Climate Change & America's Infrastructure

Native American Perspectives



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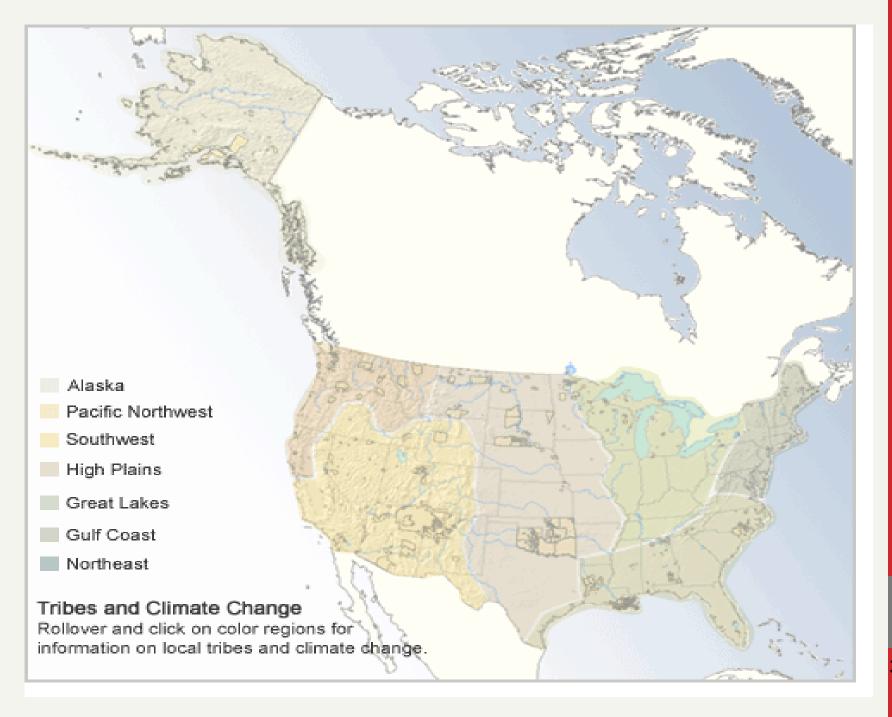
(ITEP)

January 29, 2013 – Phoenix, AZ

Regional Impact on tribes

- 566 tribes and Alaskan Native Villages (ANV) nationally
- Disproportionate impact on tribes and ANV
 - Defined boundaries
 - Sacred boundaries/sites
 - Subsistence living
 - Lack of adequate health facilities
 - Economically declined
 - Damage to roads, water supply, sanitation systems, homes, schools and ice cellars





31 ANVs Relocation



Source: 2004 GAO report, pg. 18

Kivalina, Alaska

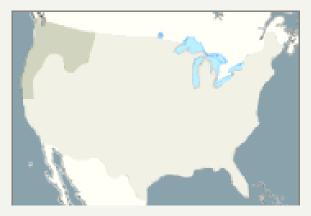


Rock revetment project, Kivalina, Alaska, Source: Millie Hawley, Manager Kivalina Environmental Progarm

- 2009, GAO reported 12 of 31 communities has decided to relocate
- US Army Corps of Engineers estimated relocation of Kivalina is \$95-125M
- 400 residents
- Need state and government support
- Permafrost melting erosion

Pacific Northwest tribes

- Salmon: cultural lifeblood of this region has declined 90%
- Other animals such as orca whales and shellfish
- Ocean acidification
- Forest loss
- Aquatic damage
- Regional flooding increased





Southwest tribes





- Longest drought on record
 - Water quality v. water quantity
 - No Infrastructure in many locations
- Extreme Wildfires
- Land Use Issues
 - Navajo Nation Sand Dunes Studies
 - Cattle & Agriculture
- Environmental v. Energy issues
 - Navajo Generating Station
 - Solar & Wind renewable energy

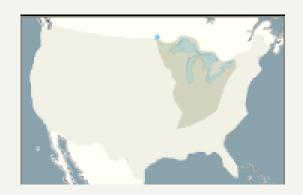
Plains tribes

- Combination of drought & flooding
 - Crow Nation flooding
 - Oklahoma tribes drought
 - Cattle industry
 - Extreme wildfires
- Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana
 - **EPA Showcase**
 - Building Reduce GHG
 - Serve as a model for other tribes
 - Developing new models for infrastructure/construction





Great Lakes tribes

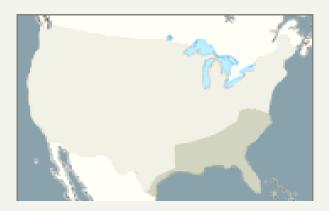




- Fishing, Hunting and Gathering
- Warmer Climate
- Flooding & Drought
 - Threats of invasive species
 - Lost of moose and deer population
 - Harmful to wild rice production
 - Threats to fisheries
- Sustainable Food Initiatives
 - Reduce reliance on imported foods cuts carbon footprint

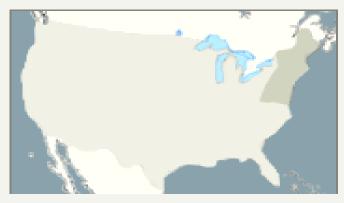
Gulf Coast tribes

- Isle de Jean Charles vanishing by rising sea level: Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Indians
- Intense storms
- Rising Tides
- Land Erosion
- Destruction of wetlands/food sources
- ACOE proposed to re-locate but dropped w/o full tribal support





Northeast tribes





- October 2012-Super Storm Sandy
 - Rhode Island: Narragansett Indian Tribe
 - Southhampton: ShinnecockIndian Tribe
 - Connecticut Tribes

Haudenosaunee Nation (NY)

- Sustainable Living: integrated approach
- Heirloom Food program
- Land stewardship
- Youth Corp Program

ITEP Program

Climate Change Program

- Climate Change
 Adaptation Planning
 - Educate their Leadership
 - Mitigation Techniques
 - Networking
- Tribal Climate Change Profiles
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
- National Assessment
 - Chapter 12-Tribes
- First Stewards Org.





ITEP Program

Environmental Education Outreach Program: K-20

- Reached over 45,000 Native Students & Teachers
- Climate Change training
- All Environmental mediums
- Fieldtrips
- Internships
- Tribal locations nationally
- DOE Lawrence Livermore National Lab





ITEP Program

Tribal Clean Energy Resource Center (TCERC)

- Tribal Leaders Advisory Board
- NAU Partners
- Industry Partners
- National Lab Partners
- Services
 - Strategic Energy Planning
 - Technical Assistance
 - Policy Analysis
 - Business Planning
 - Internships
 - Professional Development
 - Prepare Native American students













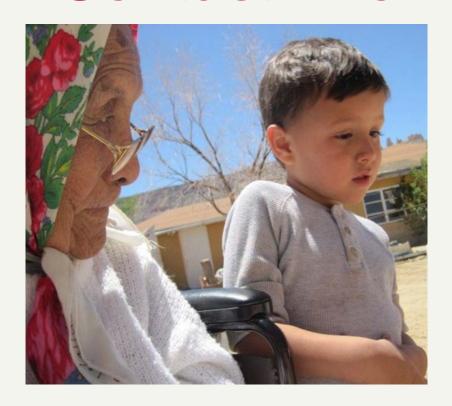








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ITEP & Climate Change website:
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