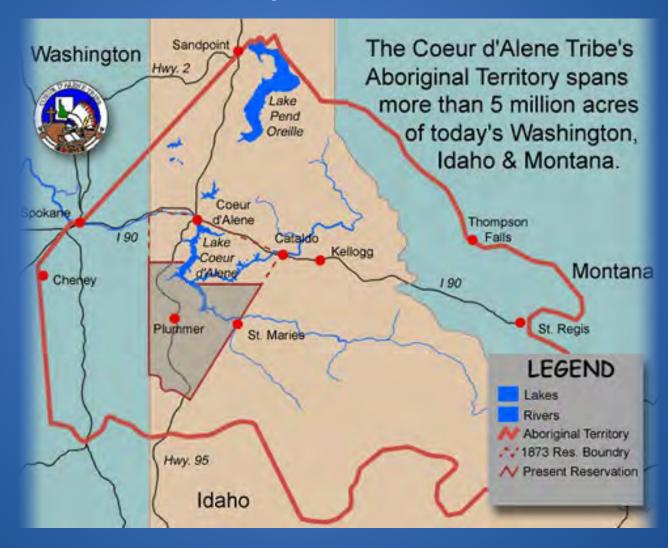
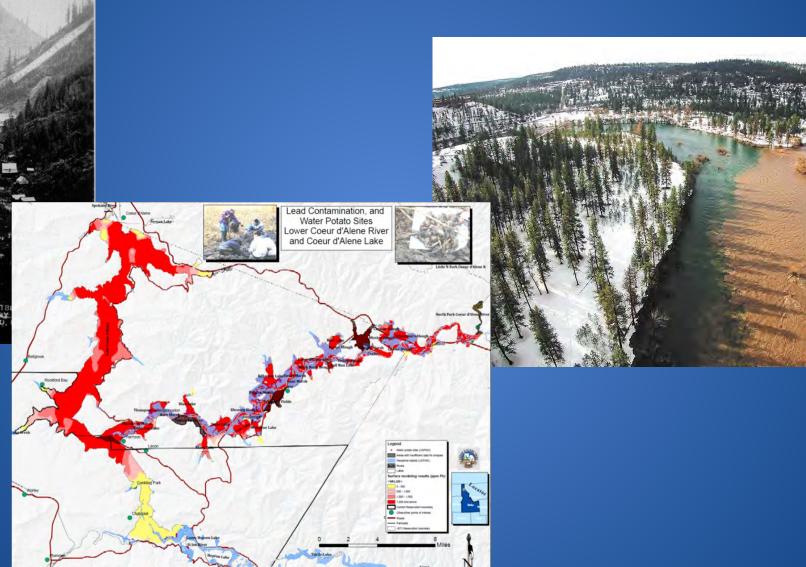


The schitsu'umsh People









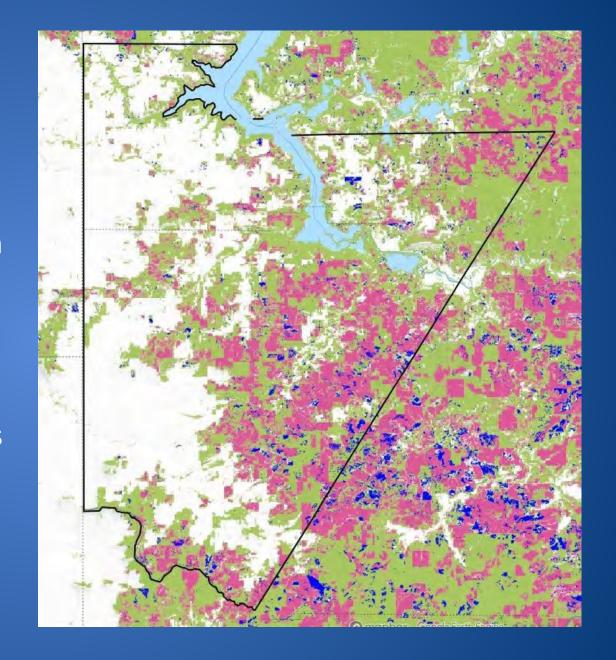
Our native fisheries: eltumish and snparq'qn (Coeur d'Alene Lake), smlich and sp't'aswel (Hangman Creek)

- In 1950s, cutthroat declined to about 30% of the catch in CDA Lake; by 1975 only 1% of catch, and mostly in southern waters
- 20th century decline: predation, competition, loss of spawning grounds
- Westslope cutthroat trout a species of special concern
- Bull trout listed as threatened under ESA (1998)
- Salmon and anadromous steelhead extirpated from Coeur d'Alene

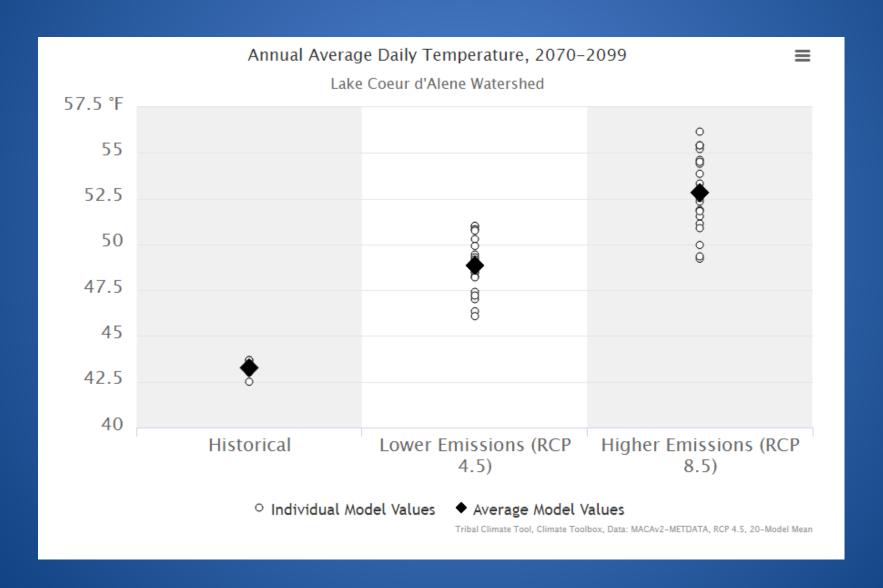


Ongoing damages

- Kootenai County has grown 23.7% since 2010, adding 33,000 people who are increasingly trying to develop Reservation lands.
- According to Global Forest Watch, the Coeur d'Alene Reservation lost 59,306 acres of tree cover between 2000 and 2021 (pink), while gaining just 5,609 acres (purple). Most of this is on industrial timber lands.
- Loss of tree = loss of habitat and biodiversity and increases in runoff.

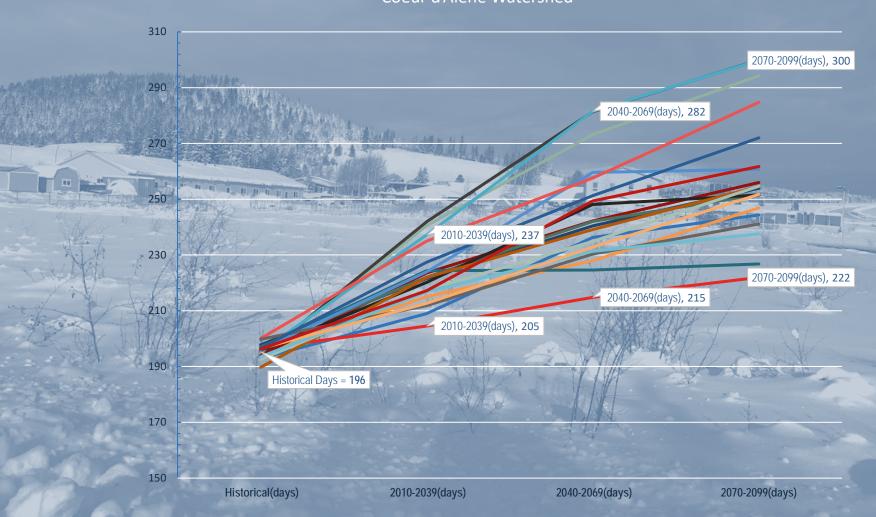


Coeur d'Alene Watershed

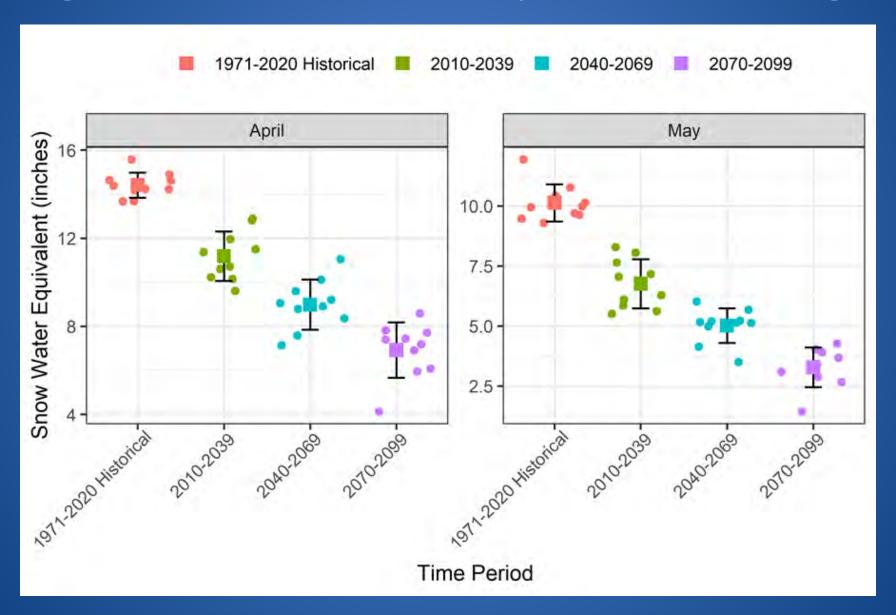


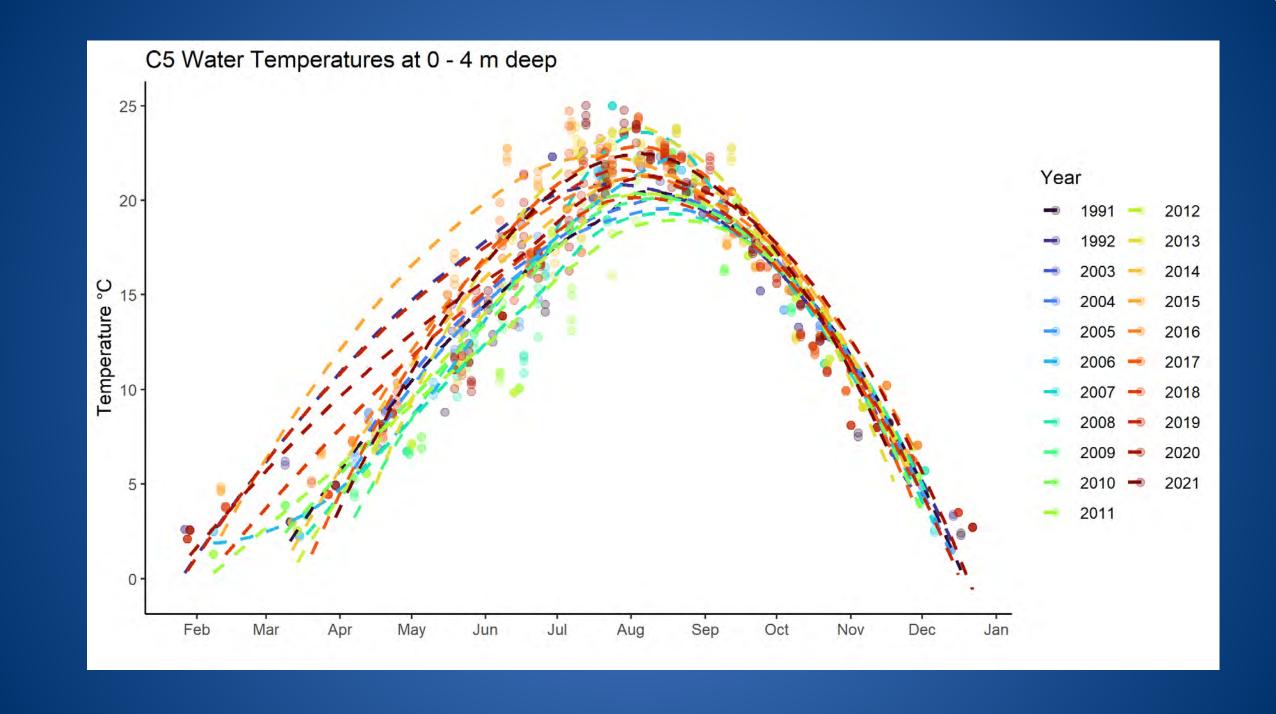
Temperature Changes

Annual Freeze Free Days min temperature 32 °F, Coeur d'Alene Watershed



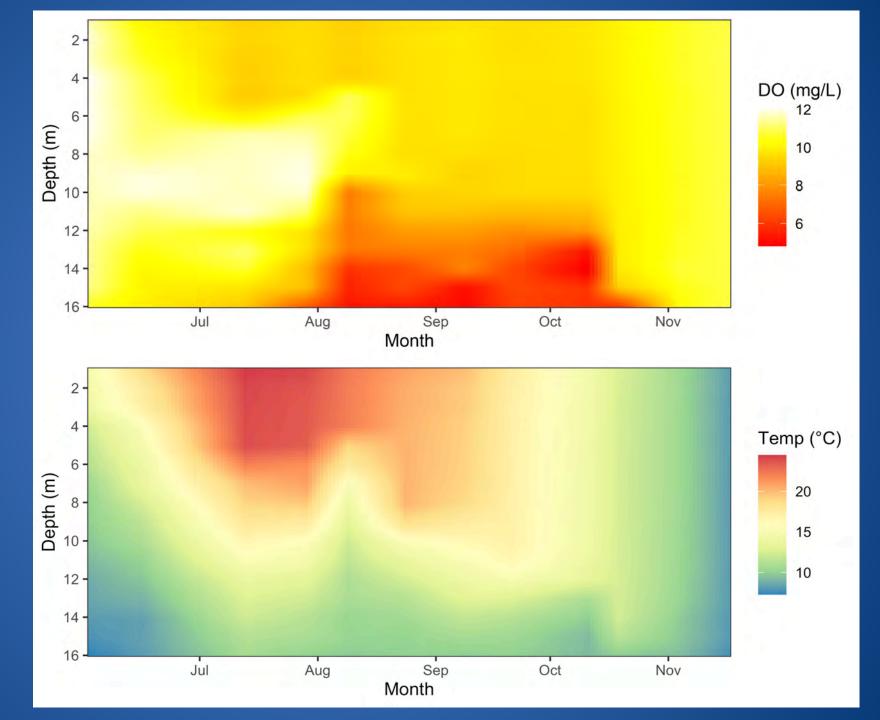
Regional Snow Water Equivalent Changes





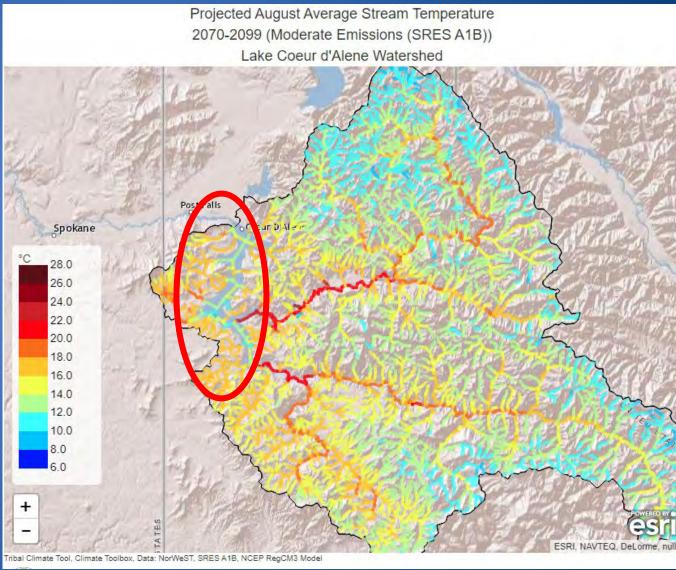
Site C5 2021



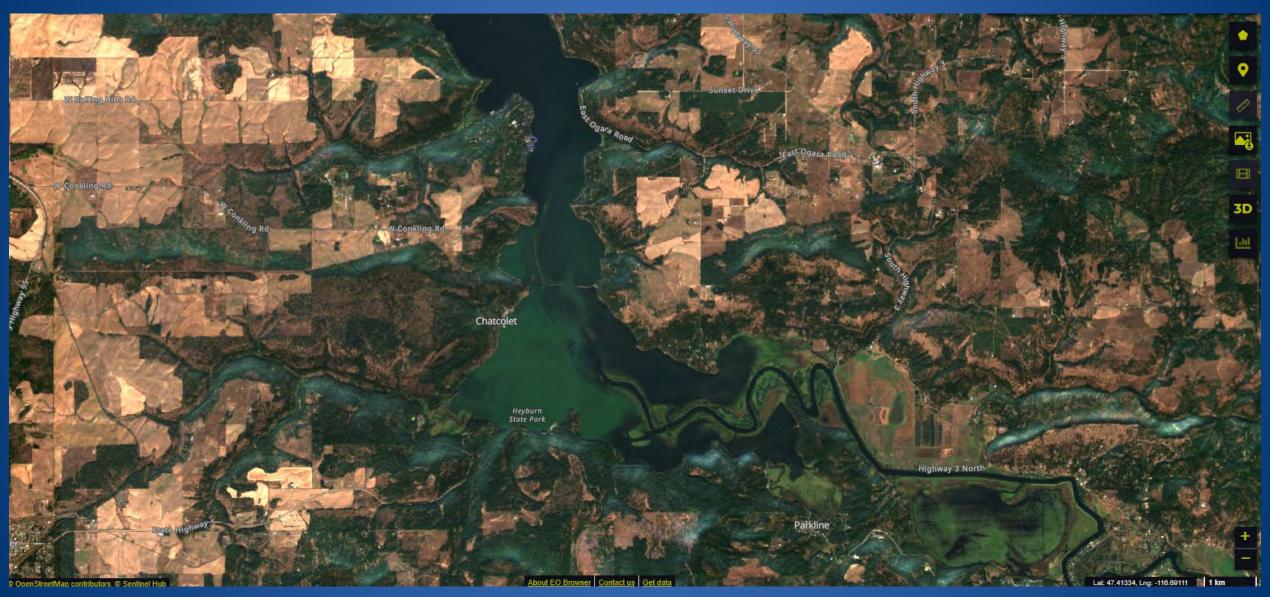


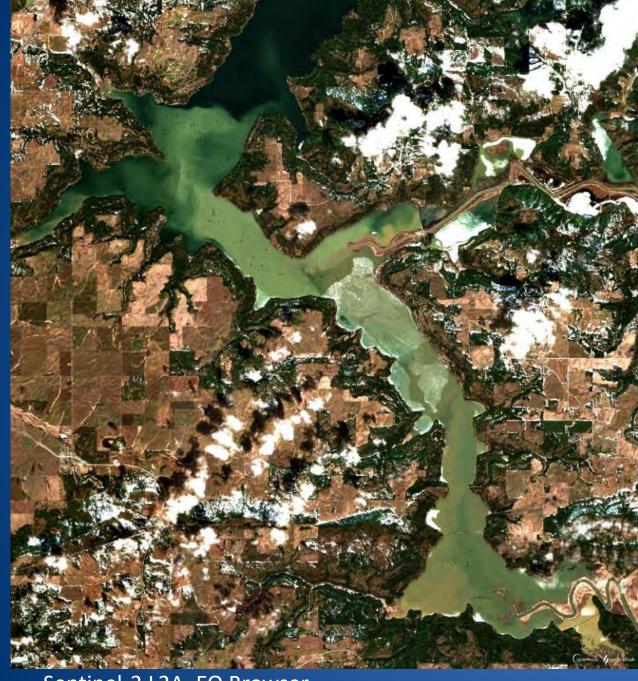


Stream temperatures



October 3, 2020





Sentinel-2 L2A, EO Browser

March 5, 2022

- 16,000 CFS flow event in St. Joe and CDA Rivers
- Considered "moderate" flow
- Nutrient contributions persist

Climate Planning



How the Coeur d'Alene Tribe is already adapting:











sye'us'uslsh



Photo: Jesse Tinsley, Spokesman Review, July 13, 2022

Groundwater Modeling Study:
Potential Climate-Change
Influences on Groundwater Levels
at City of Spokane Production
Wells

Prepared by John Porcello, LHG

April 27, 2023





Study Purpose and Methods

- 1. How might climate change affect groundwater levels at each of the City's eight well stations?
 - a. Focus on water level changes arising from natural hydrologic influences alone
 - Flows in the Spokane River and river gains/losses
 - Flows into the aquifer from tributary valleys
 - Precipitation recharge over the aquifer

Study Purpose and Methods

2. Methodology

- a. Keep climate change analysis at a screening-level
 - Use available climate change scenarios (Climate Toolbox)
 - Bracket the possibilities
 - 25th percentile for low emissions scenario RCP 4.5
 - 75th percentile for high emissions scenario RCP 8.5
- b. First step: develop an updated groundwater flow model
 - Use knowledge from prior modeling studies (USGS, City, SAJB)
 - Use new software, with refined gridding and layering
 - Regional-scale calibration to data from prior studies
 - Spokane River gains/losses
 - Groundwater elevation contours
 - First step to a modern model; not the model to end all models



Spokane River Gains/ Losses During Low-Flow Months

Reach	Current Version of New City Model	USGS Model Sept 2004	USGS Measured Sept 2004	Miller 1995
Post Falls to Sullivan Road	-409	-377	-606	-207 to -319
Sullivan Road to Greene Street	+905	+623	+593	+415 to +537
Greene Street to Monroe Street	+278		-112	+63 to +122
Monroe Street to 9-Mile Falls	+103	+283	+268	-57 to -80



USGS GW Contour Map from Field Data

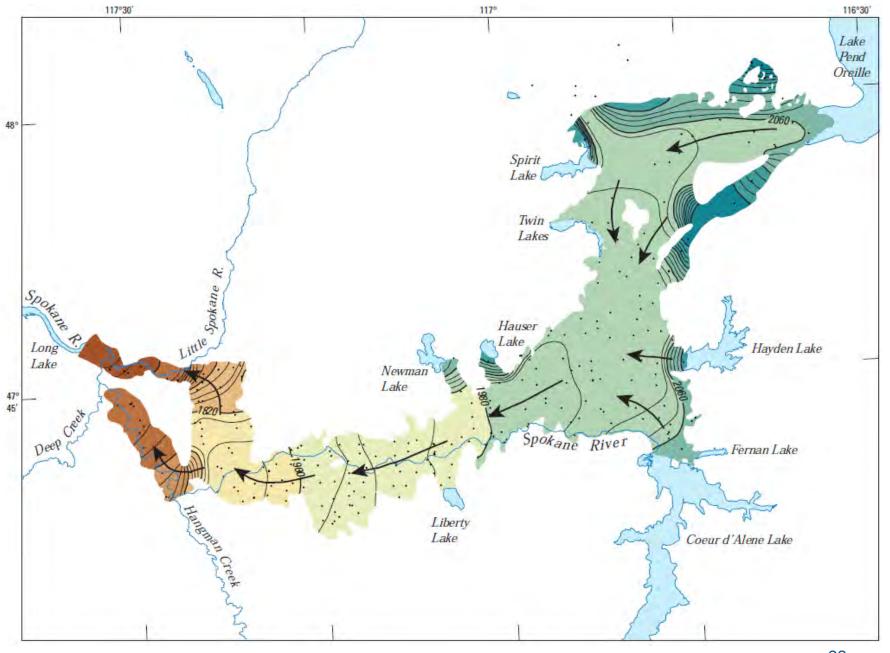
(September 2004)

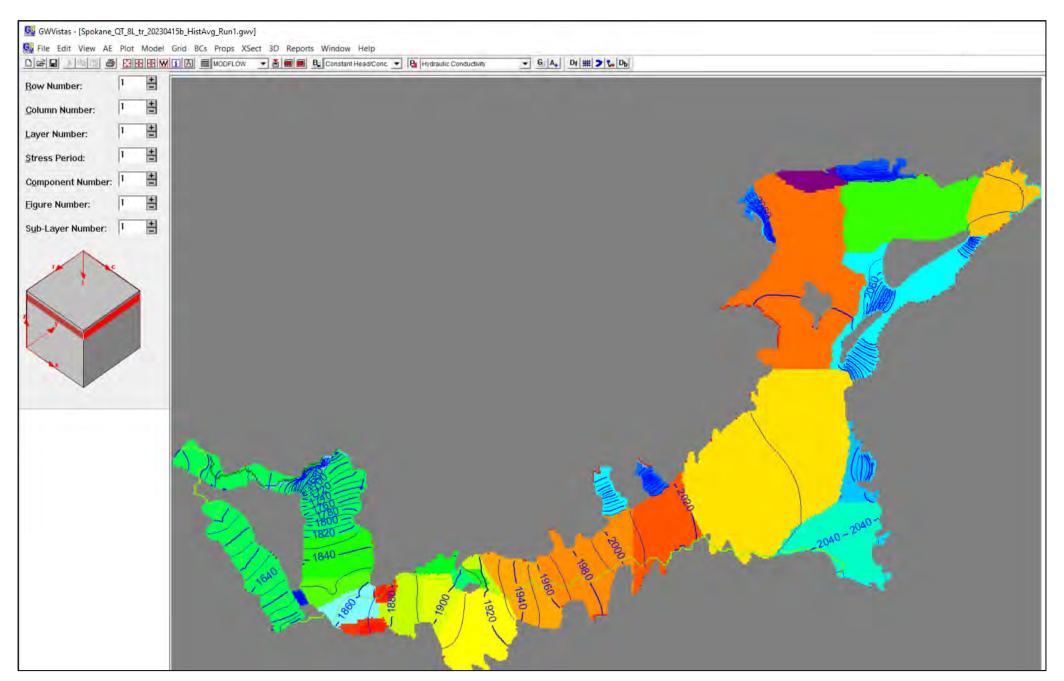
Source:

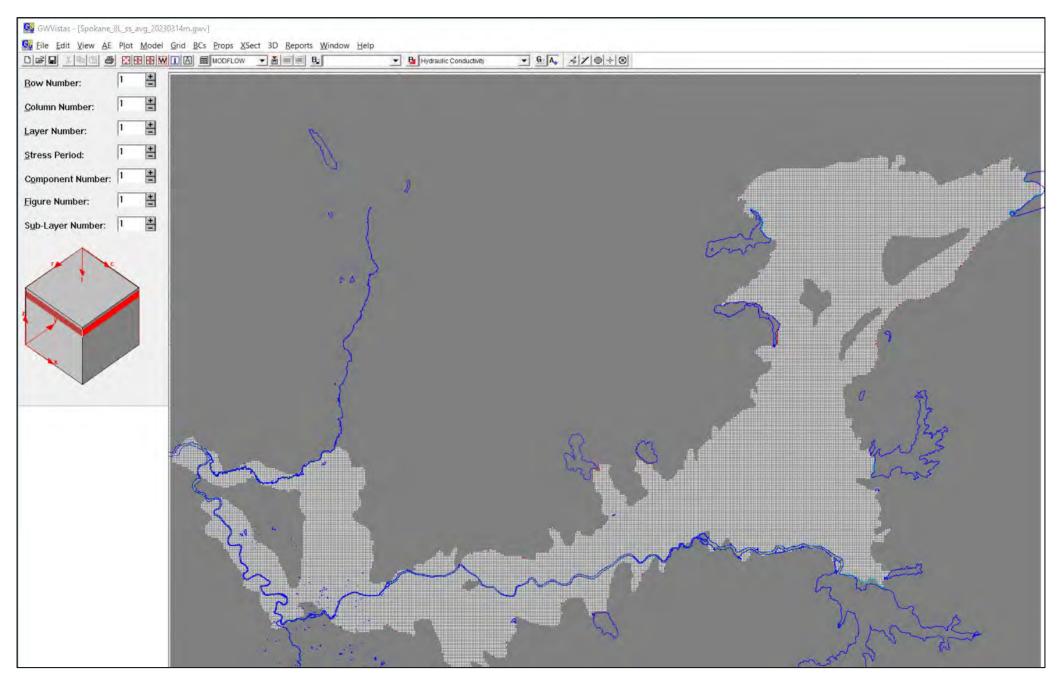
Kahle, S.C., and Bartolino, J.R., 2007. Hydrogeologic Framework and Ground-Water Budget of the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, Spokane County, Washington, and Bonner and Kootenai Counties, Idaho.

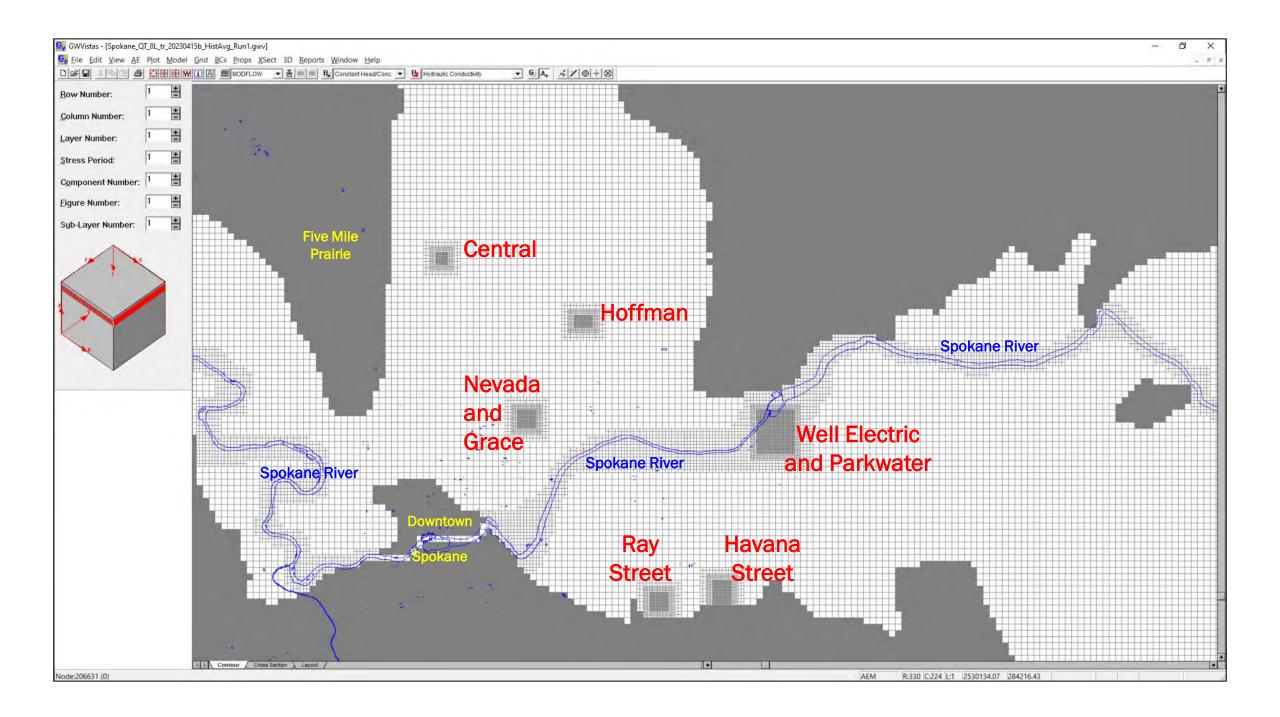
U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5041, 48 p., 2 pls.

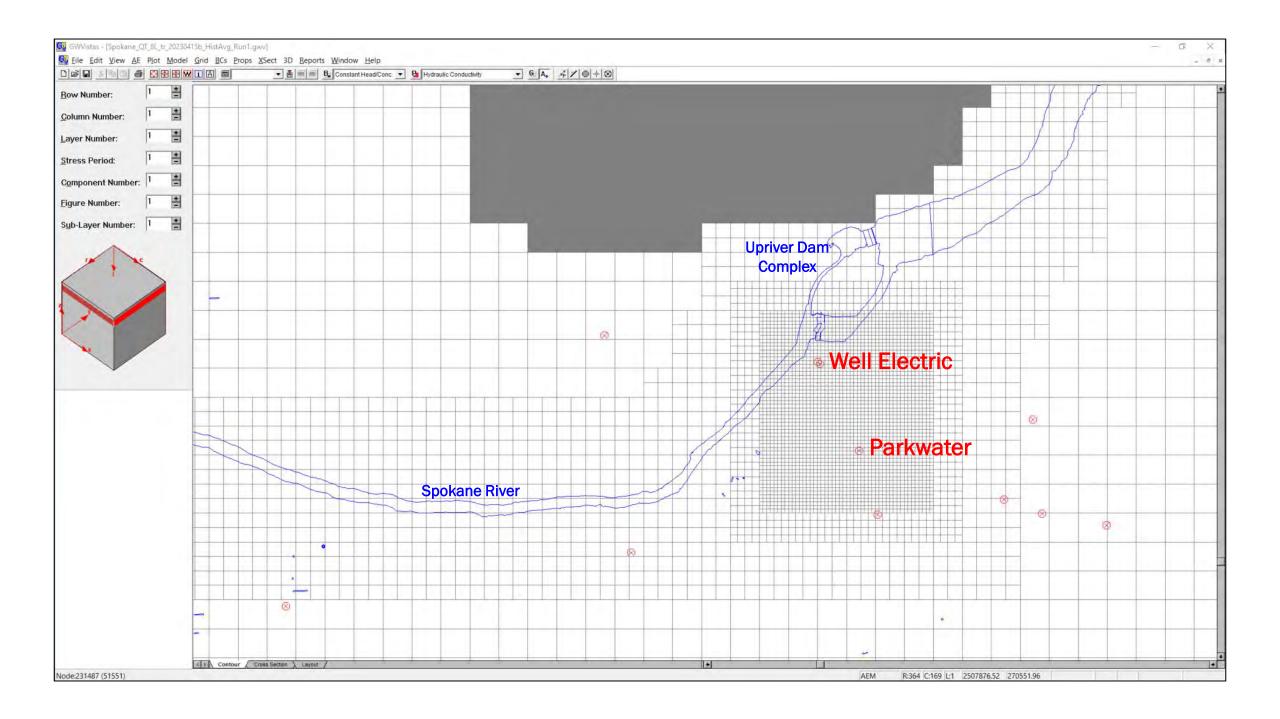














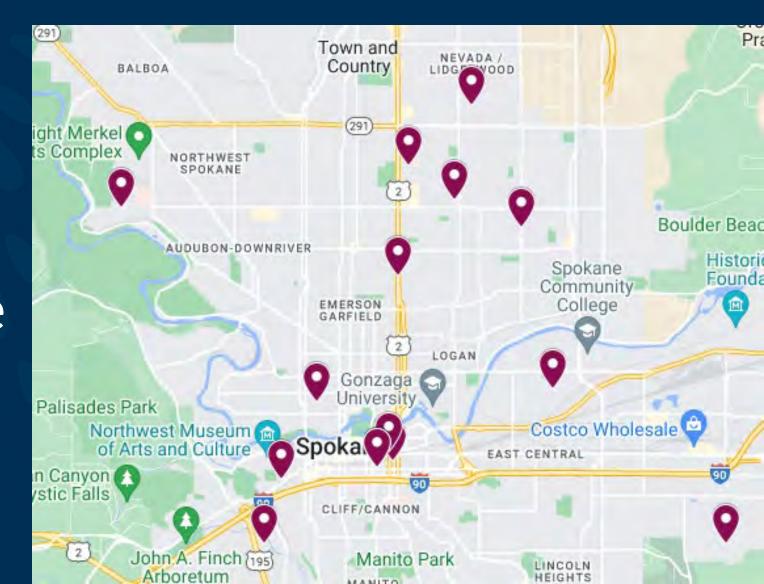
Center for Climate, Society, and the Environment



2021 Northwest Heat Dome

119 Heat-Related Deaths in WA

19 Heat-Related Deaths in Spokane County







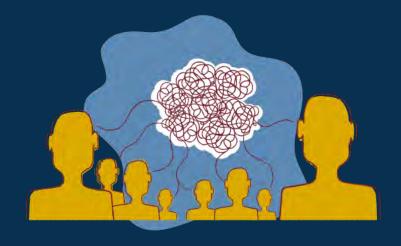


Beat the Heat

A Climate Resilience Project





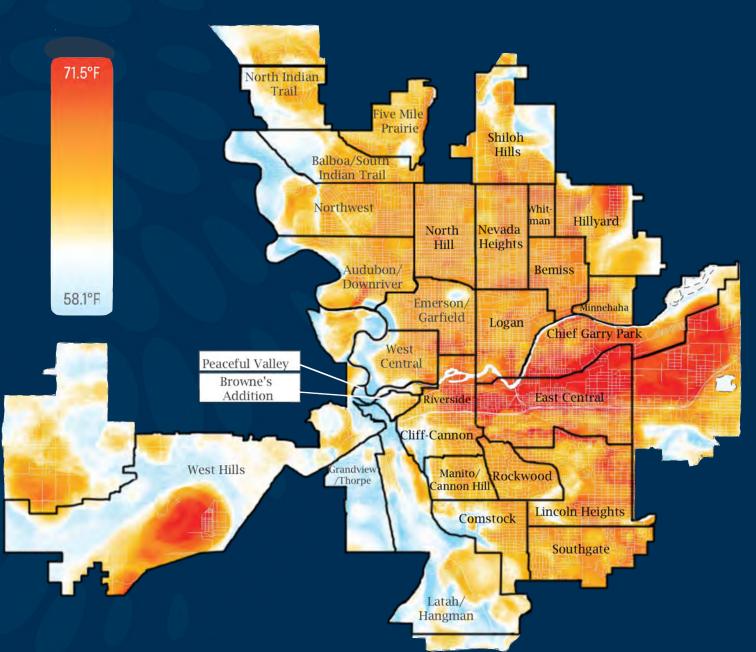


Perceptions & Experiences of Extreme Heat



Heat Education and Awareness

Urban heat island modeling by CAPA Strategies



Urban Heat Island Correlation Analysis

Significant and Very Strong Positive Correlation

Paved Surfaces



Significant and *Strong*Positive Correlation

% of Population Living Under the Poverty Line



URBAN HEAT



Significant and *Moderately*Strong Positive Correlation



% of Population that is Indigenous, Black, and Identifies their Race as Other

Significant and *Moderately*Strong Negative Correlation



% of Population that is White



2022 Community Survey

Statistically significant sample size: 1,799 Responses

- 84.4% said high heat events are a "severe" or "moderate" threat to Spokane community.
- 88% said they intend to stay home during an extreme heat event.
- 23.3% of respondents have no access to air-conditioning.
 - Of those who have A/C, 21.5% indicate they have impediments to using it, with the majority citing cost.



Beat the Heat Research: Overall Conclusions

- Extreme heat events are likely to increase in the coming years.
- Extreme heat affects large segments of the Spokane.
- Extreme heat does not affect everyone equally.
- Extreme heat is an economic cost and control of the Environment of t

Spokane Regional Health District Collaboration: Heat Education Campaign



Interviews with Public Health and Community Experts



Infographics, Factsheets, Ads, Videos, and Social Media



Web Content, Press Releases, and Blogs





What We Hope To Accomplish

- Equip Spokane residents with the skills to identify heat-related illness, knowledge of solutions to navigate extreme heat events, ability to help people experiencing heat-related symptoms, and ultimately foster community resilience.
- Fewer people becoming ill or dying as a result of heat events.
- Establish long-lasting and intentional partnerships to navigate this public health challenge together.





Learn more

- ➤ Climate Resilience Project: gonzaga.edu/ClimateResilience
- ➤ Beat the Heat: gonzaga.edu/BeatTheHeat
- ➤ Urban Heat Maps & Correlation Analysis: gonzaga.edu/HeatMaps



Join our email list to be notified of future research

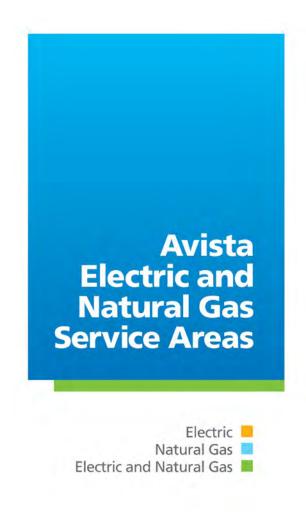




Energy Resource Planning

Spokane River Forum

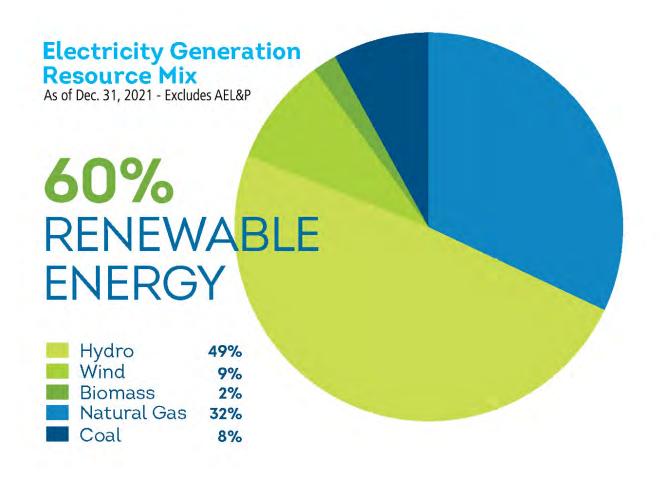
Service Area







Energy Supply Mix





Planning

- Integrated Resource Planning
 - Reliable energy supply to meet customer needs, in an affordable way throughout the entire year
 - Additional policies





What Does the Future Hold?



Non-Emitting Resources

Wind Solar Biomass Hydro Renewables

Storage

Pumped Hydro
Lithium-ion Batteries
Liquid Air
Flow Batteries
Hydrogen/Ammonia
Iron-Oxide

Storage Technologies

Demand Resources

Energy Efficiency
Load Control
Rate Programs
Solar/Storage

Efficiency & Conservation



Recent Resource Changes

Wind

Purchase wind from new wind farm

Columbia Basin Hydro

Purchase irrigation hydro power

Rocky Reach & Rock Island

Purchase Hydro Power with Chelan PUD

Kettle Falls Biomass

Increase plant capability with steam injection wood chips

Lancaster CT

Extend energy and capacity purchase from Rathdrum, ID NG CCCT facility

Colstrip

Transfer ownership of both coal units to Northwestern Energy on December 31, 2025



Regenerative Ag – Working with Nature



USDA Climate Smart Program

Addresses:

- Decreased Agricultural Productivity
- Threat to water quantity and quality
- Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities
- Shocks due to extreme climate events
- OStress on infrastructure & public lands

USDA Climate Smart Program

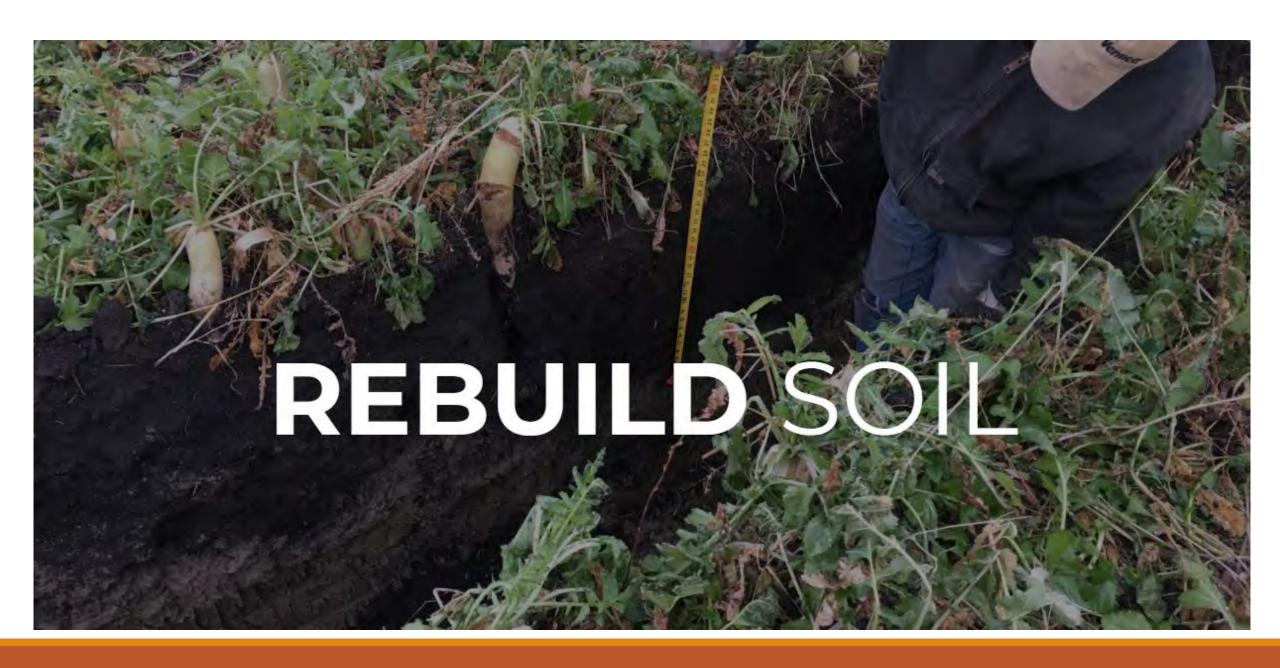
USDA will take cross-cutting adaptation actions to prepare the American agriculture and forestry sectors and rural and urban communities to be resilient in a changing climate. These actions aim to bridge the gap between innovative science and technology for climate adaptation and preparedness and in-field and on-site practices to build soil and forest health. (USDA - ACTION PLAN FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE)

Reality

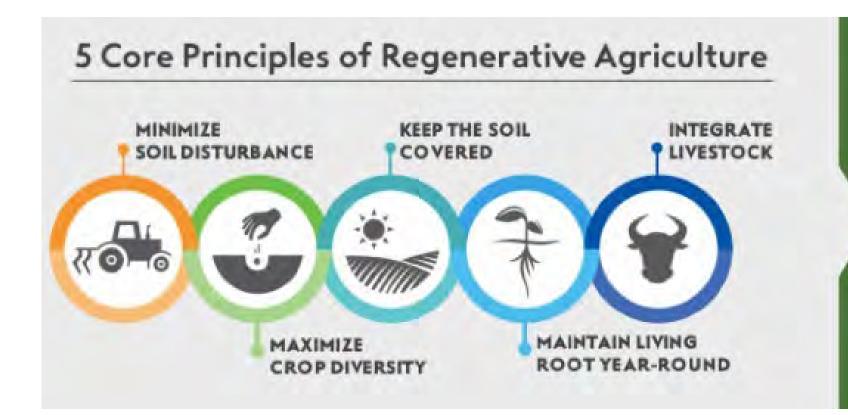
- Soil Ecosystem has been gradually degraded for decades
- Farm Input costs continue to rise
- Total farm net income continues to decline
- Farms in the region must get bigger or get out to survive.
- Local communities have dried up as dollars shift from local to regional and national companies.

What is the Solution to our problems?

The Soil!







3 Key Outcomes

Improve soil health

Foster biodiversity

Promote economic resilience in farming communities





The next wave of disruption in Ag and Food is Regenerative Agriculture.



Regen Ag



Less Farm Consolidations

Higher Profits





Higher Quality Food



The Revitalization of Rural America

The Bio-Farming Approach....



To help develop a NEW (Back to the Old Days)
 agriculture production system based on home grown
 nutrients, higher margins, healthier soils and plants,
 more nutrient dense food production, the re establishment of local food systems and the
 revitalization of rural America!

Reverse Osmosis and Water Structuring





Reducing Chemistries by 50%

Increasing nutrient efficiency by 50%

Regenerative Agriculture....Rebuilding Rural America

Farming is one of the only industries that purchases every input at retail and sells every product at wholesale.



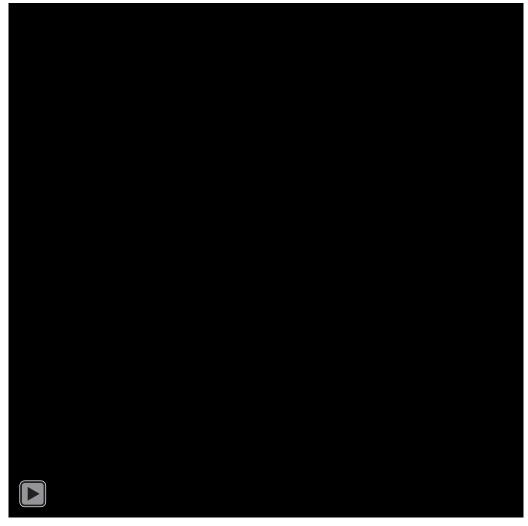


THANK YOU!

Ty Meyer

Production Ag Manager Spokane Conservation District 4422 E. 8th Ave Spokane Valley, WA. 99212 Ty-meyer@spokanecd.org





Authors: Tara Hudiburg, Eric Walsh, Kristina Bartowitz, Richard French, Michaele Armstrong, Laura Laumatia, Parker Mullins, Brad Ritts, Carly Cummings, Michael Maughan, Sophie Gilbert, George Tanner & Winslow Hansen

NSF Regional Innovation Engine

STIMULATE REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Regions of America that have not fully participated in the technology boom of the past several decades
- Culture of Innovation AND Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility
- Address an issue of national concern





FIERCE VISION

Science-Based. Climate-Smart. Equitable & Economically-Sustainable.

Leverage the Columbia River Basin's rich natural resources to develop sustainable, innovative products, practices, and a skilled workforce to fuel a resilient economy to combat climate change

Climate Smart Approach Strategic Goals

- 1.Use-Inspired Research & Development:
 Development of climate-smart natural and technological solutions through integration of STEM research
- 2. Translation of Innovations to Practice:
 Partnerships with economic development organizations, entrepreneur programs, and climate-smart incubators to deploy solutions and products
- 3. Workforce Development: Investment in a diverse STEM workforce development program that transcends traditional disciplinary, vocational, and educational boundaries

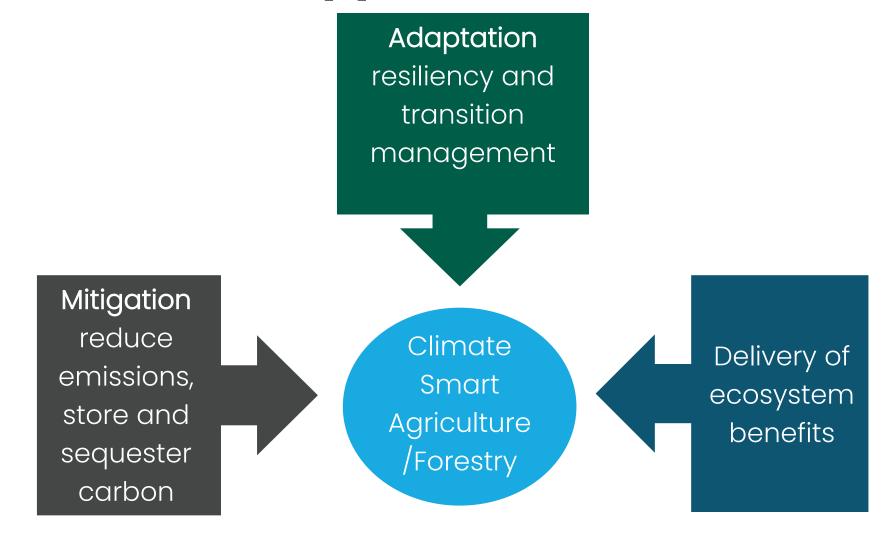
What is Climate Smart

- Introduced in 2010 at the FAO Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change
- "respond effectively to climate change"
- Climate smart forestry (CSF) evolved from CSA in Europe at the time of the Paris Climate Agreement





Climate Smart Approach







Climate Smart Approach

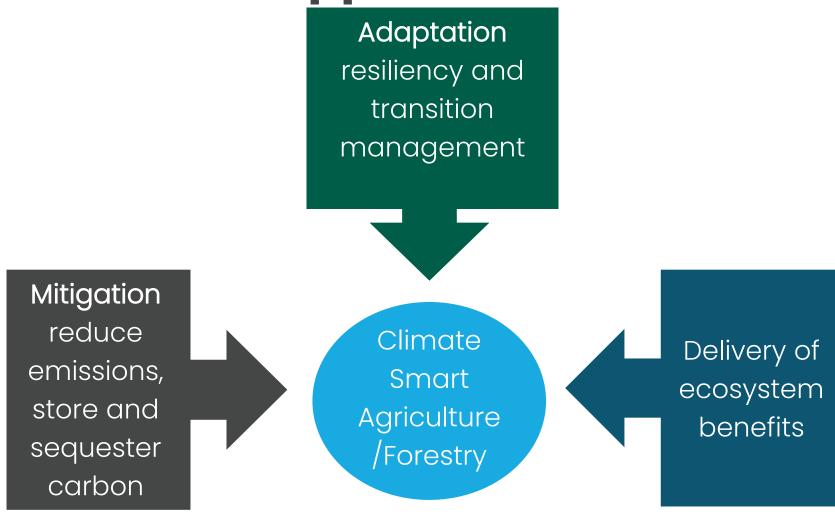
Enabling Environments

The conditions or factors that promote the success and sustainability of a particular activity or process. An enabling environment can refer to the social, economic, and political conditions that support the implementation and scaling up of sustainable practices and policies





Climate Smart Approach-EE







Climate Smart Approach-EE

Adaptation resiliency and transition management

Mitigation reduce emissions, store and sequester carbon

Climate
Smart
Agriculture
/Forestry

Delivery of ecosystem benefits

Workforce

Technology



Investments

Policy

Institutions



Research

Investments

Institutions

Workforce

Research & Development

- Seed Grants
- Natural Climate
 Solutions (NCS)
- Climate-smart commodities(+)
- Long-lived wood products
- Wood-based substitution
- Circular bioeconomy

Incubator & Accelerator

- Start-up Grants
- Mentoring Program
- Investor Linkages
- Large-Scale Pilots
- Company relocation grants
- Pitch-fests

STEM Workforce Development

- Climate-smart certificates and training
- Carbon accountants
- BS/MBA
- Integrated degrees
- Application & Software certificates
- NCS technicians

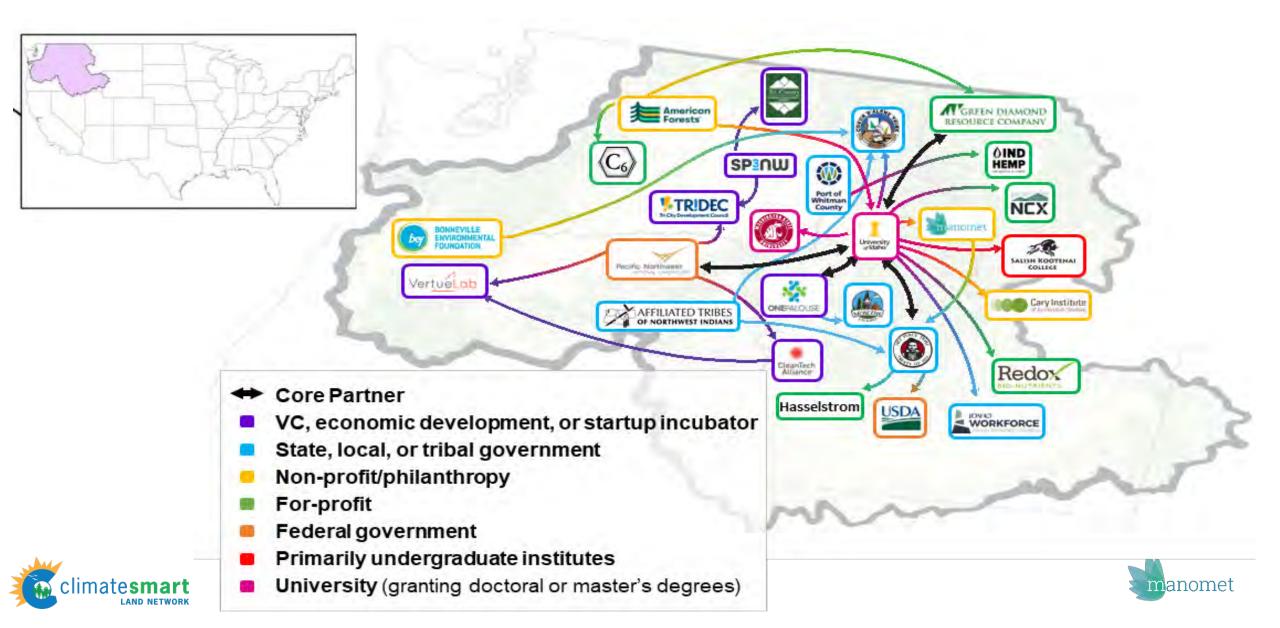
Verification,
Certification &
Policy

- Climate-smart certification
- Offset-verification
- Reaching net-zero
- Modeling
- Adaptation & Mitigation (FIRE)





CRB Climate-Smart Innovation Ecosystem



STEM Workforce



Development

Climate Change Challenges:

- Greenhouse gases lead to extreme weather: megafires & megadroughts.
- Negatively effects regional economy, community infrastructure, food and fiber, cultural resources, and human health.

Use-Inspired



Research

Climate-Smart
Products
& Services
Analysis

Economic

Development

Tribal

Academic Institutions

Innovation to Practice

Industry



Gov't NGOs

Workforce Development

Fundamental Insights & Tech Advances

Climate-Smart Economy

25% in climate tech startups

↑ Median

1 Underrepresented groups in workforce

Climate Solutions

1

Carbon

25% sequestered

50%

Sector GHG

50% emissions

Measure, Monitor, Report and Verify (MMRV)







The FIERCE Team October 2022



Thank you



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