Appendix 3: Community Engagement Detailed Documentation

Background

CTUIR as a Tribal government deeply values the concept of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), as defined by the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP, 2007), and seeks to apply this concept in investment and development planning. Due to the short timeline of the EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant, full process of community consent was not possible, and comment on the insufficiency of this period for engagement was provided to EPA staff during Tribes & Territories Technical Assistance forums during PCAP development.

In lieu of standard community engagement process, CTUIR partnered with Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to host two listening session events designed to invite the Tribal and non-Tribal community stakeholders to learn about existing GHG emissions reduction strategies already begin utilized in the region. These listening sessions were held on the evening of Thursday Oct 5th at the Nixyaawii Longhouse, and on the morning of Friday Oct 6th at the Nixyaawii Governance Center (NGC) of 2023. Below is photograhic documentation of the Longhouse event; archived recording of the NGC is found on the CTUIR Climate Adaptation Youtube channel at the below links:

- Climate Resilience Listening Session Part One - CPRG 2023 (youtube.com)
- Climate Resilience Listening Session Part Two - CPRG 2023 (youtube.com)

CTUIR Nixyaawii Longhouse Listening Session

Figure 1 (left) is the promotional poster used to advertise the event opportunity; this poster was posted on CTUIR social media accounts, and as physical posters distributed to local entities known to advertise events, and to community bulletin boards on the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and in the City of Pendleton. Figure 2 (right) shows Tribal youth engaging with educational posters and contributing their comments and indicating preferences and concerns for existing GHG emissions reduction strategies.

Figure 3 (right) shows participants listening to educational “lighting presentations” on selected GHG emissions reduction strategies, as part of the informed consent on project development that is essential for Tribal communities. Light dinner was provided as part of the event to reduce barriers to attendance for participants.

Figure 4 (left) shows ODEQ Climate Policy Engagement Coordinator Whitney Dorer talking with event participants about the CPRG efforts and about Oregon’t Communit Climate Investment Fund, which was highlighted as one of the existing GHG emisssions reductions strategies.

Figure 5 (above) shows Lisa Naas Cook with the Columbia River Gorge Commission present lightning presentation information for their Climate Action Plan and working lands focus, which covers the Columbia River Scenic Area, including lands within CTUIR’s ceded and traditional use areas.

GHG Emissions Reduction Strategies Educational Posters and Feedback

To facilitate Informed Consent for the CTUIR community, educational posters featuring information about each selected GHG emissions reduction strategy in accessible language, and included local case studies to provide a recognizable example. These posters were displayed during both listening sessions, and in the NGC rotunda through the following week (Oct 9th – 12th 2024). As part of the listening sessions, participants were given red and green colored sticky dots with instructions: place red dots on posters or poster elements for which participants had concerns or wanted to see less of, to indicate an unfavorable preference. Green dots were placed on posters or poster elements for which participants were excited about and want to see more of, to indicate favorable preference. Sticky notes were also given to participants to leave specific comments, questions, or other commentary relevant to the strategy.

Below are photos of each of these posters at the end of the listening session period, as well as transcription of comments left on sticky notes. Posters are found on pages 7-16 of this Appendix 3.

GHGs and Carbon Markets

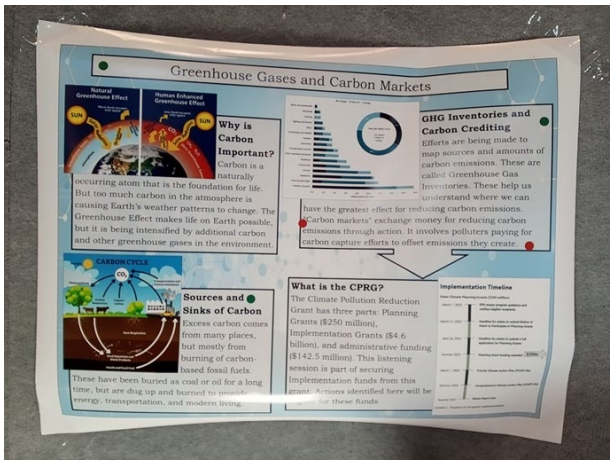
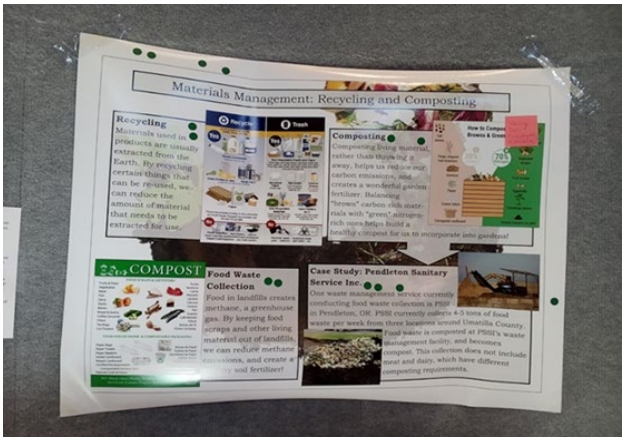


Figure 6 shows the poster covering basics of carbon emissions, some sources and sinks, and how they impact climate. It also provided an explanation of how carbon offset investment is designed to function, and an overview of the EPA Climate Pollution Reduction Grant process and outcomes. Both red and green dots are indicated here, with favorable preference for investing in carbon reduction, and unfavorable preference for carbon markets specifically.

Materials Management: Recycling and Composting

Figure 7 shows the poster covering the basics of materials management like recycling and composting, and the role these efforts have in reducing GHG emissions. Information provided included the purpose and approach of recycling, food waste collection, and composting, and included a case study of food waste collection and composting done by local Pendleton Sanitary Service Inc. Unanimously green dots on the poster indicate participants felt overwhelmingly positive about these materials diversion efforts and would like to see them implemented and/or expanded for the Tribal community.



Soil Carbon in Agricultural Systems

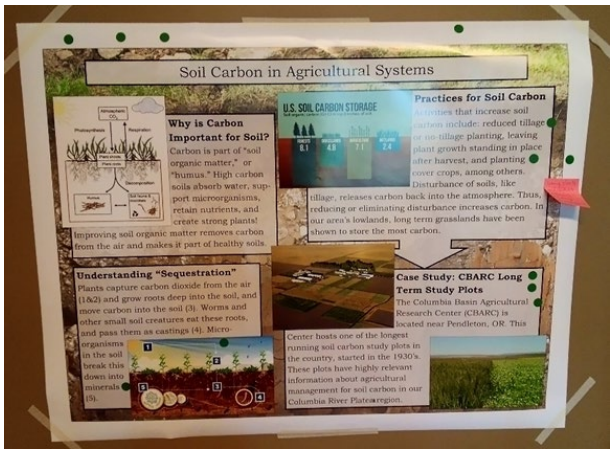


Figure 8 shows the poster for soil carbon in general, and specifically for agricultural lands, and how soils can be a potent avenue for the sequestration of carbon. Information provided includes an overview of how carbon is drawn from the air into soils and mineralized into true "sequestration," as well as what types of working lands have the greatest potential for carbon sequestration, and included a local case study of the Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center near the UIR. Unanimous green dots indicate participants feel very favorably about using natural processes within soil to store and sequester carbon, as well as working with local partners.

Methane Capture and Anaerobic Digestion

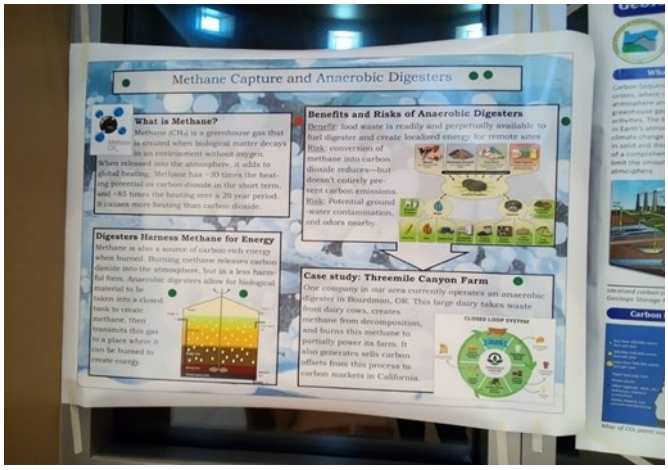
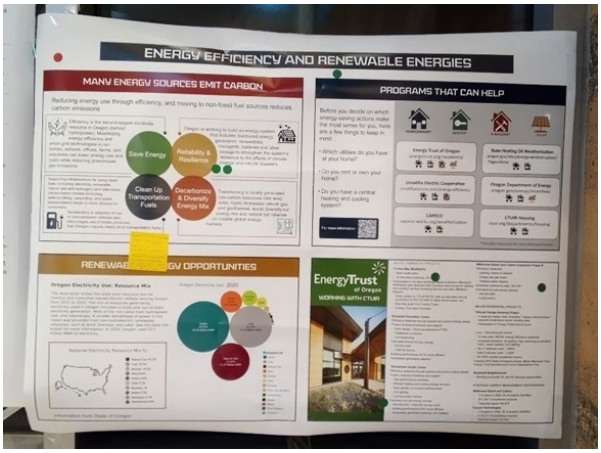


Figure 9 shows the poster for capturing and harnessing methane from the anaerobic digestion process. Information provided included why methane is a greenhouse gas, where it generally comes from, how anaerobic digestion captures methane and transforms it into a form of renewable energy, and a local case study about Three Mile Canyon Farm and Dairy, which operates a large industrial anaerobic digester for manure produced by its operations. Green and red dots are both present, with green dots in support of the concept of AD, with a red dot indicating a concern with potential odor and groundwater contamination issues.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Figure 10 shows the poster for renewable energy technologies, especially as they are paired with improvements in energy efficiency for homes and facilities. Information provided included basic information on transitioning from fossil fuels to non-fossil fuel sources, programs that are available for families and businesses to improve energy resilience, and a case study from Energy Trust of Oregon and their partnership with CTUIR for various Tribal government facilities. Both red and green dots are indicated here, participants feel favorably about creating walkable communities to reduce energy demand, Tribal facilities energy efficiency, reliability



and resilience of energy sources, and about Energy Trust of Oregon's programs. Unfavorable feedback was largely around where minerals for these technologies are sourced, and who is responsible for the burden of retrofiting energy inefficient facilities.

Columbia River Gorge Commission Climate Planning for Working Lands

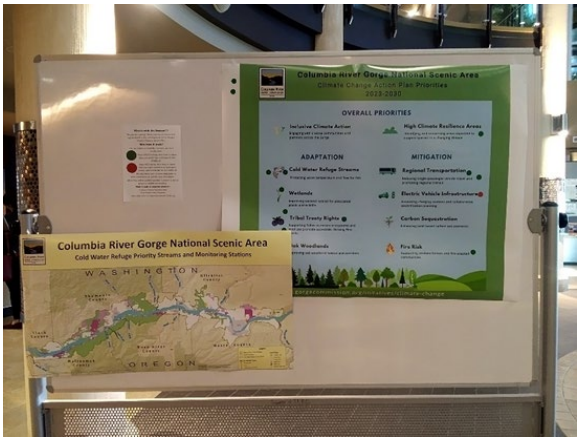


Figure 11 show the posters provided by CRGC about their climate planning efforts for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, which spans lands in both Oregon and Washington states. Mitigation projects were highlighted as GHG emissions reduction measures and included regional transportation, EV infrastructure, carbon sequestration through working lands, and fire risk from forest management practices. Both red and green dots are present, with many participants feeling favorably about natural climate solution approaches, and concerns about EV infrastructure that centered around grid capacity and sourcing of minerals for these technologies.

Working Lands and Natural Climate Solutions

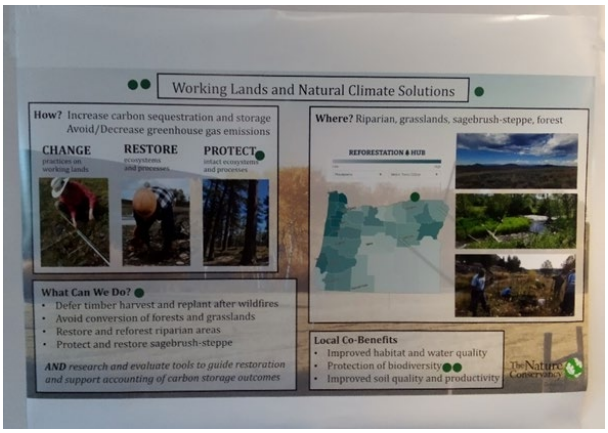


Figure 12 shows the poster for carbon sequestration opportunities provided by the land itself, and highlights the potential for lands in agricultural, range, and forestry management to be a carbon sink and contribute to GHG emissions reduction. Information provided includes basics on what practices are known to sequester carbon above and below ground, where in Oregon there is the greatest potential for working lands to contribute to GHG emission reduction, and a case study with The Nature Conservancy, with their projected located in Eastern Oregon and across the state. Participants unanimously felt favorably about using working lands to advance GHG reduction goals, particularly in Umatilla County and in protection of biodiversity.

Oregon Community Climate Investment Fund

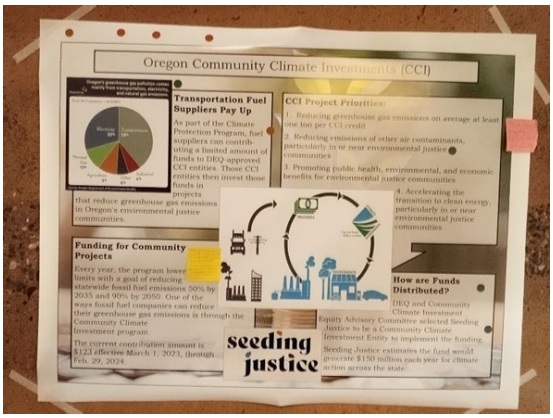


Figure 13 shows the poster for Oregon's upcoming cap-and-invest program and an overview of how these funds are generated and invested. Information provided includes basics on how "cap and trade" and offset investment works, specifics about the Oregon CCI specifically, the funds expected to be generated, and how they are going to be administered by the organization Seeding Sovereignty. Both red and green dots are present; participants indicated a favorable feeling about investing in GHG emissions reduction, but had concerns about the dependence of carbon reduction efforts on polluting entities, and the fact that programs of this nature can be seen as allowing pollutors to pay to continue to pollute.

Geologic Carbon Injection/Carbon Capture and Storage

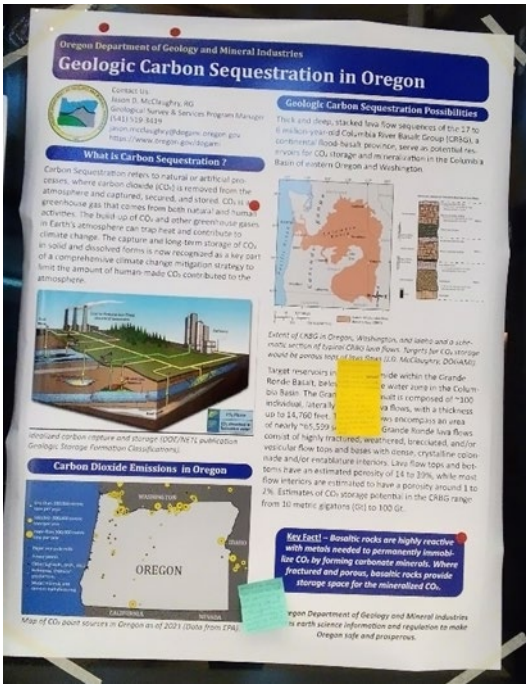
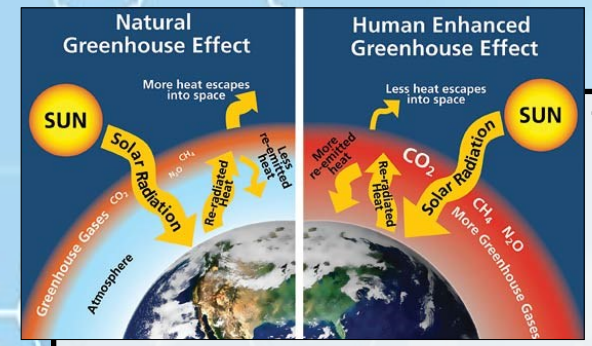


Figure 14 shows the poster for a technique that is described as Geologic Carbon Sequestration, Carbon Capture and Storage, and Geologic Carbon Injection, and an overview of what it is and where in Oregon are opportunities to implement this technology. Information included an explanation of the general approach of capturing atmospheric carbon and injecting it into receptive geology underground, how the Columbia River Basalt Group that makes up much of the Columbia River Plateau is particularly receptive to this approach, and some figures on the chemistry and engineering that makes this strategy possible. Only red dots are indicated on this poster, and participants had many concerns about this approach that ranged from the need to first prevent carbon emissions ahead of injection approaches, alarm at the potential for seismic activity, particularly along our already active Wallula fault zone, and worry at the viewing of the Columbia River Plateau as a "landfill" for carbon pollution.

<u>Educational Posters for GHG Emissions Reduction Strategies</u>

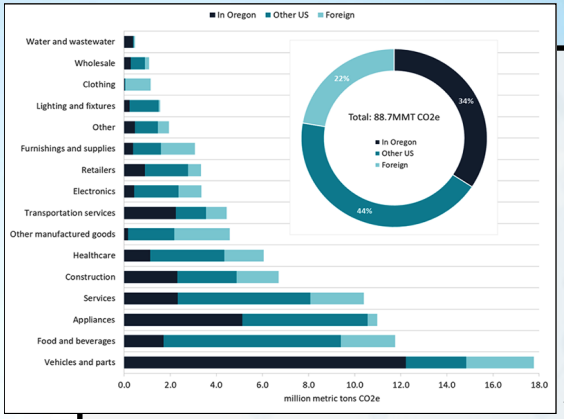
In the following pages, CTUIR presents the educational posters that were used to facilitate the Oct 5th and 6th listening sessions. Event participants have expressed appreciation for the accessible language of the posters and felt they were "easy to understand" and it was appreciated.

Greenhouse Gases and Carbon Markets



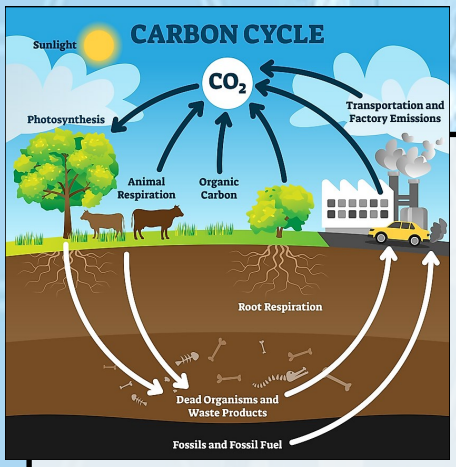
Why is Carbon Important?

Carbon is a naturally occurring atom that is the foundation for life. But too much carbon in the atmosphere is causing Earth's weather patterns to change. The Greenhouse Effect makes life on Earth possible, but it is being intensified by additional carbon and other greenhouse gases in the environment.



GHG Inventories and Carbon Crediting

Efforts are being made to map sources and amounts of carbon emissions. These are called Greenhouse Gas Inventories. These help us understand where we can have the greatest effect for reducing carbon emissions. "Carbon markets" exchange money for reducing carbon emissions through action. It involves polluters paying for carbon capture efforts to offset emissions they create.

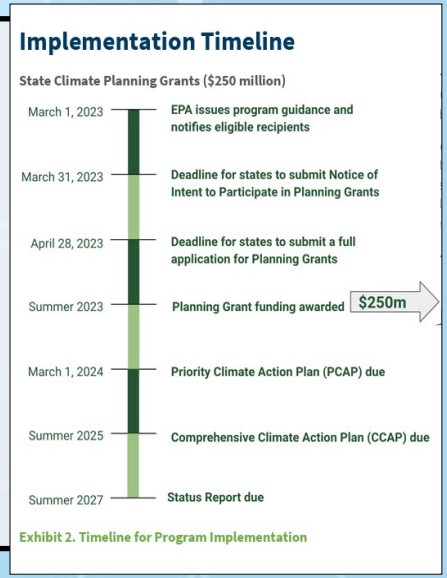


Sources and Sinks of Carbon

Excess carbon comes from many places, but mostly from burning of carbon-based fossil fuels. These have been buried as coal or oil for a long time, but are dug up and burned to provide energy, transportation, and modern living.

What is the CPRG?

The Climate Pollution Reduction Grant has three parts: Planning Grants ($250 million), Implementation Grants ($4.6 billion), and administrative funding ($142.5 million). This listening session is part of securing Implementation funds from this grant. Actions identified here will be eligible for these funds.



For more information, please contact

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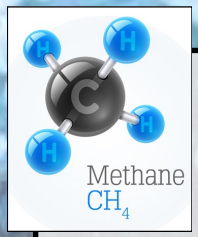
Whitney.Dorer@DEQ.Oregon.gov

CTUIR FFPP: Colleen Sanders
ColleenSanders@CTUIR.org

Methane Capture and Anaerobic Digesters



What is Methane?

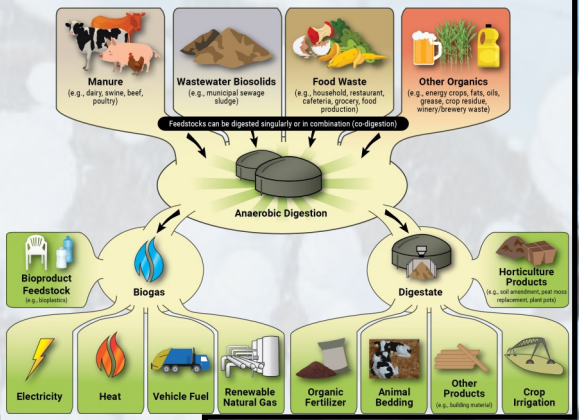
Methane (CH_4) is a greenhouse gas that is created when biological matter decays in an environment without oxygen. When released into the atmosphere, it adds to global heating. Methane has ~30 times the heating potential as carbon dioxide in the short term, and ~85 times the heating over a 20 year period. It causes more heating than carbon dioxide.

Benefits and Risks of Anaerobic Digesters

Benefit: food waste is readily and perpetually available to fuel digester and create localized energy for remote sites.

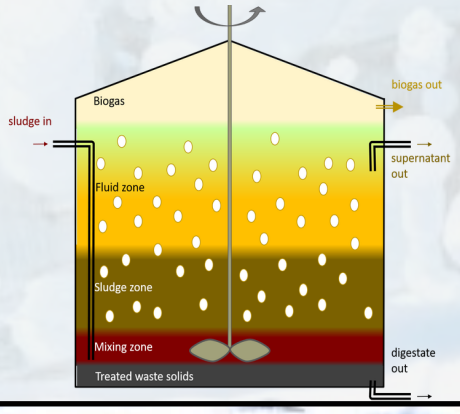
Risk: conversion of methane into carbon dioxide reduces—but doesn't entirely prevent carbon emissions.

Risk: Potential ground-water contamination, and odors nearby.



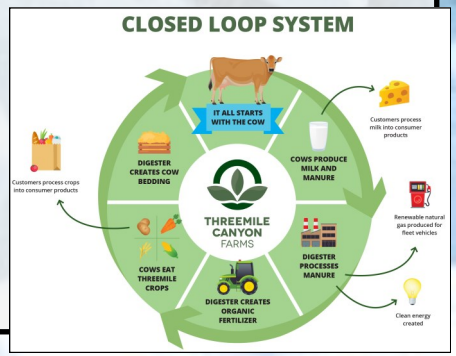
Digesters Harness Methane for Energy

Methane is also a source of carbon-rich energy when burned. Burning methane releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, but in a less harmful form. Anaerobic digesters allow for biological material to be taken into a closed tank to create methane, then transmits this gas to a place where it can be burned to create energy.



Case study: Threemile Canyon Farm

One company in our area currently operates an anaerobic digester in Boardman, OR. This large dairy takes waste from dairy cows, creates methane from decomposition, and burns this methane to partially power its farm. It also generates sells carbon offsets from this process to carbon markets in California.



For more information, please contact

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CTUIR FFPP: Colleen Sanders
ColleenSanders@CTUIR.org

Materials Management: Recycling and Composting

Recycling

Materials used in products are usually extracted from the Earth. By recycling certain things that can be re-used, we can reduce the amount of material that needs to be extracted for use.

Composting

Composting living material, rather than throwing it away, helps us reduce our carbon emissions, and creates a wonderful garden fertilizer. Balancing "brown" carbon-rich materials with "green" nitrogen-rich ones helps build a healthy compost for us to incorporate into gardens!

Food Waste Collection

Food in landfills creates methane, a greenhouse gas. By keeping food scraps and other living material out of landfills, we can reduce methane emissions, and create a healthy soil fertilizer!

Case Study: Pendleton Sanitary Service Inc.

One waste management service currently conducting food waste collection is PSSI in Pendleton, OR. PSSI currently collects 4-5 tons of food waste per week from three locations around Umatilla County.

Food waste is composted at PSSI's waste management facility, and becomes compost. This collection does not include meat and dairy, which have different composting requirements.

For more information, please contact

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Working Lands and Natural Climate Solutions

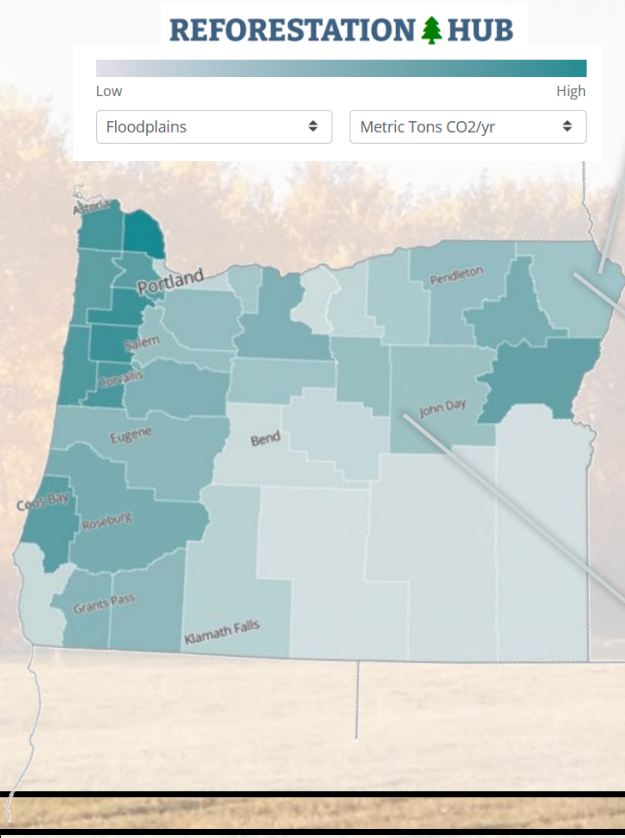
How? Increase carbon sequestration and storage
Avoid/Decrease greenhouse gas emissions

CHANGE
practices on working lands

RESTORE
ecosystems and processes

PROTECT
intact ecosystems and processes

Where? Riparian, grasslands, sagebrush-steppe



What Can We Do?

- Defer timber harvest and replant after wildfires
- Avoid conversion of forests and grasslands
- Restore and reforest riparian areas
- Protect and restore sagebrush-steppe

***AND** research and evaluate tools to guide restoration and support accounting of carbon storage outcomes*

Local Co-Benefits

- Improved habitat and water quality
- Protection of biodiversity
- Improved soil quality and productivity

For more information, please contact
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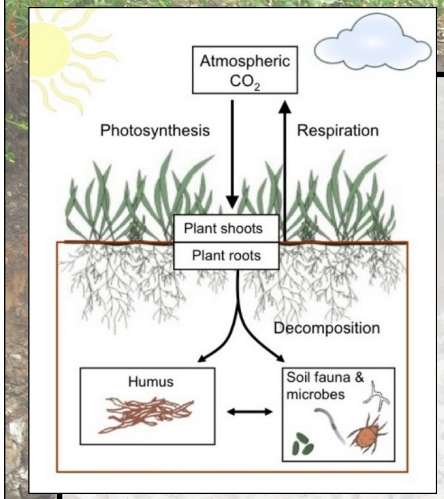
ColleenSanders@CTUIR.org

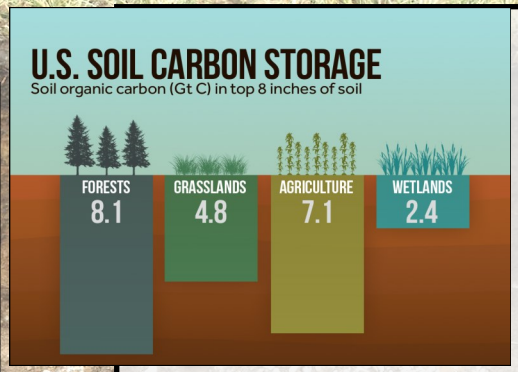
The Nature Conservancy

Soil Carbon in Agricultural Systems



Why is Carbon Important for Soil?

Carbon is part of "soil organic matter," or "humus." High carbon soils absorb water, support microorganisms, retain nutrients, and create strong plants! Improving soil organic matter removes carbon from the air and makes it part of healthy soils.

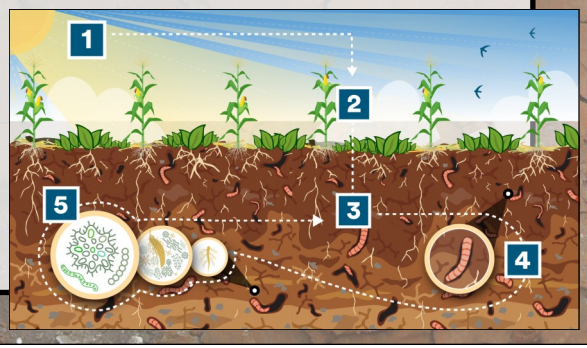


Practices for Soil Carbon

Activities that increase soil carbon include: reduced tillage or no-tillage planting, leaving plant growth standing in place after harvest, and planting cover crops, among others. Disturbance of soils, like tillage, releases carbon back into the atmosphere. Thus, reducing or eliminating disturbance increases carbon. In our area's lowlands, long term grasslands have been shown to store the most carbon.

Understanding "Sequestration"

Plants capture carbon dioxide from the air (1&2) and grow roots deep into the soil, and move carbon into the soil (3). Worms and other small soil creatures eat these roots, and pass them as castings (4). Microorganisms in the soil break this down into minerals (5).



Case Study: CBARC Long Term Study Plots

The Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center (CBARC) is located near Pendleton, OR. This Center hosts one of the longest running soil carbon study plots in the country, started in the 1930's. These plots have highly relevant information about agricultural management for soil carbon in our Columbia River Plateau region.

For more information, please contact

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGIES

MANY ENERGY SOURCES EMIT CARBON

Reducing energy use through efficiency, and moving to non-fossil fuel sources reduces carbon emissions

Save Energy

Efficiency is the second-largest electricity resource in Oregon (behind hydropower). Maximizing energy efficiency and smart-grid technologies in our homes, schools, offices, farms, and industries can lower energy use and costs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Reliability & Resilience

Oregon is working to build an energy system that includes distributed energy generation, renewables, microgrids, batteries and other storage to strengthen the system's resilience to the effects of climate change and natural disasters.

Clean Up Transportation Fuels

Supporting infrastructure for using clean fuels (including electricity renewable natural gas and hydrogen) and alternative transportation modes (including walking biking, carpooling, and public transportation) leads to more choices for consumers.

Accelerating to adoption of low- or zero-emission vehicles also encourages use of locally produced fuel (Oregon imports nearly all its transportation fuels).

Decarbonize & Diversify Energy Mix

Transitioning to locally generated, low-carbon resources (like wind, solar, hydro renewable natural gas, and geothermal, would diversify our energy mix and reduce our reliance on volatile global energy markets.

PROGRAMS THAT CAN HELP

Before you decide on which energy-saving actions make the most sense for you, here are a few things to keep in mind:

- Which utilities do you have at your home?
- Do you rent or own your home?
- Do you have a central heating and cooling system?

For more information:

HOMEOWNER* | RENTER* | A BUILDER* | SOLAR

Energy Trust of Oregon
energytrust.org/residential

State Heating Oil Weatherization
oregon.gov/ohcs/energy-weatherization/Pages/show

Umatilla Electric Cooperative
umatillaelectric.com/energy-efficiency

Oregon Department of Energy
oregon.gov/energy/Incentives

CAPECO
capeco-works.org/weatherization

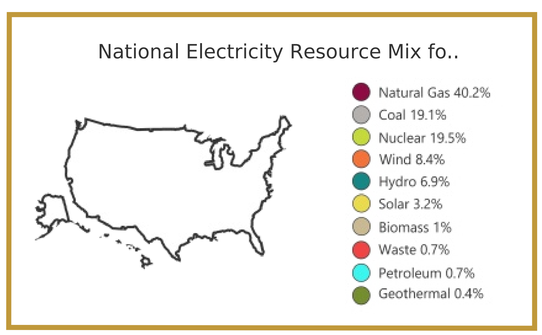
CTUIR Housing
ctuir.org/departments/housing

*Includes resources for manufactured homes

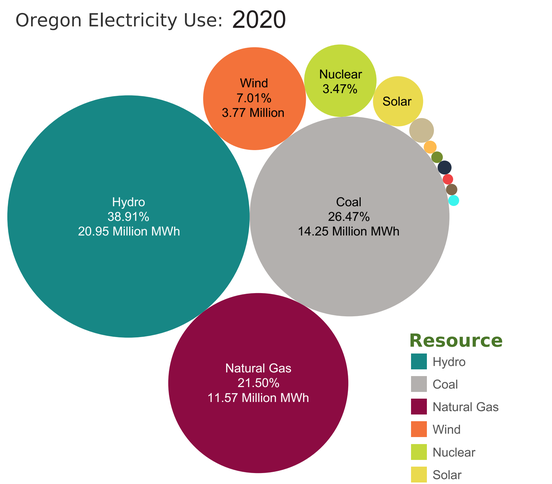
RENEWABLE ENERGY OPPORTUNITIES

Oregon Electricity Use: Resource Mix

This illustration shows the state level resource mix for investor and consumer-owned electric utilities serving Oregon from 2012 to 2020. The mix of resources generating electricity used in Oregon included in-state and out-of-state electricity generation. Most of the mix came from hydropower, coal, and natural gas. A smaller percentage of power in the region was provided from non-hydroelectric renewable resources, such as wind, biomass, and solar. See the *Data Info* button for more information. In 2020, Oregon used 53.7 million MWh of electricity.



Information from State of Oregon



EnergyTrust of Oregon

WORKING WITH CTUIR

MAJOR COMMERCIAL PROJECTS

Ti'mine Way Multifamily
- New construction
- (3) two-story buildings, 28 units

Participated in the New Buildings Market Solutions Offering for Multifamily (see attached flyer) Ductless heat pumps for heating and cooling Low flow plumbing fixtures and other efficiency features
- Solar system is 175.68 kW DC with an estimated annual production of 259,183 kWh to offset tenant power use
- Blue Sky grant from Pacific Power
- Energy Trust solar incentive

Nixyáawii Education Center

Efficiency obtained through passive and active building design

Project received incentives and support
- Early design / Technical assistance PTNZ
- Installation incentives
- Commissioning

Estimated annual energy savings
- 330,620 kWh
- 1,485.80 therms

Building performance 44.7% more efficient

Renewable generation planned

Yellowhawk Health Center

Efficiency obtained through passive and active building design

Project received incentives and support
- High-performance envelope
- Efficient heating and cooling energy recovery
- Solar panels on covered parking areas
- LED lighting
- Low-flow water fixtures

Estimated annual energy savings
- 646,000 kWh = $58,000 energy costs
- Building performance 60% more efficient
- Renewable generation planned, not installed

Wildhorse Resort and Casino Expansion Phase B

Efficiency measures:
- Lighting, interior & exterior
- Energy star gas fryers
- Tankless water heaters

Incentives received to date $47,657

Estimated annual energy savings:
- 198,000 kWh
- 5,200 therms

MAJOR RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS

Tillicum Grange Housing Project
- 4 separate duplex units, including 1 duplex unit providing 2 separate single-level senior housing units
- Participation in Energy Performance Score

Lucky 7 Manufactured Homes
- 18 new units, NEEM+ energy efficiency standards
- Increased insulation, air sealing, high performance windows, HVAC, water heating, LED lighting
- Ten 3- bedroom units, 1,400sf
- Eight 2-beroom units, 1,100sf
- 50-100% median household income

Funding 2020 State Emergency Board, Meyer Memorial Trust, Energy Trust Manufactured Home Replacement Pilot

Nixyáawii Neighborhood
- Working to provide EE and RE learning opportunities

STRATEGIC ENERGY MANAGEMENT PARTICIPATION

Wildhorse Resort and Casino
- 3 of years in SEM, 20 of projects identified
- $11,297.10 incentives received
- Total kwh saved 165,878

Cayuse Technologies
- 3 of years in SEM, 36 of projects identified
- $ 19,317.16 incentives received
- Total kwh saved 132,758

For more information, please contact

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Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Geologic Carbon Sequestration in Oregon

Contact Us:
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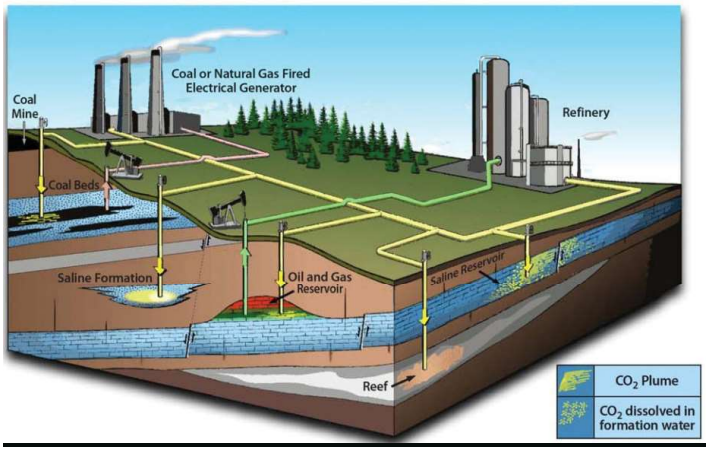
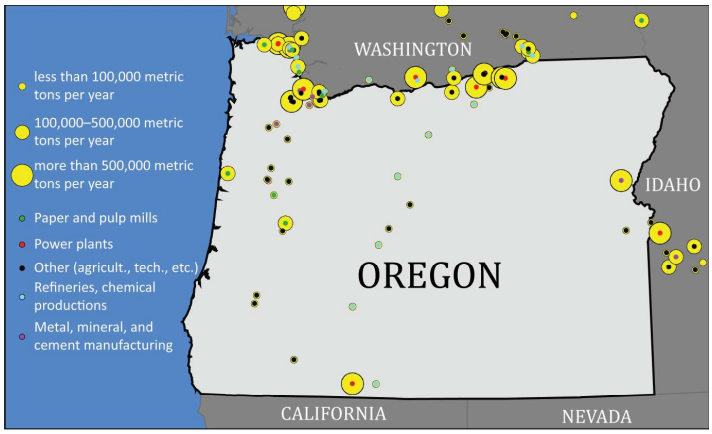
What is Carbon Sequestration ?

Carbon Sequestration refers to natural or artificial processes, where carbon dioxide (CO_2) is removed from the atmosphere and captured, secured, and stored. CO_2 is a greenhouse gas that comes from both natural and human activities. The build-up of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere can trap heat and contribute to climate change. The capture and long-term storage of CO_2 in solid and dissolved forms is now recognized as a key part of a comprehensive climate change mitigation strategy to limit the amount of human-made CO_2 contributed to the atmosphere.



Idealized carbon capture and storage (DOE/NETL publication Geologic Storage Formation Classifications).

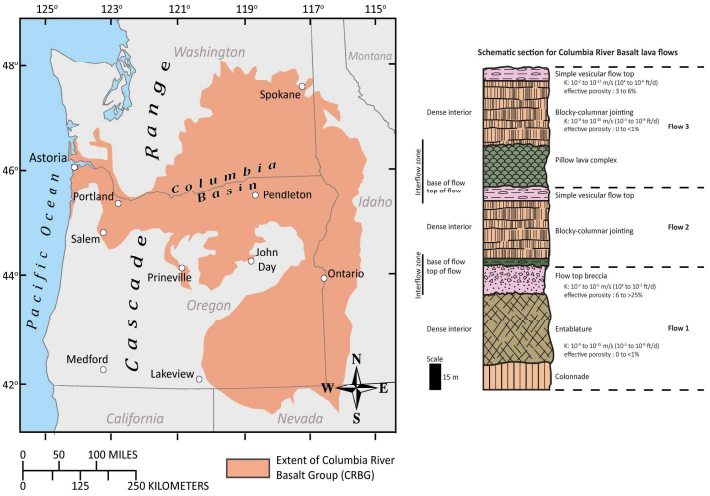
Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Oregon



Map of CO_2 point sources in Oregon as of 2021 (Data from EPA).

Geologic Carbon Sequestration Possibilities

Thick and deep, stacked lava flow sequences of the 17 to 6 million-year-old Columbia River Basalt Group (CRBG), a continental flood-basalt province, serve as potential reservoirs for CO_2 storage and mineralization in the Columbia Basin of eastern Oregon and Washington.



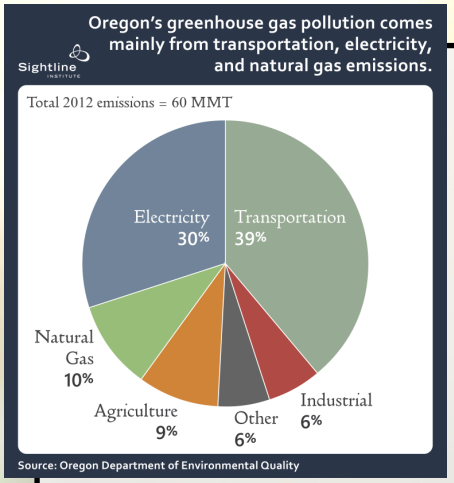
Extent of CRBG in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and a schematic section of typical CRBG lava flows. Targets for CO_2 storage would be porous tops of lava flows (J.D. McClaughry, DOGAMI).

Target reservoirs in the CRBG reside within the Grande Ronde Basalt, below the potable water zone in the Columbia Basin. The Grande Ronde Basalt is composed of ~100 individual, laterally extensive lava flows, with a thickness up to 14,760 feet. These lava flows encompass an area of nearly ~65,599 square miles. Grande Ronde lava flows consist of highly fractured, weathered, brecciated, and/or vesicular flow tops and bases with dense, crystalline colonnade and/or entablature interiors. Lava flow tops and bottoms have an estimated porosity of 14 to 39%, while most flow interiors are estimated to have a porosity around 1 to 2%. Estimates of CO_2 storage potential in the CRBG range from 10 metric gigatons (Gt) to 100 Gt.

Key Fact! – ***Basaltic rocks are highly reactive with metals needed to permanently immobilize CO_2 by forming carbonate minerals. Where fractured and porous, basaltic rocks provide storage space for the mineralized CO_2.***

The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries provides earth science information and regulation to make Oregon safe and prosperous.

Oregon Community Climate Investments (CCI)

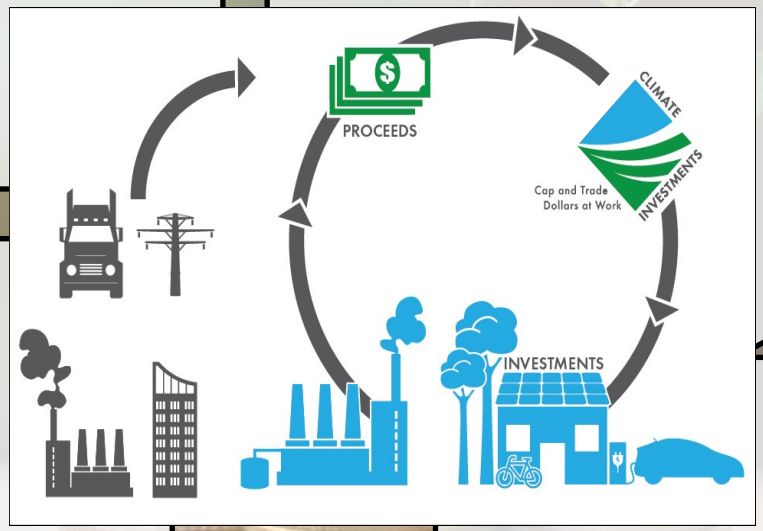


Transportation Fuel Suppliers Pay Up

As part of the Climate Protection Program, fuel suppliers can contributing a limited amount of funds to DEQ-approved CCI entities. Those CCI entities then invest those funds in projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Oregon's environmental justice communities.

CCI Project Priorities:

1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions on average at least one ton per CCI credit
2. Reducing emissions of other air contaminants, particularly in or near environmental justice communities
3. Promoting public health, environmental, and economic benefits for environmental justice communities
4. Accelerating the transition to clean energy, particularly in or near environmental justice communities



Funding for Community Projects

Every year, the program lowers those limits with a goal of reducing statewide fossil fuel emissions 50% by 2035 and 90% by 2050. One of the ways fossil fuel companies can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions is through the Community Climate Investment program.

The current contribution amount is $123 effective March 1, 2023, through Feb. 29, 2024.

How are Funds Distributed?

DEQ and Community Climate Investment Equity Advisory Committee selected Seeding Justice to be a Community Climate Investment Entity to implement the funding.

Seeding Justice estimates the fund would generate $150 million each year for climate action across the state.

seeding justice

For more information, please contact

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Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area

Climate Change Action Plan Priorities
2023-2030

OVERALL PRIORITIES

Inclusive Climate Action
Engaging with diverse communities and partners across the Gorge

High Climate Resilience Areas
Identifying and conserving areas expected to support species in a changing climate

ADAPTATION

Cold Water Refuge Streams
Protecting water temperature and flow for fish

Wetlands
Improving wetland habitat for associated plants and wildlife

Tribal Treaty Rights
Supporting Tribes to ensure ecosystems and land use promote accessible, thriving First Foods

Oak Woodlands
Improving oak woodland habitat and corridors

MITIGATION

Regional Transportation
Reducing single-passenger vehicle travel and promoting regional transit

Electric Vehicle Infrastructure
Increasing charging stations and collaborative electrification planning

Carbon Sequestration
Enhancing land-based carbon sequestration

Fire Risk
Supporting resilient forests and fire-adapted communities

www.gorgecommission.org/initatives/climate-change