

As part of its Native American outreach, DOE's Wind Powering America program has initiated a quarterly NAWIG newsletter to present Native American wind information, including projects, interviews with pioneers, issues, WPA activities, and related events. It is our hope that this newsletter will both inform and elicit comments and input on wind development in Indian Country.

• • • • •

Wind Turbines Power Remote Navajo Homesteads

Some families on the Navajo Reservation are seeing things in a new light—a light powered by electricity from the wind.

Larry Ahasteen, renewable energy specialist for the Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), and his crew combine photovoltaic (PV) systems and small wind turbines to create hybrid systems that produce electricity for remote Navajo households.

"We use Mother Nature to generate power," Ahasteen said. "We want to use both the wind and the sun. The sun doesn't shine all the time."

It's estimated that 18,000 remote households on the Navajo Reservation do without electricity. The reservation spans 25,000 miles across three states, and the cost to extend the electrical grid averages about \$27,000 per mile. Some families use diesel generators and kerosene lamps to supply limited power. Families who apply for electrical service at the NTUA district office may be eligible to lease PV panels if the household is located too far from transmission lines. The hybrid PV/wind systems installed by Ahasteen and his crew now provide another power option for these off-the-grid families.

The NTUA crew first experimented with PV systems combined with an LP gas generator, but they soon learned that the LP gas generator had high maintenance costs.

"Our customers need reliable systems, and wind turbines are the answer," Ahasteen said. "After consulting with wind and solar people, we developed a good hybrid system."

NTUA's hybrid system consists of eight solar panels in an 880-Watt array, a 400-Watt Air-X turbine, and 6-volt batteries in a 24-volt DC configuration. The system is modular; if the NTUA crew has to remove a system, they can easily do so and move it to a new location.



PIX13168

NTUA's technicians plan to install 63 hybrid systems this year to provide power for remote Navajo homesteads.

According to Ahasteen, they installed the first wind turbine with guy wires. They later revised their design and mounted turbines on utility poles, which made the turbines more secure and more efficient.

"We installed 44 PV units with wind turbines, and we thought it worked so well that this year we're adding 63 more units," he said.

— Story continued on page 2



Wind Turbines Power Remote Navajo Homesteads

— Story continued from front page

The hybrid systems are funded in part by federal grant money. In 2000, Sandia National Laboratories, the Navajo Nation, and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which authorized collaboration and technology transfer to the Navajo Nation. Providing energy for Navajo families located off the grid became the focus of the MOU.

In 2001, President Bush signed the Navajo Nation Electrification Demonstration Project (NNEDP) into law. This law directed the Secretary of Energy to establish a 5-year program to assist members of the Navajo Nation to meet their electricity needs. In 2002, NTUA received a \$2.8 million grant to implement the NNEDP. Within 5 months, NTUA crews had enabled 505 homes on the Navajo Nation to receive electricity for the first time.

In 2003, the Navajo Nation received a \$2.3 million renewal grant (\$1.15 million for electrical line extensions and \$1.15 million for PV and wind systems). NTUA charges families \$75 per month, which covers the maintenance cost of the units. No additional costs are incurred by the families; NTUA maintains the systems.

Wind resource maps produced by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory show that the Navajo Reservation has between a Class 2 to Class 4 resource, which may allow NTUA to install larger wind turbines. Ahasteen's crew is also installing two anemometers—one in Black Mesa, Arizona, and one in New Mexico—to measure their wind resource. They hope to obtain an additional two from Northern Arizona University (NAU) to install in the Gray Mountain area and in Chinle.

Ahasteen has been involved with renewable energy since the 1970s, when he installed PV systems for the Navajo Nation, but he views the hybrid systems as a beginning.

"We want to look at other renewables like biomass and fuel cell technologies to produce power. We have all of these big power plants on our reservation, and we benefit very little from them. Although it creates jobs and produces royalty, we still have to buy our electricity. These hybrid units are used on the reservation to produce energy for the people.

"I'm a very traditional Navajo," he continued. "My philosophy is that we need to honor and respect the things we get. Activists say, 'Let's use wind and solar—it's free.' It's not free. According to the Navajo philosophy, we have to honor and respect and give offerings so that these things will continue. Here at NTUA, we believe in the same principle."

Robert Gough/PIX13168



Interview: Tex Hall, President, National Congress of American Indians

Why is wind important to the Tribes of the Great Plains?

Wind is an incredible untapped energy resource that could go a long way toward making this country energy independent. It has been said that there is an ocean of energy crossing the Great Plains every day—tribes here have many thousands of megawatts of potential wind power. In fact, most of the Great Plains Tribes have distinct names for and stories about

the winds that recognize the different personalities and characteristics of the winds coming from the four directions.

Today, our persistent winds represent a fabulous opportunity for all people on the Great Plains to generate clean, reliable electricity without having to dig up our lands or pollute our air or water.

What can the U.S. government do to assist the development of wind resources on Tribal lands?

The Intertribal Council on Utility Policy (COUP) has proposed several specific policy directions and actions by the executive and legislative branches that will do a great deal to assist Tribes in the development of wind energy.

First, it is essential to continue funding the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) grants program for renewable energy projects because they provide funding for planning, feasibility, and development of real projects. The U.S. DOE and the Wind Powering America program have initiated a meaningful outreach to Tribes through the Native American Wind Interest Groups and technical assistance partnerships. This is a great model of demonstrating the trust responsibility of the U.S. government to the Tribal Nations.

Second, Congress must authorize the Tribal eligibility for the Production Tax Credit that drives all the wind projects in this

country. Tribes are now penalized in that they cannot attract the private investor to develop partnerships for projects on Tribal lands.

Third, we need access to the federal transmission grid and the purchasing of wind energy to meet existing power needs of cooperatives, municipal utilities, and other regional utilities.

You are the President of the National Congress of American Indians; what role can the NCAI play in wind energy development in Indian Country?

As the oldest and longest-standing Indian organization, NCAI plays an important role in shaping national executive and legislative policies that promote the interests of American Indians and Alaskan Natives. We voice the concerns and aspirations of native peoples from across the country.

How can the U.S. DOE and the Wind Powering America program help Native Americans achieve their interests in wind energy development?

The U.S. DOE held its first tribal energy summit in conjunction with the NCAI Executive Meeting in Washington, DC, this February. This is an important first step to building a closer relationship between the administration and Tribes. We need the DOE to request funding for a variety of Indian energy initiatives, especially in the field of renewables, in which over the past 10 years the Department has never once requested appropriations at the levels authorized by Congress.

Wind Powering America has done an excellent job of bringing program information to Native Americans throughout the country, to Indian Tribes, and to Native Alaskans and Hawaiians. With limited funding compared to those available for state programs, the WPA Native American Initiative has helped build tribal capacity through the anemometer loan program and through the WEATS program (our Tribe has sent several representatives to WEATS for training in wind energy applications).

Read the entire Tex Hall interview at www.windpoweringamerica.gov.

2004 Calendar

- Mar. 19 - 21 **Denver March Powwow** — Denver, CO
<http://www.denvermarchpowwow.org>
- Mar. 19 - 21 **Energy Independence Day Campaign kick-off at the Denver March Powwow**
<http://www.energyindependenceday.org>
- Mar. 25 - 27 **National American Indian Science and Engineering Fair** — Albuquerque, NM
<http://www.aises.org/events/naiseif>
- Mar. 28 - 31 **Global WINDPOWER 2004 Conference & Exhibition** — Chicago, IL
<http://www.awea.org/global04.html>
- Apr. 14 - 16 **Western Governors' Association North American Energy Summit** — Albuquerque, NM
<http://www.westgov.org>
- Apr. 19 - 22 **National Tribal Environmental Council (NTEC) 2004 Conference** — Myrtle Beach, SC
<http://www.ntec.org/>
- Apr. 22 - 23 **Tribal Energy Conference** — Las Vegas, NV
<http://www.lawseminars.com/htmls/seminars04/04tribnv/about.htm>
- Apr. 27 - 29 **Alaska Rural Energy Conference** — Talkeetna, AK
<http://www.uaf.edu/aetdl/conferences.html>
- May 5 - 6 **Sustainable Energy Solutions 2004 Conference** — Denver, CO
<http://www.CERTRedEarth.com>
- May 17 - 20 **Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI) Mid-Year Conference** — Lincoln City, OR
<http://www.atntribes.org/announc.html>
- June 20 - 23 **National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Mid-Year Session** — Uncasville, CT
http://www.ncai.org/main/pages/national_calendar/ncai_events.asp
- June 23 - 24 **Community Wind Energy: A New National Market** — Minneapolis, MN
<http://www.windustry.com/conferences/default.htm>
- Aug. 25 - 27 **WEATS** — Boulder, CO
Contact Tony Jimenez, 303-384-7027
- Oct. 10 - 15 **National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) 61st Annual Session** — Ft. Lauderdale, FL
http://www.ncai.org/main/pages/national_calendar/ncai_events.asp
- Oct. 25 - 30 **Alaska Federation of Natives Annual Convention** — Anchorage, AK
<http://www.nativefederation.org/frames/calendar.html>
- Nov. 11 - 14 **American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) 26th Annual National Conference** — Anchorage, AK
<http://www.aises.org/calendar>

Current Native American wind events can also be found on the Wind Powering America Web site at http://www.eere.energy.gov/windpoweringamerica/wpa/na_calendar.asp.

Useful Links

- Wind Powering America • www.windpoweringamerica.gov
- American Wind Energy Association • www.awea.org
- U.S. Department of Energy Tribal Energy Program • www.eere.energy.gov/tribalenergy
- National Wind Coordinating Committee • www.nationalwind.org



Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, a DOE National Laboratory

Bringing you a prosperous future
where energy is clean, abundant,
reliable, and affordable

DOE/GO-102004-1848 • March 2004

