

# Organizing for the Transition to a Cleaner and More Sustainable Energy Future at Blue Lake Rancheria



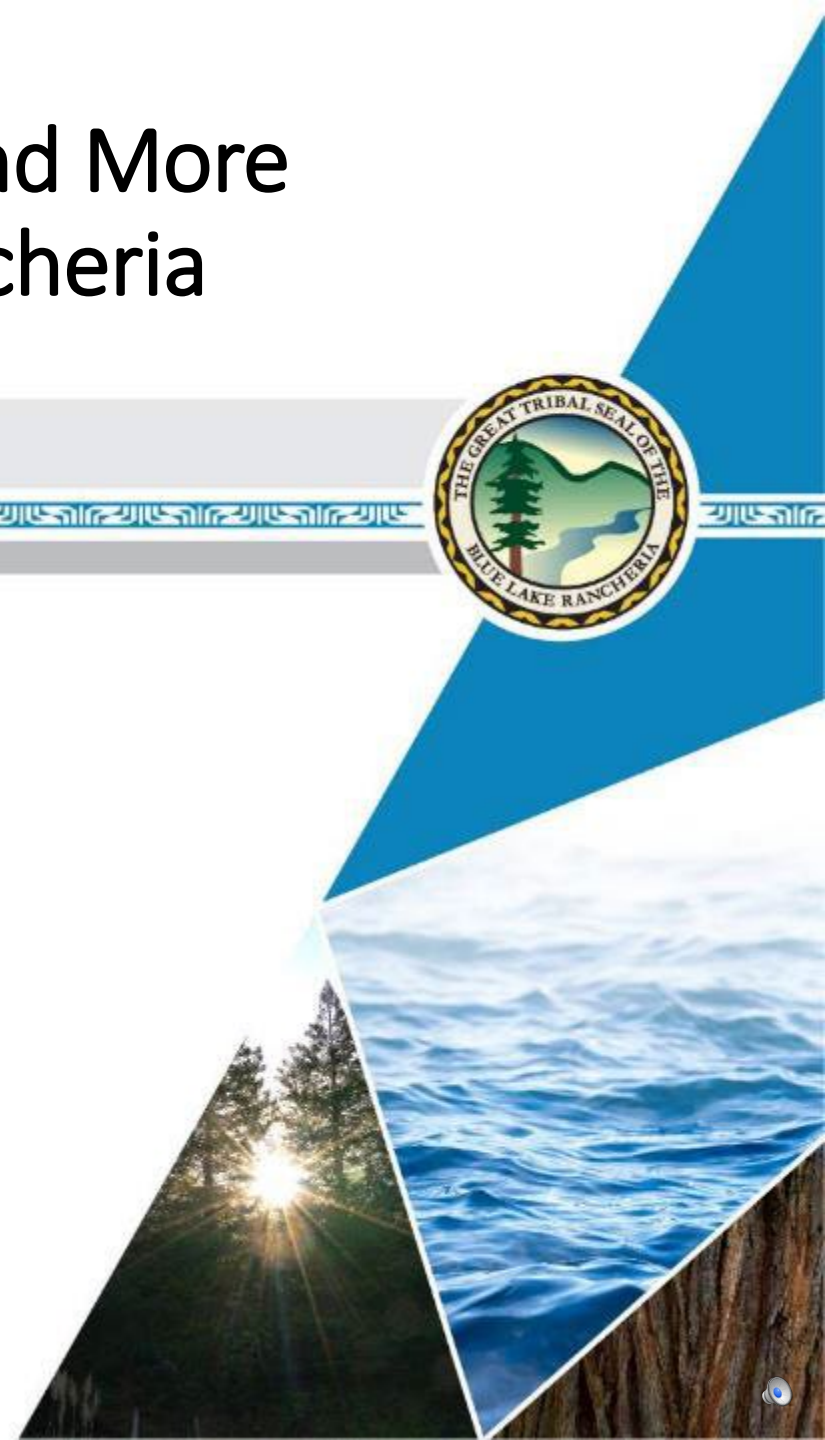
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Jana Ganion, Sustainability and Government Affairs Director

[jganion@bluelakerancheria-nsn.gov](mailto:jganion@bluelakerancheria-nsn.gov)

**BLUE LAKE RANCHERIA**

*A Federally Recognized Tribal Government*



# Clean Energy Rationale

- **Global climate change amplifies local conditions**
- Increasing temperatures on land and in oceans
  - Oceans absorbed ~90% of warming between 1971-2010
    - Increases acidification
- Unpredictable, volatile weather, extreme storms
  - Power outages are worsening
  - Emergency-scale flooding a ~monthly occurrence by 2030
  - “The U.S. has experienced an increase in billion-dollar, non-hurricane, inland flood disasters (i.e., from extreme rainfall, riverine flooding) in the last decade (18 floods during 2010-2019) than during the prior 3 decades *combined* (15 floods during 1980-2009).”

Source: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/>, emphasis added.

## OCEAN HEAT COMPARED TO AVERAGE

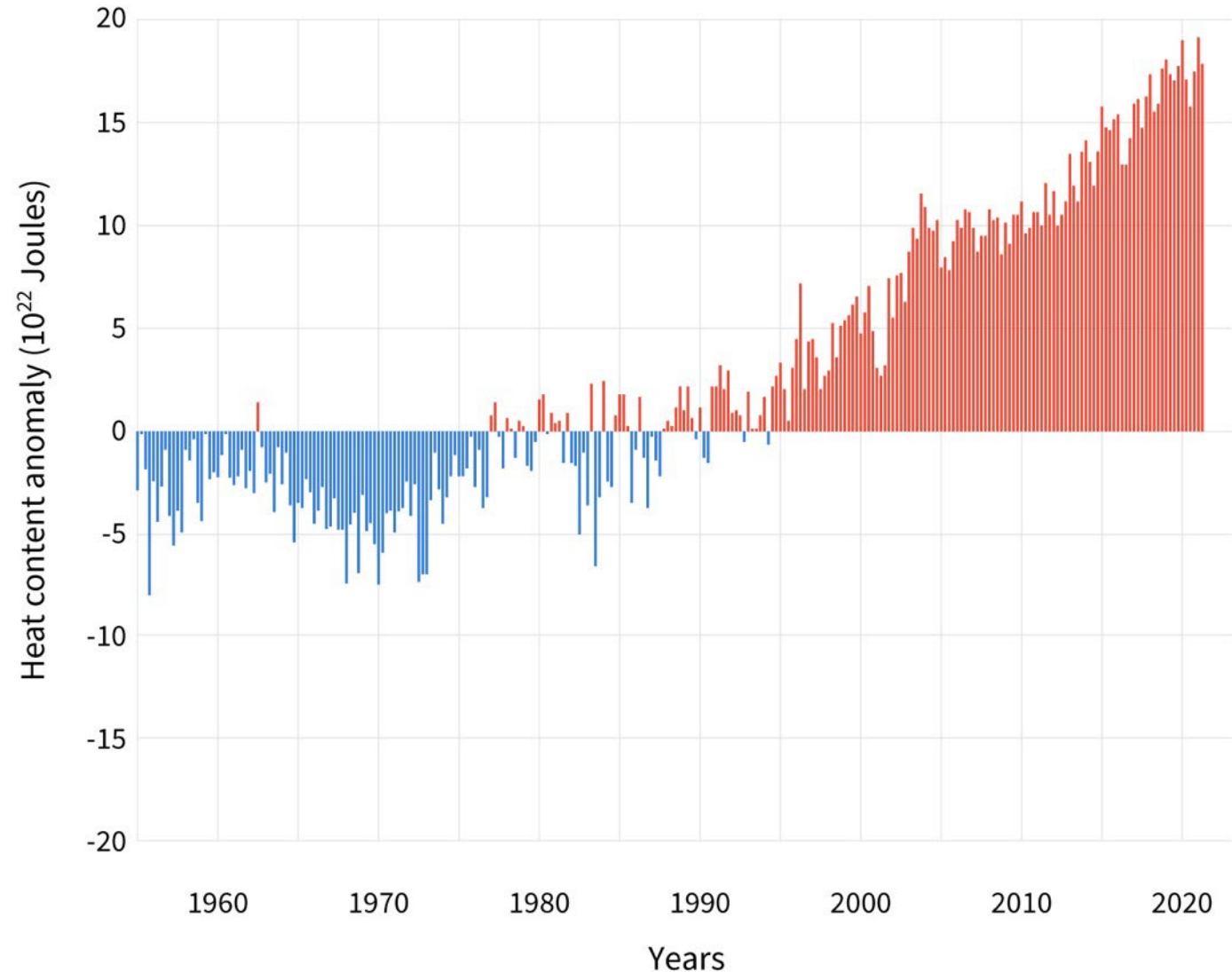


Image source: climate.gov



# Climate Crisis Expense

2020 – highest rate of billion-dollar disasters from climate and weather in U.S. ever

2021 – Texas utility damages ~\$140B (both cold and hot temperature impacts)

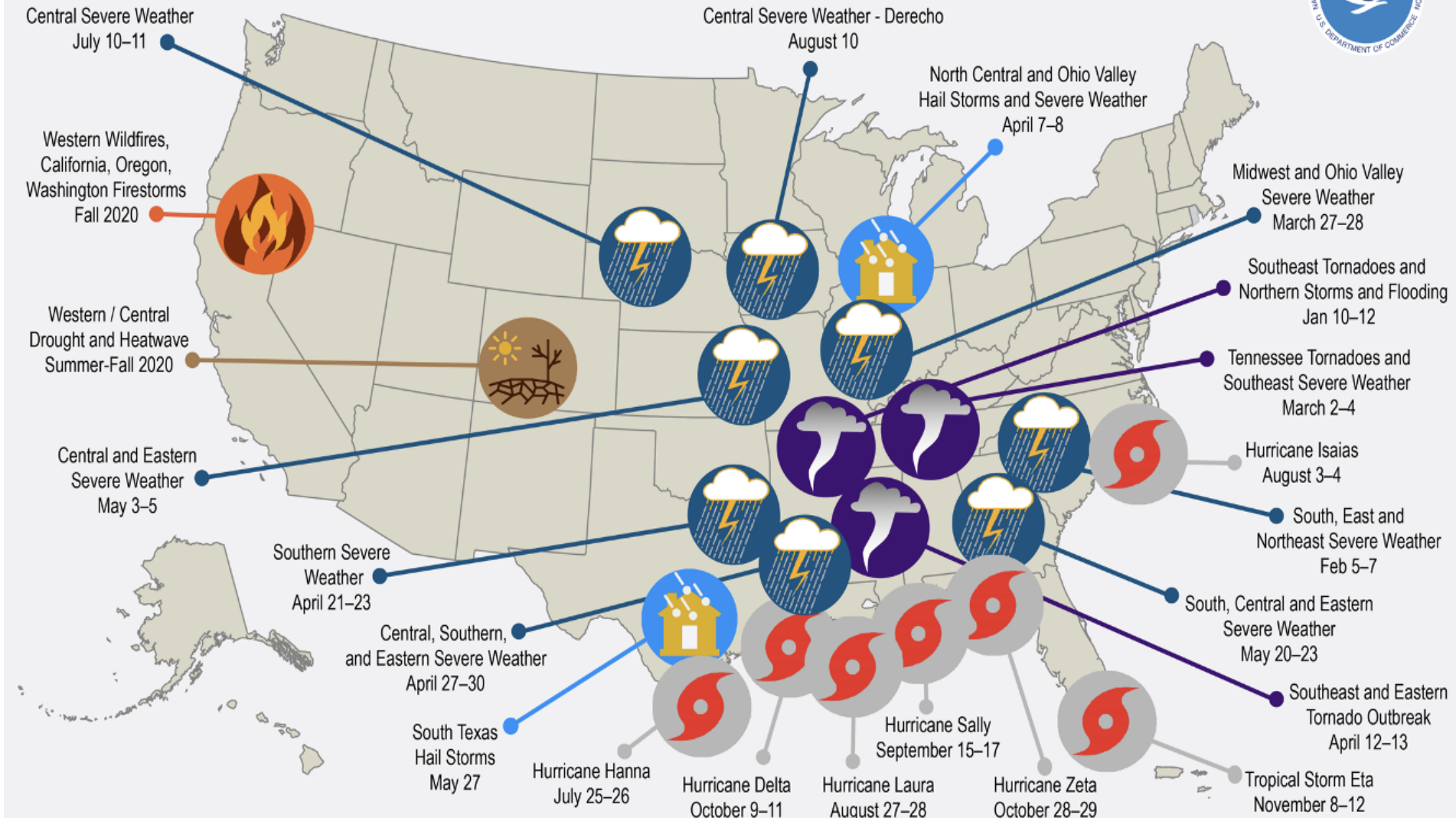
Prices of oil, gas are high and volatile; vulnerable to supply disruption

Energy and infrastructure disruptions impact tribal economies and social programs

Image source:

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/billions/>

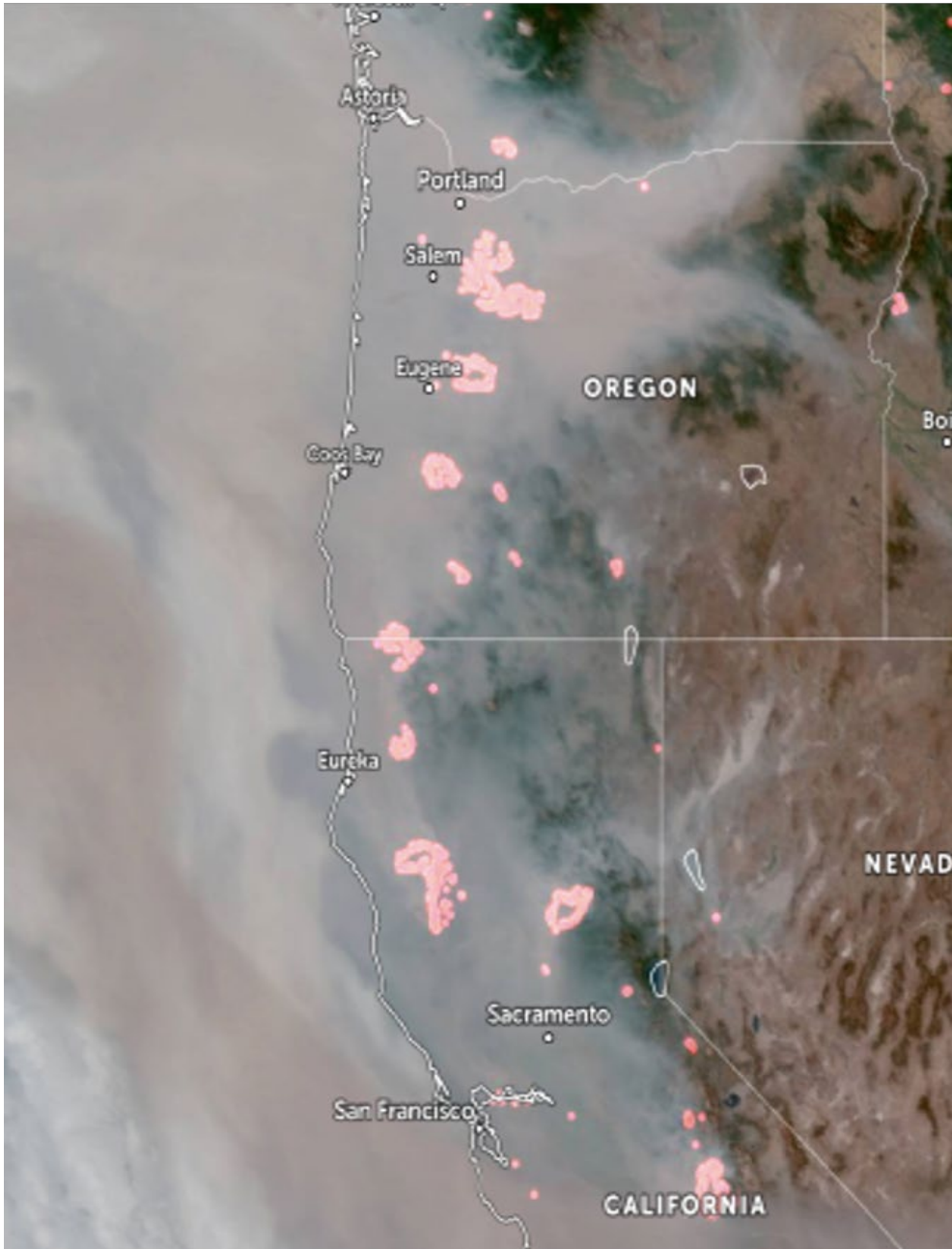
## U.S. 2020 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters



This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 22 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States during 2020.



Image credit: zoom.earth 9/11/2020



## Risks and Impacts

- Increased wildfires and air pollution
- Amplified by climate emergency
  - Historically Low Fuel Moisture Content
  - In forests, at woodland/urban interface (WUI)
- Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPSs)
  - Planned outages to prevent wildfires from electrical grid; projected to last 2-10 days; two PSPS events in 2019, 2020; predicted to be needed for the next decade
- Seeing historic extended drought, wildfire, wildfire smoke – persistent and in new areas
- ‘Heat dome’ over entire western U.S. in 2020, 2021, 2022 – extreme heat, rolling power outages; grid stress



# Risks and Impacts

- Sea Level Rise (SLR), groundwater Inundation, and flooding
- **Humboldt County coastline: fastest rate of sea level rise on the Pacific Coast.**
  - Combination of land subsidence and ocean expansion from warming temperatures
- Impacts to infrastructure
  - Arterial roads
  - Water and wastewater systems
  - Threatens coastal natural gas power plant
  - Threatens local nuclear waste site



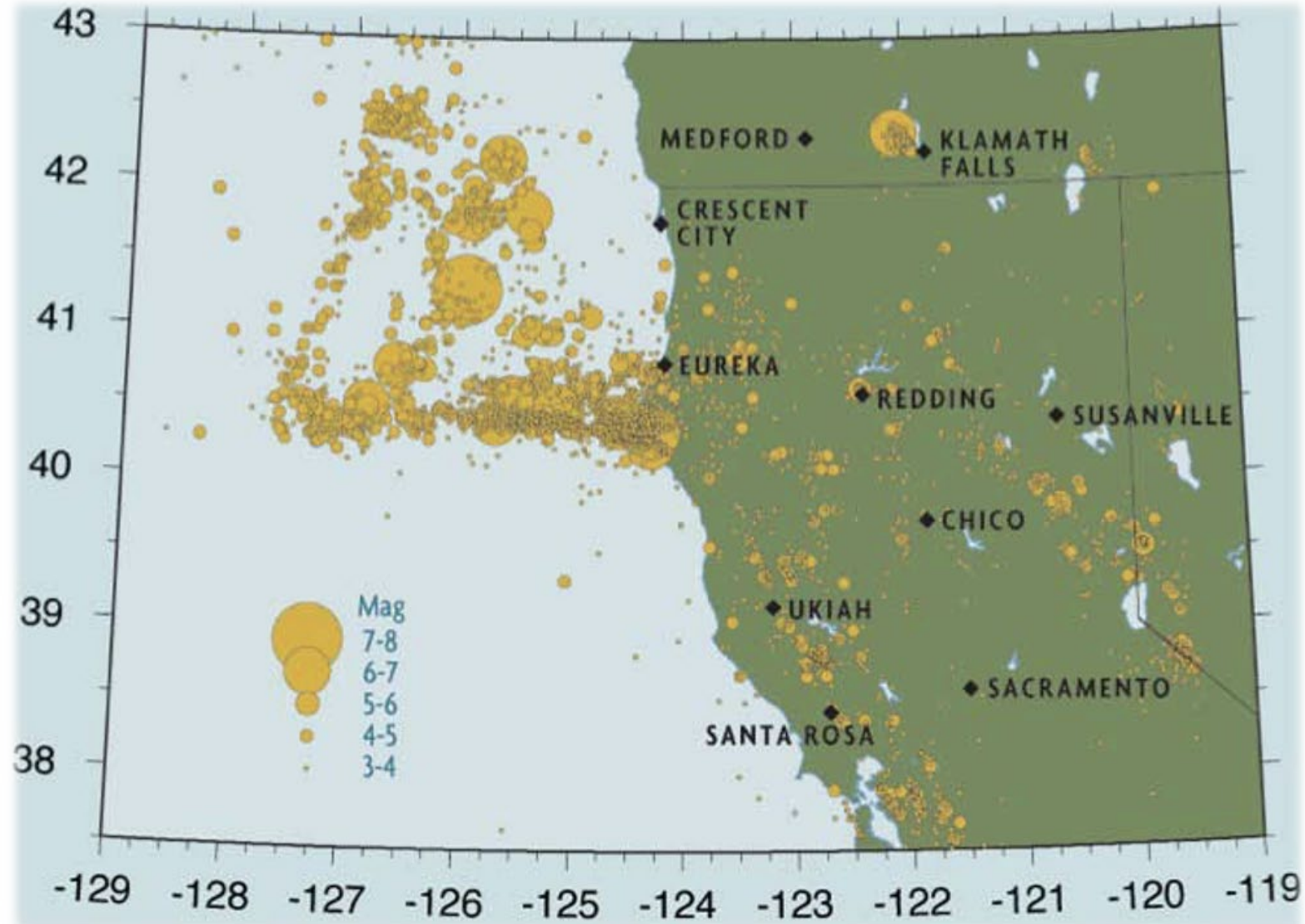
King Tide 2020

Photo Credit: Tim and Rose Hanan

# Seismic & Tsunami Risks

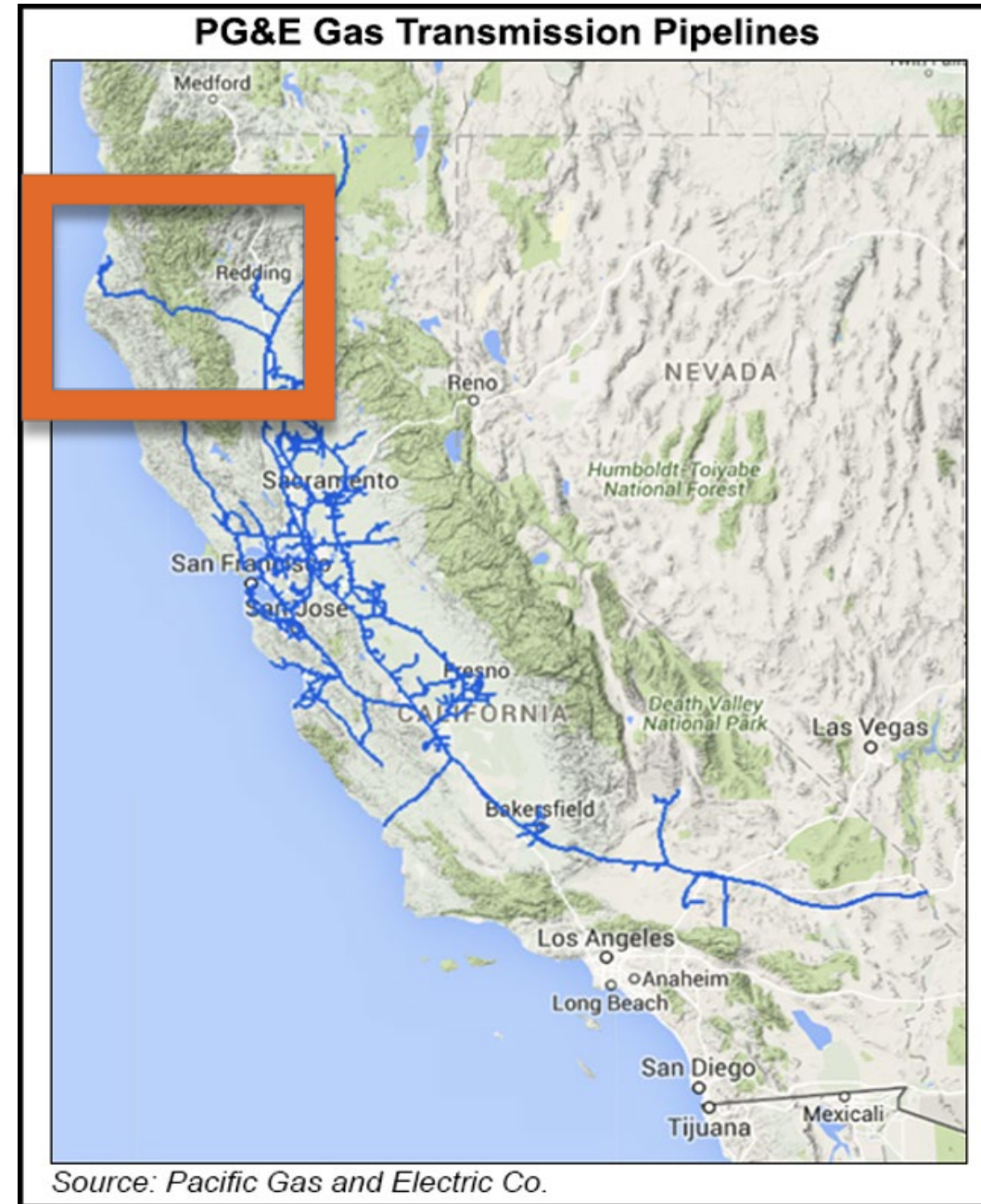
- Serious earthquake / tsunami risk
- Cascadia Subduction Zone, Mendocino Fault, Gorda Plate, Pacific Plate, North American Plate all converge at the 'triple junction,' directly offshore
- Can achieve >9.0 earthquake
- Most of the Pacific Coast can be simultaneously impacted
- Due to relatively low population, our region may be lower priority for response

Image Credit: Humboldt State University



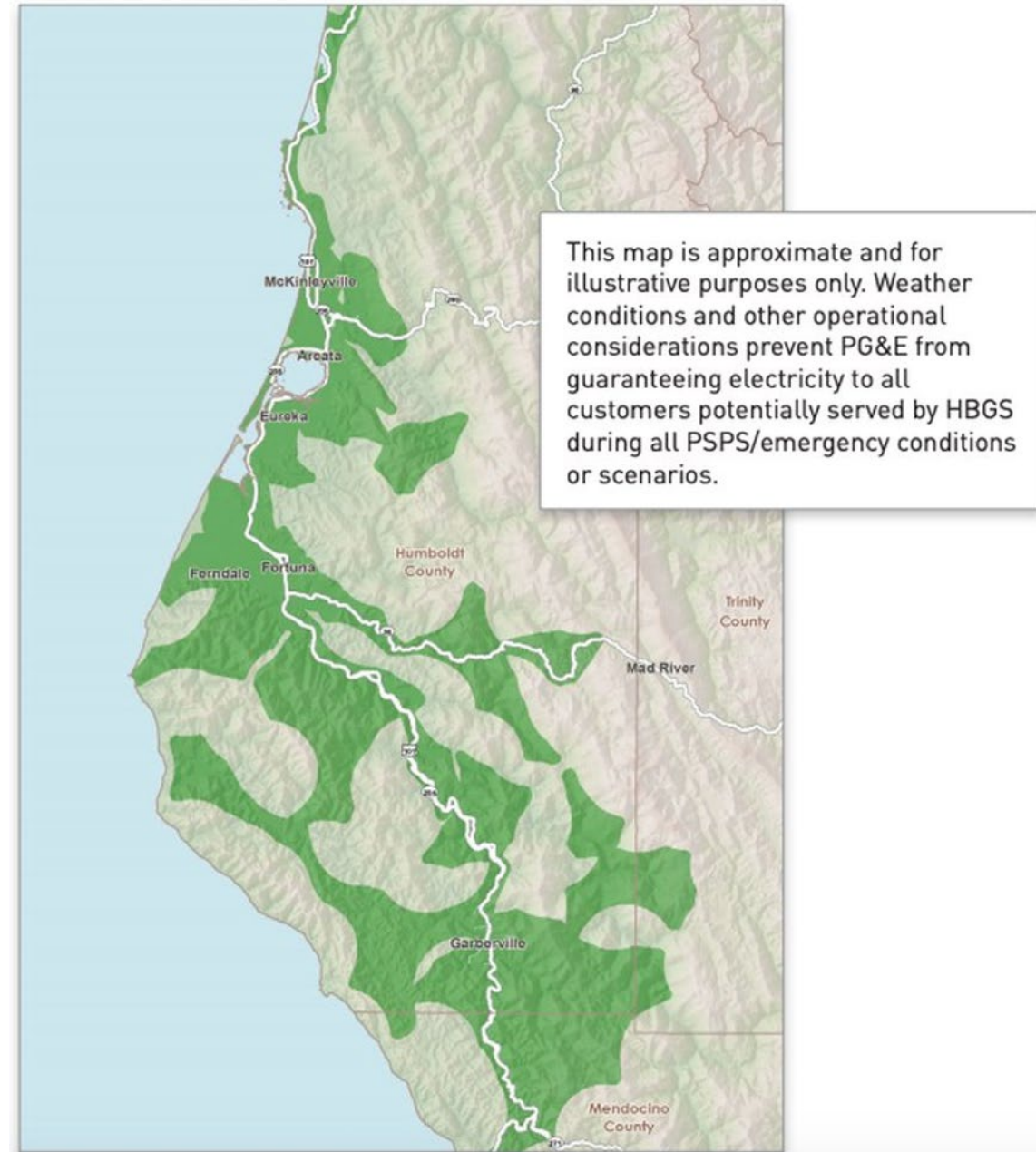
# Tenuous Natural Gas Grid

- Region is served by a single 10-inch natural gas pipeline
  - Runs through seismically unstable landscape
  - Risk of rupture and lengthy service restoration (~weeks)
- Serves region's anchor natural gas power plant
  - Provides most of our *actual* electrons used here
  - Located directly across from the mouth of Humboldt Bay, vulnerable to tsunami
  - Plant site will be inundated by sea level rise *and groundwater intrusion* from sea level rise by ~2050-2070
- PG&E / CA studies to prune natural gas infrastructure
  - CA SB 100 - Renewable and zero-carbon energy resources supply 100% of electric retail sales by 2045



# Tenuous Electrical Grid

- Region is served by a single transmission line
  - With one redundant line
- Runs through wildfire country
- Import restricted to 70 megawatts, less than half the local use
  - Humboldt's typical use is 140-180 megawatts
  - Anchor natural gas plant provides most *actual* electrons
  - Clean energy use is largely contractual, not actual
- Need cleaner and more resilient local grid
  - Humboldt grid "island" created in 2020 >>>
    - A temporary fix
    - Inequities outside the island's energized reach





# Organizational Strategy for Transition

- ❁ Pair Climate Mitigation + Adaptation
  - ❁ Solutions are low- or zero-carbon
    - ❁ Avoid making underlying causes of disasters worse
- ❁ Transition to climate-resilient infrastructure ASAP
- ❁ Focus on “Lifeline Sectors”
  - ❁ Energy – e.g., solar + battery storage, microgrids
  - ❁ Water
  - ❁ Food
  - ❁ Transportation
  - ❁ Communication / IT
- ❁ When these are done well, social, economic, and environmental benefits result
- ❁ Tribal Government investment leveraged w/other resources



# Low-carbon Microgrids at Blue Lake Rancheria

1. Community scale – in operation 2017
2. Facility scale – in operation 2019
3. Campus scale – in operation 2022
4. Facility scale, nested – in design, full operation by 2024

Multiple interactive microgrids allow for redundancy, and ongoing reliability and grid benefit studies; and a “connected community strategy”



# Solar+ Microgrid

- ❁ Public/private partnership
- ❁ Funded by Tribe and CA Energy Commission
- ❁ Fuel station, grocery, EV charging
- ❁ Solar PV + battery storage
  - ⊕ Diesel available for deep back up
- ❁ Islands from regional electric grid
- ❁ Advanced controls (e.g., efficiency)
- ❁ Normal operations: low cost, GHGs
  - ⊕ Improves Continuity of Operations
- ❁ In emergencies: provide lifelines
  - ⊕ To public and emergency responders
  - ⊕ Important in tribal / rural areas



# Real World Value of Clean Energy Transitions

- ❁ Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) 10/9/2019
- ❁ Served >10,000 people (~10% of pop.)
- ❁ Supplied general public & emergency response agencies for ~30 hours
  - ❖ Saved several lives in the event
- ❁ The PSPS did its job – no wildfires
- ❁ Microgrids did their job – regional support
  - ❖ Proved the benefit stack – economic, social, environmental



# Job Creation & Economic Growth

- ❁ Decarbonized resilience has resulted in a ~30% increase in employment since 2013
  - ❁ Tribal utility authority
  - ❁ Added roles across departments
    - ❁ Electricians / Facilities / Information Technology (IT) / Telecommunications
- ❁ De-silo infrastructure and safety
  - ❁ Public safety and emergency operations
    - ❁ Added police and fire roles
- ❁ Refreshed existing economic enterprises
  - ❁ E.g., technology tourism
- ❁ Leads to long term strategic partnerships and more projects
  - ❁ Tribal / university / research partnerships
    - ❁ Schatz Energy Research Center and Cal Poly Humboldt
  - ❁ Tribal / federal / state / county / local emergency preparedness agencies



# Workforce Development

## ❁ Resiliency Training & Innovation Center (RTIC)

- ❁ Bring more trainings/capacity to remote, rural, tribal areas
  - ❁ Reduce costs of access
- ❁ Emergency preparedness (e.g., HazMat, NICS)
- ❁ Regional planning (e.g., “Tsunami Con”)
- ❁ First Tribe to host National Emergency Management “Advanced Academy”
- ❁ >1,500 certifications since 2017



# New Facilities

## 🌐 TOMA Resilience Campus

- 🔻 *A place to develop solutions for clean energy and community resilience*
- 🔻 Blend workforce training, education, and climate-resilience business incubation
  - 🌐 Workforce training spaces
  - 🌐 Business incubator
  - 🌐 Demonstration kitchen
  - 🌐 Event / conference spaces
  - 🌐 Retail store | Café
- 🔻 Estimated opening ~2024
- 🔻 Dedicated solar + storage islanding microgrid
- 🔻 EDA funding + tribal government investment



**TOMA**  
RESILIENCE CAMPUS

# Other Solutions



- ⊗ Energy efficiency
- ⊗ Building and Transportation Electrification
  - ⊕ Natural gas to electricity; Gas/diesel to electricity
- ⊗ Offshore Wind Energy <http://schatzcenter.org/wind/>
- ⊗ Redesign existing infrastructure out of path of sea level rise
- ⊗ Carbon sequestration strategies and economics
- ⊗ Food sovereignty to improve nutrition, local food production
- ⊗ Climate-smart economy, financial strategies
  - ⊕ Monetize climate assets
  - ⊕ De-silo hazard mitigation and core infrastructure investments
  - ⊕ De-silo infrastructure projects e.g., energy + telecom + roads = dig once)
- ⊗ New partnerships



# Final Thoughts

- Early actor advantage
  - Risk mitigation for resource constraints
  - Supported by effective governance, planning, partnerships, investment, deployment
- Tribe's strategy is working
  - Centering climate crisis, pairing mitigation + adaptation has supported economic enterprise continuity and cost reductions
  - Climate science, data, and models are proving correct, and *conservative*
- Tribe is creating a manageable, equitable transition to a climate-resilient community
- Exploring climate justice principles: distributive, procedural, and representative



Select Recognition

["Honoring Nations" Award Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development 2021](#)

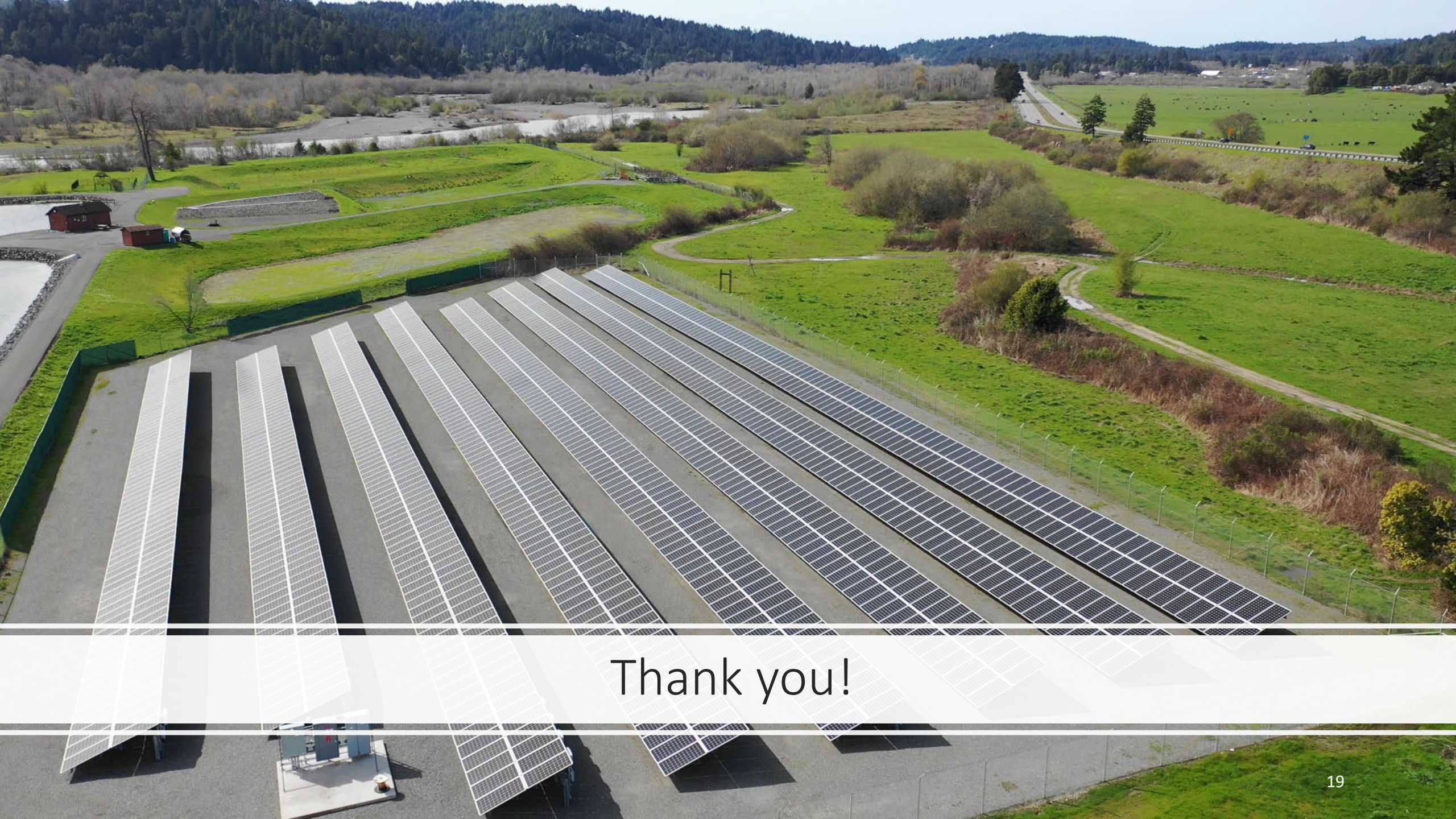
[FEMA John D. Solomon "Whole Community Preparedness" Award](#)  
["Climate Action Champion" White House and U.S. Dept. of Energy](#)



# Further Reading

- NASA Climate Website: <https://climate.nasa.gov/>
- NOAA Climate Website: <https://www.climate.gov/>
- Technical reports on microgrids: <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/2019publications/CEC-500-2019-011/CEC-500-2019-011.pdf> and <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/2018publications/CEC-500-2018-022/CEC-500-2018-022.pdf>
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “Climate Change 2022 Impacts, Adaptation, Vulnerability Summary for Policymakers”  
[https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGII\\_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf)





Thank you!