

Summary of Tribal Recommendations on the Oregon Clean Energy Jobs Bill

These summary recommendations are based upon the Warm Springs, Grand Ronde, and Umatilla Tribes collective testimony to the Oregon State Joint Committee on Carbon Policy Feb 8, 2018 in Salem, OR, recommendations submitted by the Warm Springs Tribe, and subsequent workshops and meetings of Oregon Tribes at the Affiliated Tribes of NW Indians winter, mid-year and annual Conventions in 2017 and 2018 (included representatives from Warm Springs, Umatilla, Grand Ronde, Siletz, Coquille, Burns Paiute).

Prepared by Don Sampson, Climate Change Project Director – Affiliated Tribes of NW Indians Jan. 8, 2018

The Oregon Clean Energy jobs bill is being drafted by the State's Joint Committee on Carbon Policy and is expected to be available for review in late January or early February 2019. It is believed that **these recommendations combined with those in the attached Oregon Clean Energy Jobs Outcomes document** (prepared by Renew Oregon Coalition we are part of) **will help Oregon achieve an effective and well-designed market-based program to achieve our state climate emissions reduction goals.** In addition, the significant and critical investments planned will allow us to create a healthy and resilient landscape, clean jobs, and build a clean energy economy.

It is imperative we also get key Tribal language in the legislation including:

- 1. TRIBES SPECIFIED AS IMPACTED COMMUNITIES – The nine Oregon federally recognized Tribal governments must be specifically identified as “impacted communities” and critical partners of the state in implementing the legislation.**

Tribal communities have concentrations of people with low income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, sensitive populations, and low levels of educational attainment. The 4th National Climate Assessment states “Climate change threatens Indigenous peoples’ livelihoods and economies, including agriculture, hunting and gathering, fishing, forestry, energy, recreation, and tourism enterprises. Indigenous peoples’ economies rely on, but face institutional barriers to, their self-determined management

of water, land, other natural resources, and infrastructure that will be impacted increasingly by changes in climate.”

2. 10% SET ASIDE FOR TRIBAL INVESTMENTS - Set aside 10% of the revenues for Oregon Tribes from the Climate Investment Fund – to be directed and administered by the Tribes.

Tribes are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards of climate change due to reliance on traditional fisheries, hunting, gathering which depend on a healthy natural resource system. Tribes are disproportionately involved in natural resource management – fisheries on Col. River and tributaries, hunting regulations, game management, water quality standards, timberland management, agricultural and range management as well as sensitive and endangered species. In addition, most Tribal governments have limited resource to address climate adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, and mitigation.

Annual baseline funding for capacity building is required for each of the 9 (nine) Oregon Tribes to build and maintain tribal capacity to conduct adaptation planning, mitigation strategies, investment project planning, tribal carbon reduction policies, and coordination with the Oregon Climate Authority and other state agencies.

Currently the only source of funding Tribal governments have access to is an underfunded national BIA competitive grant program (Tribal Resilience Program) established in 2013. There is no certainty about the program funding levels and in FY2017 and FY2018, the Trump Administration proposed to eliminate it entirely. Approximately \$8M is authorized annually to serve 575 federally recognized tribes and organizations.

Annual program/project-based funding for Tribes should be established that are directly administered by Tribes and contribute to achieving the goals of the state of Oregon’s climate emissions reduction goals. The program/project will also be consistent with the respective Tribe’s policy goals related to natural resources conservation, **investment in forest health projects**, renewable energy production, energy efficiency, transportation, health impacts, etc. In order to respect the Tribal-State

government to government relationship and the unique sovereign authority of each respective Tribe, Tribal governments may enter into cooperative agreements directly with the State of Oregon for administration and management of each program/project grant.

- 3. CARBON OFF-SETS – Forest health is a key benefit that can be an outcome of the program that directly benefits rural Oregon.** *Tribes, such as Warm Springs have benefited from including tribal forest lands in the Improved Forest Management project as a carbon an off-set under the California Cap and Trade Program. These off sets bring significant revenues to the tribe and rural communities. Other Oregon Tribes with forest and range lands may also utilize this program once it is established in Oregon. Further, tribes with limited land base are examining opportunities to restore some of their historic lands, like the Yurok Tribe in California, by utilizing carbon off-set revenues to reacquire forest lands as part of Oregon’s cap and trade program.*
- 4. FUNDING FOR TRIBAL AND RURAL TRANSIT SYSTEMS - Establish a mechanism and funding for Tribes to access climate related funding going to the Highway Transportation Fund to build or expand rural transportation systems.** *Most of the 9 Oregon Tribes have established local and regional transportation systems. As an example, the Umatilla Tribe’s Kayak is a multi-modal, regional transit system reaching into northeast Oregon and southeast Washington. It has 6 fixed routes for Pendleton, Hermiston, LaGrande, Mission, Pilot Rock, Tutuilla, and Walla Walla. Since it’s inception in 2001, ridership has continued to increase with expanded routes and services. In 2008, there were approximately 46,918 rides. In 2013, there were 96,073 rides. On November 8, 2018 is achieved it’s one millionth rider. Funding is needed to build the regional transit system of Oregon’s Tribes, it’s infrastructure, and convert these transit systems to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and transition to clean renewable energy sources.*
- 5. TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES ON OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE – Increasing the proposed number of Tribal representatives on the 22-member Program Oversight Committee from 2 to 4 is recommended. It is recommended that**

2 tribal representatives are from east of the Cascade Mountains, and 2 from west of the mountains.

If there is a proposal to reduce the size of the Oversight Committee to 13 members, it is recommended that at least 2 positions are Tribal, one from the east side and one from the west side. In addition, the Oregon Climate Authority should comply with the State of Oregon and establish a tribal government to government policy. (Senate Bill 770/EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. EO - 96 - 30 STATE/TRIBAL GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS.)

Each of 9 Tribes have unique legal, cultural, historical, geographic, and jurisdictional perspectives. It is important the State of Oregon respect and acknowledging the Tribes NOT AS STAKEHOLDERS or special interest groups but sovereign governments, some with co-management responsibilities equal to the state government over fish, wildlife, forest, range, water, and ocean resources.

6. ALLOCATION OF FREE ALLOWANCES – There is a concern about the potential for significant impact to availability of funds within the Climate Investment Fund through the allocation of free allowances to Emission-Intensive, Trade-Exposed Industries (EITE's). Because the Fund is funded, in part, through covered industries that would otherwise purchase allowances, it is rural and tribal communities that will disproportionately bear the cost of these free allowances to EITEs. We urge you to find a different funding mechanism for any incentive program related to EITEs and/or reevaluate the value of such incentive program.

7. APPLY TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ORDINANCES (TERO) TO CLIMATE INVESTMENT PROJECTS – Apply the existing and future State-Tribal Tribal Employment Rights Ordinances (TERO) agreements to contracting, workforce development and training, and investment projects funded as part of the Clean Energy Jobs bill. *Currently there are 3 of the 9 Oregon Tribes with TERO agreements with the state of Oregon – Umatilla, Grand Ronde, and Warm Springs. Other Oregon Tribes would also be eligible once TERO agreements are developed with the state. These agreements would provide Tribal and Indian preference in employment and contracting of Clean Energy Job (CEJ) investment projects from the Climate Investment Fund and CEJ funds related to the Highway Transportation Funds.*

Background on the Affiliated Tribes of NW Indians Resolution (Jan. 2018) to assist Oregon Tribes on the Oregon Clean Energy Jobs bill

WHEREAS, the Oregon Tribes have specific knowledge about clean energy opportunities on tribal lands and the potential to sequester carbon on tribal land and have experience with innovative partnerships and projects; and

WHEREAS, one sector alone, solar energy, accounts for over 300,000 jobs in the United States, and over 4,000 jobs in Oregon, more than double the number of the jobs at fossil fuel power plants; and

WHEREAS, the transition to clean energy presents economic and community benefit opportunities that surpass further expansion of the fossil fuel economy; and

WHEREAS, renewable sources of energy can have significant public health and other benefits that can help address pressing ecological and environmental justice challenges in sensitive ecosystems, Tribal governments, and Native American and rural communities in Oregon and around the country; and

WHEREAS, Tribes and Native Americans have unique experiences and energy expertise and communities are at the frontline of climate change, but are often not included in policy conversations; and

WHEREAS, equitable solutions exist to ensure shared benefits from renewable energy and a transition to a clean energy economy, including but not limited to: access to the financial services, community-based development of renewable energy, equitable pricing structures, community solar programs with low-income carve-outs, non-profit organization leadership, and access to public energy conservation facilities; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the ATNI calls upon all Oregon state government officials, including state agencies to **ensure that tribes are full partners in developing and implementing state policy to address mitigating and adapting to climate change in Oregon; and**

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the ATNI supports state policy and programs that limit climate pollution, internalizes the external costs from that pollution, and invests proceeds in reducing climate pollution and promoting community benefit; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, ATNI members will proactively engage in advancing state efforts to reduce climate pollution and promote clean energy jobs by:

Sustaining efforts until a bill is passed;

Submitting letters of support from individual tribal governments to decision-makers;

Participating in implementation processes where possible;

Defending against opposition and efforts to weaken or repeal;

Support the coordination and involvement of Oregon Tribes; and

SUMMARY OF OREGON TRIBES (and Intertribal Organizations) CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCY PROGRAMS

prepared by Don Sampson, Climate Change Project Director - Affiliated Tribes of NW Indians

(source BIA Tribal Resilience Program: <https://biamaps.doi.gov/nca>)

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians

7 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Adaptation / Implementation

Sector: mitigating greenhouse gas emissions

Project: Installing Solar Panels and Water Heaters in Tillicum Fitness Center

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: coastal impacts

Project: Coastal Oregon On Line Climate Assessment Program

Sector: cultural resources

Project: Assessing climate change effects on natural and cultural resources of significance to Northwest Tribes

Sector: mitigating greenhouse gas emissions

Project: Next Step for Siletz Tribal Energy Program (STEP)

Case Study: ITEP TCC Profile: Siletz Tribal Energy Program (STEP)

Sector: oceans and marine resources

Project: FY16 O&P: Siletz Tribal Finfish Vulnerability Assessment - Phase One

Project: FY15 O&P: Siletz Tribal Shellfish Harvest Management and Climate Change Plan

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community

4 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Governance / Capacity Building

Sector: coastal impacts

Project: FY16 Travel (O&P): Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde - Ocean / Coastal Travel Support

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 Travel Support for Adaptation Planning Training and Cooperative Efforts

Project: FY16 Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde -

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

5 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Monitoring / Research

Sector: agriculture and native food systems

Project: Enhancing Ecosystem Services in a High Risk Agroecosystem of the Interior Pacific Northwest in the Face of Climate Change and Land Use Intensification

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: agriculture and native food systems

Project: Collaborative efforts to inform the science, management and policies of First Foods of the Cayuse, Walla Walla and Umatilla

Sector: forests and ecosystems

Project: FY13 CAP: The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Climate Adaptation Plan

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 CAP: CTUIR Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan & Implementation Strategy

Document: Assessing climate vulnerabilities for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation

5 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: mitigating greenhouse gas emissions

Project: Warm Springs Human Capacity Building Project

Project: Warm Springs Wind Energy Power Development

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 CAP: Vulnerability Assessment for the Warm Springs Reservation

Activity: Youth / Cultural Continuity

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 Youth: Youth Educational Outreach with Professional

Development Opportunities

Project: FY16 Youth: CTWS Climate Change Readiness Program (Category 6)

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians

2 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: fisheries and subsistence species

Project: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment of Pacific Lamprey

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 Travel Support for Adaptation Planning Training and Cooperative Efforts

Burns Paiute (none)

Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw (none)

Coquille (none)

Klamath (none)

Intertribal Organizations & Consortia

Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission

3 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: cultural resources

Project: Columbia River Basin Tribes climate change capacity assessment

Sector: fisheries and subsistence species

Project: A Coupled (Ocean and Freshwater) Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Pacific Lamprey and Pacific Eulachon

Sector: water supply and quality

Project: Climate Change Impacts on Water Quality and Tribal Resources

Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians

10 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 Travel Support for Adaptation Planning Training and Cooperative Efforts

Project: FY15 Training: Collaborative Bi-Coastal Tribal Consortium Climate Change Initiative

Project: FY16 ATNI/USET Collaborative Bi-Coastal Tribal Consortium Climate Change Initiative: Travel

Project: FY16 Training: ATNI/USET Collaborative Bi-Coastal Tribal Consortium Climate Change Trainings & Workshops

Project: Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) Tribal Leaders Summit on Climate Change

Activity: Youth / Cultural Continuity

Sector: cultural resources

Project: FY15 CAT 7 - Youth Research Internships: ATNI Internships & Youth Engagement Initiative

Project: FY15 CAT 6 - Youth Management Internships: ATNI Internships & Youth Engagement Initiative

Sector: multiple sectors

Project: FY15 Youth: Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) Internships & Youth Engagement Initiative: Youth Education and Community Outreach Video Project

Project: FY15 Youth: Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) Internships & Youth Engagement Initiative: 3 Research Interns

Project: FY15 Youth: Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) Internships & Youth Engagement Initiative: 3 Management Interns

University of Oregon ESP Tribal Climate Change Project

5 Resilience Action(s)

Activity: Planning / Assessment

Sector: cultural resources

Document: Exploring the Role of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Climate Change Initiatives

Document: Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Sector: fisheries and subsistence species

Case Study: Partner on: Tulalip Tribes: Saving Their Sacred Salmon

Sector: multiple sectors

Case Study: ITEP TCC Profile: Pacific Northwest Tribal Climate Change Project

Sector: oceans and marine resources

Case Study: Partner on: Suquamish, Ocean Acidification Curriculum Collection

Tribal Recommendation on L.C. 894 (Version 1 dated Jan. 31 2019) now SB 2020.

Summary of Tribal Recommendations on the Oregon Clean Energy Jobs Bill. These summary recommendations are based upon the Warm Springs, Grand Ronde, and Umatilla Tribes collective testimony to the Oregon State Joint Committee on Carbon Policy Feb 8. 2018 in Salem, OR, recommendations submitted by the Warm Springs Tribe, and subsequent workshops and meetings of Oregon Tribes at the Affiliated Tribes of NW Indians winter, mid-year and annual Conventions in 2017 and 2018 (included representatives from Warm Springs, Umatilla, Grand Ronde, Siletz, Coquille, Burns Paiute) and recent testimony on Jan.28th, 2019 by Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Coos, Lower Umpqua, Suislaw Tribes in Salem.

The Oregon Clean Energy jobs bill also known as L.C. 894 was prepared by the State’s Joint Committee on Carbon Policy and was released for public review on January 31, 2019. It is believed that **these recommendations combined with those in the attached Oregon Clean Energy Jobs Outcomes document** (prepared by Renew Oregon Coalition we are part of) **will help Oregon achieve an effective and well-designed market-based program to achieve our state climate emissions reduction goals.** In addition, the significant and critical investments planned will allow us to create a healthy and resilient landscape, clean jobs, and build a clean energy economy. *Prepared by Don Sampson, Climate Change Project Director – Affiliated Tribes of NW Indians Feb. 25, 2018*

It is imperative we also get key Tribal language in the legislation including the following amendments:

#	TRIBAL RECOMMENDATION	IN CURRENT DRAFT?	SECTION, PAGE OF LC 894	<u>PROPOSED LANGUAGE</u>
1.	TRIBES SPECIFIED AS IMPACTED COMMUNITES – The nine Oregon federally recognized Tribal governments must be specifically	NO	Methodology for designating impacted communities.	ADD tribes specifically as Impacted Communities to Section 20 (1) : <i><u>“(c) Indian Tribes and tribal communities of Oregon.”</u></i>

	<p>identified as “impacted communities” and critical partners of the state in implementing the legislation.</p> <p><i>Tribal communities have concentrations of people with low income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, sensitive populations, and low levels of educational attainment. The 4th National Climate Assessment states “Climate change threatens Indigenous peoples’ livelihoods and economies, including agriculture, hunting and gathering, fishing, forestry, energy, recreation, and tourism enterprises. Indigenous peoples’ economies rely on, but face institutional barriers to, their self-determined management of water, land, other natural resources, and infrastructure that will be impacted increasingly by changes in climate.”</i></p>		<p>Section 20. (1) Page 31</p>	<p>ADD <u>tribes</u> to be consulted with in Section 20 (1):</p> <p>“The Director of the Carbon Policy Office, by rule and in consultation with Portland State University Population Research Center, the Oregon Health Authority, and other relevant state agencies, <u>tribes</u>, and local agencies and officials, shall designate impacted communities by census tract.”</p> <p>ADD tribes to be consulted with in Carbon Policy Office Section 4 (3):</p> <p>“The office may advise, consult, and cooperate with other agencies of the state, political subdivisions, other states or the federal government, and tribes, with respect to any proceedings and all matters pertaining to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions levels in Oregon.”</p>
2.	<p>10% SET ASIDE FOR TRIBAL INVESTMENTS - Set aside 10% of the revenues for Oregon Tribes from the Climate Investment Fund</p>	<p>YES, but needs modification to add administered by Tribes and</p>	<p>Climate Investment Fund Section 30 (3) (a) Page 39</p>	<p>“Ten percent shall be allocated for projects, programs, or activities that benefit Indian Tribes.”</p> <p>MODIFY TO: “Ten percent shall be allocated for projects, programs, or activities that <u>are granted to,</u></p>

<p>– to be directed and administered by the Tribes.</p> <p><i>Tribes are disproportionately affected by environmental hazards of climate change due to reliance on traditional fisheries, hunting, gathering which depend on a healthy natural resource system. Tribes are disproportionately involved in natural resource management – fisheries on Col. River and tributaries, hunting regulations, game management, water quality standards, timberland management, agricultural and range management as well as sensitive and endangered species. In addition, most Tribal governments have limited resource to address climate adaptation planning, vulnerability assessments, and mitigation.</i></p> <p>Apply TERO (Tribal Employment Right Ordinance) to optimize tribal contracting and job creation resulting from Climate Investment Fund and Transportation</p>	<p>provide annual baseline funding support to each tribe. In addition, tribes may want to expand the types of projects eligible for funding.</p>	<p>Climate Investment Fund - Definitions Section 27 Page 37</p> <p>Climate Investment Fund; Transportation Decarbonization Investment Fund Section 29 (1) and (2) (c) Page 38</p>	<p><u>administered by and</u> benefit Indian Tribes. <u>Within the ten percent Tribal allocation, annual baseline funding will be provided to build and maintain tribal capacity to conduct climate adaptation planning, mitigation strategies, investment project planning, tribal carbon reduction policies, and coordination with the Oregon state agencies.</u>”</p> <p>NO DEFINITION OF INDIAN TRIBES, should there be a definition of Tribes in this section since it refers to Sections 27-41 and addresses the Climate Investment Fund and Transportation Decarbonization Investments Account?</p> <p>MODIFY: To include TERO to Section 29 (2)(c):</p> <p>Section 29 (1): “Moneys deposited in the Climate Investments Fund and moneys deposited in the Transportation Decarbonization Investments Account shall be allocated in a manner consistent with...</p> <p>(2) In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in subsection (1) of this section, allocations from the Climate Investments Fund and Transportation Decarbonization Investments Account shall, to the maximum extent feasible, cost-effective and consistent with law:</p> <p>(c) Provide opportunities for Indian tribes (including using existing and future Tribal Employment Rights Ordinance Agreements with the state), members of impacted communities and businesses owned by women or members of minority groups to participate in</p>
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	<p>Decarbonization Investments Account.</p> <p>Annual baseline funding for capacity building is required for each of the 9 (nine) Oregon Tribes to build and maintain tribal capacity to conduct adaptation planning, mitigation strategies, investment project planning, tribal carbon reduction policies, and coordination with the Oregon Climate Authority and other state agencies.</p> <p><i>Currently the only source of funding Tribal governments have access to is an underfunded national BIA competitive grant program (Tribal Resilience Program) established in 2013. There is no certainty about the program funding levels and in FY2017 and FY2018, the Trump Administration proposed to eliminate it entirely.</i></p>			<p>and benefit from statewide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including technical assistance for minority or women owned businesses, nonprofit organizations and other community institutions that serve or represent most impacted communities or low income households.”</p>
3.	<p>CARBON OFFSETS – Forest health is a key benefit that can be an outcome of the program that</p>		<p>Offset Projects Section 19 (2) (a) and (4)</p>	<p>(2)(a): “A total of no more than eight percent of a covered entity’s compliance obligations may be met by surrendering offset credits. A total of no more than four</p>

	<p>directly benefits rural Oregon. <i>Tribes, such as Warm Springs have benefited from including tribal forest lands in the Improved Forest Management project as a carbon an off-set under the California Cap and Trade Program. These off sets bring significant revenues to the tribe and rural communities. Other Oregon Tribes with forest and range lands may also utilize this program once it is established in Oregon. Further, tribes with limited land base are examining opportunities to restore some of their historic lands, like the Yurok Tribe in California, by utilizing carbon off-set revenues to reacquire forest lands as part of Oregon’s cap and trade program.</i></p>		<p>Definitions Section 8 (16) and (17) (e)</p>	<p>percent of a covered entity’s compliance obligations may be met by surrendering offset credits that are sourced from offset projects that do not provide direct environmental benefits in this state”</p> <p>(4): The director shall appoint a compliance offsets protocol advisory committee to aid and advise the office in adopting and updating rules governing offset projects and covered entities’ use of offset credits. The advisory committee shall provide guidance to the office in developing and updating offsets protocols for the purposes of increasing offset projects with direct environmental benefits in this state while prioritizing offset projects that benefit impacted communities, Indian tribes and natural and working lands. The director shall appoint at least one member to the advisory committee from each of the following groups:</p> <p>a) Scientists; b) Public health experts; c) Carbon market experts; d) Representatives of Indian tribes; e) Environmental justice advocates; f) Labor and workforce representatives; g) Forestry experts; h) Agriculture experts; i)Environmental advocates; j) Conservation advocates; and k) Dairy experts.</p> <p>REVIEW DEFINITION SECTION:</p> <p>(16) “Indian Trust Lands” means lands within the State of Oregon held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe of individual Indians”... WHAT ABOUT FEE LANDS as it applies to Natural and Working Lands eligible for carbon offset projects or other applications of the legislation? Would this eliminate</p>
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				<p>tribes purchasing fee lands and using them as offset credits?</p> <p>(17) (e) Indian trust lands.</p>
4	<p>FUNDING FOR TRIBAL AND RURAL TRANSIT SYSTEMS - Establish a mechanism and funding for Tribes to access climate related funding going to the Transportation Decarbonization Investment Account to build or expand rural transportation systems. Most of the 9 Oregon Tribes have established local and regional transportation systems. As an example, the Umatilla Tribe's Kayak is a multi-modal, regional transit system reaching into northeast Oregon and southeast Washington. It has 6 fixed routes for Pendleton, Hermiston, LaGrande, Mission, Pilot Rock, Tutuilla, and Walla Walla. Since it's inception in 2001, ridership has continued to increase with expanded routes and services. In 2008, there were approximately 46,918 rides. In 2013, there were 96,073 rides. On November 8, 2018 is achieved it's one millionth rider. Funding is needed to</p>	<p>NO – Tribes are not specified as eligible for the Transportation Decarbonization Investment Account</p>	<p>Uses of Transportation Decarbonizations Investments Account Section 33 (1) (a)</p>	<p>ADD Tribes to be eligible to receive funds in Section 33 (1):</p> <p>"In allocating moneys from the Transportation Decarbonization Investments Account, the Legislative Assembly shall to extent feasible and consistent with law, seek to invest in:</p> <p>a) Programs, projects or activities by state agencies, <u>tribes</u>, local governments or metropolitan planning organizations that are consistent with, or that compliment, investments described in section 31 of this 209 Act;</p>

	<p><i>build the regional transit system of Oregon's Tribes, it's infrastructure, and convert these transit systems to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and transition to clean renewable energy sources.</i></p>			
5.	<p>TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES ON OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE – Increasing the proposed number of Tribal representatives on the 22-member Program Oversight Committee from 2 to 4 is recommended. It is recommended that 2 tribal representatives are from east of the Cascade Mountains, and 2 from west of the mountains.</p> <p>If there is a proposal to reduce the size of the Oversight Committee to 13 members, it is recommended that at least 2 positions are Tribal, one from the east side and one from the west side. In addition, the Oregon Climate Authority should comply with the State of Oregon and establish a tribal government to government policy. (Senate Bill 770/EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. EO - 96 - 30 STATE/TRIBAL</p>			<p>If there is a proposal to reduce the size of the Oversight Committee to 13 members, it is recommended that “at least 2 positions are Tribal, one from the east side and one from the west side of the Cascade Mountains”.</p>

	<p>GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS.)</p> <p><i>Each of 9 Tribes have unique legal, cultural, historical, geographic, and jurisdictional perspectives. It is important the State of Oregon respect and acknowledging the Tribes NOT AS STAKEHOLDERS or special interest groups but sovereign governments, some with co-management responsibilities equal to the state government over fish, wildlife, forest, range, water, and ocean resources.</i></p>			