Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians
Priority Climate Action Plan

DRAFT

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PREPARED FOR:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

PREPARED BY:

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians

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Executive Summary

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) received funding through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Climate Pollution Reduction Act Grant Program (CPRG) to develop plans to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. ATNI is a 501(c)(3) tribal consortium supporting 57 member Tribes that reside in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Alaska, California, Montana, and Nevada.

This document represents the first of two required plans, the Primary Climate Action Plan (PCAP).

This PCAP presents measures that will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The intent of ATNI's PCAP is to cast a wide net under which member tribes can apply for funds. ATNI member tribes are diverse, with unique beliefs, customs, cultures, lands, peoples, enterprises, and priorities. For this reason, ATNI's PCAP reflects a diversity of priority measures and it is intended to support tribal priorities not reflected in other consortia or state-led plans. The breadth of this project necessitates that concepts and measurements are more broad than specific. However, ATNI leadership and staff are committed to assisting member tribes in gaining access to these crucial funds. ATNI stands ready to work closely with applying tribes to tailor data, implementation schedules and milestones, and progress metrics, etc. in support of their projects.

Please reach out for technical assistance and/or collaboration as you consider applying for Phase Two implementation funds. We hope to work together to meet the needs of our member tribes.

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Introduction

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit and tribal consortium with a 70-year history of supporting the nearly sixty tribal governments within its six-state region. ATNI is governed by an Executive Board made up of representatives from member Tribal Councils that set ATNI's policy and direction by way of consensus-based resolutions passed three times per year at ATNI Conventions.

Relevant Resolutions and Initiatives

Recent Resolutions applicable to the Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Program (CPRG) include, but are not limited to the following[1]:

- **RESOLUTION 2024-07:** "Statement Regarding the United States Forest Service (USFS) Notice of Intent (NOI) to Amend the Northwest Forest Plan"
- **RESOLUTION 2023-40:** "Climate Change Related Health, Economic, Environmental and Social Wellbeing Disparities."
- **RESOLUTION 2023-25:** "Support for Energy Provisions in Federal Legislation
- **RESOLUTION 2023-16:** "Resolution in Regard to Reducing Use and/or Recycling of Plastic Bottles and Other Plastic Items in Protection of Mother Earth"
- **RESOLUTION 2021-23:** "Calling On The U.S. President And Congress To Seize The Once-In-A-Lifetime Congressional Opportunity To Invest In Salmon And River Restoration In The Pacific Northwest, Charting A Stronger, Better Future For The Northwest, And Bringing Long-Ignored Tribal Justice To Our Peoples And Homelands"
- **RESOLUTION 2021-23:** "Tribal Review of the 2020 Congressional Action Plan on the Climate Crisis"

In addition to convening and consensus-building, ATNI implements programs that closely align with the priorities of the CPRG, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Strategic Plan[2], and the Biden Administration's Plan titled, "The Long-Term Strategy of the United States: Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050."[3] ATNI's programs include Climate Resilience, Natural Resources, Water, and Energy. In recent years ATNI has expanded its programming to include Tribal Climate Summits and Climate Camps, Changing Currents Tribal Water Summits, and 2023's Inaugural Tribal Energy Summit. Each of these in-person events draw hundreds of passionate and collaborative tribal leaders and technical staff. Plans for 2024 include our April National Tribal Leaders Climate Summit, August Changing Currents Water Summit, and plans for a Natural Resources Summit. Lead staff on the CPRG will be in attendance at each of these in-person events.

[1] Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Resolution Table
[2] Environmental Protection Agency Strategic Plan (2022-2026)
[3] The Long-Term Strategy of the United States: Pathways to Net-Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2050

These events paired with the ongoing dedication of ATNI staff members have culminated in close partnerships between ATNI and its member Tribes. ATNI applied for CPRG to further Tribal priorities and deepen connections with Tribal Council leaders and technical staff across our vast region.

Climate Pollution Reduction Program (CPRG)

Authorized under Section 60114 of the Inflation Reduction Act, the CPRG program provides funding for states, local governments, tribes, tribal consortia, and territories to develop and implement ambitious plans for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other harmful air pollution.[4]

This two-phase program launched in 2023 by providing $250 million for noncompetitive planning grants.

ATNI applied for Phase One (Planning Phase) funds and received roughly $975,000 to be spent from August 2023 - July 2027 for this effort. Phase Two of the CPRG is the Implementation Phase, which will distribute approximately $4.6 billion for competitive implementation grants. This funding opportunity provides funds earmarked for disadvantaged communities and tribes. In Phase Two (Implementation) of the CPRG, tribes are eligible to apply for the general competition as well as for the funds earmarked for tribes and territories.

The opportunity specific to tribes, tribal consortia, and territories will provide $300 million of investment.

How to Apply

In order to apply for Phase Two (Implementation) funding, applicants must ensure that their project is discussed in a Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP). The PCAPs are the first major deliverable in the Phase One (Planning) part of the CPRG.

Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP)

This PCAP represents ATNI's initial efforts toward helping our member tribes to:

- Improve understanding of current and future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- Identify priority strategies to reduce these emissions;
- Identify additional benefits that will occur as a result of implementing these strategies; and,
- Facilitate connection and collaboration that will support successful planning and implementation.

This PCAP will help inform the Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP), which must be completed by the end of ATNI's four year grant performance period (2027). ATNI plans to use this PCAP as a living document that will help spur communication and productive partnership, clarification, and ongoing efforts toward creation of the much more comprehensive and specific CCAP.

[4] Environmental Protection Agency, Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Website

Approach to the PCAP

ATNI's service region includes the lands of its 57 member Tribes. These lands span across the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, California, and Alaska. The majority of ATNI's member tribes reside on lands within the state boundaries of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. In addition to serving all tribes within these states, ATNI also serves four tribes in Alaska, four in Montana, two in Nevada, and four in California. ATNI's member Tribes vary dramatically in their citizenship, cultures, resources, capacity, challenges, strengths and priorities.

Some tribes have been at the forefront of climate resilience and pollution reduction innovations. Many have convened their leadership, technical staff, and external partners and experts in an effort to make plans for climate adaptation, economic development, transportation, energy development, forest management, and more. Some tribes are freshly interested in this work and in the interventions that will benefit their citizens, communities, and us all as a whole. ATNI is energized by the collaboration and opportunities inherent in this important work and is looking forward to its more comprehensive efforts on the CCAP.

Our Framework

Of our members, twenty tribes responded to the CPRG's initial Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO). Fifteen moved forward and accepted funding for the CPRG program though it was offered to all twenty.

The major reasons our members shared for why they did not accept Phase One funds included:

- Concerns that the amount awarded was insufficient to complete the deliverables of the program;
- Concerns about a truncated timeline for producing the CPRGs first deliverables (PCAP);
- Lack of clarity about what the program would entail; and,
- Lack of capacity with current staff paired with the inability to hire new staff for the CPRG

Tribes who responded to the NOFO but did not end up pursuing Phase One funding still expressed interest in the body of work the CPRG entails and in being involved in planning and notified of opportunities for implementation. Additionally, tribes who did not submit a letter of interest to the CPRG NOFO have also expressed interest in the program. In fact, some member Tribes with completed local plans like Strategic Energy Plans and Climate Action Plans did not respond to the CPRG NOFO in Phase One but are excellent candidates for funding in Phase Two.

Given the broad interest and opportunities for these funds, ATNI focused efforts on providing broad access to implementation funds and stewarding the funding in a strategic manner over the course of the grant.

Access

ATNI's intent with the PCAP priority measures and approach was to provide a broad range of priority measures to ensure tribes with diverse initiatives and priorities could access Phase Two funding. Adequate consultation, input, and buy-in with partners has been an ongoing concern for many tribes when it comes to initiatives led by partners. For this reason, ATNI wanted to make sure that our PCAP would be attentive to gaps in state-led PCAPs and/or PCAPs created by other tribal consortia.

Stewardship

To provide the highest possible benefit to member tribes, particularly those with less capacity and resources, ATNI elected to conserve resources during this early phase while developing the PCAP. ATNI intends to

release a Request for Proposal for a technical firm to assist ATNI and its membership through the creation of a robust Comprehensive Climate Action Plan. ATNI's intention is for the CCAP to incorporate feedback, ideas, and innovations from member tribes and for the final product to provide a clear, accessible, and replicable product that can be of use for member tribes in developing their own versions of a CCAP.

These two values shaped the development of this PCAP. We hope they provide insight to readers.

Community Engagement Strategies

To inform the PCAP, ATNI engaged in extensive research and document review, held 1-1 meetings and listening sessions, gathered information about tribal energy priorities, and expanded communication channels by adding an Energy focused e-newsletter.

Table 1: Engagement Activities At-A-Glance

Timeframe	Activity
Ongoing	• Literature review of Climate Adaptation Plans and Strategic Energy Plans • 1-1 discussions with technical staff of tribes
August - September 2023	• ATNI CPRG Award is officially executed • Presented in-person to the Energy Committee at the Annual Convention in Grand Mound, Washington • Gathered input via survey to inform Energy Program development
October - November 2023	• Released a Request for Proposal for a Climate Pollution Reduction Grant Project Manager and selected a Contractor
January 2024	• Contractor conducted a CPRG Listening Session via Zoom • Contractor solicited for CPRG Advisory Committee Members • Contractor conducted an in-person CPRG Informational Meeting at the Winter Convention in Portland, Oregon • ATNI launched an Energy Newsletter • ATNI gathered responses via a survey *(details below)*
February 2024	• ATNI's Energy Program provided requested guidance and funding materials based on responses to a survey
March 2024	• ATNI resumes full project management of the CPRG deliverables

Surveys

In early 2024, ATNI circulated a voluntary survey that individuals could use to indicate their interest in a number of energy related topics. Individuals that were interested in receiving guide and funding materials corresponding with their indicated interests could opt-in to sharing their contact information for follow-up. The anonymous survey results aggregated below display which areas of energy development were most commonly selected by survey respondents. Survey respondents included government officials ranging from staff to Tribal Council members.

Table 2: Areas of Interest Survey Results

Areas of Interest	Percent of respondents that indicated interest in the topic area
Strategic energy planning	75%
Pursuing workforce development for energy projects	75%
Pursuing electrification upgrades for tribal buildings and/or homes	75%
Increasing efficiency of Tribal building and home electricity usage	75%
Installing rooftop solar	87.5%
Installing electric vehicle chargers	87.5%
Replacing polluting school busses with electric alternatives	62.5%
Installing ground-source heat pumps	50%
Replacing polluting school busses with electric alternatives	62.5%
Establishing a Tribal electric utility	25%
Pursuing large-scale solar development	37.5%
Implementing a microgrid	62.5%
Increasing local grid resilience	75%
Exploring pumped hydro or hydroelectric projects	12.5%
Generating electricity using biofuels	37.5%
Installing battery storage to compliment renewable energy	75%
Exploring micro-reactor nuclear energy options	25%

Literature Review

To inform the PCAP, ATNI staff conducted a literature review of recent Strategic Energy Plans and Climate Adaptation Action Plans published by member Tribes. Per our research upwards of 80% of member Tribes have completed a published, detailed planning effort or feasibility study regarding activities related to this work. Additionally, other recipients of the Phase One funding generously shared their expertise through in-person, and live, virtual gatherings. We are grateful for the incredible coordination which included sharing of draft PCAPs and drafted priority GHG reduction measures.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

Scope

ATNI includes over fifty Tribal nations ranging from as far south as Nevada to Alaska, and the goal of this PCAP's greenhouse gas inventory is to be as inclusive as possible of this diverse range of populations. To date, the vast majority of ATNI's member tribes have not performed greenhouse gas inventories, and those that have completed GHG inventories range widely in methodology and scope. This inventory will seek to provide the broadest, most inclusive estimation of GHG emissions possible for ATNI's member Tribes by first calculating per-capita emissions of all GHGs and multiplying this figure times the number of people living on the reservations and off-reservation federal Trust lands of ATNI's member Tribes, or the next best available population figure accessible. This data generally includes individuals not enrolled in ATNI member Tribes, but who live on ATNI member reservations or non-reservation federal trust land, because ATNI believes that GHG-reducing interventions performed by its member Tribes hold the potential to reduce not only the emissions of enrolled citizens but also of other individuals living within the sovereign territory of ATNI's members.

GHG Accounting Process

The base year for ATNI's estimated GHG accounting is 2021, the most recent year with available data provided by the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data Explorer. This tool was selected because it provides comprehensive GHG data for states, including not carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gasses expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent, from all sectors. To calculate per capita emissions of all GHGs, the gross total emissions for each state containing land of ATNI members were pulled for 2021, and divided by the population of each state for the same year to determine the 2021 per capita emissions for all greenhouse gasses in each state. Next, populations from corresponding years of ATNI's member Tribes' reservations and off-reservation federal trust lands were pulled using the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank's Native Community Data Profiles. Populations for each tribe were then multiplied by corresponding state per capita emissions to estimate the GHG of each Tribe to produce an estimation of each Tribes total emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gasses from all sectors, including transportation, residential, commercial, electrical, and agricultural emissions. The variables described can be seen displayed below in Table 3.

Table 3: Methodology for GHG Accounting Process

Tribe Name*	State	2021 Gross MMT CO2e by State[5]	State Population[6]	2021 Per Capita MtCO2e, by State[7]	Tribe Population[8]
Burns-Paiute Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	104
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	139

[5] EPA's Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data Explorer
[6] State populations for 2021, see citations
[7] 2021 gross emissions CO2e (state) divided by population (state)
[8] Whenever possible population data was pulled from both reservation and trust land (or closest match)

Grand Ronde Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	797
Siletz Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	850
Umatilla Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	3,072
Warm Springs Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	3,428
Coquille Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	459
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	178
Klamath Tribe	OR	51.428	4,256,301	12.08279208	32
Chehalis Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	573
Colville Reservation Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	7,165
Yakama Indian Nation	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	30,329
Hoh Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	75
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	210
Kalispel Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	672
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	717
Lummi Nation	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	5,213
Makah Nation	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	1,519
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	4,394
Nisqually Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	624
Nooksack Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	899
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	631
Puyallup Tribe of Indians	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	54,519
Quileute Nation	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	336
Quinault Nation	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	1,072
Samish Nation	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	40,853
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	94
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	97
Skokomish Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	713
Spokane Tribe of Indians	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	2,220
Squaxin Island Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	382
Suquamish Tribe (Port Madison Reservation)	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	7,789

Swinomish Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	3,207
Tulalip Tribes	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	10,132
Upper Skagit Tribe	WA	86.134	7,740,745	11.12735273	171
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	ID	37.831	1,904,314	19.86594648	8,068
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	ID	37.831	1,904,314	19.86594648	170
Nez Perce Tribe	ID	37.831	1,904,314	19.86594648	19,153
Shoshone Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall Reservation)	ID	37.831	1,904,314	19.86594648	5,168
Blackfeet Nation	MT	52.251	1,106,227	47.2335244	10,706
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky's Boy Reservation)	MT	52.251	1,106,227	47.2335244	3,827
Salish and Kootenai Tribes (flathead reservation)	MT	52.251	1,106,227	47.2335244	31,631
Crow Tribe	MT	52.251	1,106,227	47.2335244	7,351
Kasaan Village	AK	37.915	734,182	51.64240826	92
Tlingit and Haida	AK	37.915	734,182	51.64240826	36,000
Hoopa Valley	CA	393.354	39,145,060	10.0486243	2,959
Karuk Tribe	CA	393.354	39,145,060	10.0486243	491
Yurok Tribe	CA	393.354	39,145,060	10.0486243	794

Considerations and Limitations

One notable exception is the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska (CCTHITA). CCTHITA did not have population data available from the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank's Native Community Data Profiles, but because CCTHITA represents a vast array of Tribal citizens in a state with a high rate of emissions per capita, and a population estimate from the CCTHITA was available on their public website, this figure was used to avoid the gross under-representation of emissions data that would have resulted from CCTHITA not being included in this inventory. Additionally, small Tribes did not have populations living on reservation or off-reservation trust land, and otherwise did not have accessible population data. During this process, ATNI found data difficult to find for a few of our tribes, particularly our Nevada tribes. Due to time constraints and a lack of usable numbers, these limitations resulted in some member Tribes not being factored directly into this estimation. However, we are still supportive of our member Tribes eligibility to apply for these funds.

We intend to take a more comprehensive approach through the CCAP process and we recognize our capacity and timeline to put the PCAP together was limited. We did not intentionally leave any member out of this portion of the PCAP. Please reach out to us to provide any additional information, clarification, feedback, or concerns.

Finally, we want to acknowledge that multiplying per-capita emissions by state times populations living on Tribal lands is an imperfect method of GHG emission estimation. Factors such as remoteness of reservations may mean that those living on Tribal lands may produce transportation emissions that exceed the average citizen of their state, and conversely, the decreased prominence of heavy industry on tribal lands may lead to overcounting of emissions from the industrial sector. However, this GHG accounting includes an immensely broad and diverse array of Tribal nations, and we believe the wide range of Tribes included makes per capita data a good method of estimation. While any one Tribe's remote location, or lack of an industrial plant may skew data, the inclusion of dozens of Tribes across several states should help produce a diverse sample size which more closely mirrors per-capita data than any single Tribe's data would. While this estimation, by nature of the enormous task of accounting for 50 nations' worth of emissions, is not perfect we feel it is a reasonable approximation of the emissions from the lands, and the people that call those lands home, of ATNI's membership.

Results

ATNI's total estimated emissions were over 7 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent GHG emissions. The breakdown of each Tribe's emissions, expressed in terms of metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e), as well as the total, is shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Estimated Emissions (MtCO2e, 2021)

Tribe Name*	Estimated Tribal Emissions (MtCO2e, 2021)
All Tribes	7,133,415 MtCO2e
Burns-Paiute Tribe	1,257
Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians Tribe	1,680
Grand Ronde Tribe	9,630
Siletz Tribe	10,270
Umatilla Tribe	37,119
Warm Springs Tribe	41,420
Coquille Tribe	5,546
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe	2,151
Klamath Tribe	387
Chehalis Tribe	6,376
Colville Reservation Tribe	79,727
Yakama Indian Nation	337,481
Hoh Tribe	835
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	2,337
Kalispel Tribe	7,478

Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	7,978
Lummi Nation	58,007
Makah Nation	16,902
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	48,894
Nisqually Tribe	6,943
Nooksack Tribe	10,003
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	7,021
Puyallup Tribe of Indians	606,652
Quileute Nation	3,739
Quinault Nation	11,929
Samish Nation	454,586
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	1,046
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	1,079
Skokomish Tribe	7,934
Spokane Tribe of Indians	24,703
Squaxin Island Tribe	4,251
Suquamish Tribe (Port Madison Reservation)	86,671
Swinomish Tribe	35,685
Tulalip Tribes	112,742
Upper Skagit Tribe	1,903
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	160,280
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	3,377
Nez Perce Tribe	380,495
Shoshone Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall Reservation)	102,668
Blackfeet Nation	505,678
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky's Boy Reservation)	180,761
Salish and Kootenai Tribes (flathead reservation)	1,494,032
Crow Tribe	347,211
Kasaan Village	4,751
Tlingit and Haida Tribes	1,859,153
Hoopa Valley	29,734

Karuk Tribe	4,934
Yurok Tribe	7,979

Emissions by Gas

Table 5: Estimated Emissions by Gas

Tribe Name	CO	CH_4	N2O	F-gases	LULUCF	Net	Gross est. emissions (MtCO2e, 2021)
All Tribes	5,205,458	1,091,352	968,416	124,410	-894,519	6,495,118	7,133,415
Burns-Paiute Tribe	950	214	139	55	-939	419	1,257
Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians Tribe	1,269	287	186	73	-1,255	560	1,680
Grand Ronde Tribe	7,278	1,644	1,064	421	-7,194	3,213	9,630
Siletz Tribe	7,762	1,753	1,135	449	-7,672	3,427	10,270
Umatilla Tribe	28,053	6,335	4,102	1,623	-27,727	12,385	37,119
Warm Springs Tribe	31,304	7,069	4,578	1,811	-30,940	13,821	41,420
Coquille Tribe	4,191	947	613	242	-4,143	1,851	5,546
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe	1,625	367	238	94	-1,607	718	2,151
Klamath Tribe	292	66	43	17	-289	129	387
Chehalis Tribe	5,133	749	497	204	-1,461	5,123	6,376
Colville Reservation Tribe	64,186	9,363	6,220	2,548	-18,264	64,054	79,727
Yakama Indian Nation	271,695	39,634	26,328	10,787	-77,308	271,135	337,481
Hoh Tribe	672	98	65	27	-191	670	835
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	1,881	274	182	75	-535	1,877	2,337
Kalispel Tribe	6,020	878	583	239	-1,713	6,008	7,478
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	6,423	937	622	255	-1,828	6,410	7,978

Lummi Nation	46,699	6,812	4,525	1,854	-13,288	46,603	58,007
Makah Nation	13,608	1,985	1,319	540	-3,872	13,580	16,902
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	39,363	5,742	3,814	1,563	-11,200	39,281	48,894
Nisqually Tribe	5,590	815	542	222	-1,591	5,578	6,943
Nooksack Tribe	8,053	1,175	780	320	-2,292	8,037	10,003
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	5,653	825	548	224	-1,608	5,641	7,021
Puyallup Tribe of Indians	488,395	71,246	47,327	19,390	-138,969	487,389	606,652
Quileute Nation	3,010	439	292	120	-856	3,004	3,739
Quinault Nation	9,603	1,401	931	381	-2,733	9,583	11,929
Samish Nation	365,972	53,387	35,464	14,530	-104,134	365,218	454,586
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	842	123	82	33	-240	840	1,046
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	869	127	84	34	-247	867	1,079
Skokomish Tribe	6,387	932	619	254	-1,817	6,374	7,934
Spokane Tribe of Indians	19,887	2,901	1,927	790	-5,659	19,846	24,703
Squaxin Island Tribe	3,422	499	332	136	-974	3,415	4,251
Suquamish Tribe (Port Madison Reservation)	69,776	10,179	6,761	2,770	-19,854	69,632	86,671
Swinomish Tribe	28,729	4,191	2,784	1,141	-8,175	28,670	35,685
Tulalip Tribes	90,765	13,241	8,795	3,604	-25,826	90,578	112,742
Upper Skagit Tribe	1,532	223	148	61	-436	1,529	1,903
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	87,916	50,192	26,840	2,972	3,856	171,775	160,280
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	1,852	1,058	566	63	81	3,619	3,377
Nez Perce Tribe	208,708	119,153	63,716	7,054	9,154	407,786	380,495
Shoshone Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall Reservation)	56,315	32,151	17,192	1,903	2,470	110,032	102,668
Blackfeet Nation	285,439	104,928	133,930	4,848	74,885	604,031	505,678

Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky's Boy Reservation)	102,034	37,508	47,875	1,733	26,769	215,919	180,761
Salish and Kootenai Tribes (flathead reservation)	843,334	310,012	395,697	14,324	221,248	1,784,616	1,494,032
Crow Tribe	195,990	72,046	91,960	3,329	51,418	414,742	347,211
Kasaan Village	4,441	284	63	51	-1,922	2,917	4,751
Tlingit and Haida	1,737,786	111,122	24,747	19,999	-752,252	1,141,402	1,859,153
Hoopa Valley Tribe	24,231	4,211	1,507	870	-2,363	28,456	29,734
Karuk Tribe	4,021	699	250	144	-392	4,722	4,934
Yurok Tribe	6,502	1,130	404	233	-634	7,636	7,979

Emissions by Sector

Table 6: Estimated Emissions by Sector

Tribe Name	Transportation	Electric power industry	Agriculture	Industry	Commercial	Residential	Gross est. emissions (MtCO2e, 2021)
All Tribes	1,965,512	1,066,100	1,467,888	1,779,848	479,206	374,859	7,133,415
Burns-Paiute Tribe	497	213	184	177	101	83	1,257
Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians Tribe	665	285	246	237	135	111	1,680
Grand Ronde Tribe	3,811	1,634	1,413	1,360	776	635	9,630
Siletz Tribe	4,064	1,743	1,507	1,451	828	678	10,270
Umatilla Tribe	14,689	6,300	5,446	5,242	2,992	2,449	37,119
Warm Springs Tribe	16,391	7,030	6,077	5,850	3,339	2,733	41,420
Coquille Tribe	2,195	941	814	783	447	366	5,546
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe	851	365	316	304	173	142	2,151

Klamath Tribe	153	66	57	55	31	26	387
Chehalis Tribe	2,781	788	731	1,003	578	495	6,376
Colville Reservation Tribe	34,778	9,851	9,145	12,538	7,223	6,192	79,727
Yakama Indian Nation	147,212	41,701	38,711	53,071	30,575	26,212	337,481
Hoh Tribe	364	103	96	131	76	65	835
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe	1,019	289	268	367	212	181	2,337
Kalispel Tribe	3,262	924	858	1,176	677	581	7,478
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	3,480	986	915	1,255	723	620	7,978
Lummi Nation	25,303	7,168	6,654	9,122	5,255	4,505	58,007
Makah Nation	7,373	2,089	1,939	2,658	1,531	1,313	16,902
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	21,328	6,041	5,608	7,689	4,430	3,798	48,894
Nisqually Tribe	3,029	858	796	1,092	629	539	6,943
Nooksack Tribe	4,364	1,236	1,147	1,573	906	777	10,003
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	3,063	868	805	1,104	636	545	7,021
Puyallup Tribe of Indians	264,627	74,960	69,586	95,399	54,961	47,118	606,652
Quileute Nation	1,631	462	429	588	339	290	3,739
Quinault Nation	5,203	1,474	1,368	1,876	1,081	926	11,929
Samish Nation	198,294	56,171	52,143	71,486	41,184	35,307	454,586
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe	456	129	120	164	95	81	1,046
Shoalwater Bay Tribe	471	133	124	170	98	84	1,079
Skokomish Tribe	3,461	980	910	1,248	719	616	7,934
Spokane Tribe of Indians	10,776	3,052	2,834	3,885	2,238	1,919	24,703
Squaxin Island Tribe	1,854	525	488	668	385	330	4,251

Suquamish Tribe (Port Madison Reservation)	37,807	10,709	9,942	13,629	7,852	6,732	86,671
Swinomish Tribe	15,566	4,409	4,093	5,612	3,233	2,772	35,685
Tulalip Tribes	49,179	13,931	12,932	17,729	10,214	8,757	112,742
Upper Skagit Tribe	830	235	218	299	172	148	1,903
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	47,058	9,612	68,424	15,599	9,961	9,626	160,280
Kootenai Tribe of Idaho	992	203	1,442	329	210	203	3,377
Nez Perce Tribe	111,713	22,819	162,434	37,030	23,648	22,852	380,495
Shoshone Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall Reservation)	30,143	6,157	43,829	9,992	6,381	6,166	102,668
Blackfeet Nation	78,412	124,282	189,167	73,065	22,397	18,355	505,678
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky's Boy Reservation)	28,030	44,426	67,620	26,118	8,006	6,561	180,761
Salish and Kootenai Tribes (flathead reservation)	231,671	367,193	558,896	215,870	66,173	54,230	1,494,032
Crow Tribe	53,840	85,335	129,887	50,168	15,378	12,603	347,211
Kasaan Village	1,208	366	8	2,605	353	212	4,751
Tlingit and Haida	472,885	143,071	3,042	1,019,391	137,985	82,778	1,859,153
Hoopa Valley	13,061	2,780	2,942	6,059	2,698	2,194	29,734
Karuk Tribe	2,167	461	488	1,005	448	364	4,934
Yurok Tribe	3,505	746	789	1,626	724	589	7,979

Priority GHG Reduction Measures

ATNI's list of priority GHG reduction measures reflects our framework outlined in the introduction of this PCAP. Please note that funding capacity and workforce is essential to the fulfillment of these measures. We are including workforce development and capacity building as included in the priority measures as these functions support planful, collaborative, and effective implementation. A short, non-exhausted, list of the activities that may be needed to implement each measure include: capacity building, planning, technical assistance, policy development, consensus-building, coordination and management of partners, procurement execution, community development, outreach and education, resources for hosting formal and informal peer and public events, resources for implementing programs intended to maximize benefits of a measure such as incentives, rebates, matching grants, encouraging purchases, etc.

Table 7: List of Priority GHG Measures and Example Programs

Sector	Measure	Example Programs
Buildings	Energy audits, efficiency upgrades, and electrification for residential, commercial, and government buildings	• Improve energy efficiency by weatherizing buildings and increasing energy efficiency • Replace fossil fuel/electric resistance equipment with high-efficiency electric equipment • Perform electrical service equipment upgrades to make tribal buildings and homes EV-ready and Solar-ready • Design and build new developments that meet low-energy, zero-carbon standards • Perform energy efficiency upgrades including, but not limited to, weatherization, installation of efficient appliances • Electrify appliances including, e.g. stoves and ovens • Reduce emissions by electrifying heating systems • Improve efficiency of heating and cooling systems by installing ground-source heat pumps • Improve efficiency of heating and cooling systems by installing air-source heat pumps
Transportation	Electrification	• Increase the number of electric vehicles, gas electric hybrid vehicles and fuel-efficient vehicles • Expand electric vehicle charging infrastructure • Transition specialty vehicles and vessels to hybrid-electric power, e.g. buses, boats, ferries, etc. • Install rapid shore charging systems
Transportation	Decrease motorized transportation	• Increase ridership of bikes and eBikes • Develop/improve walking and biking infrastructure • Develop/improve rideshare and/or transit programs • Reduce employee commutes
Natural and Working	Protect, maintain, and increase carbon	• Prevent wildfires and decrease their impacts • Implement restoration and conservation projects

Lands[9]	sequestration through healthy forestry	• Implement pest and disease management programs • Implement afforestation and reforestation projects • Increase carbon storage capacity • Maintain or develop recommended practices[10]
Natural and Working Lands	Reduce GHG emissions in Agriculture	• Organic fertilizer production • Implement/improve sustainable farming practices • Install anaerobic digesters • Install/improve methane gas capture technology • Increase on-farm energy production • Maintain or develop recommended practices
Industry	Improve industrial efficiency through cogeneration, the use of clean fuels, and renewable energy	• Utilize cogeneration technology to reduce heat waste in industrial processes and improve energy efficiency • Implement the use of hydrogen fuel in cogeneration facilities to decarbonize fuel where possible • Reduce emissions footprint of industrial facilities using on-site renewable energy including wind and solar.
Waste	Divert waste from landfills	• Implement or expand composting • Implement or expand recycling • Develop and implement procurement of recycled materials • Expand anaerobic digester capacity • Prevention of food loss and food waste[11]
Power	Electric Grid Upgrades and Development	• Provide upgrades to tribal energy infrastructure to encourage renewable generation • Improve the feasibility of a GHG-free electric grid by developing transmission expansion, distribution capacity, and the ability of renewable power generation on tribal lands to interconnect with the grid
Power	Support the adoption and/or expansion of Wind Energy	• Study feasibility of small scale wind generation on reservation or off-reservation federal trust lands or other tribal properties or appropriate locations • Study feasibility of utility scale wind generation on reservation or off-reservation federal trust lands or other tribal properties or appropriate locations • Develop wind power at small or utility scales • Interconnect wind power generation to the grid

[9] Includes Blue Carbon ecosystems, Rangelands, Forestlands, Agricultural Lands, and Urban/Suburban Lands
[10] Oregon's PCAP has an excellent list of practices
[11] National strategy to combat food loss

Power	Support the adoption and/or expansion of Solar Energy	• Implement development of community solar projects on reservation or off-reservation federal trust lands or other tribal properties or appropriate locations • develop utility scale solar power generation to interconnect with the grid reduce GHG emissions from existing fuel mix • install off-grid rooftop solar and storage to electrify homes instead of relying on fossil-power on-grid resources • Install rooftop solar on tribal homes, enterprises, or government-owned buildings
Power	Support the adoption and/or expansion of Hydropower Energy	• Support the development of hydropower with reduced ecological impacts, utilizing fish ladders and other impact reduction technology • Implement tidal range or flow power generation when applicable
Power	Support the adoption and/or expansion of Geothermal Energy	• Utilize geothermal resources to generate GHG-Free electricity
Power	Support the adoption and/or expansion of Biomass Energy	• Replace fossil fuel generation with renewable biofuel power
Power	Reduce reliance on fossil fuels through cogeneration	• Utilize heat waste from power generation facilities for industrial processes
Power	Support the transition to cleaner fuels	• Utilize solar and wind facilities to perform electrolysis and produce clean hydrogen when demand for electricity does not meet supply, for instance when there is high wind during off-peak electricity usage hours

Priority GHG Reduction Measures: Additional Analysis

Buildings

Energy audits, efficiency upgrades, and electrification for residential, commercial, and government buildings	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Reduce negative health impacts from gas stoves, improve life expectancy, reduce electricity costs, workforce development, reduce exposure to toxins, improve physical and mental health, responsive to community members with disabilities	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP. Some considerations: ● Weatherization upgrades on average reduce annual emissions by a ton of CO2e, or the equivalent of one third of the average annual emissions from an automobile.		

Transportation

Electrification	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Reduce costs; improve air quality; reduce noise pollution; increase life expectancy; improve public health; improve physical and mental health, workforce development	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI		

plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP.

Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP. Some considerations:

- The average mid-sized electric vehicle (in the United States) has 62-76% less lifetime emissions than a typical combustion engine vehicle of equivalent size.

Decrease motorized transportation	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Reduce costs; improve air quality; reduced noise pollution; increase life expectancy; improve public health; improve physical and mental health; increase social interactions; promote economic development; improve access to services; positive cultural impact, improve safety	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Natural and Working Lands

Protect, maintain, and increase carbon sequestration through healthy forestry	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Improve access to healthy natural spaces for Tribal citizens, improved air quality, protection of cultural resources, sustainable rural jobs, improved public health, improve mental and physical health, increases biodiversity, prevents damages from wildfires, pests, and diseases, increase tax base in rural areas, promote land-back strategies	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		

Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.

Reduce GHG emissions in Agriculture	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Improved resilience and long-run yield from agriculture, reduces waste, promotes innovation, improves physical and mental health, sustainable rural jobs, promotes entrepreneurship	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Industry

Improve industrial efficiency through cogeneration, the use of clean fuels, and renewable energy	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Reduce negative health impacts from gas stoves, improve life expectancy, reduce electricity costs, workforce development, reduce exposure to toxins, improve physical and mental health, responsive to community members with disabilities	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI		

plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP.

Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP. Some considerations:

- The average gas stove being replaced by an electric stove reduces emissions by 35%

Waste

Divert waste from landfills	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Composted waste can be used for gardens and healthy food production, reduces space consumed by landfills	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Power

Electric Grid Upgrades and Development	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Decreased energy burdens, opportunities for economic empowerment by selling electricity to the grid, job creation	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI		

plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP.

Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.

Support the adoption and/or expansion of Wind Energy	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Improved air quality, increased life expectancy, job creation, reduced energy burden	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Support the adoption and/or expansion of Solar Energy	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Improved air quality, increased life expectancy, job creation, reduced energy burden	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP. Some considerations: • According to the DOE's Energy Information Administration (EIA), an average 400 W solar panel generating 1.5 kWh per watt per year will offset 510 pounds of carbon dioxide emissions.		

Support the adoption and/or expansion of Hydropower Energy	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Improved air quality, increased life expectancy, job creation, reduced energy burden	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Support the adoption and/or expansion of Geothermal Energy	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Improved air quality, increased life expectancy, job creation, reduced energy burden	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Support the adoption and/or expansion of Biomass Energy	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Composted waste can be used for gardens and healthy food production, reduces space consumed by landfills, Improved air quality, increased life expectancy, job creation, reduced energy burden	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones

Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Reduce reliance on fossil fuels through cogeneration	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Reduce costs; improve air quality; reduce noise pollution; increase life expectancy; improve public health; improve physical and mental health	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		
Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP. Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.		

Support the transition to cleaner fuels	Co-Benefits (non-exhaustive)	
	Reduce costs; improve air quality; reduce noise pollution; increase life expectancy; improve public health; improve physical and mental health	
Implementing Agencies	Geographic Scope	Implementation and Milestones
Tribes, Tribal consortia	Varies, Regionwide eligibility	Tribal Council or other authority approval to implement
Quantified Benefits		

Quantified benefits for this measure is dependent on the local communities plans, timeline, and access to resources. It is too early to calculate exact quantified benefits for each project within this measure. ATNI plans to develop quantified benefits in partnership with tribes applying under ATNI's PCAP.

Tribes are encouraged to reach out to ATNI for technical assistance. An additional resource is the technical appendix for Idaho States PCAP.

Review of Authority to Implement

ATNI's PCAP covers Federally-recognized member Tribes within ATNI's region. Federally-recognized tribes have full authority to implement and enforce any laws, regulations, and codes passed by their governing bodies on all lands held by the Tribe, whether in fee or in trust.

Tribes within ATNI's membership have diverse governing structures and culturally- and tribally- specific strategies for advancing priorities. Many of ATNI's members are led by a Tribal Council that discusses issues concerning the Tribe. Tribal Council members review proposed activities and plans and must approve projects, often through passing a resolution in support of an initiative or motion.

To successfully implement some measures, Tribes will have to secure buy-in, partnership, letters of commitment or support, and ultimately cooperative agreements, contracts, or memorandums of understanding with third parties. The most common partners in implementation will likely be intertribal consortia, Tribally-designated organizations, local electric utility providers, local municipalities, non-residential community building owners, and state or federal government agencies.

In many cases, Tribes rely on external partners for needed services like waste management, cell phone and internet service and electricity. In these cases, Tribes may need to solidify partnership prior to beginning to implement a GHG reduction measure. Additionally, Tribes are often impacted by capacity, not only internally but of external partners and have to take capacity of others and/or availability of resources of others into account prior to implementation. Even though these considerations may not impact whether or not a tribe has the authority to implement an action, they may impact whether the action or project will ultimately be successful within the Tribes' intended timeline.

Citations

Introduction

- Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Resolution Table
- Environmental Protection Agency Strategic Plan (2022-2026)
- The Long-Term Strategy of the United States: Pathways to Net-Zero GHG Emissions by 2050

Approach to the PCAP

- Environmental Protection Agency, Climate Pollution Reduction Grants Website

GHG Inventory

- EPA's Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data Explorer
- Population of each state for the same year (2021)
- Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank's Native Community Data Profiles

Priority GHG Reduction Measures

- Food loss
- Oregon's PCAP
- Idaho's PCAP, Technical Appendix