

Native American Energy Sovereignty and Tribal Colleges & Universities





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DOE OFFICE OF ELECTRICITY ENERY STORAGE PROGRAM



- The goal of the DOE Office of Electricity (OE) Energy Storage Program is to develop advanced energy storage technologies and systems in collaboration with industry, academia, and government institutions that will increase the reliability, performance, and sustainability of electricity generation and transmission in the electric grid and in standalone systems. The program also works with utilities, municipalities, states, and tribes to further wide deployment of storage facilities.
- This program is part of the Office of Electricity (OE) under the direction of Dr. Imre Gyuk.

"Working with tribal entities to help them achieve energy sovereignty, is a valuable part of the DOE-OE Energy Storage Program. Storage plus renewables and microgrids are not only viable solutions for the Tribes; but are also the way of the future for the U.S. and the world." – Dr. Imre Gyuk

http://www.sandia.gov/ess/

ENERGY STORAGE R&D AT SANDIA



BATTERY MATERIALS

Large portfolio of R&D projects related to advanced materials, new battery chemistries, electrolyte materials, and membranes.



DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Work with industry to develop, install, commission, and operate electrical energy storage systems.



CELL & MODULE LEVEL SAFETY

Evaluate safety and performance of electrical energy storage systems down to the module and cell level.



STRATEGIC OUTREACH

Maintain the ESS website and DOE Global Energy Storage Database, organize the annual Peer Review meeting, and host webinars and conferences.



POWER CONVERSION SYSTEMS

Research and development regarding reliability and performance of power electronics and power conversion systems.



GRID ANALYTICS

Analytical tools model electric grids and microgrids, perform system optimization, plan efficient utilization and optimization of DER on the grid, and understand ROI of energy storage.



SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Test laboratories evaluate and optimize performance of megawatt-hour class energy storage systems in grid-tied applications.

Wide ranging R&D covering energy storage technologies with applications in the grid, transportation, and stationary storage

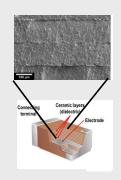
Materials R&D

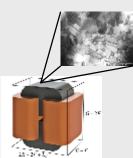
Devices

Power Modules

Power Conversion System

Applications





- Advanced **Magnetic Cores**
- Advanced Capacitor Dielectrics





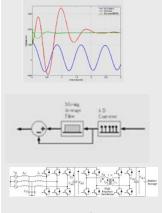
- ETO
- SiC Thyristors
- Monolithically integrated SiC transistors
- WBG Characterization & Reliability
- High energy dielectric capacitors



- SiC High Temp/density Power Module
- HV SiC JFET Module
- HV, HT Reworkable SiC half-bridge modules

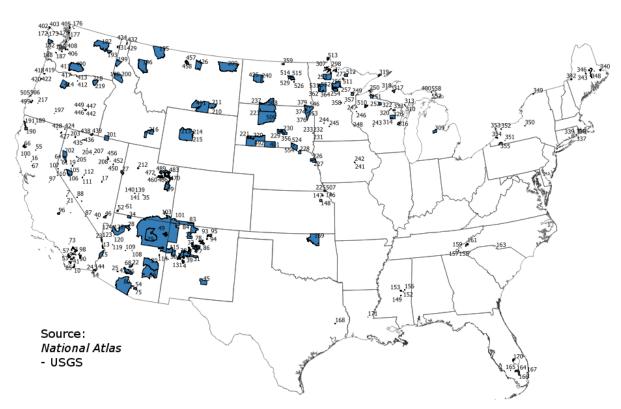


- **Dstatcom** plus energy storage for wind energy
- Optically isolated MW Inverter
- High density inverter with integrated thermal management
- High temp power inverter



- FACTS and Energy Storage
- Power smoothing and control for renewables
- Dual active bridge for advanced energy storage system designs

₇ 574 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES IN THE U.S.

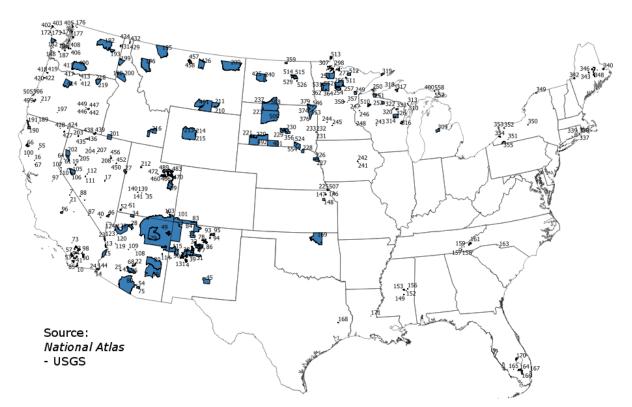




 Alaska is divided into 13 regional Native Corporations (229 tribes)

- 326 Native American reservations in the US (most are in the 34 or lower 48 States)
- Known variously as Villages, Nations, Pueblos, Communities, Bands, Rancherias, etc.
- American Indian and Alaska Native or Native American terms may be used interchangeably as collective reference to tribal communities and peoples unless Tribal affiliation is specifically stated.
- There are also some state recognized tribes.
- Current population is **6.79 million (2.09%)** of the entire U.S. population U.S. Census Bureau

574 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES IN THE U.S.



- Alaska Native Regional Corporations

 Arctic Slope

 Bering Straits

 Calista

 Chugach

 Cook Inlet

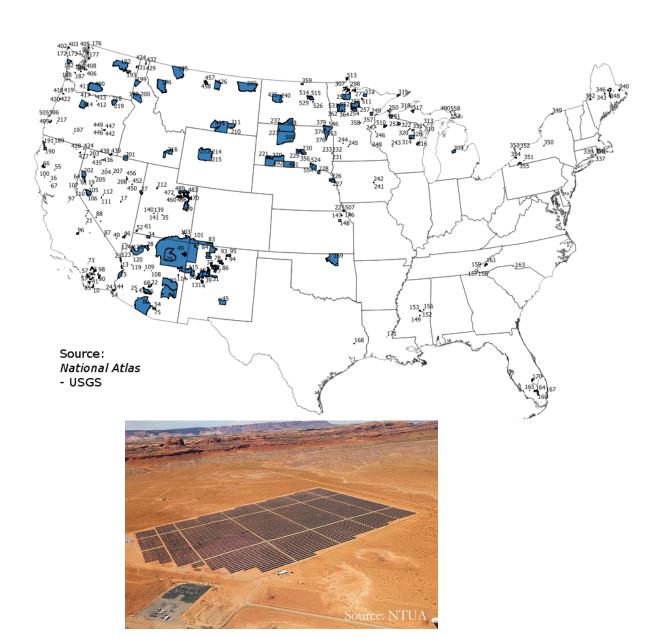
 Sealaska

 Koniag

 Kstrom.net
- Alaska is divided into 13 regional Native Corporations (229 tribes)

- **Tribal sovereignty:** tribes have their own government, traditions, culture, etc. and have a unique relationship with the federal and state governments.
- The tribal government exercise **single- point of authority** over their critical
 infrastructures and share common critical
 infrastructure modernization and protection
 concerns **Energy Sovereignty**.

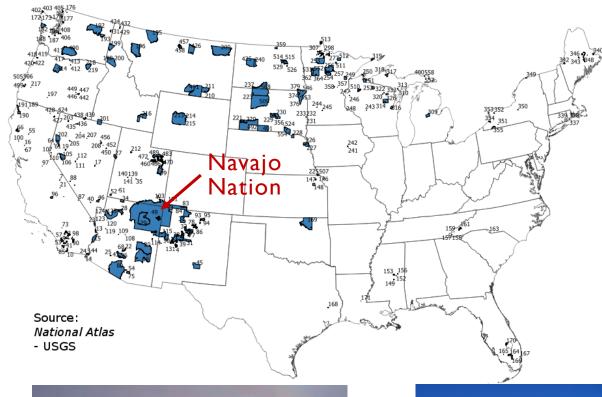
RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL ON TRIBAL LANDS



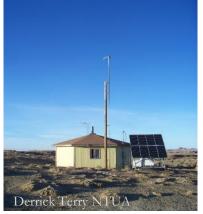
- Collective geographical area of all reservations is 56.2M acres, ~ size of the State of Idaho
- Range: 1.32 acres (Pit River Tribe CA) to
 17M acres (Navajo Nation)
- Tribal lands comprise of about **5.8% of the** land area in the conterminous U.S. land
- Utility-scale renewable energy potential is
 ~6.5% of total national potential DOE
 Indian Energy



NAVAJO NATION

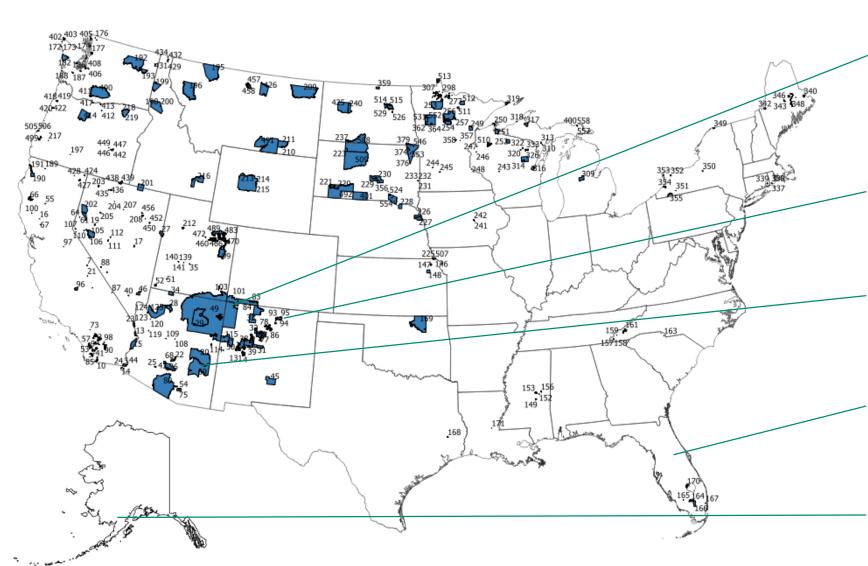






- Extends into the states of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico
- Covers ~27,000 sq. mi (~size of West Virginia)
- 2010 U.S. Census: 332,129 enrolled tribal members
- About 37% of tribal members lack electricity – Energy Information Admin.
- Homes without electricity can be greater than 40 miles from the electric grid thus cost prohibitive to provide electricity
- Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA),
 a non-profit distribution utility is addressing
 the lack of utility on the Navajo Nation

10 DOE OE ENERGY STORAGE TRIBAL ENERGY PROJECTS



Navajo Nation, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), Urban Electric Power, Georgia Tech Project

Picuris Pueblo Energy Storage Microgrid Project

San Carlos Apache Tribe Energy Storage Microgrid Project

Seminole Tribe of Florida Energy Storage Microgrid Project

Alaskan Village of Levelock Energy Storage Microgrid Project

• Problem Statement:

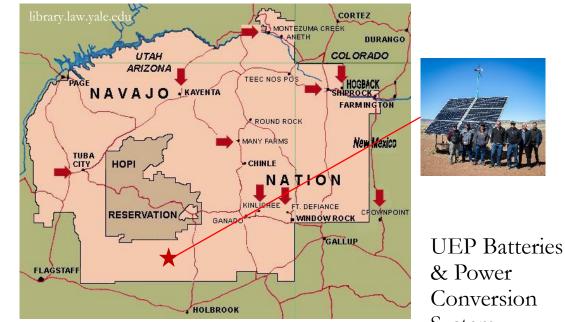
- Many residents are off-grid due to expense of installing electrical infrastructure to their homes
- Traditional lead acid batteries have proven to work but come at a cost with **replacing every 3-5 years**

• Approach:

- Procure batteries that are comparable in size to existing lead acid system of 13 kWh capacity
- Install and monitor performance over a few years
- Evaluate **UEP Zn-MnO**₂ technology compared to traditional lead acid batteries

• Project Impact:

- Tribe will have access to alternative batteries that have better performance, is safer, and more environmentally friendly since UEP technology does not contain lead
- Enhanced understanding of new battery technology and associated power electronic controls resulting in a more consistent delivery of off-grid power



110 Vac, 30A,

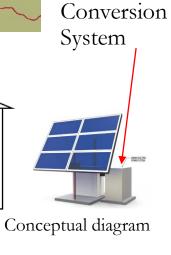
Navajo Nation Single Home

Entry Panel

1770 W PV

Battery Bank

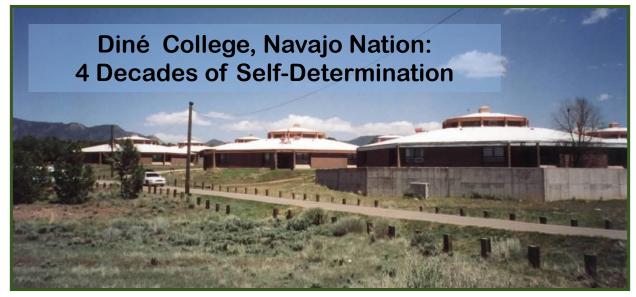
1800 W Remote Power Syste





Self Determination: Tribal College Movement

The collective spirit and unifying voice of our nation's Tribal Colleges and Universities.



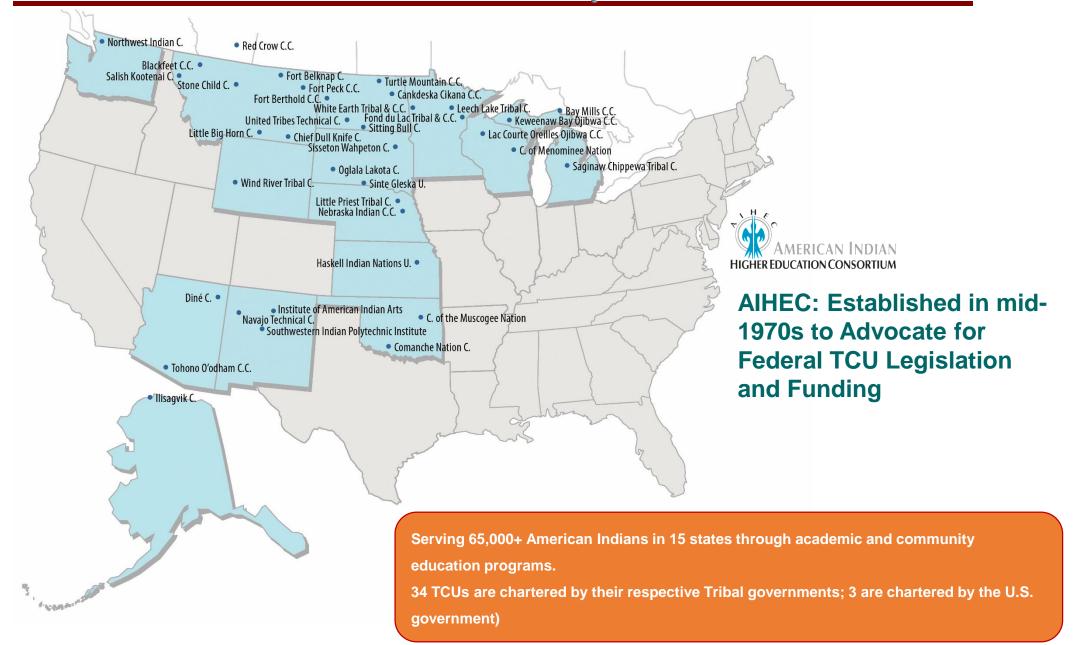


Navajo Nation

In 1968, the first tribal college was created *by* Native Americans

for Native Americans

37 TCUs – Over 88 Campus Sites in U.S.



Overview

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) - Minority Serving Institute Partnership Program targeting Tribal Colleges & Universities (TCUs)

 Hired 8 TCU summer interns in 2022 – highest for NNSA MSIP Program (14 total since 2016)

TRIBAL COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES RANGEL AR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION

Established in 2016 MSIP-TCU

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https://energy.sandia.gov/programs/tribal-energy-security/



United Tribes Technical College-Summer Camp



Urban Electric Power, Navajo Tribal Utility Authority, Sandia - ZnMnO₂ battery deployment



2019 Summer Interns

- DOE Indian Energy Summer Internship Program
- Minority Serving Institute Tribal Colleges & Universities Program

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Questions?

Ahéhee' (Thank You!)