

OVERALL PROJECT SUMMARY AND APPROACH

The Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC or Tribe) is a federally recognized Indian tribe in Forest County, Wisconsin, established under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Its governmental authority stems from a Constitution last adopted on June 5, 1982, approved by the Secretary of Interior on July 14, 1982. The Tribe is governed by a six-person Executive Council, a constitutionally created body of elected officials. The Executive Council's duties are enumerated in Article IX of FCPC's Constitution. They have responsibility for and authority over all administrative and economic affairs, negotiations, and contracts, including those between the Tribe and federal agencies.

The Tribe descends from the original inhabitants of Southeastern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois around and near the shores of Lake Michigan. As settlers arrived, the Tribe ceded territory through a series of treaties. Eventually, it sought refuge in Wisconsin's Northwoods, forming the Forest County Potawatomi Community. The Tribe has slowly acquired land, most scattered in different parcels throughout Forest County, but also maintains significant trust lands in Milwaukee County and elsewhere.

In 1991, the Tribe opened a bingo hall on trust land in Milwaukee as an avenue to bring the Tribe out of poverty. Since its inception, the Potawatomi Bingo Casino has undergone several renovations and expansions to become the Potawatomi Casino Hotel. The Tribe also operates a second casino, the Potawatomi Carter Casino Hotel in Carter, WI, which opened in 1992.

To simplify references within the proposal, PBC will be used for the Milwaukee Casino Hotel, and the Carter Casino Hotel will be PCCH.

Establishing these two businesses has enabled the Tribe to provide a range of social services for Tribal Members. The services now include a Health and Wellness Center, the Caring Place Assisted Living Center, Gte-Ga-Nes Preschool, Rising Sun Daycare, Elder Services, FCPC Community Center, FCPC Cultural Center, and Bodwéwadmī Ktëgan (Potawatomi Farm). These social services have benefited Tribal Members significantly by increasing access to food, health care, childcare, and elder care and have strengthened the Tribe by fostering community and promoting cultural education.

FCPC is committed to protecting the environment and prioritizes efforts to address the climate crisis through lessening environmental impacts and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. As such, the Tribe developed the following mission statement, formally adopted by the Executive Council in 2007:

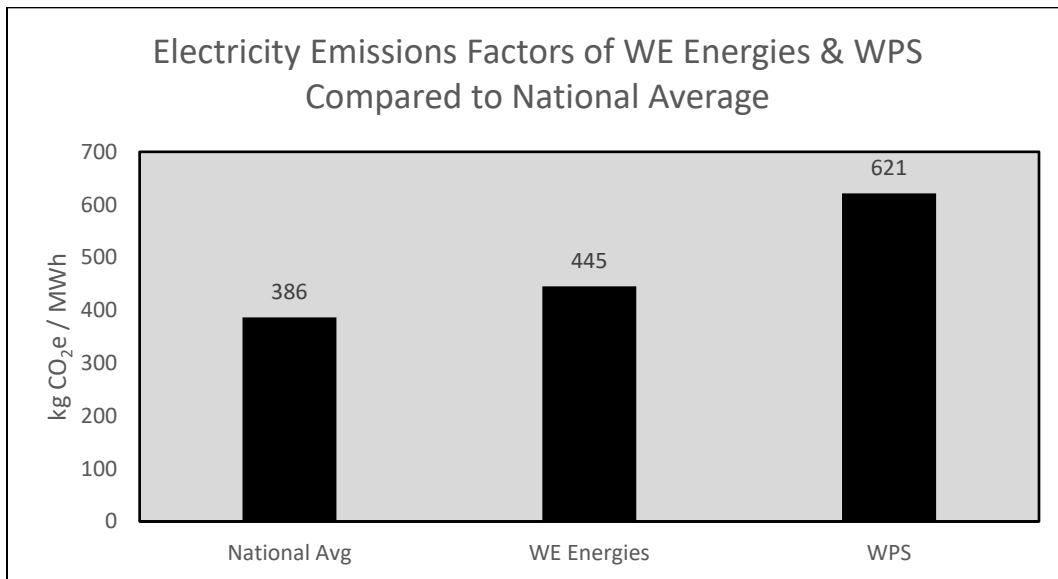
The Traditional values of the Forest County Potawatomi Community teach us to respect all living things, to take only what is needed from Mother Earth, and to preserve the air, water, and soil for our children. Reflecting these values, we take leadership in creating a sustainable and healthy world. We resolve to reduce our own environmental impacts and to take steps to remedy the impacts of others. We encourage others to do the same. We also seek legislative and policy changes that protect the environment for all people, including generations to come.

This commitment to environmental stewardship led to the development of the FCPC Energy Department (the "Department") to focus on decreasing energy burdens through the adoption of renewable energy sources like solar power, LEED-certified construction practices for all new buildings, and the implementation of energy efficiency measures in current buildings, including replacing inefficient equipment with newer, energy-efficient equipment and appliances.

Initially, the Tribe targeted governmental buildings and Tribal homes for furthering the Tribe’s energy goals. However, attention has shifted to the PBC, which remains the Tribe’s largest energy consumer and contributes 62.8% of the Tribe’s total carbon emissions. This is especially crucial because 42% of Wisconsin’s electricity is generated from coal-fired power plants¹.

The two main Wisconsin electric providers also have significantly higher GHG emissions than the national average. WE Energies, with an emissions factor of 445 kg CO₂e/MWh, is 15.3% higher than the national average. WP has an emissions factor of 621 kg CO₂e/MWh, 60.9% higher than the national average.

Figure 1: Summary of Emissions Factors for the National Average, WE Energies, and WPS



In light of these statistics, it is vital for the Tribe to lessen its dependence on these providers and explore alternative energy sources and conservation methods.

a. Description of GHG Reduction Measures:

As the Tribe’s primary energy consumer, PBC tops the charts with 36,970 MWh and 1,606,614 therms consumed in 2023, responsible for 62.8% of all the Tribe’s emissions. The Tribe utilized the CPRG Planning Grant to conduct a Level 3 Energy Audit by Michaels Energy of the facility to explore numerous energy-saving options, intending to collectively reduce carbon emissions by 25% and building intensity by 2%, as stated in the Tribe’s PCAP. The evaluated measures included efficiency improvements to the gaming space’s air distribution system, server room UPS and cooling unit upgrades, demand-controlled ventilation for restaurants, unoccupied setbacks, exhaust heat recovery, consolidated exhaust in the

¹ Hii M;Beyer K;Namin S;Malecki K;Ruble C; “Respiratory Function and Racial Health Disparities with Residential Proximity to Coal Power Plants in Wisconsin.” *WMJ: Official Publication of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35877032/. Accessed 14 Mar. 2024.

building, optimized dishwashing steam use, LED retrofitting, solar thermal hot water system installation, solar PV, heat recovery chiller installation, geothermal wall installation tied to heat recovery chillers, electrification of kitchen equipment, and upgrading end-of-useful-life equipment to high-efficiency alternatives.

After much discussion, the Department has prioritized three GHG reduction measures at PBC. These measures were selected based on the potential to significantly reduce GHG emissions, thus aiding in achieving the Tribes's carbon reduction goal of 25% and reducing building intensity by 2%.

The Tribe also commissioned a Level 3 Energy Audit of PCCH by Grumman|Butkus to determine ways to reduce GHG emissions and energy burden. The audit findings reflected a poorly designed, inefficient, and aging HVAC system that was past end-of-useful life and leaking refrigerant. Initially, the system was designed to accommodate indoor smoking by incorporating a high percentage of outside airflow to mitigate the smoke. However, since indoor smoking is now prohibited, the HVAC system remains unchanged, leading to significant inefficiencies. Consequently, the system continuously expends energy to heat or cool the outside air pulled into the building to ensure patron comfort.

Because of the refrigerant leaks and extreme inefficiency of the HVAC system, Tribe has prioritized replacing the system. Moreover, as the system is past its end-of-useful life, it requires regular, expensive maintenance to keep it operational. The additional discovery of leaking refrigerant increases the urgency of replacement. The audit recommended several energy efficiency measures to pursue, outlined below.

The first three GHG reduction measures listed below apply to PBC; the fourth is to retrofit/replace PCCH's inefficient HVAC system with more energy-efficient equipment.

Measure 1: *Install a solar PV canopy over PBC's center parking garage, install a solar wall on the structure's south side, and relocate AC disconnects from an existing array.*

To advance its zero-emission energy goals, the Tribe strives to generate renewable energy where feasible, with solar PV as the primary solution. As such, the Tribe plans to install two solar arrays capable of generating 1.382 MW of electricity at PBC. Available roof space at PBC has already been utilized for previously installed solar arrays; thus, these will be located on Casino grounds and designed to work around the current infrastructure as space is a limiting factor.

The first array will be constructed as a canopy over PBC's center parking structure. The second array will be built as a solar wall on the south side of the parking structure. The two arrays are expected to result in an annual MWh reduction of 1,646. The MT CO₂e reduction for years 2025-2030 is estimated to be 1.385, with a total reduction of 3,915.4 for years 2025-2050.

The canopied installation over the parking structure will provide shade for vehicles and shield the parking lot from snow while maximizing sun exposure. It is expected to have a capacity of 1 MW. This design will require detailed engineering and custom fabrication and installation; consequently, the costs are higher than those of a traditional ground-mount system.

The solar wall on the south side of the parking structure is expected to have a capacity of 382 kW. A custom design will be required to install 45-degree angled solar PV arrays, which may require more installation time than a standard ground-mount array.

Additionally, this project involves relocating AC disconnects and upgrading an electric panel for an existing array. PBC does not receive compensation for any excess production export back to the grid in its current configuration, and this relocation will remedy this issue. This project will require a custom design, relocating the AC disconnects, and updating the electric panel with new efficient inverters.

Possible risks and delays may occur based on equipment availability, cooperative weather conditions, and the availability of the contracted installation team.

Anticipated milestones are structural engineering evaluation and approval, selecting and contracting with an installation team, acquiring appropriate permitting, and project completion.

Measure 2: *Install Heat Recovery Chiller Plant and replace Boilers at PBC.*

This project is anticipated to result in substantial savings, estimated at 517,019 therms annually, representing 32.5% of PBC's natural gas use. Additionally, it would lead to a slight increase in electricity consumption, amounting to 761.204 kWh, equivalent to 2.1% of the facility's total electric use. The emissions reduction is estimated at 3,433.2 MT CO₂e for the average of 2025-2023, equivalent to 8.6% of the Tribe's annual emissions. Among the projects evaluated at PBC, this was the only viable option to significantly decrease natural gas emissions.

The Heat Recovery Chiller project arose from the Level 3 Energy Audit performed at PBC. The audit specifically required a focus on natural gas decarbonization, requesting Heat Decarbonization Measures (HDMs), which might not reduce energy use but could decarbonize the heat supply. This area has become a focus for the Department, as electricity emissions are expected to drop to zero by 2050, while natural gas will continue to emit indefinitely without significant interventions such as the proposed heat recovery chiller system.

The existing boiler system consists of five natural gas boilers, from Bryan RW and RV series, that operate with variable primary flow with an efficiency of 80 percent. The hot water is distributed to heating coils in air handling units, reheat coils at air terminal units, the snowmelt system, make-up air units, and the domestic hot water system. The facility also operates a robust chiller system to offset the heat generated by gaming machines and body heat from patrons within the building and to ensure comfort during warm weather. These boilers have been in operation since 2007 and are nearing end-of-useful life.

Introducing heat recovery chillers establishes a symbiotic relationship between the chiller and boiler systems. As the chiller system removes heat from the building, the recovery chiller captures it for redistribution to the boiler system rather than exhausting it outside the building. The captured heat is used to preheat water entering the boiler system, thus requiring less natural gas to heat water to the desired temperature.

The current boilers can be replaced with condensing boilers, increasing boiler efficiency by up to 95 percent. This will result in therms savings from reduced natural gas consumption on-site for heating. This will also reduce equivalent carbon emissions on-site by 5.29 kg CO₂ per therm of natural gas.

The savings were estimated from the total boiler output needed from the heating system after implementing all the energy savings measures from the Level 2 and Level III audits performed at PBC.

Hence, the savings from all the measures were first taken from the total natural gas consumption for heating in 2023. The remaining boiler output was used to calculate the savings from efficiency gains due to new condensing boilers.

The Level 2 measures for heating efficiency include an optimized snowmelt system, boiler economizer, and ultra-low temperature heating measures. The boilers' replacement would provide 35,652 therms in natural gas savings. This would result in 1,131.6 metric tons of cumulative CO₂e offset from 2025 to 2030 and 4,903.6 metric tons of cumulative CO₂e offset from 2025 to 2050.

This project will require a skilled team to effectively join the boiler and chiller systems and install the heat recovery chillers. Possible risks and delays include finding and contracting with an experienced team for installation, equipment availability, and scheduling conflicts that may interrupt PBC operations. Anticipated milestones are selecting a qualified team for installation, designing an installation plan, and project completion.

Measure 3: PBC EEM Package

The Department has developed a PBC Energy Efficiency Package comprising 3 energy efficiency measures (EEMs). These EEMs are estimated to reduce PBC's electricity use by 206 MWh a year and natural gas use by 28,000 therms a year. The project is estimated to reduce emissions by 243.475 MT CO₂e for the average of 2025-2030 and 3,850.6 total for 2025-2050.

The EEM package arose from a Level 3 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) energy audit of the facility. Much of the equipment needed to ensure smooth behind-the-scenes operation of PBC is nearing end-of-useful-life. And, as the equipment is old and inefficient, technological advancements provide an opportunity for replacement equipment that is more energy-efficient, with some offering operating options in response to demand. This is important to note, as some of PBC's current HVC systems run continuously rather than according to need. Switching to on-demand systems could result in notable energy savings.

The EEM package was selected from a list of EEMs included in the Level 3 Energy Audit performed by Michaels Energy. This audit is included in the Tribe's PCAP. From the list, the Department selected the following:

EEM 1—Retrofit LED Fixtures in Mechanical Spaces

- EEM 1 would replace CFL lighting fixtures with LED lights in mechanical rooms. This lighting swap of old technology with new would increase efficiency by approximately 50%. LEDs are standard industry practice to save energy.

EEM 2—Optimize DCV Controls for Major Restaurants

- EEM 2 would optimize Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) at PBC's 4 major restaurants. The air handling units (AHU) have CO₂ detectors, which can be programmed to regulate fresh air intake more efficiently based on indoor CO₂ levels.

EEM 3—Add Unoccupied Setbacks for Major Restaurants and Kitchen

- EEM 3 would schedule AHUs that serve major restaurants to reduce their airflow when the restaurants are unoccupied, saving energy.

The efficiency package presented does not represent a major capital improvement project. Most improvements modify existing systems and thus do not require significant installation time. The

Department expects that the full package of EEMs could be installed within one year; however, given the complexity of PBC and conducting work according to PBC's schedule to not interrupt business, two years have been allocated for this project.

Milestones for the PBC EEM package include acquiring the necessary elements for implementation and project completion. Risks include scheduling and possible equipment delays.

Measure 4: Carter Casino HVAC

The Potawatomi Carter Casino Hotel (PCCH) is the Tribe's third largest energy consumer, accounting for 8.77% of the Tribe's carbon emissions. In response, the Department has developed a PCCH Energy Efficiency Package comprising six EEMs. These EEMs are estimated to reduce PCCH's electricity use by 861.7 MWh annually and natural gas use by 83,079 therms annually. The project is estimated to reduce emissions by 3,557.3 MT CO₂e for the average of 2025 – 2030 and by 11,898 MT CO₂e for 2025-2050.

The EEM package arose from a Level 3 ASHRAE energy audit of the facility performed by Grumman|Butkus. The facility has an old HVAC system originally designed for accommodating indoor smoking, which is now prohibited. This legacy HVAC system necessitates significant fresh air intake. It does not allow the system to dynamically regulate airflow, resulting in far too much fresh air intake into the building. The significant fresh air intake wastes energy as all air has to be heated or cooled from outside air temperature before circulating through the building. It also includes a ground-source heat pump system to serve roof-top units (RTUs) in the building.

The EEM package was selected from a list of EEMs included in the Level 3 Energy Audit. This audit is included in the Tribe's PCAP. Please note that the energy audit was incomplete at the time of the PCAP submittal, and an updated one is available by request. From the list, the Department selected the following:

EEMs 1 —Rebuild RTU 1 and 2 with Variable Exhaust and Reduced Supply Flow

- EEMs 1 and 2 involve installing a new variable frequency drive (VFD) for exhaust and modifying existing dampers to reduce exhaust and outside airflow, which can be controlled by the Building Management System (BMS). This project includes installing CO₂ sensors that will inform the BMS to adjust outside airflow.

EEM 2—RTU 3 Modifications—Variable Exhaust Flow

- EEM 2 involves installing a VFD for the exhaust fan and modifying existing exhaust fans to respond to the demand for airflow with demand-controlled ventilation (DCV) controls when needed using a CO₂ sensor.

EEM 3—Schedule RTU-G VAVs

- EEM 3 involves scheduling variable air volume (VAV) boxes serving areas that are not continuously occupied according to the schedule provided by PCCH. This requires setting unoccupied space temperature setpoints that can be adjusted when occupied.

EEM 4—Control Flames Kitchen Makeup Based on Exhaust Hood Status

- EEM 4 provides controls to reduce the minimum flow setpoints for VAV units, providing makeup airflow for the Flames kitchen when the kitchen hood is inactive.

EEM 5—Occupancy Sensor Control for RTU-7

- EEM 5 provides occupancy sensors in the areas served by RTU-7 and allows it to cycle off when the area is unoccupied.

EEM 6—Install Ground-Source Heat Pump System to Support Loads Served by RTUs-1,2,3,6 & 7

- EEM 6 involves eliminating R-22 DX cooling throughout most of the building and utilizing ground-source heat pump technology to support loads served by RTUs 1,2,3,6 & 7. This will require drilling a test well to assess aquifer flow and feasibility. This system would replace RTUs leaking refrigerant and fit them with hot and cold water coils.

Most improvements modify existing systems and thus do not require significant installation time. The Department expects the full package of EEMs to be installed within one year. Still, it may extend it to two depending on the PCCH schedule and the test well results for the ground-source heat pump.

Possible risks and delays for this EEM package are scheduling equipment upgrades to accommodate PCCH business operations, unfavorable results from the test well for the ground-source heat pump system, and acquiring the necessary equipment for implementation and project completion. Project progress will depend on the availability of the installation team. Milestones include completing implementation phases, on-time equipment arrival, and project completion.

b. Demonstration of Funding Need

Historically, Tribal Nations have faced funding disparities in acquiring federal support. This challenge is slowly being remedied through the Justice40 Initiative and tribal set-asides. Despite these efforts, equitable access to federal funds is still lacking. Competition with larger, better-equipped organizations for funding is an obstacle; however, recent expansions in federal funds earmarked for climate change issues have provided more access. In response, the Tribe has applied to various programs in the last several years, albeit for smaller-scale projects. And, as FCPC's Energy Department is a fairly new addition to FCPC, it's only within the last several years that the Tribe has sufficient capacity to pursue more climate change-focused grants aimed at GHG reduction.

In addition, many federal grant programs require a funding match, further hindering the Tribe's ability to pursue funding opportunities, especially in the wake of economic struggles due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Tribe's efforts to explore various funding sources have been diligent, and the Tribe has researched and applied for many grants to support its GHG reduction measures. Although funding is available for small-scale energy projects, it is insufficient to fund a project of the scale in this proposal.

Below are grants the Tribe has secured and those for which applications are pending:

Awarded Grants:

DOE Clean Energy Deployment on Tribal Lands Grant \$1,605,475
BIA Tribal Climate Resilience Grant \$821,302
DOE Energy Infrastructure Deployment on Tribal Lands #120 \$1,077,879
DOE Energy Infrastructure Deployment on Tribal Lands #119 \$581,430
BIL Preventing Outages and Enhancing the Resilience of the Electric Grid Formula Grant \$112,764
Focus on Energy Grants (varying amounts for energy audits of FCPC Governmental buildings)
EPA Clean Air Act Grant 103 \$12,125
Tribal Broadband Solar Connectivity Grant \$125,232

Applied but pending awards:

DOE Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grant \$12,000
DOT Charging and Fueling Infrastructure \$637,279

IHS Environmental Sustainability Initiative 2024 \$15,000
WisDOT FFY 2022 BIL Carbon Reduction Program Project 2022 \$128,020

While the Tribe has been actively pursuing funding, the CPRG Implementation Grant offers an immense opportunity to accomplish these GHG reduction goals. Achieving such large-scale measures within the proposed timeframe would be unfeasible without this support. Thus, securing the CPRG funding would allow the Tribe to effectively address the needs outlined in this proposal and take substantial steps to reduce GHG emissions while reducing its energy burden and increasing energy sovereignty.

c. Transformative Impact

PBC is located in Milwaukee’s Menomonee Valley, a once-industrial corridor now characterized by mixed development, including light industrial, food production, office space, and entertainment. Adjacent to a coal-fired power plant, PBC’s proposed projects in this application aim to reduce GHG emissions that harm the community by improving air quality, resulting in less respiratory illness.

Meanwhile, PCCH is located in the dense forests of Wisconsin’s Northwoods. The Tribe has been monitoring the effects of climate change as more intense weather events are the norm. Shorter, warmer winters and longer, hotter summers have an adverse impact on forest health, making them more susceptible to wildfires and invasive species. Any reductions in GHG emissions will aid in preserving precious natural resources on Tribal Lands and the surrounding communities.

While urban solar PV projects are less common in the US than those implemented in deserts or farmland, the integration of solar PV into urban landscapes, exemplified by PBC’s solar PV canopy project, represents a step forward. As space limitations prevent more solar PV installation in cities, innovative solutions like this dual-use space provide a valuable example of how renewable energy can integrate into city infrastructure. These setups are also ideal when considering adding EV charging units to parking garages, as EVs are becoming more common.

Additionally, the measures proposed in this application advance the Tribe’s goal of achieving energy sovereignty, significantly striding toward sustainable energy practices and environmental stewardship.

• IMPACT OF GHG REDUCTION MEASURES

The impact of the proposed GHG reductions is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Proposed GHG Reduction Measures

Measure	Emission Reduction Start Year & (Lifespan)	2025-2030 Carbon Reduction (MT CO ₂ e)	Avg 2025-2030 Carbon Reduction (MT CO ₂ e)	2025-2050 Carbon Reduction (MT CO ₂ e)	Cost	CostEffectiveness (\$ / MT CO ₂ e 2025-2030) & (\$ / MT CO ₂ e 2025-2050)
1: Install Solar PV Canopy and Solar PV Wall	2027 (25 years)	1,385.0	346.25	3,915.4	\$6,386,231	\$4,611 (2030) \$1,631 (2050)

2: PBC Heat Recovery Chiller	2027 (25 yrs)	10,299.6	2,574.9	66,565.1	\$44,202,301	\$4,292 (2030) \$664 (2050)
3: PBC EEM Package	2026 (20 – 30 Yrs)	973.9	194.78	3,850.6	\$160,100	\$164 (2030) \$42 (2050)
4: PCCH HVAC Efficiency Package	2026 (20 Yrs)	3,557.3	711.46	11,898.0	\$7,840,000	\$2,204 (2030) \$659 (2050)
Total	-	16,215.8	3,827.39	86,229.1	\$56,938,632	\$11,271 (2030) \$2,993 (2050)

a. Magnitude of GHG Reductions from 2025 through 2030

The magnitude of GHG reductions from 2025 through 2030 is summarized in column 3 of Table 1. Measure 1 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 1,385.0 MT CO₂e. Measure 2 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 10,299.6 MT CO₂e. Measure 3 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 973.9 MT CO₂e. Measure 4 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 3,557.3 MT CO₂e. All 4 measures are estimated to reduce 2025 – 2030 emissions by 16,215.8 MT CO₂e.

b. Magnitude of GHG Reductions from 2025 through 2050

The magnitude of GHG reductions from 2025 through 2030 is summarized in Column 5 of Table 1. Measure 1 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 3,915.4 MT CO₂e. Measure 2 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 66,565.1 MT CO₂e. Measure 3 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 3,850.6 MT CO₂e. Measure 4 is estimated to reduce GHG emissions by 11,898.0 MT CO₂e. All 4 measures are estimated to reduce 2025 – 2030 emissions by 86,229. MT CO₂e.

c. Cost Effectiveness of GHG Reductions

The cost-effectiveness of GHG reductions from 2025 through 2030 is summarized in column 7 of Table 1. Measure 1 is estimated to cost \$4,611/MT CO₂e. Measure 2 is estimated to cost \$4,292/MT CO₂e. Measure 3 is estimated to cost \$164/ MT CO₂e. Measure 4 is estimated to cost \$2,204/MT CO₂e. All 4 measures are estimated to cost \$11,271 / MT CO₂e.

The expected lifespan of the proposed measures is significantly longer than the 2025 – 2030 analysis period. The minimum lifespan is 20 years, with some measures estimated to last 30 years. While not an EPA criterion, the 2025 – 2050 cost-effectiveness metrics are \$1,631/MT CO₂e for Measure 1, \$664/MT CO₂e for Measure 2, \$42/MT CO₂e for Measure 3, and \$659/MT CO₂e for Measure 4. All 4 measures are estimated to cost \$2,993/MT CO₂e.

d. Documentation of GHG Reduction Assumptions

See the attached Technical Appendix and GHG emissions calculator spreadsheet for a summary of how greenhouse gas emission reductions were quantified for each proposed measure.

- **ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS – OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

- a. **Expected Outputs, Outcomes, and Performance Measures**

- 1. *Install Solar PV Canopy and Solar Wall at PBC*

- **Outputs:** This GHG reduction measure's activities include installing a 1 MW solar PV canopy, installing a 382 kW solar wall, and relocating AC disconnects on an existing solar array to increase efficiency. These activities will boost the total installed capacity of 1.382 MW of solar PV at PBC, thus increasing the potential for on-site renewable energy generation. Relocating the AC disconnects and updating the inverters for the existing solar array will allow future compensation for excess export back to the grid, which is not possible in its current configuration.
 - **Outcomes:** The expected outcomes are:
 - Reduction of 1,385 MT CO₂e in years 2025-2030
 - Reduction of 3,915.4 MT CO₂e for years 2025-2050
 - The project is also expected to save 1,646 MWh annually
 - Increased Tribal Energy Sovereignty
 - Renewable Energy Generation
 - Added benefit of shading cars and shielding snow on the upper level of the parking structure
 - Resilience to climate change impacts
 - Encourage other organizations to utilize their parking structures with similar canopied solar arrays
 - Improved community health
 - **Performance Measures & Tracking Plan:**
 - Measure of the actual energy output of the solar PV arrays relative to the estimated output
 - Measure of the actual energy savings of the solar PV arrays relative to the estimated energy savings
 - Assessment of GHG emissions reduction

- 2. *Install Heat Recovery Chillers and Replace Boilers*

- **Outputs:** The activities for this measure include installing heat recovery chillers and replacing inefficient boilers with more energy-efficient models. The boiler efficiency is expected to increase from 80% to 95%. This switch, combined with the heat recovery chillers capturing heat that would have otherwise been exhausted, will have significant natural gas savings.
 - **Outcomes:**
 - Reduction of 11,299.6 MT CO₂e in years 2025-2030

- Reduction of 66,565.1 MT CO₂e for years 2025-2050
- The project is also expected to save 517,019 therms annually
- Enhanced reliability as the heat recovery chillers and boilers will be new and more energy-efficient
- Reduced maintenance resulting in reduced downtime and enhanced operational efficiency
- **Performance Measures & Tracking Plan:**
 - Measure of the actual therms savings of the heat recovery chillers and new boilers solar relative to the estimated therm savings
 - Assessment of GHG emissions reduction
 - Measure of reduction of staff time to maintain the new system
 - Evaluation of increased patron comfort due to a more efficient system

3. PBC EEM Package

- **Outputs:** Activities for this GHG reduction measure include replacing inefficient CFL bulbs with efficient LEDs in mechanical spaces, optimizing DCV controls for major restaurants, and adding unoccupied setbacks for major restaurants and kitchens. The latter two EEMs will allow for on-demand controls for the spaces, regulating airflow based on occupancy. The Building Management System will monitor CO₂ sensors and adjust airflow accordingly.
- **Outcomes:**
 - Reduction of 973.9 MT CO₂e in years 2025-2030
 - Reduction of 3,850.6 MT CO₂e for years 2025-2050
 - The project is expected to save 206 MWh annually
 - The project is also expected to save 28,000 therms annually
 - LED bulbs have a longer expected life span than CFLs, which means less staff time to replace burned-out bulbs
 - Improved lighting quality in mechanical spaces
 - Improved air quality in kitchen and restaurant spaces
 - Enhanced staff and patron comfort in the restaurant spaces
 - Reduced equipment wear and tear due to decreased runtime during unoccupied hours
- **Performance Measures & Tracking Plan:**
 - Measure of the actual energy savings to the estimated energy savings
 - Assessment of GHG emissions reduction
 - Measure of reduction of staff time to maintain the new system
 - Evaluation of increased patron comfort due to a more efficient system
 - Increase in air quality metrics
 - Percentage of time ventilation systems operate in standby mode due to reduced occupancy
 - Evaluation of increased patron comfort due to a more efficient system

- Number of hours per day/week/month the HVAC systems operate in setback mode
- Evaluation of indoor temperature fluctuations during occupied and unoccupied periods to ensure comfort levels are maintained

4. *PCCH EEM Package*

- **Outputs:** The activities for this EEM package involve performing upgrades to RTUs that include equipping them with variable exhaust and reduced airflow, installing CO2 sensors that allow the BMS to respond to airflow demands according to occupancy of spaces, installing VAV boxes to schedule runtime, upgrading exhaust systems to run according to need, and installing ground-source heat pumps to support the loads served by RTUS. Before
- **Outcomes:**
 - Reduction of 3,557.3 MT CO₂e in years 2025-2030
 - Reduction of 11,898.0 MT CO₂e for years 2025-2050
 - The project is expected to save 861.7 MWh annually
 - The project is also expected to save 83,079
 - therms annually
 - Improved air quality in kitchen and restaurant spaces
 - Enhanced staff and patron comfort in the restaurant spaces
 - Reduced equipment wear and tear due to decreased runtime during unoccupied hours
 - Increased reliability of HVAC system
 - Reduced maintenance of the HVAC system
 - Reduction in risks associated with exposure to leaking refrigerant
 - Increased resilience and conservation due to renewable energy from ground-source heat pump
- **Performance Measures & Tracking Plan:**
 - Measure of the actual energy savings to the estimated energy savings
 - Assessment of GHG emissions reduction
 - Measure of reduction of staff time to maintain the new system
 - Evaluation of increased patron comfort due to a more efficient system
 - Increase in air quality metrics
 - Percentage of time ventilation systems operate in standby mode due to reduced occupancy
 - Evaluation of increased patron comfort due to a more efficient system
 - Number of hours per day/week/month the HVAC systems operate in setback mode
 - Evaluation of indoor temperature fluctuations during occupied and unoccupied periods to ensure comfort levels are maintained

1. **Authorities, Implementation Timeline, and Milestones**

Implementation Grant Award			
<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
1. Work with FCPC Legal to review award contract and negotiate terms as necessary	FCPC Legal Department	Completed and Signed contract	October 2024-January 2025
2. Post opening announcements for Project Manager (PM) and Energy Grant Manager (EGM)	Energy Manager, Human Resources, Communications Dept.	Pool of candidates to invite to interview	October 2024-December 2024
3. Conduct interviews of prospective candidates, make hiring decisions	Energy Manager	PM and EGM are hired.	January 2025-April 2025
4. Begin the onboarding process of new hires *relocation to the area may require extra time	HR, Energy Manager, Land & Natural Resources Division Administrator	New hires begin work.	April 2025
Project Planning for Each GHG Measure			
<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
1. EGM works with FCPC Finance to set up grant accounts and to learn policies for drawing funds.	EGM and FCPC Finance dept	Grant account is set up, and financial procedures are learned.	June 2025
2. The EGM reviews CPRG reporting requirements and relevant documents, attends webinars, etc.	EGM	Understanding of grant requirements and job responsibilities	July 2025
3. The PM works with EGM to begin planning for each GHG reduction measure	PM, EGM, Energy Manager, Land Use Committee, PCH relevant staff	Familiarity with projects, sites, timelines, work to be completed, and possible contracting partners	May 2025-June 2025
GHG Reduction Measure 1: <i>Install solar PV over one of PBC's parking structures and install a solar PV wall on the south side of PBC</i>			
<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
1. Draft and publish RFP for PBC solar project, solicit bids	Energy Manager and PM	Collect and consider at least 3 bids from qualified contractors	August 2025-September 2025

2. Review bids and select contractor for PBC solar installation	Energy Manager and PM	Contractor is selected	October 2025
3. Draft contract with selected contractor	FCPC Legal, PM, Contractor	Completed Contract	November 2025
4. Work with contractor to develop work plan and schedule	PM, Contractor, Relevant PBC staff	Project Plan	December 2025-February 2026
5. PM and Energy Manager present plan to Executive Council (EC) for approval	PM and Energy Manager	EC approved plan	February 2026
6. Contractor to obtain permitting, equipment	Contractor	Permits secured, equipment ordered and received	March 2026-June 2026
7. Begin solar installation. The contractor will work with PBC on scheduling for the least disruption to PBC's business. PM will monitor progress	Contractor, PM, Relevant PBC staff	Installed Solar PV	July 2026-December 2026 *work may not be constant due to weather and scheduling with PBC
**EGM will provide necessary semi-annual reports with accomplishments, milestones, outputs, and outcomes according to CPRG's reporting schedule	EGM	Reporting compliance	Semi-Annually for the duration of the project
GHG Reduction Measure 2: <i>Install heat recovery chillers at PBC</i>			
<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
1. Draft and publish RFP for heat recovery chiller installation project, solicit bids	Energy Manager and PM	Collect and consider at least 3 bids from qualified contractors	September 2025-October 2025
2. Review bids and select contractor for PBC solar installation	Energy Manager and PM	Contractor is selected	November 2025
3. Draft contract with selected contractor and onboard	FCPC Legal, PM, Contractor	Completed Contract	December 2025

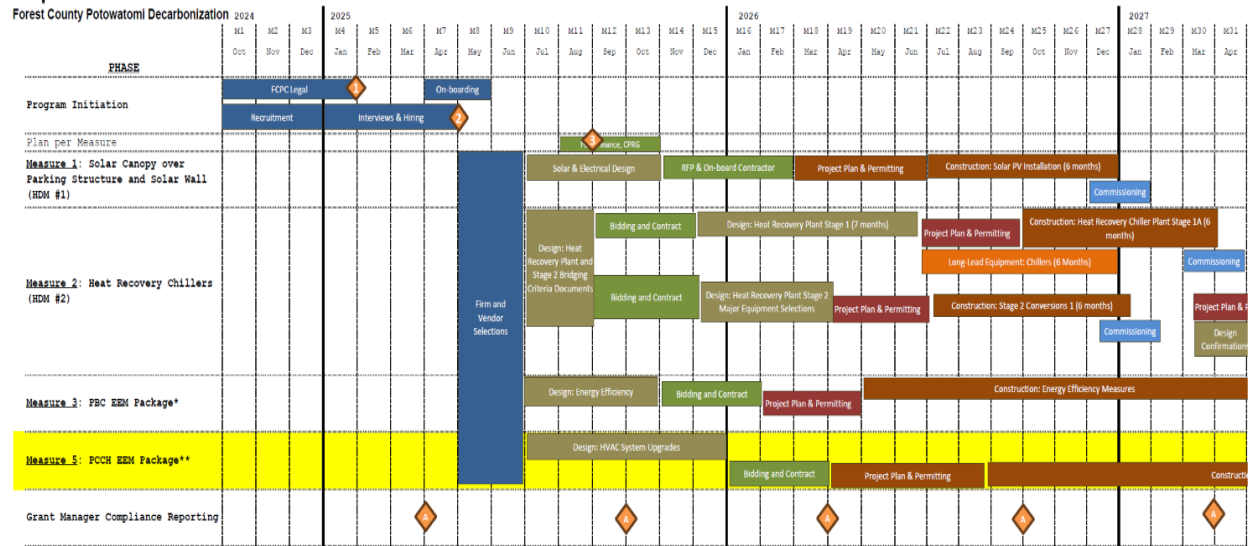
4. Work with contractor to develop workplan for stage 1	PM, Contractor, Relevant PBC staff	Project Plan and implementation stages	December 2025-June 2026
5. Work with contractor to develop workplan for stage 2. Major Equipment selected	PM, Contractor, Relevant PBC staff	Project plan and implementation stages	December 2025-March 2026
6. PM and Energy Manager present plan to EC for approval	Energy Manager and PM	EC Approval	March 2026
7. Contractor to obtain permitting, equipment for stages 1 and 2	Contractor	Permits secured, equipment ordered and received	July 2026- September 2026
Begin construction for stage 2	Contractor	Stage 2 conversions complete	July 2026-March 2027
8. Begin heat recovery chiller installation stage 1. The contractor will work with PBC on scheduling for the least disruption to PBC's business. PM will monitor progress	Contractor, PM, Relevant PBC staff	Installed heat recovery chillers	October 2026-April 2027*work may not be constant due to scheduling with PBC and barring any delays in ordering equipment
9. Project planning for stage 2 for conversions	Energy Manager and PM	Project plan complete for stage 2	July 2027-March 2028
10. Obtain permits and order equipment for second stages	Contractor	Permitting completed and equipment ordered	July 2027 – September 2028
11. Begin construction for stage 2	Contractor	Project completed	October 2027- March 2028
12. Begin construction for stage 2 conversions	Contractor	Project complete	May 2028-November 2028
**EGM will provide necessary semi-annual reports with accomplishments, milestones, outputs, and outcomes according to CPRG's reporting schedule	EGM	Reporting compliance	Semi-Annually for duration of the project Final report at end of project
GHG Reduction Measure 3: PBC EEM Package			

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>	<i>Milestones</i>	<i>Timeline</i>
1. Draft and publish RFP for PBC EEM Package	Energy Manager and PM	Collect and consider at least 3 bids from qualified contractors	November 2025-January 2026
2. Review bids and select contractor for installation of EEM measures	Energy Manager and PM	Contractor is selected	November 2025-January 2026
3. Draft contract with selected contractor	FCPC Legal, PM, Contractor	Completed Contract	February 2026
4. Work with contractor to develop work plan and schedule	PM, Contractor, FCPC Landuse staff	Project Plan	February 2026-April 2026
5. PM and Energy Manager present plan to EC for approval	PM and Energy Manager	EC approval	April 2026
6. Contractor to obtain equipment and permits	Contractor	Equipment and permits secured	May 2026
7. Begin installation of equipment	Contractor	Project complete	May 2026-May 2027
**EGM will provide necessary semi-annual reports with accomplishments, milestones, outputs, and outcomes according to CPRG's reporting schedule	EGM	Reporting compliance	Semi-Annually for duration of the project Final report at end of project
GHG Reduction Measure 4: <i>Carter Casino HVAC</i>			
1. Design HVAC system upgrades	Energy Manager and PM	Project plan outlined	July 2025-December 2025
2. Draft and publish RFP for PCCH EEM Package	Energy Manager and PM	Collect and consider at least 3 bids from qualified contractors	January 2026- April 2026-September 2025
3. Review bids and select contractor for PBC solar installation	Energy Manager and PM	Contractor is selected	January 2026-March 2026
4. Draft contract with selected contractor	FCPC Legal, PM, Contractor	Completed Contract	March 2026
	PM, Contractor, Relevant PCCH staff	Project Plan	April 2026-August 2026

5. Work with contractor to develop work plan and schedule	Energy Manager and PM	EC approved plan	July 2026
6. Present project plan to EC	Contractor	Permits secured, equipment ordered and received	April 2026-August 2026
7. Contractor to obtain permitting, equipment			
8. Begin HVAC upgrades and Heat pump Installations *Coordinate with PCCH staff for scheduling	Contractor, PM, Relevant PCCH staff	Upgraded HVAC and installed ground source heat pumps.	August 2026-March 2028
**Grant Manager will provide necessary semi-annual reports with accomplishments, milestones, outputs, and outcomes according to CPRG's reporting schedule	EGM	Reporting compliance	Semi-Annually for duration of the project Final report at end of project

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY (FCPC)
EPA CPRG IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICATION – GENERAL COMPETITION
FCPC WORKPLAN

HGA Commission #: 1174-003-00
Updated: 4/1/2024



*FBC EEM Package = EEM #1: Retrofit LED Lighting Fixtures, EEM #2: Optimize DOV Controls for Major Restaurants, EEM #3: Add Unoccupied Setbacks for Major Restaurants and Kitchens

**POCB EEM Package = EEM #1: Rebuild RTU 1&2, EEM #2: RTU-3 Modification, EEM #3: Schedule RTU 6 VAVs, EEM #4: Flames Makeup Air, EEM #5 RTU-7 Occupancy Sensors, EEM #6: Install Ground Source Heat Pump System

Project Initiation

- 1 Completed and signed contract
- 2 PM and Energy Grant Manager hired

Project Planning for each GHG Measure

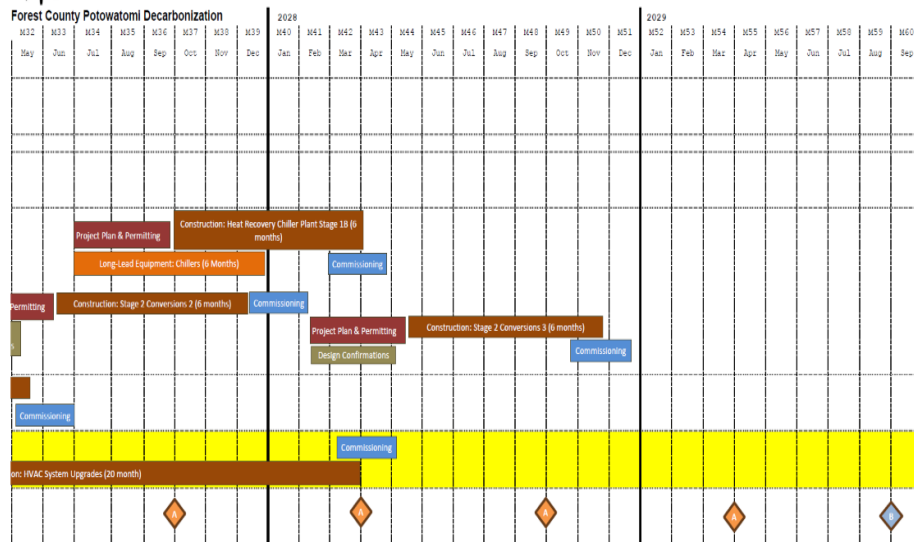
- 3 Grant account set up, financial procedures learned, familiarity with projects, sites and timelines, contracting partners

Grant Manager Compliance Reporting

- 4 Energy Grant Manager compliance reporting begins, to be completed semi-annually
- 5 Final Energy Grant Manager compliance report completed



HGA Commission #: 1174-003-00
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annually

Project Initiation

- 1 Completed and signed contract
- 2 PM and Energy Grant Manager hired

Project Planning for each GHG Measure

- 3 projects, sites and timelines, contracting partners

Grant Manager Compliance Reporting

- 4 Energy Grant Manager compliance reporting begins, to be completed semi-annually
- 5 Final Energy Grant Manager compliance report completed

Authorities:

The Tribe is required to follow federal regulations but is not bound by state or local regulations. While it doesn't have energy-specific regulations, it follows an energy code. All projects require approval from the Tribe's Executive Council, and external authorities have no jurisdiction over their implementation beyond any applicable permitting processes.

At PBC, adherence to state and local regulations is voluntary to maintain positive relations with the municipality. Projects there undergo standard approval procedures. Any ground-disturbing projects must comply with environmental and water permitting processes mandated by the City of Milwaukee, especially as the site is on a remediated brownfield.

Regarding financing, projects needing loans must be approved by the Tribe's General Council, considering the Tribe's debt capacity and project benefits. While projects funded by CPRG may bypass this, significant loans require approval from the General Council.

Finally, grant applications, including CPRG funding, need Executive Council approval before submission. For major projects, a presentation outlining the scope and benefits precedes Executive Council decision-making.

- **LOW-INCOME AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES**

- a. **Community Benefits**

Community Benefits to the GHG Reduction Measures outlined in this proposal include:

- Improved public health resulting from reductions in co-pollutants, including reduction in new asthma cases, reduction in hospital admissions and emergency department visits, and long-term reduction in chronic heart and pulmonary diseases.
- Decreases in child and senior mortality rates
- Decreased energy costs and improved energy resilience
- Increased Tribal energy sovereignty
- High-quality job creation
- Reduced risk of wildfires, drought, increased precipitation, and invasive species due to climate change
- Enhance resilience to climate change

- b. **Community Engagement**

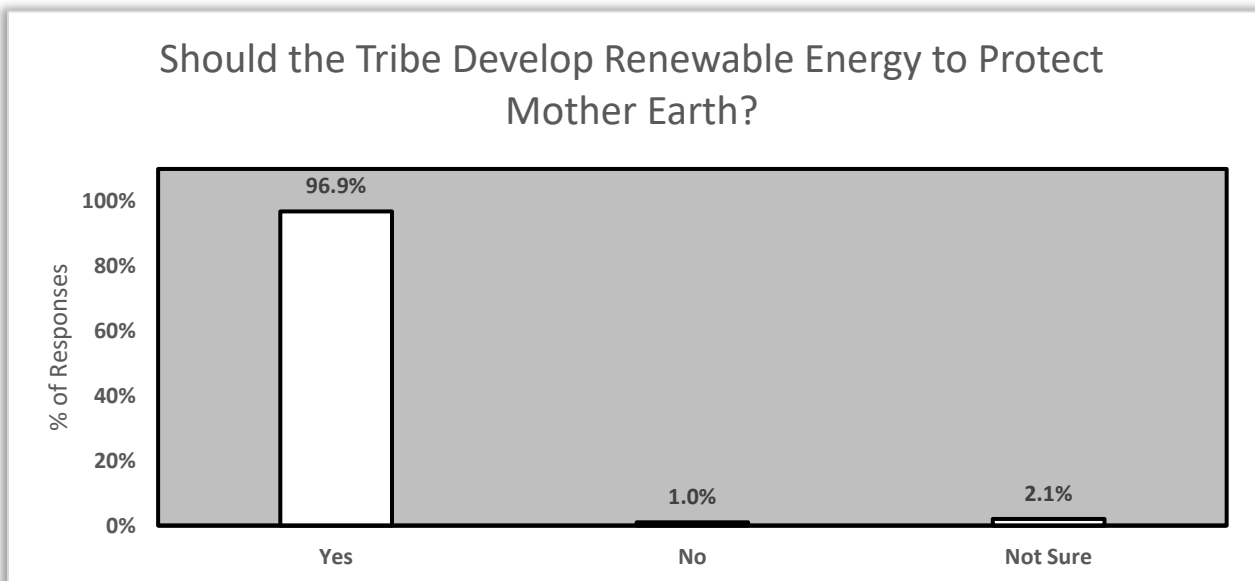
The Forest County Potawatomi Community is a Federally recognized Indian tribe designated as a Disadvantaged Community. Therefore, any benefits received by the Tribe would directly benefit a Disadvantaged Community. Because the Tribe's lands offer only limited jurisdiction within Tribal lands, the Tribe cannot perform a benefits analysis outside its influence area. For example, the Tribe cannot decide about development or energy projects adjacent to Tribal lands.

The most important stakeholder group is the Tribe’s General Council. The General Council comprises all enrolled Tribal Members, which equals about 1,700 people. The Tribal Government, including social services, Casino-Hotels, and Potawatomi Farm, were all created to serve the General Council.

With funding from Focus on Energy, the Department conducted paid surveys of the General Council to gain Tribal Member input to create the Tribe’s Energy Plan. The survey yielded 97 responses, providing valuable insights that form the basis of informing future energy projects. The full survey report is included in Appendix A of the PCAP. It is the cornerstone document used to guide energy decision-making on behalf of the General Council.

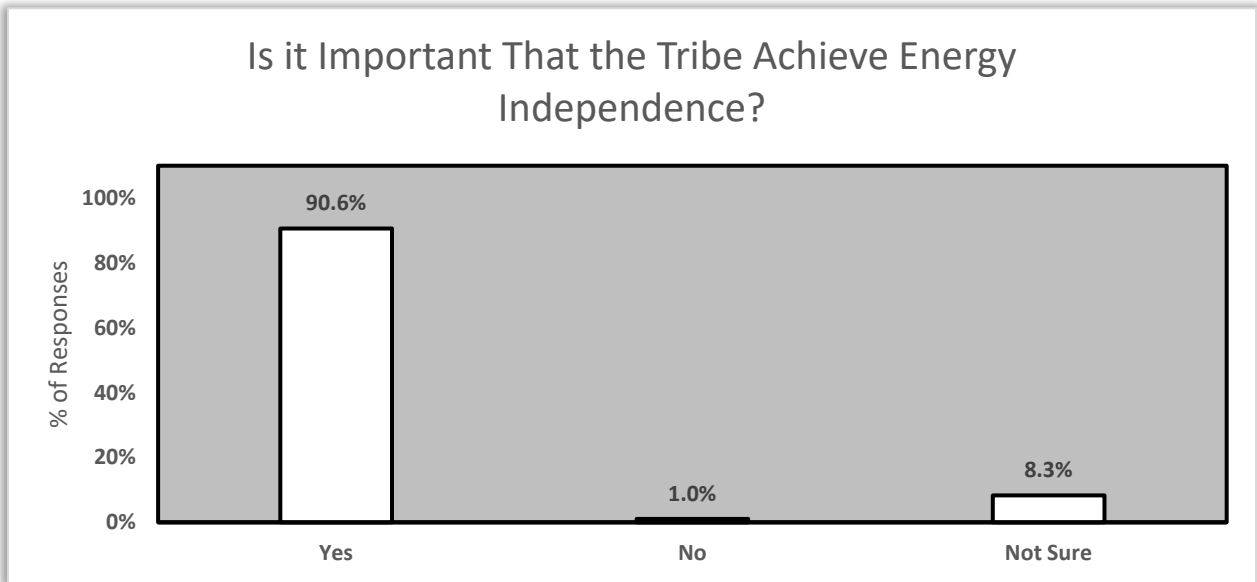
The survey found broad support for renewable energy and energy independence goals, as depicted in Figures 1 and 2 below. The survey found that 96.9% (93.5% - 100%) of Tribal Members support developing renewable energy, and 90.6% (84.8% - 96.4%) of Tribal Members support the pursuit of energy independence, which is a key tenant of the overarching value of maintaining or expanding Tribal sovereignty.

Figure 1: General Council Support for Renewable Energy



Margin of Error (95% Confidence) for Development of Renewable Energy: 3.4%

Figure 2: General Council Support for Energy Independence



Margin of Error (95% Confidence) for Achieving Energy Independence: 5.8%

For any energy project to be successful, it must first receive approval from divisional leadership, as well as from facilities managers who would be responsible for assuming project maintenance. The Department routinely meets with the Facilities Managers at the Tribal Government, PBC, PCCH, and PBDC. Additionally, the Department collaborates with the Fleet & Transit Manager for EV implementation projects.

Projects with potential environmental impacts undergo an Environmental & Cultural Review performed within the Land & Natural Resources Division, which also houses the Department. This step ensures that feasibility issues are appropriately addressed before an Executive Council decision.

In addition, the Energy Department regularly meets with the General Council to keep them apprised of energy projects, providing the opportunity for input on future energy projects. The Department also hosts events six times a year to inform Tribal Members of the benefits of energy-saving projects, like weatherizing their homes, replacing natural gas heating systems with heat pumps, and residential solar PV.

- **JOB QUALITY:**

This project will create two employment opportunities centered on green energy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To be successful, these high-quality positions demand an elevated level of expertise supported by practical experience and cultural sensitivity awareness. Compensation for these grant-supported positions under FCPC will align with current market rates.

- **PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE**

- a. **Past Performance**

FCPC is well-versed in managing and executing grant-funded projects supported by federal, state, or foundational funding. Collaboration between the Grants Department, Finance, Compliance, the Energy Department, and the Executive Council ensures all agreed-upon components of grant management are monitored and fulfilled.

Award Name	Funding Source	Award Amount	Description	Reporting Status
Preventing Outages and Enhancing Grid Resilience Project title: FCPC's Preventing Outages and Enhancing Grid Resilience Project	US Dept of Energy CFDA 81.122 9/2023-4/2028 Contact: Joshua T. Metz 304-890-9423	\$224,718	Funding is being used to create an uninterrupted power supply to enhance system adaptability during disruptive events, as the electric supply is unreliable during intermittent weather events.	Reporting documentation and timeline have been followed thus far.
Administration for Native Americans Social and Economic Development (SED) Project title: Moving Towards Health	Administration for Children and Families CFDA 93.612 9/2022-9/2025 Anthony Cernul Program Specialist 202-401-6972 Anthony.Cernul@acf.hhs.gov	\$1,187,833	This award supports developing and implementing health and fitness programming at the Community Center to improve Tribal Member Health and Fitness.	Reporting and documentation timelines have been met thus far.
Clean Air Act Section 103 Project title: FCPC Fugitive Methane Emissions Assessment Project	Environmental Protection Agency CFDA 66.034 07/2023-6/2024 Contact: Juan Morales 77 W. Jackson Blvd. AR-18 J Chicago, IL 60604-3507 Morales.Juan@epa.gov 312-886-6036	\$30,232	This grant funds the assessment of fugitive methane gas emissions from the Potawatomi Casino in Milwaukee.	Reporting and documentation timelines have been met thus far.

b. Reporting Requirements

FCPC has consistently submitted programmatic and financial reports for federal grant agreements and met required deadlines. The Tribe possesses extensive familiarity with the standard requirements associated with grant projects. Moreover, the Tribe has established positive and productive working relationships with regional EPA staff. Considering these factors, the Tribe fully expects this project to be managed with the same level of efficiency, fostering effective collaboration and achieving successful outcomes.

c. Staff Expertise

FCPC's Energy Manager, Jerrald (Jerry) Hauber, will lead this project as Project Director. Mr. Hauber has served in his role since 2019, supervising the Energy Department. He focuses on developing projects to reduce Tribal energy loads through energy efficiencies and renewable generation. Mr. Hauber ensures all projects the Energy Department undertakes reflect the values outlined in the Department's Mission

Statement. He also serves as a liaison between the Department and the Executive Council, as all plans must receive approval from the Executive Council before commencement.

To facilitate CPRG project implementation, the Energy Department intends to establish two new roles: a Project Manager and an Energy Grant Coordinator. Both individuals will report directly to Mr. Hauber, who will see the overall implementation process. The specific responsibilities for each position are detailed below.

Project Manager:

The individual in this role will oversee all aspects of the project, including detailed planning according to project scope and developing timelines, budgets, and material lists as needed. They will serve as the main point of contact for contractors and practice clear communication with the ability to address concerns, problem-solve, and maintain strong relationships. The candidate will oversee the bidding process, select contractors and vendors, manage contracts, and ensure compliance with project specifications and quality standards while maintaining cultural sensitivity.

Reporting to FCPC's Energy manager, the Project Manager will act as a liaison between Tribal Leaders, casino management, contractors, governmental agencies, and the Tribal Community. The ideal candidate will possess a 4-year degree in Engineering or Construction Management with experience in large-scale construction, specifically those involving HVAC systems, solar energy installations, and sustainable building practices. Experience in grant-funded projects and familiarity with compliance and reporting requirements is preferred. The Project Manager will collaborate with the Energy Grant Coordinator to meet all project milestones, reporting, and compliance requirements.

Energy Grant Coordinator:

The individual in this role will oversee the administration and coordination of the CPRG Implementation Grant. Their responsibilities will include ensuring grant compliance, managing finances appropriately, timely reporting, and overseeing grant close-out procedures. They will be tasked with developing, monitoring, and tracking the project budget, which involves managing invoicing, financial reporting, and auditing processes to maintain transparency and accountability. A bachelor's degree in business administration, finance, public administration, or a related field is desired, and a bachelor's degree in at least 6 years of grant management experience is required.

The Energy Grant Coordinator will facilitate communication between the Energy Manager, Project Manager, contractors, government agencies, and community members to keep all parties informed and engaged in the project's progress. Furthermore, they will actively contribute to community outreach and engagement efforts, ensuring Tribal values and community needs are prioritized and addressed.

Mr. Hauber's resume and the position descriptions for the Project Manager and Energy Grant Coordinator are included in the Other Attachments Form.

- **BUDGET (OPTIONAL BUDGET SPREADSHEET AND UP TO 10 ADDITIONAL PAGES MAY BE ADDED IF NEEDED AS AN APPENDIX TO THE WORKPLAN)**

a. Budget Detail

The attached budget narrative and spreadsheet include detailed descriptions of estimated budget expenditures.

Below is a budget overview:

Forest County Potawatomi Community

Consolidated Budget Table

BUDGET BY YEAR							
COST-TYPE	CATEGORY	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	TOTAL
Direct Costs	TOTAL PERSONNEL	\$164,600	\$169,538	\$174,624	\$179,863	\$185,259	\$ 873,884
	TOTAL FRINGE BENEFITS	\$65,840	\$67,815	\$69,850	\$71,945	\$74,104	\$ 349,554
	TOTAL TRAVEL	\$51,504	\$51,504	\$51,504	\$38,340	\$38,340	\$ 231,192
	TOTAL EQUIPMENT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ -
	TOTAL SUPPLIES	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ -
	TOTAL CONTRACTUAL	\$0	\$58,491,790	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 58,491,790
	TOTAL OTHER	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ -
	TOTAL DIRECT	\$281,944	\$58,780,647	\$295,978	\$290,148	\$297,702	\$ 59,946,419
	TOTAL INDIRECT	\$48,438	\$49,892	\$51,388	\$52,930	\$54,518	\$ 257,167
TOTAL FUNDING		\$330,382	\$58,830,539	\$347,366	\$343,078	\$352,220	\$ 60,203,586

b. Expenditure of Awarded Funds

FCPC consists of various interdependent divisions, including the FCPC Finance Division, which comprises four departments: Accounting, Property Management, Purchasing, and Grants. These departments are vital in supporting the Project Manager and Energy Grant Coordinator in effectively managing and utilizing grant funds.

Upon executing a grant agreement, the Accounting Department will collaborate with the Energy Grant Coordinator to set up the grant budget within the Tribe's accounting system. This affirms that the awarded funds are allocated appropriately and drawn from the correct account lines. The Purchasing and Property Management Departments will contribute by facilitating the ordering, receiving, and distributing of any materials or supplies required for grant activities. This helps to maintain a seamless flow of fund expenditure for these items.

Additionally, the Grants Department hosts a Pass the Torch (PTT) meeting for all new grants. These meetings are designed to provide Grant Representatives with all the necessary information for the successful commencement of the new grant. The Grants Department will review the grant components, the reporting requirements, the expenditure of funds, how to report time and effort for grant-covered salaries, and assist with setting up user accounts for websites necessary for funder reporting.

Similarly, the Grants Department will oversee the overall utilization of funds. To accomplish this, the Grants Department employs a Grant Scorecard. This tool provides a quarterly assessment of the grant's health. The Grant Scorecard evaluates five categories: 1) Goals, Outcomes, and Activities; 2) Budget and Spending; 3) Financial Allowables; 4) Reports; and 5) Other Concerns. While all categories are reviewed,

the “Financial Allowables” category specifically focuses on ensuring the grant budget and expenditure align with the grant-approved items. In contrast, the “Budget and Spending” category monitors the timeliness of fund utilization.

Finally, if any delays or challenges arise, the Grants Department identifies the issues and supports rectifying them. Submitting Grant Scorecards quarterly promptly addresses concerns or issues regarding budget expenditure, allowing corrective actions to bring spending to the funder’s expectations.

c. Reasonableness of Costs

The funding requirements in this proposal stem from the comprehensive Level 3 Energy Audits performed by Michaels Energy for PBC and Grumman|Butkus for PCCH. The cost estimates are grounded in data from available plans, observations during on-site visits, and information provided by building operators and all other stakeholders. Material costs are based on recent vendor quotes and industry-standard guides. The two firms worked with various vendors and consultants as part of the estimating process.

Labor Costs are based on prevailing wage rates for local contractors, and design cost estimates are preliminary. The actual cost may vary depending on the cost of labor, material, equipment, or services furnished by others. Equipment purchases will be BABA compliant.