Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
Priority Climate Action Plan

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Introduction

The Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program has provided funding for the Snoqualmie Tribe to develop this Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP). The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribe located on the Snoqualmie Reservation in Western Washington State, and the tribal members are the descendants of Coast Salish Native American peoples from the Snoqualmie Valley. The Tribe has a long history of disputes with the federal government as their federal recognition was impacted during the Termination Era, having been labeled as a "landless" tribe in 1953. This was due to the Federal Government's lack of follow-through in delivering the Reservation the Tribe had been promised in 1934. The Tribe fought for Federal recognition until it was affirmed in 1997, then again in 1999. The United States government has affirmed and recognized the Snoqualmie's inalienable, inherent status as a separate sovereign nation that has existed since time immemorial, now with its own constitution and laws. Additionally, in return for extensive concessions by the Snoqualmie People, the United States recognized and promised to respect and protect the Snoqualmie Tribe's reserved rights, including the ability to fish, hunt, and gather in their ancestral homelands as they had done for thousands of years before. However, this has also been a point of contention over the Tribe's history as a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' decision denied Snoqualmie's treaty status and stripped it of its hunting and gathering treaty rights, despite the fact the United States has repeatedly confirmed the Tribe as a Treaty of Point Elliott signatory.

This climate action 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 Snoqualmie Tribe 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 Tribes were awarded funding for the 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 was led by Snoqualmie Tribe 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. Cindy Spiry has led the Snoqualmie Tribe's workstream, facilitating information gathering and dissemination of information to the entities that will be impacted by this process.

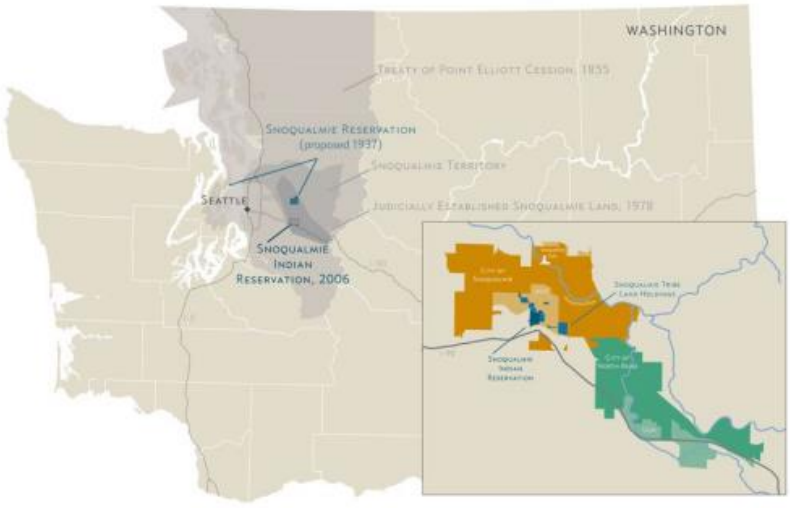
Management/Development Team

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

Name	Organization	Role
Cindy Spiry	Snoqualmie Tribe	Grantee Project Manager (PM), Environmental & Natural Resources Director
Jaime Martin	Snoqualmie Tribe	Grantee Sr. Approver, Government Affairs & Special Projects Executive Director
Andrew McAninch	Snoqualmie Tribe	Task Leader 2 (TL2), GIS Program Manager
Mary Verner	Snoqualmie Tribe	Director of Ecology
Ann House	Snoqualmie Tribe	Senior Staff Attorney
Kelsey Payne	Snoqualmie Tribe	Water Quality Manager
Erik Makinson	Resource Synergy	Founder & President
Jamie Judkins	Resource Synergy	Sr. Project Manager
Kevin Fagan	Resource Synergy	Project Lead
Jake Kuester	Resource Synergy	Grants Lead
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.

Scope of the PCAP



The scope of this PCAP lies primarily within the boundaries of the Snoqualmie Reservation in Western Washington. The Snoqualmie Reservation lies within the Snoqualmie Valley in King County about 30 minutes east of Seattle, directly southwest of the town of Snoqualmie, and directly north of Interstate 90. After achieving re-recognition as being federally recognized, the Tribe has had to purchase the lands that are now within its Reservation. This resulted in a small Reservation that is approximately 50 acres in size and covers only a tiny fraction of the Tribe's ancestral lands. The implementation of this PCAP would give the Tribe the ability to have a significantly larger impact on its ancestral territory. The effects of the proposed measures will have a far-reaching impact and will benefit the surrounding communities and natural environment in a multitude of ways.

Engagement Plan

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 Snoqualmie Tribe's climate planning efforts. The four key priorities of this goal are as follows:

1. To communicate and provide awareness of the climate planning process
2. To identify and provide contributors and partners meaningful opportunities to engage in the decision-making process for climate action planning
3. To facilitate tribal staff's understanding of the co-benefits of their climate plans
4. To assist the tribe 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, then reporting and continued engagement for the CCAP.

This process will include:

1. Identifying partners and contributors 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 the tribal community utilizing their 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 the tribe's partners and contributors. Snoqualmie staff have identified the following key engagement activity milestones utilizing their best practices and available resources.

COMPLETE

Nov 2023 - Jan 2024 Phase 1	Jan - May 2024 Phase 2	Jun - Dec 2024 Phase 3	Jan - Jul 2025 Phase 4
•Create CPRG team •Interview lead to gather resources for outreach •Identify partners & contributors •Conduct staff survey for projects •Begin draft engagement plan	•Outreach to partners & contributors •Finalize PCAP •Submit final PCAP to EPA •Submit Implementation Grant applications •Host first CCAP Develpment meeting	•Begin development of CCAP •Host virtual engagement event to share PCAP results •Publish 1st phase of story mapHost regularlly scheduled CPRG team meetings	•Develop CCAP •Host virtual or in-person engagement event to review draft CCAP •Finish story map •Submit final CCAP to EPA

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

The GHG Inventory for The Snoqualmie Tribe 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 Inventories[1] (GPC) with a selected inventory base year of 2022. The EPA's Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool was used to calculate emissions from the different sectors using data gathered from the Tribe and some estimates. Included in this inventory are the emissions from Snoqualmie's Tribal Government, Snoqualmie Casino and Enterprises, and the Snoqualmie Tribe Ancestral Forest (STAF) area. Notably, residential emissions are not included in this GHG Inventory, because all Snoqualmie Tribal Members live off Reservation due to the controversial history of the Tribe and their relationship with U.S. government. Since the tribal members don't live on the Reservation, it is also exceptionally difficult for the Tribe to fully measure the emissions associated with the residences of its members. However, Tribal programs and policies can incentivize Tribal Members to manage their homes in ways that decrease emissions within the various jurisdictions in which they reside.

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). However, the EPA's Tribal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Tool analyzes six of these seven gases and 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.

The following sectors are included in the GHG Inventory:
Stationary Combustion – Scope 1
Mobile Combustion (Transportation) – Scope 1
Electricity – Scope 2
Solid Waste – Scope 3
Forestry – Scope 3

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	Fleet VMT	Fuel purchase logs obtained. No estimates needed for this sector.
	Employee Commuting	Used TGIT Employee Commuting Tab
Stationary Combustion	Natural Gas, Propane, Diesel.	Utility Bills obtained for natural gas (methane gas), and propane. Diesel use is estimated based on run time of backup generators.
Electricity	Commercial Electricity	Utility kWh consumption obtained. No estimates needed for this sector.
	Emissions Factor	2022 EPA subregion NWPP in TGIT

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

Forestry	Emissions & Sinks	Global Forest Watch
Waste	Commercial Waste Generation Rates	Cal Recycle Tool
	Landfill & MSW GHG emissions	EPA WARM Tool

Inventory Summary

The largest individual sources of GHG emissions by activity are electricity consumption by the Snoqualmie Casino, employee commuting, and the Snoqualmie Tribe Ancestral Forest. The sections below provide more detail on those emissions sources with a separate emissions/sinks table for forestry.

Non-forestry emissions by sector:

Inventory Sector	Inventory Sub-Sector	Emissions - MT CO2e	% of Non-Forest Total
Stationary Combustion	Casino Natural Gas	487	
	Diesel Backup Generators	164	
	Salish Lodge Propane	54	
	Total	**705.3**	**8%**
Mobile Emissions (Transportation)	Employee Commuting	2,846	
	Fleet	451.5	
	Total	**3,297.5**	**35%**
Electricity	Casino	4,850.8	
	Other buildings	218.1	
	Total	**5,068.9**	**54%**
Solid Waste		**319**	**3%**
Grand Total		**9,390.7**	**100%**

Commercial Emissions

Aside from the forestry sector, which is addressed below, the largest source of emissions is the electricity use from the Snoqualmie Casino which consumed over 17,000,000 kWh of electricity in 2022. This is a large emissions source but also represents a significant opportunity for GHG reductions and energy efficiency. Emissions from the mobile/transportation sector consist of employee commuting and government/enterprise fleet use. With over 1,500 employees at the Snoqualmie Casino, other Tribal enterprises, and the Tribal Government, the emissions from employee commutes are significant and are included in this scope because the Snoqualmie Tribe can directly affect these emissions with GHG Reduction Measures.

Emissions from Forestry & Land Use

The Snoqualmie Tribe acquired 12,000+ acres of forest land collectively referred to as the Snoqualmie Tribe Ancestral Forest (STAF) in late 2021. For this inventory sector, the Global Forest Watch tool was used to analyze the geographical area of the STAF 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 the Snoqualmie Tribe only recently acquired the STAF, thus, only the emissions and sinks from the 2022 data year are included in this inventory.

Emissions	42,529 MT CO2e
Removals	-52,199 MT CO2e
Net Emissions/Sink	-9,670 MT CO2e

The 42,529 MT CO2e emissions from the STAF is a large number, especially relative to other Snoqualmie Tribe emissions sources, however there are caveats to this figure:

1. The land has only been under Snoqualmie Tribal management since late 2021, making 2022 the first full year of Tribal management.
2. This area has been managed for industrial timber for over a century, which likely did not have carbon sequestration and ecosystem health as primary management outcomes.
3. In the first year of Snoqualmie's management of the forest, emissions decreased by 77,000+ MT CO2e relative to the annual average of the previous 5 years.

With that said, there are still activities that the Snoqualmie Tribe can take to reduce the emissions (and maximize carbon sequestration) through Tribal management of the STAF, and a GHG reduction measure to fund those activities is below.

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, and natural/working lands. Due to the lack of current staff capacity within the Tribe, funding for seasonal and full-time staff members will be requested for these programs to be implemented.

Climate Smart Forestry

The newly acquired Snoqualmie Tribe Ancestral Forest (STAF) has significant cultural, historical, environmental, and economic value to the Tribe. Land near the STAF was promised to the Tribe as its reservation by the federal government in the 1930s, however, as previously mentioned this is a promise the United States did not keep. To actively and effectively manage the STAF, the Tribe needs to rapidly expand and grow the team focused on forest planning and management. In addition to the Tribe's existing Environmental & Natural Resources Department, a Tribal Forestry Department is now needed. A Tribal Forestry Department would also pursue future stewardship agreements with the United States Forest Service (USFS) and manage any other forest lands acquired by the Tribe.

Sustainable forestry is a vital part of the fight against climate change, sequestering carbon, and ensuring that future generations will be able to enjoy these thriving forests. Therefore, the Snoqualmie Tribe will continue to develop and implement a comprehensive tribal forest management plan building upon the Tribe's current forestry plan. This comprehensive plan will incorporate Tribal Ecological Knowledge (TEK), modern land use management practices, and information gleaned from other relevant tribal plans and reports. These activities would provide benefits including but not limited to reducing the incidence of mega-fires, enhancing carbon sinks, maintaining healthy forests, and conserving/rehabilitating wildlife habitat.

The activities within this plan may include but aren't limited to:

- Reduction in ladder fuels
- Forest Stand Thinning
- Controlled and prescribed burns
- Producing and spreading biochar made from slash piles
- Wildlife habitat conservation & rehabilitation
- Coordination and collaboration with forest managers adjacent to the STAF areas including the National Forest Service

Capital Costs to Implement GRM: $16,066,406 – Included in this measure is the creation of a new Snoqualmie Tribe Forestry Department that would manage the STAF area and other potential forest lands acquired in the future. This measure would fund five full-time and five part-time staff for five years. It would also fund equipment and vehicles necessary for forest management, and crucially, would fund the initial and ongoing management of the 12,000 acres of ancestral forestland including managing carbon sequestration and biodiversity.

Estimated Capital Cost Summary:

Activity	Costs	Cost Total
Full Time Employees - 5	5 years at $85,000*5 employees (Plus 35% fringe rate)	$2,868,750
Part Time Employees - 5	5 years x ($65,000*.5)*5 employees	$1,096,875
Supplies & Travel	Workstations, laptops, programs, field gear, travel, training ($5,000/year*5 FTE + $2,500/year*5 PTE)	$187,500
Equipment	Various forestry/dept equipment	$1,500,000
Forestry Thinning/Management/Plant Nursery	$750*12,000 acres	$9,000,000
Indirect	25% ICR (not applied to contracting)	$1,413,281

Note: This budget table is a high-level estimate and is not anticipated to be an accurate reflection of a final budget.

Explanation of Costs: The funding for this plan will be utilized to purchase necessary equipment, perform assessments, develop a physical office for the forestry department, and fund forestry positions to implement sustainable management strategies. For the STAF to be managed successfully it is anticipated that the Tribe will need to fund a minimum of 5 full-time positions and 5 seasonal positions. This may include one Forest Dept Manager, one GIS Staff, three Forest Maintenance Techs, and seasonal crews that would assist in physical work implementing the forest management plan through brush control, controlled burns, tree removal, etc.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 121,145 MT CO2e Reduced. $120/MT CO2e cost effectiveness. Existing forestry projects in similar climate investment programs have performed around $80/MT CO2e, however since there is a significant need for capacity and equipment for this project estimates have erred on the more expensive side.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:

Metrics:

- Reduced GHG emissions
- Improved air quality due to a lack of megafires
- Increased carbon sink

Benefits Analysis: Additional benefits to the ones included above 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 forestry including the potential revenue that could be generated from carbon offset projects. Additionally, where carbon offsets aren't offered the increased productivity and sustainability of the forests 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:

- WA ECY Tribal Consultation Grant
- Washington's Climate Commitment Act (CCA)
- BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Grants
- IRA Community Change Grants
- Alliance for Green Heat Funding for Firewood Banks
- USDA Forest Service Urban and Community Forestry Grants
- Wood Innovations Grant Programs
- WA ECY Wood Smoke Reduction Grants
- Community Wood Grant Program
- Wood Products Infrastructure Assistance Grant Program
- USFS Temporary Water Crossing Program

Implementation Authority: This program will involve direct participation from the Tribe's Governmental Affairs and Special Projects (GASP), Environmental and Natural Resources (ENR), and Human Resources Departments, with assistance from the Cultural Department, as needed. The Tribe has full implementation authority for this measure through their own employee handbook, fiscal management policies, and will follow all relevant grant regulation requirements. The new Forestry department will be inserted into the tribal government organizational chart within the Governmental Affairs & Special Projects Tower and the Human Resources Director will work with GASP and ENR Departments to develop job descriptions and present them to the Tribal Council for approval immediately upon any future funding awards.

Tribally Owned Building Decarbonization

This measure will provide the Tribe with the resources necessary to run a Tribally owned building decarbonization program that will reduce energy bills and improve air quality & public health, while supporting the Snoqualmie Tribe's goals. Potential activities under this program include:

- Audits & retro-commissioning (RCx) of Tribal buildings
- Recovery & destruction of high-hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) appliances
- Installation of energy-efficient heat pumps or building HVAC systems
- Solar + battery backup systems

The need for efficient and updated infrastructure throughout the Tribe is significant. 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 buildings through energy audits, retro-commissioning, and retrofits/replacements. This program will focus, in order of priority, on the following commercial buildings owned by the Tribe:

- 8 residential homes owned by the Tribe
- Tribal Casino
- Salish Lodge
- Other Tribally owned commercial buildings

This measure will also support the adoption of updates to building codes and best practices for new construction, encouraging employment of renewable energy sources and sustainable materials, thus reducing emissions and other waste. This may 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 GRM: $4,082,000 **–** Estimated capital cost to reduce emissions from the buildings sector by 33%.

Explanation of Costs: This measure will fund energy-efficient upgrades for Tribal buildings to improve outdated systems and ensure the buildings are operating as efficiently as possible. We will ensure that relevant incentives, rebates, and tax credits are utilized to bring costs down. This program will also fund energy audits and retro-commissioning to be performed by qualified engineers/experts. This measure will 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: 27,770 MT CO2e is estimated to be the total emissions reduction and is based on a cost of $149/MT CO2e. Cost-effectiveness estimates are taken directly from an average of similar programs run through the California Climate Investments program.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:

Metrics:

- Reduction of GHG emissions
- The increased adoption of green practices
- Reduction in harmful materials used for construction
- Efficiency improvements to building system equipment
- Reductions in electricity/gas consumption
- Improved air quality within each building

Benefits Analysis: Improving the energy-efficiency of Tribally owned buildings will achieve savings on electricity bills and require less maintenance and operating costs. In addition to cost savings, updated buildings tend to be more comfortable and healthier spaces for occupants. Including clean building practices can also lead to improved indoor air quality, a reduction in upstream and downstream 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 relatively long effective life of many efficiency/decarbonization upgrades.

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

- U.S. DoE Clean Energy Tax Credits
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program
- Energy Star energy-efficient Appliance upgrades
- IRA Community Change Grants
- Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
- WA ECY Tribal Consultation Grant
- Washington's Climate Commitment Act (CCA)
- BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Grants
- WA Dept of Commerce Tribal Clean Energy Grants
- WA Dept of Commerce Community Decarbonization Grants

Implementation Authority: This program will involve direct participation from the Tribe's Governmental Affairs and Special Projects, Environmental and Natural Resources, and Facilities Departments. 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. The Tribe has full implementation authority for this measure through its own fiscal management policies and will follow all relevant grant regulation requirements.

Tribal Member Residential Decarbonization

This measure will provide the Tribe with the resources necessary to run a residential decarbonization program that will reduce energy/gas bills and improve public health for tribal members living off-reservation. This will be achieved primarily by upgrading and/or replacing residential appliances and the weatherization of residences to make them more efficient, comfortable, and safe. However, this measure will also incorporate tribal member transportation decarbonization by offering rebates to tribal members for the purchase of plug-in hybrid or electric vehicles and the necessary charging infrastructure. Additional activities such as installing heat pumps or similar systems will result in a decreased reliance on wood stoves, propane, and electric-resistance heating. It is worth noting that this program will be optional for Tribal Members, as it is acknowledged that there is significant cultural and aesthetic value associated with wood stoves, despite their potentially harmful emissions.

Capital Costs to Implement GRM: $8,120,000 – This is estimated based on a capital cost of $10,000 per home to implement included activities that would reduce GHG emissions associated with each residence by approximately 50%.

Explanation of Costs: This measure includes but is not limited to:

- Water heater electrification
- Heat pump installation
- Energy efficient appliance rebates
- Weatherization of homes
- Electrification of gas cooking ranges
- Rebates for electric vehicles and chargers
- Wood stove upgrades or change-outs
- Solar and battery backup systems

Total program cost for this measure is expected to be $10,000/home however additional funding could continue to reduce Greenhouse Gases in tribal residences. Costs may also cover contracting to electricians and engineers, covering the costs of outreach to disseminate and implement these practices, and capital costs for new appliances, systems, and weatherization equipment.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 30,284 MT CO2e – This number assumes a 50% reduction in residential GHG emissions based on a representative average for home energy consumption and decarbonization programs.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:

Metrics:

- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Reduction in energy consumption
- Reduction in costs for residential energy/gas bills
- Reductions in electricity/gas consumption on utility bills
- Improved air quality within each residence

Benefits Analysis: 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. The installation of heat pumps and other more efficient systems/appliances while incorporating weatherization will result in many co-benefits in addition to a reduction in GHGs. This will include reduced energy consumption, reduced heating/cooling costs, an improvement in air quality, and improved comfortability in homes that previously lacked air conditioning. These activities don't only drastically reduce a home's energy consumption and emissions, but it will also provide economic benefits via cheaper energy bills.

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
- WA Electric Vehicle Rebates
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Program
- Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Grants

Implementation Authority: This program will require Tribal Council approval and will involve direct participation from the Tribal Services department to create the program and implement it. The Tribe has full implementation authority for this measure through their own fiscal management policies and will follow all relevant grant regulation requirements.

Sustainable Transportation

This measure will serve to reduce emissions caused by transportation through multiple methods, which may include but are not limited to the following:

- Promoting rideshare for tribal employees
- Funding the replacement of tribal fleet vehicles with low/zero emission alternatives
- Electrifying the casino shuttle bus(s)
- Funding EV charger installation for public, workplace, and fleet
- Development of sustainable transportation policies including telecommuting

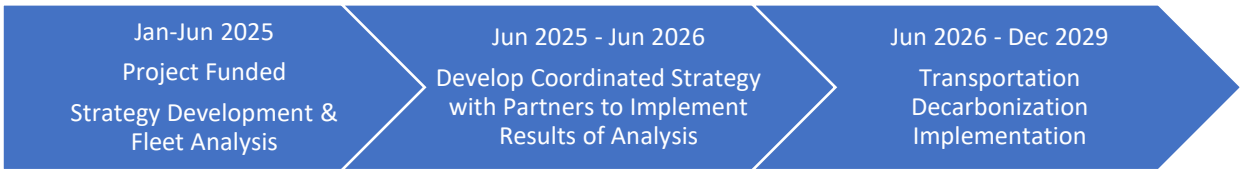
Another potential activity included in this measure would be to explore a contract with the provider of guest shuttle services (MTR Western LLC.) for opportunities to insist that they electrify. The Tribe may also expand their guest and employee shuttle services with new and more frequent routes such as a north and west route to complement the already existing southern route. 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 Tribe plans to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure for workplace, home, fleet, and public charging throughout tribal lands.

Capital Costs to Implement GRM: $2,110,400 – Costs are flexible and are estimated for this to be the minimum amount required to reduce 25% of annual mobile emissions.

Explanation of Costs: 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.

Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions: 6,595 MT CO2e – This estimate is based on a 25% reduction in GHG emissions from transportation.

Implementation Schedule and Milestones:



Metrics:

- Reduction in gasoline/diesel consumption
- Reduction in Tribal fleet operational costs
- Reduction in GHG and other particulate emissions from vehicles
- Reduction in vehicle miles traveled (VMT)

Benefits Analysis: Additional benefits associated with this program will include reduced fuel/operational costs 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 the Tribal government/enterprises, tribal members, and the overall community.

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)
- BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Grants

Implementation Authority: Because many of the relevant tribal staff don't have extensive knowledge of electric vehicles and the corresponding infrastructure, their participation will be augmented with experienced electricians and subject matter experts as needed, overseen by the Tribal Council, in conjunction with the Facilities Department, as applicable. The Tribe has full implementation authority for this measure through their own fiscal management policies and will follow all relevant grant regulation requirements.

Transformative Impact

The implementation of the identified measures is anticipated to have an immediate positive impact on the lives of Tribal members and the communities surrounding and related to the Snoqualmie Tribe. 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. 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 and electricity bills!

The most significant impact of this plan will likely be the development of a new and desperately needed forestry department within the Snoqualmie Tribe. This will lead to sustainable long-term management of the newly acquired Snoqualmie Tribe Ancestral Forest (STAF), will create jobs, stimulate economic growth, and have a positive impact on the ecosystems of ancestral land. In the long term, this department has the potential to have an even larger impact, as the Tribe has ambitions to acquire and manage additional ancestral forests. The department will continue to fund staffing and operational costs through carbon offsets via Washington's Climate Commitment Act (CCA) or other more traditional means.

Workforce Planning

These programs will increase the number of jobs available in this historically disadvantaged community, 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, and more will require the formation of new jobs that are crucial to maintaining technology and overseeing/participating in these programs. The Snoqualmie Tribe will focus on the

education and professional development of Tribal and local community members to ensure these opportunities are benefiting their community directly. These educational programs will also serve to disseminate more information about climate change and hopefully lead to even more lasting positive change.

The Snoqualmie Tribe 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 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 tract that encompasses the Snoqualmie Reservation is 53033032703 and we expect to see the most substantial benefits within and surrounding this census tract. The tract is identified as partially disadvantaged, specific disparities identified in these tracts include a high expected population loss rate and a high projected flood risk. It is important to note that we also anticipate the implementation of this program to have significant impacts beyond these areas and throughout Snoqualmie's ancestral territory. This is especially true since the area borders the Snoqualmie River, a major Interstate/highway pass, and the planned measures have a variety of wide-reaching benefits.

Performance Measures and Plan

During and after the implementation of the listed measures it will be extremely important that senior management, the Tribal community, and all affected parties stay directly engaged in this plan. This involvement is essential to ensure 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, and other similar methods.

The next step for participation in the planning phase of the PCRG program will be the delivery of a Comprehensive Climate Action Plan (CCAP). This plan will build off the processes and measures defined in the PCAP, including expanding on the engagement activities, the GHG emissions projections and targets, workforce planning, and other topics that warrant additional elaboration. Going forward the Tribe will continue to collaborate with Tribal members and partners to ensure proper preparation and engagement for the implementation of these measures.

Appendix A: References

Climate Smart Forestry:

- https://dof.virginia.gov/forest-management-health/learn-about-forest-management-health/benefits-of-forest-management/
- https://www.epa.gov/report-environment/land-use
- https://unece.org/DAM/Sustainable_Development_No._2__Final__Draft_OK_2.pdf

Building Decarbonization:

- https://www.eia.gov/pressroom/releases/press535.php#:~:text=Space%20heating%20continued%20to%20be,households%20cost%20%24519%20on%20average.
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- https://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/green-building-standards
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Sustainable Transportation:

- 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