SLIDES: Climate Comments

Bob Gough
THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX.

YOU FIRST!
The recent decline of water levels across the Great Lakes has generated considerable media coverage and alarming pronouncements about climate change. But a new report by researchers with the U.S. Geological Survey documents a natural variation in Great Lakes levels throughout millennia. Moreover, the fluctuations of the past century have been far less dramatic than previous ones. The geologic record also reveals thousands of years of significant climate variability in the Great Lakes region.
The Indian Claim’s Commission

The Indian Claim’s Commission was established by Congress in 1946 to settle land claim disputes between Indians and the U.S. Government. The commission heard claims that had been filed prior to 1951 until its expiration in September, 1978. Claims not adjudicated before the commission expired were transferred to the U.S. Court of Claims.
TRIBAL WIND - FEDERAL HYDROPOWER:
Breaking the Positive Feedback Loop in the CO2 Energy Cycle

Drought and Reduced Mountain Snowpack

Excessive Rainfall and Flooding

Tribal Wind can replace diminishing Federal Hydropower on Federal Transmission Grid.

Missouri River is at all time historical low-water level!

The present drought and precipitation shifts are consistent with changing climate scenarios associated with increased levels of CO2 from coal fired power plants -- the “New Normal”. While precipitation has shifted to the east, the infrastructure has not. Now, more water falls downstream of the dams, diminishing the hydropower available to WAPA.

Predicted Western Water Crises Areas
Do Not Include Proposed Energy Development Projects

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

Potential Water Supply Crises Areas
Where existing supplies are not adequate to meet water demands.

White House Energy Task Force

Proposed Electricity Generation and Associated Transmission Projects
Depend on adequate water supplies.


Only Wind Power produces utility scale electricity without consuming water!


Intertribal Council On Utility Policy
FEDERAL 20% WIND PENETRATION BY 2030 INITIATIVE

Significant Water Savings

Year

Billion Gallons Saved
Tribal Wind Generation Potential
Arrayed along the WAPA Grid

Potential Annual Wind Generation*
(Billion kWh/yr)
- 0.001 - 1
- 1 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 50
- 50 - 104

* Generation estimated for areas >= 4 annual average wind resource, assuming 5 MW/km² of installed capacity, and capacity factors ranging from 25.1% (class 4) to 41.4% (class 7).

Aggregate technical estimate of 209 GW does not account for sacred sites, transmission access, water bodies, or other factors that will significantly impact development potential.

Total Tribal Wind Generation Potential:
535 Billion kWh/yr

U.S. Total Electric Generation (2004 Est.):
3,853 Billion kWh/yr (EIA)

U.S. Department of Energy
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Climate Justice Issues

Tribal Wind Generation Potential
Arrayed along the WAPA Grid

- Potential Annual Wind Generation (GWh/yr)
  - 0.001 - 1
  - 1 - 6
  - 5 - 10
  - 10 - 60
  - 50 - 164

- Total Tribal Wind Gen: 535 Billion kWh/yr
- U.S. Total Electric Gen: 3,853 Billion kWh/yr

Tribal Wind Blows over America’s Western Coal

- Potential Installed Wind Power on Tribal Lands
- Northern Rocky Mountains and Northern Great Plains

- Total Tribal Potential Installed Wind Power: 200,639 MW
- U.S. Total Installed Electric Power (2004 Est.): 944,893 MW (EIA)

- Indian Reservations

- Potential installed wind power estimated for areas of class 3 and 4 resources assuming 15% technical capacity factor.
- Aggregate technical estimate of 300 GW does not account for non-installs, transmission access, water rights, or other factors that will significantly impact development potential.

NativeEnergy
Bringing New Renewables To Market
DEAD END
NATURE'S WAY