



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)  
**TRIBAL CONSULTATION ON SELF-DETERMINATION IN FORESTRY**

*JUNE 3, 2024*

**Hybrid Virtual and In-Person Consultation**

**FRAMING PAPER**

**Time and Place:**

Monday, June 3, 2024

1:00-4:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time

[National Congress of American Indians Midyear Convention](#)

Room 112

**Registration link:**

[Please register HERE](#) Select Virtual (Zoom) or In-Person Attendance.

**USDA Consulting Officials**

*Meryl Harrell*, Deputy Undersecretary, Natural Resources and Environment

*John Crockett*, Deputy Chief for State Private and Tribal Forestry, USFS

*Beattra Wilson*, Associate Deputy Chief for State, Private and Tribal Forestry, USFS

*Greg Smith*, Associate Deputy Chief for National Forest System (NFS), USFS

**White House attendees (virtually or in person)**

*Rose Petoskey*, Director of Tribal Affairs for the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

*Morgan Rodman*, Senior Policy Advisor for Native Affairs, Domestic Policy Council

*Elizabeth Molle-Carr*, Tribal Advisor to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget

**Background.** Pursuant to the President’s [Executive Order on Reforming Federal Funding and Support for Tribal Nations to Better Embrace Our Trust Responsibilities and Promote the Next Era of Tribal Self-Determination](#) (December 6, 2024), and USDA’s previously announced commitment to expand [USDA’s Tribal self-determination policies](#) (November 15, 2021) USDA is hosting a series of consultations during the week of June 2, 2024, to further explore opportunities to expand and advance Tribal self-determination in USDA programs. USDA has been leaning into supporting Tribal self-determination policies within our current statutory authorities, as clearly reflected in our recent [Tribal Progress Reports](#). We welcome your input at this Consultation on what additional flexibilities you think we could be leaning into to support Tribal self-determination policies with our current statutory authority.

We also appreciate that further dialogue regarding the expansion of our current statutory authorities supporting self-determination/self-governance policies is of interest, and we look forward to discussing those as well. We hope these consultations create space for open and creative conversations.

Executive Branch agencies are subject to statutory and other restrictions regarding proposed legislation. Executive Order 14112, nevertheless, encourages agencies to consult to identify any statutory and regulatory changes that are necessary or may be helpful to ensure that Federal funding and support programs effectively address the needs of Tribal Nations, and recommend legislative changes, where appropriate. USDA welcomes this opportunity to do so, while still respecting the legislative process. The information presented in these upcoming consultations does not reflect official Administration policy positions, nor is USDA allowed to advocate for any specific positions with Congress without going through established processes governing formal Administration positions on policy. The topics presented for purposes of nation-to-nation discussion in these framing papers are designed to facilitate discussion of concepts and ideas that will enhance our mutual understanding.

The goal of this series of consultations is that we are able to be transparent with each other about our thoughts and ideas so that we will all leave with a better understanding for progress in furthering Tribal self-determination policies together.

### **Tribal Self-Determination: Forests**

***Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA).*** The 2018 Farm Bill provided a limited form of 638 authority to the Forest Service for activities covered under the Tribal Forest Protection Act (TFPA). These are referred to as “638 Pilot Demonstration Projects”. Current Forest Service authority (25 U.S.C. 3115b) allows for Tribes to contract to perform administrative, management, and other functions of programs of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a et seq.) through contracts entered under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304 et seq.) and in accordance with section 403(b)(2) of the [Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act \(25 U.S.C. 5363\(b\)\(2\)\)](#).

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TFPA, however, is limited to project activities that address: 1) fire; 2) disease; and 3) other threats that originate on Forest Service-managed lands, as well as 4) restoration needs on the National Forest System. It does not extend to other activities that Tribes have expressed interest in (i.e. recreation, among other projects).

Under this authority, Tribes must propose projects that are on Forest Service (USFS) managed lands that border or are adjacent to Indian forest land or range land under their jurisdiction. Notably, although there are 229 federally recognized Tribes in Alaska, in addition to Alaska Native Corporations, they do not qualify for TFPA agreements/contracts under the current statutory definition of “Indian forest land or rangeland.” Moreover, tribes that have been removed from their ancestral homelands face challenges meeting the adjacency and other requirements.

USFS has been engaged with the Intertribal Timber Council and Tribes to both inform how the FS implements TFPA 638 demonstration projects and to continue technical assistance provided to both Tribes and FS staff to develop and execute successful TFPA proposals. On a project level, these 638 demonstration projects are promoting forest health and better informing management of the National Forests and Grasslands, in a manner that honors treaty and other reserved rights on ceded homelands, incorporates indigenous knowledge, and protects tribal communities, cultural resources, and traditional landscapes on the National Forest System (NFS).

USFS has had several years to evaluate the challenges and the needs in a potential expanded authority. USDA and the USFS welcome a dialogue around the potential for significantly increased expansion of current authorities to advance Tribal self-determination.

The Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) Mission Area and the USFS are seeking feedback on a discussion draft that could lead to the potential expansion of Tribal self-determination authority, is tailored to Forest Service lands, and seeks to maximize Tribal self-determination opportunities within the current balance of USFS statutory responsibilities.

### **Goals.**

Below are the goals of the discussion draft for expanded Tribal Self-Determination at the USFS:

- Create a new authority tailored to the USFS.
- Extend the authority beyond the TFPA demonstration project scope to broadly apply to USFS programs and activities.
  - Expand the authority for the USFS to enter into contracts and agreements with Tribes for the broadest range of programs, functions, services, and activities (beyond the authority that was provided in the 2018 Farm Bill under the TFPA 638 demonstration authority), to the maximum extent permitted under the other laws governing the multi-use management of NFS lands.
  - *Note:* this draft policy language is focused on expanding authority for the delivery of USFS programs, functions, services and activities. The Agency and Tribes are currently authorized to enter into agreements to enable or accommodate *Tribal* activities on the National Forest System (for example, for ceremonies or to gather culturally significant plants).
- Enable ANC and Alaska Native Village/Tribe eligibility.

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- Remove application of the requirement in TFPA (and the related 638 authority) that the Indian forest land or rangeland must border or be adjacent to NFS lands and deleting the requirement that the Indian forest land or rangeland be under the jurisdiction of the Tribe or ANC.
- Change the bordering and adjacency requirement to a nexus requirement that the USFS lands have historical, geographic, or cultural significance to the Tribe/ANC.
- Ensure USDA Secretarial discretion to enter into the contracts.
- Base agreements with Tribes/ANCs on consultation and mutual agreement between the Tribe and the Forest Service.
- Allow discretionary transfer of federal funds expeditiously and directly to Tribes to carry out programs, functions, services, and activities as negotiated in contracts and agreements.
- Include non-competitive Tribal contracting.
- Promote Tribal sovereignty by providing the agency with the authority to create independent pathways for Tribes to access funds and programs, such that Tribes are not subordinate to States.
- Recognize Tribes' deep connections to the landscapes, including reserved treaty rights.
- Expand integration of Indigenous Knowledge and Tribal rights, interests, priorities and preferences in the design and execution of Forest Service programs, services, functions, and activities, while appropriately safeguarding sensitive data.
- Extend Federal Tort Claims Act coverage to Tribes, ANCs, Tribal organizations and their employees who are carrying out the agreement.

**Balancing Parameters.** Below are some considerations related to both opportunities and constraints that informed this discussion draft, to balance the USFS's obligations and expand Tribal self-determination authority.

- Forest Service lands are governed by several statutory mandates directing it how to manage national forests on behalf of the American public, with similarities (but also with statutes and regulatory regimes that are distinct) to those that govern Department of Interior BLM and the NPS.
- Contracting the management of public lands [versus co-stewardship of specific activities and projects] to Tribes raises complex issues including the constitutionality of doing so, competing Tribal interests and equities, jurisdictional authority over the land and visitors, accountability to the American public, and the inherent federal functions of managing public lands pursuant to Congressional mandates.
- HUD and the Department of Transportation have tailored authorities, suggesting that a stand-alone authority for USDA and the FS could be an effective path forward.
- Forest Service lands have several statutory mandates that govern their management, including multiple use.
- BIA/IHS' Title 1 638 statute applies only to programs that are operated for the benefit of Tribes. Applying the statute's purpose and terms outside of the direct Tribal program context raises challenges for consideration, because beneficiaries of the PFSA's are not limited to Tribal members.

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- There is an opportunity to build on concepts underlying DOI’s Title IV Self-Governance Act., while recognizing differences important to USDA and the FS based on expanding the PFSA’s to which a new authority would apply.
  - Enable Tribes to enter into agreements with the Secretary like the Self-Governance Act at DOI, but with broader Secretarial discretion for USDA.
  - Provide for the Secretary to consult with Tribes and ANC’s and publish at least every three years in the Federal Register a list of top priorities for those activities that are available for agreements.
  - Exclude contract support costs as having been unfunded by Congress and unmanageable by the currently strained budget.
  - Reserve inherently federal functions as legally required.

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**APPENDIX A:**  
**Forest Service Tribal Self-Determination Authority**

**\*Tribal Consultation Discussion Draft \***

**Forest Service Tribal Self-determination Authority:**

**(a) PURPOSE.** – The purpose of this section is to expand authority for the Secretary, through the Forest Service, to more fully integrate Indian Tribes, ANCs, and Tribal Organizations into the management of the lands of the National Forest System by-

- (1) incorporating indigenous knowledge into Forest Service land management, with appropriate safeguards for data sovereignty and non-appropriation;
- (2) entering into agreements, including contracts and co-management agreements, with Indian Tribes, ANCs, and Tribal Organizations with respect to any Forest Service activities, including programs, functions, services and activities;
- (3) providing funding, including advanced funding, directly to Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations to support agreements authorized by this section; and
- (4) ensuring that actions taken by the Secretary, through the Forest Service, under this section are conducted after consultation with the Indian Tribes regarding when and how to develop agreements with Indian Tribes and Tribal Organization under this section.

**(b) DEFINITIONS.**

- (1) INDIAN TRIBE/TRIBES. - Under this section the term “Indian Tribe” is defined by the list published pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131), including parentheticals.
- (2) ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL OR VILLAGE CORPORATION/"ANCs". - Under this section the term “Alaska Native Regional or Village Corporation” refers to those established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.],
- (3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION. Under this section the term “Tribal Organization” shall have the meaning given to such terms in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, 25 U.S.C. § 5304.
- (4) INDIAN LANDS. - Under this section the term “Indian lands” means lands held in trust by the United States for an Indian Tribe or individual tribal member, fee lands owned by an Indian tribe or tribal member that are subject to a restriction against alienation or encumbrance without approval by the United States, and lands owned by an Alaska Native Corporation
- (5) AGREEMENT – Under this section, the term “agreement” includes contracts and agreements
- (6) ACTIVITY – Under this section the term “activity” means programs, functions, services, or activities

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(6) **INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE.** – Under this section the phrase “Indigenous Knowledge” includes a body of observations, oral and written knowledge, innovations, practices, and beliefs developed by Tribes and Indigenous Peoples through interaction and experience with the environment. It is applied to phenomena across biological, physical, social, cultural, and spiritual systems.

**(c) INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE.**

(1) **IN GENERAL.** -In carrying out programs administered by the Forest Service; the Secretary shall ensure indigenous knowledge is integrated into the decision-making with respect to such programs.

**(d) FOREST SERVICE TRIBAL AGREEMENTS.**

(1) **AUTHORIZATION.** –

(A) **IN GENERAL.** – Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, may enter into agreements with Indian Tribes, ANCs, or tribal organizations to perform activities of the Forest Service in accordance with this subsection, except such agreements may not delegate inherently federal functions.

(B) **CONSIDERATIONS.** - In determining whether to enter into an agreement under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall take into consideration valid existing rights, uses, and permits, as well as the interests of other Indian Tribes.

(C) no contract or agreement entered into under this section shall be—

(1) considered to be a procurement contract; or

(2) subject to any Federal procurement law, including the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.** - With respect to any agreement described in paragraph (1):

(A) **DISCRETION.** - The Secretary, in the Secretary’s sole discretion, may determine whether to enter into an agreement described in paragraph (1) and to determine the scope of such agreement in negotiation with the applicable Indian Tribe(s), ANC, or Tribal Organization.

(B) **TRIBAL INTEREST.** - The activity covered by an agreement described in paragraph (1) must involve a historical, cultural, or geographical relationship with the Indian Tribe, ANC, or Tribal Organization with whom the agreement is made under paragraph (1), identified through consultation with that Indian Tribe(s), ANC, or Tribal Organization.

(C) **CONDITIONS.** -

(i) **IN GENERAL.** -The agreement may, subject to such terms as may be negotiated, authorize the Tribe, ANC, or Tribal Organization, to perform activities of the Forest Service, except for inherently federal functions.

(ii) STATES. - The Secretary shall ensure Indian Tribes, ANCs, or Tribal Organizations are not subordinate to states in the receipt of funds or in the execution of the agreements described in paragraph (1).

(iii) REVIEW OF AGREEMENT. - Agreements described in paragraph (1) shall be reviewed at regular intervals, at least every five years, to determine if any modifications are appropriate.

(iv) EXISTING REQUIREMENTS. -With respect to any activity carried out under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with -

(I) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(II) applicable laws and regulations.

(v) FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT COVERAGE. -The Tribe, ANC, or Tribal organization and its employees are deemed to be employees of the Federal government for purposes of Federal Tort Claims Act coverage while acting within the scope of their employment in carrying out agreements authorized under this [section/Act.]

(3) CONSULTATION -

(A) The Secretary shall consult with representatives of Tribal governments regarding the Secretary's overall approach to the implementation of this section.

(B) The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and ANCs, shall publish at least every three years in the Federal Register a list of top priorities for those activities that are available for agreements under this subsection; however, the Secretary is not limited to those priorities in implementing this section.

(4) FUNDING –

(A) FUND TRANSFER AUTHORITY. -The Secretary is authorized to transfer some or all of the funds made available to the Secretary to carry out activities described in an agreement under paragraph (1), including funds to administer the agreement, as determined by the Secretary, to the Indian Tribe or tribal organization, under an agreement under paragraph (1).

(B) ADVANCE PAYMENTS. - The funding agreements authorized by paragraph (1) shall provide for advance payments in the form of annual or semi-annual installments at the discretion of the Indian Tribes, ANCs, and Tribal organization as applicable.

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS. -In addition to funds otherwise available, there is authorized to be appropriated \$X, to remain available until expended to carry out this subsection.

(D) WAIVER – The Secretary is authorized to waive match requirements for agreements signed under this authority.

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## APPENDIX B:

### Protection of Indigenous Knowledge: FOIA Discussion

In conversations regarding co-stewardship agreements, in two separate consultations held by USDA this Spring (the Tribal Barriers Consultations and the Research and Education Data Sovereignty Consultation), and in the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission’s work, Tribal leaders have raised concerns that the current GOIA protections do not adequately and clearly protect confidential Indigenous Knowledge shared with the USFS and with USDA, which is an impediment to the implementation of a cooperative relationship supporting Tribal self-determination.

The most current definition of Indigenous Knowledge for the federal government was developed by the [White House Office of Science and Technology Policy](#) after Tribal consultations:

**Indigenous Knowledge.** Under this section the phrase “Indigenous Knowledge” includes a body of observations, oral and written knowledge, innovations, practices, and beliefs developed by Indian Tribes and Indigenous Peoples through interaction and experience with the environment. It is applied to phenomena across biological, physical, social, cultural, and spiritual systems.

#### **Discussion Questions:**

- Should FOIA have an explicit exemption for Indigenous Knowledge?
- Should all Indigenous Knowledge be included, or subset of Indigenous Knowledge based on tribal identification of data that is sensitive or confidential?
- Should that exemption travel with that data if it is shared from one federal agency to another?
- What else should be included in a potential FOIA exemption, such as indigenous seeds?
- USFS does have a current Cultural Heritage and Cooperative Authority exemption to FOIA: it can be found [HERE](#). It does not explicitly list Indigenous Knowledge. Should IK be included here in this authority or a stand-alone authority? What if anything is missing?
- What are other considerations that are important for tribal data sovereignty and incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge?

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