2006 Tribal Energy Review Denver, Colorado United States Department of Energy

October 25, 2006

Presented by: Larry Ahasteen, Renewable Energy Specialist

Navajo Niyol (Wind) Project DE-FG36-05G015180-A000



- Project Overview
- Project Location
- Project Participants
 - Objectives
 - **On-going projects**
 - **Project Status**
 - Accomplishments
 - Technical or Management Issues
 - Activities Yet to Be Completed
 - **Future Plans**





Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation is the home of the largest Indian tribe, and sprawls across northeast Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. It has an area of over 27,000 square miles and is situated on the southwestern Colorado Plateau. Very often, the size of the Navajo Nation is compared to that of the state of West Virginia.



The Navajo Tribal Utility Authority is a non-profit enterprise established by the Navajo Nation Council to provide multi-utility services to the Navajo Nation and the Navajo People.Since 1959, NTUA has supplied electricity, water, natural gas, wastewater treatment, and photovoltaic (solar power) services to residents throughout the Navajo Nation which land base spreads across northeastern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and southeastern Utah



NTUA Engineering and Technical Section

Navajo Wind

Study

Renewable Energy Office **SCADA**

Rights of Way Section Civil Engineering Section

Electric Engineering

GIS Section-Mapping

Navajo Niyol (Wind) Project- Funded by Department of Energy







NTUA and Navajo Wind Project Team will evaluate six sites with a meteorologist.

Study will monitor and analyze proposed tribal land within the States of Arizona and New Mexico

Wind Project Team will coordinate all activities in reviewing and evaluating these proposed sites.



NTUA primary objective is to evaluate the wind energy potential

Determine if there are sufficient wind energy resources to generate electric power.

Navajo Wind Project - Project Participants





PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Authority plans consist of the following,

 Expedite the development of wind energy sites
 Implementation of sites plan
 Engineering detail design of a wind farm for the Nation







Navajo Tribal Utility Authority Navajo Nation Council directed to all Tribal Programs and Enterprise to develop ,research ,and seek new plans to generate outside revenue for the Nation

Navajo Engineering Construction Authority

Dine Power Authority Navajo Nation Government





NN Council approved a resolution for NTUA to build electric generating facilities to services its load and not depend on off –reservation electric generating facilities







NTUA is proposing to conduct a 24 months comprehensive wind energy resources evaluation an development of a wind farm feasibility study









The Navajo Nation and NTUA has the experience in carrying out this feasibility project.













The Navajo Nation seeks three primary objectives:

To make electricity available to all the homes within the Nation, wind energy development will player a key role in this objective; and,

To open the range of economic development activities that provide long, challenging and prosperous careers for young Navajos.

To utilizing existing Tribal organization, enterprise and manpower on the Navajo Nation to develop this feasibility study.



Site Selection Land Agreements Wind Assessment **Environmental review Economic Modeling Interconnection Studies** Permitting **Sales Agreements** Financing **Turbine Procurement Construction contracts Operation and Maintenance**

Niyol (Wind) Development Navajo Nation Process



Wind Sites- Navajo Nation



Ranking Wind Sites- Navajo Nation



Wind Sites- Navajo Nation



Wind Sites- Navajo Nation

Gray Mountain Wind Sites





Second Wind Site- Met Tower permit needs approval from grazing permit tee.

Second Wind Site- All clearance were completed ready to be send to tribe land office for approval.

Develop new site plans – roads archeological survey- Avian Study

Dine Power Authority is exploring to develop this area with-Citizen Energy consultant, Mass.

Cameron Chapter supporting resolution was approved-Met Tower Installed-Collecting Wind Data-NTUA

Gray Mountain Windy Land Average Annual Wind

Average Annual Wind Resource 230 ft (70m) with Land Exclusions and Transmission

Navajo Reservation Boundary within Arizona includes: -Navajo National Monuments -Navajo Trust Land -Navajo-Hopi Joint Use Areas

Legend



V Transmission Lines



Woodlands - Excluded 50% Does not include Pinyon-Juniper Woodland

Created by: Grant Brummels Date of Creation: 9/7/2005 For more information contact: Dr. Tom Acker

Tom.Acker@nau.edu

Projection: UTM, Zone 12, WGS84 Spatial Resolution of Wind Resource Data: 200m

Wind Power Classification

	Vind Power ensity (W/m ²)	Wind Spee (mph)
 1 Poor	0 - 200	0.0 - 12.3
2 Marginal	200 - 300	12.3 - 14.1
3 Fair	300 - 400	14.1 - 15.7
4 Good	400 - 500	15.7 - 16.8
5 Excellent	500 - 600	16.8 - 17.9
6 Outstanding	600 - 800	17.9 - 19.7
7 Superb	> 800	> 19.7







Month	2005	2006	mean	mean of months
Jan		5.5	5.5	5.5
Feb		5.4	5.4	5.4
Mar		6.5	6.5	6.5
Apr		6.7	6.7	6.7
May				
Jun	5.6		5.6	5.6
Jul	5.2		5.2	5.2
Aug	3.8		3.8	3.8
Sep	5.0		5.0	5.0
Oct	4.9		4.9	4.9
Nov	4.9		4.9	4.9
Dec	5.0		5.0	5.0
mean, all data	4.9	6.0	5.3	
mean of months	4.9	6.0		5.3

Wind speed [m/s]

AZState	Energie en ENO) Controla en el Denviccol fotal bi Controla en el Denviccol fotal bi Controla en el Denviccol fotal bi	WindPRO version 2.4.0.67 Dec 2004 optimization 512 PM / 1 version Nothern Actional University 19500 S. McConel Critics, P.O. Box 15500 US-FLAGSTAFF, AZ 8001 + (#20) 052-5683 conversion 057172026 5:12 PMV
	lata report, height: 30.0 m ee object. Grey Min 30m Tower	



Monthly mean values of wind speed in m/s

Month	2005	2008	mean	mean of months
Jan		4.7	4.7	4.7
Feb		4.7	4.7	4.7
Mor		5.5	5.5	5.5
Apr		5.8	5.8	5.8
Apr May Jun Jul				
ð ní	- 4.9		4.9	4.9
Jul .	4.6		4.6	4.6
Aug	3.3		3.3	3.3
Sep	4.2		42	4.2
Aug Sep Oct	4.0		4.0	4.0
Nov	4.2		4.2	4.2
Dec	4.3		4.3	4.3
meen, all data	4.2	5.2	4.5	
mean of months	4.2	5.2		4.6

Wind speed (m/s)

		WindPRO version 2.4.0.67 Dec 2004		
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		05/17/2008 5:14 PM/		
Meteo data report, height: 10.0 m				
Name of met	ao okjact: Gray Min 30m Towar			

GRAY MOUNTAIN WIND SITE

Gray Mountain Wind Site –Second Tower



Environmental Assessment

- Survey for cultural inventory was completed for revocable permit
- Biologist surveyed completed for Biological assessment
- Avian studies will be contracted (RFP) in January 2007

Gray Mountain Wind Site –Second Tower



- Legal survey was completed
- Site review for Met Towers completed
- License surveyor completed the surveying for location of permit area
- Legal Description of the area
- Ready for approval by Resource Committee





Monthly mea	an val	ues (of win	d speed in m/s
Month	2005	2006	mean	mean of months
Jan		8.0	8.0	8.0
Feb		8.0	8.0	8.0
Mar		7.4	7.4	7.4
Apr		6.2	6.2	6.2
May				
Jun	7.8		7.8	7.8
Jul	5.1		5.1	5.1
Aug	4.2		4.2	4.2
Sep	6.7		6.7	6.7
Oct	7.6		7.6	7.6
Nov	7.4		7.4	7.4
Dec	6.9		6.9	6.9
mean, all data	6.4	7.7	6.8	
mean of months	6.5	7.4		6.9

Next Deviation: AZState Data from file(s) C:\NRG\ScaledData\0511Total.txt

Meteo data report, height: 30.0 m

lame of meteo object: Aubrey Cliffs 30m Tower

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Licensed uper:

Northern Arizona University

15600 S. McConnell Circle, P.O. Box 15600 US-FLAGSTAFF, AZ 86011 +1 (928) 523-8363

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04/04/2006 5:05 PM/

Aubrey Cliff- Wind Sites





 First Wind Site- Met Tower permit was approved by State Land Office-All required approval was completed
 Five new wind site- All sites are currently in the approval stage.
 Northern Arizona University will conduct land clearance to these sites.

Navajo Tribal Utility Authority-GM Office is exploring to develop this area with Foresight Wind as a Consultant- NTUA Board approval pending

Big Boguillas ranch is owned by the Navajo Nation- Land is a Fee Land /State Land-checker board

Aubrey Cliff Wind Site –Sodar Analysis





Surface wind flow test around the Aubrey Cliff area where NTUA wind anemometer and SODAR assessment are currently being tested by Northern Arizona University

Project Location

The monitoring site was located at Deeza Bluff at an elevation of 8970 feet

Project Instrumentation

 The instrumentation consisted of an NRG Wind Explorer system including cup anemometer, wind vane and data logger. The instruments were mounted at a height of 124 feet on an existing communications tower. The data consists of 10-minute average wind speed, wind speed standard deviation and wind direction.
 Image: Construment of the system including cup anemometer, wind speed standard deviation and wind direction.

Results	
Summary	
Annual Average Wind Speed & Power Density:	6.8 m/s (15.2 mph) / 289 watts/m ²
Month with best wind resource:	April
Average wind speed and power density for best month:	9.6 m/s (21.3 mph) / 619 watts/m ²
Month with worst wind resource:	August
Average wind speed and power density for worst month:	4.9 m/s (10.9 mph) / 93 watts/m ²
	$a = 1 (1 + 1 + 1) (a = 2 + 1)^2$

Adjusted Annual Average Wind Speed & Power Density 6.5 m/s (14.4 mph) / 250 watts/m²









Deezi Bluff, New Mexico



Benefits of Wind Energy for the Navajo Nation Andrew Mills - Energy and Resources Group, University of California Berkeley

Introduction:

NTUA received a Department of Energy grant for a detailed wind farm feasibility study in June 2005. Sites on Navajo may be viable for hundreds of utility scale wind turbines.

Such wind farms will bring skilled jobs for Navajo workers, additional tax revenue to the Navajo government, and can build capacity for numerous Navajo businesses.



Electrical Collection System Transformers are connected substation with underground cables. NTUA routinely installs and maintains transformers and substations.

Roads, Site Prep

Utility Shed Dirt roads, able to it semi-krucks, will need to semi-krucks, will need built from the highway urbine. A utility shed is built from the highway urbine. A utility shed is built to monitor the pernance of the wind farm along with housing wo Cray Mountain: Why sites crowing fam, but he soft and the soft of the soft o

	Comparison of Exvenion Requirements for 90 MM Mind Farm
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may be	
e best site	124
timated	
On-site	£ 11
estimate.	Batalia Darantia Babb

UC Berkeley: Energy and

Varices conversitive and incertive options exist to that the Navely Nation can adapt a wire project to its priorities and preferences. Many are financality value. Landowner - Outside company develops and overs wirds fam Joint Venture - Naveja company partners with costad developer, eventually company partners with costad developer, eventually company partners with monte or eventual in the second second second finance of the second second second second second second family and the second second second second second second second family and second s

Benefits to Navajo Nation:

Tax Revenues - Wind farms will pay a possessory interest tax and the business activity tax during its operation, amounting to approximately \$0.7 - 1.0 million dollars per year in additional

Jobs - The various boxes explain the tasks involved in building a wind farm. Navajo workers and businesses routinely carry out tasks similar to those needed for wind farms. An 80 MW wind farm would create 80-110 temporary construction jobs and 11-16 full time operations jobs.

Future Opportunities - The skills learned in building one wind farm can be used and improved to establish a sustainable economy all over the West.

Conclusions:

Baking a wind fam on Nenging land can bring many kendits to the Nengi eccore without descripting the land accord the wind fam. The benefits cange from new jobs to increased tax revenue. Tederal incentives and regional demand for menselities energy makes wind energy projects filterically accord to the strength on the Vision energies of the Nenging Constraints and the strength on the Nenging Nentities (Many queetions remain as to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits, but the programma are strength on the Section of the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remain as to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remain as to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the feasibility of a wind fam on the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the Nenging Nentits (Many queetions remains are to the Nentits (Many qu

> Multiple Land Use While wind farms cover a large area, the majority of the land remains suitable for other uses, especially agriculture. Only the access roads and turbine bases will reduce the land available for grazing livestock.

> > - Sale - Martin

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Economic Impacts of a Navajo Wind Farm: Summary of work during Summer 2005 with the Sustainable Energy Solutions group at Northern Arizona University



Wind Energy in Indian Country: Turning to Wind for the Seventh Generation- Andrew Mill



FUTURE PLANS



TASKS TO START IN 2007

- Tribal Load Assessment- Export Market
- Transmission –Interconnection Study
- Technology Analysis
- Economic Analysis- NAU
- Environmental Assessment- Avian Study
- Preliminary system design
- Long term O&M planning
- Investigate Financing Options- Navajo Nation
- Resolution to Navajo Nation Council and Oversight Committee
- Comprehensive business plan



Larry Ahasteen, Renewable Energy Specialist Navajo Tribal Utility Authority **Post Office Box 170** Fort Defiance, Arizona 86504 larrya@ntua.com