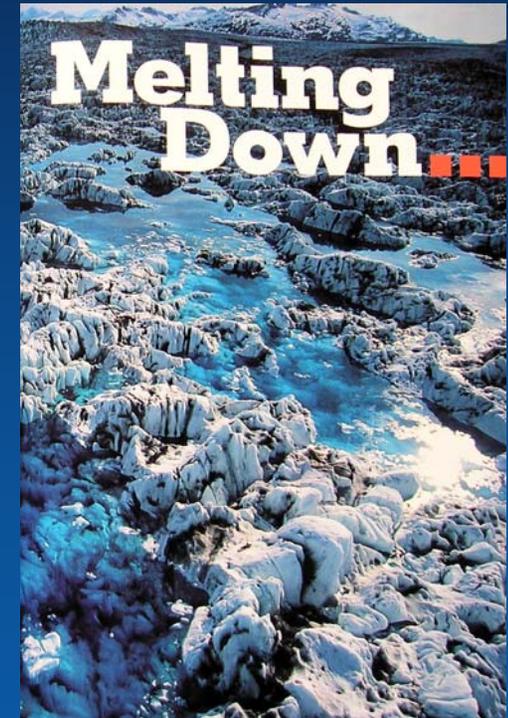
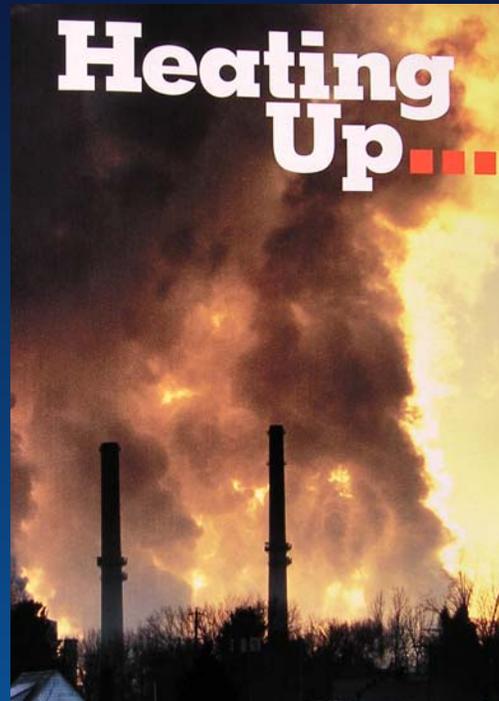
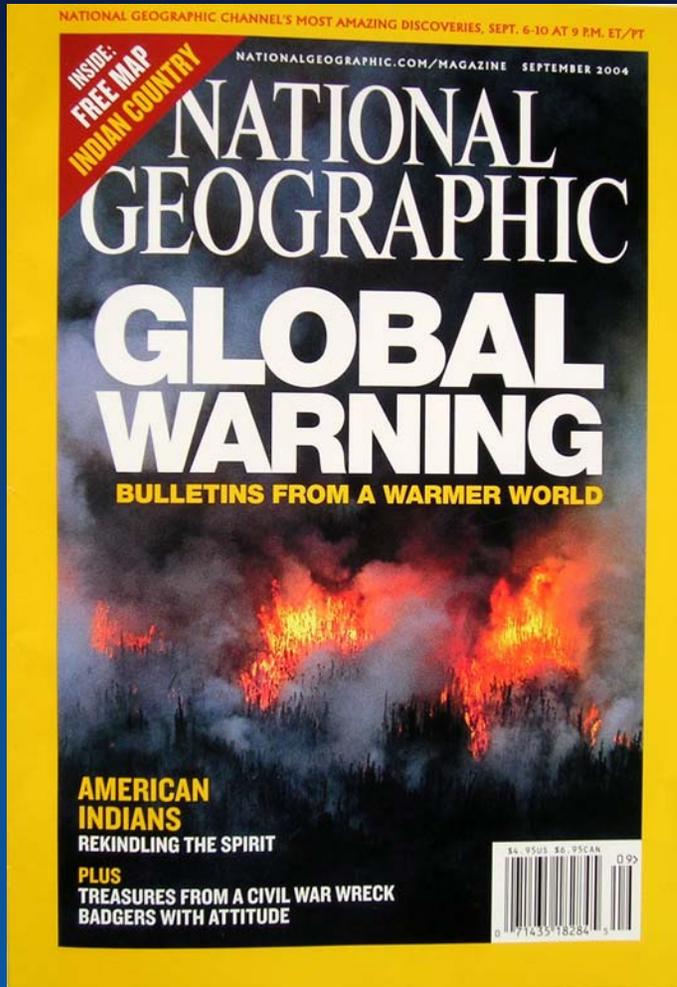
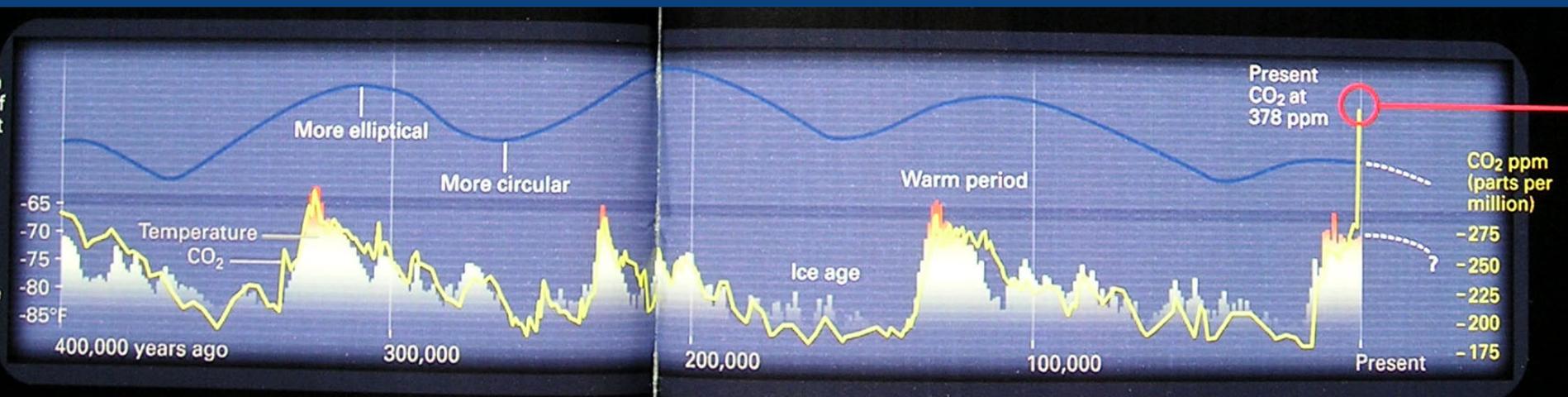
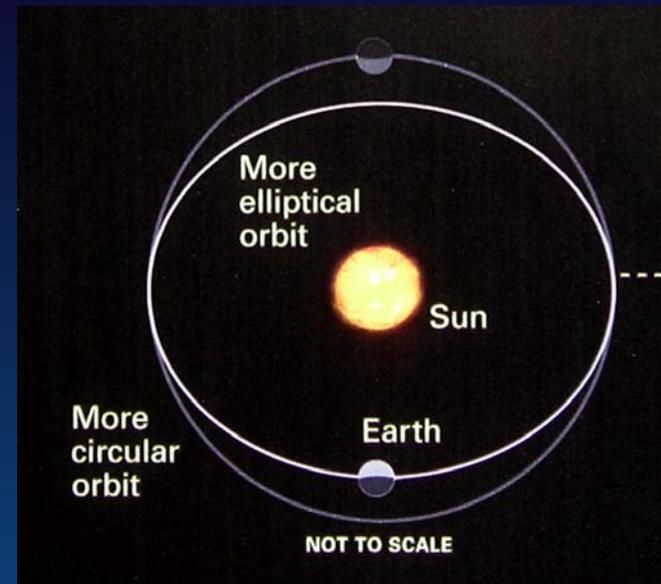
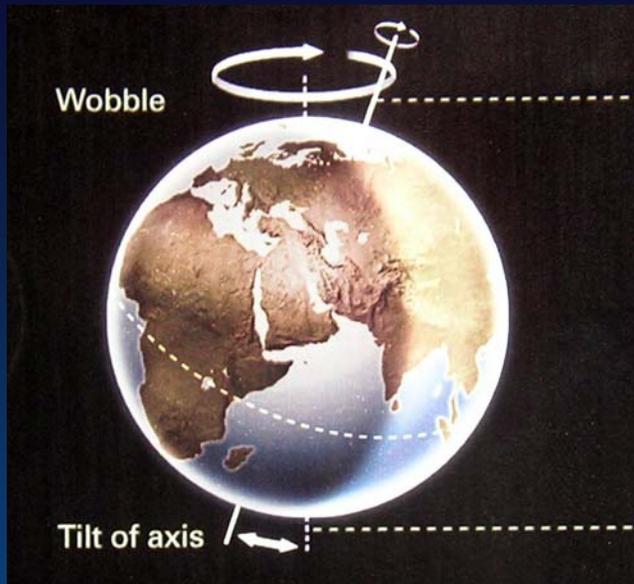


The Global Energy Picture & the Importance of Tribal Community Energy Planning

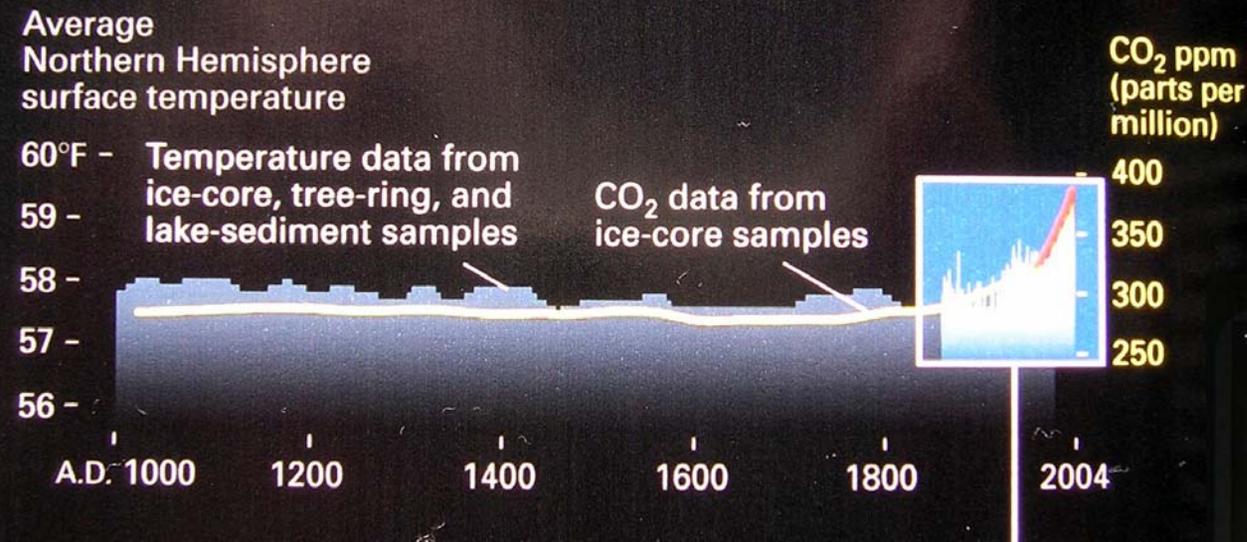
Roger Taylor
Tribal Energy Program Manager
NREL

We Live in a Changing World





Unprecedented Levels of CO₂



Warming Temperatures

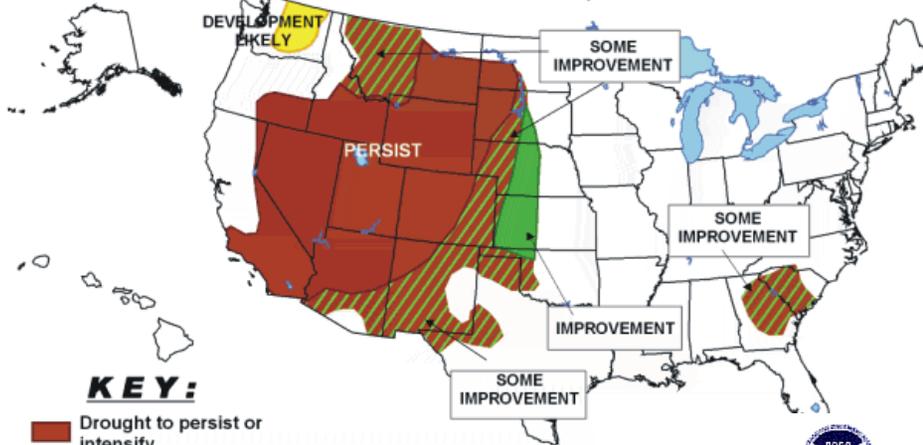
Reducing Ice Pack
9%/year



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through September 2004

Released June 17, 2004



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

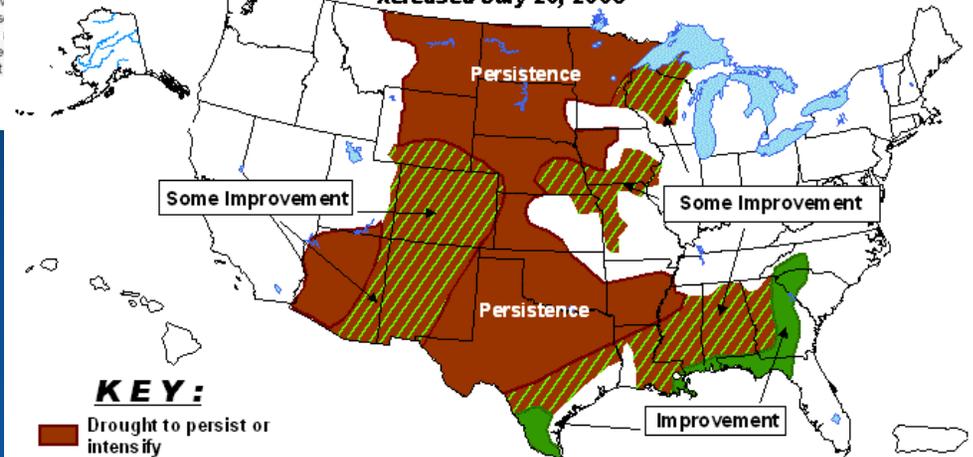
Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjective guided by numerous indicators, including short and long dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are schematically approximated (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest text.



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Through October 2006

Released July 20, 2006



KEY:

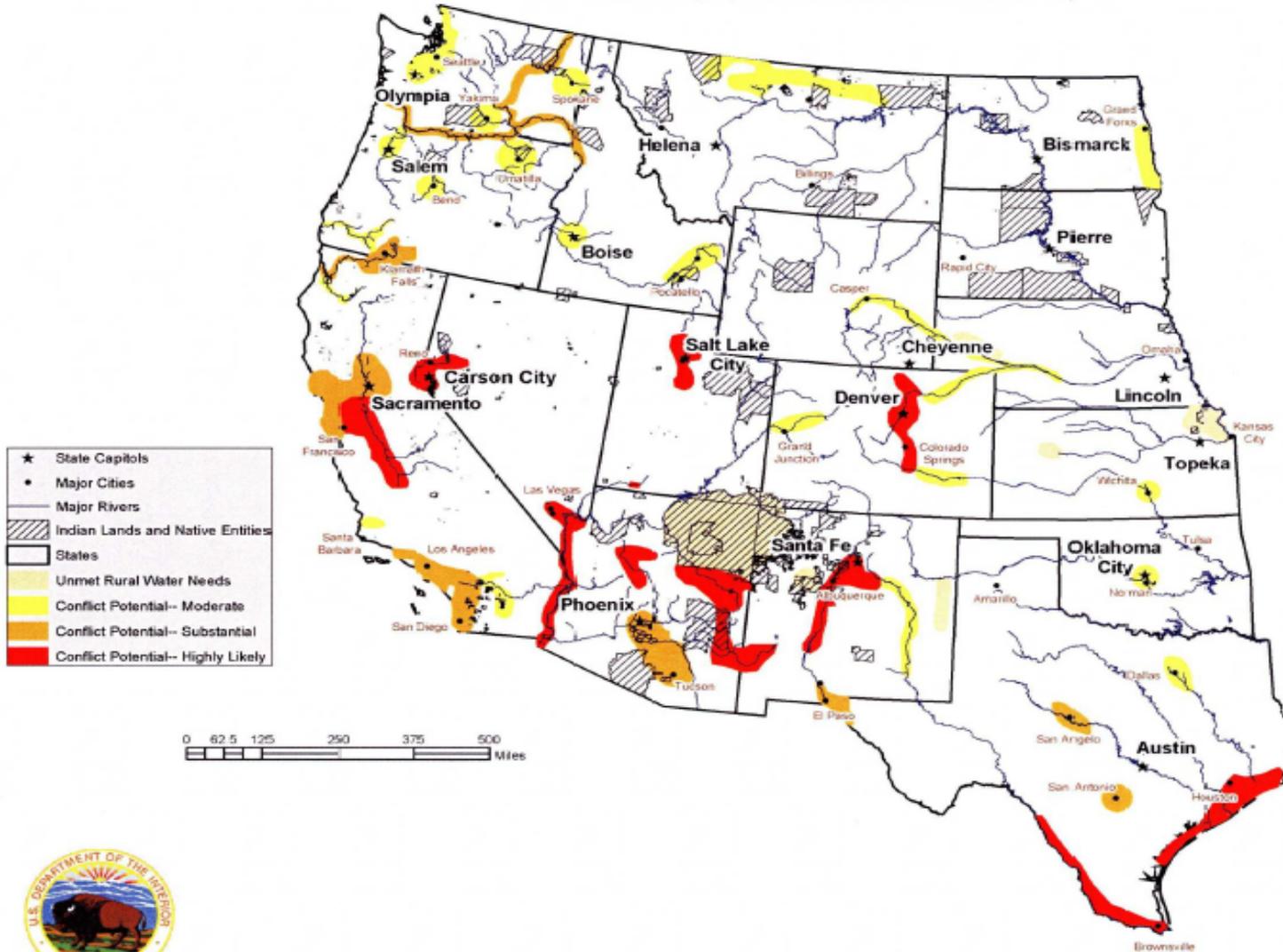
- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

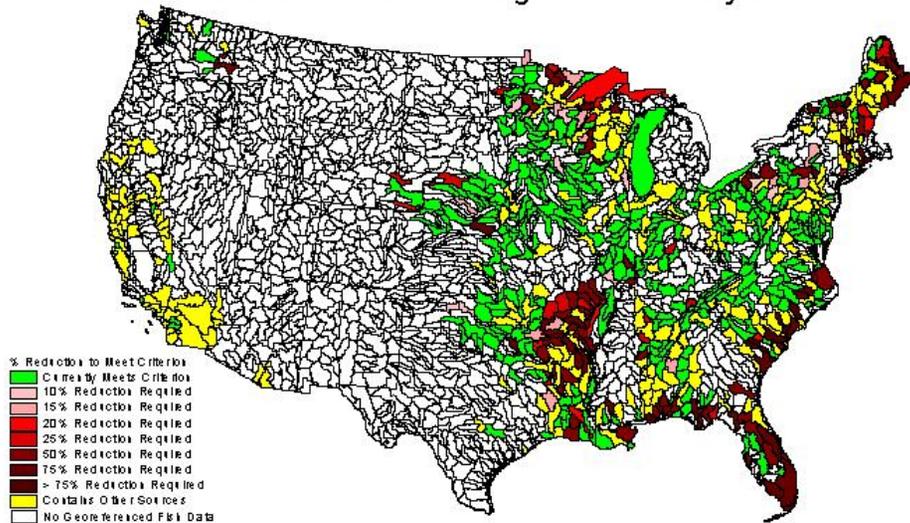


Potential Water Supply Crises by 2025

(Areas where existing supplies are not adequate to meet water demands for people, for farms, and for the environment)

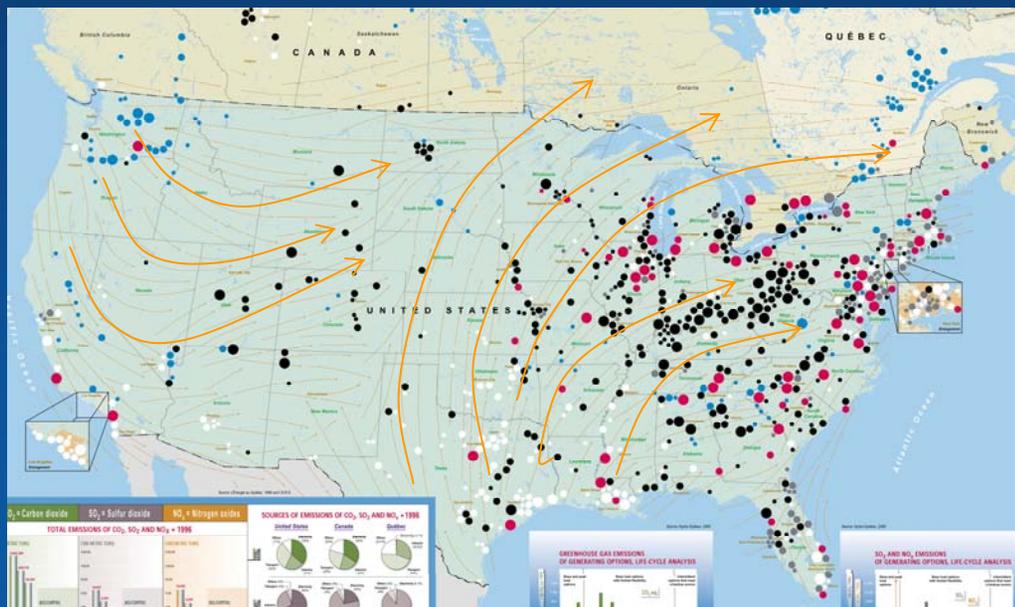


Estimated Percent Reductions in Air Deposition Load
Necessary to Meet New Methylmercury Criterion
In Watersheds with No Other Significant Mercury Sources

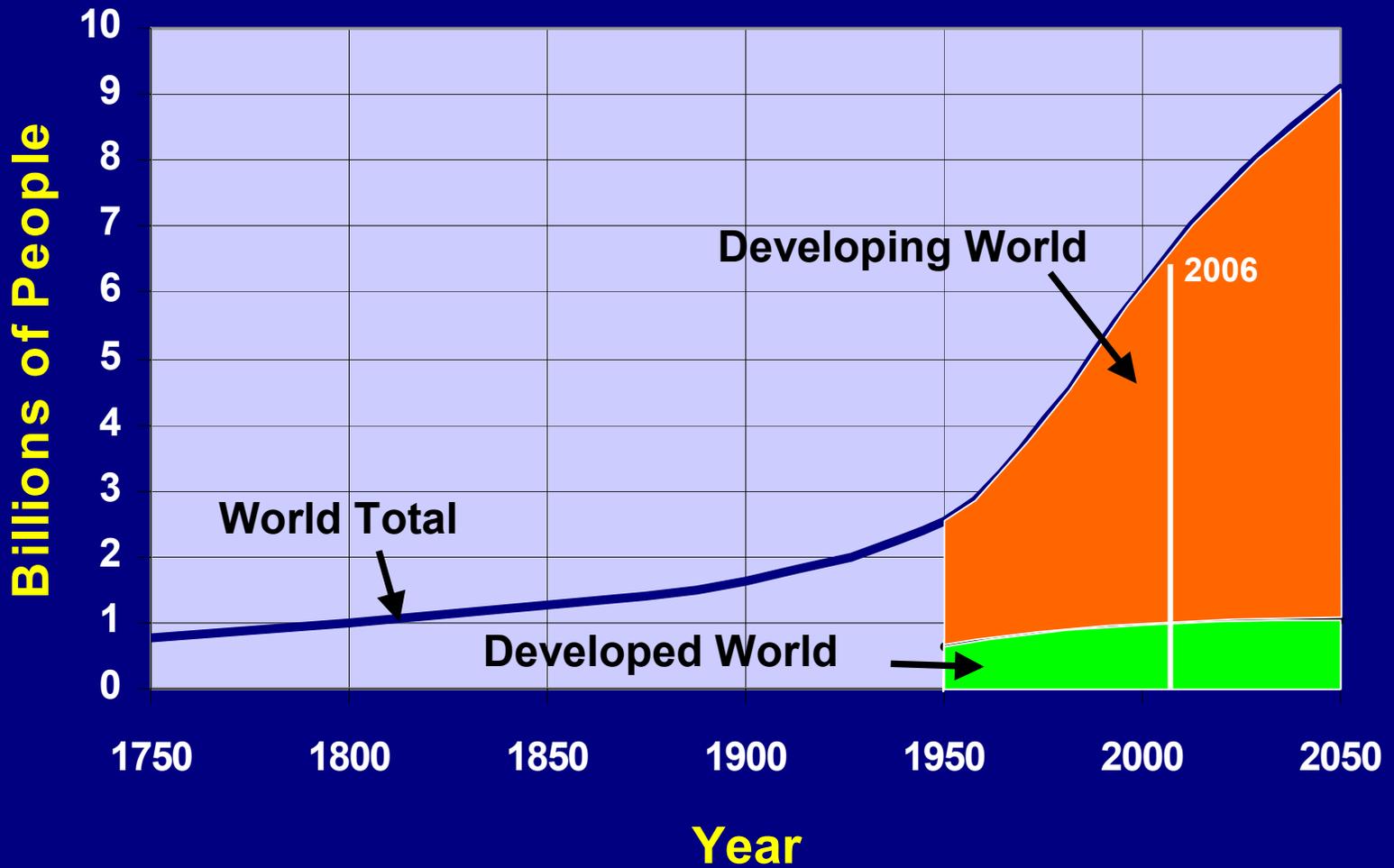


Mercury Contamination of Fish

Closely correlated with
Power Plant Emissions

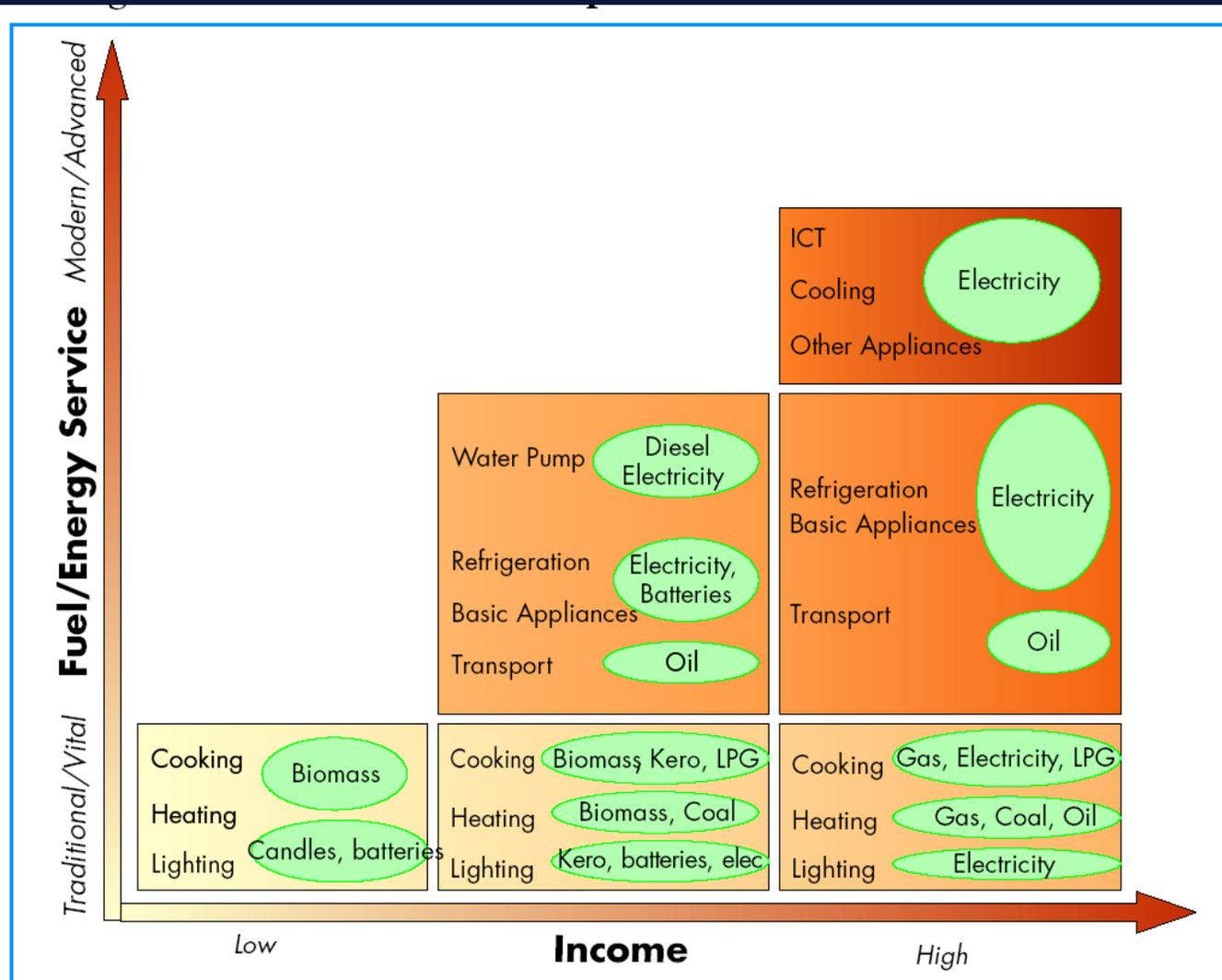


Demand



U.S. Census Bureau

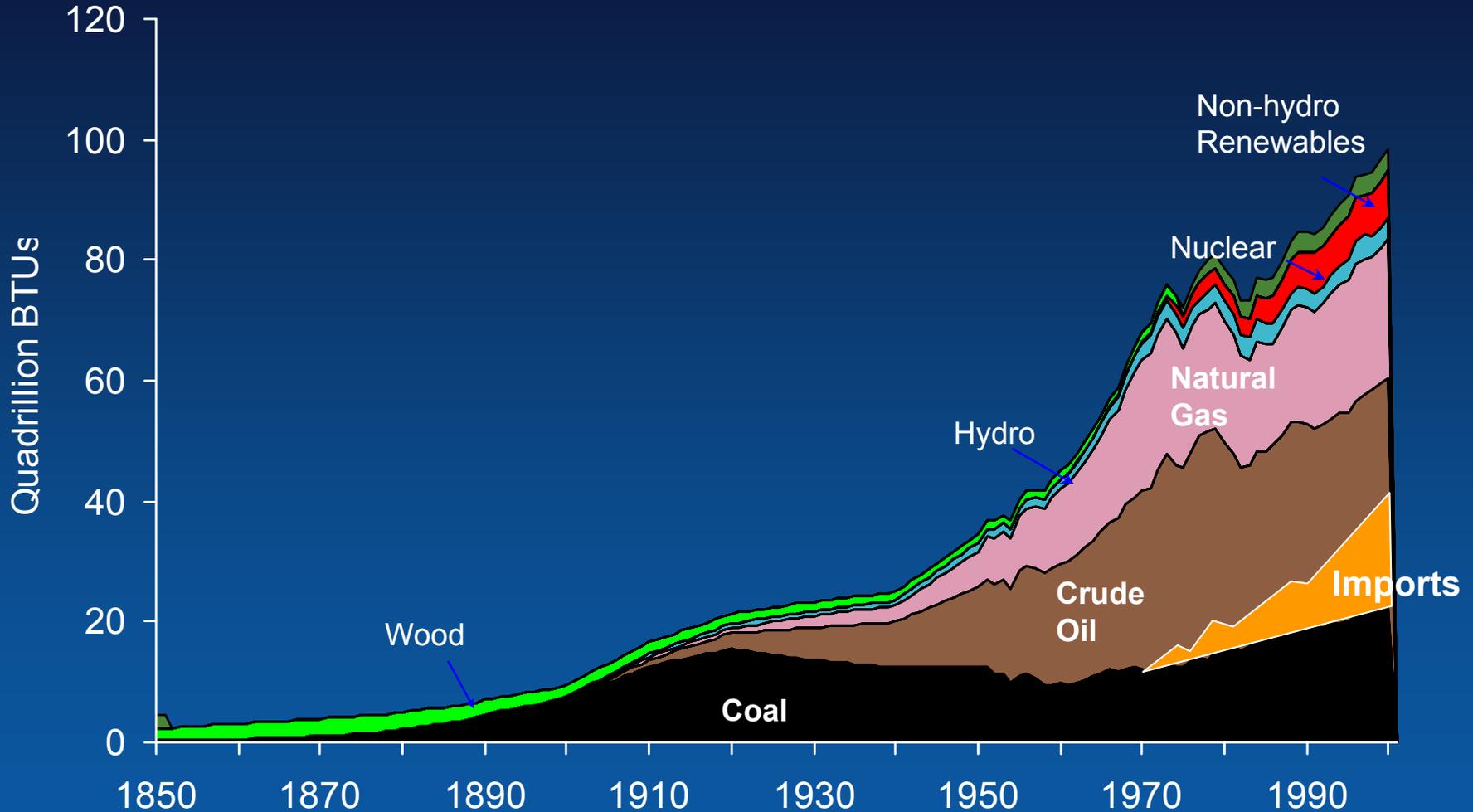
Modern energy services require increased incomes



Note: ICT is information and communication technology.

Source: IEA analysis.

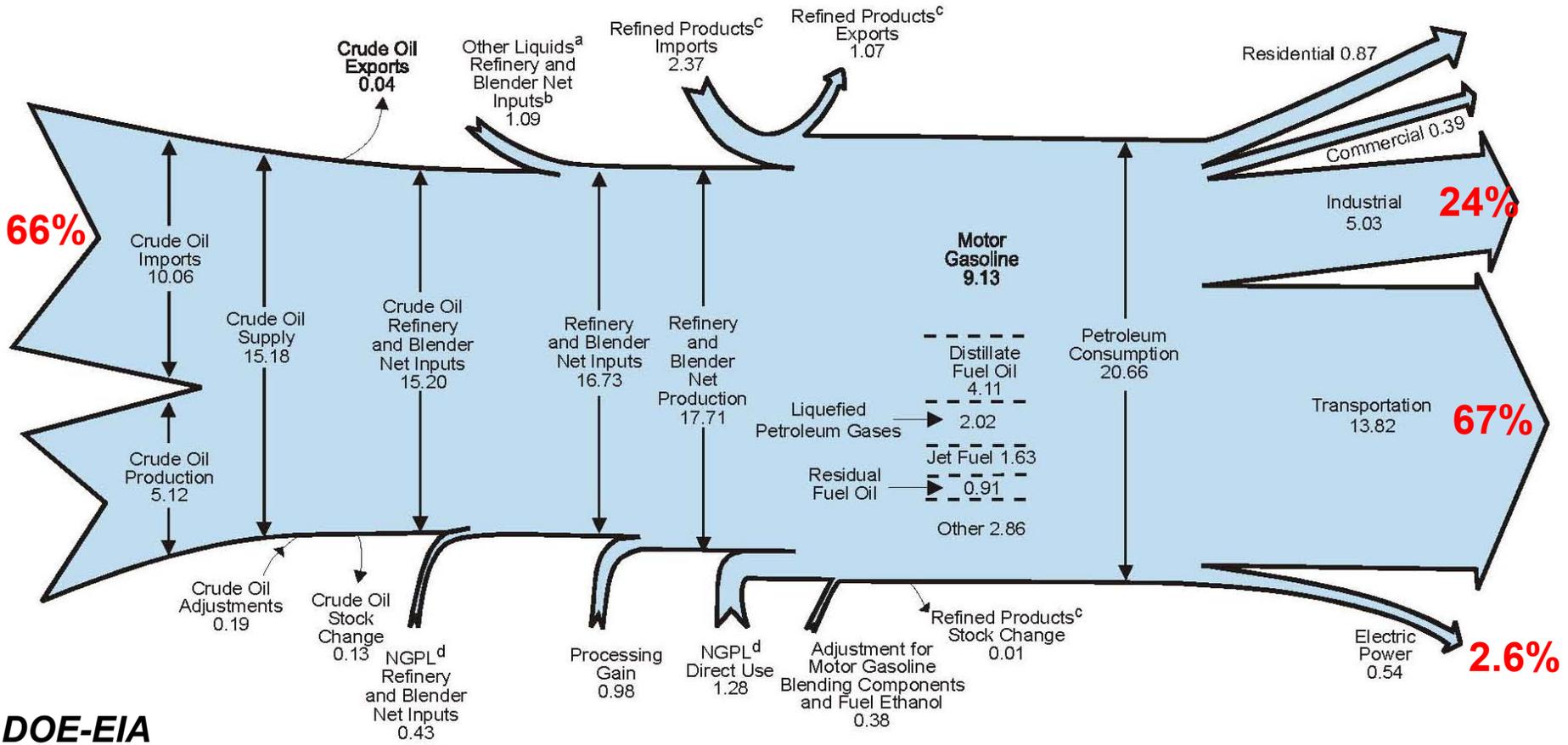
U.S. Energy Consumption by source - 1850-2000



Source: 1850-1949, Energy Perspectives: A Presentation of Major Energy and Energy-Related Data, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1975; 1950-2000, Annual Energy Review 2000, Table 1.3

U.S. Petroleum Flow, 2005

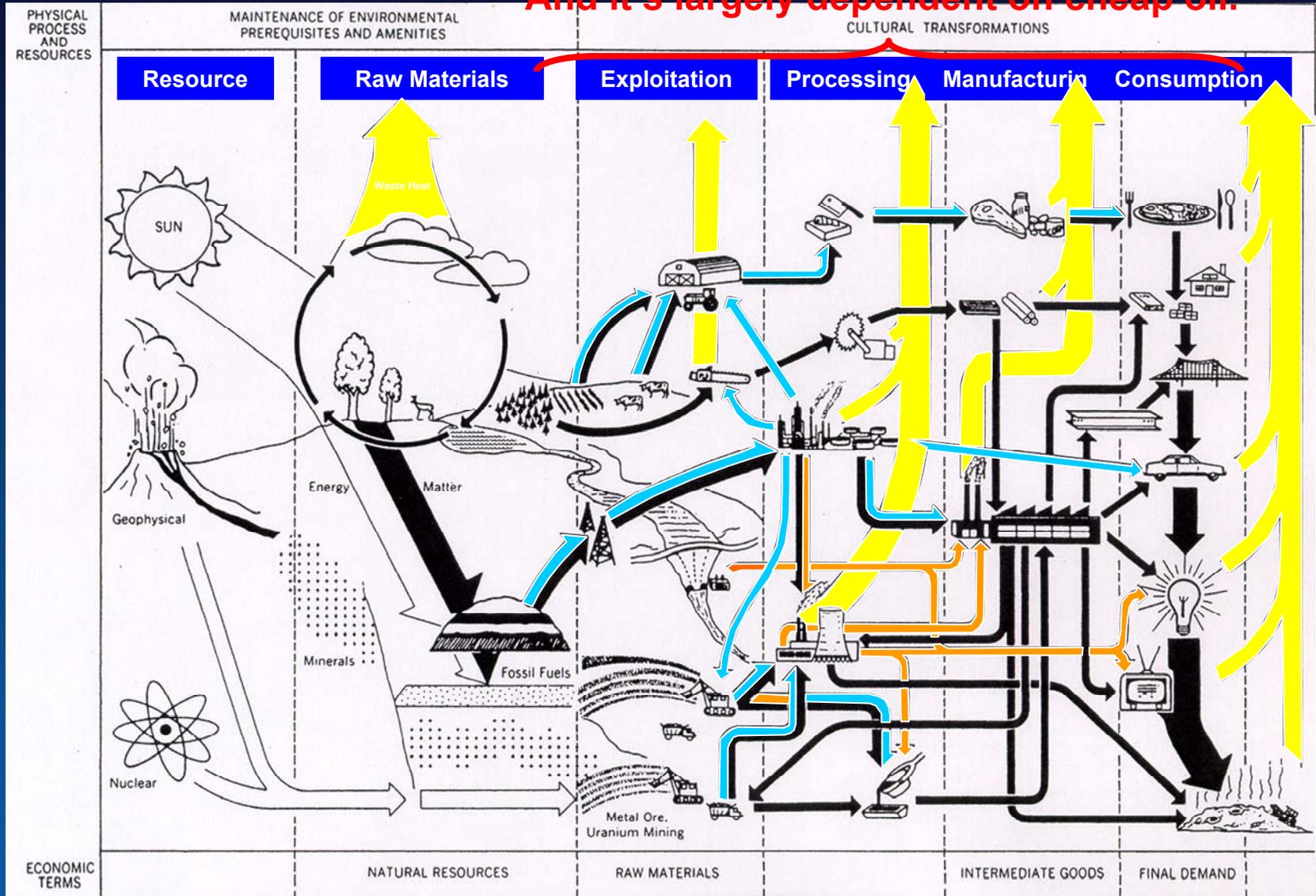
Millions of Barrels per Day



DOE-EIA

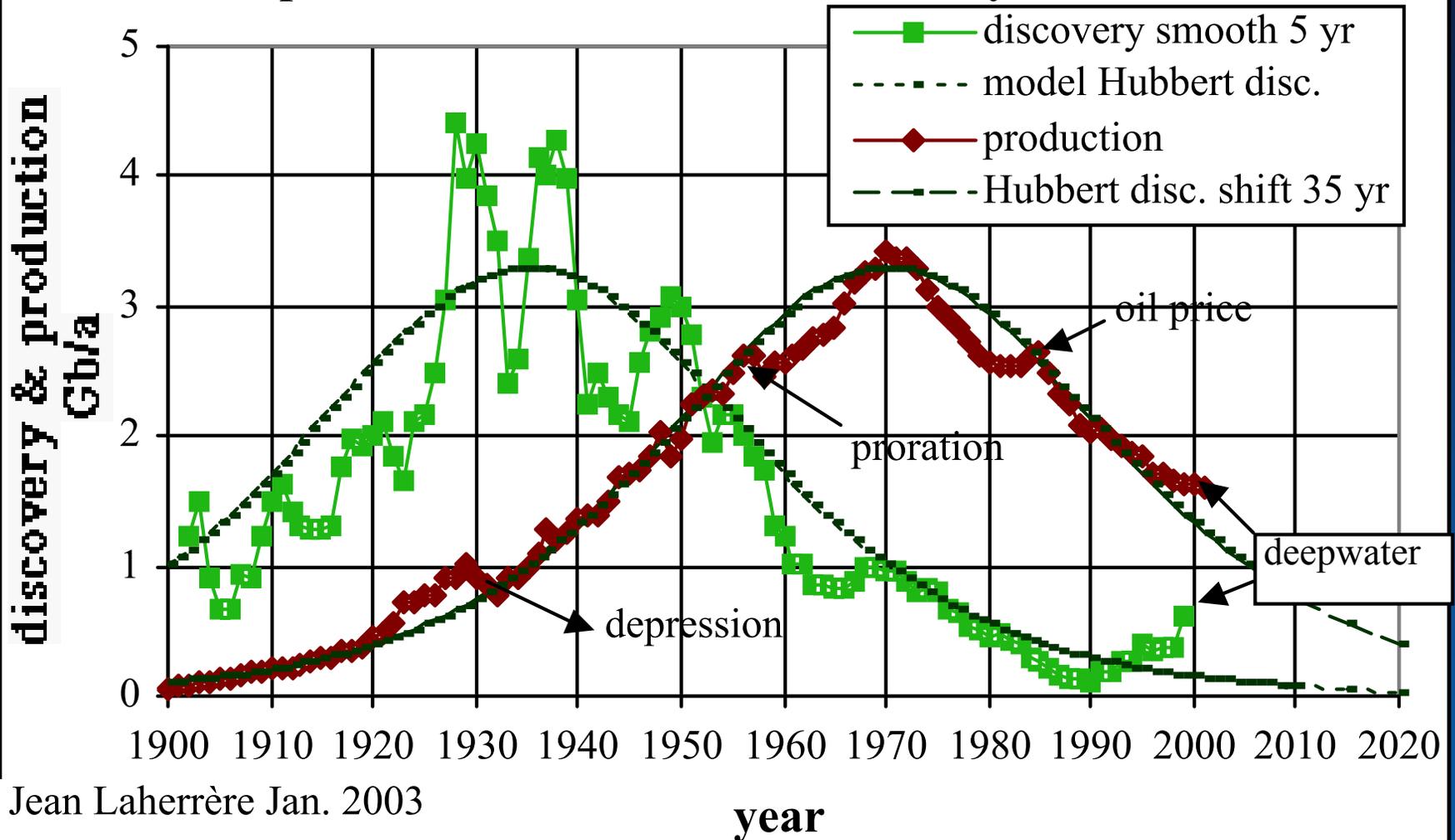
Where the global economy is very complex

And it's largely dependent on cheap oil.



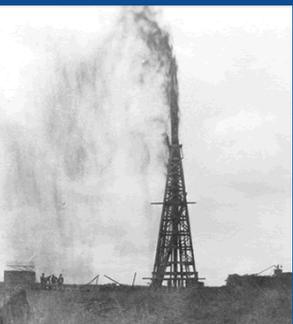
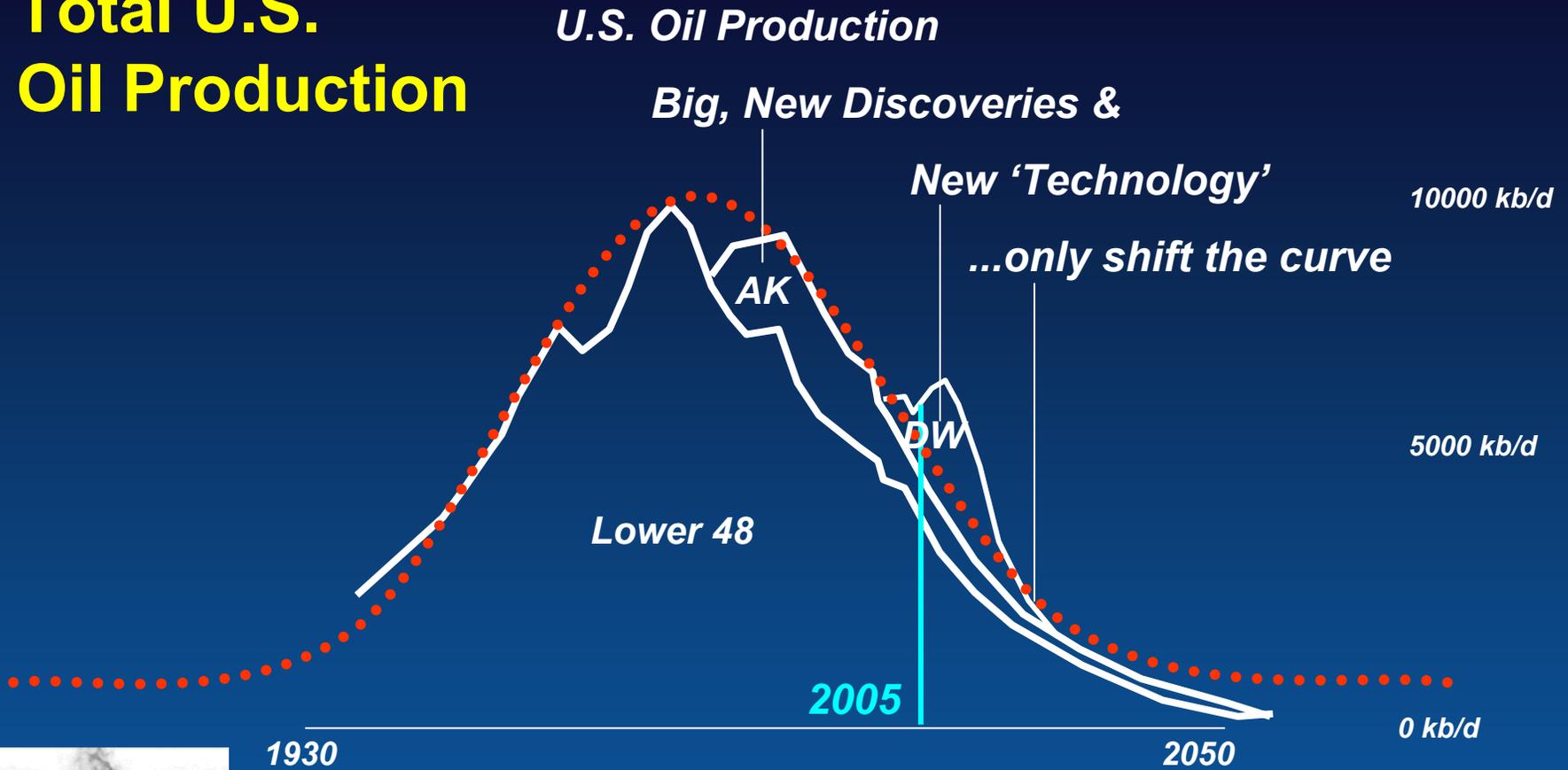
US Lower 48

US Lower 48: annual oil "mean" discovery & production with Hubbert discovery model



Jean Laherrère Jan. 2003

Total U.S. Oil Production



Lower 48

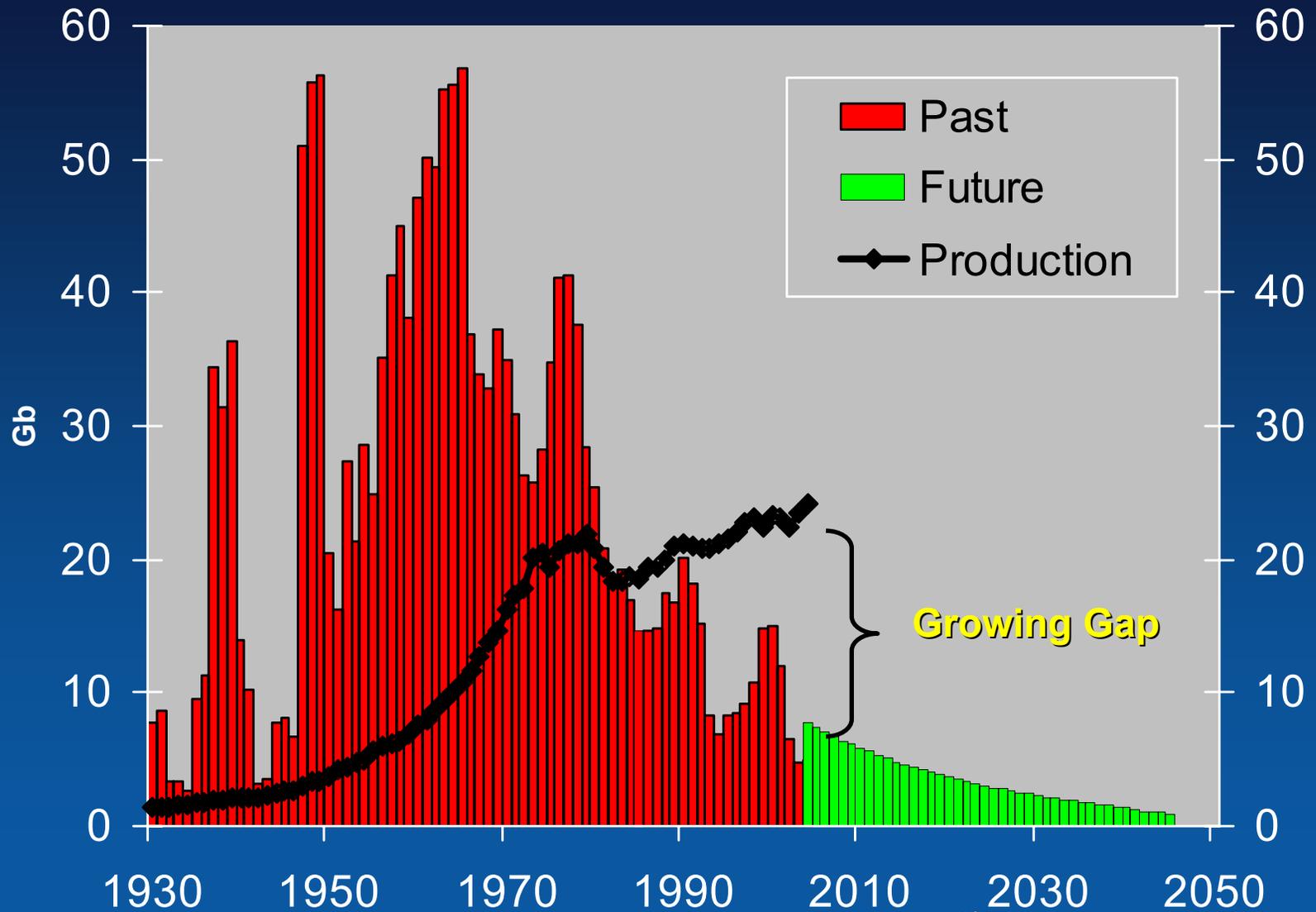


Alaska



Deepwater

Worldwide Discovery Trend



Source: Campbell, May 2005

7 Generations Span The Age of Oil & NG

Our Grand Parents

Our Parents

Our Generation

80

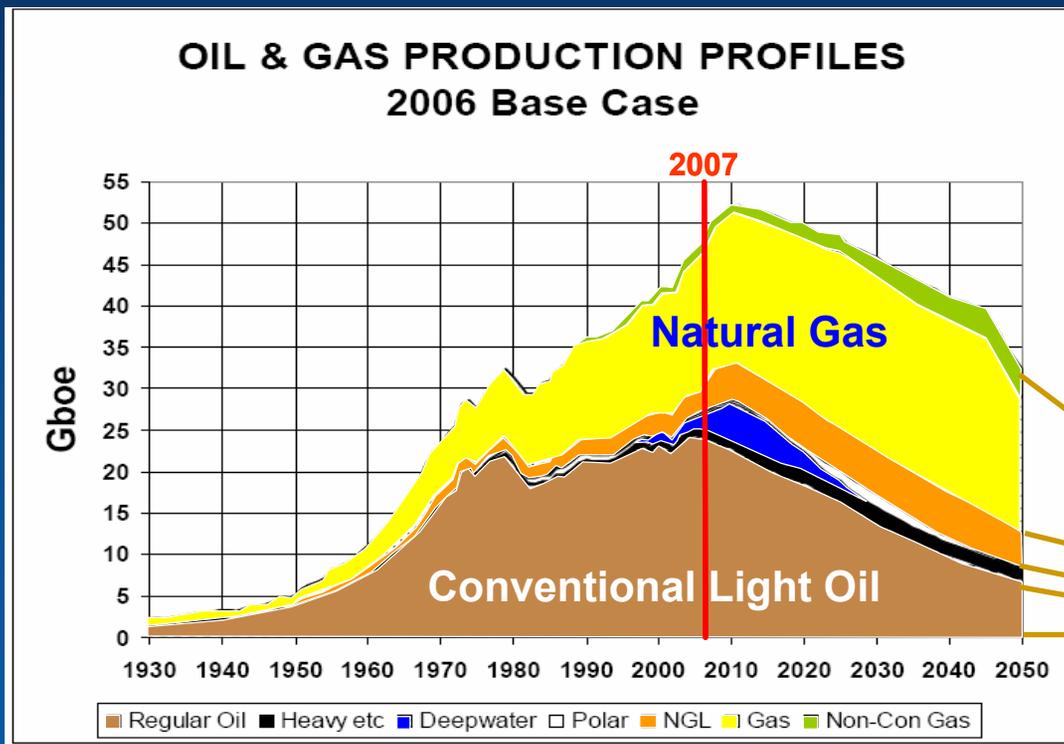
30

Our Children

Our Grand Children

Our Great Grand Children

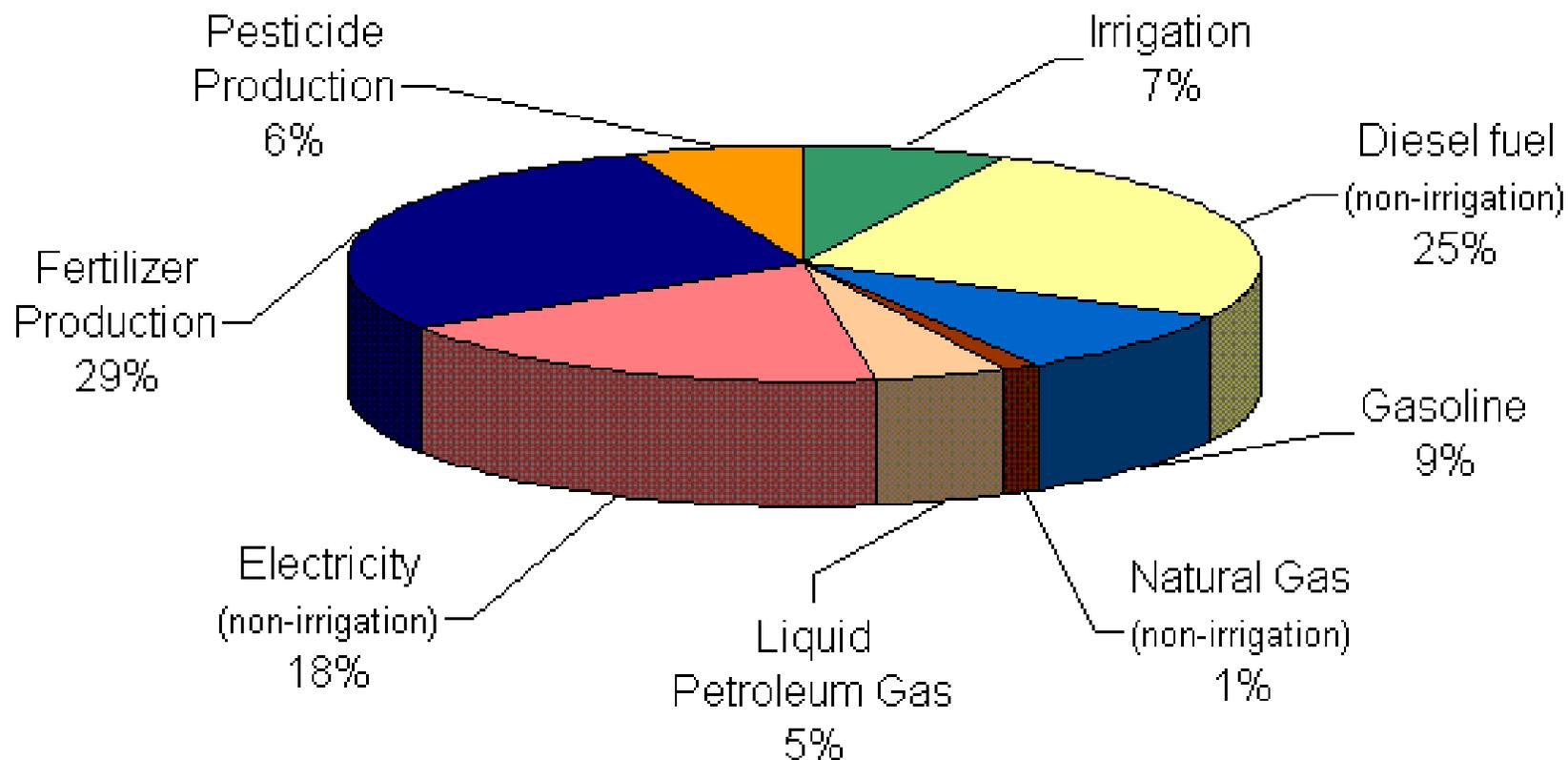
Our Great-Great
Grand Children



2100

U.S. Farm Energy Use, 2002

~75% Petroleum (assuming electric Irrigation)



Pineapples to Des Moines



By sea from Costa Rica
0.3 gallons



By air from Hawaii
2.8 gallons

Apples to Des Moines



**From within Iowa
1.7 teaspoons**



**From Washington state
1 cup**

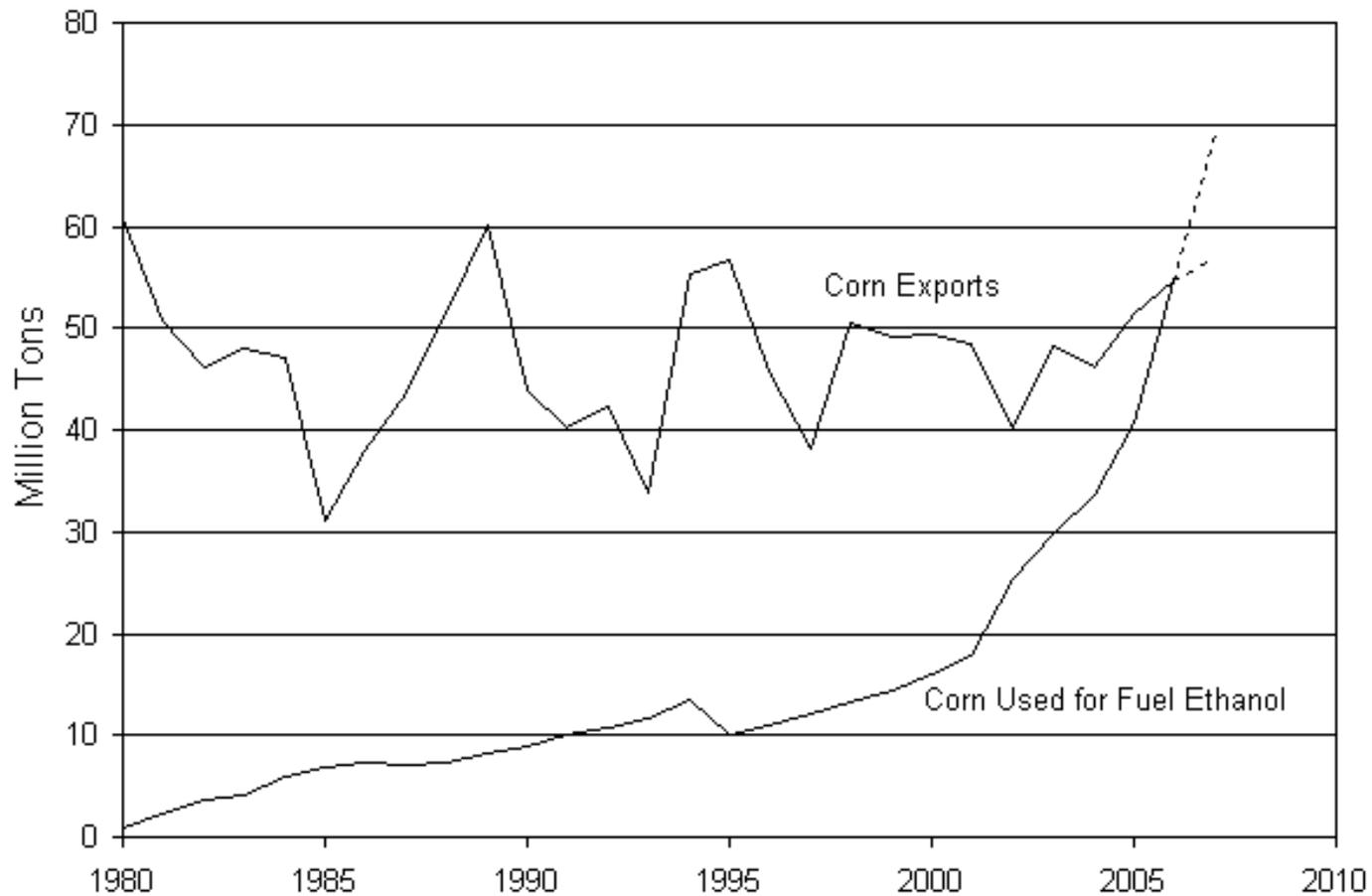
True costs of industrial food production system

- 1,000 tons of water are consumed to produce one ton of grain
- 10 energy units are spent for every energy unit of food on our dinner table
- 1,000 energy units are used for every energy unit of processed food
- 17% of the total energy use in the United States goes into food production & distribution, accounting for more than 20% of all transport within the country; this excludes energy used in import & export
- 90% of the agricultural subsidies benefit corporations and big farmers growing food for export

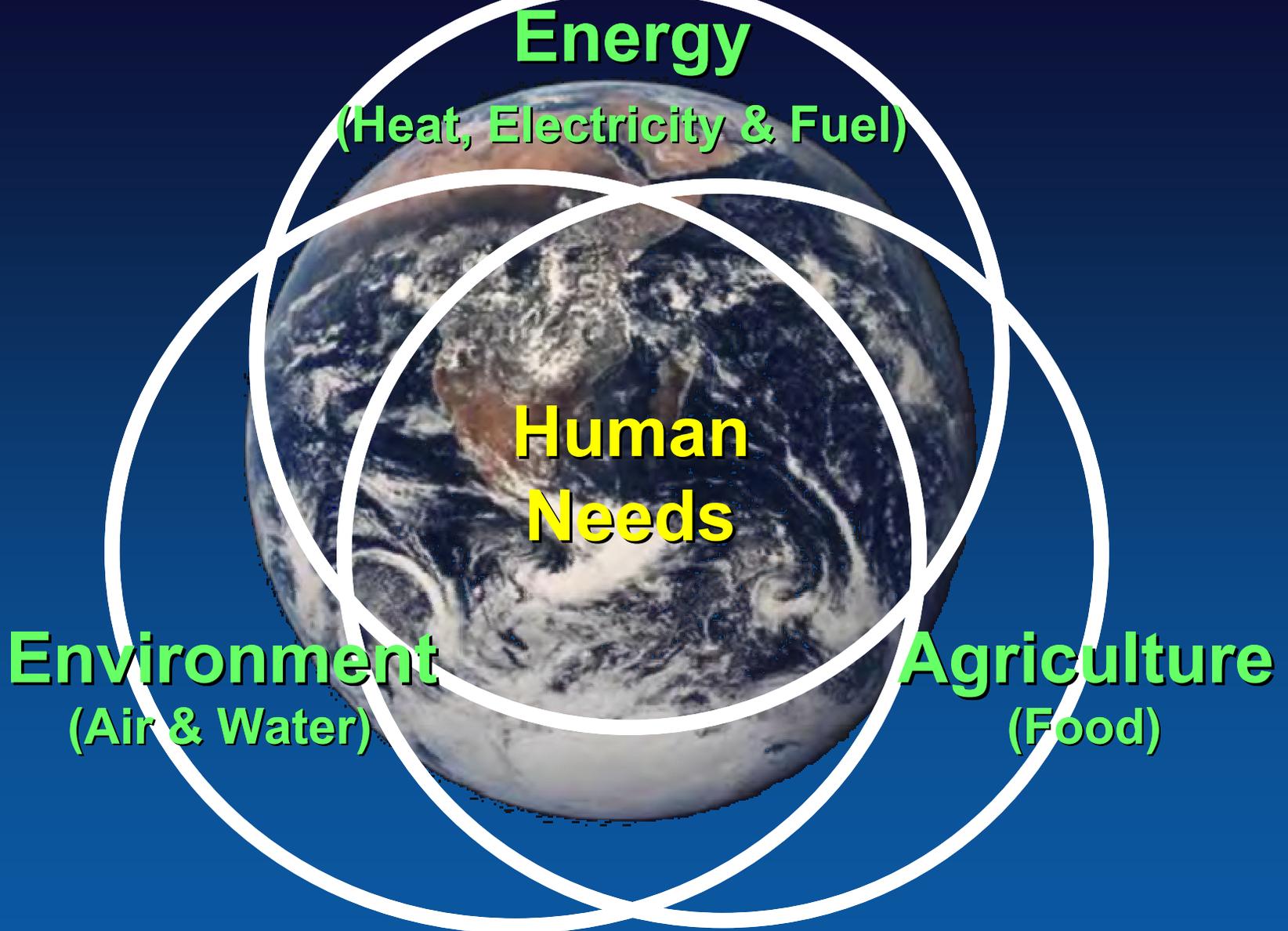
Some benefits of sustainable food production systems

- 2- to 10-fold energy saving on switching to low-input/organic agriculture
- 5 tons of carbon dioxide emission disappear with every ton of nitrogen fertilizer phased out
- Organic foods contain more vitamins, minerals and other micronutrients than conventionally produced foods
- Buying food in local farmers' market generates twice as much for the local economy than buying food in supermarkets chains

U.S. Corn Use for Fuel Ethanol and for Export, 1980-2006, with Projection to 2007



Source: USDA



Are we already exceeding the carrying-capacity of the planet?

Community Energy Security & Sovereignty Through Local Self-Sufficiency

Economic Dependence

Oil Imports
Fuel at the Pump
National Grid
Central Station Power
Water Transport
Foreign Manufacturing
Agro-Industry

“He who has the gold,
makes the rules.”



Community Independence

Local Self Sufficiency
Food
Energy
Water

Skill Rebuilding
Local Production
Regional Sourcing

Sufficiency & Enoughness
Human Satisfaction

“Community of Cooperation”

Tribal Strategic Energy Planning

Tribal Objectives

- Energy Reliability & Security
- Off-Grid Electrification
- Minimize Environmental Impacts
 - Supply Diversification
 - Use of Local Resources
 - Economic Development
 - Jobs
- Build technical expertise
 - Respect for Mother Earth
 - Others??





Energy
(Heat, Electricity & Fuel)

**Community
Solution**

Environment
(Air & Water)

Agriculture
(Food)