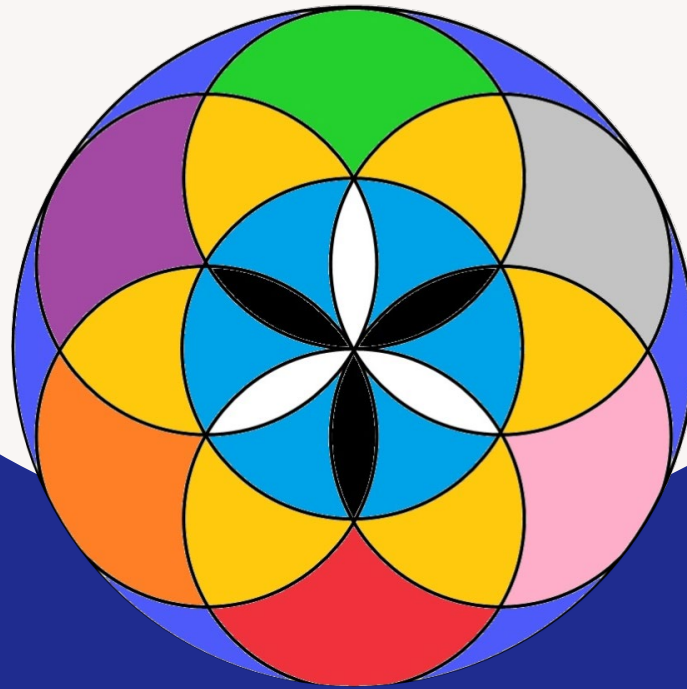


# **CAP WORKSHOP #3**

## **SESSION 1**

**FRIDAY APRIL 11<sup>TH</sup> 8-10AM**



# AGENDA

Trauma-Informed Space Agreement

BOT Priority

Pre-workshop survey

Example from DNR or Participant

AWP connections to CAP

Small Group Exercise

- Short-Term = Mitigation
- Long-Term = Adaptation

Participants Reflections & Takeaways

Post-workshop survey

Follow-Ups with FFPP –if needed

# TRAUMA INFORMED SPACE AGREEMENT

3

First Foods Policy Program strives to provide services that are Trauma Informed and will work to maintain a space that is supportive, conducive to learning, and will reduce harm at all possible opportunities.

To do this, we ask that participants agree to the following terms. **By remaining in this space today, you agree to:**

- Bring a learning mindset instead of an expert mindset
- Set a safe space: What's said here stays here, what's learned here leaves here
- Listen with curiosity & compassion
- Be patient, practice taking a pause
- Listen with empathy
- Hold space for multiple truths
- Create a judgment free zone
- Ask for what you need
- Commit to open two-way communication
- Keep each other safe
- Contribute to the well-being of the group
- Speak with intention, use "I" statements
- Be polite and respectful
- Understand that people are the experts in their own experiences
- Keep in mind we are all working towards a common goal

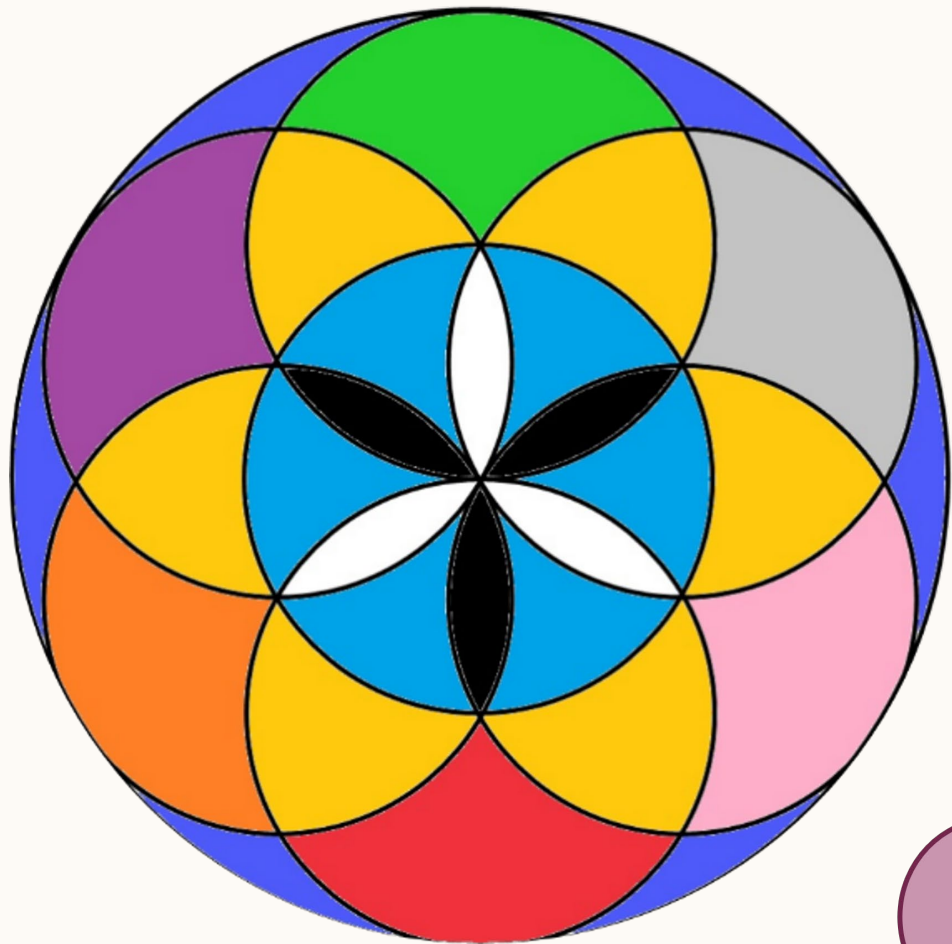
First Foods Policy Program will work to keep this space as safe as possible for you to share your experiences and learning with others. We reserve the right to give warnings to those who are not abiding by this agreement. If you are warned and do not change the offending behavior, First Foods Policy Program reserves the right to ask you to leave.





THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
(BOT) PRIORITY 9.2 “DEVELOP  
SCHEDULE AND ACTION PLAN  
FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION  
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FOR  
ALL CTUIR DEPARTMENTS AND  
ENTITIES (WRC, YELLOWHAWK,  
NCFS, CAYUSE).





*Cúuś*  
**Water (Surface & Groundwater)**

*Áwtñi Tkʷátat*  
**First Foods Availability & Access**

**Infrastructure & Built Systems**

*Sāpánaknuwit ku Kʷaḷanāwit*  
**Human Health & Happiness**

**Energy Production & Use**

*Ḫaxáykwit ku Pawiyalixsimit*  
**Economics & Community**

*Tímani Tamánwit*  
**Sovereignty & Treaty Rights**

# PRE WORKSHOP SURVEY

6

Q1: To what degree do you feel your department has a role to play in climate adaptation/response?

Q2: What level of awareness or understanding do you feel you have about climate impacts that will affect CTUIR priorities?

Q3: Evaluate the statement: I feel I have a firm understanding of the role my position can contribute to being prepared for climate crisis mitigation and adaptation.

# EXAMPLES OF CLIMATE RESPONSES

Employee impacts  
Client/Customer Responses  
Service adjustments





# AWP CONNECTION TO CAP

8



- General categories of services in AWP
- General categories of climate impacts
- General categories of climate mitigations/adaptations



## CTUIR DCFS 2024 AWP CAP Sectors



## Water & First Foods

### **Collaboration & Education**

1.9.3 Support First Foods and River Vision programs, utilizing the AWS Grant with the Columbia River in collaboration with DNR.

4.1 Collaborate with Tribal and community partners to provide seasonal excursions and workshops.

## Health & Happiness

### **Cultural Health**

1.7 Promote recruitment and partnerships of/with community members who are steeped in Tribal traditions, culture, and knowledge to engage children and families.

2.3/3.3 Youth Councils - Encourage attendance/volunteering at community events on the CTUIR and in neighboring areas.

### **Supporting Marginalized Experiences**

7.3 Coordinate with USDVA and YTHC to provide access to healthcare and healthcare resources.

1.1 Continue case management practices in coordination with YTHC to ensure all elders have quality healthcare, caregivers, personal care aides, equipment, etc. Including attending the monthly meeting at Yellowhawk.

1.4 Collaborate with YTHC and Finance to seek outside grants to continue service improvement efforts for Elders.

1.3 Coordinate with Education, Tribal Court, Public Safety, Housing, Yellowhawk, Finance, Enrollment, Commission,

## Economics & Community

### **Communication & Conflict Resolution**

1.8.2 Provide mediation and alternative conflict resolution approaches to community groups seeking collaboration and partnership.

3.1.5 Continually enhance staff knowledge/skill sets on trauma-informed care, adverse childhood experiences/effects, and wraparound services.

### **Food & Farms**

1.9.1 Promote, achieve, and practice food sovereignty, utilizing the USDA Self-Determination Project.

1.9.2 2024 Food Distributions that incorporate First Foods.

8.1 Provide foods that meet the nutritional needs of Tribal households through regular distribution of commodities.

8.3 Utilize the State of Oregon agreement to access SNAP agencies to avoid gaps in services for eligible participants



## Economics & Community

### Homes & Families

1.2 Create goals with Child Welfare and Child Protective Services that promote and support the social, emotional, and physical well-being and development needs of Tribal children and families to support family preservation – implement higher quality childcare to be able to support the well-being of both the children and the support family.

1.1 Continue to provide emergency assistance to all CTUIR Tribal members living on and off the reservation experiencing hardships or unexpected barriers in meeting their own or their families' basic needs at benefit amounts NTE \$600/individual and \$600 to \$900/family. Update the Emergency Assistance Policy to reflect these new benefits, as listed in the General Welfare Code.

2.1 Continue offering General Assistance to eligible Federally recognized Tribal members.

7.9 Work with Tribal housing to access HUD-VASH vouchers for Tribal Veterans experiencing home insecurity or homelessness.

2.5 Administer the annual energy assistance payments for elders in collaboration with the EAG and Enrollment.

2.1 Maintain accurate information on available community resources and support.

## Economics & Community

### Education and Training

4.1 Work with NGC HR and Departments and other Tribal Entities and to arrange and offer a variety of internship and training programs to enhance job skills and experiences.

2.5 Coordinate services between GA, Workforce Development, and CTUIR, and community organizations/businesses to diversify employment and apprenticeship opportunities.

2.6 Collaborate with Education, Housing, Tribal Court, and other relevant programs to ensure comprehensive wraparound services are available and accessible to participants as they work toward employability.

6.4 Collaborate with Human Resources to provide job-specific training and certifications, such as CPT/First Aid, resume and cover letter writing, GED completion, computer skills, food handler's permits, cash handling, and interview skills.

8 Increase opportunities for employees to train and gain skills needed for other jobs within the CTUIR and encourage participation in them.

## Sovereignty & Treaty Rights

### Planning & Policy

1.4.1 Provide opportunities for reflection and evaluation to identify ways in which DCFS can improve staff capacity and/or delivery of services, including communication/training on policies, procedures, plans, and programs.

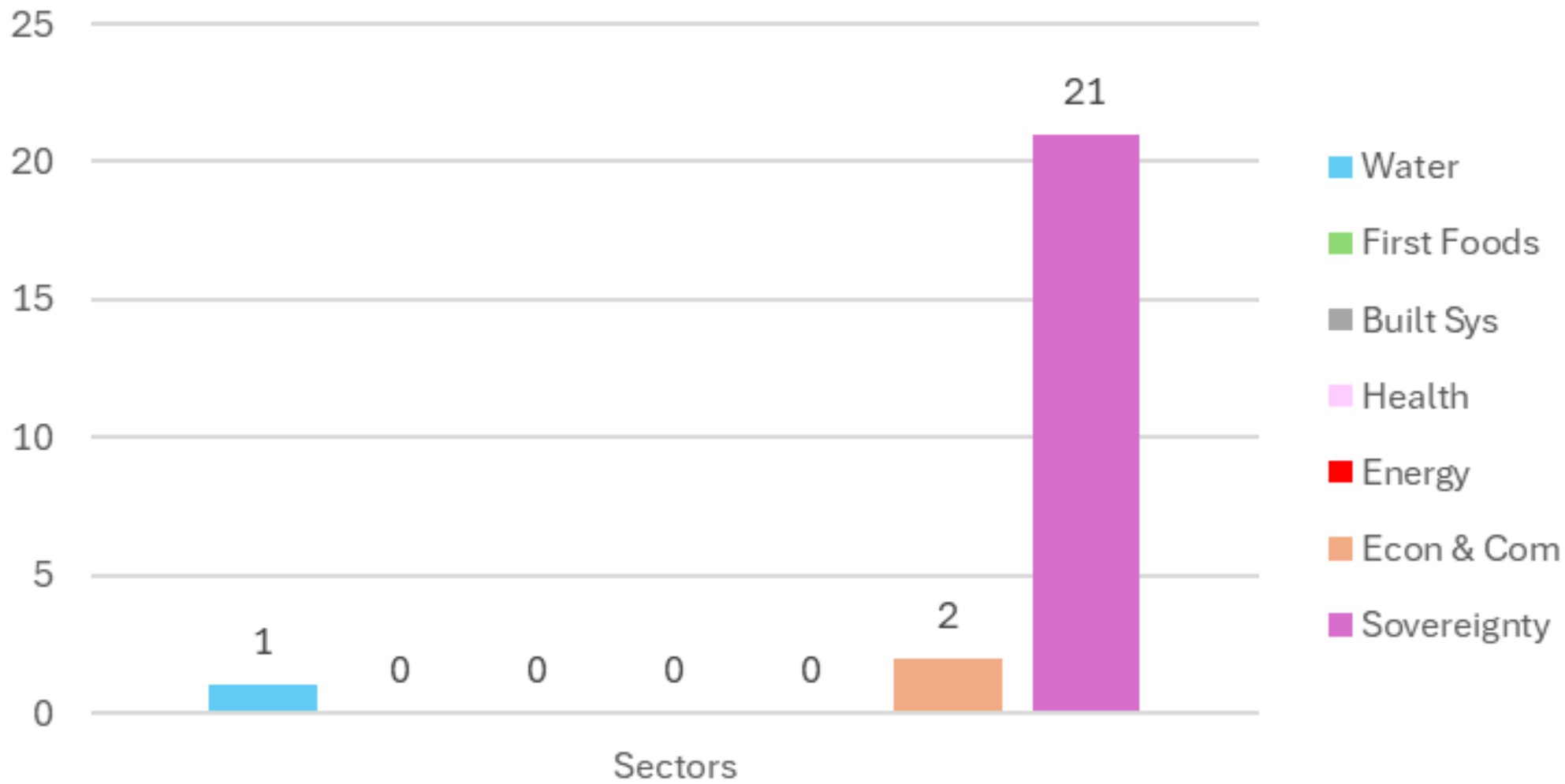
2.1.5 Participate in CTUIR Management Team meetings to share information between departments, coordinate projects, provide input and recommendations for BOT, conduct long-term planning, coordinate with other departments on projects, and address issues that affect the entire CTUIR Organization.

5.6 Collaborate with other Tribal entities, including TERO, HR, DECD, Education, Housing, DNR, YTHC, and WRC to secure training, work sites, and related services for program participants.

2 Practice consistent transparency, cooperative planning, and a collaborative spirit to implement and support department changes.



# CTUIR Communications 2024 AWP CAP Sectors



# Water & First Foods

## **Co-Management & Coordination**

4.4 In coordination with DNR, federal and state lobbyists develop and implement plans for education outreach and information about the Water Rights Settlement and how it will impact tribal members and the region.

## Economics & Community

### **Internal Coordination**

2.3 Cover CTUIR government to keep Tribal members apprised of actions that impact their lives.

# Sovereignty & Treaty Rights

## Internal Coordination

1.5 Communicate and coordinate with Yellowhawk Tribal Health Center, OED, and contracted lobbyists, on key legislative issues.

2.3 Cover CTUIR government to keep Tribal members apprised of actions that impact their lives.

4.2-4 Oversee the Communications Department and ensure it operates efficiently and in compliance with tribal policies.

1.4 Communicate and coordinate with the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission on legislative issues and with the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) on legislation and administrative efforts.

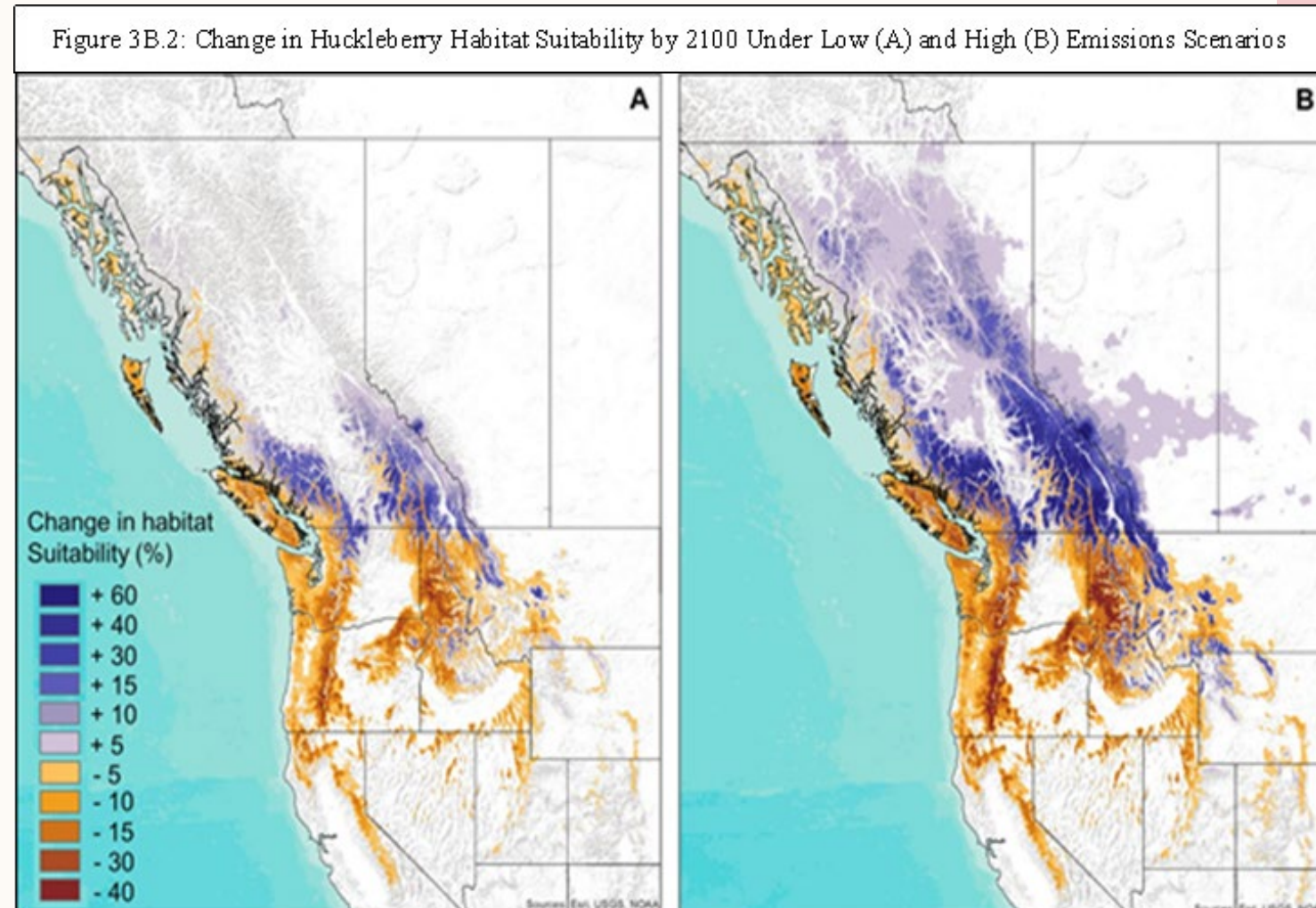


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS –FIRST FOODS

## Plant Habitat Suitability Migration

Habitat suitability depends on many factors such as stream temperature, vegetation type, topsoil erosion, and connection with environmental reciprocal relationships, such as with pollinators and host fish. As seasonal precipitation and temperatures change, suitable habitat for First Food species will shift as a result.

**10—40% reduction in habitat suitability for huckleberries across much of CTUIR Ceded and traditional use lands, with some modest 15-30% increases in the Eagle Cap Wilderness, as in Figure 3B.2 (page 71). Timing of harvests may shift 1–2 months earlier (Prevey et al 2019).**

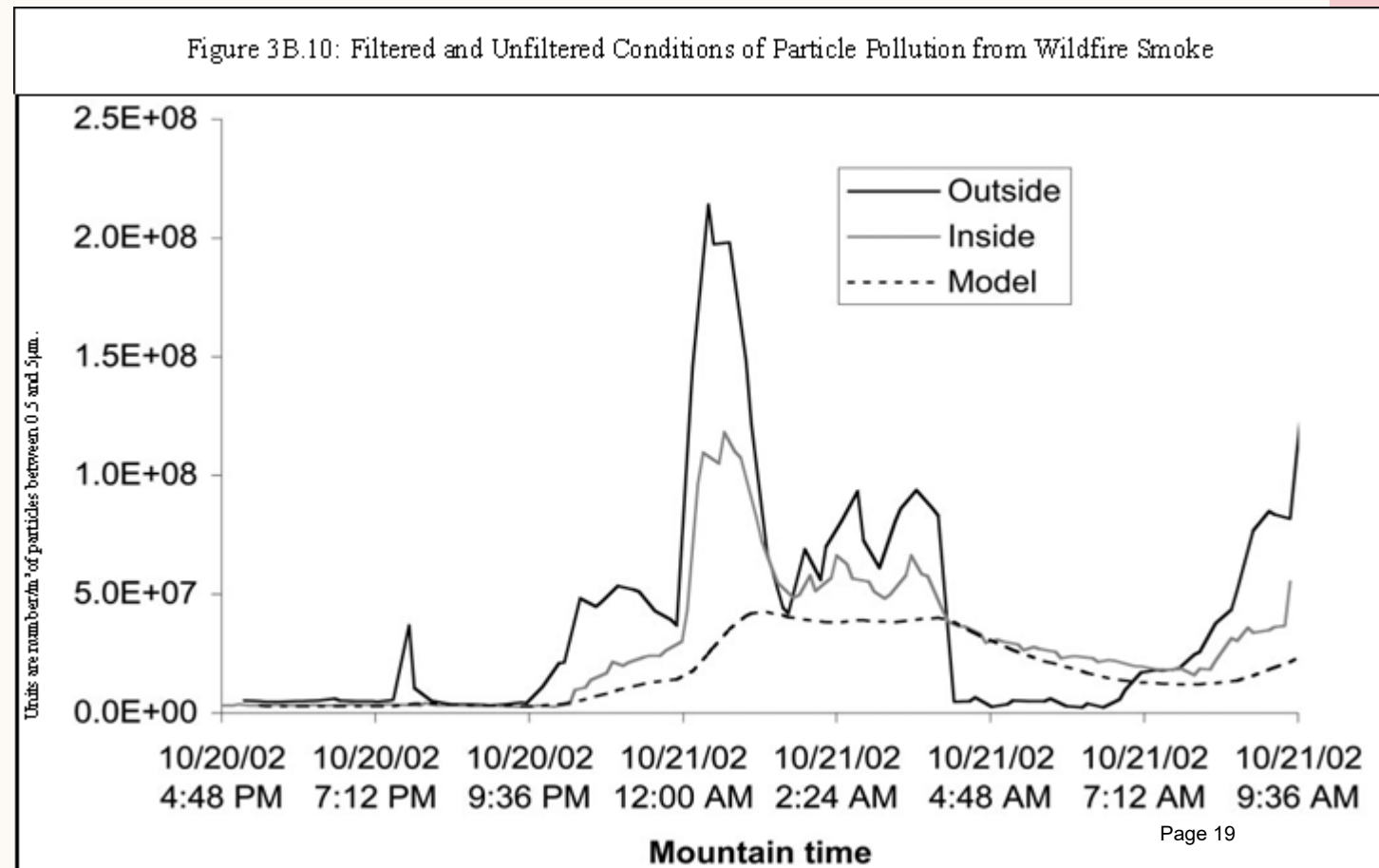


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS –FIRST FOODS

## Poor Air Quality over Large Areas

With conditions for wildfire increasing, smoke from near and distant fires will create poor air quality conditions that restrict the ability for Tribal Members to safely exercise Treaty Rights.

**7.6% per day increase in exposure to particle pollution during smoke events if outdoors without respiratory protection** (Henderson et al 2005). This can be calculated to be **15-45% increase in smoke exposure potential during future fire seasons**, as seen in Figure 3B.10 (page 95).



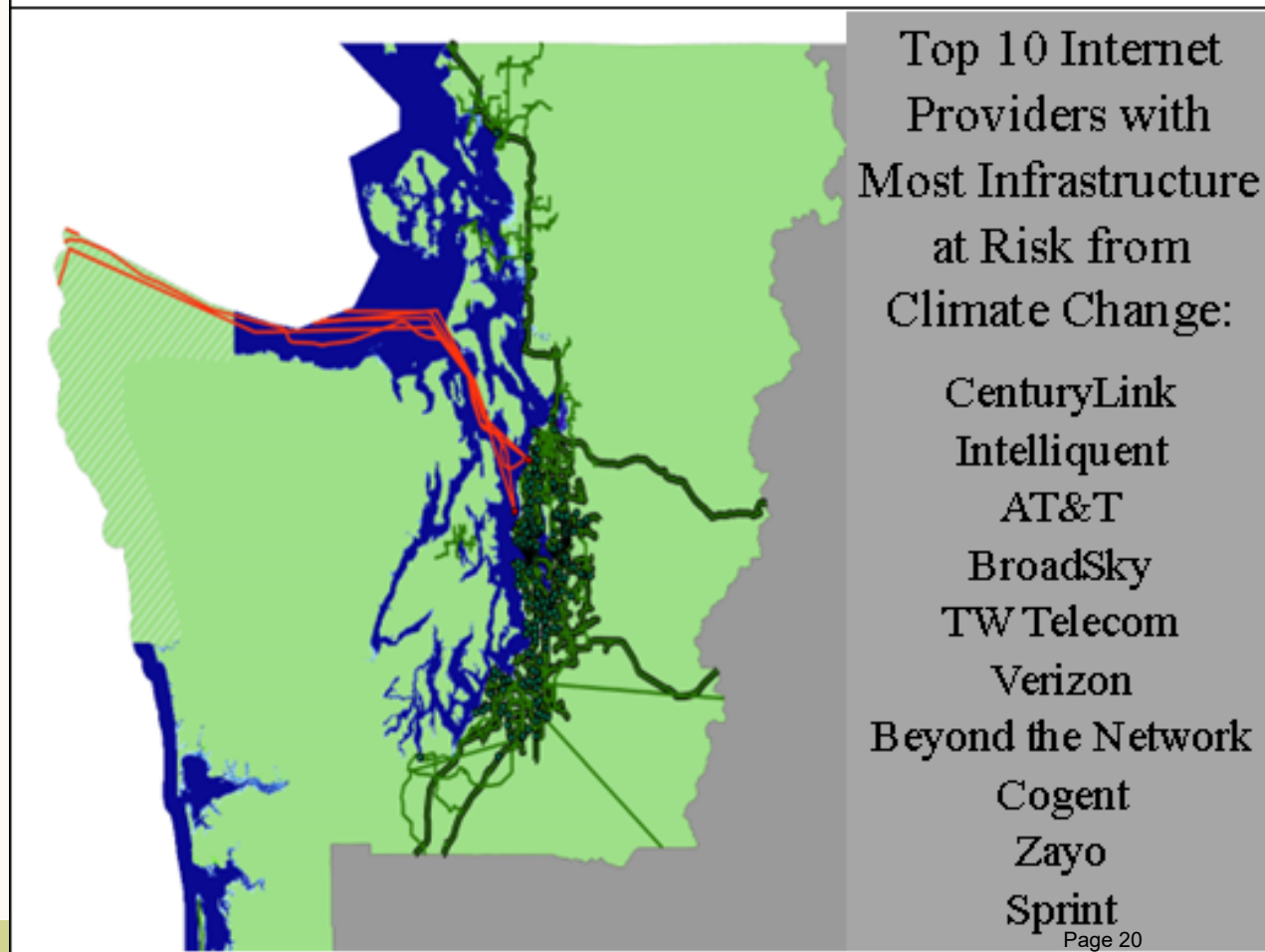
# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – BUILT SYSTEMS

## Potential Disruption of Communication Networks

Telecommunications networks have physical infrastructure that spans large areas of the Pacific Northwest region to bring telephone and internet access to residents of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. These networks have cables and connection hubs that are threatened by climate change impacts and extreme events.

Estimated **236 miles (23%) of fiber optic line in the region is at risk of seawater inundation** (Durairajan et al, 2018) as seen in Figure 3C.5 (page 125).

Figure 3C.5: Telecommunications Infrastructure Threatened by Sea Level Rise



# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HEALTH

## Complications from Extreme Heat

Heat is an incredibly dangerous form of storm, and can take a devastating toll on both healthy and vulnerable community members. As extreme heat worsens health complications, especially for those chronically exposed such as outdoor workers and unsheltered persons, and those with existing health issues.

**Extreme heat (at or above 90°F) has potential to cause health complications within humans in at least 27 different ways** (Mora et al 2017), as seen in Figure 3D.1 (page 141).

Figure 3D.1: Potential Pathways of Complication from Heat					
Organs	Mechanisms				
	Ischemia	Heat Cytotoxicity	Inflammatory Response	Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation	Rhabdomyolysis
Brain	X	X		X	
Heart	X	X			
Intestines	X	X		X	
Kidneys	X	X	X	X	X
Liver	X	X	X	X	X
Lungs		X	X	X	X
Pancreas	X		X		

# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HEALTH

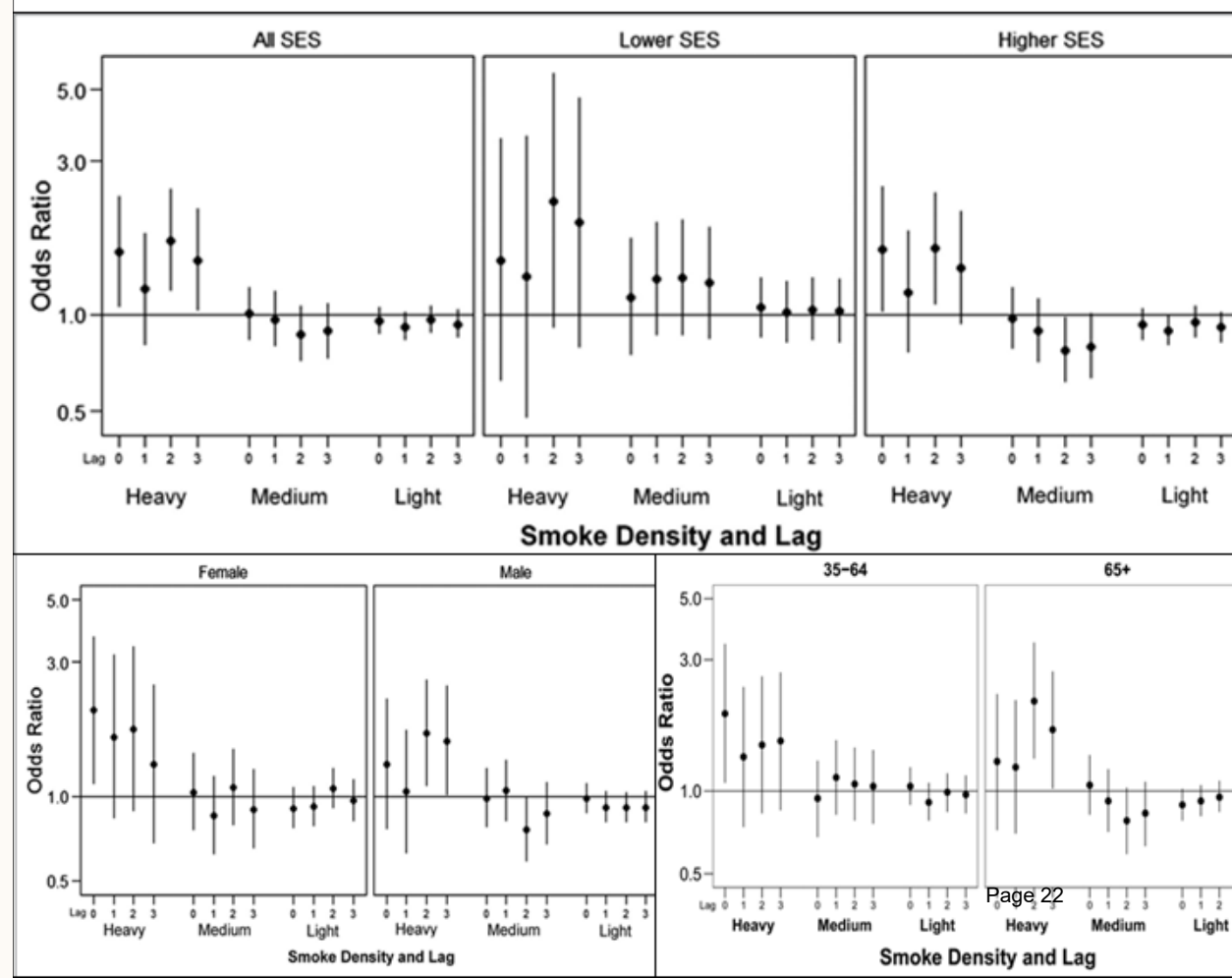
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## Complications From Wildfire Smoke

Particle pollution has a very negative effect on health, especially for those who are chronically exposed, and who live with pre-existing illness. Complications from smoke will increase morbidity and mortality around each event.

Heavy smoke events result in a **9.0% increase in the odds of same-day respiratory mortality**, and a **14.0% increase in the odds of same day COPD mortality**. **Cardiac arrest risk increased 70%** as seen in Figure 3D.2 (page 142). There was also a **4.9% increase in lung cancer** and **10% increase in brain cancer associated with smoke exposure** (Jones et al 2020).

Figure 3D.2: Increased Risk of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) Due to Wildfire Smoke Over Time





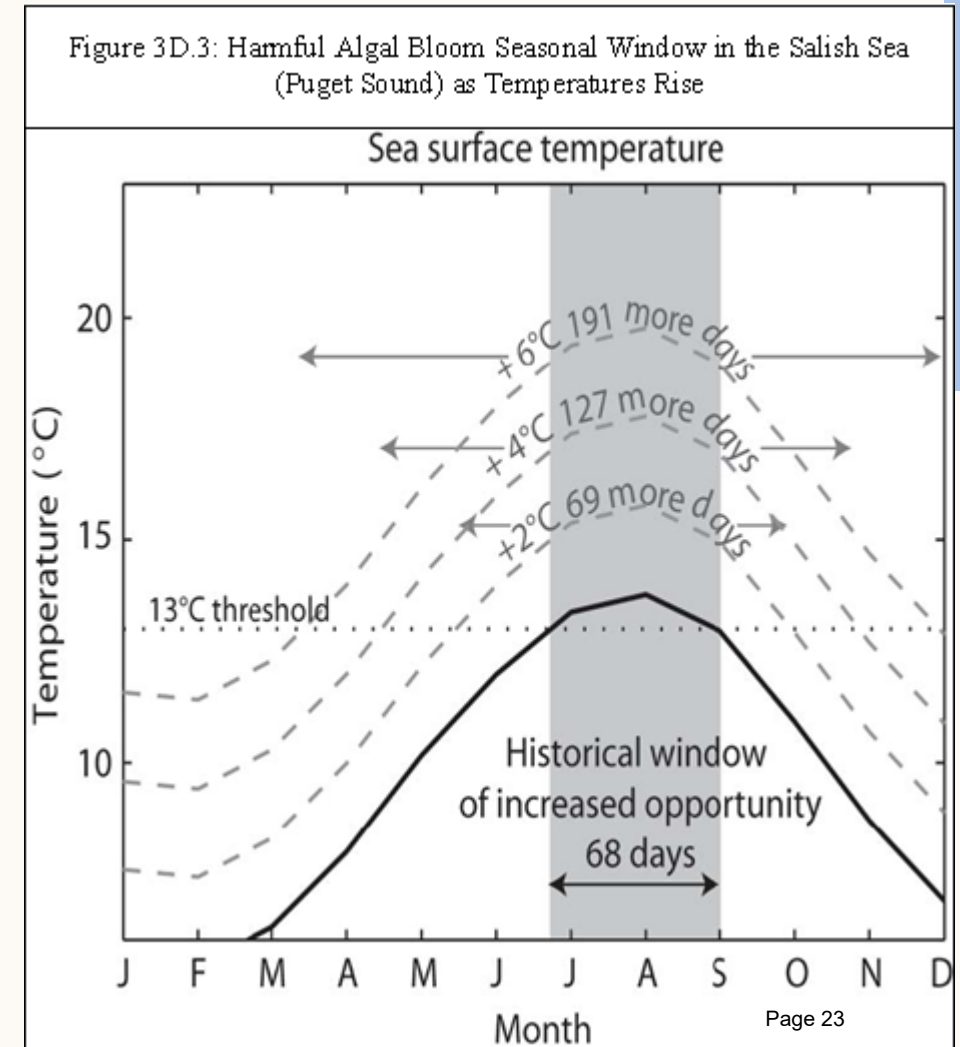
# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HEALTH

23

## Higher Potential for Biological Contamination of Surface Waters, Residential Wells, and Groundwater

Both fresh water and salt water bodies are at risk of contamination from different sources, as potential for harmful algal blooms (HABs) increases with temperature.

A **2°C air temperature increase** results in an expanded HAB window of **almost 70 days**; a **4°C increase expands this window by 127 additional days**; and **6°C increase expands these seasonal conditions by 191 more days** (Moore et al 2008) as seen in Figure 3D.3 (page 144) .



# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS –HEALTH

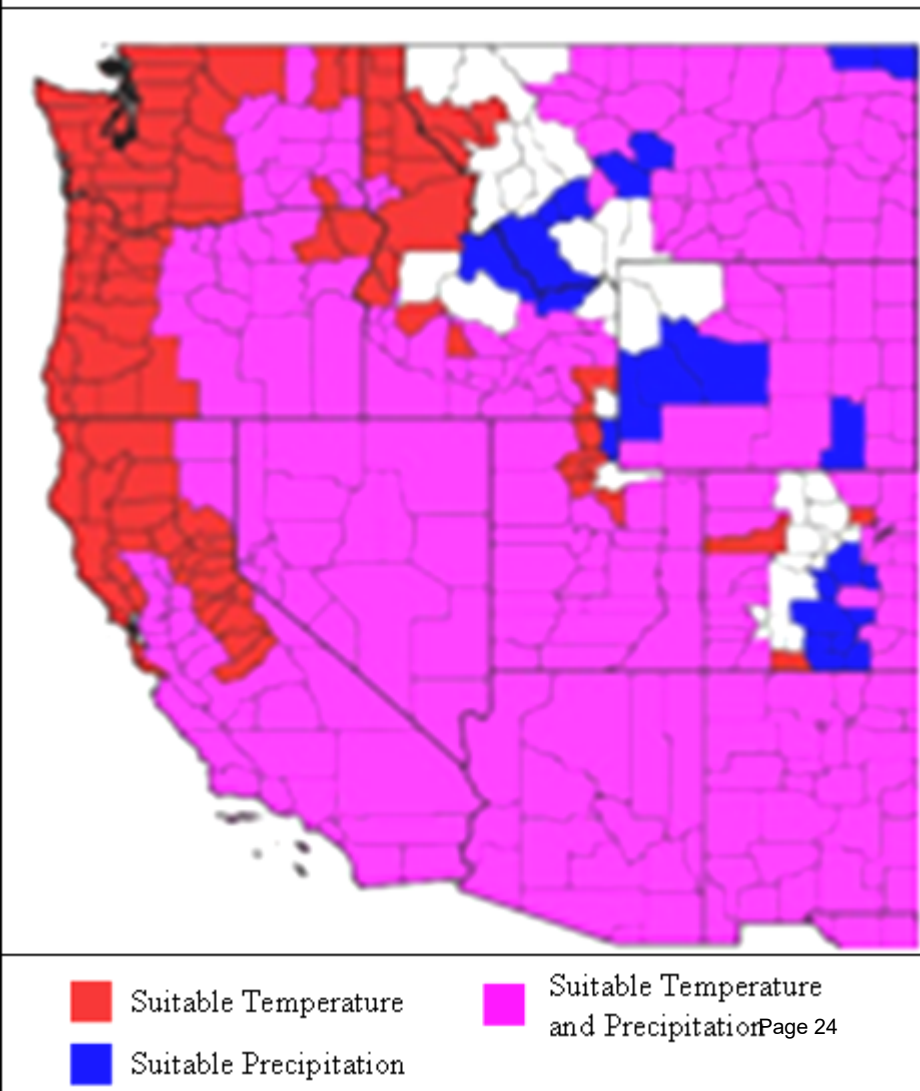
## Complications from Mold, Infectious and Insect-vectored Disease, and Food-borne Illness

Contamination from many agricultural and persistent moisture sources has the potential to cause increasing health complications.

Large increases expected in particle and particle-associated contaminants in dust; particle, particle-associated, and soluble contamination in runoff and flooding; particle, particle-associated, and soluble contamination of groundwater, and in particle vector transmission (Boxall et al 2009), as seen in Figure 3D.4a (page146).

**Increase in area endemic to Valley Fever by 113% under RCP8.5**

Figure 3D.4b: Projected distribution of *Coccidioides* spp by 2100 (RCP 8.5)

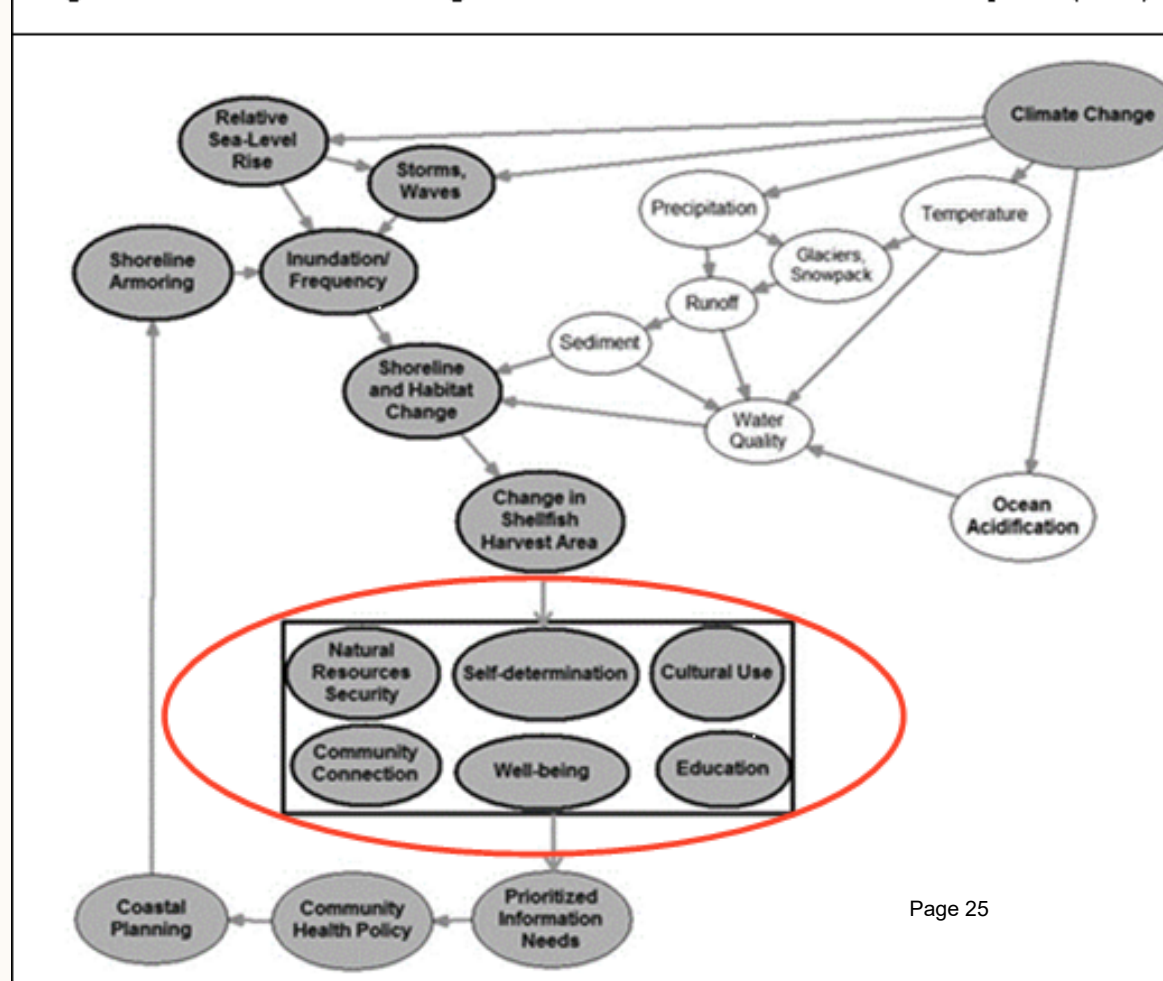


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HAPPINESS

## Potential Disconnection from First Foods, Indigenous Culture, and Spiritual Connection

First Foods historic migration routes and timing are likely to shift and increasing frequency of natural disasters can trigger existing emotional health issues and potentially create new ones. Indigenous health is integrally tied to land, First Foods, community, and culture. Environmental climate impacts create challenges to traditional foods access, which in turn affect the Indigenous Health Indicators: **Natural Resources Security, Self Determination, Cultural Use, Community Connection, Well-Being, and Education.** These are used to inform needs, health policy, and resource planning (Donatuto et al 2016) as seen in Figure 3D.7a (page 163).

Figure 3D.7a : Swinomish Indigenous Health Indicators and Climate Impacts (2016)



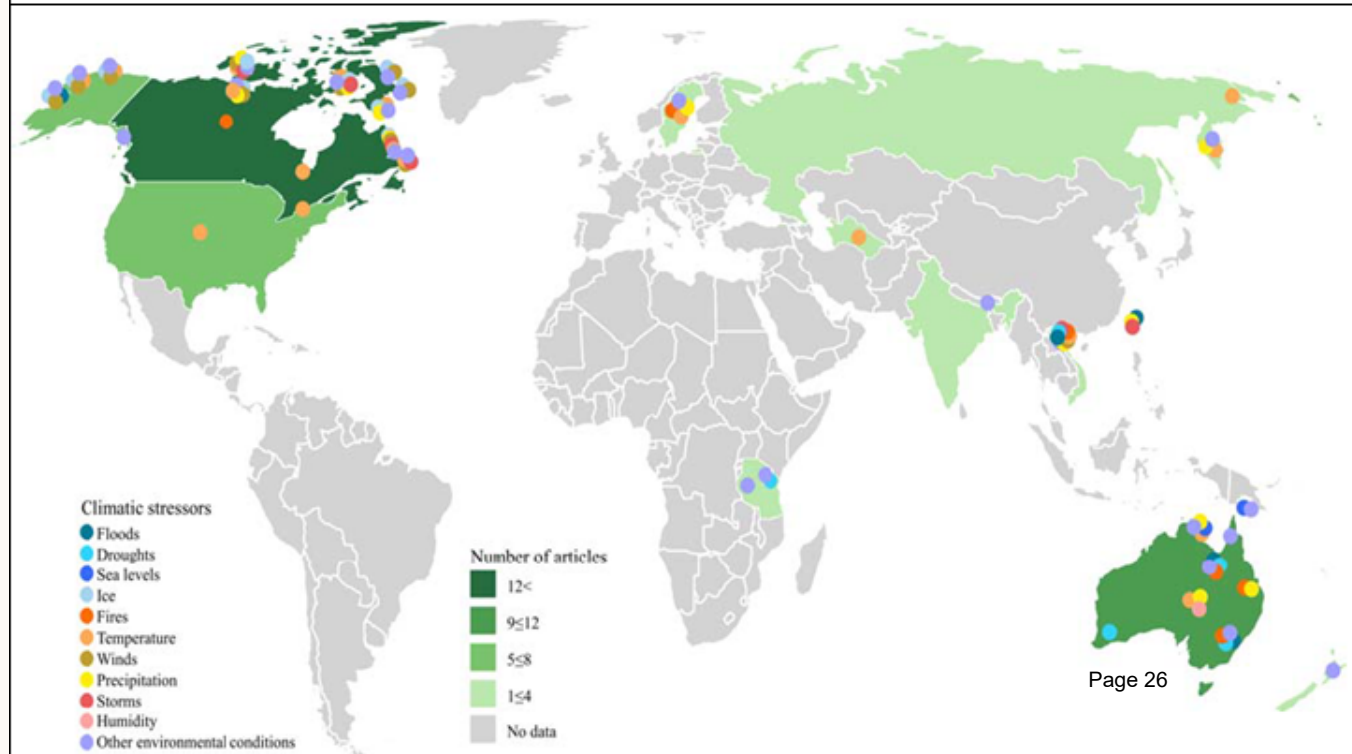
# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HAPPINESS

## Exacerbated Climate Grief, Eco-anxiety, and Solastalgia

Indigenous communities' concept of health is woven with land management practices and religious ceremony. Health outcomes are greatly improved for Tribal people who are able to continue access to subsistence foods and cultural practice.

**Vicarious distress for those experiencing intense weather or environmental hardship; access to, and time spent on, the land linked to fulfilling psychological needs; altered or loss of place results in negative consequences for livelihoods, cultural practices, and social networks, as well as to alterations in personal and collective identities** (Middleton et al 2020) as seen in Figure 3D.8 (page 165).

Figure 3D.8: Global Research Into Mental Health Impacts Associated with Climate Change for Indigenous Communities



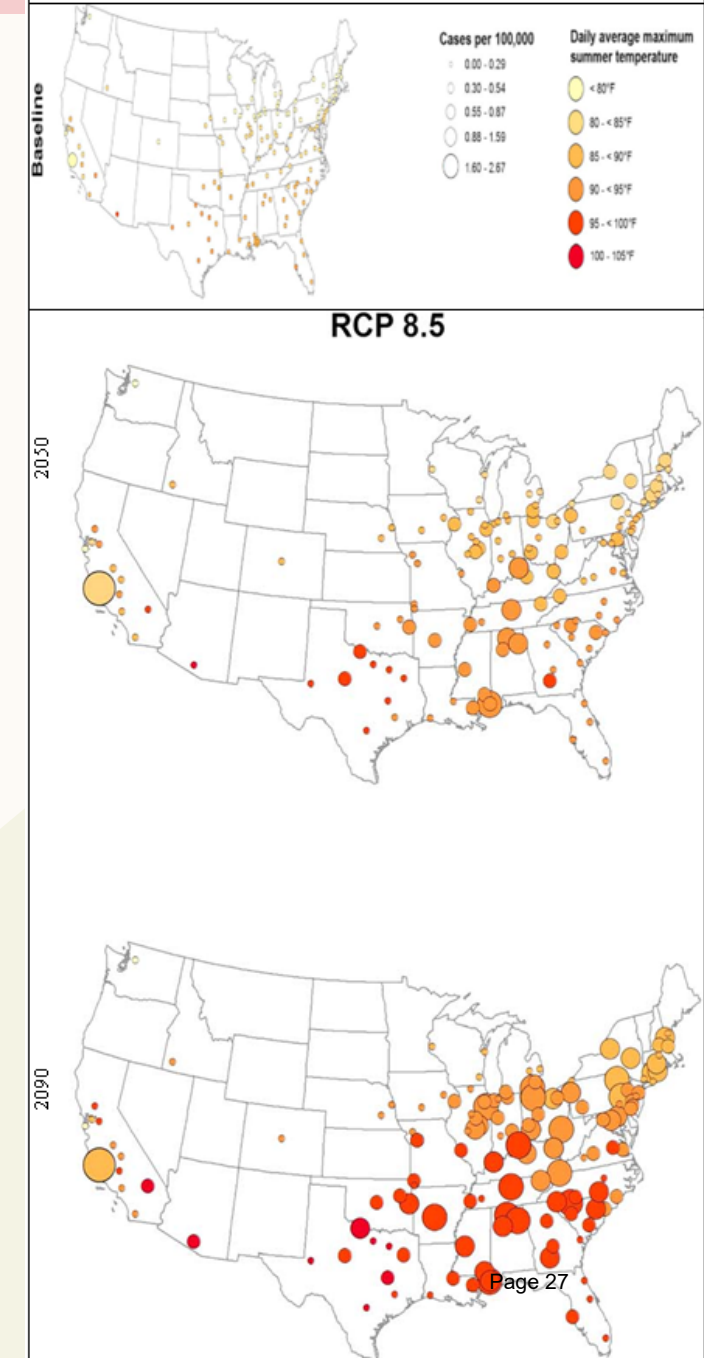
# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – ECONOMICS

## Increased Household, Governance, and Emergency Expense

Acute and chronic climate impacts to health and emotional wellbeing will increase costs for healthcare, emergency treatment, insurance compensation, and cost of doing business for all sectors and communities.

**Heat exposure related emergency department visits alone will cost an additional \$21.9-30.2 million dollars by 2050, and \$30.1-69.2 million dollars by 2090 per year across the U.S. (Lay et al 2018) as seen in Figure 3F.1 (page 216).**

Figure 3F.1: Projected Increase in Extreme Heat in U.S.



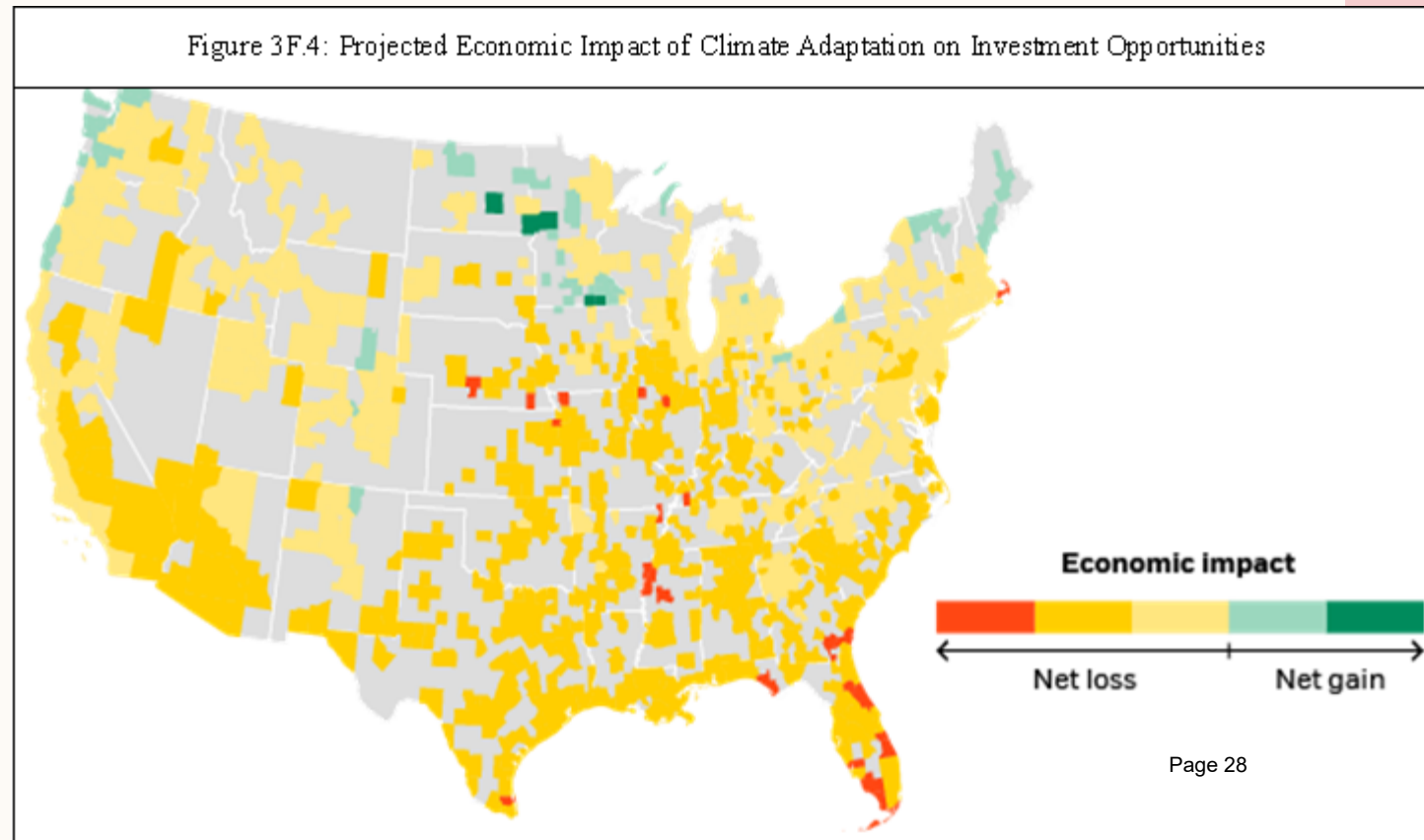


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – ECONOMICS

## Shifting Economic Dynamics and Revenue Generation

Acute natural disaster damage and chronic increases in operations strains will cost incurred by cities and Tribal Nations, as an increasing percentage of funds used to respond to disaster in the future. Adaptation could save money and investment opportunities.

**58% of metropolitan areas in U.S. face climate-related GDP hits of 1% or more, and will be losing money on repairing and responding to the damage. Eastern Oregon and Washington are projected to experience mild net economic loss (Shulten et al 2019) as seen in Figure 3F.4 (page 221).**



# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – COMMUNITY

## Potential Decrease in Community Cohesion

Community connection will be essential in adaptation but is also vulnerable to climate impacts, including social isolation, distress, and irrational decision-making.

Those who spend a lot of **time outdoors** are most likely to be **affected by multiples and compounding kinds of climate impacts. Impacts on people's decision-making and actions can create additional and unforeseen complications** (Hayes and Poland 2018) as seen in Fig 3F.6 (page 240-241).



February 2020 Flooding event (pictured) required first responders from CTUIR departments and volunteers from the Tribal community, as Dept of Public Safety, Public Works, and the Incident Command Team coordinated operations and responders.

# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – COMMUNITY

## Increased Mental and Emotional Strain

Chronic and acute stress from a changing climate have a physical and emotional toll on those living through this crisis. Psychosocial resilience is providing **health education, building connection, delivering health and first aid resources, and improving communication to strengthen a community's capacity for calming, hope, safety, self-efficiency, and connectedness** (Gaughen and Hacker, 2019) as seen in Fig 3F.7 (page 243).

Figure 3F.7: Pala Indian Community Psycho-Social Resilience Framework

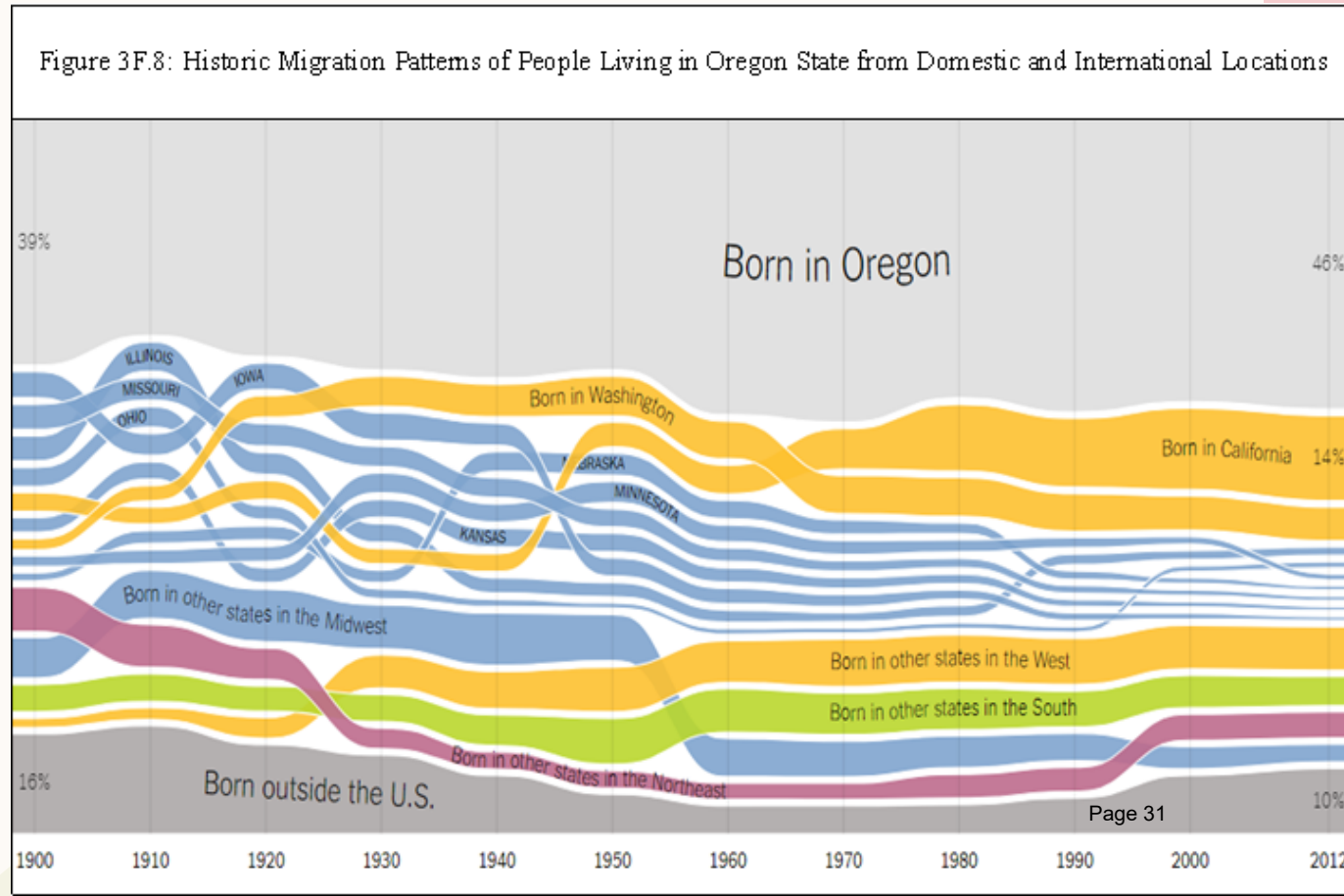


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – COMMUNITY

## Potential Increase in Population and Inequality

As the Pacific Northwest is better able to buffer impacts than many other regions, it is likely that this region will experience an influx of people migrating from more impacted places to into CTUIR's Ceded lands.

**46% of people born in Oregon remain in the state, while 27% of people moved in from other Western states including California and Washington; 5% are from Southern states, 4% from Northeastern states, roughly 8% from Midwestern states. 10% moved from other international places outside the U.S.** (Aish et al 2015) as seen in Fig 3F.8 (page 245.

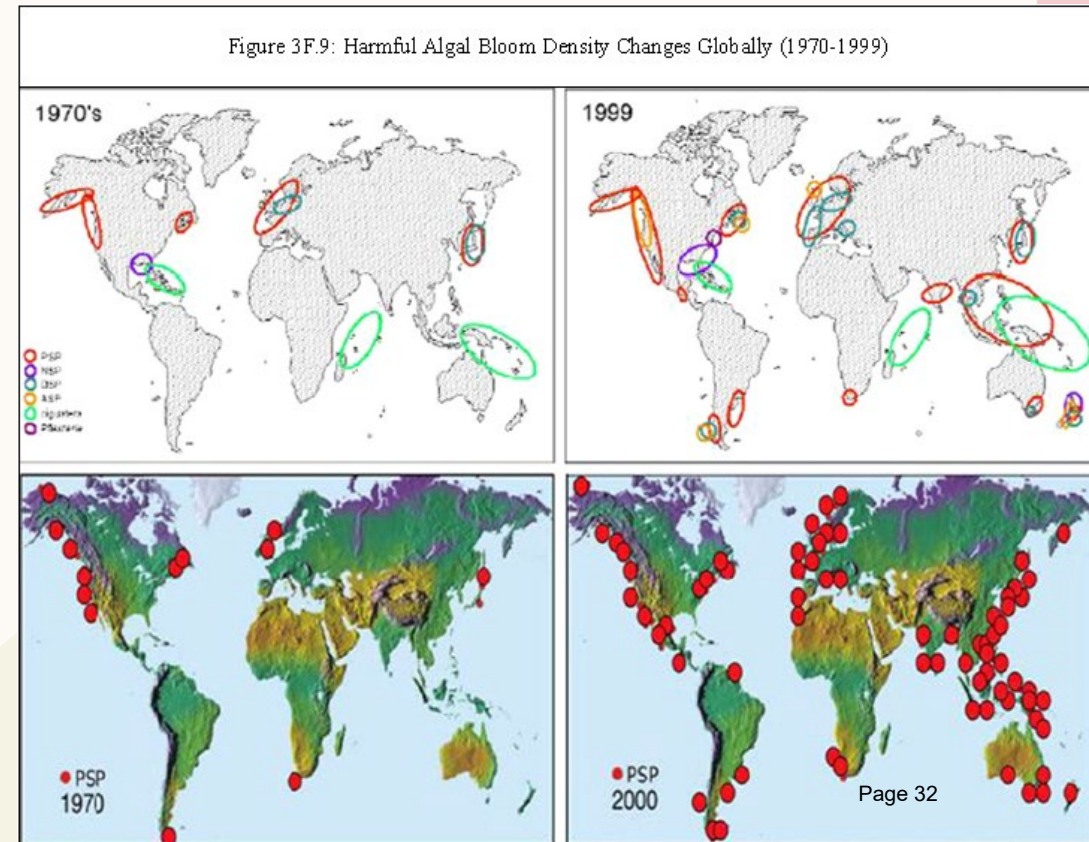


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – COMMUNITY

## Changes to Global and Local Food Security and Safety

Warming temperatures increase the rate of bacterial reproduction, and extreme weather events increase the probability that food production will be exposed to some kind of contamination issue.

**A 1 °C increase in weekly temperatures increases *Salmonella* infections by 7%, and increases 5–10% for each one-degree increase additionally. Also projected is 3% increase in occurrence of *Campylobacteriosis* by mid and late century (Tirado et al 2010) as seen in Fig 3F.9 (page 247).**



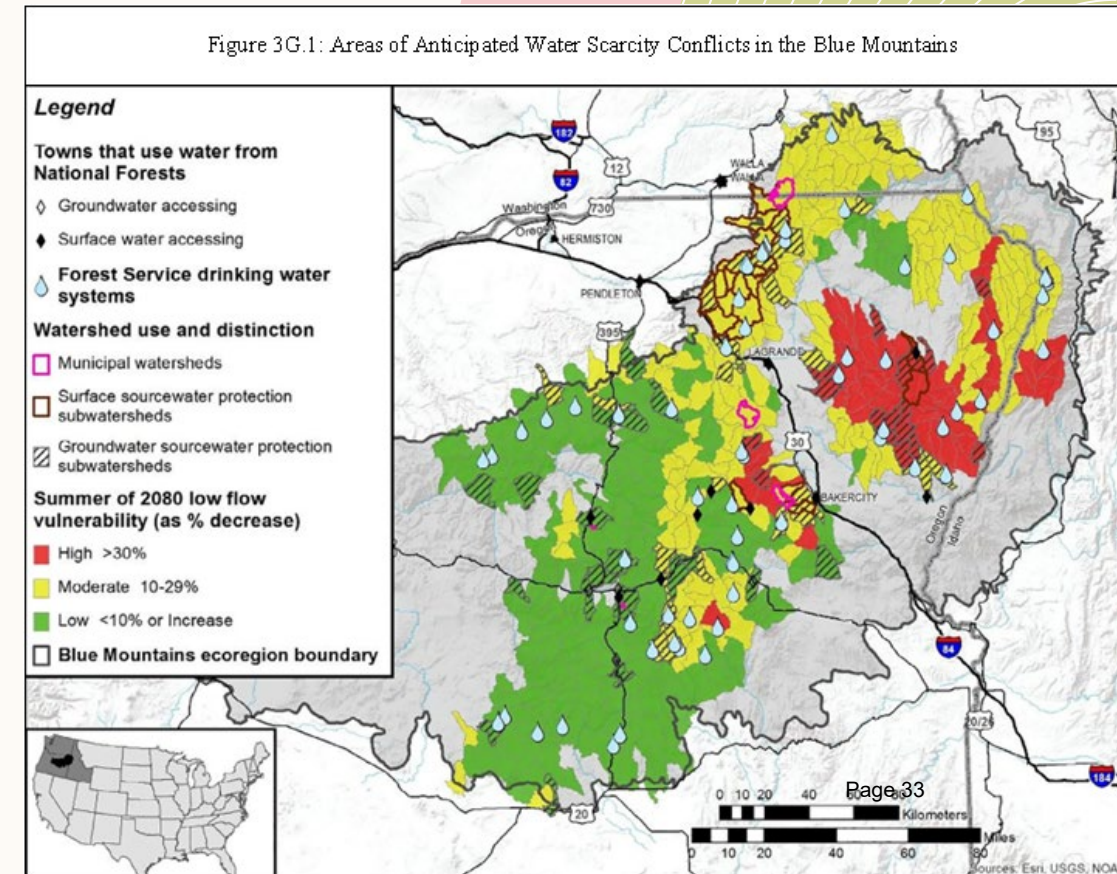


# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – SOVEREIGNTY

## Potential Increase in Conflict over Water and Land Resource Management

As resource availability changes, conflicts over who can access the existing resources is likely to increase; this is particularly true of water. Conflicts over water in the region are likely to intensify, though there are proactive ways to anticipate for conflict.

High potential for water availability conflict the **Eagle Cap Wilderness, the Imnaha River, the Elkhorn Mountains along the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, and Anthony Lakes recreational area** due to 30% reduction in summer base flow (Clifton et al 2018) as seen in Figure 3G.1 (page 263).



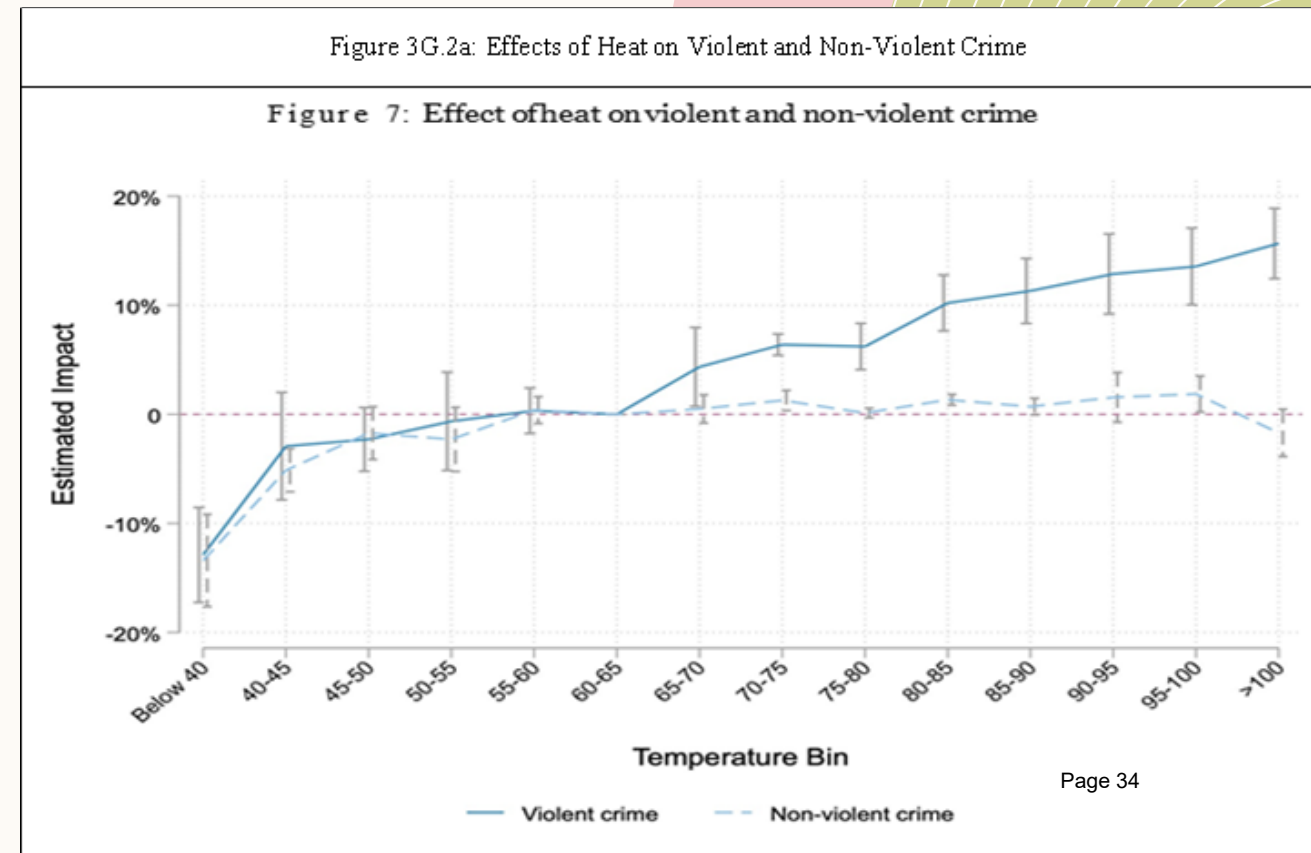
# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – SOVEREIGNTY

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## Increases in Criminal Activity and Harsher Sentencing

Heat causes impairments in rational decision making, and causes people to act in unpredictable ways. Violent crime and arrests are likely to increase as a direct result of extreme heat, especially incidences of assault with a weapon.

**General arrests increase by 15% on extremely hot days, with largest effects on weapons charges and assault with a weapon. Violent crime arrests still increase by 9% per year by 2050 regardless of adaptation (Behrer and Bolotnyy 2021), as seen in Fig 3F.2a and Fig 3F.2b (page 265-266).**



# HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – TREATY RIGHTS

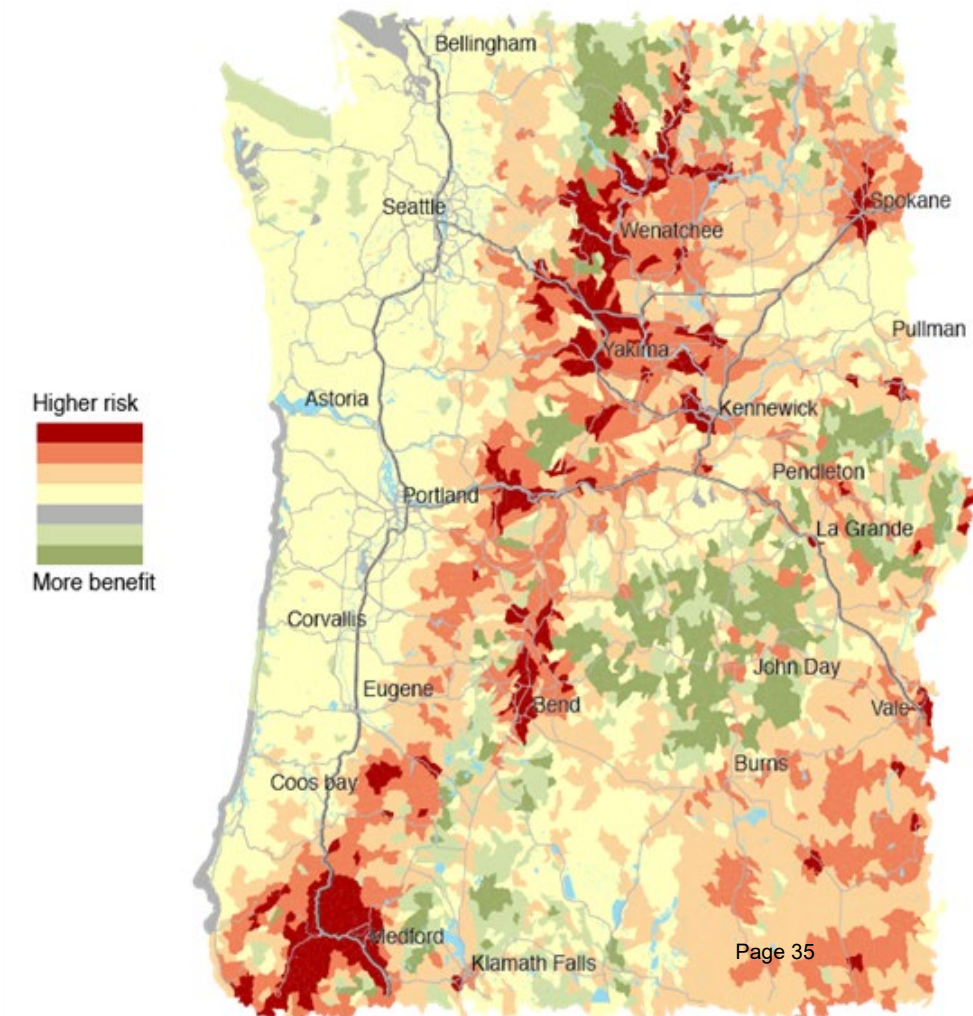
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## Opportunities to Reduce Climate Impacts Risk through Cultural Practices

For Indigenous people, cultural and religious practices are integrally tied with sustainable land management practices. Traditional burning is an excellent example of the diverse benefits of returning cultural practices to the land, especially out in the relatively rural areas of CTUIR Ceded and traditional use lands.

Returning **cultural burning to the Eastern Oregon and Washington region** is least risky and has potential for great benefits (Gilbertson et al 2018) as seen in Figure 3G.5 (page 282).

Figure 3G.5: Risk Potential for Prescribed Burn Implementation in OR and WA





# MITIGATION VS. ADAPTION

## Mitigation = Short-Term

Is an immediate reaction to climate change. The actions an organization makes to reduce environmental impacts that could include altering services to clients or patients.

## Adaptation = Long-Term

Is a preventative response to climate change. These are proactive actions an organization takes to continue continuity of services under changing conditions to reduce future impacts to the environment.



## SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY

Employee impacts  
Client/Customer Responses  
Service adjustments

**Resiliency:** what can we do in the short-term and what can we adjust for the long-term?



# PARTICIPANT REFLECTIONS & TAKEAWAYS

## STICKY NOTE BOARD --

Reporting back to the larger group for reflections

- Sticky notes
- FFPP will generate workshop takeaways per session for participant review

## Post-meeting

- Share with the rest of your staff
- Record staff responses and suggestions
- Email FFPP post-workshop department notes

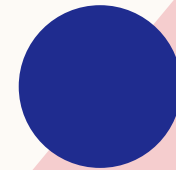
# POST WORKSHOP SURVEY

39

**Q1:** To what degree do you feel your department has a role to play in climate adaptation/response?

**Q2:** What level of awareness or understanding do you feel you have about climate impacts that are/will affect CTUIR priorities?

**Q3:** Evaluate the statement: I feel I have a firm understanding of the role my position can contribute to being prepared for the effect of climate crisis mitigation and adaptation



# EMAIL FFPP WITH QUESTIONS OR FOLLOW-UP NEEDS

[FirstFoods@ctuir.org](mailto:FirstFoods@ctuir.org)



**THANK  
YOU**