

EPA's Environmental Justice Webinar Series for Tribes and Indigenous Peoples:

Adapting to Climate Change Tribes and Indigenous Peoples Adaptation Plans

January 25, 2024

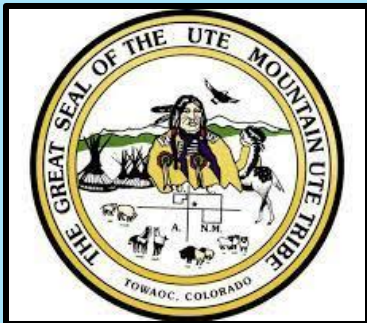
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights



Webinar Agenda

- **Introductions**
- **Webinar Logistics**
- **Tribal and EPA Presentations**
- **EPA OEJECR Updates**
- **Q & A – Remaining time till 4 pm ET**



Margie Connolly

Climate Adaptation Plan Team

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Tribal Presenters



Kenneth Weitzel

Natural Resource Specialist

Central Council Tlingit

& Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska



Brett Ramey

Climate Resilience Planner

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and

Nebraska

EPA Presenters



Vicky Salazar

Climate Adaptation Policy Advisor

U.S. EPA Office of Policy

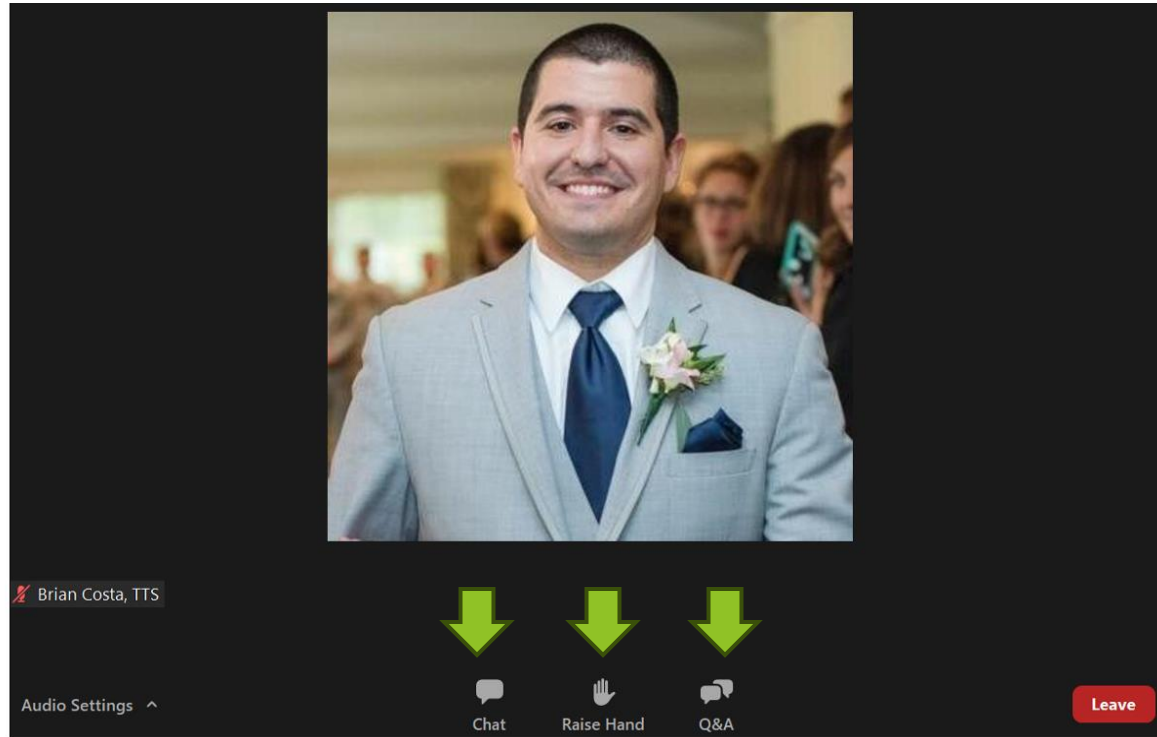


Aren Wang

Intern

**U.S. EPA Office of Environmental
Justice and External Civil Rights**

Webinar recording and slide deck will be posted to EPA's EJ Webpage



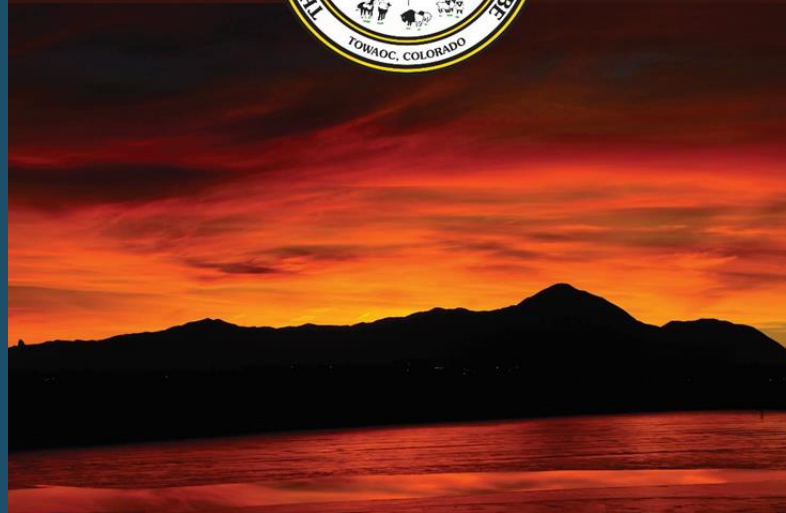
Margie Connolly

Climate Adaptation Plan Team

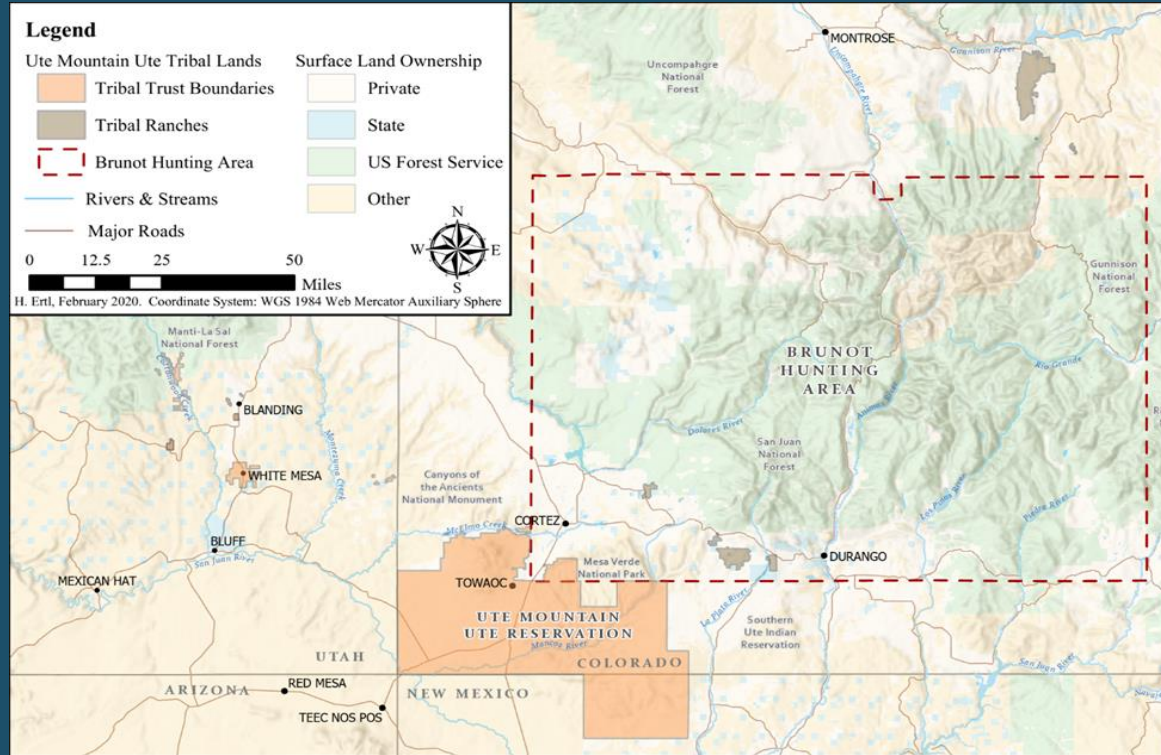
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

NÚCHÍÚ

UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE
CLIMATE ACTION PLAN



Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Lands



Why did the Ute Mountain Ute (UMU) Tribe start a climate change program?

Elders asked natural resource managers questions like, “What happened to winter?” “How come it doesn’t snow like it used to when we were kids?”

Community members were observing:

- ❖ Warming temperatures during all seasons
- ❖ Less precipitation
- ❖ Long-term drought conditions
- ❖ Changes in seasons
- ❖ Diminishing rangelands and increasing invasive species



Why Create a Climate Action Plan?



The Climate Action Plan addresses the health and livelihoods of the community members.

*Summer is now
“k’túrúchí” (too hot)!*

“The old people went by the weather. The climate has really changed. You expect heat in summer; winter is cold. That’s how I grew up. Winter was long back then. The snow no longer comes in October. Sometimes, we don’t have snow in December. It used to snow into April. A long time ago it used to rain a lot and we played in the mud. The frogs would come out of nowhere. We don’t see that rain anymore.”

~Ute Mountain Ute Elder

The climate in this region has warmed 2 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the last century. By the middle of this century, the region is expected to warm an additional 3 to 8°F. Climate change is expected to worsen impacts and increase risks to our people and natural environment in this region. UMU people depend on natural resources to maintain our cultural practices, identity, and sovereignty as a people. These warmer temperatures have caused reduced precipitation, changes in seasonality, and exacerbated health concerns such as asthma and cardiovascular disease, among other things.

Ute Mountain Ute Climate Action Plan 2020

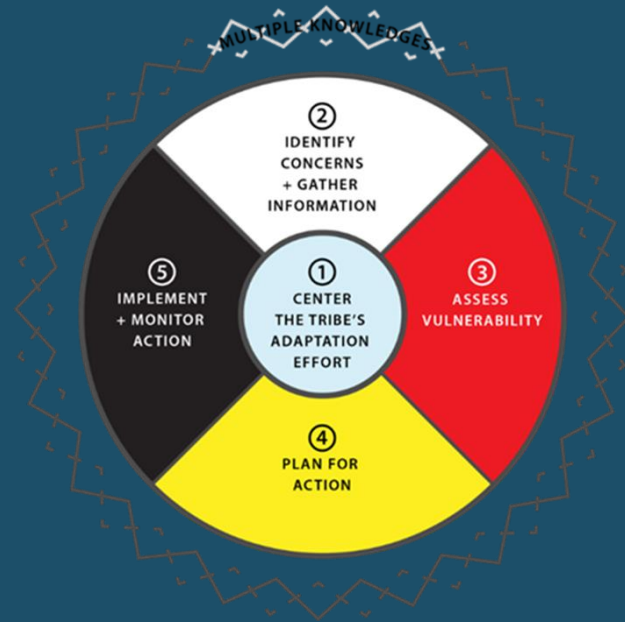
Climate Change Adaptation Planning Process

Source: Tribal Climate Adaptation Guidebook Framework



- **Step One:** Center the Tribe's adaptation effort:
 - A. Tribal Council resolution
 - B. Form partnerships: Colorado State University, UMU Natural Resources Interdisciplinary Team
 - C. Seek funding: BIA Tribal Resilience Program grant funding, D. Establishment of climate change program

- **Step Two:** Identify concerns and gather information
- **Step Three:** Vulnerability Assessment in collaboration with Colorado State University Research Scientist Dr. Shannon McNeeley
- **Step Four:** Climate Change Adaptation Planning
- **Step Five:** Implement and Monitor Actions



Community-based Vulnerability Assessment

In-depth interviews

- ❖ 27 community members/elders
- ❖ 6 natural resource managers

Interview questions:

- ❖ Community members
 - ❖ Changes in weather, climate
 - ❖ Impacts to target resources
- ❖ Natural resource managers
 - ❖ Local observations of change
 - ❖ Impacts to management targets
 - ❖ Responses, preparedness activities
 - ❖ Barriers to respond
 - ❖ Needs for adaptation



Vulnerability Interview Results

- **Impacts to Vegetation and Wildlife**

I've seen their [deer and elk] build, the way their – you know, the growth of their bodies and things like that have changed. The vegetation has a lot to do with it.



- **Reduced Water Quantity and Quality**

- *Our mountain [Ute mountain] used to have water everywhere. Springs, everywhere. There's no water up in the mountain...we used to have lakes and ponds for the animals. And, now they're dry up on the mountain.*

Traditional and Cultural Activities

Reduced abundance and distribution:

- ❖ Cottonwoods, willows
- ❖ Chokecherries, buffaloberries

Changes in seasonal timing and production:

- ❖ Oak trees
- ❖ Pinyon pine nut
- ❖ Chokecherries

Community members are going outside tribal lands to collect culturally important plants.

Plant Type	Number of times discussed
Changes in Abundance, Distribution	45
Chokecherries	25
Fruit	20
Potatoes	16
Onion	15
Changes in Phenology	14
Pinyons	13
Cedar	5
Late freeze/frost	5
Cottonwood	4
Indian Tea	4
Squawbush berries	4
Buffaloberries	3
Carrots	3
Sage	3
Strawberries	3
Willows	3
Acorns	2
Mint (Peppermint)	2
Cabbage	1
Cattails	1
Gooseberries	1

Socio-economic Impacts

Heat stress

- ❖ Elders spending less time outside
- ❖ Lack of air conditioning poses added health risk
- ❖ Impacts participation in traditional activities, ceremonies

Health

- ❖ Increase in respiratory conditions (e.g., asthma)
- ❖ Increase in allergies

Economic impacts

- ❖ Higher electric bills under extreme heat
- ❖ Higher price of produce during drought

Recreation impacts

- ❖ Reduced fishing and swimming opportunities
- ❖ Reduced gardening activities



Climate Adaptation Plan Process

Action One: Tribal Council resolution passed for Climate Change Adaptation Plan

Action Two: Secured funding from BIA Tribal Resilience Program and expertise from CSU research associate Dr. Shannon McNeeley

Action Three: Established a climate change adaptation planning working group

Action Four: The group selected planning areas from vulnerability assessment: human health and livelihoods, tourism, agriculture and food security, air quality, water resources, riparian and wetland systems, rangelands, forest health, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, and energy



Analyzed current programs that lead to climate resilience 2010-2020

- 1mw community-scale solar farm
- Tribal Administration Building Solar Demonstration Project
- Commercial scale solar
- Hydroelectric project on Towaoc Highline Canal
- Adjudicate UMU water rights in New Mexico and Utah
- Farm and Ranch Irrigation System Improvements
- Mancos Creek Farm Ditch Improvement Project
- Mancos River Resilience
- Project Rangeland Inventory to develop recommended grazing densities
- Colorado River Basin Ten Tribes Partnership Tribal Water Study
- White Mesa Water Infrastructure Improvement
- Gunnison Sage Grouse Management Plan
- Water Quality Program
- Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Water Management Plan
- San Juan Basin Recovery Implementation Program (for endangered fish)
- Three Species Conservation Agreement and Strategy
- Invasive plant management/Native plant cultivation
- Forest restoration
- Forest thinning around residential homes

The Hard Work!

- **Action Five:** Set adaptation goals
- **Action Six:** Prioritized planning areas. They include: health and livelihoods, water resources, water ecosystems, rangelands and forests, terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, tourism, and energy.
- **Action Seven:** Each planning area section included: observed changes, timelines, and funding sources
- **Action Eight:** Plan Completion
- **Action Nine:** Tribal Council approval

Current Climate Resilience Actions

- Tri-Ute Climate Adaptation Workshop Series
- Mancos River Resilience Project
- Air, Water, and Wildlife Programs
- Water Resources Department
- Ute Mountain Community Water Survey
- Traditional Harvest Program
- Renewable Energy: Community and Commercial Solar Projects



What Worked?

- The UMU Tribal Council passed the document in July 2020.
- The Climate Action Plan is a usable planning document.
- It has raised community awareness about the warming climate.
- It is an important resource for grant writing.
- Sharing the Climate Action Plan on the UMU Environmental Programs webpage.

Thank you!

Contact information:

Margie Connolly

mconnolly@utemountain.org



Kenneth Weitzel

Natural Resource Specialist

Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska



RESILIENCY AND ADAPTATION THE NATIVE WAY OF LIFE

*Kenneth Weitzel - Natural Resources Specialist
Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska*



INTRODUCTION



Kenneth Weitzel

Natural Resources Specialist


- Tlingit Name: *DaakOosti*
- Hometown: *Xuna Kaawu* (The City of Hoonah)
- Clan: *Chaak* (Eagle) and *Teikweidi* (Brown Bear)
- House: *Xoots Hit* (Bear House)
- 11-year Navy Veteran
- Dad of happy 13-year-old daughter
- Pursuing B.S. in Environmental Science at University of Alaska Southeast



TLINGIT & HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA

- Tlingit & Haida is a federally recognized tribe
 - Regional tribal government
 - Serves 21 communities in Alaska, Washington, and California
 - 18 of these are in Southeast Alaska





*Natives in Alaska are the
original and concurrent
stewards of the land and
water, with a deep knowledge
and respect for the
community of life.*

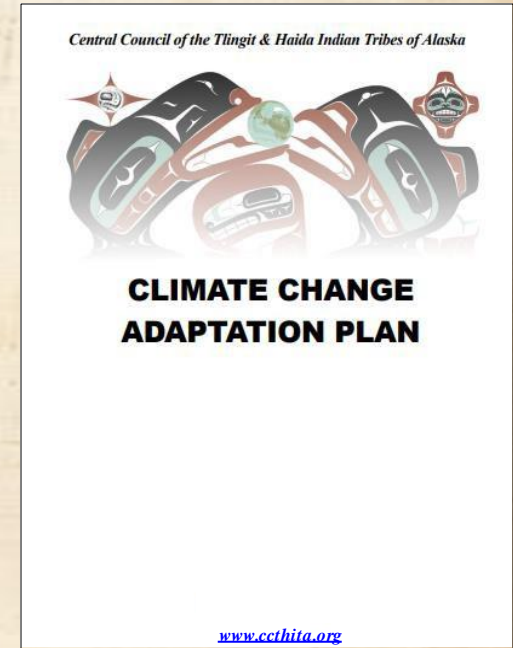
TLINGIT & HAIDA

TRIBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE PLANS

- 2017-2019 [Climate Change Adaptation Plan](#) & [Template](#)
 - Created to highlight the lack of climate data in Southeast Alaska and our unique ecosystem – *Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal Climate Resilience Program funding.*
- 2021 [Climate Change Action Plan](#)
 - Originally a [Social Economic Impact Assessment](#) of Climate Change, but due to COVID, the assessment evolved into an Action Plan. A plan to address the issues of a changing climate, and COVID. *Bureau of Indian Affairs, Tribal Climate Resilience Program funding.*

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN TEMPLATE

- Template created from Tlingit & Haida's regional adaptation plan
- Assists tribes with the development of their climate change adaptation plans
- Encourages **common language and messaging** about changing climate conditions and the most vulnerable resources in the region



CLIMATE VULNERABILITY MATRIX

Vulnerability Ranking Table						
Potential Opportunity						
Low vulnerability						
Medium – Low vulnerability						
Medium vulnerability						
Medium - High vulnerability						
High vulnerability						
<div>Adaptive Capacity</div> <div>Low</div> <div>↓</div> <div>High</div>		Sensitivity				
		Low → High				
		S0	S1	S2	S3	S4
						S
			CB	FF-HE		SF-HAB
				SL	H	C
			SW	B		
				IS		

S	Salmon	FF	Forage Fish	IS	Invasive Species
SF	Shellfish	HE	Herring Eggs	CB	Crab
HAB	Shellfish Biotoxins - HAB	H	Halibut	SL	Seal
C	Cedar	B	Berries	SW	Seaweed

Climate Vulnerability
Rankings for Key Areas of
Concern

Rankings are based on
sensitivity and adaptive
capacity

CLIMATE CHANGE THREATENS FOOD SECURITY

- Rising temperatures are causing:
 - Increased frequency, duration, and severity of **harmful algal blooms**
 - Increased **ocean acidification**
 - Increased **water temperature** and decreased **water levels** of **anadromous streams and rivers**



SUBSISTENCE SHELLFISH

Social cost of losing shellfish as a resource:
IRREPLACEABLE

Economic cost of losing shellfish as a resource:
PRICELESS

Potential of losing shellfish as a resource:
HIGH



CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN ACTION: FOOD SECURITY AMID CLIMATE CHANGE



Cer Scott and Lindsey Pierce – Tlingit and Haida Environmental Staff



“Traditional Harvest and greenhouse production can significantly offset the continually increasing food prices and shipping costs.”

- Tlingit & Haida's Climate Change Action Plan





GUNALCHÉESH, HÁW'AA THANK YOU

If you have any questions or comments, you
can reach us at:

Desiree Duncan, Director NLR Division
dduncan@tlingitandhaida.gov

Kenneth Weitzel, Natural Resource Specialist
kweitzel@tlingitandhaida.gov

Brett Ramey

Climate Resilience Planner

Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska

NÁWO WAPÁNAGUN HINMÁNYIWI

pathways to climate resilience

IOWA TRIBE OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA





**ENTERING
THE IOWA TRIBE OF KANSAS
AND NEBRASKA RESERVATION**

Missouri river

Nemaha river

The Iowa Reservation
sits at the southernmost
extent of the Loess Hills
in present day Northeast
Kansas and Southeast
Nebraska.

Nohart creek





The Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska's
climate adaptation planning efforts began with support
from the **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)**
Tribal Climate Resilience Program (TCRP)

Two primary strategies and activities:

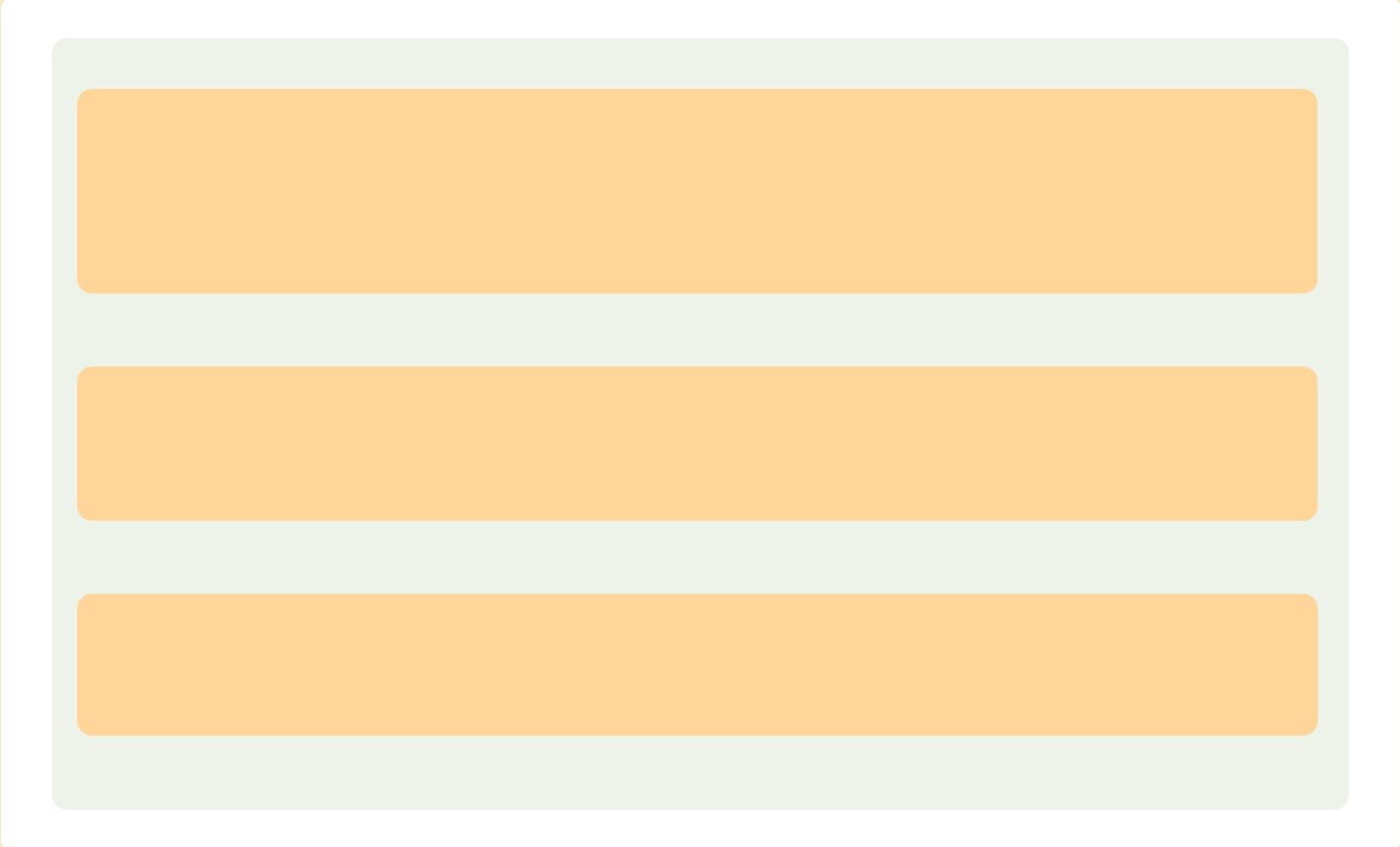


Develop a scoping process to identify the
Iowa Tribe's climate resilience planning
priorities, vulnerabilities, and opportunities.



Work with stakeholders to pilot activities and
practices of the "climate resilience planning
framework".

Climate Resilience Planning Framework



Climate Resilience Planning Framework

Climate resilience Scoping
Activities and practices

Climate Resilience Planning Framework

Climate resilience Scoping
Activities and practices

priority Areas

Climate Resilience Planning Framework

Climate resilience Scoping
Activities and practices

priority Areas

Climate resilience Strategies



Climate Resilience Scoping Activities and practices

Climate Resilience Scoping

Activities and practices

YEAR ONE ACTIVITIES

- relationship building and training
- elder interviews
- engagement with tribal departments
- feeding our elders
- land stewardship planning and implementation
- community gathering

YEAR TWO ACTIVITIES

- leadership development
- relationship building and learning
- community events
- interviews
- arts and collaborative design

feeding our elders

Harvested, processed, cooked, and delivered traditional foods to elders with the Senior Meal site

Taking care of our elders ensures a healthy, resilient community into the future. **Elders are also more vulnerable to food insecurity**, which may be made worse by climate change.

Visiting with them during meal deliveries also makes many of them happy.

role in planning

- Helps identify ways tribal departments can work together to



leadership development: Máya Wapána Internship program

YEAR TWO ACTIVITIES

the Máya Wapána team contributed to climate adaptation and resilience planning through:

- *working with tribal departments*
- *regional site visits and field trips*
- *internship projects*
- *community activities and projects with ioway climate resilience program*



What I narrowed my whole summer down to, is you can't force nature out, nor can you put it aside. You have to work with it. And that's the thing we had to do here was work with nature. I believe we have to protect nature just like they're our own children.

-SahBI potts
Máya Wapána Intern

Priority Areas



Priority Areas

Eight Priority Areas emerged from 'Climate Resilience Scoping Activities and Practices'.



*Determined through observation and conversations with loway Tribal departments, community members, and partner engagement.

Arts

and Culture

Culture is a reflection of our relationship to land. Extreme weather and climate disruptions can impact these relationships. Strengthening connections to loway culture, arts, and language reminds us of our connection to land, and our responsibilities as loway people to protect them.



TRIBAL STRENGTHS

The **Iowa and Sac & Fox Mission** is now under loway leadership. In 2022 the Mission hosted *Ioway: Here to Stay* featuring loway artists. The **Arts and Culture Committee** is creating opportunities for tribal members to deepen their connections to land, culture, and language through art.



The slide features a light gray background with several yellow hexagonal shapes of varying sizes and orientations in the corners. In the top-left corner, there is a cluster of three overlapping hexagons. In the bottom-left corner, there is a cluster of three overlapping hexagons. In the bottom-right corner, there is a cluster of three overlapping hexagons. The text "Climate Resilience strategies" is positioned in the upper left area, with "Climate Resilience" in a smaller font and "strategies" in a larger, bold font, both in a brownish-orange color.

Climate Resilience strategies



Climate Resilience strategies

Six examples of Climate Resilience Strategies help address the eight Priority Areas and can minimize adverse climate impacts by **building resilience**.

Climate Resilience strategies

Six examples of Climate Resilience Strategies help address the eight Priority Areas and can minimize adverse climate impacts by **building resilience**.

The project examples in each strategy **build on tribal strengths and existing work occurring on the reservation.**

Each strategy offers ways they can be **expanded through partnerships with other tribal entities or external partners.**

Each strategy can **occur whether or not the tribe conducts a full climate adaptation planning process.**

Climate resilience strategies



Increase pollinator Habitat



Revitalize Indigenous land stewardship



Provide Traditional Foods to Elders and Youth



Create outdoor Community Spaces



Riparian Buffer restoration



Develop regional Food Economy

Riparian Buffer Restoration

Agricultural activities have removed riparian areas throughout the reservation. Re-establishing them can enhance surface water quality, increase infiltration rates that recharge aquifers, and mitigate against flooding. They also increase habitat for wildlife and traditional foods.

I would love to be able to drink the water out of that creek like my great grandparents did.

- Olivia Brien
Ioway Tribal Member

project example

INTER-TRIBAL RIPARIAN CORRIDOR PARTNERSHIP

ioway tribal entities

**FISH AND WILDLIFE, ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE,
IOWAY FARMS**

potential partners

SAC AND FOX EPA, THE NATURE CONSERVANCY



Cross Cutting Strategies

Climate adaptation planning is an opportunity to communicate and coordinate efforts among tribal entities.

It can help illustrate connections within and across tribal departments, which can help maximize tribal resources and increase collective capacity to meet multiple goals simultaneously.

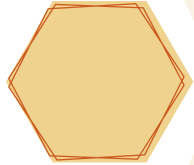
This table lists Resilience Strategies and the multiple Priority Areas they meet.

	priority areas resilience strategy	biodiversity	water	food sovereignty	elders and youth	regenerative economy	emergency preparedness	public health
Increase Pollinator Habitat		X		X	X	X		
Reintroduce Indigenous Land Stewardship		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Elder Meals		X		X	X	X		X
Community Health Projects			X	X	X			X
Riparian Buffer Restoration		X	X	X			X	
Microgrid			X	X		X	X	
Community Based Public Art					X	X		X
Agroforestry		X	X	X		X		
Revitalizing Regional Trade Routes		X		X		X	X	

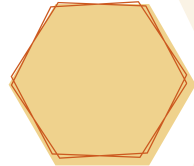
Guiding Principles



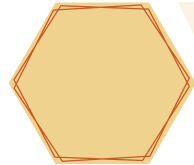
Next Steps: Options



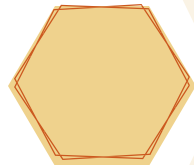
Conduct a full Climate Adaptation Planning process



Implement Climate Resilience Strategies



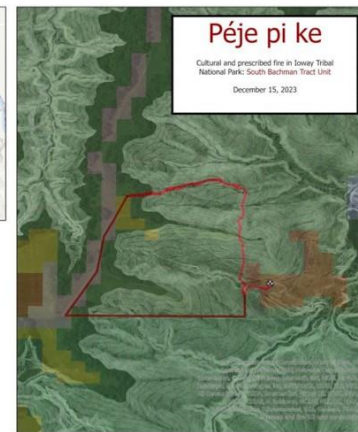
Combination of both of the above



Something else

Implementation: Revitalize Indigenous Land Stewardship

COMMUNITY-LED PRAIRIE AND WOODLAND RESTORATION IN IOWAY TRIBAL NATIONAL PARK



CONTACT

Brett Ramey
bramey@iowas.org

WEBSITE

**[iowatribeofkansasandnebraska.com/
culture/climate-resilience/](http://iowatribeofkansasandnebraska.com/culture/climate-resilience/)**



Vicky Salazar

Climate Adaptation Policy Advisor

U.S. EPA Office of Policy



Climate Change is Having Direct Impacts on Air, Land, Water, and People





EPA 2022-2026 STRATEGIC GOAL

- **Goal 1: Tackle the Climate Crisis**
- **Objective 1.2:** Accelerate Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts
- **Commitment:** To provide targeted assistance to increase the resilience of states, tribes, territories, communities, and businesses to the impacts of climate change, with a particular focus on advancing environmental justice.
 1. By September 30, 2026, implement all priority actions in EPA's Climate Adaptation Action Plan and the 20 National Program and Regional Climate Adaptation Implementation Plans to account for the impacts of the changing climate on human health and the environment.
 2. By September 30, 2026, assist at least 400 federally recognized Tribes to take action to anticipate, prepare for, adapt to, or recover from the impacts of climate change.

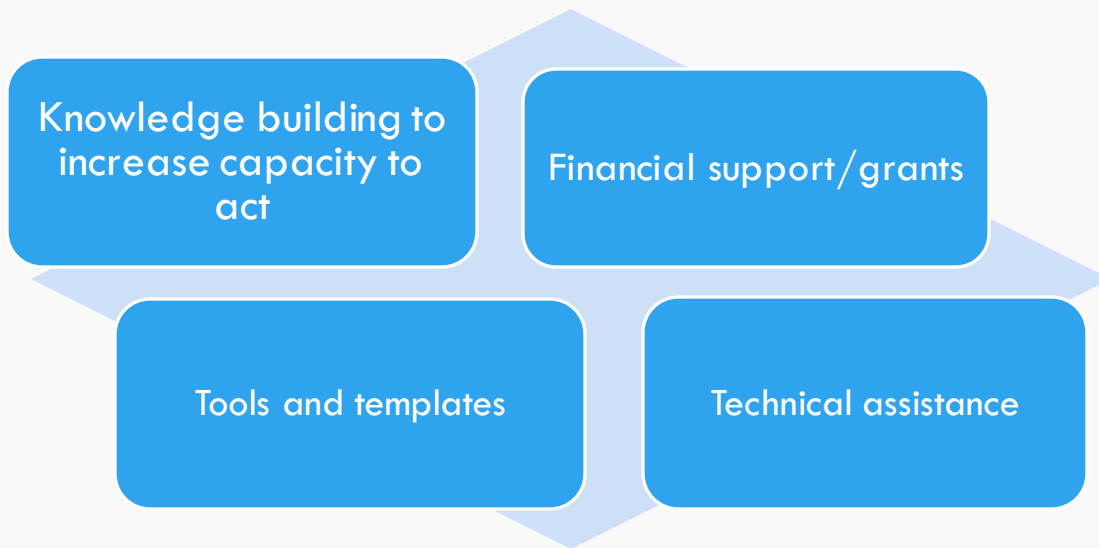


ADAPTATION PLANNING





Building Blocks for Action



In the chat – share your priorities.



CONTACT

VICCY SALAZAR

- SALAZAR.VICCY@EPA.GOV
- CLIMATE ADAPTATION ADVISOR
- NTC CLIMATE SUBGROUP CO-CHAIR AND EPA TRIBAL CLIMATE LEAD

AREN WANG

- EPA INTERN

Aren Wang

Intern

U.S. EPA OEJECR

Resources for Climate Change Adaptation

Aren Wang – Intern

Office of Environmental Justice and External Civil Rights, U.S. EPA



[Source: Yale E360](#)



Inflation Reduction Act

- Funds for enacting climate plans
- Tax credits for clean energy plans
- Full list of IRA-related programs
available [here](#)

Programs

US Fish & Wildlife Service: Tribal Wildlife Grants ([link](#)):
Funds initiatives that benefit fish or wildlife

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Tribal Climate Resilience ([link](#)):

- Projects that slow existing climate effects
- [Tribal advice](#): Emphasize traditional ecological knowledge

Programs

EPA: Climate Pollution Reduction Grants ([link](#)):

- Grants for Tribes to reduce GHG emissions

DOE: Loan Guarantee Program ([link](#)):

- Funds Tribal clean energy projects
- [Tribal Advice](#): emphasize resiliency

Tips for Receiving Funding

More Resources:

1. Programs such as Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals
2. For grant writing: Grant Writing 101
3. For general funding: Federal Funding Assistance for Tribal Governments

Links

- IRA tax credits: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Inflation-Reduction-Act-Tribal-Guidebook.pdf>
- IRA programs: <https://www.evergreenaction.com/fact-sheets/IRA-Opportunities-for-Tribes-and-Indigenous-Communities.pdf>
- Tribal Wildlife Grants: <https://www.fws.gov/service/tribal-wildlife-grants>
- Tribal Climate Resilience Program: <https://www.bia.gov/service/tcr-annual-awards-program>
- Tribal Experience: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8iO2gVQq-ws>
- Climate Pollution Reduction Grants: <https://www.epa.gov/inflation-reduction-act/climate-pollution-reduction-grants>
- Loan Guarantee Grants: <https://www.energy.gov/lpo/loan-programs-office>
 - Tribal Experience: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdbEfUD9tR4>
- Grant Writing Tips: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GUBz0AJl3f8>
- Funding Tips: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWqm40MRvlw>
- ITEP: <https://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/Home/>
- KSU Funding: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-selects-kansas-state-university-receive-4m-grant-funding-provide-technical>
- <https://www.epa.gov/innovation/small-communities-big-challenges>

EPA's Historic Funding & Technical Assistance Opportunities here.

All federal funding for Tribes can be found from the White House Tribal Access to Capital Clearinghouse via this link.

EPA

Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (TCTACs)

In partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy, EPA's TCTAC program is a network of technical assistance centers designed to remove barriers and improve accessibility to environmental and energy justice grant opportunities for communities that are underserved and overburdened.

18 TCTACs
140+ Partners

TCTACs will help communities that are underserved and overburdened to:

- Identify grant opportunities.** (Icon: Magnifying glass over a document with 'U.S. SAM.gov')
- Prepare grant applications and manage grant funding.** (Icon: Document with 'APPLICATION' and a pencil)
- Build capacity to effectively engage with decisionmakers.** (Icon: Three people in business attire)
- Develop collaborative community-based partnerships.** (Icon: Four hands holding a globe)

For more information, please visit:
The Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers Program | US EPA

EPA

Environmental and Climate Justice Community Change Grants Program

Through the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA will invest about \$2 billion for environmental and climate justice activities benefiting communities most impacted by climate change, legacy pollution and historical disinvestments.

The Community Change Grants are designed to:

- Engage** disadvantaged communities in government processes. (Icon: Diverse group of people)
- Invest** in place- and community-based initiatives. (Icon: Houses and trees)
- Reduce pollution** with community-led pollution monitoring, prevention and remediation. (Icon: Pollution control symbols)
- Increase climate resilience** and community capacity to respond to environmental and climate justice challenges. (Icon: Plant growing from a globe)

Community Change Technical Assistance Program

Through the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA's \$200 million technical assistance program will help eligible entities apply for and manage Community Change Grants.

Through the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA will invest about \$2 billion for environmental and climate justice activities benefiting communities most impacted by climate change, legacy pollution and historical disinvestments.

For more information on this EPA Inflation Reduction Act program, please visit Community Change Grants Program | US EPA

EPA

Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Grantmaking (TCGM) Program

EPA's TCGM program provides at least \$600 million to address environmental justice and public health issues in underserved communities.

At Least \$600 Million

11 GRANTMAKERS

1,000+ COMMUNITIES

TCGM cooperative agreements are collaborations between EPA and 11 grantmakers around the nation to reduce the burden of the federal grants application process and distribute federal funds to potential applicants working to address environmental justice issues.

1,000+ Thriving Communities Subgrants distributed by grantmakers will:

- Support capacity-building** through assessment, planning and project development. (Icon: People in a meeting)
- Increase efficiency and reduce barriers** to accessing federal grant funding. (Icon: Document with a checkmark and a building)
- Encourage meaningful involvement** of community members in decision-making that may affect their communities. (Icon: People holding puzzle pieces)

For more information, please visit
Thriving Communities Grantmaking Program | US EPA

Q & A