



Uk'e koley

“No Footprint”

Chickaloon Village
Traditional Council

Nay'dini'aa Na'

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- Our Tribe has long been devoted to being a good steward to the environment, understanding that it is our responsibility to take care of the land that has been loaned to us for the short time we are here.
- Historically harvested resources include salmon, moose, caribou, beluga whale, grizzly and black bear, dall sheep, beaver and numerous other animals and plants for food, medicine, tools and fiber.

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- Chickaloon Native Village gained federal recognition on November 24, 1982, according to Federal Register Vol. 58, No. 202.
- We are governed by a nine-member Traditional Council (CVTC), tasked to reassert the Tribes identity and cultural traditions, and create economic self-sufficiency for the Tribe.

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- Our Tribe is managed by an *Executive Director* and is divided into six departments to serve the needs of our Tribal citizens and Alaska Natives and Native American living in our service area, the Matanuska-Susitna Valley.

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- Our departments include
 - Health and Social Services
 - Housing
 - Education
 - Environmental Stewardship
 - Transportation
 - Accounting/Administration

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- As a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 1971 (ANCSA), the Tribe's current land holdings consist of approximately 72,000 acres that are spread among numerous non-contiguous parcels, with the largest single parcel covering 20,000 acres and the smallest consisting of less than 40 acres.

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- Dating as far back as 1900, Chickaloon Village's traditional territories have been subjected to non-sustainable resource extraction including coal, copper and gold mining, oil and gas drilling, and logging. The highway and railroad construction also impacted Tribal lands.

Chickaloon Tribal Overview

- As a response to the environmental and social changes to Chickaloon Village Tribal Citizens coupled with the passing of the Alaska Native Claims and Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, our Elders re-established the Chickaloon Village Traditional Council (CVTC) in 1973 to reassert the Tribe's identity, cultural traditions, and economic self-sufficiency.

Project Objectives



Project Objectives

Our long-term Energy Vision:

- To produce enough clean, renewable energy to power and heat all our existing buildings and rental housing units, and become a green energy supplier to the regional utility company.
- Protect, enhance and restore our ancestral lands, water and air and ensure respectful, healthy development by reducing our reliance on fossil fuels.

Project Objectives

- To conduct a feasibility study to assess the energy uses, loads, and efficiencies for all of our current Tribally owned and operated buildings and rental housing units.
- To determine if it makes economic and environmental sense to install renewable energy systems on each building to lower our carbon footprints and to decrease our dependence on fossil fuels.

Project Objectives

- Conduct an energy audit documenting current energy consumption and heating loads including a pollution audit to measure carbon dioxide emissions associated with our current energy systems.
 - Completed in 2010, this document has proven invaluable in our development plans

Project Objectives

- Determine the energy systems best suitable for our needs based on the availability of natural renewable energy resources in our region.
 - Wind
 - Solar Thermal
 - Biomass
 - Solar PV

Project Objectives

- Develop a written plan to install renewable energy systems in all of our Tribally-owned buildings
- Finish our final document which details plans to develop efficiency upgrades, renewable systems to install and a funding strategy to make it all happen

Project Objectives

- To train the *Uk'e koley* Project Manager through formal and informal methods to build the capacity of the Tribe to manage our new green energy systems.
 - Renewable energy classes offered by Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
 - Renewable Energy occupational certificate from UAA
 - Workshops and classes offered by various agencies

Lessons Learned



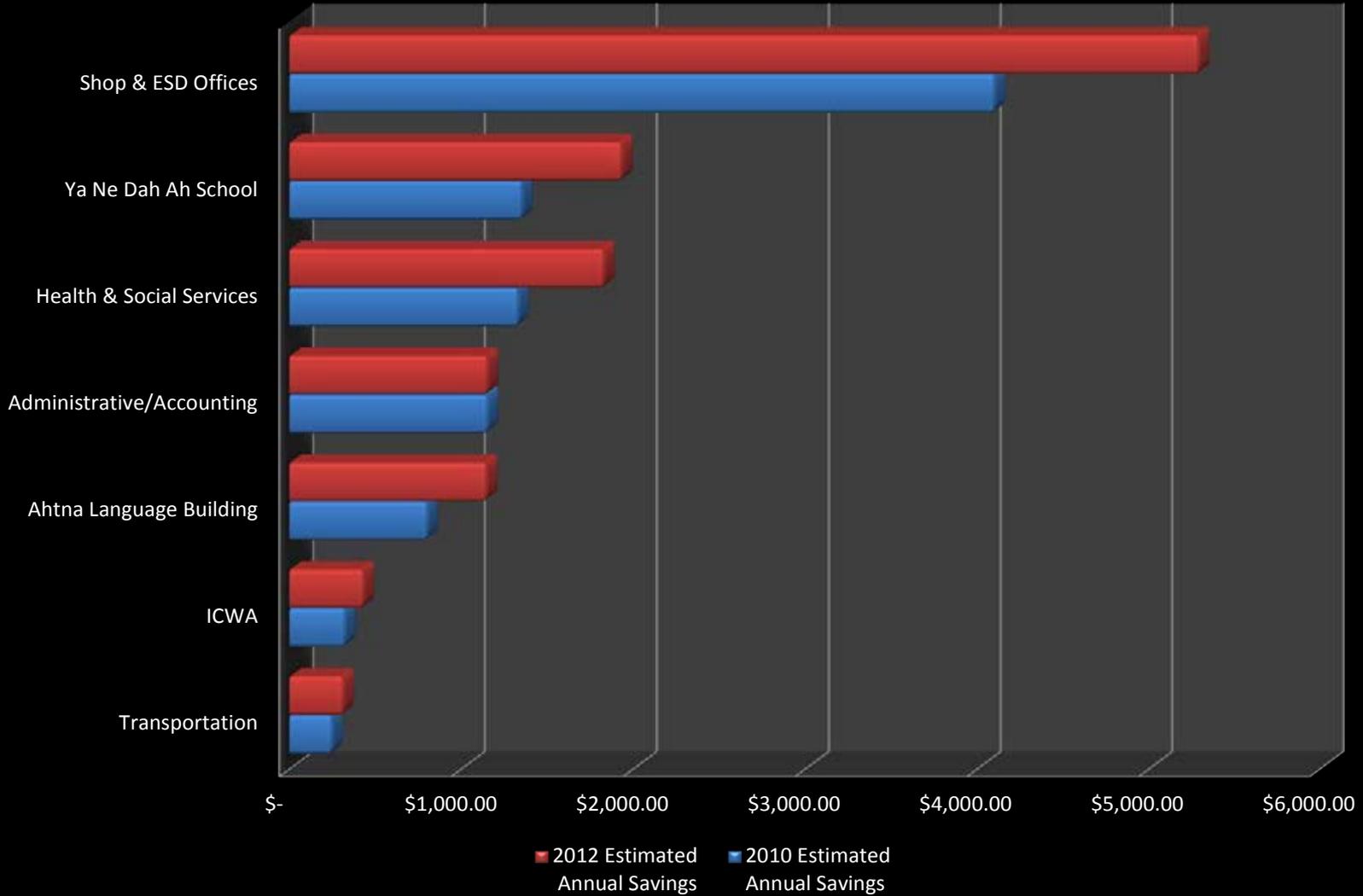
Lessons Learned

- Energy Efficiency is the first step to developing energy self sufficiency
 - Our older buildings are in desperate need of upgrades
 - Our housing is using best practices in efficiency to build houses that meet Alaska Building Energy Efficiency Standards (BEES)





Estimated Annual Savings



Lessons Learned

- Take advantage of what is out there.
 - Classes
 - Workshops
 - Presentations
 - Experts
 - Literature



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EXTENSION
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ONE PEOPLE ONE RIVER

Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council
Solar Energy International PV 101 Training
Anchorage, Alaska June 4-8th 2012

Lessons Learned

- Data collection is important



Conclusion

- Taking care of the environment is the Athabaskan way; it is as much a part of our culture as drumming and dancing. We were originally a nomadic people following the herds, moving from site to site making sure that the land and environment was left with no visible 'unnatural footprint'. We are in a new age, where the 'unnatural footprint' is a carbon footprint. We want to leave a legacy for our future generations. For us, this is a legacy of renewable energy.

In Memory



Jim Shaginoff
Chickaloon Village Elder

- **I would also like to thank the Department Of Energy, the Tribal Energy Program, and all their staff for all their support.**