



US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

**TRIBAL CONSULTATION ON FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS**

SEPTEMBER 12, 2024

**Hybrid Virtual and In-Person Consultation**

**FRAMING PAPER**

**Time and Place:**

Thursday, September 12, 2024  
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time  
1400 Independence Ave., SW  
South Building, Cafeteria Conference Room  
Floor 1, Wing 3  
Washington, D.C. 20250

**Registration link:**

Please register [HERE](#). Select virtual (Zoom) or in-person attendance.

**USDA Consulting Officials:**

*Cindy Long:* Deputy Undersecretary; Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services (FNCS)  
*Bruce Summers:* Administrator; Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS)

**Prior FDPIR Consultations:**

- [June 2024 Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations \(FDPIR\) Work Group Briefing Paper](#)
- [June 2024 USDA Self-Determination Framing Paper on Food](#)
- [April 2024 USDA Tribal Food Sovereignty Progress Update](#)

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## **Background.**

The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, or [FDPIR](#), provides food to approximately 53,000 income-eligible households on tribal reservations and Native American households in approved areas near reservations. The Commodity Supplemental Food Program, or [CSFP](#), provides food to about 720,000 income-eligible people aged 60 and older across the country. These important programs provide American-grown and produced foods and nutrition education that help reduce food insecurity and support nutritious diets.

The monthly FDPIR and CSFP food packages provide important sources of nutrition and support nutrition security. Participants receiving these food packages may have limited alternatives due to their remote location and/or mobility challenges. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is available as an additional resource for CSFP participants, and as an alternative to FDPIR participants, who may elect to opt in or out of each program on a monthly basis. While SNAP may be a viable alternative for some FDPIR participants, access to a SNAP vendor remains challenging for extremely rural and remote participants, especially those without reliable access to a working vehicle. The emergency feeding network is also available to participants, and USDA has met with national food bank coordinators to explore how to leverage their network to help address the current need.

Both FDPIR and CSFP are experiencing food delivery delays, which are impacting inventory levels at food distribution locations. The Department is working urgently to address significant delays in the delivery of USDA Foods from the contracted national multi-food warehouse to FDPIR and CSFP. These delays are impacting inventory levels at CSFP and FDPIR sites and the availability of a sufficient variety and quantity of food resources for program participants. USDA recognizes this disruption has left program sites without sufficient inventories of food items to issue full monthly benefits to program participants, which is unacceptable. USDA has activated several temporary options and is taking additional steps to address the delays in the short term and developing a longer term and permanent plan to ensure a steady and reliable supply.

## **Tribal-Federal Collaboration.**

Tribal Nations are critical partners in implementing the FDPIR program. USDA is committed to ongoing and continued robust engagement with Tribal nations, including but not limited to Nation-to-Nation consultation. USDA has met with the National Association of FDPIR board at least weekly since June to provide situational updates and develop joint solutions. USDA welcomed Tribal leaders to these weekly calls starting in August, and those weekly calls are continuing. In addition to the upcoming September 12 consultation, USDA has also agreed to a consultation in October at the NAFDPIR annual conference in Seattle, Washington. Details on that consultation are forthcoming. Finally, USDA convenes at least three times annually with the FDPIR Tribal leaders consultation working group, and that consultation series will continue with its next consultation in December 2024. USDA hopes to develop new opportunities for deeper engagement with the FDPIR Tribal leaders consultation working group to co-create sustainable solutions for this program.

## **USDA Actions.**

Leading up to the consultation, and for as long as necessary, the USDA is applying an all-hands approach to address the significant delays in the delivery of USDA Foods from the contracted

national multi-food warehouse to FDPIR and CSFP sites. While USDA works with the contractor to resume regular, on-time deliveries, USDA is offering four near-term options to help participating communities access the supplemental food they need as quickly as possible, which USDA has shared with FDPIR and CSFP administering agencies and Tribal leaders. These options include:

- **Providing Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) funds to FDPIR agencies:** USDA is [offering](#) at least \$11 million to FDPIR-administering agencies and up to \$36 million to CSFP-administering agencies to buy food. The funding may be used to purchase domestically grown and produced foods as well as cover costs associated with the purchase of the foods such as shipping and transportation.
- **Temporarily expanding the USDA Department of Defense Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Program (USDA DoD Fresh):** Through a partnership with the DoD Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), USDA is working to expand [USDA DoD Fresh](#) to include food items such as meats, grains, and dairy for distribution to a limited number of FDPIR sites experiencing severe inventory shortages.
- **Activating the Emergency Feeding Network with Situations of Distress:** USDA is encouraging state agencies that operate [The Emergency Food Assistance Program](#), or TEFAP to work with local partners such as food banks to distribute food to FDPIR and CSFP sites.
- **Leveraging the Local Food Purchase Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program (LFPA):** [Local Food Purchase Assistance](#), or LFPA, agreements allow state and Tribal governments to procure and distribute regional foods that are unique to their geographic areas and dietary needs and preferences. Some Tribes served by FDPIR agencies, plus some states that administer CSFP, have cooperative agreements with USDA under the LFPA, and they can use LFPA funds to purchase food to address immediate needs while USDA works to resolve the delays.

On August 21, 2024, USDA provided updated guidance regarding order management during the FDPIR warehouse supply chain disruptions. This guidance is available here: <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/media/file/fdpiir-ordering-guidance-ntnlwarehouse-delays.pdf>.

Also in late August, USDA launched a dedicated Case Management team. Each case manager was assigned a specific set of ITOs and CSFP state agencies to provide individualized, one-on-one communication and assistance. The team will help communicate inventory and delivery information for the duration of the response, so that ITOs and state agencies get clear, up to date information and so USDA has a clear sense of ITOs' on-the-ground inventory needs.

Emergency Contract. On August 26, 2024, in response to supply chain disruptions and delivery delays, USDA executed an emergency contract with Americold to provide urgent supplemental capacity in support of the FDPIR and CSFP programs. The base contract was issued for six months with the possibility of a six-month extension. Under this contract, Americold will provide warehousing, picking, and transportation services from two locations. Paris Brothers will continue to provide service to both programs. At this time, plans are underway to expeditiously get food to the new warehouses so that deliveries can begin as soon as possible.

For more information on the current situation and updated resources, please visit [our dedicated website www.fns.usda.gov/usda-foods/supply-chain-disruptions](http://www.fns.usda.gov/usda-foods/supply-chain-disruptions).

## **TOPICS FOR CONSULTATION.**

### **Consultation Request.**

Tribal leaders have requested consultation with USDA on the FDPIR supply chain disruption. These requests included a number of questions concerning the contracting process including questions about the Request for Proposal (RFP), the technical evaluation panel, evaluation criteria, past performance, and price. All of these terms are utilized in federal contracting and procurement. USDA, like most Federal government agencies, must follow the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). The FAR defines the processes and procedures both for procuring or soliciting goods and services, as well as for issuing contracts. To inform the discussion at this consultation, USDA's Office of Contracting and Procurement will provide Tribal leaders with an overview of these federal contracting and procurement processes in the context of this supply chain issue.

Tribal leaders and FDPIR operators have also requested consultation at the annual National Association of FDPIR operators conference in Seattle, Washington. USDA looks forward to this additional Nation-to-Nation consultation and listening session during the second week of October. Additional information will be forthcoming.

### **USDA Contracting Process for Warehouse Distribution Services.**

#### Background.

USDA contracts with warehouses to distribute USDA Foods to the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). For these programs that operate on a small scale, some of them in remote locations, this model allows full truckloads of individual USDA Foods (e.g., a full semitrailer truck of canned green beans) to be stored at the contracted warehouse and later delivered in manageable quantities to program sites.

From 2018-2023, USDA contracted with two companies to conduct third-party logistics warehouse and transportation services contracts: Americold and Paris Brothers Inc. The RFP is archived and publicly available at [SAM.gov](http://SAM.gov). Paris Brothers also provided warehouse and transportation services to FDPIR since 2007. Together, these two firms serviced both FDPIR and CSFP. USDA contracts with these companies were set to expire on September 30, 2023. To ensure uninterrupted service, USDA exercised its option to extend the contract to March 31, 2024. This extension was the maximum timeframe allowed by the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR).

USDA initiated the contracting process in September 2022 with review of previous solicitation documentation and development of a Request for Information, which was published in October 2022. This RFI is archived and publicly available at [SAM.Gov](http://SAM.Gov). AMS also searched for potential

sources, including small business, through the Small Business Administration’s Dynamic Small Business Search, SAM.gov and GSA schedules. Through this market research it was determined that there was not a reasonable expectation of obtaining offers from two or more small business that would be competitive in terms of market prices, quality, and delivery. As a result, by December, USDA determined that the acquisition must be full and open competition. USDA developed solicitation documentation from January – June 2023 and published a pre-solicitation notice on SAM.Gov on June 22, 2023.

USDA issued a new RFP on August 14, 2023. This RFP is archived and publicly available at [SAM.gov](https://sam.gov). The application deadline was September 11, 2023, for a contract that would continue services beyond March 31, 2024. This open solicitation was part of the standard bidding process for federal purchasing per the FAR. USDA received eight proposals in response to its bid.

USDA evaluated proposals against the technical criteria described in the RFP, which were project management experience, receipt of commodities, delivery, and storage and handling. USDA rated past performance more highly than price. The technical evaluation board was comprised of a multidisciplinary team of three Food and Nutrition Service program agency representatives, one USDA warehouse examiner, one IT expert, and two Agricultural Marketing Service contracting specialists. Each evaluation board member was selected for their knowledge of the programs served by the existing contract, their expertise in warehouse management and audits, their understanding of IT interfaces, and their comprehension of government contract terms and conditions and offerors’ ability to meet them. The technical evaluation board deemed all but the selected bid unacceptable, again based on the criteria outlined in the RFP.

On January 11, 2024, USDA awarded the contract for one base year plus four option years to Paris Brothers. USDA selected Paris Brothers based on the strength of their proposal when evaluated by a technical evaluation panel. USDA did not actively seek to shift from two contracts to one in the contracting process, but rather the decision was the result of the proposal evaluation. Paris Brothers’ original proposal included consolidation as part of the plan.

The RFP called for a 60-day transition period between the old contracts and any new contracts and USDA only considered proposals that indicated they could meet this timeframe. There was a more than 60-day transition period. Between January 11 and March 1, Paris Brothers and the previous incumbent planned for the consolidation of commodities. The consolidation process started on March 1, 2024, and was completed on March 28, 2024. These dates aligned with the transition plan Paris Brothers submitted in their original response to USDA’s solicitation. By April 1, 2024, the FDPIR and CSFP programs were fully transitioned to Paris Brothers distribution services under the new contract.

### **Building Supply Chain Resiliency for Food Distribution Programs.**

Building supply chain resiliency for food distribution is critical to meet the diverse needs of the more than 100 Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs) currently administering FDPIR. In previous consultations on FDPIR, Tribal leaders have commented that a more regionalized approach to warehousing and distribution for FDPIR might provide for continuity of operations and reduce the disruptions caused by any potential single-point failure. However, any movement towards a completely regionalized model would likely need to be a phased approach with long-term

transitions to avoid further disruption. This kind of model would also depend in part on the availability and interest of qualified third-party logistics vendors to contract with USDA for these services, which has proven challenging to date. These contractors would need to have available and adequate warehousing space for staging and storing products, maintain an efficient inventory and order management system, manage a complex inventory with ongoing expiration dates, and more. With these caveats, USDA invites dialogue with Tribal leaders on building supply chain resiliency into this critical nutrition assistance program.

Questions for consultation.

1. How could Tribes and USDA work with vendors to generate more interest in bidding on the FDPIR warehouse contract, so that there are more options to consider additional companies or distribution methods to operate this program?
2. Would Tribal nations and their economic development corporations have the capacity to assume warehousing and distribution services?
3. Given that USDA typically requests solicitations one year in advance prior to the expiration of a contract and therefore must act urgently on any potential modifications to 2025 contracting, how can we incorporate Tribal input into USDA's next warehouse acquisition process to encourage local and regional supply chain management?
4. If USDA determined that a Tribal leader or FDPIR operator could participate as an advisor on the technical evaluation panel for a future contract, would that option be of interest? Regulatory requirements may restrict that role to a non-voting member.

**Self-Determination in Food and Nutrition Programs.**

USDA understands the importance of advancing self-determination principles in Food and Nutrition Programs and remains committed to doing so in FDPIR. The current self-determination pilot in FDPIR authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill has had a positive impact to Tribal citizens, agricultural producers, and Tribal economies. Tribal leaders continue to share success stories from the current pilot. Most recently, in Nation-to-Nation consultation in June 2024, Tribal leaders discussed how much the Tribally procured, high-quality, nutritious foods are resonating with Tribal families in their communities. Tribal leaders noted that these foods are in high demand even outside the FDPIR program, and that local schools have started to explore opportunities to purchase these foods from the same vendors. USDA recognizes that self-determination in FDPIR is both a powerful acknowledgment of Tribal sovereignty and a pathway to accomplish our shared goals of thriving local food systems that support everyone—families and farmers—in growing strong communities and economies.

USDA is providing at least \$11M to ITOs to purchase and distribute foods during the FDPIR supply chain disruptions. This approach, where the federal government provides funds directly to a Tribal nation, reinforces our commitment to self-determination principles. USDA invites dialogue with Tribal leaders on their experience with this one-time cash assistance for direct food purchasing to inform future self-determination policy development.

Questions for consultation.

1. Are there any initial lessons learned from the \$11M in CCC funding distribution that should be considered in the development of Tribal self-determination policies at USDA?
2. What successes or challenges have Tribes faced so far in procuring foods with CCC funds? How can USDA provide support?
3. What successes or challenges have Tribes faced so far in other short-term solutions, such as the LFPA program, the expanded DoD Fresh partnership, and the emergency feeding network? What additional support can USDA offer to implement those solutions in the future?
4. What has been the experience to date with the FDPIR self-determination pilot projects? What lessons learned could inform any changes to the pilot, if Congress were to provide additional legislative authority and funding?
5. What infrastructure improvements, such as warehouses or vehicles, would Tribes need to more efficiently and effectively operate their FDPIR program? How are Tribes funding such infrastructure now?

USDA recognizes the impact these delays are having on the daily lives of FDPIR and CSFP participants. We expect this to be the first of multiple engagements with Tribal leaders in an ongoing dialogue to identify long-term solutions for stability within the FDPIR program. Our priority remains getting food to where it's needed and we remain fiercely committed to working hand-in-hand with Tribal Nations, CSFP agencies, and other partners on a path forward that ensures our systems are resilient, reliable, and able to meet their needs.

USDA looks forward to engaging meaningfully and often with Tribal leaders as we envision the future of the FDPIR program together.