indian May 1-2, 2019

#### ENCLOSURE: Minutes

#### Day 1 – May 1, 2019

##### A. Introductions

- Introduction by Diane Cullo, Acting Director, Office of Tribal Relations
- Opening Prayer by Governor Wilfred Herrera

##### B. Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC)

###### Titles I, II, V, and XI

**Consulting Official: Undersecretary (US) for Farm Production and Conservation  
Bill Northey and Associate Administrator Farm Service Agency Steve Peterson<sup>1</sup>**

##### *Introduction*

- Overview and description of the interplay between the three FPAC agencies [Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Risk Management Agency (RMA)].
  - Many provisions in the Farm Bill apply to these three agencies:
    - FSA-farm program activities, farm loans, disaster assistance and conservation programs
    - NRCS-conservation programs
    - RMA-crop insurance programs
  - Shared that listening sessions are occurring at the USDA State level.
- Though USDA provides technical assistance to Congress, Congress provides the framework within which USDA operates.

##### *Environmental Qualify Incentives Program (EQIP)*

- NRCS outlined [EQIP](#) Classic and EQIP Incentive.
  - EQIP Classic is the standing EQIP.
  - EQIP Incentive is a new provision from the Farm Bill that will give flexibility to work in longer periods of time. It will not include things like pipeline, heavy

---

<sup>1</sup> Undersecretary Northey had to leave during the consultation. Associate Administrator, FSA, Steve Peterson took his place.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- engineering, and other engineering projects, but rather more vegetative and management practices, cover crops, and some of the other seeding type practices.
- Discussion about how EQIP is not a one size fits all model.
    - For example, California has tribal set-asides, but they are not measuring up for the 119 California Tribes because they do not have large land bases.
    - The Hoopa Valley Tribe has a lot of set-aside funding go directly to forestry, but it is not getting to the individual producer.
      - There has been participation in high tunnels through EQIP, but there are higher costs because of shipping. The Hoopa Valley Tribe is 100-200 miles from a major highway.
    - In the cases of cover crop or invasive species removal projects, the amount of incentive does not really match the practice because it is geared toward large agriculture.
    - Hoopa Valley had an [Agricultural Water Enhancement Program \(AWEP\) project](#), but then USDA got rid of AWEP. They then went into about \$500,000 in debt because of this and changed to the formula of how piping was charged.
    - It was also recommended that there be [Conservation Innovation Grants \(CIG\)](#) for the different types of burning practices each of the tribes have.
  - A possible solution to some EQIP issues could be direct line funding to tribal nations for conservation programs, especially those that take less than five years to complete because it is not aligned with the current leasing structure.

### *Staffing*

- There needs to be a priority of staffing up in Indian Country. In one case, the tribe has 11% of the land base and receives 11% of the funding, but they do not have 11% of the full-time employees. This creates a workload issue and impacts participation and access to programs.

### *Government Shutdown*

- There was a discussion of the government shutdown and the effects it had, with the recommendation of more advanced appropriations in the event of shutdowns or possible natural disasters. Not having money during a shutdown can lead to issues such as not being able to pay for contracts.
  - US Northey empathized that the way the federal government does budgeting can be frustrating. NRCS was able to keep all offices open and staff working because it is funded in a slightly different way. There was also some carryover funding that allowed pretty much all functions to operate during the five weeks of the shutdown.
  - FSA had about a week of carryover money and then had to shut down. According to a tribal leader, this led to issues such as not being able to pay contractors or have loan collateral released from loans because the FSA offices were not open to process the loan payment.
  - Goal is to minimize the pain within legal parameters but also have flexibility for each tribe's unique qualities.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- While most of their programs are not disaster response programs, they do have some including [crop insurance](#) and the [Emergency Watershed Program](#).

### *Funding for Tribes*

- Have a tribal set-aside rather than make it state-by-state discretionary. It was also advocated that there be direct funding to tribal governments and producers where the Farm Bill allows. For USDA to have an impact, there needs to be a direct connection between the tribe, government, and tribal producer. The tribal leader added that state technical committees should set up tribal subcommittees so that their voices are heard.
- For Section 2503(c), dealing with alternative funding arrangements (AFA) to support tribal access to conservation programs, NRCS must build off of the successful existing tribal AFAs and through direct engagement/consultation with tribes determine the ways to best facilitate tribal access to the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) and EQIP through the new AFA authority, specifically discussing the unique conservation practices utilized by tribal producers. This should include providing technical assistance to tribes interested in other AFAs.
- For section 2202, the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), FSA must consult with tribes to establish guidelines allowing the Secretary to consider economic hardships of individual tribes when setting tribal CREP cost share rates. USDA must examine historical CRP data and establish a policy mandating that tribal portion of CREP arrangements does not exceed the past state shares.
- RMA should make indigenous foods insured crops, specifically acorns. In the case of one tribe, if a catastrophic event took out a majority of acorns, it would be devastating.
  - Associate Administrator Peterson and staff discussed the [Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program](#) (NAP) as an option to consider.
- When applying for FSA microloans, there is a lack of understanding with local-level FSA on how to work with tribes.
  - One suggestion is something Oklahoma does with tribes, which is if somebody is getting a microloan for cattle, then they can have the heads of cattle be the collateral. Streamlining that process across the board would be beneficial for individual producers, especially those seeking a microloan. The outreach for these microloans and youth loans also must get better. It was also talked about having technical service providers, especially tribal members, as certified planners through NRCS.
  - Associate Administrator Peterson acknowledged some of the good stories pointed out about Oklahoma, at least on the microloan side. He also said he would go back and talk to Scott Biggs, the State Executive Director (SED), in Oklahoma. He is working on a huge initiative regarding those efforts.
  - Jimmy Bramblett, Deputy Chief of Programs for NRCS addressed some specific concerns brought up, including highlighting the Conservation Activity Plans Harmonization Project, which is when a landowner visits with someone else to do conservation planning, and then tries to come into NRCS's office with a big part of that conservation planning already prepared so they can begin to access EQIP, CSP, or some other type of conservation program.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

### *Tribal Advisory Committee*

- Though not under this mission area, the Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC) was brought up.
  - TAC is a priority and something that Secretary Perdue voluntarily agreed to develop in November 2017 when the Council for Native American Farming and Ranching Committee (CNAFR) was going to sunset in June 2018. Congress then put language in the Farm Bill. It is being evaluated by the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) since there are Congressional appointments.
  - There are a lot of steps to be taken, including Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requirements, work with OGC, and coordination with the Office of Policy and Budget.
  - The makeup will not look as it looks in the Farm Bill until the appointment of membership issues are resolved, but USDA wanted to move forward to put something into place.
  - Once the issues are resolved, the Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) is looking at a minimum 120 days before posting a federal register notice announcement seeking members to serve on that council. Acting Director Cullo explained later that this is to navigate through the federal budget, legal OMB process, and the FACA regulation for setting up a new committee.
    - There will be a federal register notice, like other USDA committees, to notify when USDA is accepting nominations for TAC members. There will be guidelines that OTR is working on right now. Those names and their experience come through our White House Liaison's office. A package is put together and submitted for the Secretary to review, with the Secretary having the final approval.
    - Anybody who responds here will be kept updated on the process that is going forth. Please contact Diane Cullo directly at [Diane.Cullo@usda.gov](mailto:Diane.Cullo@usda.gov) for updates on the TAC.

### *Crop Insurance*

- Section 11108 of the Farm Bill includes tribal producers as underserved and to provide a report on whether crop insurance is providing adequate coverage to them. It was asked if it would be possible to include information on protecting traditional crops that may not necessarily have been contemplated by traditional crop programs service under the Farm Bill and also provide types of startup ideas on how USDA might be able to develop those crop insurance policies to cover those traditional foods as well.
  - Martin Barbre, Administrator for RMA, said he thought that USDA could include that in the report.
    - His email is [Martin.Barbre@USDA.gov](mailto:Martin.Barbre@USDA.gov).

### *Other Topics Discussed*

- Allotment and the need for coordination between the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and USDA when it comes to eligibility requirements for programs.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- Waters of the United States and the creation of wetlands putting a tribe's body of water into a protected class.
- Associate Administrator Peterson reported that USDA established an internal taskforce comprised of agencies that have programs or services that impact industrial hemp.
- Associate Administrator Peterson's email is [Steve.Peterson@usda.gov](mailto:Steve.Peterson@usda.gov).

### C. Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services (FNCS)

#### Title IV

#### Consulting Official: Brandon Lipps, Acting Deputy Undersecretary Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services (ADUS)

##### *Introduction*

- ADUS Lipps thanked everybody for having him and observed that he had completed seven consultations prior to this one.
- FNS runs 15 feeding programs with a roughly \$100 billion a year budget. Tribes are probably most familiar with the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR). USDA consults on a regular basis with tribes administering FDPIR.
- Customer service is a big focus of the Secretary, and listening is the first priority in that endeavor. FNS does not run most of its programs, but rather they are run by partners and states. These entities are the ones interacting with the people on a daily basis, and the ones USDA needs to hear from how to do better.

##### *Overview of FNS Farm Bill Provisions*

- Section 4033 reauthorized FDPIR through 2023, and made a few changes including:
  - Changes to the match requirements for tribal organizations, and
  - Provides two-year availability of FDPIR administrative funds.
    - These are both issues that USDA and tribes had talked about since ADUS Lipps's first consultation about two years ago, and issues they had worked with on with Congress and while providing technical assistance.
- Section 4018 covers The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), revising TEFAP state plan requirements to allow for input on commodity preferences and needs by requiring the state agencies to describe a plan which may include the use of advisory boards to provide input.
  - Many states are doing this formally or informally already, but this change makes it a statutory requirement.
  - It also establishes a new \$4 million per year fund through 2023 for harvesting, processing, packaging, and transporting commodities donated by agricultural producers, processors, and distributors. This was an area where several USDA partners had seen food waste. Some of it began being donated to local food banks.
  - It also authorized increased TEFAP food funds for 2019 and each subsequent fiscal year:

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- 2019: \$23 million added
  - 2020-2023: \$35 million added each year.
- Section 4013 deals with quality control improvements in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Congress wanted USDA to ensure it is doing the best it can to provide integrity for that program. The SNAP team had been working on this for quite some time, but the Farm Bill formalizes that process and tells FNS to move forward with rulemaking. Work will begin soon.
- Section 4005 deals with a SNAP employment and training program. It encourages greater coordination between state employment and training programs (E&T) and local workforce development boards, adds new allowable training opportunities to help SNAP participants move to self-sufficiency, and requires all state E&T programs to offer case management services to help guidance for participants as they engage in E&T programs.
  - ADUS Lipps thinks case management is really important to serving people well. USDA is preparing rulemaking on that and hope to see public comments as it moves forward.

### *FDPIR Pilot Project*

- \$5 million authorization for FDPIR self-determination pilot project, but not appropriated.
  - Since this project needs appropriated funding, it requires a vote from Congress to make the appropriation. Because they have not done so, FNS does not have the authority to carry out the pilot project.
    - A tribal leader questioned the lack of funding concerned that FNS could not get a running start.
    - USDA still contended that, as the statute is written, it requires funding to be specifically appropriated. Appropriations happen on an annual basis. Congress is currently looking at the 2020 budget. When the program is appropriated, there will be a consultation to gather information and collaborate with how to form the project.
    - FNS would pursue this project in a collaborative way, working with its FDPIR partners to stand-up a demonstration pilot.
- USDA can, however, collect feedback regarding the program, which it has already begun to do.
- It was requested that USDA assemble some self-government experts to inform USDA about self-governance guidance and the regulations specific to 638 authority. A name mentioned was Self-Government Coordinator Terra Branson.
- FNS observed though that based off of governing statutes they are limited to using monies for the purposes appropriated and cannot use other monies available.
- When asked if guidelines will be in place prior to appropriation, FNS stated that the process has already started, but that the program will not be created with guidelines prior to an appropriation.
  - Tribal leaders observed that USDA should not have to reinvent the wheel. There is 30-40 years of projects to work from as well as the tribal self-governance communication education website.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- A tribal leader reminded people to go home and speak to tribal leaders and to the tribal leaders here. The mission is to work with Congress to get the money appropriated. The people at the table have done a really great job working through FDPIR, and she has confidence that FNS will do everything it can. Because USDA hands are tied, it is the job of tribes to go and make sure Congress puts that money where it is needed.
- In regards to inclusion of the 638 pilot project in the President's budget and outreach efforts regarding 638 education, FNS is required to consult with BIA. The more knowledge USDA gets on how to execute a 638 agreement, the better off it will be when and if an appropriation is provided. One was not provided in the 2020 budget.
  - OTR has already started outreach with BIA and had an initial meeting a week ago to figure out how best USDA could navigate through the 638 provisions that are potentially coming down the pike.
  - A tribal leader asked if OTR or FNS would be managing the program, but this has not been determined yet.
- The 638 pilot project is new territory, so the cookie-cutter, one-size-fits-all mentality has to be set aside.
  - ADUS Lipps said this was something that he hears monthly, and something FNS understands because it runs a lot of programs. He encouraged tribes to continue to dialogue about what looks right for a pilot and to work together to help each other.
  - Pilots should always be about serving the recipient better in all of our programs.

### *Funding*

- One tribal leader discussed her tribe's issues and asked about funding for certain needs that her tribe had.
  - ADUS Lipps said he was familiar with funding issues from the FDPIR consultations. The match provision will, he believes, provide some relief, but obviously not as much as many tribes need. People are more interested in passing out food than administrative funds, but, as people that run the program know, there is a B between A and C. FNS is committed to work with you on helping get this essential funding.
    - According to a USDA staff member, administrative funding is a line item in the annual appropriation. Ultimately, the size of the allotment or allocation that is provided to each participant, tribes, and FDPIR is determined by the size of the funds that FNS receives.
- A tribal leader asked if warehouses and aging equipment are part of the budget request; and how the program considering the unique needs of tribes. They do not see it at the state or regional level, where their needs are actually part of the budget request.
  - The agency prepares proposals that go to the department level, then sends proposals to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This is an internal decision by the Administration. Issues like aging warehouses is something very visible to FNS and something it conveys when asked for technical assistance regarding the amount of funding. The amount seen today and the amount seen in 2020 is typically a historical

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- amount that is inflated. It may have been considered at different points, but it did not prevail in the final budget.
- The President's budget request includes a lot of goals, and it is the agency's job to inform on those.

### *Program Standards and Implementation*

- Program standards where programs are wide open, but there are places to establish boundaries.
  - ADUS Lipps agreed and stated they need to be careful to put the necessary boundaries in but not put in boundaries that keep some tribes out that run qualified programs.
- A tribal leader stated that USDA should not fall into the same pitfalls for the processing and implementation process. The tribal leader hoped that USDA provides a little bit more flexibility and discretion on carrying out those processing requirements.
  - For example, the BIA process regarding awarding officials. These were the only ones that could transact any changes or approve any contracts, not any regional director or superintendent. It would be better to diversify the amount of people that could approve in case the one person that can approve under the current structure is sick or not available.

### *Customer Service/USDA Responsiveness*

- A concern from a tribal leader was brought up around things bottlenecking. One example included a contract the tribal leader put in June of last year and still has not gotten back. Also cited stewardship contracts and a lack of filling vacant positions.
  - ADUS Lipps said even though they are required to designate one official, if you ever have an issue with a regional office or contracting office, call anybody in FNS directly.
- A tribal leader shared that there is a regionally-grown policy written into the Farm Bill. It was asked how FNS is going to work with AMS to certify local producers. The Secretary talks about customer service, but AMS does not show up on the reservation as much as they should. There is not the outreach to local producers to state what the certification process is. Having cooperative agreements with tribal conservation districts could be a way to sit down with the local producer and go through the AMS process.
  - ADUS Lipps conveyed that the Secretary is committed to customer service. FNS knows the issue brought up by the tribal leader, and it can take care of it.
- A tribal leader recommended that USDA should provide greater access to information and designate somebody as the point of contact for tribal producers to reach out and say, "How can we work through this process?" There also needs to be a better regulatory process to be able to incorporate those locally produced foods specific to tribes.
  - ADUS Lipps stated the need to develop more understanding of what specifically is needed. FNS can get other people to future consultations or can schedule a work session somewhere on that topic.
- A tribal leader recommended that SNAP should work more with tribal conservation districts to strengthen programs.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

### *Traditional Foods*

- Is there an opportunity to revise the FNS memo of July 2015 to allow donated wild and traditional foods?
  - Laura Castro, Director for Supplemental Nutrition Programs, said it was likely related to the 2014 Farm Bill, and FNS would take a look and report in at the June FDPIR consultation.

### *Tribal Preference*

- A tribal leader brought up the Seminole Pride Beef program and competition issues, concluding that there needs to be a better system to help entities compete.
  - ADUS Lipps stated that it is more difficult than ever getting certified. Short of tribal preference, which does not exist in law, 638 authority probably is the best opportunity to move forward.
- A tribal leader pointed out that tribes also have issues of not being able to compete with request for proposals. USDA was challenged to go back to its general counsel and see if there can be a tribal preference. If you combine the Buy Indian Act, local and traditional foods provisions, and the former farm bills, there could be a possibility for purchasing, particularly for purchasing that is specifically for Indians on Indian reservations.
  - ADUS Lipps encouraged tribes to send what they had. The current decision is USDA's ruling today and nobody wants to operate outside the law.
- ADUS Lipps will raise concern of including funding for the 638 FDPIR program in the 2021 budget.

### *Realignment of FNS Regions*

- The realignment is something that has been discussed on the monthly conference calls and is on the June FDPIR consultation agenda.
- This is an administrative realignment inside FNS with a goal of providing better customer service.
- The intent is to realign so that everybody has an equal amount of resources to serve their customers better. FNS is in the process now of conducting meetings with all those constituencies. ADUS Lipps gets a weekly updates on this topic. If FNS cannot fix concerns, FNS will not move forward, but FNS is committed to getting to a place where that will work. ADUS Lipps is committed to making sure everybody is comfortable with whomever their new relationship is with, but FNS are not getting rid of any of the staff that people have relationship with. Tribes can still go to their old staff. Relationships are important.

### *Other Topics Discussed*

- During the shutdown, a tribe had to supplement its food distribution center through its general fund, which it had no line item for. Is there a contingency plan in place if that were to happen again? And were tribes reimbursed for efforts during that shutdown?
  - ADUS Lipps observed that the government is not designed to shut down, and it is painful when it does. FNS cannot expend funds in preparation for a shutdown. ADUS

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

- Lipps said the FNS team did a great job during the shutdown working hard to keep things going.
- Few people operated during the shutdown. All regions had a point of contact. Communication was critical to put out fires as they occurred.
  - A tribal leader asked USDA to consider as a component of the 638 pilot project to allow sourcing authority to tribes to source local food as a component. Additionally, the tribal leader asked to allow, if USDA is not able to fulfill the complete requirements of FDPIR, to continue to access USDA vendors through that process but also allow for local sourcing perspective.
    - ADUS Lipps said that tribes run some of FNS's programs and do a great job with a lot of them. There are more opportunities out there on programs like Farm to School and Summer EBT. FNS will try to communicate better about those and wants to hear from you on those as it moves forward.

### **D. Native Farm Bill Coalition Speaker: Keith Anderson, Co-Chairman**

- Spoke about food sovereignty. 2018 Farm Bill sets the stage for a fundamentally improved relationship between sovereign native nations and USDA. It is now in USDA's hands to implement and respect the government-to-government relationship that exists.
- Hemp was briefly discussed and whether the Farm Bill Coalition anticipated the delay in implementation.
  - While it was known hemp is controversial, it was not anticipated a delay like this would occur.
- Also passed on a request from Janie Hipp for more Native American large animal vets.

### **E. Office of Tribal Relations (OTR) Title XII Consulting Official: Diane Cullo, Acting Director, Office of Tribal Relations**

#### *Introduction*

- OTR is within the Office of the Secretary and coordinates with each mission area and agency to ensure that tribes' needs are met.
- OTR is planning a consultation for the end of June in coordination with the National Congress of American Indian Midyear Conference.
  - That consultation will not take the place of consultations that individual agencies hold.
- USDA's website also has a ["Tell Sonny"](#) feature, which is a system where you can reach the Secretary directly with questions or comments.

#### *Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC)*

- The biggest OTR Farm Bill issue is the TAC.
- The charter is in draft mode and making its way throughout USDA.
- OTR is going through federal advisory training and getting the budget in place.

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

- OTR commits to getting the legal opinion regarding the TAC distributed.
  - Acting Director Cullo discussed the issue with Congress appointing members for an Executive Branch advisory committee, but it was pointed out that the Tribal Advisory Committee for the Department of Treasury and the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance have similar structures to the TAC in the Farm Bill.

### *Other Topics Discussed*

- A tribe requested that 2-4 people in OGC have Indian law expertise.
- A tribal leader asked if there is a matrix of resources of what tribes have and how they impact USDA. This could be a way to know the tribes better.
  - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has an example USDA could use, and Acting Director Cullo said she would look into it.
- OTR receives \$502,000 in appropriated funding and \$1.8 million from the agencies across USDA.
  - A tribal leader observed that this comes out to less than \$600 per tribe and at least one tribal leader stated that this is not good enough.
- OTR's efforts for internal education came up.
  - OTR is not an outreach office, but rather an intergovernmental office.
  - OTR is supporting a culture of learning within USDA through consultation training in AgLearn and the Native American Work Group. OTR is also working on streamlining the three departmental regulations regarding consultation into one as well creating a consultation manual to provide an in-depth toolkit.

## **F. Research, Education, and Economics (REE)**

### **Title VII**

#### **Consulting Official: Scott Hutchins, Deputy Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics (DUS)**

### *Introduction*

- The Agriculture Research Service (ARS) is the principal intramural scientific research agency and deals with topics like invasive species and biological control.
- The Economic Research Service (ERS) is USDA's primary source of economic information and research. Goal is to anticipate the needs of public and private decisionmakers and apply the economic science-based analysis to address those issues of the day, to try to inform policy, and to characterize the data.
- The National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS) provides accurate and useful statistics and service to U.S. agriculture. It also does a lot of work in nutrition areas and really just about anything imaginable. It supplies statistics necessary to manage and improve efficiency and effectiveness and is the primary source of data for a number of economic research service programs. They also carry out the Census of Agriculture.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) focuses on research, education, and extension funding. It also identifies key research through the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). It has several mandatory programs including specialty crops, organic agriculture, and beginning farmers.
- Five big areas where we (REE) can make significant contributions:
  - Sustainable agricultural intensification,
  - Agricultural climate adaptation,
  - Food and nutrition translation,
  - Value added innovation, and
  - Good decision making and science policy

### *Census of Agriculture*

- Full report for Census of Agriculture coming August 26, 2019. Went over some of the census results.
- The Census of Agriculture requires a location to produce \$1,000 annually to be considered a farm. A tribal leader asked if this would change, and DUS Hutchins said he would take that back to NASS.

### *Farm Bill Sections*

- New Beginning for Tribal Students authorized \$5 million for FY19-23, but Congress did not appropriate the money. The program stipulates that no state will receive more than \$500,000.
  - It was asked how this money goes to tribal students and Erin Riley of NIFA explained how the flows through the school to the student to fund things such as scholarships.
- Red Lake Nation College was added as a Land Grant University.
- Other provisions include Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network and the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative.

### *Industrial Hemp*

- In the “Frequently Asked Questions” section regarding hemp on NIFA’s website, questions 16 and 17 address whether research funds can be used for territorial and tribal hemp programs under Section 7066 of the 2014 Farm Bill. It read territories into the 2014 Farm Bill but not tribes.
  - 2018 Farm Bill changed the definition of “state” to “state and territory,” but did not change it to include tribes.
  - It was asserted that USDA is selectively implementing portions of the 2018 Hemp Farm Bill.
- Questions about state jurisdiction regarding hemp also came up.

### *Other topics Discussed*

- Discussion of statistical results from REE work.
- For contracting provisions that will be implemented, it was asked if there is a capacity building source that tribes have recourse to use if they are interested in assuming

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

responsibility for these programs. Specifically, capacity building in the context of Land Grant System.

- For the most part, REE has worked on building capacity in the areas it has already established.

### **G. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)**

#### **Title XII**

**Consulting Official: APHIS Associate Administrator Michael Gregoire**

#### *Introduction*

- Discussion of APHIS and its functions.

#### *Farm Bill Provisions*

- Nine provisions in the new Farm Bill, but only focusing on two today since the others are just reports to Congress or reauthorizations of ongoing programs.
  - First is animal health.
    - Reauthorized the National Animal Health Laboratory Network and created two new animal health programs (National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program and the National Animal Vaccine Bank).
      - First will have USDA enter into cooperative agreements with states, tribal nations, universities, and other entities to carry out projects and research needed to advance animal health.
      - Second will ensure a supply of vaccine to respond to potential outbreaks of high consequence foreign animal diseases.
    - Preparedness Response Program will be key to these efforts.
  - Second is feral swine.
    - A tribal leader asked if there was a tribal set aside or what the pilot program will look like.
      - APHIS is unsure of the form but is talking with NRCS and there should be a federal register notice. APHIS also welcomed any suggestions.

#### *Animal Control*

- Tribes asked about spay and neuter initiatives.
  - Animal care program provides some assistance. One example is funding each year to tribes to assist them with overpopulation of dogs and cats. It is done through a cooperative agreement.
- A tribal leader brought up chronic wasting disease issues experienced by his tribe.
- Brucellosis in buffalo around Yellowstone has also become an issue.
  - APHIS is committed to get as many bison out of Yellowstone as they can, but at the same time, they need to ensure that it is not spreading a problem and reseeding the disease elsewhere.
- A tribal leader asked about birth control to deer or venison, specifically if they do anything to monitor the health of the people.

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

- APHIS does not monitor but an outside agency like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) monitors.

### **H. Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)**

#### **Title X**

**Consulting Official: William Allen, Director, Legislative and Regulatory Review Staff**

#### *Introduction*

- Overview of AMS
- New program called the Local Agricultural Market Program, which combines three existing USDA grant programs. AMS administers the Farmers Market Promotion Program and the Local Foods Promotion Program. Also AMS administers the Specialty Crop Block Grant program and the National Organic Program.

#### *Industrial Hemp*

- For the implementation of the Farm Bill provision regarding industrial hemp, there have been stakeholder meetings and listening sessions. USDA is doing its best to get the regulation out as soon as possible.
- The goal is to have the regulations completed by November. Seven states and five tribes have submitted plans. No review has been provided but was unsure if technical assistance has been provided.
- Multiple tribes asked USDA to reconsider its position of not allowing tribes to plant until USDA implements its regulations. They argued that the hemp provision was self-effectuating.
- Regarding planting, tribes cannot plant, even on fee land, until the regulation is in place. Director Allen was going to confirm this and get back to a tribal leader that inquired.
- Tribal leaders brought up the issue of territories being able to plant. Allowing this looked as if territories are being favored over tribes. Additionally, tribes want to be on equal footing with states. USDA cannot do much in this regard besides relay the concerns.
  - A tribal leader asked if there was any funding left from the 2014 Farm Bill for hemp production, particularly for Montana. Director Allen said AMS did not administer, but that he would get back to the tribal leader.
- One of the tribal leaders indicated there was going to be a tribal caucus meeting at 6pm for tribal leaders after this consultation.
- Heather Dawn Thompson from Fort Belknap made a formal request to allow tribes to plant under Executive Order 13175's waiver provision.
- There was a request to ensure that all phases of the hemp process were taken into account.
  - USDA pointed out that it has been charged with regulating the production of hemp. The products themselves are subject to FDA jurisdiction.

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

- A tribal leader asked why hemp falls under FDA and talked about the use of other substances for nefarious uses, but not regulating them in the way the Farm Bill regulated hemp.
- One leader pointed out that when making the regulations, it is not all about marketing and profit. Hemp is being used to clean up radiation in Fukushima and Chernobyl.
- There was a question about the approval process of USDA versus BIA. Specifically, would both agencies need to approve?
- A leader provided a hypothetical question of what would happen if production takes place on fee land and has to be transported off the reservation.
- Congress was very specific about defining certain terms. There is a strong belief that is because the whole section is about delegating to states and tribes their own ability to regulate themselves with the assistance of USDA. Every tribe is going to have a different definition of tribal territory.

### *Other Issues Brought Up*

- Who in BIA is USDA working with regarding the cattle program?
- The web-based marketing system bidding system interface is too complicated.
- What are you doing for Indian Country if a tribe has large acreage and are not selling anything?
- The need for more federal certifiers.
- Specialty Crops Block Grant for traditional items such as acorns, elderberry, and other traditional medicinal plants.
- There was a question about what considerations for traceability are coming into the discussion when it comes to Farm Bill implementation and the cattle industry.
  - USDA is in decision-making mode and moving towards trying to go more towards electronic traceability and adopting a cost-splitting model.

### **I. Adjourn**

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

### **Day 2 – May 2, 2019**

#### **A. Introduction**

- Introduction by Diane Cullo, OTR Acting Director
- Opening Prayer by Michael Monroe

#### **B. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue**

- Tribal leaders and Secretary Perdue discussed several topics including tribal sovereignty and empowerment, historical trauma, the need for USDA to hire a tribal law expert, growing hemp in the 2019 growing season, and tribal self-governance.
- There was an emphasis on the need for USDA to recognize and respect the government-to-government relationship that exists between tribes and the United States.
- Given treaty provisions that were made between tribes and the federal government, it is important that USDA hires a treaty law expert and more employees with tribal experience. This would help ensure that the agreements made in treaties and trust responsibilities are properly fulfilled.
- Tribes would like to see traditional local foods incorporated into the FDPIR program and said that there needs to be more funding put towards agriculture programs for tribes.
- It is important that USDA officials understand the impact of historical trauma to allow them to best work and communicate with tribes. One example is the abuse and emotional distress that native children endured when they were forcibly sent to missionary schools and removed from their parents. Consequently, this trauma was passed down generationally and turned into addiction and alcoholism and is now prevalent in Indian Country, including Blackfeet Nation.
- Tribal empowerment is important. A tribal leader asserted that the USDA definition of a farmer does not work with her tribe and other tribes as their people are subsistence farmers and still practice gathering. USDA should strengthen the number of local level Native American USDA employees for better customer service.
- There is strong interest in the 638-pilot program for the Forestry Title of the Farm Bill and tribes want to encourage a very thoughtful rollout of this pilot program in that it is something that will be sustainable and be used as an example for similar opportunities in the future.
  - A tribal leader requested that USDA to fund more than one tribe for the 638 demonstration project and look for a diversity of tribes in terms of numbers and different experiences they have with 638 contracting. She would also like to see monthly check-in calls with all sites during the life of the 638 project.
  - Secretary Perdue clarified that USDA is still waiting to receive the appropriations for the 638 project because there was only an authorization.
- Multiple tribal leaders expressed a strong desire to start planting hemp in the 2019 growing season and requested from the Secretary to provide an exception to tribes to allow them to do so now rather than wait for the hemp regulations to come out later this

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

year. The tribes strongly believed that their sovereign status and a precedent of US territories receiving an exception for implementation of the 2014 Farm Bill justifies their requested exception.

- In response to this request, the Secretary made an “aspirational promise” to go back to his counsel and find out if he has the legal authority to give the tribes such an exception to grow in 2019 before regulations have been released to the public.
- A tribal leader also conveyed a plea to the Secretary saying there is a great need of Native American large animal veterinarians.

### **C. Senator John Hoeven – North Dakota**

- Discussion of hemp held with Secretary Perdue and his aspiration brought up to Senator Hoeven to which Senator Hoeven voiced his support.
- There is an issue of state interference in tribal matters and interstate commerce, specifically for hemp growth and transportation. Tribal leaders requested that the Senator monitor this through his committee duties to which he agreed to do.
- Concerns were raised about receiving funds for the new authorization of the FDPIR 638 self-governance program. The Senator was surprised to hear that new appropriations would need to be appointed for the new authorization. He believed that the program could operate under existing appropriations with the new authorization.
  - He said that he would discuss with the staff director of the Agriculture Appropriations Committee to see what can be done to resolve this issue.
- Tribal leaders appreciated the addition of having the TAC at USDA and are hopeful for the impact it will have at USDA.
- Tribal leaders emphasized the importance of giving tribes parity with states when writing legislation to respect the nation-to-nation relationship between the federal government and tribes. When legislation explicitly states “tribes,” it saves a lot of time and money for the tribe who would otherwise need to fight for inclusion.
  - Senator Hoeven agreed with this and said he will do more to make sure tribes are included in legislative language.

### **D. Natural Resources and Environment (NRE)**

#### **Title VIII**

#### **Consulting Official: Undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment Jim Hubbard (US)**

- Discussed the process of getting tribal lands back from the Forest Service, specifically the Black Hill Forest. A tribe requested USDA find a creative way to be able to give excess land back to tribes. It is important to understand the deep and irreplaceable connection that tribes have to certain land and sacred sites and suggested the use of right of first refusal that some tribes may be able to use.
  - Undersecretary Hubbard suggested that shared stewardship agreements could be a possible avenue to go through.

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

- Another topic discussed was firefighting in Indian Country. Firefighting is a good cultural match for economic development in Indian Country in terms of fulfilling tribes' desire to care for the land and cyclical work its communities and members are accustomed to. In the future, tribes would like to see USDA work with tribes to support the growth of firefighting in Indian Country.
- A tribal leader invited the Undersecretary to send a staff member to assess the mountain range of the Fort Belknap Indian Community.
  - The Undersecretary accepted this offer.
- A tribal leader asked if there is training available for USDA employees to learn of tribal treaties so that treaties can be properly implemented.
- There is concern over the amount of turnover seen with forest supervisors by tribal leaders and it causes difficulties in maintaining a relationship with them.
  - Undersecretary Hubbard acknowledged the issue in keeping long-term forest supervisors and is working to find a solution.
- There is also concern about law enforcement in forest land where people are committing serious crimes in Forest Service Lands. It was suggested that there should be better coordination between the Department of Interior (DOI), Forest Service, and other law enforcement arms.

### **E. Rural Development (RD)**

#### **Title VI**

#### **Consulting Official: Rural Utility Service Acting Administrator Chad Rupe**

- A big topic discussed was rural housing, specifically housing for tribal elders and single-family housing. Tribal elders are having difficulty with paperwork when they want to utilize the rural housing program for those 65 and up in that it is difficult for elders to understand the technical language and to bring the right kind of documentation with them. There is also a lack of outreach from Rural Development for tribal housing programs and this needs to be improved by using local-level people. There is further concern about the very low qualifications for the housing programs which makes it hard for tribal people to access (Many people are cut out from it because of the qualifications).
  - Age qualification should be lowered for tribal elders given that Native American have shorter lifespans than the average American and tribal members are considered elders starting at age 62.
  - Tribes face economic hardship when applying for a program that requires them to buy items upfront and then be reimbursed later.
  - A reimbursement policy that could provide fifty percent upfront cost to tribes just as NRCS does would make the process of accessing a RD program such as the [Community Facilities Grant](#) much more feasible.
- Private utility providers are not following local tribal laws and they are unwilling to cooperate with tribes. Tribal leaders would like to see regulatory language that enforces these utility providers must follow local laws of the land in which they are operating.

## USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)

- [Rural Broadband](#) was a frequently discussed topic as tribal leaders asked for RD to provide more ground coverage and access. Additionally, one tribe made comments on the issue of telecommunications companies claiming that they serve tribal territories when they, in fact, do not.
  - There is difficulty with tribal utility authorities competing for the connections grants to expand the retail broadband market as other entities have already purchased rights from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).
- Tribal corporations hold a unique status as private operations that are used to fund the tribal government. This status makes it difficult to be eligible for specific rural utility service programs. RD was asked to broaden their perspective on tribal corporations, so these organizations are eligible.
- During the review process of applications for RD grants, reviewers should ensure that applicants who are not tribal programs and use tribal statistics actually have a partnership with the tribe to ensure that the work being done is to benefit the tribe whose data was used to acquire the funds.
  - Administrator Rupe said this suggestion made perfect sense.

### F. Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Stephen Censky

- The topics discussed with Deputy Secretary Censky were hemp, the FDPIR program, legislative language about tribes, employment opportunities for tribal members, tribal sovereignty, and historical trauma.
- Regarding hemp, it was brought up again that the waiting period to plant hemp hurts the tribes economically and interferes with their tribal sovereignty.
  - Deputy Secretary Censky reassured that the Secretary and OGC will look for a creative solution or pathway to help the tribes start growing sooner rather than later within the authorities.
- There was a call for more online information and webinars about the Farm Bill programs and provisions so tribes do not need to deal with the financial burden of sending people to workshops and can learn at their own location and pace. The tribal leader inquiring would also like to see a level playing field for all tribes given that each tribe has their own capacities.
  - Deputy Secretary Censky replied that he would investigate seeing how more training and information can be made available online for better accessibility.
- A tribal leader asked if USDA was working with BIA, because BIA said it was not communicating with USDA. The tribal leader would also like to see USDA follow the example of the Office of Tribal Justice to understand there is not a single definition of tribal-civil jurisdiction in the United States because it varies tribe-to-tribe and location-to-location. If it is possible to streamline the processes between BIA and USDA, there would be better application of the programs regarding NRCS and RD, such as hazardous fuel mitigation and conservation. For example, Muscogee Creek Nation, has had issues with implementing conservation title programs because of land-based issues under BIA jurisdiction.

## **USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation Report-Out (May 2019)**

- Deputy Secretary Censky appreciated the reminder to work with the BIA and Office of Tribal Justice and suggested it would be good to sit down with DOI for an update of USDA's activity in Indian Country.
- Tribal leaders would like more funding and traditional foods included for the FDIPR program.
- USDA needs to strengthen its local level teams that work with tribes due to the lack of person-to-person consultation. USDA does conduct government-to-government consultation, but it does not translate to the local level.
- The traditional definition of "farmer" does not cover tribal subsistence farmers and gatherers, and the Farm Bill should recognize tribes' traditional economies.
- It was requested that USDA strengthen Pathways employment opportunities for tribal members.
- OPM has a process for special temporary appointments and therefore has the authority to hire on a short-term basis an Indian law expert. It was also requested that USDA use the tribal hiring preference more often.
- The importance of USDA officials understanding the historical trauma that Native Americans endured to best serve and communicate with them was brought up again.

### **G. Closing Prayer**

### **H. Adjourn**

**Next Steps: OTR has developed an action item matrix to address items that require further action. OTR will reach out to appropriate agencies for feedback and distribute the results when completed.**

### **ENCLOSURES:**

- **USDA Farm Bill Consultation May 2019 Day 1 Attendees**
- **USDA Farm Bill Consultation May 2019 Day 2 Attendees**

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

**ENCLOSURE: USDA Farm Bill Consultation May 2019 Day 1 Attendees**

**Tribal Leaders and Consulting Officials**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization / Tribal Affiliation</b>
<b>Ben Adams*</b>	Upper Mattaponi Tribe
<b>Brenda Lintinger*</b>	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
<b>Carly Griffith Hotvedt*</b>	Muscogee Creek Nation
<b>Christina Ciconte</b>	Confederated Tribes of Grand Rapids
<b>Dawn Houle*</b>	Seminole Tribe of Florida
<b>Deborah Ho*</b>	Mescalero Apache
<b>Heather Dawn Thompson*</b>	Rosebud Economic Development Corporation
<b>James Reid*</b>	Lummi Indian Business Council
<b>Jeff Gaco*</b>	Pueblo of Laguna
<b>Jennifer McLeod*</b>	Sault Ste Marie Band of Chippewa Indians
<b>John Mahoney*</b>	Narragansett Indian Tribe
<b>Meagan Baldy*</b>	Hoopa Valley Tribe
<b>Michael Monroe*</b>	Narragansett Indian Tribe
<b>Paul Moorehead*</b>	Quapaw Nation
<b>Perry Riggs*</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Rodney Gervais Jr.*</b>	Blackfeet Nation
<b>Saba Bazzazieh*</b>	Mechoopda
<b>Santee Lewis*</b>	Navajo Nation

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Stephanie Sfiridis*</b>	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
<b>Steven Craddock*</b>	Wamapanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah)
<b>Thora Padilla*</b>	Mescalero Apache Tribe
<b>Tweed Shuman*</b>	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

**Other Tribal Members and Organization Representatives**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization / Tribal Affiliation</b>
<b>Angie Kennedy</b>	Seneca Nation
<b>Ashleigh Fixico</b>	National Congress of the American Indians
<b>Aurene Martin</b>	Spirit Rock Consulting
<b>Carl Duncan</b>	Spirit Rock Consulting
<b>Carlyle Begay</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Chris Georgacas</b>	Goff Public (on behalf of Native Farm Bill Coalition and Shakopee Mdewakton Sioux Community Seeds of Native Health)
<b>Cody Whitebear</b>	Prairie Island Indian Conn
<b>Colby Duren</b>	University of Arkansas
<b>Devin Rhinerson</b>	PALE LLC Advisor
<b>Edward Roybal</b>	Pale Indian Tribe
<b>Erin Shirl Parker</b>	University of Arkansas
<b>Jacob Schellinger</b>	National Congress of American Indians
<b>Jaret King</b>	Navajo Nation

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Josh Portas</b>	MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger
<b>Josh Riley</b>	Choctaw Nation
<b>Karla General</b>	Seneca Nation
<b>Kate Wiggins</b>	Holland & Knight
<b>Kayla Gebeck</b>	Holland & Knight; Native Farm Bill Coalition
<b>Keith Anderson</b>	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux
<b>Kevin Eastman</b>	Oneida of WI
<b>Loren “Bum” Stiffarm</b>	Island Mountain Development Group
<b>Meghan Starling</b>	Ogitchiida Qwe and Associates
<b>Philip Baker-Shenk</b>	Shakopee Dakota
<b>Rickie Nez</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Ross Arnett</b>	Oneida of WI
<b>Ryan Riley</b>	Pueblo of Laguna
<b>Sarah Miracle</b>	Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners
<b>Selwyn Whiteskunk</b>	Ute Mtn Ute Tribe
<b>Shawn Ray*</b>	Pueblo of Laguna
<b>Will Seeley</b>	Blackfeet Nation

**USDA Consulting Officials and Representatives**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Office / Agency</b>
<b>Sonny Perdue*</b>	USDA – Office of Secretary
<b>Andrew Hatch</b>	USDA – Agricultural Marketing Service

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Ann Mayberry</b>	USDA – Rural Development
<b>Beatrice Herbert</b>	USDA – Food Safety Inspection Service
<b>Ben Horter</b>	USDA – Farm Production and Conservation
<b>Bill Allen*</b>	USDA – Agricultural Marketing Service
<b>Bill Hoffman</b>	USDA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture
<b>Bill Northey*</b>	USDA – Farm Production and Conservation
<b>Brandon Lipps*</b>	USDA – Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services
<b>Chris Hess</b>	USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>Cynthia Cuellar</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency
<b>David Matthews</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency
<b>Dennis Kennedy</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Diane Cullo*</b>	USDA - Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Erin Riley</b>	USDA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture
<b>Esha Tariq</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Fred Clark</b>	USDA – Forest Service
<b>Jeff Harris</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Jeff Krishkowsky</b>	USDA – Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
<b>Jimmy Bramblett</b>	USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>Katy Looft</b>	USDA – Agricultural Marketing Service
<b>Kiev Randall</b>	USDA – Food and Nutrition Service
<b>Latrice Hill</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency
<b>Laura Castro</b>	USDA – Food and Nutrition Service

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Lawrence Shorty</b>	USDA – Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement
<b>Leanne Skelton</b>	USDA – Agricultural Marketing Service
<b>Lenise Lago</b>	USDA – Forest Service
<b>Linda Cronin</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Maquarran Quereshi</b>	USDA – National Institute of Food and Agriculture
<b>Martin Barbre</b>	USDA – Risk Management Agency
<b>Matthew Lohr</b>	USDA – Natural Resources Conservation Service
<b>Michael Begler</b>	USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<b>Michael Gregoire*</b>	USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<b>Michelle Radice</b>	USDA – National Agricultural Statistics Service
<b>Moira Johnston</b>	USDA – Food and Nutrition Service
<b>Naomi Earp</b>	USDA – Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
<b>Pam Miller</b>	USDA – Food and Nutrition Service
<b>Patty Bennett</b>	USDA – Agricultural Marketing Service
<b>Richard Fordyce</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency
<b>RJ Lagher</b>	USDA – Risk Management Agency
<b>Sally Gifford</b>	USDA – Office of Communications
<b>Scott Hutchins*</b>	USDA – Research, Education, and Economics
<b>Sheryl Ivanor</b>	USDA – Farm Production and Conservation
<b>Steve Peterson*</b>	USDA – Farm Production and Conservation
<b>Tedd Buelow</b>	USDA – Rural Development

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Terry Clark</b>	USDA – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
<b>Vincent Fusaro</b>	USDA – Agricultural Marketing Service
<b>William Beam</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency
<b>Winona Lake Scott</b>	USDA – Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights

\*Indicates Consulting Official

Note: some individuals on the sign in sheet only attended part of the meeting, and some individuals that attended did not sign in on the sign in sheet and, therefore, are not listed.

**ENCLOSURE: USDA Farm Bill Consultation May 2019 Day 2 Attendees**

**Tribal Leaders and Consulting Officials**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Tribal Affiliation</b>
<b>Angie Kennedy*</b>	Seneca Nation
<b>Brenda Lintinger*</b>	Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana
<b>Carly Griffith Hotvedt*</b>	Muscogee Creek Nation
<b>Cheryl Andrews-Maltais*</b>	Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head
<b>Cora Whitehorse*</b>	Oglala Sioux Tribe
<b>Dawn Houle*</b>	Seminole Tribe of Florida
<b>Deborah Ho*</b>	Mescalero Apache
<b>Heather Dawn Thompson*</b>	Rosebud Economic Development Corporation
<b>Jennifer McLeod*</b>	Sault Ste Marie Band of Chippewa Indians
<b>John Mahoney*</b>	Narragansett Indian Tribe
<b>Lynn Cliff Jr.*</b>	Fort Belknap Indian Community
<b>Mary Green Trottier*</b>	Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Meagan Baldy*</b>	Hoopa Valley Tribe
<b>Michael Monroe*</b>	Narragansett Indian Tribe
<b>Patty Marks*</b>	Oglala Sioux Tribe
<b>Paul Moorehead</b>	Quapaw Nation
<b>Perry Riggs*</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Rick Nez*</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Rodney Gervais Jr.*</b>	Blackfeet Nation
<b>Stephanie Sfiridis</b>	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians
<b>Thora Padilla*</b>	Mescalero Apache Tribe
<b>Tweed Shuman*</b>	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

**Other Tribal Members and Organization Representatives**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization / Tribal Affiliation</b>
<b>Ben Fenner</b>	Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe
<b>Brian Ginn</b>	Colvilla
<b>Carlyle Begay</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Darren Modzelewski</b>	National Congress of American Indians
<b>Edward Roybal</b>	Pale Indian Tribe
<b>Jacob Schellinger</b>	National Congress of American Indians
<b>Jaret King</b>	Navajo Nation
<b>Josh Riley</b>	Choctaw Nation

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Keith Anderson*</b>	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux
<b>Loren “Bum” Stiffarm</b>	Island Mountain Development Group
<b>Marko Pathy</b>	Oglala Sioux Tribe
<b>Meghan Starling</b>	Ogitchiida Qwe and Associates
<b>Riley Plummer</b>	Hobbs-Straws
<b>Sarah Miracle</b>	Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners
<b>Simon Auger</b>	Confederated Tribe of Grand Ronde
<b>Will Seeley</b>	Blackfeet Nation

**USDA Consulting Officials and Representatives**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Office / Agency</b>
<b>Ben Horter</b>	USDA – Farm Production and Conservation
<b>Chad Rupe*</b>	USDA – Rural Development
<b>Dennis Kennedy</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Diane Cullo*</b>	USDA-Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Esha Tariq</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Heather Lutman</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency
<b>Jeffrey Harris</b>	USDA – Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Jim Hubbard*</b>	USDA – Natural Resources and Environment
<b>Lawrence Shorty</b>	USDA – Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement
<b>Linda Cronin</b>	USDA-Office of Tribal Relations
<b>Sonny Perdue*</b>	USDA – Office of Secretary

**USDA Farm Bill Implementation Tribal Consultation  
Report-Out (May 2019)**

<b>Stephen Censky*</b>	USDA – Office of Secretary
<b>Tedd Buelow</b>	USDA – Rural Development
<b>Tina Terrel</b>	USDA – Forest Service
<b>William Cobb</b>	USDA – Farm Service Agency

\*Indicates Consulting Official

Note: some individuals on the sign in sheet only attended part of the meeting, and some individuals that attended did not sign in on the sign in sheet and, therefore, are not listed.