NATIONAL TRIBAL LEADERSHIP
CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT
VIRTUAL SESSION I

TRIBAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 2020
ZOOM WEBINAR INSTRUCTIONS
If you lose connectivity during the session, simply re-click your join link to re-access the webinar.

If you experience technical difficulties, send a note using the chat box on your bottom menu bar. We’ll assist you from there.

Enjoy the session!
DON SAMPSON - SESSION MODERATOR
INVOCATION

RON ALLEN, CHAIRMAN

JAMESTOWN S’KALLAM TRIBE
CHAT BOX WARM UP QUESTION

• Where are you connecting from, which ancestral lands you are in?
• (use this web site if not known [https://native-land.ca/](https://native-land.ca/)) – Put in chat box
CORE TEAM SUPPORTING THIS EVENT
NATIONAL TRIBAL LEADERSHIP CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT

13 Oct.
Virtual Session I - TRIBAL CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

Dec. 2020
Virtual Session II - Promoting Tribal Climate Resiliency

Feb. 2021
Virtual Session III - Empowering Youth

Mar. 2021
Virtual Session IV - Traditional Knowledges

16–19 May
In-Person - Final Session of National Tribal Leadership Climate Change Summit (tentatively May 16 - 19 2021)
OVERVIEW OF TODAY

• Tribal Invocation
• Welcome from Elder and Youth - Frank Ettawageshik, Sam Schimmel
• Governor Inslee, WA State – Why climate action now?
• Keynotes –
  • Congresswoman Suzanne Bonamici
  • President Fawn Sharp, Quinault Nation
• Tribal review of Congressional Climate Action Plan – Kyle Whyte
• Panel discussion – led by Leonard Forsman, President ATNI
  • Sub Chief Kenneth Jock (Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe)
  • Andrea Carmen (Yaqui Nation)
  • Sam Schimmel (Siberian Yupik & Kenaitze Indian),
• Q/A
GOAL OF THIS SESSION?

- The overarching purpose of the Virtual Session #1 is to prepare Tribal leaders to effectively engage with Congress and the Administration on Tribal priorities and strategies for implementing a climate crisis action plan that benefits Tribes and the country.
- With national, state, and local elections this fall, Tribes and other climate advocates have a real opportunity to advance a progressive set of policies to help solve the climate crisis.
WHO IS JOINING THE SESSION TODAY?

- Over 600 registered
- Elders and youth, policy makers, program managers, communicators, lawyers, scientists
- 40% Tribal Organizations
  - US focus; few if any international
  - PNW, SW, Midwest, NE, East coast, SE US, and AK
- 17% Conservation groups
- 14% Federal Agencies
- Also – State agencies, local governments, academia, private businesses
WHO CARES ABOUT THIS TOPIC?
WHAT IS ON OUR COLLECTIVE MINDS?
SURVEY AT END OF SESSION

- One of the goals of this session is to encourage additional Tribal feedback on the Congressional Climate Plan
- Please complete the survey you receive after this event, also in the chat box below
- We want to know what you think of the 12 elements in the Congressional Plan, and what pieces might be missing
TRIBAL WELCOME

- Elder Frank Ettawageshik

- Youth Representative - Sam Schimmel
GOVERNOR INSLEE, WASHINGTON STATE – VIDEO

- Why climate action now?
- Examples of success
- Future strategic opportunities
KEYNOTES

• Congresswoman Suzanne Bonamici

• President Fawn Sharp
INITIAL TRIBAL REVIEW OF CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

- *Zoom poll 1* - Familiarity with Congressional Action Plan
- *Zoom poll 2* – Relative importance of climate action
- **Presentation** - Kyle Whyte
- *Zoom poll 3* – Rank importance of 12 pillars
Tribal Review of Congressional Action Plan on Climate Change

Kyle Whyte
Professor of Environment & Sustainability
George Willis Pack Professor

SCHOOL FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
Tribal Review of Congressional Action Plan on Climate Change

Don Sampson
ATNI’s Climate Change Project Director
Don@seventgenerationllc.com
atnitribes.org/climatechange
1. Sets ambitious targets
   A. 2050: net-zero CO$_2$ emissions to limit warming to 1.5°C
   B. After 2050: net-negative emissions
2. Policy recommendations
3. Articulates process
   Foundation for climate, energy, & environmental policy actions
Actions

1. Position Tribes for economic leadership in policies fostering the transition to carbon neutrality

2. Solidify Tribes' sovereign status as a cornerstone of programs, policies, and institutions focused on climate governance, science, and justice

3. Ensure protections for Indigenous cultures that face climate risks

4. Adopt the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as US policy
Economic disparity & challenges increase tribal / frontline communities' vulnerability to all impacts (climate, natural hazards, disease, COVID, etc.) [Warm Springs; Burns Paiute; Ft. McDermitt]

Existing infrastructure has life expectancy, which is shortened by climate change: levees, dikes, placement of schools, housing & businesses, barns, stock yards, roads, bridges, culverts, etc. [Warm Springs]

Flooding: Rain-on-snow [Umatilla]; coastal storm surges; Sea level rise [Coquille]

Loss of suitable salmon habitat (dams & climate) and the cultural significance of those losses [all Oregon Tribes]

Drinking water quality in reservoirs (water temperature, algal blooms) [all Oregon Tribes]

Droughts lead to forests that are more prone to mortality (disease & pest infestation) and wildfire (regeneration fail)

Respiratory Health of vulnerable populations: impacted by wildfire

Democratic Members
Chair: Kathy Castor (FL)
Ben Ray Luján, NM
Suzanne Bonamici, OR
Julia Brownley, CA
Jared Huffman, CA
Donald McEachin, VA
Mike Levin, CA
Sean Casten, IL
Joe Neguse, CO

Republican Members
Garret Graves, LA
Morgan Griffith, VA
Gary Palmer, AL
Buddy Carter, GA
Carol Miller, WV
Kelly Armstrong, ND
12 Pillars of Climate Action

1. Invest in infrastructure to build a just, equitable, and resilient clean energy economy.

2. **Innovation and deployment of clean energy** technologies.

3. Transform industry and domestic **manufacturing of clean energy technologies**.

4. **Break down barriers** for clean energy technologies.

5. Invest in **workers** and build a **fairer economy**.

6. Invest in communities to cut pollution and advance **environmental justice**.

7. Improve **public health** and manage climate risks to health infrastructure.

8. Invest in **agriculture** for climate solutions.

9. Make **communities more resilient** to the impacts of climate change.

10. Protect and restore **lands, waters, ocean, & wildlife**.

11. **National security** & restoring **international leadership**.

12. Strengthen core **institutions**.
Purpose of ATNI’s Tribal Review

1. Provide information to Tribal leaders
2. Language for use with other policy makers
3. Foundation for unified regional / national policy initiatives

Intended Audience

• Tribal leaders, ATNI, NCAI, Congress members
  o Potential foundation for policies of individual Tribes
Content of Tribal Review

1. Identify information gaps, opportunities, and priorities regarding proposed policies, programs, and actions

2. Identify tribal concerns relevant to proposed plan that may affect Tribes and indigenous communities.

3. Identify overarching tribal priorities
Participation in Tribal Review

Core Team
Michelle Steen-Adams, Don Sampson, Chas Jones, Kathy Lynn, John Mankowski

Work Group Co-Authors
Sophi Beym, Shanondora Billiot, Malinda Chase, Ann Marie Chischilly, Jamie Donatuto, Frank Ettawageshik, Laura Gephart, Eliza Ghitis, Kim Gottschalk, Preston Hardison, Samantha Chisholm Hatfield, Sharon Hausam, Mark Healy, Chas Jones, Aranzazu Lascurain, Julia Maldonado, Gary Morishima, Kris Patton, Mark Petrie, Sam Schimmel, Sam Schwarz, Erin Shew, Shannon Sousa, Stefan Tangen, Gerald Wagner, Kyle Whyte, James Williams

Reviewers
Nikoosh Carlo, Nikky Cooley, Karen Cozzetto, Eva Dawn, Jana Ganion, Kim Gottschalk, Kathy Lynn, Holly Prendeville, Michelle Steen-Adams, Stefan Tangen, Casey Thornbrugh
Participation in Review

Northwest Indian Fish Commission; Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission; United South and Eastern Tribes, Blackfeet Nation; Chickasaw Nation; Chugach Regional Resource Commission; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw; Coquille Tribe; Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Quinault Indian Nation; Pueblo of Laguna; Native American Rights Fund; Pacific Northwest Tribal Climate Change Network; Institute for Environmental Professionals; Northwest Climate Science Center; Alaska Climate Science Center; Blue Lake Rancheria; and the Oregon Coast Energy Alliance Network

National Tribal and Indigenous Climate Conference (NTICC) workshop, which was organized by the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals:

106 participants representing 97 different organizations, agencies and Tribes from around the nation contributed content regarding the CAP’s twelve pillars
Corresponding events

1. Tribal Youth Leadership Climate Change Workshop: Oct. 9
2. Tribal Leadership Climate Change Summit: Oct. 13
Next Steps

Adopt Tribal Resolutions to push Tribal priorities for the Congressional Climate Action Plan

• National Congress of American Indians
• United Southern and Eastern Tribes
• Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians
• Other Intertribal organizations
• Tribal Resolutions
Pillar 1: Invest in Infrastructure to Build a Just, Equitable, and Resilient Clean Energy Economy

Tribal Priorities:

- **Roads**: Protect existing & upgrade
- **Maritime and shipping industries**: environmentally friendly
- **Environmental standards**: Implement Tribal standards
- **Energy**: Technical assistance
- **Water infrastructure**: clean water; flooding, green projects
- **Telecommunications**: Reliable and resilient networks for Tribes
- **Oil & Gas Infrastructure**: Consent; Consultation; Stop leaks/pollution
Pillar 2: Drive Innovation and Deployment of Clean Energy and Deep Decarbonization Technologies

Tribal Priorities:

● **Long-term Grant Programs**
  ○ Updating or converting existing infrastructure

● **Education**
  ○ Education: key for transition to clean and green future
  ○ STEM education: Capitalize on new/emerging markets

● **Tiered Grant System**
  ○ Competitive federal grant programs offer advantages to larger, fully staffed Tribes;
  ○ Under-resourced, over capacity Tribes are disadvantaged and have difficulty competing for resources
  ○ Federal and Tribal governments would benefit from using the Government-to-Government relationship to establish a tiered grant system for Tribes
Pillar 3: Transform Industry and Expand Domestic Manufacturing of Clean Energy and Zero-emission Technologies

Tribal Priorities

- Reduce CO₂ emissions: Carbon capture, utilization, & storage
  - Workforce development
- Reduce waste & pollution: Closed cycle manufacturing framework
- Reduce industrial emissions: Research & development
- Manufacturing investment: Clean energy, vehicle, & zero-emission technologies
- Carbon removal technology: Develop, manufacture, & deploy cutting-edge
Pillar 4: Break Down Barriers for Clean Energy Technologies

Tribal Priorities:
1. Removing regulatory barriers
2. Funding and support for project development
3. Funding for implementation
4. Incentivize clean energy projects
5. De-incentivize non-clean energy projects
Pillar 5: Invest in America’s Workers and Build a Fairer Economy

Tribal Priorities:

- **Clean economy definition**: should include low-carbon sectors (e.g., health care, caregiving, domestic work, education, low-impact services, the arts)
- **Data improvements**: Population, demographic, & economic data for Tribal communities;
- **Tribal sovereignty**: recognition in legislation and regulations to support equity and fairness for workers;
- **Free, prior, and informed consent** of Indigenous communities in relevant labor agreements;
- **Worker training opportunities** and **childhood education** for the Indigenous workers in the low-carbon economy;
- **Needs of coal miners and their communities**;
- **Resolve legacy issues**: e.g., compensation to uranium workers and their families;
- **Address needs of Tribes in transition from oil & gas development**.
Pillar 6: Invest in Disproportionately Exposed Communities to Cut Pollution and Advance Environmental Justice

Tribal Priorities:

- Environmental justice and government-to-government consultation.
- Integration of relevant UN policies and instruments.
- Develop policies for unrecognized and state recognized Tribes.
- Improve knowledge of Tribal issues: Culture, data, infrastructure, and policy
- Indigenous knowledge: included in government procedures and policies related to environmental justice.
Pillar 7: Improve Public Health and Manage Climate Risks to Health Infrastructure

Tribal Priorities:

- **Mental health**: Challenges faced by cultures with historical connections to place and environment
- **Define Health**: Expand beyond the physiological and mental to include social, environmental, and cultural factors
- **Tribal pre-disaster preparedness**: Involve Tribes at beginning of program development
- **Funding streams for Tribal health**: Need to be developed and/or codified
- **Climate health programs**: Focused on youth and elders
Pillar 8: Invest in American Agriculture For Climate Solutions

Tribal Priorities:

• Increase agriculture carbon sequestration
  o Regulatory resources & incentives

• Agricultural emissions

• Investments in rural broadband for precision agriculture

• Technical assistance for Tribal farmers

• Financial and technical assistance for Tribal climate stewardship practices

• Access to Tribal programs: local and regional food systems, transportation, & reducing food waste
Pillar 9: Make U.S. Communities More Resilient to the Impacts of Climate Change

Tribal Priorities:

• Resilience across sectors
• Community-led planning and decision-making
• Federal support for tribally-led relocation and resettlement
• Floodplain Management: collaborative, sustainable, and equitable
• Implementation funding: Tribal resilience project and programs
• Health and well-being of urban Indigenous communities
• Maintain connections to culture and build resilience.
Pillar 10: Protect and Restore America’s Lands, Waters, Oceans, and Wildlife

Tribal Priorities

- Co-management of resources; Protecting TEK
- Place-based Tribes: Location and timing of species’ behaviors
  - Changes in habitat range of subsistence resources
  - Allowances for continued access for cultural and subsistence purposes
- Heritage sites: Protection and conservation
- Land conservation: more expansive, holistic Indigenous views
- Conservation policies: Indigenous approaches to resource management
- Habitat protection
  - Ensure sovereign rights
  - Protect essential habitat
  - Habitat degradation threatens sovereign rights for subsistence
Pillar 11: Advance Climate Resilience and Preparedness for a Strong National Defense / Restore America’s Leadership on the International Stage

Tribal Priorities:

1. Rights of Indigenous Peoples
2. International leadership: Rejoin the Paris Accord
3. Support Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP): strengthen TK in climate policy
4. Green Climate Fund & direct funding of Indigenous Peoples in developing countries.
5. Support participation of Indigenous Permanent Participants in leadership roles for the Arctic Council
6. Fund capacity building of Indigenous women, girls, and youth
7. Prevent/mitigate black carbon
8. Fight deforestation: disallow all offsets as offsets allow emission of carbon elsewhere.
9. Provide aid to Tribes for development of hazard mitigation and climate resilience plans
10. National security: include food security (including marine resources), energy security, and human rights of Indigenous people at the southern border
11. Involve Indigenous Peoples and representatives in cross-border negotiations affecting their rights, and on U.S. delegations to international venues addressing climate change.
Pillar 12: Strengthen America’s Core Institutions to Facilitate Climate Action

Tribal Priorities:

2. Implement Tribal Climate Change Policy Principles in federal programs.
3. Increase financial and technical support for Tribes.
4. Downscaled climate projections.
5. Assess the impacts of climate actions on Tribes.
6. Provide funding for Indigenous students to:
   a. Study in colleges and universities.
   b. Work on climate change at all levels of government.
   c. Intergenerational learning about culture, history, & experience.
Key Themes identified

1. Social-economic resilience during transition to carbon-neutral economy
2. Environmental and climate justice / Tribal sovereignty
3. Ecological resilience / Ensure access to culturally-valued resources (e.g., First Foods)
4. Recognize value of TEK, while respecting Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples
5. Trust Responsibility, Treaties, Government-to-Government relations, & Tribal Consultation
6. Uphold & expand institutions relevant to climate governance and science
Actions

1. Position Tribes for economic leadership in policies fostering the transition to carbon neutrality

2. Solidify Tribes' sovereign status as a cornerstone of programs, policies, and institutions focused on climate governance, science, and justice

3. Ensure protections for Indigenous cultures that face climate risks

4. Adopt the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as US policy
Thank you

- Don@seventhgenerationllc.com
- atnitribes.org/climatechange
10 MIN STRETCH

• Report out on Youth Session – Coral Avery
• Youth videos
• Raffle prize drawing
PANEL DISCUSSION

- Leonard Forsman – Moderator
- Andrea Carmen
- Sub-Chief Kenneth Jock
- Sam Schimmel

Policy discussion
Questions from audience
The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Indigenous Peoples demand respect for their rights and full participation at COP 15, Copenhagen (2009) and COP 16, Cancun (2010)
Rights of Indigenous Peoples were recognized in the Paris Agreement

“Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations...”

-- Preamble, the Paris Agreement, adopted by consensus December 12, 2015 to go into force in 2020
The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Affirms the Right to Participate in Decision-Making

**Article 18:** “Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own Indigenous decision-making institutions.”

Victory at COP 24, December 2018
Katowice Poland: the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples’ Platform established
The COP 24 resolution achieved many of our long-standing core objectives

- Created a “Facilitative Working Group” to advance the Platform with equal, direct participation by Indigenous Peoples and States
- Respects “in its entirety” the UN Declaration on the Rights of IPs
- The LCIPP Workplan adopted at COP 25 (2019) commits to rights safeguards and FPIC for Knowledge-Sharing, capacity-building for states and IPs, policy recommendations and collaborations
- “The platform also facilitates the undertaking of stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contributions (NDC’s) of the Parties concerned"
2\textsuperscript{nd} Facilitative Working Group meeting COP 25, Madrid, 2019: Food and Water selected as the LCIPP Theme for 2020
PANEL DISCUSSION

- Leonard Forsman – Moderator
- Andrea Carmen
- Sub-Chief Kenneth Jock
- Sam Schimmel

Policy discussion
Questions from audience
CLOSE SESSION

• Youth witness – Coral Avery

• Key take-aways and next steps – Don Sampson

• Thank you to panelists, audience, planners – Leonard Forsman

• Closing Prayer – Davis Washines (Yellowash), Yakama Nation
CLOSING PRAYER

DAVIS WASHINES (YELLOWASH)

YAKAMA NATION