



The Tulalip Tribes Priority Climate Action Plan



THE TULALIP TRIBES

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Introduction

The Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program has provided funding for the Tulalip Tribes, who are the ancestral decedents of the Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and Snohomish tribes, to develop this Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP). The Tulalip Tribes (The Tribes) are a federally recognized Indian tribal nation residing on the Tulalip Reservation in Western Washington State. The Reservation lands and surrounding treaty territory is rich with natural resources: marine waters, tidelands, freshwater creeks and lakes, wetlands, forests, and developable land. The Tulalip Reservation itself was reserved for the use and benefit of Indian tribes and bands signatory to the Treaty of Point Elliott of January 22, 1855. Its boundaries were established by the 1855 Treaty and by Executive Order of President U.S. Grant dated December 23, 1873.

This plan will focus on the most viable greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction measures that will improve the health and well-being of members of the Tribes and the surrounding communities. For example, measures that improve air and water quality, energy efficiency, provide cost savings, and contribute to overall well-being and health. While GHG reductions are the primary focus of the PCAP, there are many co-benefits associated with these activities. Additional benefits that the Tribes expect to experience by implementing GHG reduction activities include increased human health, environmental restoration and protection, economic opportunities, greater regulatory authority, climate resilience, increased equity, and energy independence.

CPRG/PCAP Overview

The Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program has provided grant funding to the Tulalip Tribes to develop a plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful air pollution. This program consists of a planning phase and a subsequent implementation phase. The Tulalip Tribes were awarded funding for this initial planning phase and have used the funding to develop this Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP) with a focus on implementation-ready priority greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction measures. A Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP) will be developed before the end of the grant period and will provide a comprehensive overview of the tribes' significant GHG sources/sinks and sectors, establish near-term and long-term GHG emissions reduction goals, and provide strategies to meet these goals.

PCAP Development Approach

PCAP development is being led by the Tulalip Tribes staff, and the third-party consultancy, Resource Synergy. Throughout the development of the PCAP and beyond we are working with the appropriate departments, enterprises, and organizations to ensure clear and equitable distribution of information that may impact these groups. Steve Hinton, Conservation Scientist with the Tulalip Treaty Rights and Government Affairs Office has taken the lead as project manager on the CPRG process. Assisted by a working group of Tulalip Staff, the team has been facilitating information gathering and dissemination of information to the entities that will be impacted by this process.

Management/Development Team

The PCAP and GHG inventory/measures development team includes but isn't limited to the following:

Name	Organization	Role
Steve Hinton	Tulalip Tribes	Conservation Scientist, CPRG Project Administrator
Kurt Nelson	Tulalip Tribes	Environmental Program Manager, CPRG Sr. Approver
Phil North	Tulalip Tribes	Climate Adaptation Coordinator
Gillian Mittelstaedt	Tulalip Healthy Homes Network	CEO - Residential/Air Quality Expert
Valerie Streeter	Tulalip Tribes	Senior Environmental Planner
Erik Makinson	Resource Synergy	Owner/Founder
Jamie Judkins	Resource Synergy	Sr. Project Manager
Kevin Fagan	Resource Synergy	Project Lead
Jake Kuester	Resource Synergy	Grants Coordinator
Jeremy Mohr	Climate Action Development	Technical Expert on Carbon Accounting and Mitigation Strategies

The team also strives to understand and accommodate climate-related priorities from key partners and contributors. Therefore, the team is collaborating with utilities, tribal enterprises, and other organizations that will be impacted by any projects that result from identified measures. This has allowed for efficient data collection and ensures there are no surprises that directly impact the operations of affected organizations. More information about the development team can be found in the detailed engagement plan in [Appendix C](#).

Scope of the PCAP

The scope of this PCAP primarily includes the Tulalip Reservation in the mid-Puget Sound area which is bordered on the east by Interstate 5 and the city of Marysville, Washington; on the south by the Snohomish River; on the north by the Fire Trail Road (140th); and on the west by the waters of Puget Sound. The Tulalip Reservation exterior boundaries enclose a land-base of 22,000 acres, more than 50 percent of which is in federal trust status. While the reservation is the focus area for this PCAP, it is anticipated that the effects of this plan will be far reaching, affecting Treaty Territories, surrounding communities, downstream waterways, nearby forests, the climate, and the Salish Sea ecosystem.



Engagement Plan Summary

The community engagement plan that is supplemental to this PCAP as well as the subsequent CCAP highlights an overall goal of identifying and engaging the individuals and organizations impacted by the Tulalip Tribes climate planning efforts. The four key priorities of this goal are as follows:

- To communicate and provide awareness of the climate planning process

- To identify and provide contributors and partners meaningful opportunities to engage in the decision-making process for climate action planning
- To facilitate tribes' understanding of the co-benefits of their climate plans
- To assist The Tulalip Tribes in prioritizing climate action activities

Community Engagement will be carried out in phases starting with the initial engagement, implementation plan development, then solicitation of initial community feedback, and reporting/continued engagement for the CCAP.

This process will include:

1. Identifying partners and contributors through a mapping activity which assists in determining the level and type of communication/engagement for each type of partner and contributor.
2. Conducting surveys of staff to identify key priorities and current environmental and climate-related programs to ensure added value and eliminate duplicate efforts.
3. Finalizing the engagement plan to include strategies to reach each tribal community utilizing their respective Tribes' resources and best practices.
4. Reporting on engagement activity results to the CCAP development team.
5. Regular reporting on engagement activities for quarterly grant reports.

The purpose of this process is to ensure the right type of communication and engagement opportunities are offered to each tribe's partners and contributors. The complete engagement plan can be found in [Appendix C](#).

Tribal Organization and Considerations

Sovereignty is a most valued asset to the people of the Tulalip Tribes. On January 22, 1855, Washington State Governor Isaac Stevens and several local tribes of this region signed the Point Elliot Treaty. As a result, the combined peoples became known as the Tulalip Tribes, a sovereign entity.

The Treaty of Point Elliott remains as relevant today as it was in 1855. In signing the Treaty, the intention of our Coast Salish ancestors was self-governance and maintaining ways of life and traditions that reached back into time immemorial. As a signatory, the Tulalip Tribes has a continuous interest in activities taking place both inside and outside of the reservation, particularly those that might affect the Tribes' treaty protected fishing, hunting, and gathering rights as reserved in Article 5 of the Pt. Elliott treaty. The federal court has interpreted the nature and extent of those retained rights, and ruled that the tribes, along with the State of Washington, have co-management responsibility and authority over fish and wildlife resources. The meaning of co-management in this context does not mean that tribes are merely one stakeholder among many competing interest groups, but that they possess sovereign authority and significant management responsibilities over these treaty resources, and that joint decision making is based on equal standing and mutually agreed terms.

In 1988, the passage of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, allowed for the Tulalip Tribes to expand their tribal rights through the gaming industry. This standing has allowed for increasing growth and progress on many levels and has subsequently opened many doors for the Tulalip people. The Tribes operate two large casinos, which in turn have helped fund a new health clinic, new departmental buildings, and a myriad of new and expanded community programs. Of more than 500 federally

recognized tribes in the United States, the Tulalip Tribes has been the first and only to establish a federally recognized city. The Quil Ceda Village's city status was a hard-fought victory in the battle of tribal sovereignty and the recognition of inherent rights.

As a sovereign general-purpose government, the Tulalip Tribes have adopted essential planning policies to guide decision making for the community. Newly revised guidance that informs this PCAP is found in our Hazard Mitigation Plan, Upland Strategy, Salmon Restoration Strategy, and Comprehensive Plan for the Reservation. Each of these documents includes climate change as a consideration so that it is integrated in future planning. Furthermore, research projects and other efforts are being conducted that will foster a better understanding of what the future holds concerning the changing climate. Tulalip is also working to develop more improved outreach efforts and materials to make relevant climate change information available to the community. The climate outreach efforts will include curriculum development for schools, engaging tribal membership and youth, and education for government. Climate related research and modeling that will inform the planning activities include a review of past aerial imagery and digital measurements of the tribal coastline. This data will be compared to projections by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS) and their efforts to model sea level rise and potential storms to estimate future rates of erosion and threats to coastal development. There is also work being conducted with the University of Washington to review how the forests throughout Treaty lands will be impacted by climate change to understand how to manage these lands to enhance Treaty resources.

The Tulalip Tribes is also a co-chair for the Puget Sound Climate Preparedness Collaborative (PSCPC), which focuses on ensuring that the environment, people, and economy in the Puget Sound region are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Tulalip brings a tribal voice dedicated to preserving and strengthening their treaty rights through climate change mitigation and adaptation planning.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

The GHG Inventory for The Tulalip Tribes was calculated using EPA's Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool (TGIT), and primarily adhered to the scope boundaries set by the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories¹ (GPC). The EPA's Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool was used to calculate emissions from the different sectors using collected data & estimates, and the selected base inventory year is 2022. Notably, the municipality of Quil Ceda Village was excluded from this PCAP effort and GHG Inventory Scope as there are plans for the municipality to conduct its own standalone inventory for carbon accounting purposes.

The GPC includes seven primary gases that are to be measured for their Global Warming Potential (GWP) under the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). While, the EPA's Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool analyzes six of these seven gases, only CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O were present in this inventory. They are presented below in the common measurement of MT CO₂e (Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalent) for their GWP.

¹ Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Inventories: An Accounting and Reporting Standard for Cities. Version 1.1.

The Tulalip Tribes elected to include the following sectors in the GHG Inventory: Stationary Combustion, Mobile Combustion, Wastewater Treatment, Electricity Consumption, US Forestry, Agriculture & Land Management, & Solid Waste and Waste Generation. These sectors encompass all Scope 1 & 2 emissions for The Tulalip Tribes, and a portion of Scope 3 emissions.

Primary data including utility bills, fuel purchase logs, and surveys are used when available. In the absence of primary data, several different tools and methods were used to estimate emissions in various sectors:

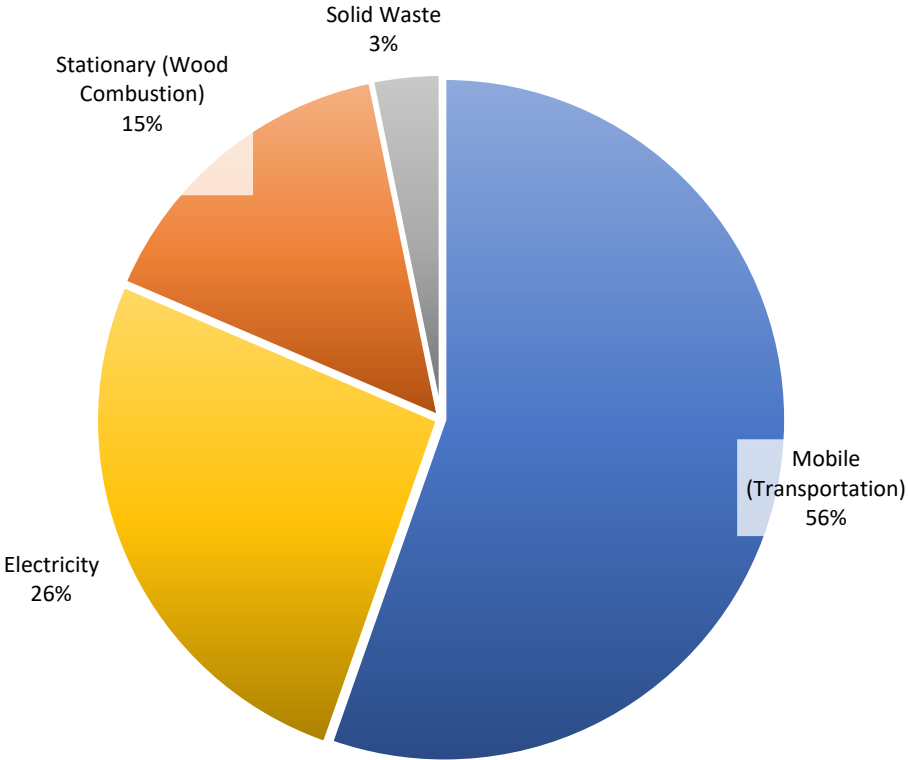
Emissions Sector	Sub-Sector	Tool/Method
Mobile Combustion	Residential VMT	Assumed 2 cars/household and 10,000 VMT/Car
	Fleet VMT	Assumed 5,000 annual VMT
	Employee Commuting	Used TGIT Employee Commuting Tab
Stationary Combustion	Residential Wood	Wood Stove Emissions Calculator
Electricity	Residential Electricity	https://findenergy.com/
	Commercial Electricity	CBECS Energy Study
	Emissions Factor	2022 EPA subregion NWPP in TGIT
Forestry	Emissions & Sinks	Global Forest Watch
Waste	Commercial Waste Generation Rates	Cal Recycle Tool
	Wastewater Treatment	TGIT for Aerobic WWT Plant without Denitrification
	Landfill & MSW GHG emissions	EPA WARM Tool

Inventory Summary

Residential emissions from personal vehicles are the largest emissions source on the Reservation, followed by residential wood use in fireplaces and wood stoves and commercial electricity use for Tulalip Tribal Government buildings. Emissions values from residential transportation were estimated based on the number of households on the Reservation and the national average vehicles/household and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). Emissions from the forestry sector are shown separately in a later section.

Emissions by Source (MT CO2e)				
Source	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total MT CO2e
Stationary Combustion	2111.7	4.1	16.2	2142.0
Mobile Combustion	7,733.8	0	0	7733.0
Wastewater Treatment	0	0	77.4	77.4

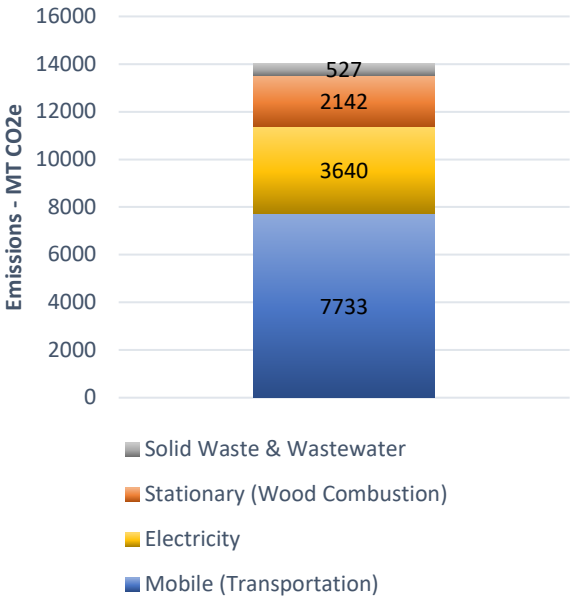
Electricity	3,615.9	9.3	15.8	3,641.0
Solid Waste	0	450.0	0	450.0



Inventory Sector	Inventory Sub-Sector	Emissions - MT CO2e	% of Total
Stationary Combustion	Total	2,142	15%
	(Residential Wood)		
Mobile Emissions (Transportation)	Residential	6,644	48%
	Government Fleet	1,089	7%
	Total	7,733	55%
Electricity	Residential	1,479	11%
	Commercial	2,162	15%
	Total	3,641	26%
Solid Waste & Wastewater	Residential	382	3%

	Commercial	68	<1%
	Wastewater	77	<1%
	Total	527	4%
Grand Total		14,042	100%

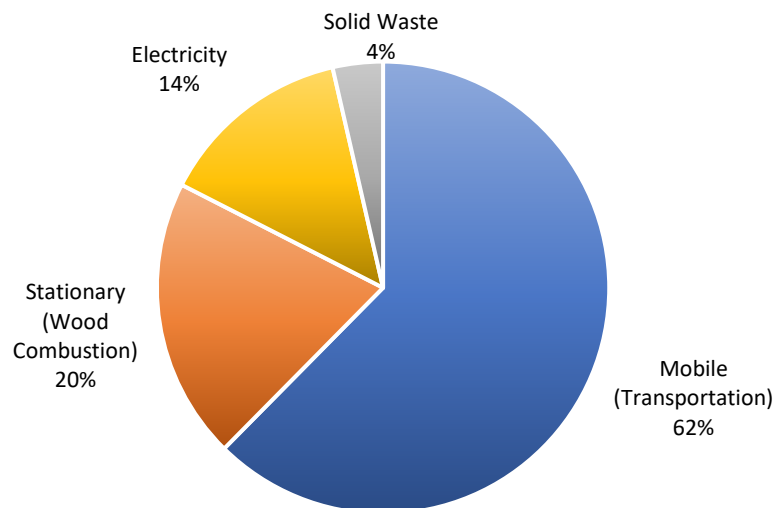
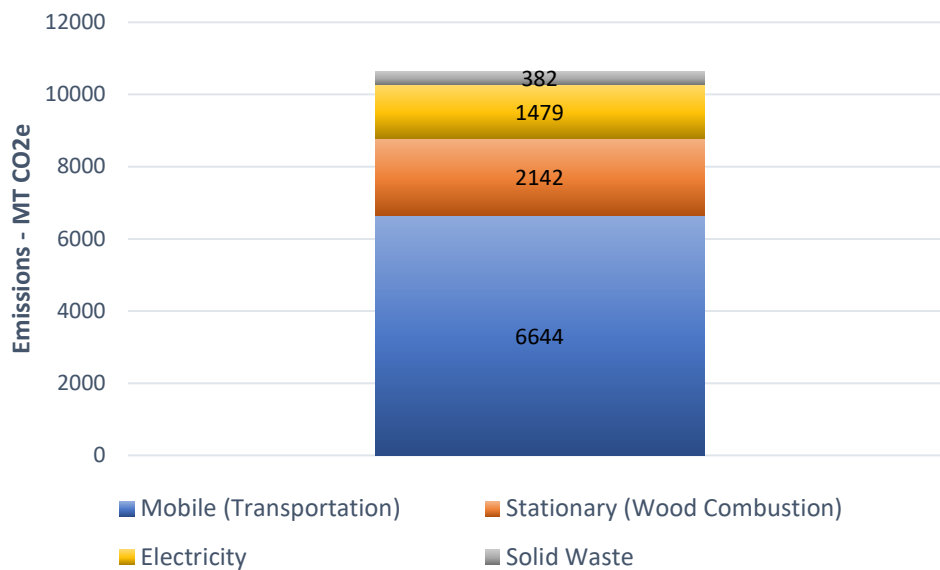
Total Emissions by Source



Residential Emissions

Personal vehicle use is the largest emissions source for the residential sector. This is a Scope 1 emissions sector. Emissions values from residential transportation were estimated based on the number of households on the Reservation (700 homes estimated) and the national average vehicles/household and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). Emissions from wood use were calculated based on an educated estimate of 40-50% of residences having active wood stoves or fireplaces. Those stoves were assumed to be mostly comprised of uncertified stoves as most of them were installed before 1989. Residences on the Tulalip Reservation were estimated to consume an average of 7,590 kWh annually based on the 700-home estimate and assumption. Tulalip homes are estimated to consume less than the Snohomish County average of 11,500 kWh because of the prevalence of wood heating.

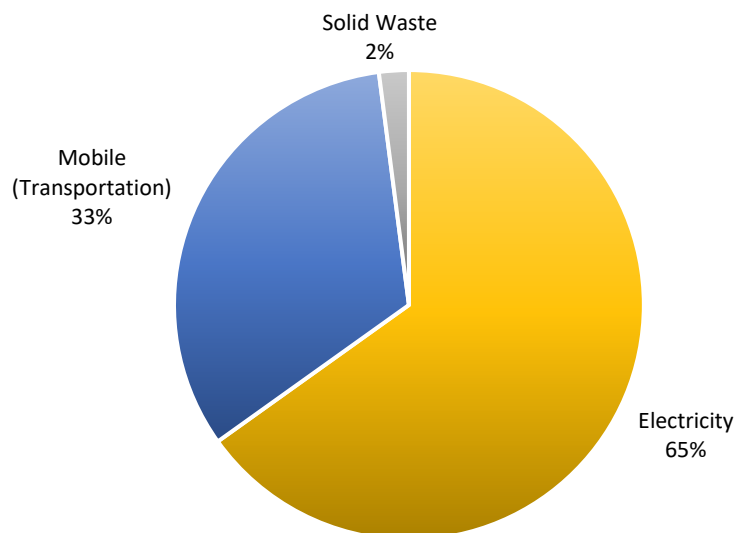
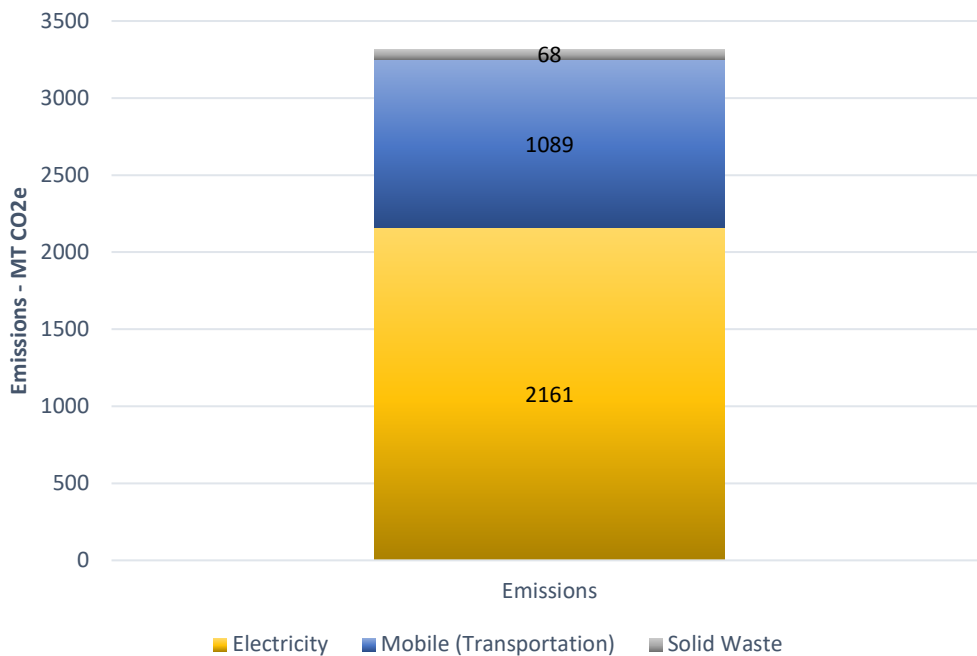
Residential Emissions by Source



Commercial Emissions

Commercial electricity use is the highest commercial emissions source. Tulalip Government emissions were calculated through the Tribal GHG Inventory Tool using kWh consumption history for a selected subset of 15 of the largest government buildings (of 50 Total) and using the NWPP grid emissions factor for the Northwestern Region. Tulalip Tribes has a large fleet of over 400 vehicles including cars, light duty SUV's, heavy duty SUV's, maintenance equipment, boats, and other on-road and off-road vehicles. Those vehicles were assumed to have varying annual Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT).

Commercial Emissions by Source



Emissions from Forestry & Land Use

For this inventory sector, the Global Forest Watch tool was used to analyze the geographical area of The Tulalip Tribes' Reservation and the various emissions sources and sinks within that area. The Carbon Flux function was used to measure those emissions. This data goes back to 2002, however with recent methodological changes in 2015, it was decided to use an average of the annual emissions between 2016-2022 to arrive at the emissions value. That resulted in an annual average of 13,189 MT CO₂e emissions and an average of -82,800 MT CO₂e of Carbon removals for a net emissions/sink value of -69,611 MT CO₂e.

Emissions	13,189 MT CO₂e
Removals	-82,800 MT CO₂e
Net Emissions/Sink	-69,611 MT CO₂e

The net emissions value points to a healthy and productive forest that removes over 5x the amount of Carbon than it emits. That doesn't mean though, that there aren't opportunities to improve the emissions value from forestry. Most of the emissions from this sector since 2016 have been from deforestation for the purpose of development which the GFW classifies as 'urbanization'.

The Tulalip Reservation also consists of areas of wetlands and roughly 300 acres of tilled farmland. Those areas were not analyzed for their exact emissions/removals as there was not a readily accessible tool/methodology to do so. However, it is noted that wetlands in general have a large ecosystem, cultural, and social value.

Priority GHG Reduction Measures Overview

This section lists all the selected priority greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction measures and relevant details. The sectors that these measures address include but may not be limited to transportation, commercial/residential buildings, natural/working lands, and waste/materials management. Due to constraints on the capacity within the Tribe, each of the measures will include funding a Full Time Equivalent (FTE) position within the tribe that will oversee the implementation of the associated measure. Additionally, there are estimated GHG reductions for each measure, that demonstrates which measures will be more effective at meeting CPRG program goals, therefore, allowing measures with a higher GHG reduction potential to be prioritized.

Building Decarbonization Program

Measures under this Initiative will provide the resources to run a residential and commercial building decarbonization strategies that will reduce energy bills and improve air quality & public health, while supporting The Tulalip Tribe's energy security and conservation goals. This Initiative is separated into two strategies: one commercial and one residential.

Residential Strategy

Potential activities under the Residential strategy will include:

- Installation of energy-efficient heat pumps
- Replacement of wood stoves to newer, certified stoves in residential homes
- Upgrade of home energy appliances to more efficient models

- Recovery & destruction of high-HFC appliances
- Weatherization of residential buildings
- Residential Solar + battery backup systems
- Planting native vegetation for passive cooling
- Adopting building codes that support energy efficiency and indoor air-quality

These specific measures will reduce emissions from tribal residences by helping to reduce reliance on wood stoves, propane, and electric resistance heating. Heating and cooling homes is quite energy intensive, and in most U.S. homes space heating is the largest consumer of energy, with water heating typically being the second. Heat pumps are a more efficient heating and cooling system for regulating the air and water temperature in homes and are a good example of technology that can significantly reduce energy use and GHG emissions. It is worth noting that this program will be optional for tribal members, as it is acknowledged that there are significant cultural and aesthetic values associated with wood stoves, despite their potentially harmful emissions.

Commercial Building Strategy

Based on this preliminary GHG inventory of the Tulalip Reservation, commercial buildings represent approximately 2161 MT CO₂e of emissions. This estimate is based off 19 of the largest commercial buildings in the Tribe's real estate portfolio. (Need to include estimate of total portfolio which can be addressed in the CPRG)

While this subset represents 30% of the total portfolio it effectively showcases the need for efficient and updated infrastructure throughout the Tribe's holdings. Currently, many buildings have outdated building systems and envelopes to the point where significant retrofits are needed to meet energy performance benchmarks and provide occupant comfort. This decarbonization strategy will implement an energy efficiency program for all tribally owned commercial buildings through energy audits, retro-commissioning, and retrofits/replacements. This measure may also support the installation of renewable energy generation equipment and storage systems on tribally owned buildings.

Green buildings help reduce negative impacts on the natural environment by using less water, energy, and other natural resources, employing renewable energy sources and sustainable materials, and reducing emissions and other waste. Therefore, The Tribes will further support decarbonization efforts with the update and adoption of Tribal land use codes that will help to guide new construction standards. This will include recommendations for building controls, envelopes, lighting, materials, heating/cooling, and more with a focus on embodied carbon, energy efficiency, and resource use.

Capital Costs to Implement GHG Reduction Measure (GRM): \$9,600,000 – This cost includes \$5,600,000 to make improvements to tribal homes such as heat pump installations, upgrades to wood stoves, and appliance change-outs, and \$3,000,000 to decarbonize and improve energy efficiency in government buildings.

Explanation of Costs: This measure will fund energy efficient upgrades for tribal buildings to improve outdated appliance/systems, weatherization, and air quality. We will ensure that we utilize available incentives, rebates, and tax credits that bring costs down. Due to the lack of capacity within the Tribe, the

costs will include funding a position within the tribe that will oversee the implementation of this Initiative. This program will also fund energy audits and retro-commissioning to be performed by qualified engineers/experts. Costs will also cover compensating other staff for research and development (R&D) time, contracting to subject matter experts to ensure the appropriate practices are incorporated in the standards, and covering the costs of outreach to disseminate and implement these practices.

This measure will also directly fund or incentivize the recommended retrofits or replacements of outdated or inefficient lighting, HVAC, irrigation, insulation, windows, doors, etc. Additionally, this program may pay for renewable energy equipment such as solar panels, windmills, batteries, and associated infrastructure.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 42,313 MT CO2e total. Residential emissions reductions: 32,589 MT CO2e. Government building emissions reductions: 9,724 MT CO2e.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:



Metrics:

- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Reduction in energy consumption
- Reduction in costs for energy/gas bills
- The increased adoption of green practices
- Reduction in harmful materials used for construction
- Reduction in inefficient building system equipment
- Reductions in electricity/gas consumption
- Improved air quality

Benefits Analysis: It is estimated that 40% of Tulalip tribal member homes currently utilize wood stoves or fireplaces for space heating. This poses a health risk related to indoor and outdoor air quality. The installation of heat pumps and other more efficient systems will result in many co-benefits in addition to a reduction in GHGs. This will include reduced energy consumption, reduced heating/cooling costs for tribal members, an improvement in air quality, improved community member health, and the addition of air conditioning in homes that didn't have any. The improvement of these wood stoves or replacement with a heat pump can drastically

Current heating equipment	Average annual savings
Natural gas furnace	\$105
Electric furnace	\$815
Propane furnace	\$855
Baseboard heaters	\$1,287
Fuel oil boiler	\$929
Fuel oil furnace	\$947
Natural gas boiler	\$199

This chart shows the average energy savings achieved by switching from outdated heating equipment to a heat pump.

reduce a home's energy consumption and subsequently the cost of an energy bill. We anticipate that homeowners will reduce their costs by ~\$800 to \$1,300 per year.

Improving the energy-efficiency of commercial buildings will achieve similar savings on electricity bills and require less maintenance/operating costs. In addition to cost savings, updated buildings tend to be more comfortable and healthier spaces for occupants. It is estimated that this program could reduce the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by 305 MT CO₂e, Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) by 20 MT CO₂e, and PM_{2.5} by 206 MT CO₂e. Additionally, clean building practices can also lead to improved indoor air quality, a reduction in waste, reduced water consumption, and buildings with minimal carbon footprints overall. These benefits are anticipated to be long-lasting due to the implementation of these practices in new construction and the fact that many of these recommendations will last for the life of a building.

This program will be complemented and enhanced by a variety of other programs. Some of these include:

- Home Electrification and Appliance Rebates (HEAR) Program (State and Federal)
- U.S. DoE Clean Energy Tax Credits
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- Energy Star energy-efficient Appliance upgrades
- IRA Community Change Grants
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- Solar plus storage for resilient communities

Implementation Authority: This Initiative will involve direct participation from the Tribe's Planning, Community Development & Housing, Public Works, and Facilities Departments and staff. Many of the staff members in these departments are aware of strategies for implementing effective energy efficiency/decarbonization programs. However, these funds may also be used to contract subject matter experts, allow staff time to review protocols for these programs from the EPA and other sources, and receive technical assistance and The Tribes have full implementation authority to do so.

Transportation Decarbonization

This measure will serve to reduce emissions caused by transportation by incorporating tribally funded programs that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT), promote rideshare, remote work, and carbon smart means of transportation. The activities to achieve these goals may include but are not limited to the following:

- Incentivizing mass transit use via subsidies
- Subsidizing adoption of hybrid or full electric vehicles (EVs)
- Promoting rideshare for tribal employees
- Funding the replacement of tribal fleet vehicles with low/zero emission alternatives
- Funding EV charger installation
- Adoption of policies that aid in the reduction of employee commuting

The implementation of this measure may also include education of staff, adopting remote work policies, and engagement programs to increase internal knowledge of emissions caused by transportation. All

forms of electric vehicles (EVs) can help improve fuel economy, lower fuel costs, and reduce emissions. However, the adoption of fully electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles can be hindered by high up-front costs to replace old vehicles and a lack of EV charging infrastructure. Thus, the Tribes plans to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure for workplace, home, fleet, and public charging throughout tribal lands.

Capital Costs to Implement GRM: \$2,657,720. Estimated based on an industry average cost of \$250/MT CO2e reduced for transportation initiatives.

Explanation of Costs: Firstly, these funds will be used to pay for existing fleet management staffing and an additional contracted position within The Tulalip Tribes that will ensure implementation of this measure due to a lack of current internal capacity. These funds will also be used to cover/subsidize the costs of electric vehicles for tribal fleets, rideshare vehicles, and for all the associated costs of installing EV chargers including the chargers themselves, siting, permitting, construction, electrical work, etc. The purchase of these vehicles will be pursued in a cost-effective manner, leveraging bulk fleet purchasing programs and utilizing funding such as supplemental grants, tax rebates, and incentives where applicable. Additional funding will be used to pay for complete streets infrastructure, including but not limited to bike lanes, walking paths, sidewalks, improved street lighting, highway crossings, and stormwater drainage.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 10,630 MT CO2e – This project would be estimated to reduce Tulalip emissions from transportation by 20% annually. Estimates are based on capital costs to run similar transportation decarbonization programs and can vary based on a number of factors.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:



Metrics:

- Reduction in gasoline/diesel consumption
- Reduction in Tribal fleet operational costs
- Improvements in air quality
- Reduction in GHG emissions
- Reduction in vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
- Reduction in vehicle related injuries

Benefits Analysis: Additional benefits associated with this program will include reduced fuel/operational costs, reduced fatal or serious crashes for road users, and improved air quality, public health and accessibility. This program will directly improve the air that community members breathe and will lead to a reduction in the negative health effects associated with poor air quality. The reduction in fuel and maintenance costs (e.g., less frequent oil and air filter changes) will also provide economic benefits to tribal government/enterprises, tribal members, and the overall community. According to 2019 EPA estimates, highway vehicles which include passenger cars and light trucks accounted for 9% of volatile

organic compound (VOC) emissions, 27% of the nation's carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, 32% of the total nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions and 17% of nationwide greenhouse gas emissions.

This program will be complemented and enhanced by a variety of other programs. Some of these include:

- Washington Electric Vehicle Charging Program (WAEVCP)
- Zero-emission Vehicle Infrastructure Partnerships (ZEVIP) Grant
- Zero-emissions Access Program Grants
- National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (NEVI) Formula Program
- New/Used Clean Vehicle Credits
- Volkswagen Clean Transportation Projects
- Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grants
- Active Transportation Program (ATP)
- Relight Washington Program (LED)
- Complete Streets Award (CS)
- Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) Grant Program

Implementation Authority: The tribal departments and enterprises that would likely oversee the implementation of this measure would include fleet management, transit services, public works, community development, and planning. Because many of the relevant tribal staff don't have extensive knowledge of electric vehicles and the corresponding infrastructure, the near-term plan is to augment implementation with experienced electricians and subject matter experts while concurrently augmenting workforce development programs through the TERO office and in partnership with the NW Indian College.

Waste Reduction Initiative

This measure will include;

- The improvement of composting and recycling programs to reduce waste
- Wastewater Facility Process optimization

Currently, The Tulalip Tribes are undergoing an Integrated Waste Management Planning process that will yield recommendations to guide these measures, with the end goal being the reduction of waste streams that lead to more GHG production and methane emissions from landfills. The central focus of this Initiative will be on diverting organic waste due to the methane emissions associated with the breakdown of organic materials and other factors. This may be accomplished by improving collection services, food waste handling, wastewater plant processes and practices, and educational outreach programs.

Capital Costs to Implement GRM: \$761,250

Explanation of Costs: The funding for this program will be directed towards a program(s) that educates the community and staff members on waste reduction and allows for diversion of waste to higher and better uses including composting. This may include funding to begin implementing the newly developing Tulalip Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP), tracking waste via technology or other means,

conducting waste audits, and establishing best practices by facilitating educational events, posting signage, adding more collection receptacles, etc.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 4050 MT CO₂e. \$138/MT CO₂e reduced.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:



Metrics:

- Reduction in the volume/weight of trash sent to the landfill
- Increases in the amount of recycled materials
- Tons of food waste diverted to GHG reduction processes

Benefits Analysis: Additional benefits include cost savings due to reduced disposal costs, and the conservation of resources that improves overall sustainability upstream and downstream. Additionally, this measure may reduce litter, which increases the visual appeal of the Reservation and environmental degradation.

This program will be complemented and enhanced by multiple and varied other programs. Some of these include:

- Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling (SWIFR) Grant Program
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED) Grants Program
- USDA Solid Waste Management Grants
- Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance program grants
- WA State Climate Commitment Fund Project Funding

Implementation Authority: The Tribe has departments that are dedicated to managing waste such as Public Works and Facilities. It is anticipated that Tulalip will have the authority to implement these programs to a certain scale and third parties will be contracted where appropriate. Tulalip will work with enterprises through the implementation of the ISWMP once that is completed.

Land-Use Management

Sustainable land use is a vital part of the fight against climate change and making sure future generations can enjoy all the benefits that the natural environment brings. The Tulalip Tribes will develop and implement an environmental management plan that incorporates Tribal Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and modern land use management practices. The management plan will likely have a focus on agriculture and wetland conservation/restoration due to the nature of the forest land on the reservation and its status as a net emissions sink (see the GHG inventory section above for more details).

The activities within this plan may include:

- Wetland management & restoration
- Enhancing terrestrial and aquatic carbon sinks

- Wildlife habitat conservation & rehabilitation
- Sustainable agricultural practices

These activities would reduce the risk and incidence of stand replacement fires, enhance carbon sinks, maintain healthy forests and waterways, and conserve/rehabilitate wildlife habitat. Additionally, Tulalip Tribes are currently conducting a food sovereignty assessment and pursuing relevant initiatives. This may include but isn't limited to community gardens, local organic farm contracts, composting, support for home gardens, seed exchanges, tribal processing facilities, and communal kitchens. The focus is on anything that shortens the supply chain, reduces the carbon footprint, and helps the community with resiliency. These initiatives would be included in the land use management plan but may not fall under the scope of activities that would be competitive for CPRG program implementation funding.

Capital Costs to Implement GRM: \$4,225,000

Explanation of Costs: The funding for this plan will be utilized to perform feasibility assessments, contract with subject matter experts, conduct studies related to health and sustainability, and fund positions to implement sustainable management strategies for the forests, wetlands, agricultural land, waterways, and the entire ecosystem.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 41,000 MT CO₂e. \$103/MT CO₂e.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:



Metrics:

- Increase in sequestered carbon in forests and “blue” carbon sinks
- # of acres in native vegetation
- # of miles of riparian habitat improvement
- Area increase in wetland habitats
- Area of estuarine and nearshore habitat restoration

Benefits Analysis: Further benefits include improving the ecosystem, diversity, and resilience of systems which subsequently improves wildlife habitat, reduces erosion, improves water quality, and enhances biodiversity. There are also economic benefits associated with sustainable land use including the potential revenue that can be generated from carbon offsets. Additionally, where carbon offsets aren't offered the increased productivity and sustainability of the land can increase the resource availability and lead to increased revenue over a longer period.

This program will be complemented and enhanced by multiple and varied other programs. Some of these include:

- Washington’s Climate Commitment Act project funding
- Tribal Carbon Offset Assistance Program
- IRA Community Change Grants
- Alliance for Green Heat Funding for Firewood Banks
- Streamflow Restoration Grants
- SFF Climate-Smart Livestock Funding
- Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants

Implementation Authority: Having implemented the Hearth Act, The Tribes have had leasing authority over their lands for some time now. The Tulalip Tribal Council holds all rights to implementation authority within this measure on all tribal owned lands and will work with the County, Cities of Marysville and Everett, various State agencies, and any property owners included or adjacent to their projects, as needed.

Transformative Impact

The implementation of the identified measures is anticipated to have an immediate and impactful positive impact on the lives of tribal members and the communities of the Pacific Northwest. The projects and programs put forth through this plan will not only lower emissions to combat climate change but will also highlight the positive economic gains and cultural protections that can be achieved through carbon smart practices, the role and applicability of traditional knowledge, and the power of recognizing and addressing environmental injustices.

Often the most substantial barrier to these practices' adoption is the financial concerns of the tribal community associated with implementing new technologies or policies. Therefore, connecting the environmental benefits with the potential for positive returns on investment can help sway even the most skeptical parties involved. This can lead to more direct investment in projects that reduce GHG emissions and improve overall sustainability. For example, initiatives like installing more efficient heat pumps can save homeowners hundreds or even thousands of dollars on their yearly gas/electric bills.

Workforce Planning

These programs will also increase the number of jobs available in these historically disadvantaged communities, which will serve to enhance the local economy not only in the immediate future but for generations to come. The new programs and technologies such as electric vehicle chargers, solar panels, new forest management practices, waste reduction programs, and more will require the formation of new jobs that are crucial to maintaining technology and overseeing/participating in these programs. The Tulalip Tribes will focus on the education and professional development of tribal and local community members to ensure these opportunities are benefiting their communities directly. These educational programs will also serve to disseminate more information about climate change and hopefully lead to even more lasting positive change.

The Tulalip Tribes has an internal Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO) that is devoted to developing tribal member’s skills through vocational training that leads to jobs. The TERO was created pursuant to the Tribes' inherent sovereign authority to self-governance, with the jurisdictional capacity to create unique employment laws that govern activities within the boundaries of the reservation. Tulalip TERO is a member of the Pacific Northwest TERO region, and the national organization is the Council for Tribal

Employment Rights (CTER). Tulalip's TERO regularly oversees contract work occurring on the Tulalip Reservation and ensures adherence to TERO regulations which require all contractors to find labor within the TERO skills pool first. Furthermore, The Tulalip Tribes has received support from the University of Washington's Northwest School of Public Health to assist with any safety training for CPRG workforce development and the Clean Energy Technical Advisory Council for further quality and equitable workforce development resources. As things unfold, a tribal workforce coalition is being discussed as a new transformative impact goal specific to tribal CPRG projects.

LIDAC Benefits Analysis

The implementation of the identified measures would have a significant positive impact on low-income and disadvantaged communities (LIDAC). The census tracts that comprise the Tulalip Reservation are 53061940001 and 53061940002, and we expect to see the most substantial benefits within and surrounding these census tracts. However, it is important to note that we also anticipate the implementation of this program to have significant impacts beyond these areas. This is especially true since this reservation borders the Puget Sound, a major interstate, and the planned measures have a variety of wide-reaching benefits.

Both tracts included in the reservation are identified as disadvantaged, specific disparities identified in these tracts include the following:

- Higher instances of asthma
- Lower average life expectancy
- Lower rates of high school education
- The presence of legacy pollution due to formerly used defense sites
- Expected population loss rate

Performance Measures and Plan

During and after the implementation of the listed measures it will be extremely important that senior management, the tribal and non-tribal communities, and all affected parties stay directly engaged in this plan. This is because of the importance of ensuring proper implementation authority, workforce development, and tracking of performance metrics. The metrics used to track each of the measures are included within each section for the individual measures, and significant efforts will be made to ensure accurate tracking of progress. This will include data gathering, studies, surveys, community feedback, data analysis, third-party review, etc.

Appendix A: References

Building Decarbonization Program:

- <https://www.eia.gov/pressroom/releases/press535.php#:~:text=Space%20heating%20continue%20to%20be,households%20cost%20%24519%20on%20average.>
- <https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/water-heating>
- <https://www.energy.gov/energysaver/heat-pump-systems>
- <https://carbonswitch.com/heat-pump-savings/#:~:text=Average%20annual%20savings&text=Switching%20from%20an%20electric%20furnace,you%20about%20%24950%20per%20year.>
- <https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/green-building-standards>
- <https://www.pnnl.gov/explainer-articles/green-buildings>
- <https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/retrofit-existing-buildings>

Transportation Decarbonization:

- https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_benefits.html
- <https://www.bnl.gov/rideshare/benefits.php>
- <https://mrsc.org/stay-informed/mrsc-insight/november-2022/complete-streets-flourishing-in-washington>
- <https://highways.dot.gov/public-roads/winter-2023/complete-streets-prioritizing-safety-all-road-users>

Land Use Management:

- <https://dof.virginia.gov/forest-management-health/learn-about-forest-management-health/benefits-of-forest-management/>
- <https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/land-use>

Appendix B: Wood Stove Reduction Benefits Calculator Tool

California’s [Wood Stove Reduction Benefits Calculator Tool](#) was used to calculate the GHG & co-pollutant reduction potential for a program on the Tulalip Reservation. The PCAP program would be to change out or upgrade 300 wood stoves.

Figure 1: Project inputs – The exact number & type of old heating stoves is an educated guess as there is no audit information to refer to. New Heating stove technology is an example program that assumes a significant number of recipients would prefer to keep at least some component of wood use/heating in their homes.

Project Data Inputs Worksheet

Enter the quantity of each type of change-out expected to be completed as part of the project.

Old Heating Stove	New Heating Stove	Quantity of Replacements
Fireplace	Certified non-catalytic wood stove or insert	
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified non-catalytic wood stove or insert	
Fireplace	Certified catalytic wood stove or insert	
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified catalytic wood stove or insert	
Fireplace	Certified hybrid wood stove or insert	
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified hybrid wood stove or insert	
Fireplace	Certified pellet stove or insert	
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified pellet stove or insert	
Fireplace	Electric heat pump, old fireplace removed	100
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Electric heat pump, old stove removed	100
Fireplace	Electric heat pump, old fireplace retained Emergency heat 10% modifier	50
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Electric heat pump, old stove retained Emergency heat 10% modifier	50
Fireplace	Electric stove or insert	
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Electric stove or insert	

Figure 2: Project Outputs

Quantification Period Emissions Reductions Summary Worksheet

Old Heating Stove	New Heating Stove	GHGs (MTCO ₂ e)	PM _{2.5} (lbs)	Black Carbon (lbs)
Fireplace	Certified non-catalytic wood stove or insert	0	0	0
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified non-catalytic wood stove or insert	0	0	0
Fireplace	Certified catalytic wood stove or insert	0	0	0
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified catalytic wood stove or insert	0	0	0
Fireplace	Certified hybrid wood stove or insert (* non-catalytic wood stove values)	0	0	0
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified hybrid wood stove or insert (* non-catalytic wood stove values)	0	0	0
Fireplace	Certified pellet stove or insert	0	0	0
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Certified pellet stove or insert	0	0	0
Fireplace	Electric heat pump, old fireplace removed	6,530	94,498	11,812
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Electric heat pump, old stove removed	6,911	190,598	23,825
Fireplace	Electric heat pump, old fireplace retained Emergency heat 10% modifier	2,939	42,524	5,316
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Electric heat pump, old stove retained Emergency heat 10% modifier	3,110	85,769	10,721
Fireplace	Electric home heating stove or insert	0	0	0
Uncertified wood stove or insert	Electric home heating stove or insert	0	0	0
Net Benefits		19,490	413,389	51,674

Appendix C: Engagement Implementation Plan

A community engagement plan is a strategic process by which an organization communicates information and solicits feedback for a stated purpose. This community engagement plan is part of a larger climate planning process facilitated by the Tulalip Tribes (Tulalip) and funded by the EPA’s Climate Pollution Reduction Grant (CPRG). The CPRG funding is designed to support tribes in their efforts to reduce carbon emissions and address the impacts of climate change on their reservations and their people. The CPRG program has two parts:

1. **Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP)** – this is an initial planning process that takes place over a six-month timeline to conduct an initial greenhouse gas (GHG) analyses and will result in an abbreviated list of climate actions that are prioritized by the Tribe for immediate implementation.
2. **Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP)** – this planning process is expected to take twelve to twenty-four months and will result in a more comprehensive climate plan that spans over a longer time period. The actions identified in this plan will likely be categorized by short, medium, and long-term timelines.

The EPA Implementation grant guidance has this to say about community engagement:

Community engagement through meaningful involvement means people have an opportunity to participate in decisions about activities that may affect their environment and/or health; the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; community concerns will be considered in the decision-making process; and decision makers will seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected.

Goals of Community Engagement Plan

The primary goal of this plan is to engage with individuals and organizations directly and indirectly impacted by Tulalip’s climate planning efforts. This overarching goal has four key priorities:

1. To communicate and provide awareness on the Tulalip’s climate planning process
2. To provide contributors and partners meaningful opportunities to engage in the decision-making process for climate action planning
3. To assist the Tribe in understanding the co-benefits of their climate plans
4. To assist the Tribe in prioritizing climate action activities

People and Roles

CPRG Team		
Name	Organization	Role
Steve Hinton	Tulalip Tribes	CPRG Project Administrator
Kurt Nelson	Tulalip Tribes	CPRG Sr. Approver
Gillian Mittelstaedt	Tulalip Healthy Homes	Residential Specialist
Phillip North	Tulalip Tribes	Project Review and Technical Coordination
Valerie Streeter	Tulalip Tribes	QA/QC
Jamie Judkins	Resource Synergy	Sr. Project Manager
Kevin Fagan	Resource Synergy	Project Lead
Erik Makinson	Resource Synergy	Owner/Founder
Jake Kuester	Resource Synergy	Grants Coordinator
Jeremy Mohr	Climate Action Development	Technical Expert on Carbon Accounting and Mitigation Strategies

Tulalip Tribes (Tulalip)

To implement the CPRG project The Tulalip Tribes have designated a small team of internal staff members and external consultants to implement the planning process. The internal team is comprised of the following staff associated with the Natural Resources Program:

- Kurt Nelson; Environmental Program Manager, Environmental Program
- Phillip North; Climate Adaptation Coordinator, Treaty Rights & Government Affairs
- Valerie Streeter; Stormwater Coordinator, Environmental Program
- Steve Hinton; Conservation Scientist, Treaty Rights & Government Affairs Office

From this selected staff, Steve Hinton has been designated as the Project Manager for Tulalip on the CPRG grant. Steve oversees project implementation and subcontractors associated with the project. Who include:

- Gillian Mittelstadt; Executive Director, Tribal Healthy Homes Network
- Erik Makinson
- Jamie Judkins
- Kevin Fagen
- Jake Kuester
- Jeremy Mohr

Steve's primary roles and responsibilities include:

- Represent Tulalip on the larger project team
- Provide guidance on the overall project
- Coordinate consulting efforts and manage grant funds
- Work with contractors to create grant reports and submit them to the EPA Project Officer
- Ensure Tulalip cultural values are integrated into all proposed CPRG actions.

Kurt's primary roles and responsibilities include:

- Approve PCAP and CCAP for Tribal Council review and feedback
- Communicate between CPRG project team and the Tribal Council
- Provide guidance on Tribal Council feedback
- Authorize dissemination of information to outside partners and contributors and provide guidance on what level of participation they will have in each project
- Assure Tulalip cultural values are integrated into all CPRG work

Gillian's primary roles and responsibilities include:

- Provide expertise and inventory data for Tulalip Reservation housing
- Provide input on PCAP project development that will help implement current goals of Tualip to improve healthy living on the reservation

Phillip's primary roles and responsibilities include:

- Provide professional insight and technical assistance on environmental aspects of project development

Valerie's primary roles and responsibilities include:

- Review final drafts for EPA quality assurance requirements
- Provide input for outreach too the Tulalip community members

Resource Synergy

Resource Synergy is the lead consultant providing project management, programmatic support, and engagement planning for the entire CPRG project in preparation of developing the CPRG Implementation application. Resource Synergy has assigned Jamie Judkins, Sr. Project Manager, to lead this project on their behalf.

Jamie Judkins' roles and responsibilities include:

- Manage the day-to-day project planning and coordination
- Ensure communication across entire project team
- Coordinate deliverables
- Facilitate the development of the Communication Plan with guidance from Tulalip, Resource Synergy, and Climate Action Development (CAD) in accordance with CPRG requirements
- Facilitate contributor and partner delineation
- Manage the day-to-day engagement planning and drafting
- Ensure grant requirements are included in the communication
- Write the Community Engagement narrative report for the PCAP phase of the project

Kevin Fagan, Project Lead, will be supporting Jamie through the following activities:

- Gathering data and conduct GHG accounting for Tulalip
- Incorporating co-benefits and prioritization data gathered directly from the Tribe and through the community engagement process into the final PCAP reports
- Leading the climate mitigation planning efforts and finalizing the GHG reduction activities into the PCAP report

Jake Kuester, Project Coordinator, will also be supporting the project. His responsibilities are as follows:

- Assist Tulalip's CPRG Implementation funding application submission to EPA
- Quality assurance on drafting PCAP and CCAP

Erik Makinson's primary roles and responsibilities include:

- Represent RS on contracting needs
- Provide expertise in development of PCAP and engagement planning
- Review final documents for quality and provide RS stamp of approval

Climate Action Development (CAD)

CAD is a Portland Oregon based Climate Consultancy lead by Jeremy Mohr. Jeremy was hired by Resource Synergy team to provide technical expertise in support of the GHG analyses and mitigation planning for the entire CPRG project.

Roles and responsibilities include:

- Gather data and assist in conducting GHG accounting for Tulalip

- Assist in incorporating co-benefits and prioritization data gathered directly from the Tribe and through the community engagement process into the final PCAP & CCAP reports
- Provide minimal assistance in the climate mitigation planning efforts and finalizing the GHG reduction activities in the PCAP & CCAP reports

Timeline

The implementation of this community engagement plan is divided into four phases outlined below. Phases may overlap with each other and are subject to adjustments as the project progresses.

Phase 1 > Nov 2023 – Jan 2023

GOAL: Identify Partners & Contributors; Draft Engagement Plan

Timeframe	Action	Lead(s)
Dec 2023	Identify internal contributors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify project leads and primary point of contact for Tulalip. • Create list of internal departments and individuals to be included in PCAP engagement 	Steve w/RS Support
Dec 2023	Conduct internal survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand current environmental and climate-related programs and align PCAP/CCAP engagement efforts to existing priorities • Identify key internal contributors • Start to identify external partners & contributors • Understand Tribe’s primary methods of communication 	Steve w/RS Support
Dec 2023	Conduct interviews with project lead: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing expectations of the community engagement process including grant requirements • Providing a high-level overview of a CCAP Community Engagement Plan • Gathering engagement data 	Steve & Jamie
Dec 2023 – Jan 2024	Conduct partner & contributor analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key partners & contributors for both the PCAP & CCAP projects. • Map spectrum of engagement for all internal and external P&Cs • Begin a discussion on CCAP co-benefits 	Steve & Jamie
Jan 2024	Finalize engagement plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the results of the mapping exercise, finalize an engagement plan for CPRG projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PCAP engagement will focus on internal contributors ○ CCAP engagement will be broader and include external partners & contributors as appropriate 	Steve & Jamie

Jan 1, 2024	Qtr 1 Grant Report; Include grant narrative for engagement activities; Submit by Jan 30, 2024	Steve w/RS Support
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Phase 2 > Jan 2024 – May 2024

GOAL: Outreach to Partners & Contributors; Finalize Draft PCAP

Timeframe	Action	Lead(s)
Jan-Feb 2024	Initiate outreach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop CPRG committee to garner necessary engagement for success of Tribe’s future carbon projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set a schedule for regular meetings 	Steve w/project team support
<i>Jan-Feb 2024</i>	<i>Implement:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Conduct project survey with Tulalip Staff</i> <i>Design outreach strategy with CPRG Committee</i> 	<i>Steve w/project team support</i>
Feb-Mar 2024	Finalize PCAP and assist in preparation for Implementation Grant Submission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input results of staff survey into PCAP Review PCAP with CPRG Committee by 2/29/24 CPRG Committee to submit to Council by 3/12/24 Council to review at 3/21/24 meeting Gather information for Implementation Grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How community input has been incorporated into CPRG process; and How meaningful engagement will be continuously included in development and implementation of GHG reduction measures throughout life of grant. Specify how various linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other perspectives will be included early on and continued throughout project development and implementation. 	Tulalip, Tribal Healthy Homes & TBD
Mar 2024	Qtr 2 Grant Report; submit by March 30, 2024	Steve w/RS Support
Apr 1, 2024	Submit Final PCAP to EPA	Steve w/Project Team Support
May 1, 2024	Submit Tribe’s & Territories Implementation Grant Application	Steve w/Project Team Support
<i>May 2024</i>	<i>Engagement Implementation:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Host first CPRG Committee CCAP development meeting to review PCAP priorities</i> <i>Begin planning for virtual engagement event to take place in June.</i> <i>Begin development of social media drip campaign and story map.</i> 	<i>Tulalip Project Team</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify story map strategy and who will be in charge of creating and updating the map. ○ Set goals for what you want to achieve with campaign and story and how; ○ Set topic milestones; Ex. 1. Announce emissions results and general project factors that can reduce emissions > 2. Announce chosen projects to address emissions > 3. Post about cultural values to specific projects > etc. 	
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Phase 3 > Jun – Dec 2024

GOAL: Begin Development of CCAP

Timeframe	Action	Lead(s)
Jun 2024	<p><i>Engagement Implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Host virtual engagement event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop educational materials ○ Develop survey w/prize drawing (optional) ○ Prioritize PCAP information to be distributed ○ Prioritize CCAP information to be collected ○ Summarize data for distribution to CPRG team for consideration in plan 	Tulalip Project Team
Jul 2024	Qtr 3 Grant Report; submit by July 30, 2024	Project Manager
Jul – Sept 2024	<p><i>Engagement Implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Publish first phase of story map in alignment with drip campaign ● Step 1 of social media drip campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop emissions results messaging and how these impact the Tribe and why the Tribe wants to address them 	Tulalip Project Team
Oct 2024	Qtr 4 Grant Report; submit by Oct 30, 2024	Project Manager
Nov 2024	<p><i>Engagement Implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update story map if needed and continue drip campaign 	Tulalip Project Team

Phase 4 > Jan – Jul 2025

GOAL: Develop CCAP

Timeframe	Action	Lead(s)
Jan 2025	Qtr 1 Grant Report; submit by Jan 30, 2025	Project Manager
Feb 2025	<p><i>Engagement Implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update story map if needed and continue drip campaign 	Tulalip Project Team

Apr 2025	Qtr 2 Grant Report; submit by Apr 30, 2025 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate grant status for extension needs 	Project Manager
<i>Apr - Jun 2025</i>	<i>Engagement Implementation:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Host CPRG Committee meeting</i> • <i>Update story map if needed and continue drip campaign</i> • <i>Host virtual or in-person engagement event.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Reserve space and catering services, if in-person</i> ○ <i>Identify the audience that will be present</i> ○ <i>Develop CCAP materials to be presented</i> ○ <i>Provide participation prize drawing (optional)</i> ○ <i>Prioritize CCAP information to be distributed & collected</i> ○ <i>Summarize data for distribution to CPRG team for consideration in plan</i> 	<i>Tulalip Project Team</i>
Jul 2025	Qtr 3 FINAL Grant Report; submit by Sept 30, 2025	Project Manager
<i>Jul 2025</i>	<i>Engagement Implementation:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Finish story map</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Ensure the map entails all important aspects of the CCAP priorities that will be of interest to the Tulalip community at large and any non-tribal partners and contributors.</i> 	<i>Tulalip Project Team</i>

Key: **Milestones**
Implementation activities

Internal and External Partners and Contributors

Tulalip Project Team	
Environmental & Natural Resources	Steve Hinton
Air Quality	Gillian Mittelstaedt
Fisheries	Jason Gobin
Utilities	Sam Davis
Natural & Cultural Resources	Kurt Nelson
Planning & Community Development	Julia Gold
Public Works	Gus Taylor
Housing	Ashlynn Danielson
Procurement	Vanessa Kelsey
TERO	Tory Chucklnaskit
External Partners & Contributors	
City of Everett	Washington Dept of Transportation
City of Marysville	Washington Dept of Ecology
Marysville School District 25 - Transportation	Washington Dept of Commerce
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	Workforce Training & Education Coordinating Brd.
Snohomish County Community Transit	UW School of Public Health
Snohomish County Public Utilities District	

Keep Informed	
All Tulalip Government Departments	Tulalip Community-at-Large
Legal Department	Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)
PR Department	Quil Ceda Village

**See below for reference document to partners and contributors' delineation.*

STAKEHOLDERS FOR PCAP AND CCAP				
Priority Climate Action Plan			Comprehensive Climate Action Plan	
	Tulalip Tribal Stakeholders	External Stakeholders	Tulalip Tribal Stakeholders	External Stakeholders
GHG Inventory	<p>Tulalip Environmental Justice Team</p> <p>Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup: Tulalip Treaty Rights, Natural and Cultural Resources, Planning and Community Development, Environment, Air and Indoor Environments,</p> <p>Tulalip Key Departments: Utilities, Construction, Economic Development, Housing, Elders Housing, Business Park</p> <p>Tulalip Community-at-Large</p>	<p>Snohomish County Public Utilities District</p> <p>Snohomish County Community Transit</p> <p>Marysville School District 25 - Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p> <p>Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)</p>	<p>Tulalip Environmental Justice Team</p> <p>Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup: Tulalip Treaty Rights, Natural and Cultural Resources, Planning and Community Development, Environment, Air and Indoor Environments,</p> <p>Tulalip Key Departments: Utilities, Construction, Economic Development, Housing, Elders Housing, Business Park</p> <p>Tulalip Community-at-Large</p>	<p>Snohomish County Public Utilities District</p> <p>Snohomish County Community Transit</p> <p>Marysville School District 25 - Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p> <p>Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)</p>
GHG Emissions Projections	**		<p>Tulalip Environmental Justice Team</p> <p>Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup: Tulalip Treaty Rights, Natural and Cultural Resources,</p> <p>Tulalip Key Departments: Utilities, Construction, Economic Development, Housing, Elders</p> <p>Tulalip Community-at-Large</p>	<p>Snohomish County Public Utilities District</p> <p>Snohomish County Community Transit</p> <p>Marysville School District 25 - Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p> <p>Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)</p>
GHG Reduction Targets	**		<p>Tulalip Environmental Justice Team</p> <p>Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup: Tulalip Treaty Rights, Natural and Cultural Resources,</p> <p>Tulalip Key Departments: Utilities, Construction, Economic Development, Housing, Elders</p> <p>Tulalip Leadership: Board of Directors and Senior Management</p> <p>Tulalip Community-at-Large</p>	<p>Snohomish County Public Utilities District</p> <p>Snohomish County Community Transit</p> <p>Marysville School District 25 - Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p> <p>Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)</p>
Quantified GHG Reduction Measures	<p>Tulalip Environmental Justice Team</p> <p>Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup: Tulalip Treaty Rights, Natural and Cultural Resources, Community Transit</p> <p>Tulalip Key Departments: Utilities, Construction, Economic Development, Housing,</p> <p>Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p>	<p>Snohomish County Public Utilities District</p> <p>Snohomish County Community Transit</p> <p>Marysville School District 25 - Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p> <p>Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)</p>	<p>Tulalip Environmental Justice Team</p> <p>Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup: Tulalip Treaty Rights, Natural and Cultural Resources,</p> <p>Tulalip Key Departments: Utilities, Construction, Economic Development, Housing, Elders</p>	<p>Snohomish County Public Utilities District</p> <p>Snohomish County Community Transit</p> <p>Marysville School District 25 - Transportation</p> <p>City of Marysville</p> <p>City of Everett</p> <p>Washington Dept of Transportation</p> <p>Washington Dept of Ecology</p> <p>Washington Dept of Commerce</p> <p>Puget Sound Clean Air Agency</p> <p>Residents of the Tulalip Community (Non-Tribal)</p>
Benefits Analysis	Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup and Key Departments		Tulalip GHG Inventory Workgroup and Key Departments	
Review of Authority to Implement	Tulalip Treaty Rights & Govt Affairs Tulalip Legal Department		Tulalip Treaty Rights & Govt Affairs Tulalip Legal Department	