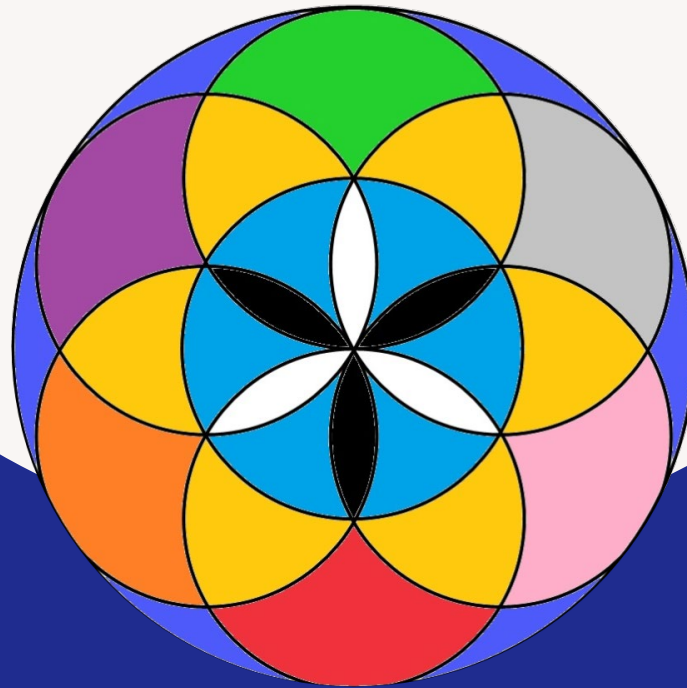


CAP WORKSHOP #1

SESSION 1

FRIDAY MARCH 21ST 8-10 AM



AGENDA

Trauma-Informed Space Agreement

BOT Priority

Pre-workshop survey

Example from DNR or Participant

AWP connections to CAP

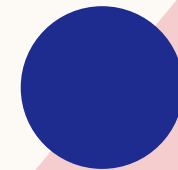
Small Group Exercise

- 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:**

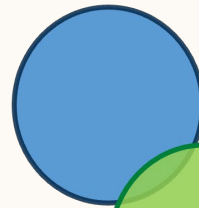
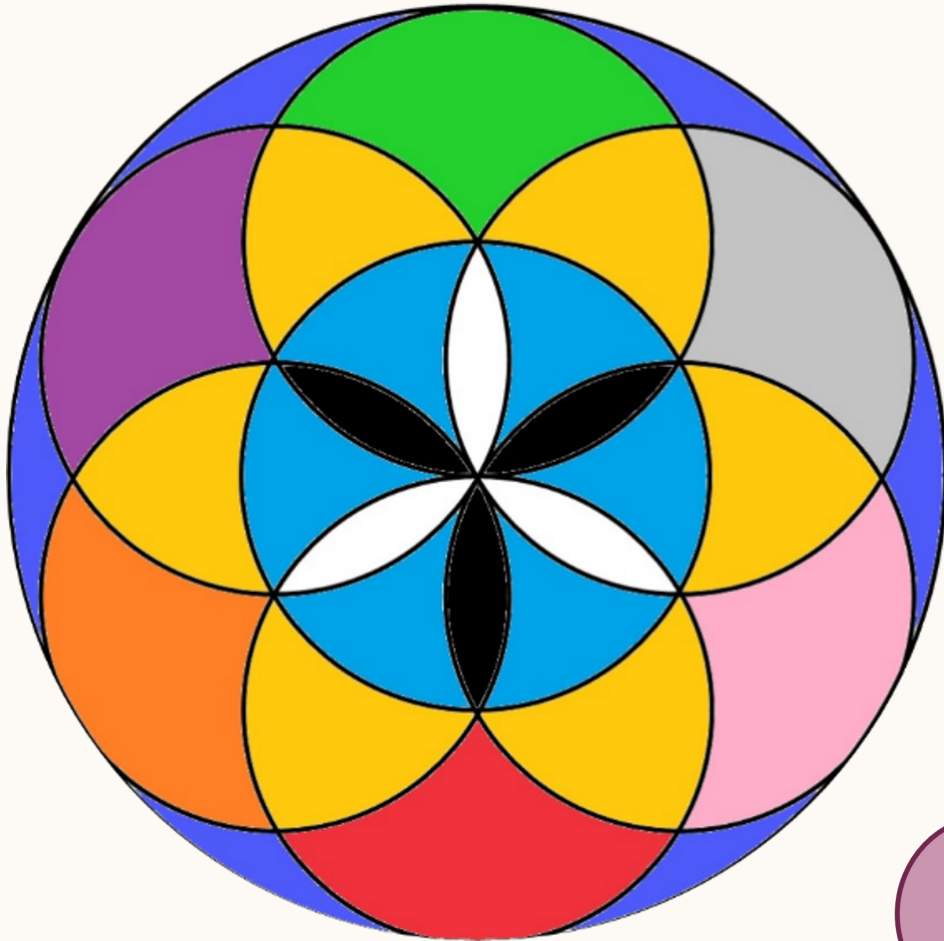
- Bring a learning mindset instead of an expert mindset
- Set a safe space: What's said here stays here, what's learned here leaves here
- Listen with curiosity & compassion
- Be patient, practice taking a pause
- Listen with empathy
- Hold space for multiple truths
- Create a judgment free zone
- Ask 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.

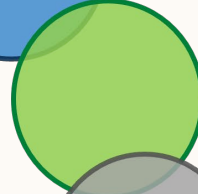




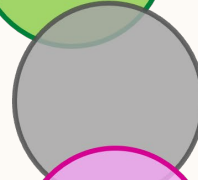
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
(BOT) PRIORITY 9.2 “DEVELOP
SCHEDULE AND ACTION PLAN
FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FOR
ALL CTUIR DEPARTMENTS AND
ENTITIES (WRC, YELLOWHAWK,
NCFS, CAYUSE).



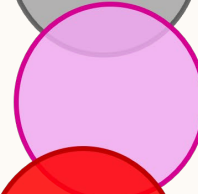
Cúuś
Water (Surface & Groundwater)



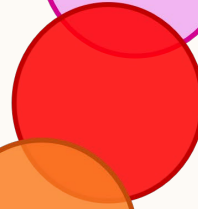
Áwtñi Tkʷátat
First Foods Availability & Access



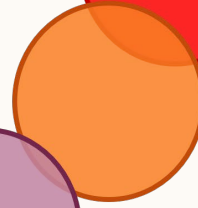
Infrastructure & Built Systems



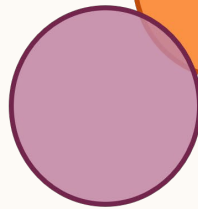
Săpănaknūwit ku Kʷatānāwit
Human Health & Happiness



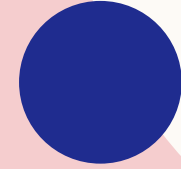
Energy Production & Use



Ḫaxáykwit ku Pawiyalixsimit
Economics & Community



Tímani Tamánwit
Sovereignty & Treaty Rights



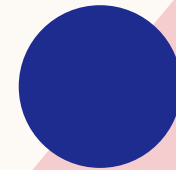
PRE WORKSHOP SURVEY

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



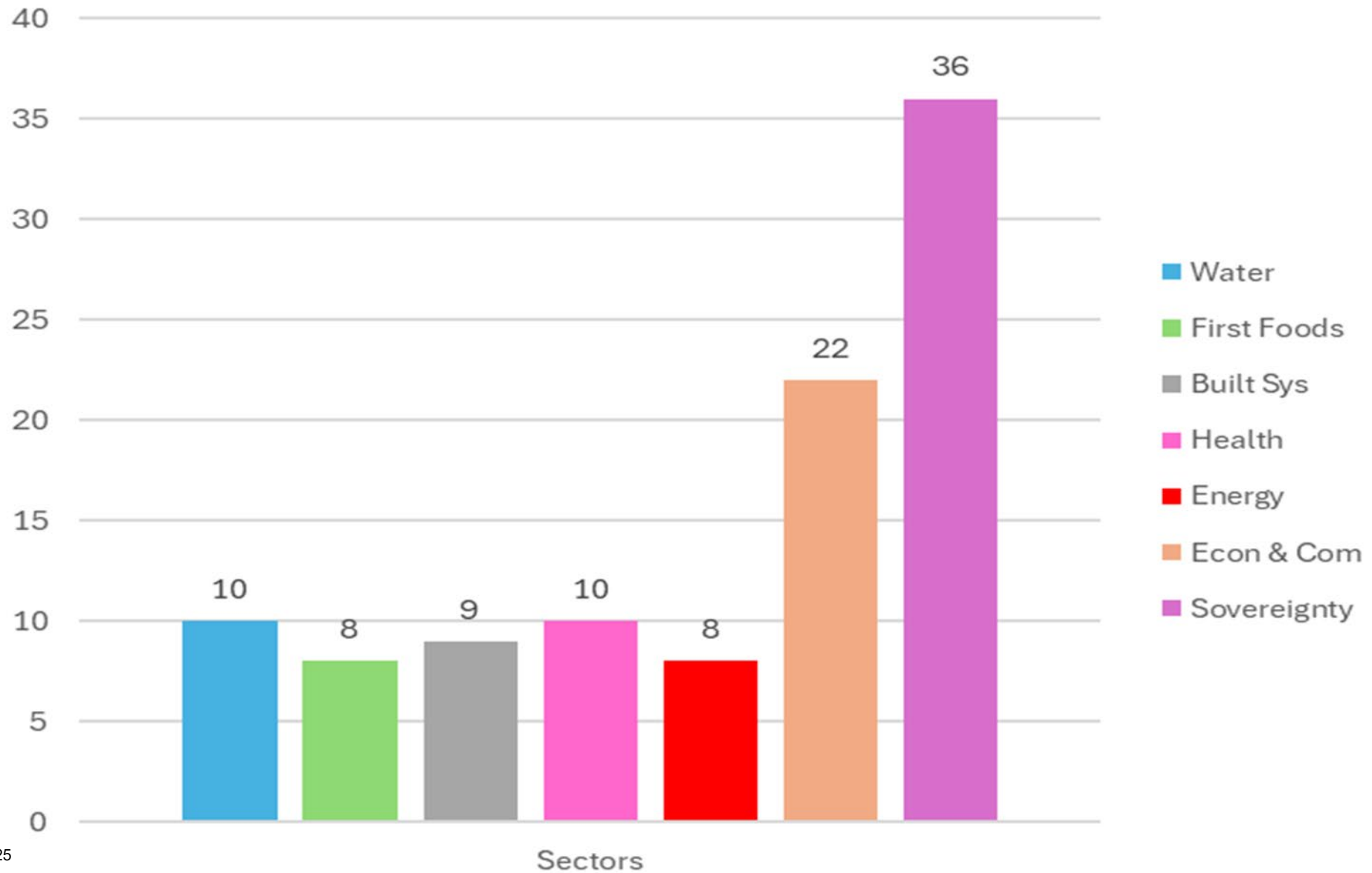
AWP CONNECTION TO CAP

8



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

CTUIR OED 2024 AWP CAP Sectors



OED Summary

Water

- Policy & Planning
- Monitoring

First Foods

- Policy & Planning
- Education & Enforcement

Built Systems

- Kayak Public Transit

Health & Happiness

- Coordination & Collaboration
- Life & Wellness

Energy

- Policy & Planning
- Development
- Hanford

Economics & Community

- Emergency Preparedness & Response
- Food & Farms
- Homes & Lands

Sovereignty & Treaty Rights

- Planning & Policy
- Education

Water

Policy & Planning

- 2.5 Develop A Drought Management Plan for implementation including an early drought warning system.
- 2.6 Update Emergency Operations Plan with New Drought Management Plan
- 14.1-2 Municipal Water Reuse System: develop a plan etc

Monitoring

- 2.10 Monitor Ground Water Resources on The Umatilla Indian Reservation
- 7.2 Complete Update of Emergency Operations Plan with Drought Management Plan.

First Foods

Policy & Planning

- 2. Salmon Recovery: Contribute to the continued development and refinement of the strategies and activities associated with the CTUIR salmon recovery strategy.
- 23.1 Columbia River and Salmon Restoration/Treaty Rights: develop and implement comprehensive plan to restore Columbia and Snake River salmon, coordinate actions with Columbia Basin Tribes and Northwest Tribes (FMCS & Biden Administration Initiative).
- 23.9 Revise Fish and Wildlife Code to close roads for wildlife preservation: amend Code to provide Fish and Wildlife Commission authority to close roads to access in order to protect wildlife/fish/resources.

Education & Enforcement

- 23.3 Education and Information to Tribal Members/Others on Treaty Rights: develop an action plan to educate Tribal Members, counties, state, federal agencies and public on Treaty Rights.
- 23.5 Defend Fish and Wildlife Ceremonial and Subsistence in ceded lands/aboriginal lands: expand and develop MOU/MOAs with state and federal agencies, Tribal Members access to federal and state parks (inform 3rd party vendors at parks).

Built Systems

Kayak Public Transit

- 18.1 Kayak: Implement 5-year transportation plan and develop options for future operations of the Kayak Transportation entity in coordination with regional partners (county, city, etc.).

Health & Happiness

Coordination & Collaboration

- 5. Coordinate services with Yellowhawk: Continue to coordinate with Yellowhawk Tribal Health Center, the public health authority for the Umatilla Indian Reservation, on COVID-19-related activities, actions, and recommendations and report those back to the Board of Trustees on a regular basis.

Life & Wellness

- 9.7 Revise Codes to Allow for Virtual Participation and Improve Technology for CTUIR Tribal Members to Attend Board of Trustees and Committees and Commission Meetings.
- 25.2 Enhance wrap around services: develop and implement plan to improve elder services, cleaning homes, firewood, direct funds to elders, better coordination between Yellowhawk and DCFS

Energy

Policy & Planning

- 3. Strategic Energy Plan Implementation: Coordinate the implementation of the 2020-2035 Strategic Energy Strategic Plan (Strategy) and hire and oversee Climate Coordinator Analyst to ensure they initiate energy programs and projects phased in the most effective manner possible considering Federal, State, Tribal, and other resources. Secure funding to hire an Energy Project Coordinator to coordinate and manage tribal renewable energy projects and the Strategic Energy Plan.

Development

- 2.9 Promote And Develop Tribally Owned Renewable Energy on The Umatilla Indian Reservation.
- 8.1 Develop and implement a plan to transition to zero emissions, electric fleet for Fleet Management and Kayak.
- 9.1 Design and Implement Renewable Energy Project for Community/Tribal Member Homes: resources and grants to support community & tribal member renewable projects (solar, wind, storage batteries, etc.).
- 9.2-3 Develop CTUIR solar project etc
- 19.1 Tribal Energy Plan Implementation: continue to update the Strategic Energy Plan implementation plan, secure funding to hire Energy Project Coordinator, and identify, and conduct feasibility of renewable energy projects for the CTUIR.

Energy

Hanford

- 19.2 Monitor Small Modular Nuclear Reactors (SMNR) and impacts/opportunities: engage in government-to-government consultations at Hanford, analyze impacts, opportunities, policy.
- 26.1 Track Hanford Waste Treatment Plans (DFLAW)& Hanford Natural Resource Damage Assessment: track and monitor progress to ensure effective damage assessment from Hanford.



Economics & Community

Emergency Preparedness & Response

- 10. Exercise Emergency Authorities: To protect life and property, the Executive Director shall exercise the emergency authorities delegated by the Board of Trustees through enacted laws and policies.
- 7.3-6 Develop A Response Plan and Team for Tribal Emergency Response etc

Food & Farms

- 4. Regenerative Agriculture: Effectively oversee the execution of the Regenerative Agriculture pilot project and prepare a strategic plan for the development of the CTUIR Farm and Agriculture Department and ensure current operations begin a positive direction into full regenerative processes.

Homes & Lands

- 12.5 Analysis of Tribal lands purchased via Land Acquisition purchases and Land Buy Back Program to determine Tribal housing opportunities.
- 12.6 Work with NCFS on the creation of homeownership opportunities for homes purchased via Land Acquisition purchase and Land Buy Back Program.
- 7.2 Tribal Land Management Services: develop plan/strategy to improve Land Acquisition Strategy, develop recommendations to better manage tribal property, establish Land and Property management office, prepare plan to protect, utilize, manage, repair, lease tribal property, optimize use for Tribe and Tribal Members including housing, cultural heritage, etc.

Sovereignty & Treaty Rights

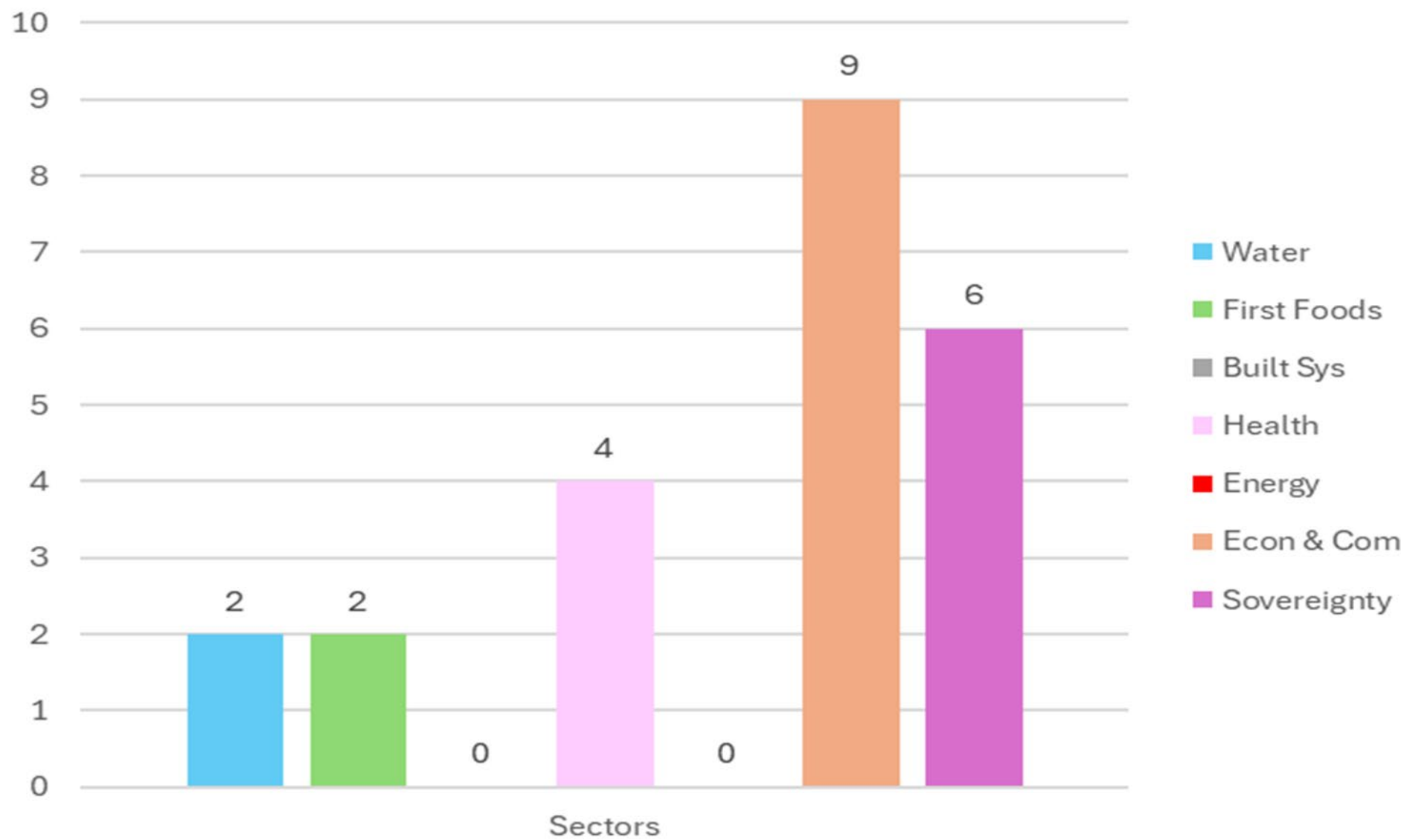
Planning & Policy

- 1. Implement the policies, laws, and budgets of the CTUIR as adopted by the Board of Trustees.
- 2.b Budget Development and Implementation: Ensure accurate projections of revenue and expenditures, and recommend budgets for all operations, investments, and reserves, taking into consideration short- and long-term Tribal goals and economic self-sufficiency as directed by the Board of Trustees. Implement and authorize expenditures in accordance with Fiscal Management Policies and approved budgets.
- 6. Issue rules and regulations: The Executive Director shall have the authority to issue rules and regulations governing tribal government and administration as authorized by the Board of Trustees.
- 12. Strategic Planning and Goals: The Executive Director shall assist the Board of Trustees in planning and goal setting. Ensure implementation of such plans and goals as directed by the Board of Trustees. Regularly report to the Board of Trustees on progress made towards achieving goals.
- 2.1 Engage in Climate Change planning, community outreach, and strategy development and implementation.
- 2.2 Hire and direct the Climate Coordination Analyst in the Office of the Executive Director and coordinate the Climate Adaptation Plan implementation with the DNR and all other Departments and CTUIR Entities.
- 2.3 Develop Goals for Climate Gas (greenhouse gas produced on the reservation) Reduction and Set a Cap.
- 2.4 Assess and develop a Plan to Mitigate the Impacts to CTUIR First Foods.
- 2.7 Incorporate Climate Change Actions into All Tribal Departments and Tribal Entities.
- 7.1 Conduct an analysis/lessons learned and prepare a report on recommendations from past events (flooding, snow, wildfires)

Education

- 2.8 Continuing Education and Outreach on Climate Change to CTUIR Tribal Members & Local Community: Including Education on Our River and Uplands

CTUIR Tribal Police 2024 AWP CAP Sectors



Water & First Foods

Education & Enforcement

- 5.1 Provide training and education to department personnel, other departments, and community members through classes, the media, and hunter safety courses.
- Increase presence on waters through boat patrols and increase presence on local reservation lands to enforce treaty rights and fish and wildlife codes and laws.
- 5.2 Pursue additional potential grant opportunities for funding of Fish and Wildlife enforcement to protect the Tribe's fish and wildlife, environment, habitat, and achievement of healthy watershed, increasing traditional first food abundance and use opportunities.

Health & Happiness

Services & Training

- 2.5 Training. Continue to provide updated training focusing on persons in mental crisis and dealing with mental health issues. Continue to provide CTUIR cultural training to new UTPD staff and ongoing cultural awareness training for all staff members.
- 1.3 Provide referral to services. Provide referral to services that contribute to relief from the psychological trauma suffered by victims of crimes, misfortune, and personal loss. Refer all victims of crime to the appropriate support services. Refer persons determined to be in need of services to the appropriate agency.

Emergency Response

- Provide Critical Incident Stress Debriefing services to responders.
- 2.6 Document and investigate reported MMIP in collaboration with CTUIR, Federal, State, and local agencies and the community.

Economics & Community

Emergency Response & Coordination

- 1.1/1.2 Provide essential services/ Maintain social order
- Provide services contributing to the preservation of life and protection of property, the preservation of community health and safety, and general public assistance under all conditions.
- Assist other CTUIR agencies in response to emergency situations. Assist other law enforcement agencies as requested. Provide for social order during times of unusual occurrences and disasters. Provide emergency management services in collaboration with the CTUIR Director of Public Safety. Participate in tribal and regional emergency drills.

Community Engagement

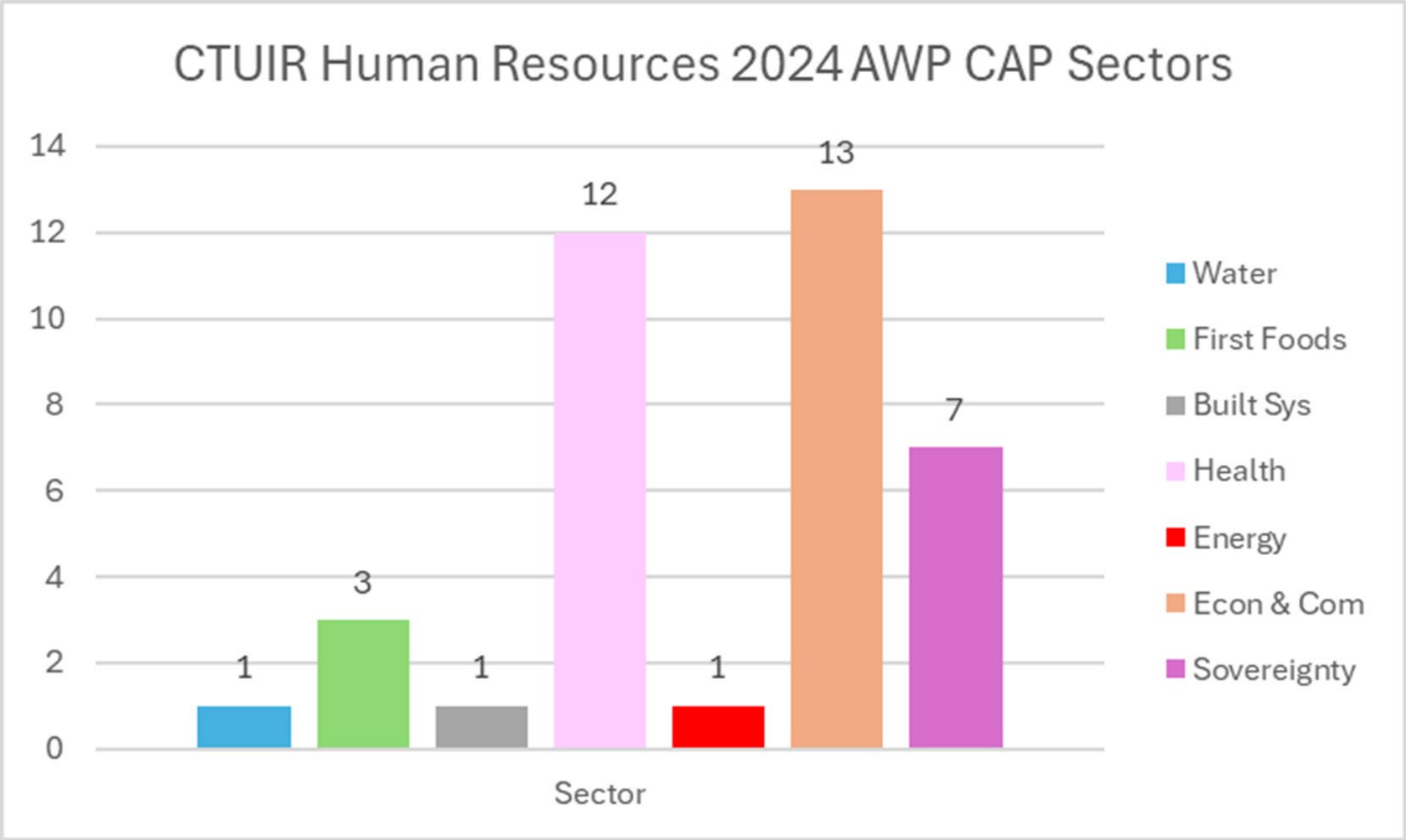
- 4.1 Community Partnership. Establish a solid partnership with citizens in our efforts to create a safe and secure community. Have a presence at local social events sponsored by other departments, including participating and coordinating in planning the BAAD Tournament with DCFS and YTHC.

Sovereignty and Treaty Rights

Collaboration & Coordination

- 4.2 Communication. Encourage and be receptive to the active free flow of public input into conceptual ideas in order that the public can evaluate the continuing performance and effectiveness of the UTPD in its service role to all citizens.





Water & First Foods

Conservation

- 1 Promote and practice resource conservation, especially of water and energy, to the maximum extent possible.

Health & Happiness

Support Marginalized Experiences

- 2.3/3 Provide Departments and Programs disability awareness training. Work with local schools and service providers to increase availability of quality services upon request.

Life & Wellness

- 2-3. Promote a well-rounded approach to employee benefits to promote health and wellbeing.

Economics and Community

Training & Access

- P1 Coordination with the Tribal youth and training programs with Tribal departments/programs by offering guidance with employment applications, outreach on viable career opportunities with CTUIR, and on-going training sessions to enhance job skills and experience.
- 2.2 Development of other outside support networks to facilitate opportunities for Tribal member employees to both obtain and retain gainful employment and job satisfaction. Continue coordination and collaboration with relative CTUIR departments, programs, agencies, and other external resources available (i.e. CAPECO, BMCC, etc.).
- 1-4 Maximize utilization of Indian workers in all employment opportunities on or near the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Sovereignty and Treaty Rights

Policy & Planning

- 1.7 The Office of Human Resources is responsible for all amendments to the TPPM and develops training curriculum for implementation. Promulgated interim rules by Executive Director when necessary.

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
Pancreas	X		X		

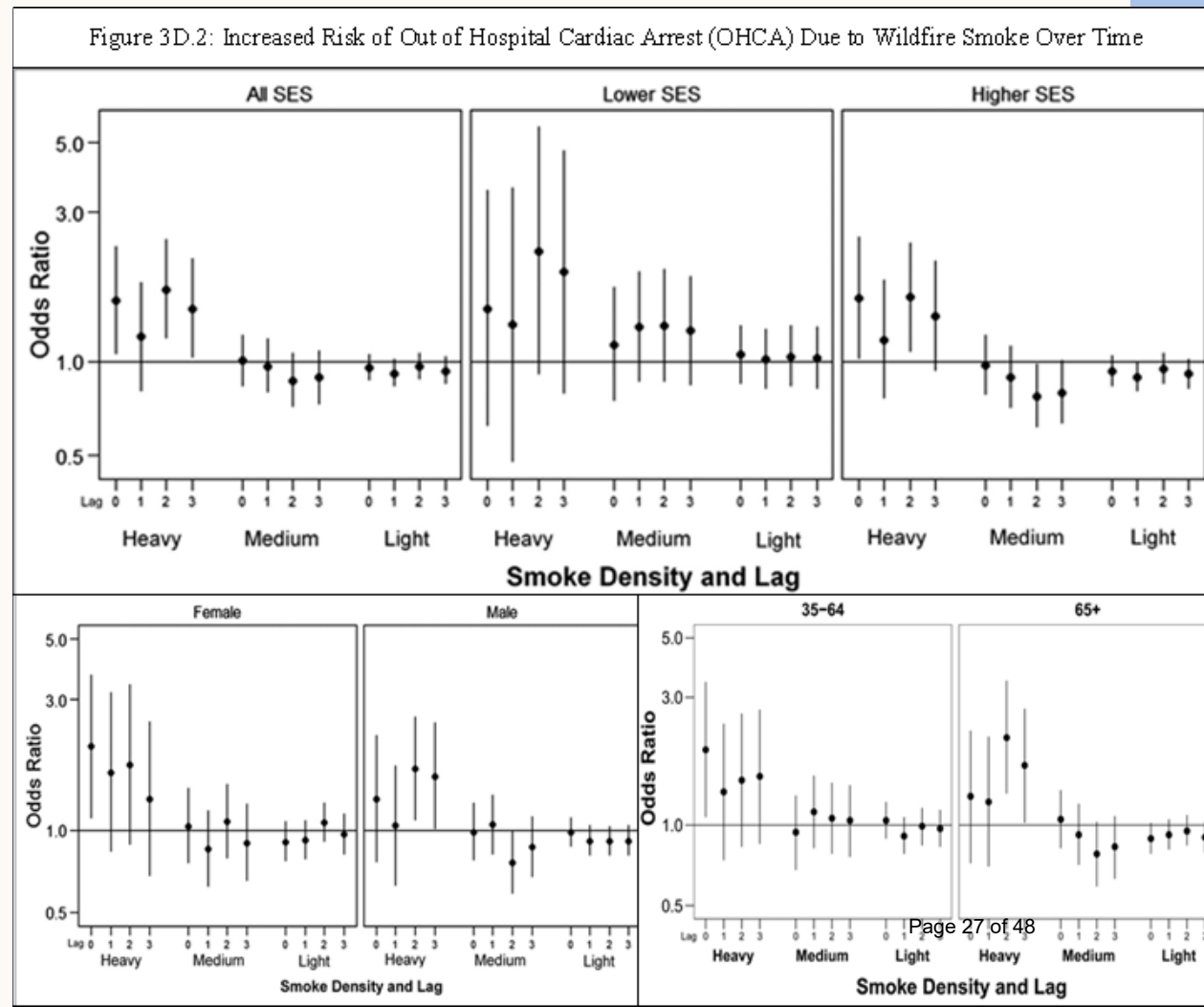
HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HEALTH

27

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).

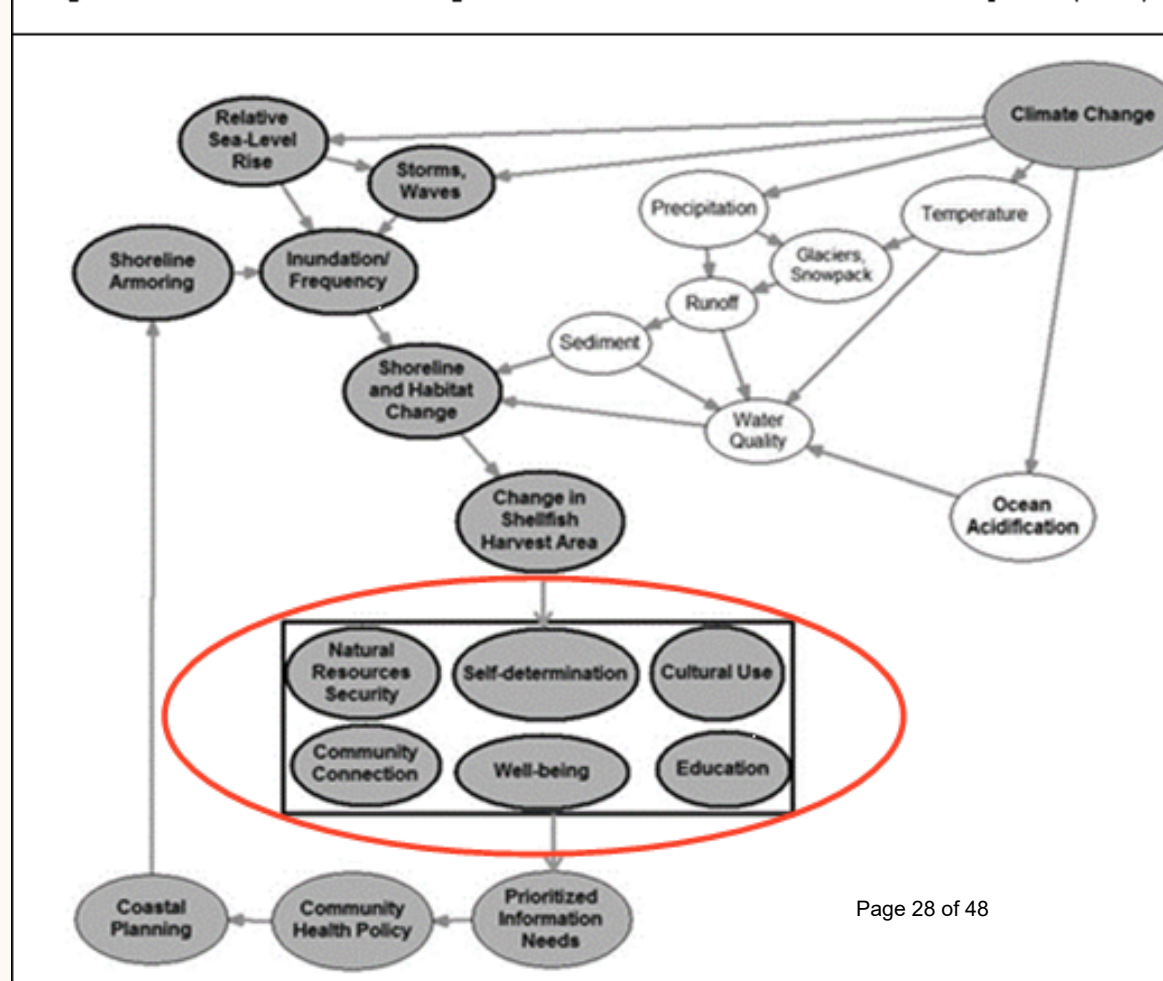


HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – HAPPINESS

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

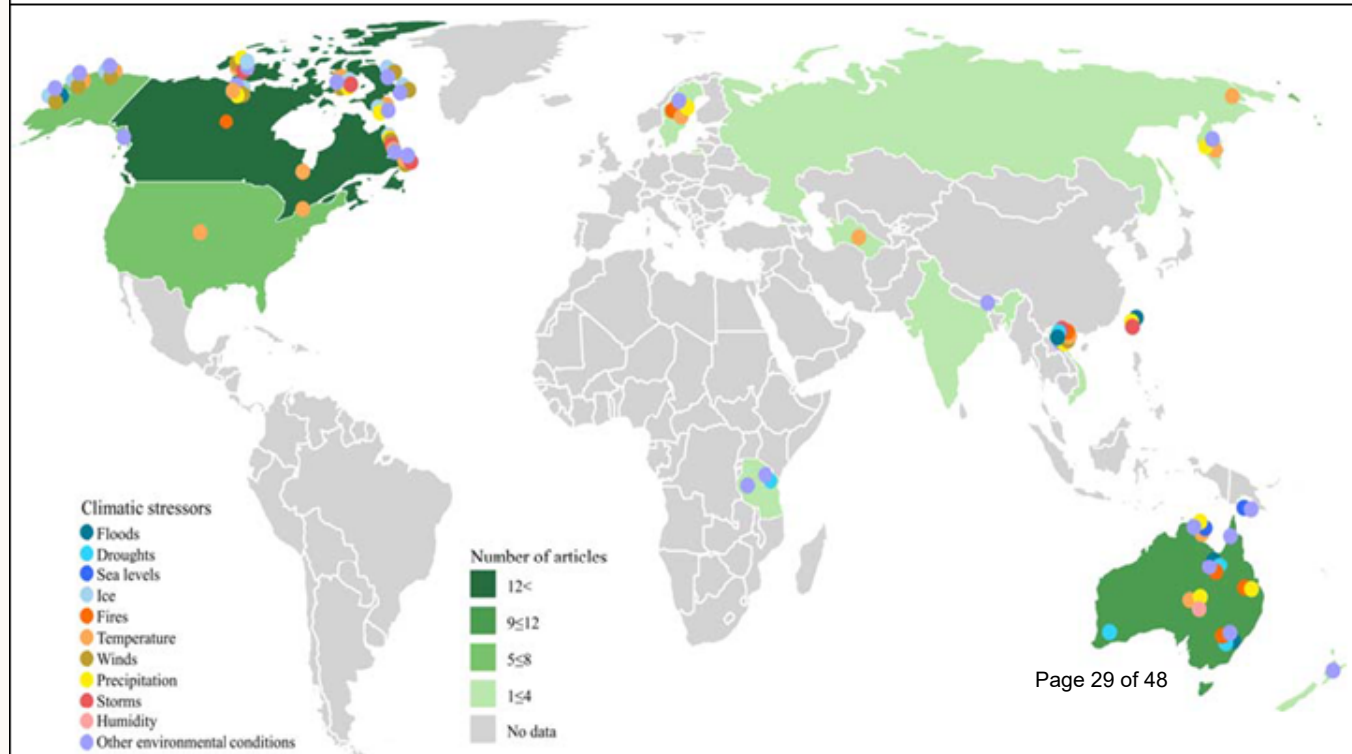
Indigenous communities' concept of health is woven with land management practices and religious ceremony. Health outcomes are greatly improved for Tribal people who are able to continue access to subsistence foods and cultural practice.

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



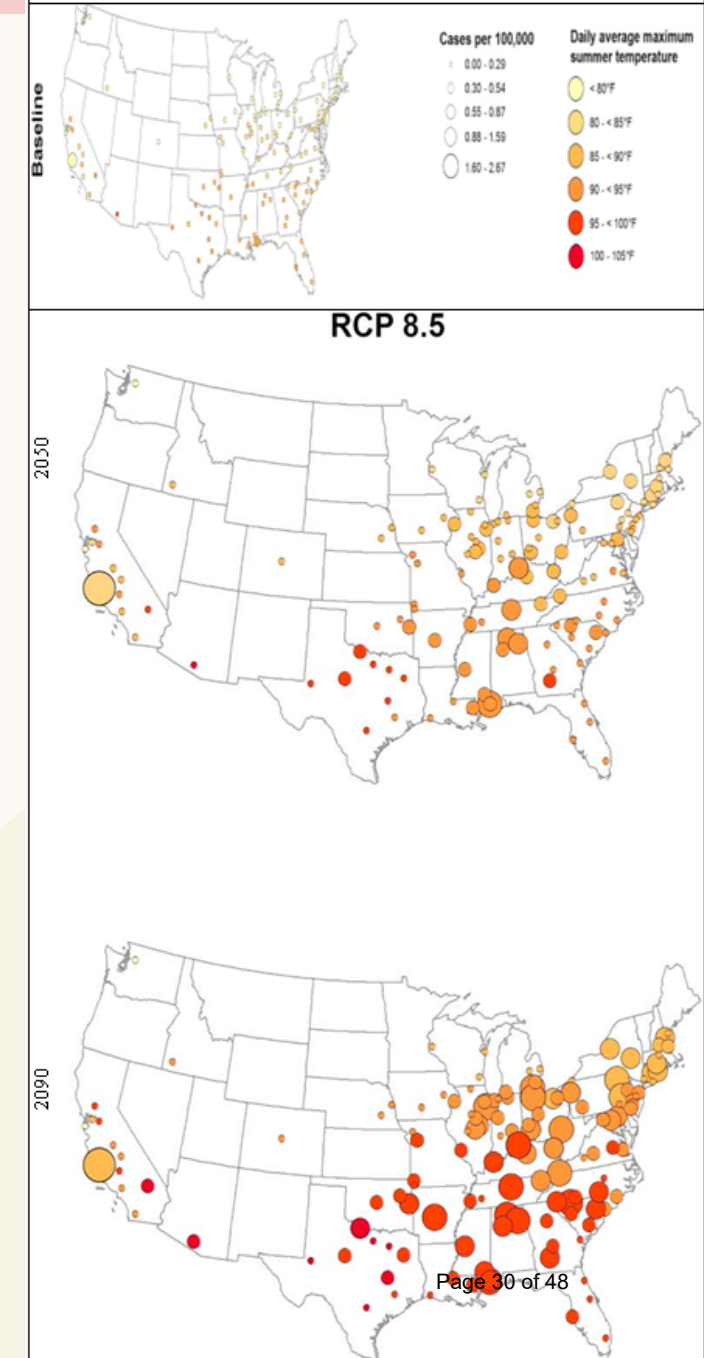
HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – ECONOMICS

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.



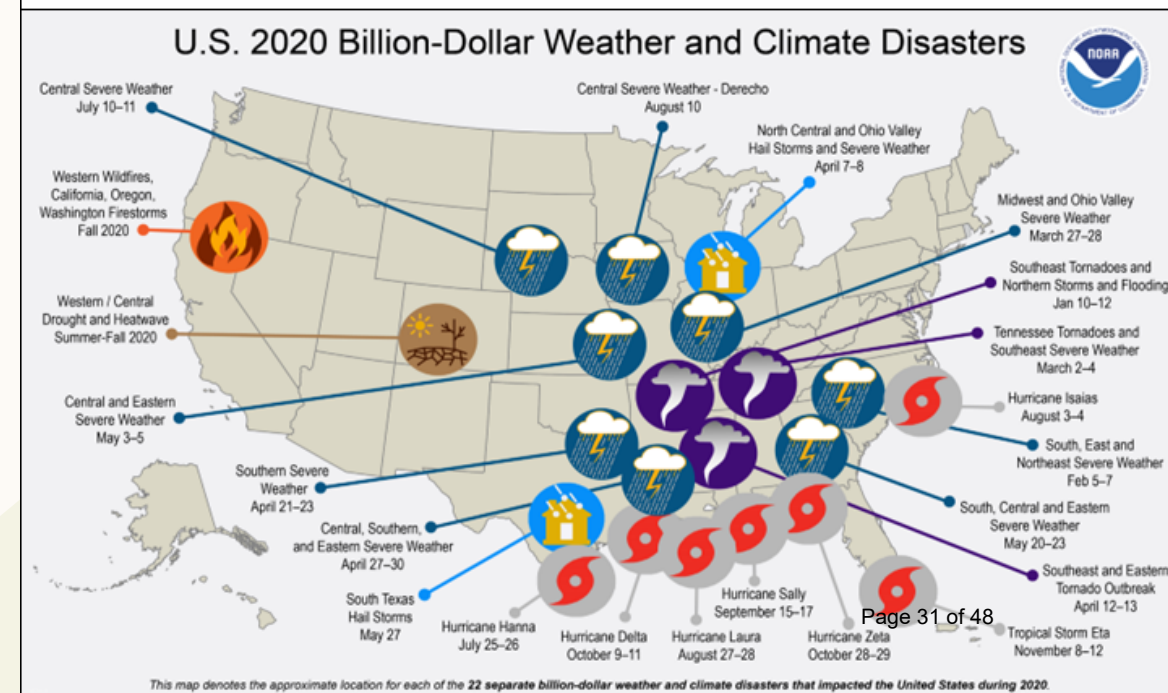
HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – ECONOMICS

Impacts to Tourism from Disaster and Displacement

Tourism has a role to play in responding to climate impacts, but is also likely to see changes, due to increasing natural disasters locally and regionally.

Hotel occupancy increased 43.3% in the directly affected area during the Camp Fire (CA 2018), but decreased by 13.4% during the wildfire event, and by 15.8% post-fire in nearby metropolises (Ward and Mattern 2020) as seen in Figure 3F.2 (page 218).

Figure 3F.2: Number of Billion Dollar Weather Events in the Year 2020



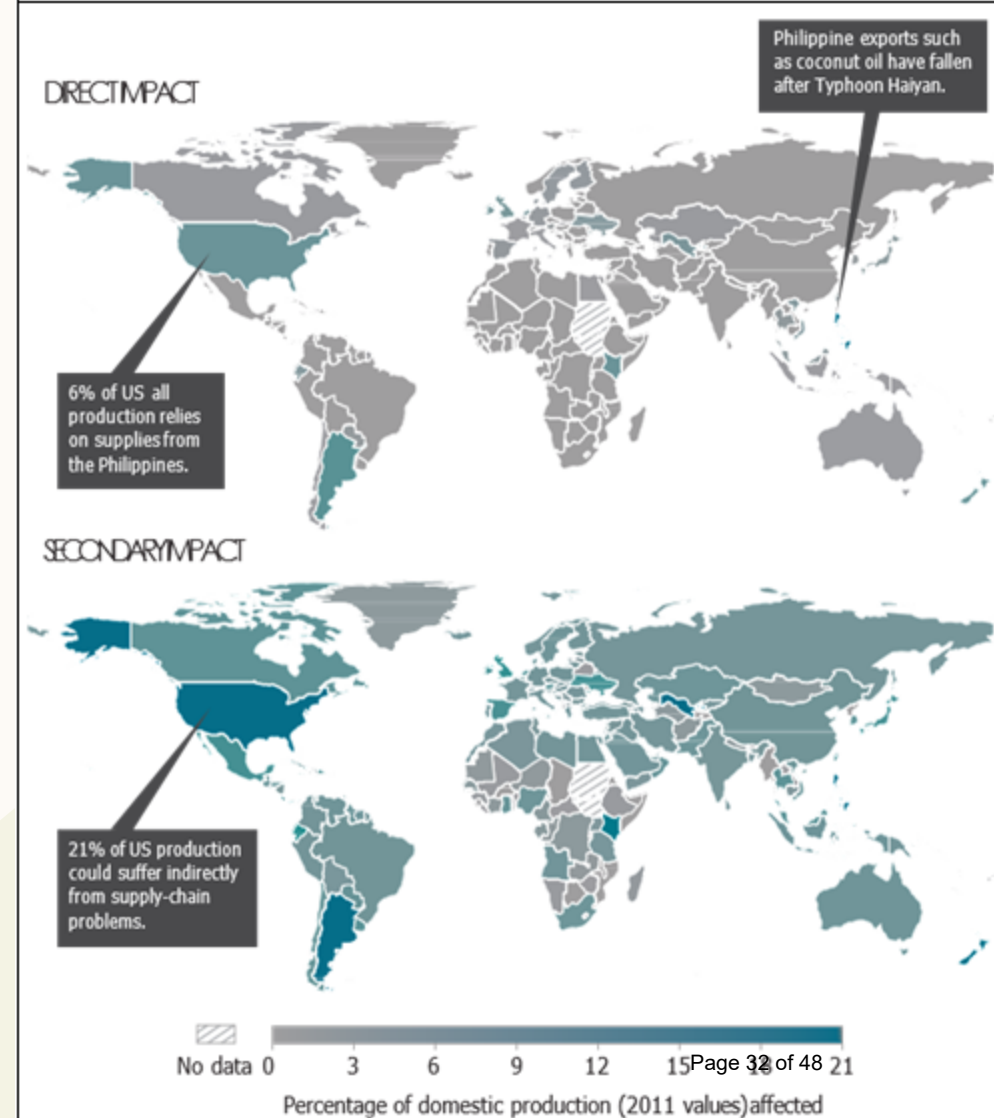
HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – ECONOMICS

Increased Potential Disruption of Businesses and Supply Chains

Dependence on globally-integrated supply chains leaves communities vulnerable to climate impacts around the world, and even small events can cause direct and indirect risk to production and goods available.

One single natural disaster event, Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013, disrupted 6% of U.S. goods production directly, and posed a risk to 21% of all U.S. production indirectly (Levermann 2014) as seen in Figure 3F.3 (page 220).

Figure 3F.3: Supply Chain Interconnectivity Affected by a Single Extreme Event



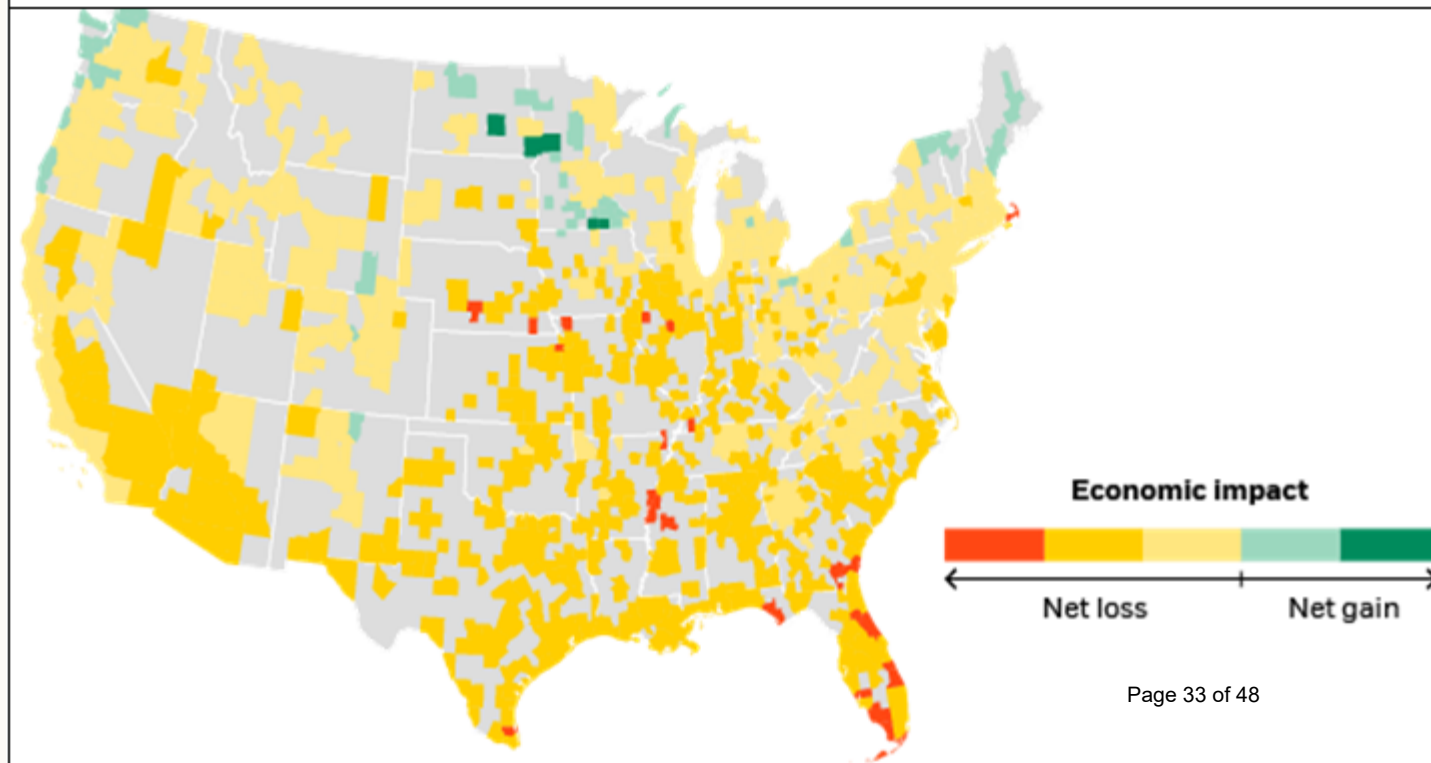
HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – ECONOMICS

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).

Figure 3F.4: Projected Economic Impact of Climate Adaptation on Investment Opportunities



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

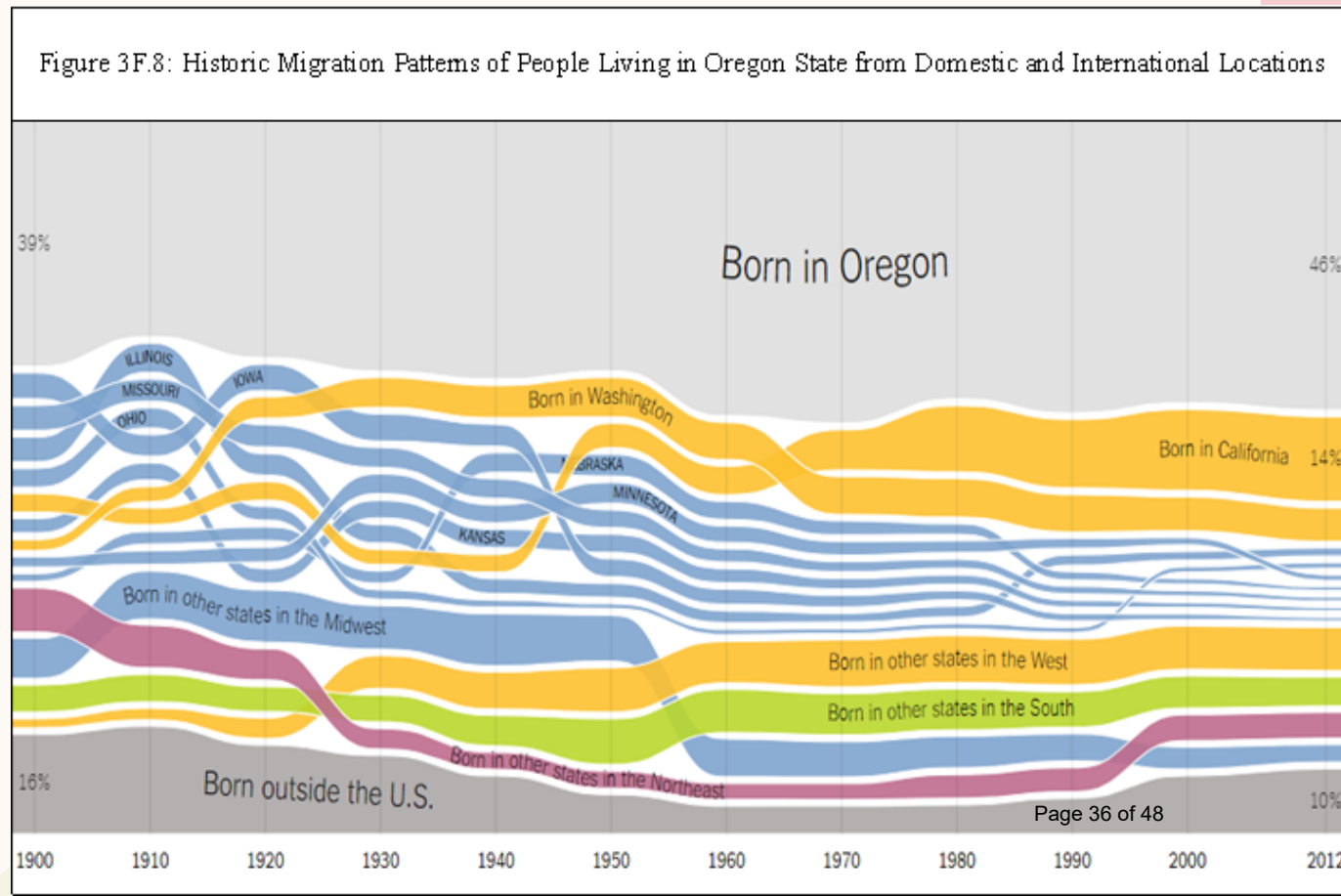


HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – COMMUNITY

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.

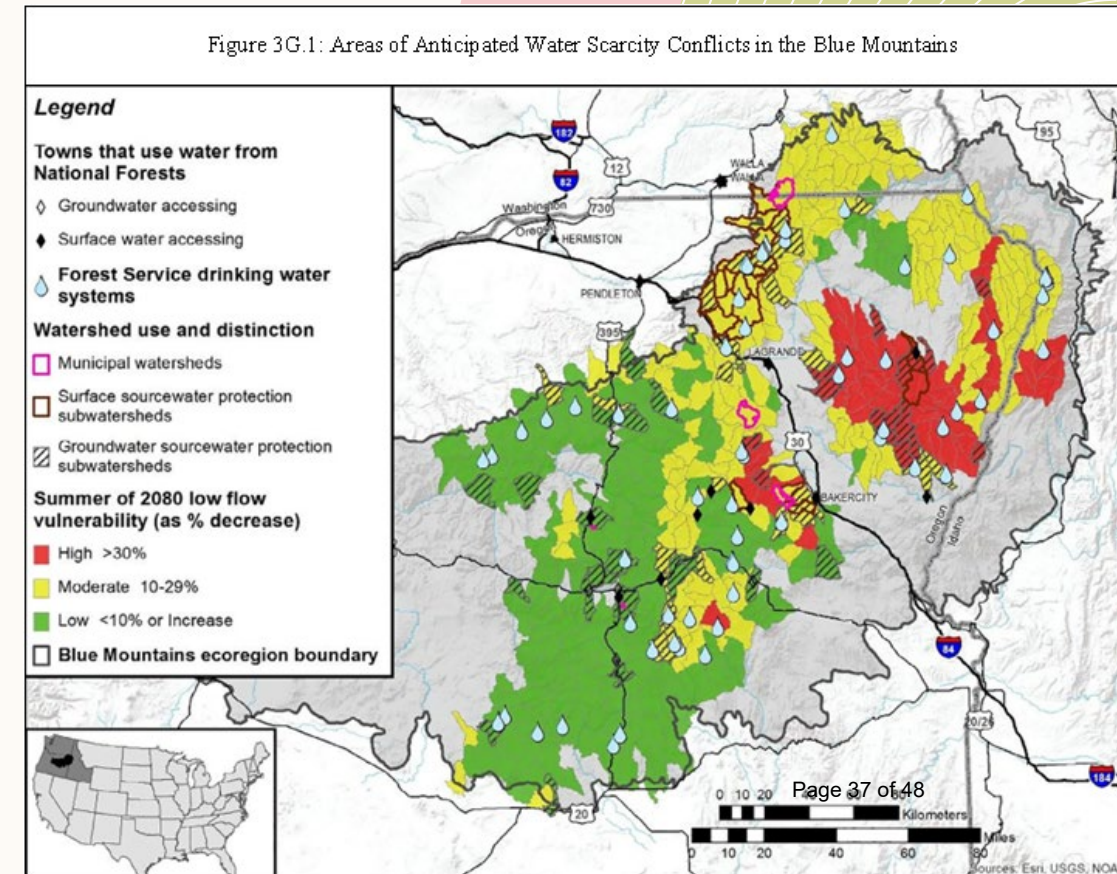


HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – SOVEREIGNTY

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).



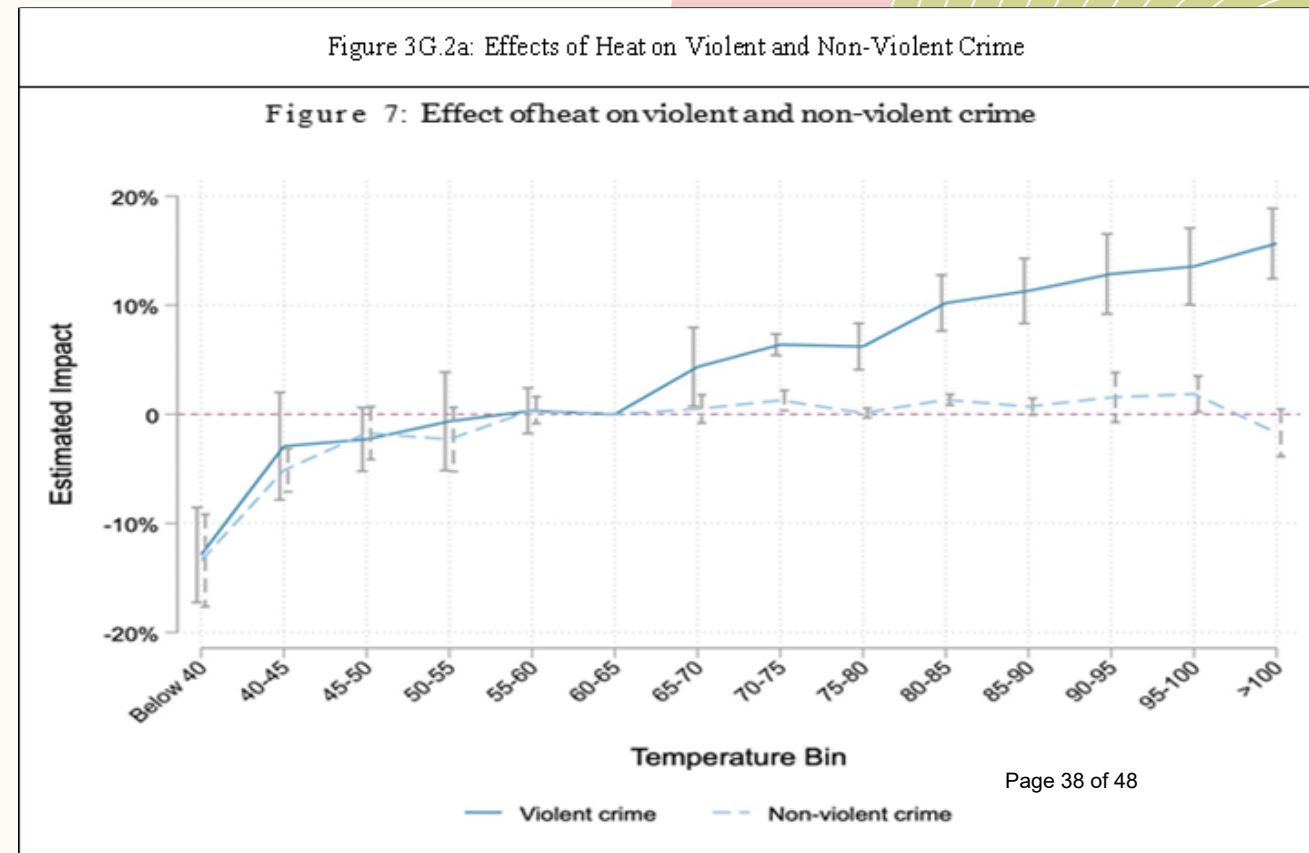
HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – SOVEREIGNTY

38

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 – SOVEREIGNTY

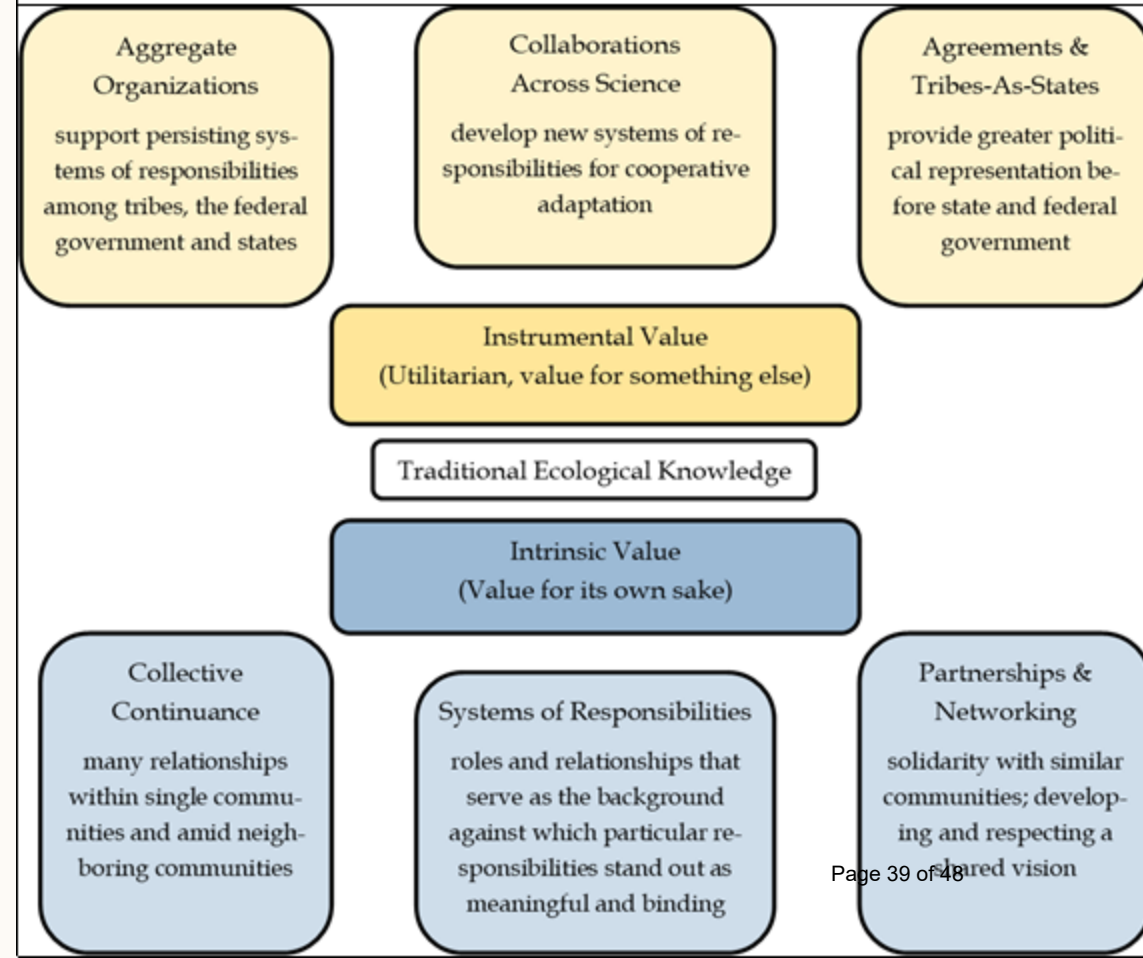
39

Potential Interruptions in Collective Continuance for Tribes and First Foods

Indigenous knowledge, or “traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)” is a description of the way that Tribes live according to Tamanwit, and includes concepts of reciprocal responsibilities between individuals, communities, and the natural world. Leaders and scientists are beginning to realize the breadth and depth of this knowledge, and Tribes can be an integral part of climate adaptation that prioritizes the cultural continuity of these relationships.

Intrinsic value of Indigenous knowledge from **close connections with community, water, land, and First Foods**; instrumental value from **adaptive management that CTUIR creates with the First Foods Mission** (Whyte et al 2013) as seen in Figure 3G.3 (page 267).

Figure 3G.3: Tribal Sovereignty Instrumental and Intrinsic Values



HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – SOVEREIGNTY

40

Opportunities for Tribes to Be State, Federal, and International Leaders on Climate Adaptation

As governments prepare to implement climate adaptation strategies, consideration for existing and potential Tribal leadership in these efforts would ensure a more inclusive and robust outcome, with a focus on environmental justice for First Foods and CTUIR community. Expertise in Tribal management organizations highlights the sophistication of Tribal governments and their **responsiveness, cooperative agreements, partnerships, and Treatment-As-States (TAS)** are all ways to expand Tribal sovereignty (Hopkins 2012) as seen in Figure 3G.4 (page 270-271).



Climate events like the Feb 2020 flooding could potentially hamper CTUIR TAS status through the disruption of information collection. Biomonitoring efforts like DNR Fisheries project effectiveness evaluation was temporarily disrupted by flood damage to rotatory traps (pictured left). This same flood event also damaged water quality monitoring equipment (pictured right) that is essential in measuring restoration efforts and impacts funding reporting.

HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – TREATY RIGHTS

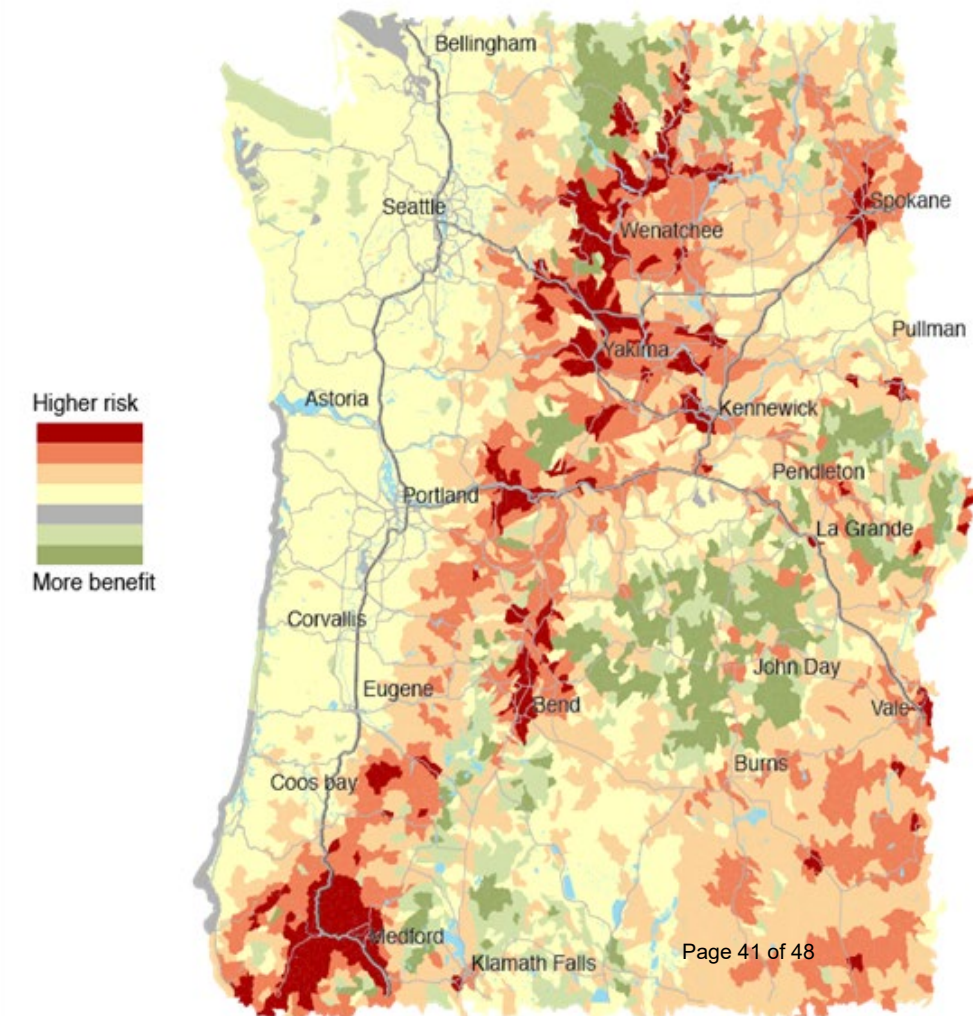
41

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



HIGHLIGHTED CLIMATE IMPACTS – TREATY RIGHTS

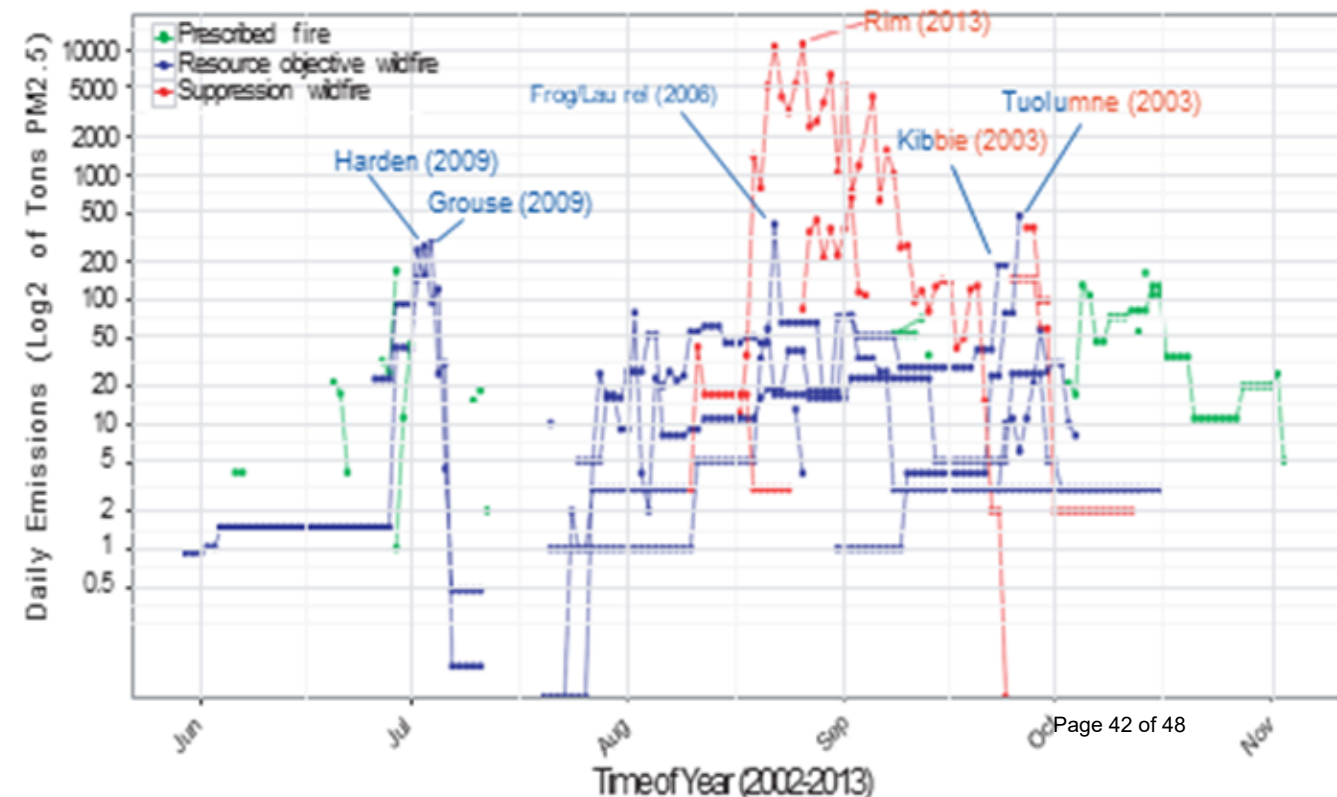
Challenges to Healthy Conditions to Exercise Treaty Rights Safely

Intangible access barriers to Treaty Rights exist and should not be treated lightly. These kinds of barriers can be thought of as conditions that reduce the ability of Tribal Members to maintain physical and emotional health while exercising Treaty Rights.

Exposure can have a lingering effect on Tribal Member health and desire to continue to participate in harvest and processing opportunities.

Roughly **20% improvement in seasonal air quality can be maintained through use of intentional burning** (Long et al 2017) as seen in Figure 3G.6 (page 284).

Figure 3G.6: Smoke Emission Patterns from Prescribed, Resource Objective, and Suppression Fires



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

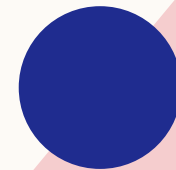
POST WORKSHOP SURVEY

46

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





THANK YOU