



Can Native American Energy Independence Help Address
Climate Change Effects and Promote Tribal Sovereignty At
The Same Time?"

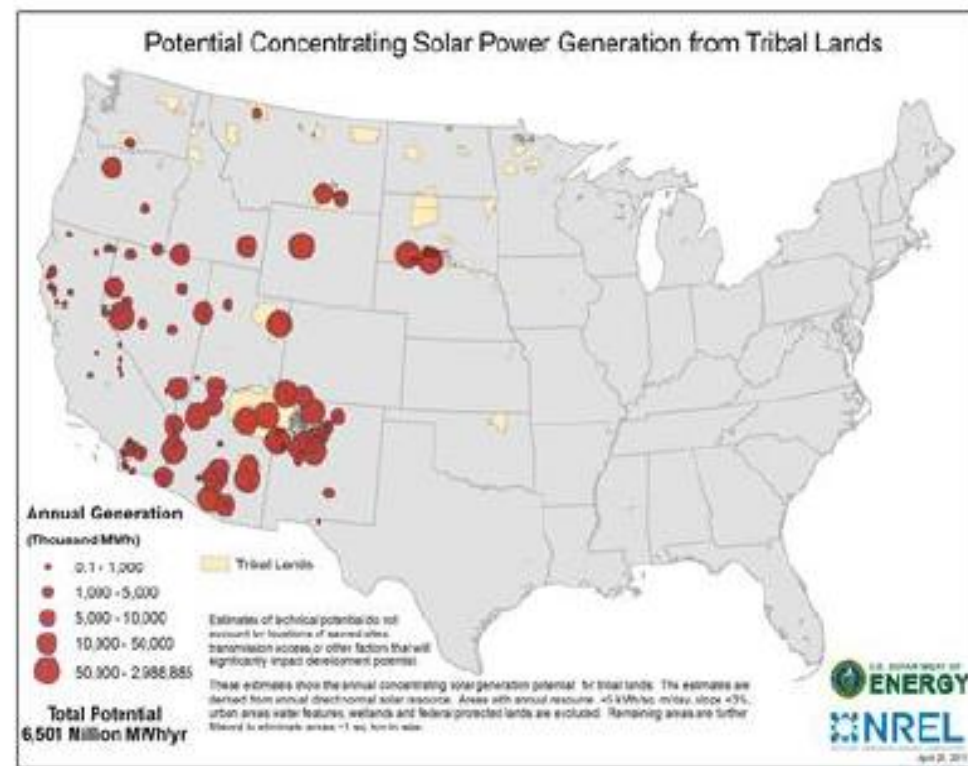
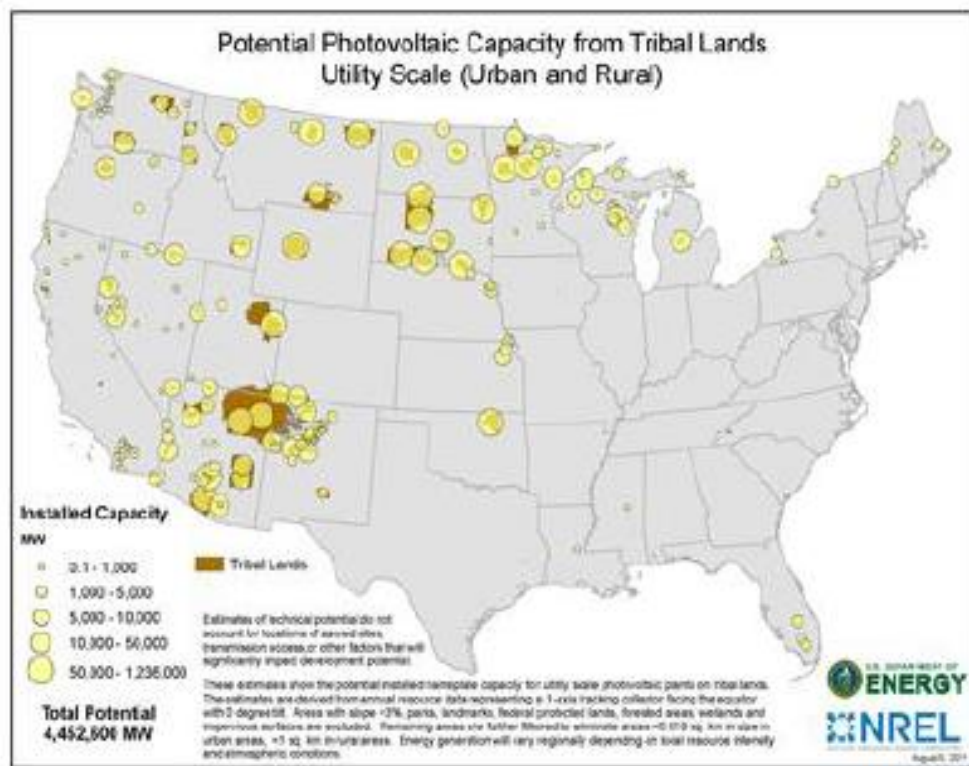
**Eleventh Annual Lesley K. McAllister Symposium on Climate and Energy Law
November 8, 2019**

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University of San Diego, School of Law
Claremont Graduate School, PhD Candidate

Outline

1. Renewable Potential on Reservation Land in U.S.
 2. Tribal Efforts to assert Energy Independence and Sovereignty
 3. California & San Diego Tribal Efforts to develop resilience programs
 4. San Diego Map of Tribal Reservations
 5. SDGE Public Safety Power Shutoff Program
 6. Recent use of PSPS
 7. California Microgrid Opportunities
 8. Microgrids as PSPS Mitigation provides Tribal Self Reliance
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- The background of the slide features a photograph of several wind turbines in a field. The turbines are white with three blades each, and they are set against a backdrop of rolling hills and a clear sky. The lighting suggests it might be late afternoon or early morning, with a soft glow.

- 17,600,000,000 billion kWh/year of solar
- 535 billion kWh/year of wind energy



139

reports from
the **Department of Energy,**
Tribal Energy Program
that provides funding for **feasibility studies** and
deployment costs
on renewable energy projects
proposed
for tribal lands
going back
to **1985.**

29 California Tribes Used DoE Funds

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	1	Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians	1
Hoopla Valley Tribe	1	Pala Band of Mission Indians	2
Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians: Southwest Tribal Consortium	1	Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians	1
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	4	Pinoleville Pomo Nation	1
Bear River Band Rohnerville Rancheria	1	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	2
Bishop Paiute Tribe	4	Robinson Rancheria Bd. of Pomo Indians	1
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	3	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	1
Campo Band of Mission Indians	1	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	1
Elk Valley Rancheria	1	Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	1
Fort Bidwell Indian Community	1	Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians	1
Graton Economic Development Authority	1	Smith River Rancheria	3
Hoppa Valley Tribe	2	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	3
Karuk Tribe of California	2	Viejas Band of Mission Indians	1
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	3	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California	1
		Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, CA	1

Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association

CLICK ON A TRIBE - GO TO ITS WEBSITE



SCTCA is a multi-service non-profit corporation established in 1972 for a consortium of 19 federally-recognized Indian tribes in Southern California.

Map © 2011 by BALLARD for CAL-ONG

SDGE Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)

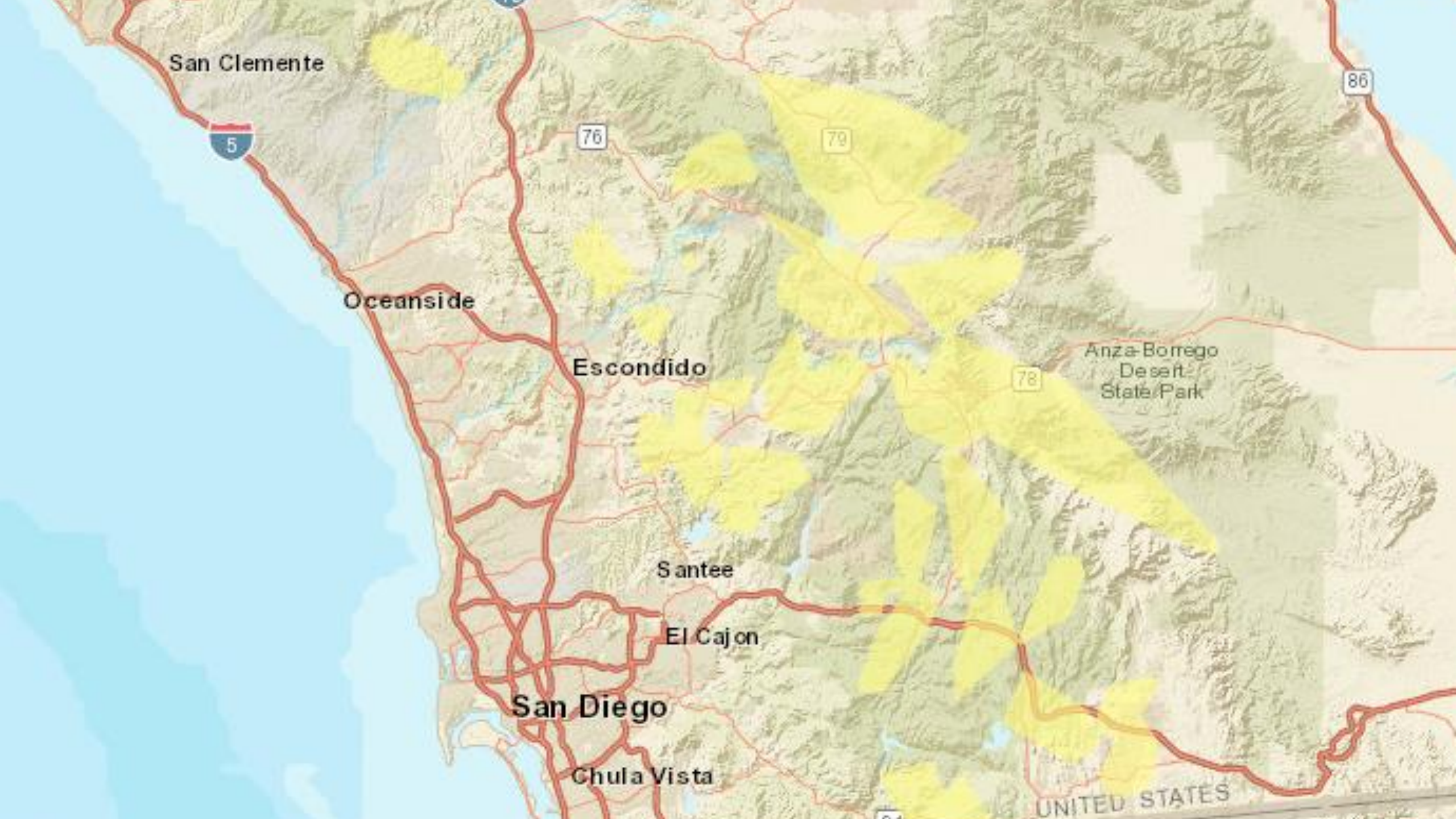
Began after 2007 Wildfires

Received CPUC Approval

PSPS Program

PSPS Mitigation

- Advance Notice to Customers
- Establish Community Centers
- Reimburse some costs
- Back Up Power



San Clemente

5

76

79

86

Oceanside

Escondido

78

Anza-Borrego
Desert
State Park

Santee

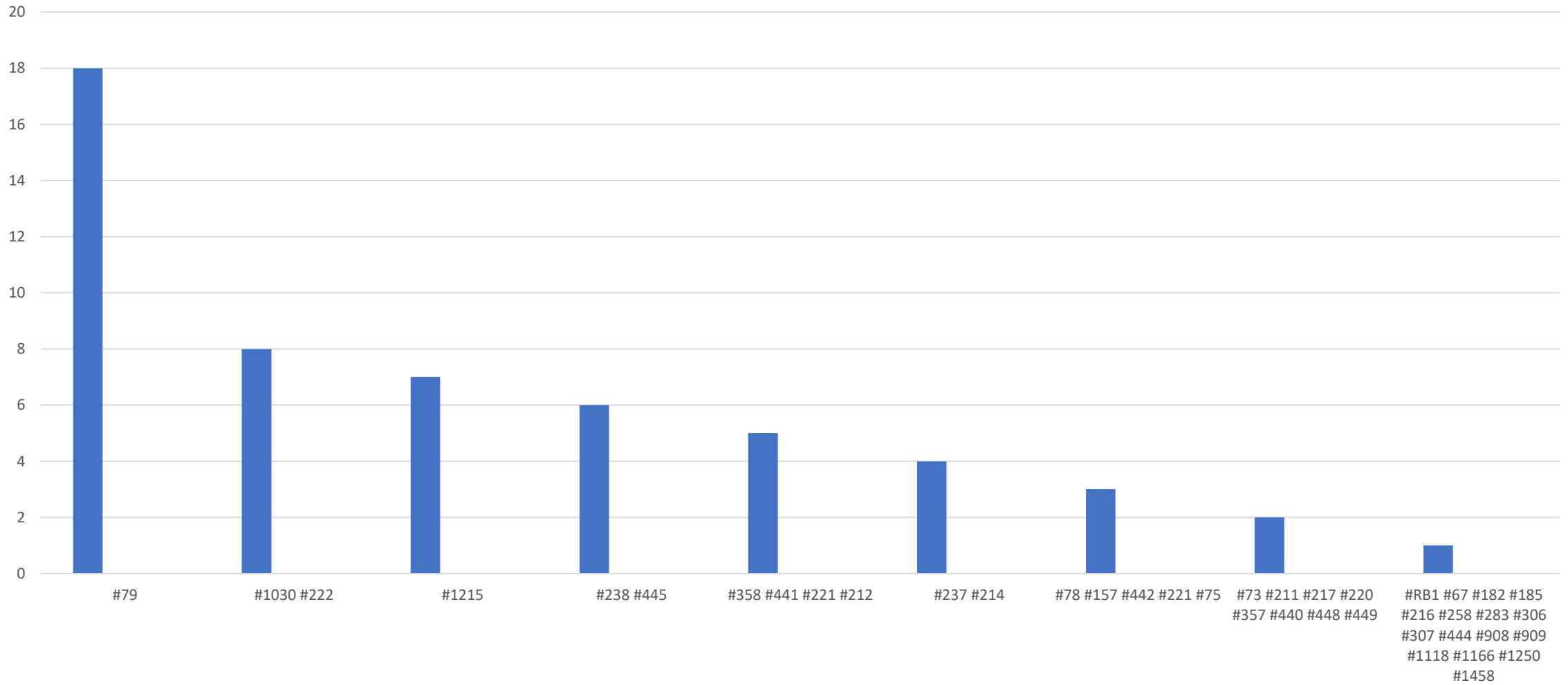
El Cajon

San Diego

Chula Vista

UNITED STATES

Number of SDGE Preventive Circuit Closures



■ Outages

California Microgrid Activities

- CEC Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) Projects
- Blue Lake Ranchero (Tribal Project Humboldt County)
- Borrego Springs Microgrid (SDGE)
- Pala Microgrid Project, Pala Band of Mission Indians
- SB 1339 Charge to develop Microgrid standards

2019 Southwest Tribal Climate Change Summit

Focus on climate strategies and solutions, and advance Tribal resilience efforts throughout the Southwest and North America.

“When it comes to vulnerability, we’re there.

When it comes to adaptability, we’ve always been there.”

Gerald Wagner

Tribal Reservations should be eligible to get Microgrids as part of PSPS Mitigation

- Use of ratepayer funds to establish Microgrids for resiliency, should be allowed as part of Utility approved PSPS plans under D.19-05-042
- Native Americans are highly overrepresented in all of the most vulnerable fire areas, especially communities with extreme fire potential
(Davies IP, et al (2018) *The Unequal Vulnerability of Communities of Color to Wildfire*)
- Reservation housing less able to have individual DER as mitigation
- Tribal casino/resorts can/have acted as housing for those without power or evacuated due to fire potential because have back-up power
- Tribal Governments have unique leadership and caretaker role for land and population



Questions. & Feedback.