Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

Strategic Energy Plan

Funded By: Department of Energy

Technical Support: SCIES at Clemson University

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EBCI Tribal Government

- Three-branch Government
- There are over 13,725 enrolled members of the Tribe today
- 8,200+ members live on the land held in trust for the ECBI by the US government called the "Qualla Boundary"
- 52 tracts totaling 56,688 acres in 5 NC counties
- Bordered by the Great Smoky Mountains National Park



Project Overview

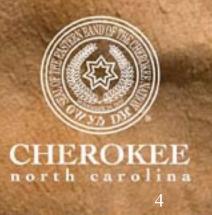
- Strategic Energy Plan
 - Identify renewable energy and energy efficiency alternatives available on the Qualla Boundary
 - Assess the benefits and costs of each alternative
 - Create a strategic plan for the development and implementation of the selected alternatives



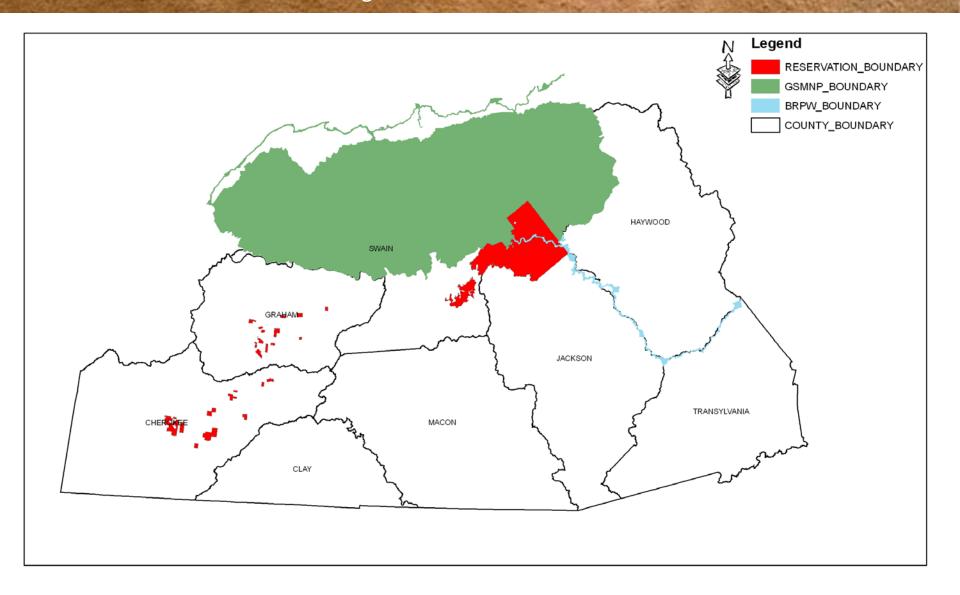
Project Location

• The home of the Eastern Band today is the 56,698-acre Qualla Boundary in Western North Carolina adjacent to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.





Project Location, cont.



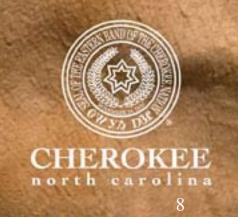
Project Participants

- Sub consultant and Energy Committee
 - Energy Committee: Staff from CDOT,
 Planning and Development,
 Environmental Department, Executive
 Office, GIS Department, and Directors
 of Finance and Natural Resources and
 Construction
- Tribal Council and Business Committee



Project Participants, cont.

Generations Qualla



Objectives

- Analyze all available energy production and conservation options.
- Complete Strategic Energy Plan with a list of 'next steps'
- Have The Executive office and Tribal Council adopt the plan.
- Begin implementation of the next steps



Demographics

- Qualla Boundary population: 8,092 (US Census, 2000)
- Median Family Income: \$31,723 (US Census, 2000)
- Population within 50-mile radius (the distance to Asheville) approximately 350,000
- Largest area employer is Harrah's Cherokee Casino and Hotel which employs 1,830
 - > Largest employer in NC west of Asheville
- EBCI Tribal Government employs over 1,000
- Other major employers:
 - Cherokee Indian Hospital: 236 employees
 - Cherokee Boys Club: 620 employees





Cherokee: A Major Tourist Destination

• A gateway to both the Blue Ridge Parkway and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park – two of the top three most visited recreation areas in the United States

- 2,267,625 visitors at Cherokee entrance to GSMNP
- Over 536,000 visitors from the Blue Ridge Parkway
- Over 3.6 million visitors to Harrah's Cherokee Casino
- Over 1,460,000 overnight visitors on the Qualla Boundary in 2006 (76,394 campsite nights, 507,545 hotel/motel nights*)
- 2,489 hotel/motel rooms and 2,106 campsites are available on the Qualla Boundary

(Sources: National Park Service, NC Department of Transportation, and Blue Ridge Parkway)



Processes for Plan Formulation

- Information Gathering
 - Very difficult and time consuming
 - Information was very informative
 - Had to project information to fill in the gaps
 - Outside Agencies can be an asset or detriment

- Analysis
 - Results may be surprising
 - Example: EBCI spent over \$1 million in Electricity, and \$1 million in vehicle fuel*
- Projections/Results
- Action Steps

*Gov. expenses, tribal enterprises not included.

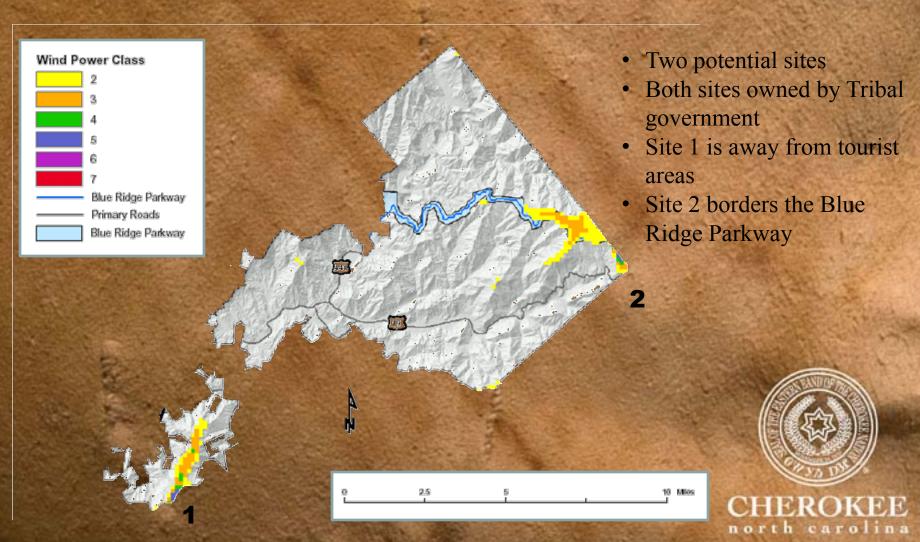


Energy Project Selection Criteria

- Four criteria established in the Tribe's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy were used to assess each energy alternative
 - Consistency with community values, goals and plans
 - Community impact
 - Readiness to proceed
 - Management capacity



Preliminary Findings – Wind Energy



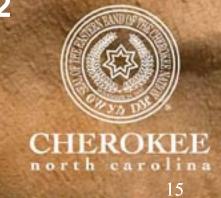
Site Topography & Dominant Wind Direction



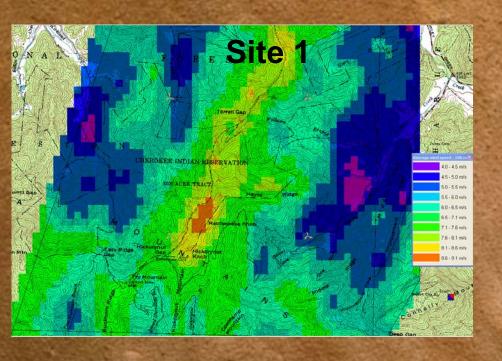
Site 1

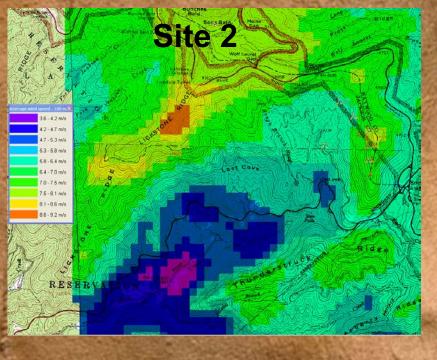


Site 2



Wind Results and Recommendations





- Site 1- Analysis for 8 1.5 MW turbines predicts 40% capacity factor. This site is recommended for feasibility study.
- Site 2 Not recommended due to lower predicted capacity factor (30%) and proximity to the Blue Ridge Parkway
- A 3rd site was identified and recommended for initial screening



Preliminary Findings – Solar/Biomass

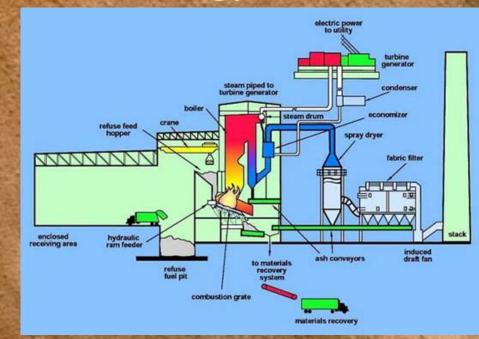
Eliminated due to:

- High cost
- Lack of adequate resource
- Lack of land / topography



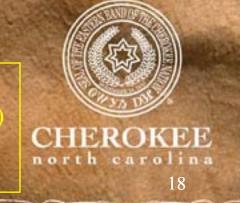
Preliminary Findings - Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to Energy

- Proven technology
 - Currently 89 facilities in the US with a capacity of 2700 MW
- Current situation
 - Tribe collects MSW on the Boundary and for surrounding counties
 - 3 tractor trailers are used to haul 60 tons per day to landfill in GA
 - Tipping fees paid
- Given avoided cost potential + revenue from electricity generation, does MSW-to-Energy make sense?



Results

- Cost savings (\$840K/yr) and electricity sales income (\$0.6-1.2 M/yr)
 outweighed by capital (\$9M) and operating costs (\$1.2M/yr)
- Not recommended



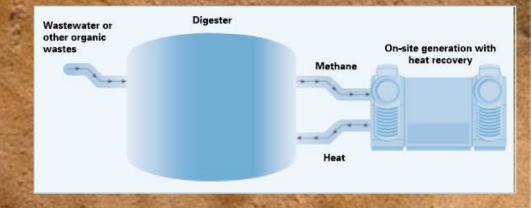
Municipal Waste Water to Energy

Proven technology

- 22% of MWW plants in US use anaerobic digestion
- 266 plants convert gas to power

Current situation

- Tribe operates 1.8 MGD waste water treatment facility
- One of the top three consumers of electric power
- Existing facility not conducive to energy production
 - Uses aerobic processing
 - Too small
- However, the Tribe has plans to install a
 5.5 MGD facility in the near future
 - 126 KW power
 - 192 KW of excess heat

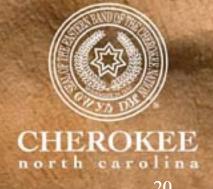


Recommendation
Given the small
additional cost of a
CHP unit, this
project was
recommended for
further study

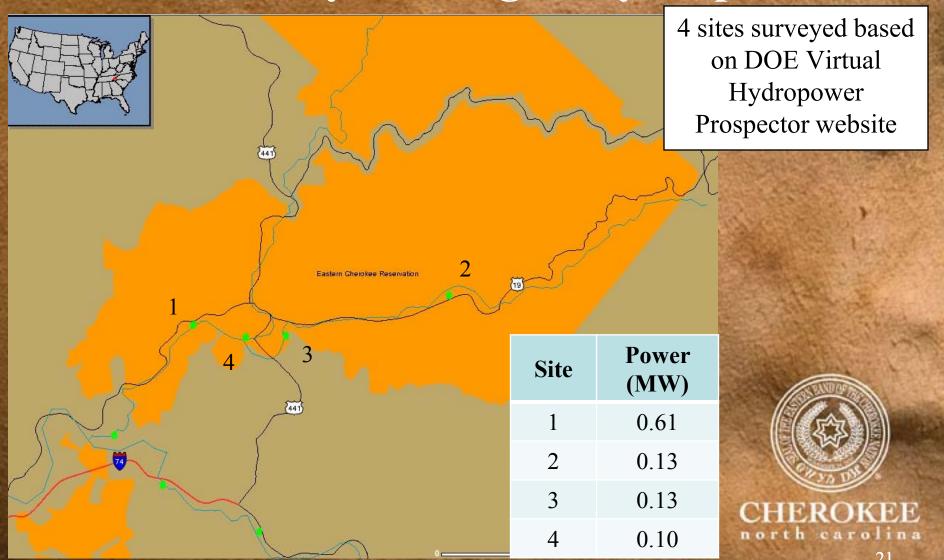


Biodiesel from Waste Oil & Grease

- Tribe is located in a high tourist area
 - 1,100 food service establishments within 50 miles of Cherokee
 - Phone survey of 30% of restaurants in 3 counties used to estimate available supply
 - Total 14,500 gal/month
 - Possible 8,700 gal/month
 - Tribe currently uses 270,000 gal of diesel per year
 - 22,500 gal/month
 - 4,500 gal of B100 required for B20 blend
 - Can meet Tribe's need + external sales
- Cost analysis underway
- Recommendation TBD based on cost analysis
 - Appears positive at this time



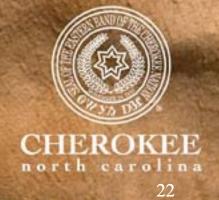
Preliminary Findings - Hydropower



Hydropower Assessment Process/Results

- Analysis performed using
 - Flow data from VHP website and NCDNR
 - RETSCREEN hydropower cost model
- Site visits
- Results No sites
 recommended due to cost and
 impacts on other uses
 - Gradual slope would require long penstock or significant dam
 - Impacts on tourism, fishing, swimming, etc.





Preliminary Findings – Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency

Tribal Members

Tribal Government

Residential Buildings

Commercial Buildings

Buildings / Operations

Transportation



Preliminary Findings – Energy Efficiency, Cont.

- **Energy Efficiency for Tribal Members**
- No data for individual tribe members available
- Regional data suggests the "big 3" are
 - Space heating
 - Lights and appliances
 - Water heating
- Numerous options assessed based on
 - Cost
 - Ease of implementation
 - Energy savings potential



Energy Efficiency for Tribal Members

- Recommendations
 - Routine HVAC service and repair
 - Weatherization program including HVAC duct testing and sealing
 - Compact florescent lighting
 - Energy Star replacement HVAC & appliances
 - Assess codes and standards used for new construction
 - Energy education
 - Consider cash incentives to encourage purchase
 of high efficiency equipment

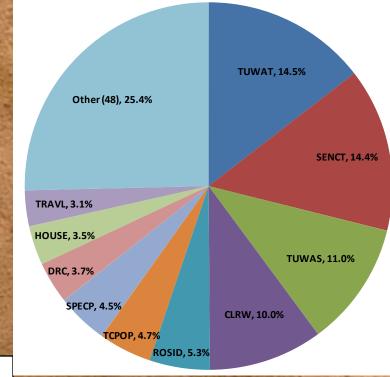


Energy Efficiency for Tribal Government

Buildings & Operations

- Electricity data available by Tribal Gov't division & program
- Total Usage = \$1.0M/yr
- Top 10 users consume 75% of total
- Recommendations
 - Energy Audits of major buildings (20 planned)
 - Energy offset for sewer system
 - High efficiency street lighting

Area Code	Fund	Division	Program
TUWAT	Water & Sewer	Tribal Utilities	Water Treatment
SENCT	Senior Citizen	Social Services	Public Assistance
TUWAS	Water & Sewer	Tribal Utilities	Sewer
CLRW	Qualla Recreation	Economic Development	Civic Center
ROSID	Roads	Roads	Street Lights
TCPOP	Tsali Care	Health & Medicine	Tsali Care
SPECP	Special Projects	Economic Development	Building Construction
DRC	Wraparound	Social Services	Tribal
HOUSE	Housing	Housing	Housing
TRAVL	Travel & Promotions	Economic Development	Fairgrounds



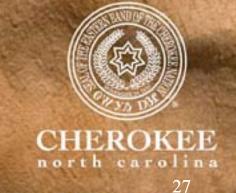


Energy Efficiency for Tribal Government Transportation

- Tribe currently operates 423 vehicles & uses 487,651 gallons of fuel / year
- Recommendations
 - Right sizing of vehicle fleet
 - Driver training
 - Increased use of hybrids & electric vehicles where possible
 - Add fuel economy as a requirement for future vehicle purchases

future vehicle purchases					
Fuel	Gallons	% of Total Fuel			
Unleaded	218,036	44.7%			
Diesel	213,267	43.7%			
Biodiesel	56,348	11.6%			
Total	487,651	100%			

RESERVED TO	Fleet Inventory (as of Ju	ne 2008)
38.00	Light Duty Vehicles	
	Autos	53
9	Pickup Trucks	101
Sec.	SUV's	57
5	Vans	48
3	Hybrid Vehicles	1
ē	Heavy Duty Vehicles	
	All	55
Š	Off-road	
200	Construction	69
	Other	39
3	Total	423
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Project Status/Activities to Complete

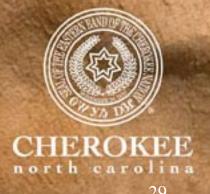
- Energy efficiency opportunities for Tribe members and Tribal government identified
 - Energy audits of government buildings and assessment of high efficiency street lights already underway
- 11 renewable energy opportunities assessed
 - 3 recommended for more detailed feasibility studies
 - Wind farm on Rattlesnake Mountain
 - CHP unit for new MWW facility
 - Biodiesel production facility (pending)
- One additional opportunity identified
 - Wind resource on Lickstone Ridge

- Finalize Findings and action steps
- Present to Tribal Council
- Adopt the plan
- Continue integration with Generations
 Qualla
- Determine funding avenues



Future Plans

- Wind Feasibility Studies
- Proceed with a proposed EBCI funded renewable energy fund to complete energy efficiency projects on existing facilities and other small projects
- Continue Negotiations with Duke Energy on solar installations



QUESTIONS

