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INDIAN ENERGY SOLUTION CONFERENCE

GOLDEN NUGGET HOTEL & CASINO
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

AUGUST 5, 2008
11:00 A.M. - 12:23 P.M.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

GLOBAL WARMING, CLIMATE CHANGE
AND CARBON OPPORTUNITIES

Moderator: Merv Tano, Esq.,
Founder and Executive Director
International Institute
For Indigenous Resource Management
Denver, Colorado

Chair: Stella Washines, CERT Executive Committee

Reported by: KEVIN WM. DANIEL, NV CCR 711
RDR, CRR, CBC, CCP

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. WASHINES: We're running a little bit
3 late for the session, so can we have people move up,
4 those that are still getting their break items, and so
5 we're going to run a little bit into the, towards the
6 lunch session, but if we run short of time, this
7 session will continue this afternoon at 1:30.

8 I'm Stella Washines. I'm a member of the
9 CERT Executive Committee. I was asked to facilitate
10 this morning. I'm Tribal Councilmember for Yakama
11 Nation in Washington state, and I think I've been
12 either the delegate or the alternate delegate for CERT
13 for about six years.

14 This session is to take input, comments and
15 views on how the issues of global warming and climate
16 change may impact Tribal communities in the United
17 States and how various proposed national responses may
18 impact Tribal economic and social development and
19 Tribal political governance and cultural integrity.

20 Whether one believes that humans have caused
21 global warming or have contributed to its accelerated
22 trends or not, no one, not even the more vocal critics
23 of global warming enthusiasm can no longer doubt that
24 global warming has become an international, social and
25 political phenomena that is sweeping across the

1 American political landscape, a cross-cutting issue
2 that is attracting adherents in the rank and file of
3 every conceivable sector of the diverse American
4 populace.

5 American failure to adopt the provisions of
6 the Kyoto Accords and commit itself to very sharp
7 reductions of greenhouse gas emissions as called for
8 in the Accords is the greatest cause for European
9 allies disenchantment with President Bush and his
10 administration.

11 The American people as evidenced in public
12 opinion polls are clearly ahead of our government in
13 acknowledging the seriousness of the issue and in
14 readiness to sacrifice in order to prevent the
15 catastrophic effects predicted for global warming.
16 Even some of the world's largest energy companies have
17 begun educating the public on what they as responsible
18 corporate citizens are doing to reduce greenhouse
19 gases and protect the environment.

20 Candidates are running for office from both
21 parties and at every level of the government, local,
22 state, and national, as well as Tribal offices are
23 speaking to the issue, committing themselves to action
24 when elected.

25 Both presidential candidates from the two

1 major political parties, Senators Obama and McCain,
2 have acknowledged the seriousness of the issue and
3 have included the issue as part of their campaign for
4 the White House.

5 Many rank and file Indians in our
6 communities, our students in universities and many who
7 live traditional lifestyles have become alarmed by the
8 scary scenarios of environmental catastrophe being
9 painted by environmental alarmists.

10 However, except for the incessant drumbeat
11 for the world to take drastic action to reverse global
12 warming, little is being said about how its effects
13 will unfold and what the world's nations, regions,
14 communities, families and business enterprises can do
15 to adapt to survive those effects.

16 And finally, the only thing we hear about
17 Indian Tribes and global warming is that Indian Tribes
18 are among the more vulnerable populations in the
19 United States because our cultures are very
20 location-specific and tied to the land and natural
21 environment within which the Tribal people live.

22 But we hear nothing about how peoples have
23 coped with, adapted to and succeeded in maintaining
24 cultural and community continuity through eras of
25 major climate change, and we do not see any analysis

1 of how proposed remedies to climate change will impact
2 our Tribal communities, economic and social
3 development or our Tribal political and cultural
4 integrity.

5 The next Congress will most certainly begin
6 debates on legislation to curtail greenhouse gas
7 emissions, including some form of caps on most
8 industries with a market-based carbon emissions
9 trading program for companies to stay in compliance.
10 The more recent legislative proposals offered in this
11 Congress brought Indian Tribes into its scope in terms
12 of eligibility to receive payments for non-emissions
13 and carbon capture programs, in short an income
14 transfer program for tribes that forgo economic and
15 social development. Even though Indian Tribal
16 economies have contributed nothing to the problem of
17 greenhouse gas emissions, the provisions treat Indian
18 Tribes as if we contributed equally with other
19 Americans to the problem.

20 Even though the famous Kyoto Accords
21 themselves differentiate between the nations with
22 developed economies and those who have developing
23 economies, those who are writing the statutes are
24 ignoring the fact that within the U.S., Indian Tribes
25 are developing economies, while other areas and

1 sectors of American economy are among the more
2 developed in the world.

3 Our intention is to have a Tribal position
4 with respect to U.S. policy on global warming and how
5 Indian Tribes with our developing economy should be
6 fairly treated within that policy and not repeat the
7 official mistakes made in the past that have visited
8 upon our people social, economic and environmental
9 injustices.

10 We will now hear from those of you that are
11 here who have signed up to speak to the issues of
12 global warming and what policies should be adopted by
13 the U.S. that would allow Indian Tribal social and
14 economic development to continue to advance while
15 still fighting the negative effects of greenhouse gas.

16 After we hear from those who have signed up,
17 I will open the session to open dialogue so we can ask
18 questions of clarification and gain deeper
19 understanding of the perspectives and views of all of
20 you.

21 I don't believe that there is a list this
22 morning. Merv Tano, founder, Executive Director of
23 International Institute for Indigenous Resource
24 Management is also the moderator. We have a court
25 reporter, so this microphone is available for the

1 session to be recorded, and all of you are invited to
2 just come up and take turns, and as I said, we're
3 running quite late this morning, but this session will
4 continue at 1:30 this afternoon.

5 MR. TANO: Okay. As indicated, we've got a
6 court reporter, so one of the things we need to do is
7 make sure folks who come up and respond to questions
8 or have comments to make, that they state their name
9 and affiliation and, if you are representing a tribe
10 or industry perspective, and speak slowly. I'd like
11 to start off with a couple of pieces of commentary.
12 Okay.

13 One, is that climate change, global warming
14 is a huge morass of issues and sub-issues and topics,
15 scientific and technical, but also social and
16 cultural, and especially political. So if we could
17 kind of proceed in some sort of a order.

18 I'd like to suggest this kind of framework:
19 As it relates to Tribes, there are going to be effects
20 of climate change that are going to be visited on
21 Indian lands, Indian people, Indian resources. We see
22 that already in places up in Alaska, Kivalina where
23 rising waters are causing villages to have to relocate
24 up in Alaska. Whether that's a climate change issue
25 or not, it really doesn't matter. For them the waters

1 are rising.

2 Similarly, if you see the depletion of
3 certain kinds of traditional foods that are maybe
4 migrating up north or the invasion of certain kinds of
5 species, whether or not that's caused by climate or
6 any other factor is, in a sense, of no relevance as it
7 relates to the kind of actions that Tribes, Tribal
8 decision-makers, Tribal leaders need to take. So
9 those are the, that's at one level, if you will, the
10 kind of impacts of climate change.

11 The other impacts are those that are
12 surrounding the, if you will, the kind of steps that
13 are being proposed. As was mentioned carbon taxes,
14 cap and trade systems, carbon sequestration. Those
15 are in a sense very political issues, lend themselves
16 quite well to policy, but also lend themselves to this
17 notion of getting more information, because frankly,
18 in most of this country, we don't have the necessary
19 economic information, we don't have the scientific
20 technical information for communities to really deal
21 with this on a rational level.

22 So if we could proceed like, by speaking
23 about the kind of physical impacts that you actually
24 see now and what you think should be done about those,
25 we can start off with that. That would be helpful.

1 MR. CONRAD: My name is David Conrad. I'm
2 with the Osage Nation. I do intergovernmental
3 relations and public relations for the Tribe and also
4 look at sustainable or green economic development
5 opportunities.

6 The question I have is not so much what are
7 we seeing now, because it kind of has some uncertainty
8 as to is it really climate change or the frequency or
9 intensity of tornadoes in Oklahoma, drought, things
10 like that, excessive rainfall and flooding. There
11 seems to be some wild swings going on, but where's the
12 reliable projections, or is there anybody doing any
13 forecasting that includes Indian Country?

14 I mean, people -- you see things,
15 projections for hurricanes and people on the Gulf
16 Coast, but, you know, there's never -- nobody ever
17 takes it to an overlay of Tribal resources or impacts
18 for Tribes in a way that seems really understandable
19 and grounded in some of these larger scientific
20 projections. That's the first, my first comment, is
21 is that work being done, can we do that work? How far
22 away is it to be able to look at -- increased rainfall
23 in the Pacific Northwest is great, but it impacts
24 snowpack so that the salmon aren't going to escape
25 when they need that melting snow, you know, things

1 like that.

2 But you know, more in Oklahoma is flooding,
3 tornadoes, drought. They're not always predictable,
4 but they're going to have real impacts and, you know,
5 so that's the question, is where's the science, what's
6 it telling us, rather than just sort of what we're
7 seeing on the ground kind of more anecdotal. Is the
8 science there I guess, in other words?

9 MR. TANO: I would suggest, David, that this
10 anecdotal stuff ought not just be dismissed as having
11 no validity by merely being, quote unquote,
12 "anecdotal." Because what you have now, you have some
13 very meta systems that are scanning the earth through
14 satellites, et cetera, et cetera. You've got systems
15 that are in a sense projecting on a very, very large
16 scale. So at this point, that's just absolutely
17 impossible to correlate what's happening there with
18 what's happening in Pawhuska, as an example. But it's
19 this anecdotal stuff that's happening in Pawhuska that
20 seems to me something that the Tribe could rationalize
21 by collecting in a very disciplined, regimented way so
22 that it feeds into what is being collected through the
23 scanners and satellites, et cetera, and then also then
24 gives you an ability to push those guys from NASA,
25 from NOAA, you know, to make sure that the stuff that

1 they're collecting is the stuff that you guys really
2 need.

3 Ms. Johns.

4 MS. JOHNS: I'm not going to talk from my
5 position as Tribal -- I'm Mary Lee Johns. I'm a
6 member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, although I'm
7 working for Rio Tinto Mining Company, which is an
8 international company.

9 MR. TANO: Would you flip that thing around
10 and talk to the folks over there?

11 MS. JOHNS: But I'm not going to respond to
12 what you're talking about as a person from my company,
13 okay? But, as a former employee of the Army Corps of
14 Engineers out of the Omaha district, I was the
15 consultation specialist, and the one thing that -- I
16 worked there for seven years, and the one thing that
17 was very apparent as far as the anecdotal or whatever
18 you want to call it was the tremendous impact the
19 drought has had on Indian Country in both North Dakota
20 and South Dakota, as far as the levels of the dams or
21 the levels of the lakes that provide water to the
22 various Indian reservations.

23 Now there were several one year, and about
24 three years ago, or maybe four years ago, I'm not
25 really sure of the date, the Standing Rock Sioux

1 Tribe's water, the line that provided water to the
2 reservation ended up being filled with debris, and as
3 a result of it they went without water right during
4 Thanksgiving. Now, the impact on that Tribe was
5 tremendous as far as the financial problems. This was
6 about \$10 million, I believe, and as a result of the
7 not having water, they had to transfer all of their
8 diabetic patients who were on renal dialysis up to
9 Bismarck, which was, you know, an impact on not only
10 Indian health service but also on the Tribe itself.
11 There was just -- it just really caused serious
12 problems.

13 The other problem that occurred on the
14 Cheyenne River Reservation, which is my reservation,
15 was by August of this year, they were supposed to be
16 without water, and it just so happened that they were
17 able to work some miracle I guess getting some more
18 funding from Washington, and so they were able to deal
19 with the water situation there. I know on this Three
20 Affiliated Tribe, they went without water, they could
21 no longer bring water from the reservoir. They
22 continued to chase the water as it dried up, because
23 of lack of the snowpack in the mountains, and also
24 lack of snowpack on the plains.

25 So global warming doesn't just impact us by

1 those kind of big issues out there. It impacts us
2 directly on our reservations, and it impacts directly
3 on our families. And so these are the kind of things
4 we as Indian people have to begin to think about.

5 We're not just talking about those kinds of
6 things that are happening way out there in Alaska, or,
7 you know, way down in Louisiana when a hurricane
8 comes. These things are impacting us on a daily
9 basis, especially when we don't have water resources,
10 because our families are growing bigger, you know, the
11 gentleman from the Navajo Nation was talking about,
12 you know, young people and we have a lot of young
13 people. We have families. You know, those young
14 people are going to have children, and so we're a
15 growing world. I mean, you know, our families are
16 growing as a result of it, our populations are
17 growing, and so our need for water, our need for those
18 kinds of resources.

19 Not only that, but global warming, because
20 of the drought in our areas, because we're in the
21 western part of the United States, it impacts our
22 economies because we're mostly an agrarian -- you
23 know, we mostly have to depend on agriculture, at
24 least in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana. We have
25 to depend on our ranching situation without water,

1 without the impact on -- serious drought causes us to
2 have to cut back on our ranching operations, which
3 then, because of lack of grass -- you know, you just
4 think about the, you know, the impacts that we have.

5 And I think one of our serious problems --
6 okay, so we have that problem. But another problem we
7 have is lack of understanding at our Tribal member
8 level. We have a tendency in Indian Country, I
9 believe, to be very myopic, you know, to only look at
10 what's local, and so we don't connect the problems at
11 the local level to the bigger problems at the national
12 or at the global level, and so we have to figure out
13 how we can begin to have our young people, our
14 children, our young families, those kind of people,
15 the grandparents, whoever, to begin to understand how
16 global warming could actually impact them. And I
17 don't think that we're doing that.

18 And I'm not blaming any leader, I'm not
19 blaming -- I'm just saying this is not happening.
20 Because when you look at Indian Country, because of
21 the tremendous problems with our economy because we
22 have such differences, like they just recently said
23 Ziebach County, which is on my reservation has the
24 poorest children in the United States.

25 So when you're a young family and you're

1 only thinking and you use the Maslow's theory of
2 hierarchical need, you know, you're a young family,
3 all you're thinking about is food and shelter. You're
4 not thinking about this big issue called global
5 warming. You're just trying to figure out how to feed
6 and clothe your children, how to pay your rent, how to
7 pay for, whatever, electricity or whatever the problem
8 is. That's all you're concentrating on.

9 And so here we are, we're talking about this
10 big global issue, and our own Tribal members are only
11 worrying, and I'm not saying it in a negative way, but
12 this is reality, that we're thinking about feeding and
13 clothing our children, and keeping them warm in the
14 winter, because energy, of course, you know, is going
15 to impact us because of the tremendous rise in oil and
16 rise in the gas. So all of this is actually impacting
17 us at that local level.

18 However, you know, we're not connecting it
19 and, you know, I'm just presenting that as just
20 information more so that -- you know, I'm not trying
21 to say how we're going to approach that situation, but
22 I think from this organization, I think that we need
23 to be thinking about how we can inform our people, so
24 that they can understand how the problems at the local
25 level are actually being created way out there.

1 Thank you.

2 MR. TANO: Steve. Steve and then David
3 again.

4 MR. GREY: Good morning. I'm a member of
5 the Navajo Nation, and I'm with one of the Department
6 of Energy's national labs called Lawrence Livermore
7 National Labs. I run the lab's American Indian
8 program office there.

9 I really want to talk a little bit more
10 about the, coming more from the scientific and
11 technical information surrounding CO2, because it's a
12 big issue. Several of the scientists and engineers at
13 our laboratory got me involved in this consortium
14 called WESTCARB, and they pretty much do all of the
15 work along the West Coast, looking at CO2 issues.

16 But they've also gotten involved with
17 Western Governors Association from the technical
18 standpoint, looking at CO2.

19 The reason I say this is, if you're a
20 producer of oil, gas, or coal, at any level, you're
21 going to have this byproduct of CO2, and it's going to
22 be very controversial, and people have been looking at
23 this for some time, particularly the Department of
24 Energy.

25 Several years ago when the Department of

1 Energy started to address it, they put out quite a bit
2 of funding for it, and I went around usually trying to
3 look at Tribes and inform them that you're eligible to
4 apply for this. It's not just for the states, it's
5 not just for industry; it's for Tribes. But nobody
6 seemed to take heed to CO2.

7 So as I step back and I try to figure out
8 why, well, it's kind of like pie in the sky. No one
9 really knows a lot about it, especially even that's
10 why they're studying it from the scientific view.

11 But there has been some great headway being
12 done, and I think that's what Tribal communities need
13 to look at right now.

14 I will give you one example. The Office of
15 Science within the Department of Energy had put
16 together these -- they put some money aside to
17 establish these research teams, and they particularly
18 were targeting American Indian groups. And what they
19 want is, they want young American Indians teaming up
20 with scientists and engineers, would like some of them
21 to be tied to our national labs, to do research in
22 some of these areas, in CO2, particularly like in CO2
23 sequestration. And it's a great way, because one of
24 the things that we have seen, no matter where the
25 information's coming from, it's always coming from

1 outside, and you know, we've got to change that.

2 You've got to start in-house have the
3 capability to start to gather that information, gather
4 that data, and then put it into some kind of paper
5 where you know or you studied it and said this is our
6 findings. Yes, it might not agree with the County's
7 or the State's or the Fed's, but this is our finding,
8 and then you can start to direct the discussion on is
9 it good or is it bad for the Tribal community? So we
10 haven't done that yet.

11 There are lots of capable young Native
12 Americans, both in the universities and the Tribal
13 institutions that can do that.

14 The other portion of that is if there's a
15 tribe that wants to apply for that to do those
16 studies, they automatically become eligible recipients
17 to do that. And we haven't moved in that direction.
18 There's not a big push to do that.

19 The outcome of that -- and I've seen some of
20 these teams look at it -- is when you look at the
21 impact on a modeling scale of what is happening when
22 CO2 comes out, what is happening in the surrounding
23 area to the water, to the soil, you know, to the human
24 inhabitants, and they've started to gather little bit
25 more solid data. But until we in-house start to do

1 that and establish that capability as Tribal
2 communities, we'll always be dependent on somebody
3 else's data and information to tell us, you know, what
4 is the impact? IS it good for us? We need to switch
5 that around. I just wanted to make that point.

6 MR. TANO: Let me follow up with a question
7 please, Steve, okay?

8 MR. GREY: Sure.

9 MR. TANO: And this relates to some of the
10 conversations we've had about Desert Rock, that
11 project.

12 It seems to me as you pointed out, any Tribe
13 who's thinking about, is now developing or has in the
14 past developed their fossil fuels is going to be hit
15 by this carbon issue. Okay.

16 I agree with what you're saying, but is
17 there a way of in a sense merging some of those kinds
18 of projects with, for example, something like a
19 proposed mine-mouth plant like Desert Rock. Because
20 as I said before, if you characterize it as a
21 mine-mouth plant, it portrays a certain image. Okay.
22 If you talk about it in a sense as a laboratory for
23 not just clean coal technology, but carbon
24 sequestration and perhaps using the CO2 in some sort
25 of renewable energy thing with algae, et cetera,

1 et cetera, then it becomes something else, becomes
2 then this laboratory for clean technology.

3 MR. GREY: Right. I think, I think, Merv,
4 you have to umbrella it in a larger context. In this
5 case, global warming, okay, is a great overcast of
6 what you're doing in your -- you're looking at. Then
7 with inside that, and this particular case I'm talking
8 about is CO2 sequestration, because it's coming up
9 more and more. So as you look for development, that
10 horizon is like the head of the monster that sticks
11 its head up, because it has major impact that people
12 are seeing all over. So we have to do that.

13 So we have to start to move to develop the
14 in-house capability, you know. I mean, I sit and I
15 read lots of information, especially coming from the
16 scientific community, but they don't always take into
17 account the impact on the Tribal community. It's from
18 a perspective outside, outside of the Tribal
19 community.

20 What I'm saying is, we need to switch that.
21 We need to start taking baby steps to do that, and I
22 know like Northern Arizona University and University
23 of Montana State -- University of Montana, they're
24 making some of those steps, but we've got to make
25 bigger strides to do that and to start getting these

1 technical teams in place.

2 You look at this organization, the American
3 Indian Science and Engineers Society, AISES, which I
4 work very close with, thousands, thousands of
5 technical science -- Native American science and
6 engineers. We have the base, but we're not moving in
7 that direction to start to create a critical mass.
8 That's what I'm saying. So I just wanted to state
9 that.

10 MR. TANO: David, the gentleman from Crow.
11 And then Stanley. We've got the counter. You've got
12 a short one.

13 MR. CONRAD: Conrad? Me?

14 MR. TANO: And then go to Stanley.

15 MR. BEAR CLAW: Good morning. My name is
16 Dean Bear Claw, and I'm an enrolled member of the Crow
17 Indian Nation in South Central Montana, and I'd like
18 to introduce a fellow committee member, the oil and
19 gas committee member of the Crow Indian Nation, Clyde
20 Little Light.

21 Clyde and I and three other individuals on
22 the committee have been spearheading energy
23 development on our 2.5 million-acre reservation. But
24 before I talk about our reservation, I wanted to bring
25 to your attention an article I read just recently.

1 Because of the increasing temperatures worldwide, and
2 as a consequence, the ice caps are melting, and
3 although I haven't seen a polar bear, you know my
4 heart goes out for them.

5 From what I've read in some of the recent
6 publications, the polar bear's endangered because of
7 the -- you know, it depends on ice for its very
8 survival and et cetera. And also read in some of the
9 Native communities in upper north-most territories of
10 Alaska and Canada and also the Soviet Union, because
11 of the rising temperatures and depletion of waters,
12 they're being displaced.

13 But my question is, as a result of the
14 melting ice in the upper reaches of our planet, the
15 thing that when I was reading that article, you know,
16 that article basically stated that because of the
17 melting ice, land is being exposed, and the article
18 stated as a result of the diminishing ice cap, there
19 are opportunities available for capitalists, like new
20 trade routes. Instead of going around near, what do
21 you call it, Panama Canal, you can go over. Soviet
22 Union can now go, instead of going around to trade,
23 ship their products, they can just go over the polar
24 cap.

25 And I also read that as a result of the

1 disappearing ice caps, these resort people are buying
2 up prime vacation destination locations up there.

3 And now the countries like Canada and the
4 Soviet Union, because of the exposed land, this issue
5 of claiming rights to minerals, oil, natural gas,
6 diamonds.

7 My question is, what are the Native peoples
8 way up there, not only in Canada but in the Soviet
9 Union, what are they doing? That was a question that
10 I had.

11 But anyway, I wanted to bring that to the
12 attention of the people that are sitting in this
13 carbon sequestration session. So anyway, that was the
14 question I had.

15 Getting back to energy development, on our
16 Crow reservation, on our 2.5 million-acre reservation,
17 there are 12,000-plus enrolled members on our, within
18 our nation, and for the last five, six years, this
19 committee has taken a progressive stance, spearheading
20 energy development on our reservation, mainly because
21 of not only for economic reasons, but for social
22 reasons.

23 We are aware of our vast untapped minerals.
24 Just to give you an idea of the minerals we have on
25 our reservation, we have about potentially a billion

1 barrels of undeveloped oil on our reservation. We
2 have possibly a trillion cubic feet of natural gas
3 plus coal bed methane. We have 2.5 million acre feet
4 of water going through our reservation. We have
5 potentially 150 million tons of untouched bentonite
6 resources on our reservation. It's mind-boggling.

7 Not only that, we have the second-best
8 location for wind energy. And in addition to that, we
9 have on our reservation, within our exterior political
10 boundaries, we have between 18 and 24 billion tons of
11 coal and 10 to 12 billion tons of that is recoverable.

12 So my point is, on the committee, it's the
13 burden or responsibility has been placed on us, not
14 only to develop our natural resources and try to
15 improve the economic and social lives of our fellow
16 tribespeople, but on the other end, we're aware of
17 this recent phenomenon called global warming.

18 We're also aware that through meeting with
19 top environmentalists, scientists, that has a
20 byproduct of -- if you develop coal, there's a
21 byproduct called CO2. So one of the things that the
22 Crow Tribe, Crow Tribal Executive Oil and Gas
23 Committee is, okay, let's develop our coal resources,
24 but let's look at carbon sequestration. What can we
25 do? If you want to develop our coal resources, what

1 do we need to do with the CO2 problem?

2 And one of the things that we're doing is
3 taking a serious look at injecting the carbon residual
4 back into the ground, and then we're also looking at
5 piping CO2 to these oil fields. There's a lot of oil
6 fields surrounding our Crow Indian Reservation, namely
7 the Balkan field. One of the plans for us we're
8 looking at seriously is piping CO2 to this Balkan
9 field in North Dakota, central South Dakota, up to
10 Montana and et cetera.

11 So we are looking seriously at carbon
12 capturing. And one of the things that the present
13 administration has accomplished is that they're in
14 preliminary stages of finalizing an agreement for a
15 coal liquids, which is basically extracting -- I don't
16 really know the science of it, but we have about a
17 hundred million tons of undesirable coal. It's
18 noncompliant. And it's basically being -- it's
19 basically not used. And one of the things that the
20 Tribe has completed so far as utilizing this, but what
21 the experts tell us is that it's dirty coal and you're
22 going to have CO2. You're going to have a CO2
23 problem. So again, we're bringing in geologists that
24 know the sub-surface where there are what are called
25 sinks. Can we inject CO2 into these sinks? And we're

1 also looking at marketing CO2.

2 Let's face it: This lady here mentioned
3 reality. The reality is we have a bad addiction to --
4 we love freedom, and one of the manifestations of
5 freedom is the use of our car. At least for myself,
6 if I want to go someplace, I don't go to my neighbor
7 and tell him or her, "Take me to Wal-Mart." We don't
8 want to do that. We all want to be independent. So,
9 if we have to address this global problem, do we need
10 to give up some of our independence? Do we need to
11 give up our car?

12 Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 MR. TANO: Are you guys working at all with
15 the guys up in North Dakota, the Energy and
16 Environment Research Center?

17 MR. BEAR CLAW: Come again?

18 MR. TANO: There's a research center up in
19 North Dakota, the Energy and Environment Research
20 Center. Because they're doing a lot of this
21 coal-to-liquids work. You know, that's one of
22 Dorgan's pets. He pumps a lot of money into that --

23 MR. BEAR CLAW: I think the Tribes should
24 make some phone calls to that.

25 MR. TANO: I'll try to connect you guys up.

1 Conrad, and then Stanley?

2 MR. CONRAD: I'll be quick. Just got a
3 couple of things.

4 We are working with conservation
5 organizations to get Osage people in the field to
6 gather data and observe patterns about birds, plants,
7 insects and aquatic species. These are just a couple
8 of notes I made while people are talking.

9 I think we need all the carbon regime tools
10 that are becoming available, the sequestration and the
11 cap and trade and we need to participate and learn how
12 those things work.

13 But also, I think getting to the strategy
14 issue of where are we going to have the biggest impact
15 locally, where, kind of where the rubber meets the
16 road for our people, you know, when we do our
17 planning, we should be thinking about things like
18 security of the communities, energy, water.

19 Resilience of the systems, maybe redundancy of
20 services should other systems fail, like the gathering
21 of drinking water from the surface.

22 So looking into things like reuse, produce
23 water from oil and gas. Saltwater that comes up, you
24 know, we produce, I don't know how many barrels of
25 water for every barrel of oil, and what are we doing

1 with that? We're basically reinjecting it, and it has
2 the potential to contaminate our clean water, but is
3 there something else we could do with that?

4 Building systems for wireless communications
5 so we don't have to rely so much on concrete highways,
6 but maybe the wireless highways. Looking at
7 distributed energy generation that assists our people
8 in communities first, and rather than going for the
9 home run with a billion dollar gas plant, you know,
10 what can we do with distributed energy that can help
11 them in Oklahoma. We have a lot of ice storms, and so
12 they're talking about undergrounding all the utilities
13 now at a huge cost, but what can we do maybe to help
14 generate from the home into the grid. And then just
15 investing in conservation and efficiency so that these
16 impacts aren't going to be so disruptive, I guess.
17 You know, a strategy based on finding local solutions
18 that impact peoples' lives first, and of course doing
19 planning. We do very little planning and we need to
20 increase that. So that's it.

21 MR. TANO: Let me ask you a quick question.
22 Do you know how many farmers or homeowners rely on
23 wells for water, either domestic use or agricultural
24 use?

25 MR. CONRAD: On the Osage Reservation?

1 MR. TANO: Right.

2 MR. CONRAD: We currently don't, but we
3 could gather that information.

4 MR. TANO: See, and those are the kinds
5 of --

6 MR. CONRAD: There's rural water districts
7 that are increasingly having to increase services
8 because there's saltwater and oil contamination of
9 private wells, things like that.

10 MR. TANO: Right. And having to drill
11 deeper, because all of that adds cost and makes
12 marginal agricultural enterprise even more marginal
13 sometimes.

14 MR. CONRAD: And we also have, like Crow, we
15 have a lot of -- there are a lot of gas system
16 rights-of-ways that we could be exploring doing the
17 carbon geologic sequestration, utilizing new pipes and
18 existing rights-of-ways potentially, and there are
19 energy companies that are doing enhanced recovery
20 using CO2, and they're actually looking at investing
21 in building ethanol plants just for the CO2, not
22 really for the ethanol. So people are really -- with
23 the price of oil, people are supporting a lot more
24 options.

25 MR. TANO: But those issues also raise a lot

1 of uncertainties about who owns what, right? Who has
2 rights to the pipelines, the reservoir, et cetera.

3 Stanley.

4 MR. PAYTIAMO: I guess we're going to talk
5 about this for a long time. They always ask me, don't
6 never let Paytiammo talk. He'll talk you to death.
7 I'm a quiet person, but they put me in the meeting
8 room, I'm something else.

9 You know, maybe I should qualify myself.
10 First, I'm the Environmental Protection Specialist at
11 home, a planner, among other things. I also do
12 emergency management. And then also, I understand the
13 Western ways, and I had a great grandfather taught me
14 to do things the way we're supposed to be doing,
15 respecting, and I'll get there in a few minutes.

16 In 1998, there was a big meeting in
17 Albuquerque at the Civic Center. There were many,
18 many Tribes all over the country. Highlanders,
19 Hawaii, you name it. The older people were there.
20 And they talked about climate change. They talked
21 about the good old days, about how things were done,
22 about herbs and how to respect things and that kind of
23 stuff. And I think we were down there about four
24 days. They documented about this thick, and they also
25 videotaped it. They said they were going to make it

1 for distributions. Several years later, I was asking,
2 when are we going to get those tapes? Then some guy
3 said, well, they -- somebody claimed that I think NASA
4 had something to do with financing of that meeting.
5 They got tied up in NASA or something or somebody, it
6 was copyrighted and they couldn't make distribution,
7 they could not distribute the videos. There was a lot
8 of good information that was put out by different
9 people. I think somebody needs to find that. I think
10 Merv's got some of that. I don't think he's got the
11 video, but I think he's got the hard copies.

12 And then, you know, traditionally, I'm going
13 to -- sometimes I think when we come to these
14 meetings, we have to break tradition, because normally
15 Grandpa said don't talk about this anywhere else
16 except home. You only talk about things here, and you
17 don't go out there and talk about these things
18 elsewhere. These things are not for anybody else.
19 They're just only for you because that's how we teach
20 you that, teach you those things. And if you want to
21 learn anything, just -- I always tell over at AISES,
22 boy you never saw so much people with education, PhDs,
23 specialists like Navajo people, there are so many
24 Navajo PhDs. And even in Acoma, the Southwest, in the
25 Pueblo country, we have more people with degrees. You

1 name them. We have about six PhDs and all of them,
2 all of my aunts have PhDs and they're all consultants.
3 And right now I'm trying to get a PhD, and if anyone
4 here can get an honorary degree from UNM, I think I
5 could get one. I'm still waiting on my document.

6 (Laughter)

7 Anyone -- my aunts the only ones educated.

8 I think that somewhere back in 1940 -- tell
9 me when to shut up. I'm just getting started.

10 MR. TANO: Well, we would have stopped you
11 if you'd gone back to 1920. We can do with 1940.

12 (Laughter)

13 MR. PAYTIAMO: In 1964, somewhere when I was
14 still a little kid, I was at a community meeting,
15 community had a meeting. They were talking about
16 drought. And they said that it was so dry that they
17 were planning on singeing the thorns on the cactus so
18 the livestock could eat them, and I happened to be on
19 the water, national water organization and I heard
20 these people in Mexico were saying the same thing.
21 About the same time, they had to do the same thing.

22 And then also when I was a kid I used to
23 herd sheep for my grandpa. And in July, we had that
24 much snow, in the morning. And we had to cut a
25 juniper down so that the sheep can have something to

1 eat by time the sun came out and melt it all and it
2 was all muddy.

3 MR. TANO: Excuse me, Stan, let me interrupt
4 you a second, okay? Because this is a question that
5 I've had. In the past, people in Pueblo Country, they
6 used to garden, they used to plant, and they used to
7 use certain kinds of technologies for mulching, the
8 pebble mulching. I don't know if you did that in
9 Acoma, but it was a highly effective way of -- water
10 efficient. Do you guys farm or garden in traditional
11 ways, or are you guys using modern technology?

12 MR. PAYTIAMO: Well, we use both. We use --
13 I'm also Chairman of the Water Rights Commission and
14 we talk about both. I won't talk about it here. You
15 know, one good thing about the climate change experts,
16 they say that, they tell us that we Native Americans
17 should continue to do the things that we do, like for
18 instance, the invocations and benedictions and all
19 those kind of things, and Navajo was a good example a
20 while ago and they have a way of introducing
21 themselves so you can understand who. I'm supposed to
22 say that my name is Tyudziima and I belong to the
23 Yellow Corn Clan and I'm son of a son, but I won't go
24 that far. But that, they say that to do those things
25 because in a way it is good, but Grandpa say that when

1 you do these things, you're building yourself a brick
2 wall around yourself. So when you guys starting to
3 pick on me, I'm standing there because I'll be asking
4 you are there any questions? Because you know, we
5 Native Americans, when we talk, we talk real, real
6 detail. Just like, that's how come Native Americans
7 supposed to be very, very good in higher mathematics,
8 not only high-tech like this guy here has a cell phone
9 and thumbnail file and all kinds of stuff.

10 (Laughter)

11 And then you know, hundred-year flood is
12 coming. We had one last June. I think that wasn't
13 quite 100-year flood, but that was I think 20 or
14 25-year flood. We had water coming out of ears, and
15 we're still working on those damages.

16 Someone mentioned a while ago about WAP,
17 about getting rid of our cars. WAP is talking about
18 this. You know, we as Native Americans, we are so
19 prosperous. In New Mexico, you know, there's 13
20 gaming Tribes. Excuse me, the expression, but those
21 Pueblos are filthy rich. They've got money coming out
22 of their ears. And you know, you'd be lucky if you
23 had a wagon out there in the front house or you had
24 one car out there. Now you have five cars sitting out
25 there, five pickups. Then you almost, you might have

1 a low-rider, too. I told my people, my Tribal leaders
2 that when you don't do traditional things, and we
3 pollute, we emission, there's emissions, discharges
4 from the vehicle on traditional days -- have you ever
5 seen a horse race or a foot race with all these guys
6 on the camera riding right alongside where all the
7 runners are. They're polluting, and they don't even
8 care. They're polluting these guys' air. Those
9 foreign guys are running, huffing and puffing.
10 They've got cars going alongside the road and all that
11 exhaust.

12 The only thing that was going to be around
13 as WAP said was that those hydrocars, it's going to
14 cost a hundred thousand dollars and who wants to spend
15 a hundred thousand dollars? We don't have that kind
16 of money.

17 You know, I think the reason why we have all
18 these problems about ozone things, emissions, and if
19 you want to talk, if you want to get more information,
20 talk to your air manager. They know a lot about these
21 things, about what is there.

22 I think that ore, gas, oil, minerals,
23 natural development of natural resources, it is very,
24 very difficult for me at home to suggest even develop
25 natural resources. Even gravel. We've got to have

1 gravel for our roads. We don't want dusty roads. But
2 the leadership they said no, don't take it out. We've
3 got uranium. It's going to stay there.

4 I think the difference between us and the
5 Western is that we Native Americans, I'm going to say
6 something about it in a few minutes, I'll read you a
7 poem. The westerners, they want to develop, develop,
8 develop. All they care is wealth. But they don't
9 care about the impact it's going to have on the
10 community or what.

11 Now this part here, it's the department
12 of -- I use this -- I learned this from Grandpa.
13 That's the reason why I'm such -- I received in Region
14 6, I was nominated for the best environmentalist,
15 because I, in this little poem that I'm about to cite,
16 I'll kind of paraphrase it. The title of it is
17 "Mother Earth is Sacred." An Indian person is very,
18 very hard, very difficult for me to term use the term
19 "ecology" or "environment," because Mother Earth is
20 sacred. In the air, the human beings, the frogs, the
21 water. I said some things in the invocation, the wild
22 animals, the flowers and the trees and all those
23 things that are under the ground, if these things are
24 not treated with respect, then why are we here?
25 Mother Earth is sacred.

1 That is what we as Indian people look at.
2 We leave things alone and we don't bother things. If
3 I told Grandpa that I went to water quality specialist
4 training at EPA office in Dallas, when I got back,
5 "Well, grandson, what did you learn?" I'll tell him
6 all about the elements that I learned. You know what
7 he would tell me? "Grandson, you stay out of that.
8 That's not your job. That's somebody else's job.
9 It's the guy that's upstairs that keeps track of all
10 those things what's in the water."

11 The experts say that the climate is going to
12 start increasing at 3 percent all the way up to
13 13 percent. We as Native people, the old folks tell
14 us that, "Don't say that." It's just like that song,
15 I sing this once in a while at the community meeting,
16 "Que sera sera, whatever will be will be." I think
17 that's what Grandpa was trying to tell me. If Mother
18 Earth wants to raise the temperature, that's nature's
19 job to do that.

20 And also, the climate experts are also
21 arguing among themselves. They're not sure. They
22 said this climate change is going up from 3 to
23 13 percent. It's going to go down in five years, and
24 some say no, it's not, it's just going to keep going.

25 I think I've said enough. I think that with

1 all the high-tech that we're supposed to have -- I had
2 put together a list of the things, it's about a
3 four-page and about four different categories, all the
4 way from breast feeding to herbs. We need a plan to
5 put together, not somebody that has developed a plan
6 of somebody. But say, for instance, I want my people
7 in Acoma, I want my Acoma people to have a meeting
8 like this, and let them tell me what I'm saying, what
9 I have -- too bad there's not very many old people.
10 I'm 76 right now. All the guys that are older are
11 disappearing pretty fast, and we're losing them.
12 Every time one old guy dies, we lose part of our
13 culture. There's nobody for me to ask.

14 A good question, good one is, how come Acoma
15 doesn't have a constitution? 1930s. My Tribe said
16 that they supported having the constitution. Today we
17 don't have one. We still operate the traditional way.
18 And it's working. But you know what we're in? We're
19 in a dilemma. We're in the dilemma. Maybe that's
20 what climate change is. We're in a dilemma. Because
21 if you -- when you're in a dilemma, when you take
22 something, you lose something else. You can't have,
23 you can't have both.

24 So I think that you and I have to sit down
25 with our own people, let them tell us why this, why

1 that. Just make a point of it. I always tell the
2 children, make an appointment with Grandpa and
3 Grandma, because your grandparents will understand
4 when you make an appointment, that you really are
5 serious about things. You plan to be there for three
6 hours at least. Because they say my grandson is
7 interested about things and I'm going to tell him
8 about it. Because you and I, we don't have anybody
9 else to tell us, those things that we know but we
10 don't know how to -- we know inside we carry this
11 information with us. All we need to do practice it
12 right now. All we need is talk to you guys. You guys
13 are the experts. We're the experts. You guys cannot
14 tell me how I'm going to do things at home. All I
15 need to do is talk to you and get some ideas for home.
16 I use that all the time.

17 Thank you very much for allowing me to say
18 too many things. I could go on and on.

19 MR. TANO: Thank you, Stan.

20 (Applause)

21 We'll have Vice President of Navajo Nation,
22 Ben Shelly, to be the concluding speaker for this
23 session, and you're welcome to rejoin us here at 1:30.
24 Nothing better I like to do than talk climate change.

25 (Laughter)

1 MR. SHELLY: Well, I'd just want to say
2 thank you again. Most of you are here, so we do have
3 a Navajo Nation position. We have a memo, I don't
4 know if you received it or not. I know Lester's going
5 to give a copy to you, and I know Honorable George
6 Arthur kind of hit some of those areas. Very
7 important you read that from our nation, the Navajo
8 Nation position on a lot of this energy and what we're
9 dealing with. He did mention a lot of those.

10 But here we are. Let's get down to the real
11 thing here. I really want -- I'm one of those guys I
12 don't beat around the bush. I was going to go ahead
13 and say my clan, but I'm going to go ahead and say it
14 anyway. I'm the water that flows together. I
15 motivate myself every morning. Some of you probably
16 look at yourself in the mirror of the water or in the
17 mirror of your mirror, in your bathroom, say I want to
18 do positive things did today. For me, I think of me
19 as who I am, my mother's side. I'm the water flows
20 together, and I always picture myself like a mountain.
21 On top of a mountain, you know, there's snow, there's
22 always snow, and all the years on it. I have a lot of
23 years behind me. Look at my gray hair, and I travel a
24 lot of different streams. When there's snow melt, it
25 comes off the mountain. And it forms a path, the path

1 it travels. I travel those paths. Some are good
2 paths, some are bad paths, some things that I'm
3 learning more about, and I realized one thing: You
4 know, when all of those water comes down, there's a
5 puddle of dam down at the bottom. I guess this is
6 where us old guys, we collect all those information,
7 we travel down, and we share it, and we start putting
8 it together, okay? What is the real thing, the pros
9 and cons, what is real, what isn't real, what is
10 something that we need to do now, get involved?

11 We need to get involved with this EPA thing.
12 We can't just stand here and complain. The way to
13 voice in anything is you get involved. You're
14 standing there with your energy policies and say to
15 the other energy people, listen, this is what I want.
16 And this is what I want to do. I want to build me a
17 power plant, the Desert Rock power plant. It's got
18 the cleanest air in the world, CO2. This is how I'm
19 going to do. I'm using a new technology, the latest
20 technology. I want to use that.

21 I want you -- in turn I'll, say, I want you
22 to go to Four Corner. There's two power plants that's
23 polluting like heck. I almost said something here.

24 (Laughter)

25 You could go up there and park overnight.

1 Next morning you get up, move your hand over your
2 vehicle. You'll see dust. That's going right now.
3 It's polluting like crazy out there.

4 And yet, the Navajo over here at Desert
5 Rock, we wanted to put the latest technology. It's
6 been researched over and over. You're going to hear
7 more about it around here, different areas, and that's
8 the latest, the best, the up-to-date technologies in
9 pollution of air, air pollution. It's here.

10 But the way to do it is you got to get
11 involved. Quit complaining. Get in there and say
12 this, I'm doing something to help Mother Nature. I'm
13 doing something for the air. I'm doing something for
14 the animals out there in the mountains. But you have
15 to be there to say, have a voice to say it. If you
16 don't have a voice to say, you can complain all you
17 want and they're not going to listen to you. You
18 compete in the energy. That's what we're trying to
19 do, am I correct on that? So this energy policy needs
20 to be done right away.

21 You all know, your economic development, we
22 talked about it. We talk about jobs. We talk about
23 treaties, we talk about constitution, we talk about
24 large land base, small land base, all of those. But
25 you and I know and the people out there, the animal

1 people know, the bird people know, we grow. We give
2 birth, every year. I know the Navajo Nation to a
3 point now, we're having about 15 babies a day born,
4 and we're growing fast, and it's going to be -- we're
5 about 3,000 strong right now, but I can predict about
6 another 20 years we'll be close to a million. We're
7 3,000 strong right now. What do we do right now? We
8 hold our hand out.

9 Look what's beneath us. Uranium, coal,
10 natural gas, water, all of that mineral resource we
11 have under us, but yet today we're still holding our
12 hand up. A lot of us are like that. Let's learn how
13 to use what's under us. Let's participate. Let's be
14 the energy makers where we're just not -- we shouldn't
15 just be standing on the sideline complaining. That's
16 not the way to do it. You get involved where the
17 action is.

18 And I tell you what, the Navajo Nation gets
19 to a million population, the taxpayers, they're not
20 going to afford us. They're having a hard time right
21 now. They're the government. They're the one that's
22 giving us money to live. They cannot afford us no
23 more with the more population Native American growth.
24 They're saying right now at The Hill, you go to The
25 Hill, this is what I hear: "Man, I can't even afford

1 my own kids. I can't even take them to college
2 anymore, and yet my tax is going out." They complain
3 about the war, they complain about the fuel costs,
4 they complain about us. "When are these Native
5 Americans going to get on their feet? We've been
6 putting money all my life in there. Still today,
7 we're still putting money in it." It's talk out there
8 right now. Believe it.

9 Large land base. They're out there, East is
10 all taken up. They're looking at reservation right
11 now. They could easily do that, Congressional people
12 can just do it. That's what happened in the past. In
13 the 1700s, when they start taking land, that's exactly
14 how they work. Taxpayers, their constituents putting
15 pressure on them to start doing things. Remember
16 that.

17 Population. What is the answer to that? We
18 need a job. We need economic development. Through
19 the energy that we're talking about, it can create
20 that. If I get paid, I go to Washington a lot, The
21 Hill, I'll stand there before Congress or senators,
22 "Hey, give me a job. Find me a job. Put me in
23 business. I'll do my part, the tax way. I'll provide
24 federal tax, I'll provide state tax. I no longer need
25 you if I have a job." That's what I say a lot.

1 So if this energy thing we're talking about
2 is the big thing for the nation, then I think we need
3 to talk about it. And to -- we just need to get
4 involved and we have uranium. We fight uranium. We
5 don't want mining. We keep saying that. Why? Hydro
6 mining, we don't like that, plus the contamination
7 happened in the past. We allowed it. We've been
8 suffering from it, a lot of our people have problem
9 with that.

10 Hydromining, we talk about water table
11 underneath. We don't like that. We're opposed to it.
12 Anything surrounding the nation, the reasons we're
13 protecting the water table, water. There's no
14 hydromining underground.

15 And I kind of wanted to let you a little bit
16 of the news, what's going on on The Hill. I've gone
17 there a lot. And I've been hearing some good news and
18 some bad news, but what I'm hearing a lot is what one
19 of the senators that we've just seen from the Indian
20 Affairs, is that, I can't -- lost -- lost it here.
21 But the thing I hear, economic development, jobs,
22 sovereign, apology. Apology by United States
23 Government to Native American. I know Canada did
24 that. Sovereign. I went to Medicaid, Medicare,
25 Navajo Nation site. The question I always ask is why

1 am I going to try to have a consultation with the
2 state? Why am I going over there for? I want direct
3 funding to me. I'm a sovereign nation. And that's
4 being talked about. A lot of senators are saying
5 that. They have a constitution they'll take out and
6 Section 8 it says sovereignty. States. Tribe. Okay,
7 we have a sovereign right. It's being talked about.

8 And these are something that we -- and then
9 at the end of this, what does it all tail out to?
10 Partnership. Finally, Congressional people and
11 Senators are saying, instead of just sitting there and
12 waiting for us to say, maybe they've been waiting too
13 long. It's about time they say. How can we benefit
14 you, can we better your life? That's what is being
15 said now. That's what I like about it. Now they're
16 saying what can we do together?

17 Opportunity is here. Let's don't blow it.
18 Let's get this thing moving. Let's not talk about
19 this next year. I don't want to be sitting here
20 talking about this again. We should be on the move.
21 The energy policy should be there, and we should be
22 involved out there. We should support each other. I
23 stress unity. Unity. And I've gone to protecting our
24 Sacred Mountain, I talked, you probably hear about me,
25 tradition and culture. I stress unity to all Tribes.

1 Divide and conquer has always been our failure. And I
2 go around to all the Crow Nation, the Sioux Nation, I
3 say to them, "Hey, guys, you're a large land base.
4 You have land, Sacred Site. Let's be united under
5 tradition and culture. We all have the same thing.

6 I don't care about the difference what we
7 have of here, throw that aside. When it comes to
8 those kind of things, to benefit our people and our
9 nation and our government, and our land, we should be
10 under one. And I really stress that a lot, and I will
11 continue to do that to the day I die. And that's for
12 the next generation. We need to get prepared for
13 them. They'll do what they want. They're more
14 educated than we are. Let's just get the thing on the
15 road for them, and they can take it from there. I
16 know they're smart. They're waiting for us guys. As
17 you can see, the guys, us old guys do respect that a
18 lot. We get off a little bit sometimes, we wander
19 around, but at the end of our conclusion, you see an
20 old guy, a leader like me, standing here trying to say
21 something there. That's good for you because you're
22 looking at us and saying, we're providing the lights
23 and you follow and make it better.

24 So let's get involved here. Let's just
25 don't say we can't do it. We're in the ball game. If

1 we're in the football game, we're out there fighting.
2 We're out there to win. That's the game, that's the
3 game we want to be in. We want to be in this energy
4 game. We want to be involved. We want to be part of
5 a team here, the Indian team over here, and I don't
6 know who they are over there, but we can -- at least
7 we win, we fighting in there, okay? It's a ball game.
8 We've got to be on the playing field to do it.

9 I know about EPA. It's very important.
10 Environmental thing. It's important. But again,
11 remember this: What are you seeing right now? What's
12 reality? This is reality. I'm standing before you.
13 This is real. What's real? High gas costs, no job,
14 economic development. We keep complaining about the
15 oil is coming overseas, we're feeding -- we're paying
16 for all the terrorism up there to come back at us and
17 they're using the oil to do that. We keep saying
18 that. All the big leaders are talking that way. But
19 you know what, on United States, there's some oil
20 reserve around. EPA is saying no to that, no, no.
21 You can't build no refinery. Just stay as you are.
22 That's what's going on. But again, the answer to that
23 the other side is why just stay there? Alternative
24 energy, sun and wind. These are things that surround,
25 what we know. I'm getting a little too hyped up here,

1 so my wife handed me a note, "You're drinking too much
2 coffee."

3 Thank you very much.

4 (Laughter)

5 (Applause)

6 MR. TANO: I like that analogy. I use
7 another one. You're talking about a competition,
8 being on a playing field. I really believe that what
9 is happening with Indian Country and their attempts to
10 develop their energy resources is not so much legal
11 issues, you know, as in for example EPA's delaying
12 granting that permit, but really, this, it's a war of
13 ideas that we have been not only losing, we don't
14 realize we're in that war. And the policy, as you
15 say, is that kind of first step to say, it says this
16 is what we believe in. It's the damned cleanest piece
17 of coal-fired technology there is in the world, and
18 this is the reason why we're doing it. We need to get
19 those kinds of words out. And it's not just legal
20 briefs. It's about, you know, a whole campaign. So,
21 with that, get back to our --

22 MR. LEBEAU: We'll be back here after lunch.

23 MS. WASHINES: 1:30. Thank you.

24 (Proceedings adjourned at 12:23 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF NEVADA)
)
COUNTY OF CLARK)

I, Kevin Wm. Daniel, Certified Court

Reporter, do hereby certify:

That I reported in shorthand the proceedings
had in the above-entitled matter at the place and date
indicated.

That I thereafter transcribed my said
shorthand notes into typewriting, and that the
typewritten transcript is a complete, true and
accurate transcription of my said shorthand notes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand in my
office in the County of Clark, State of Nevada this
12th day of August, 2008.

KEVIN WM. DANIEL, CCR #711

