

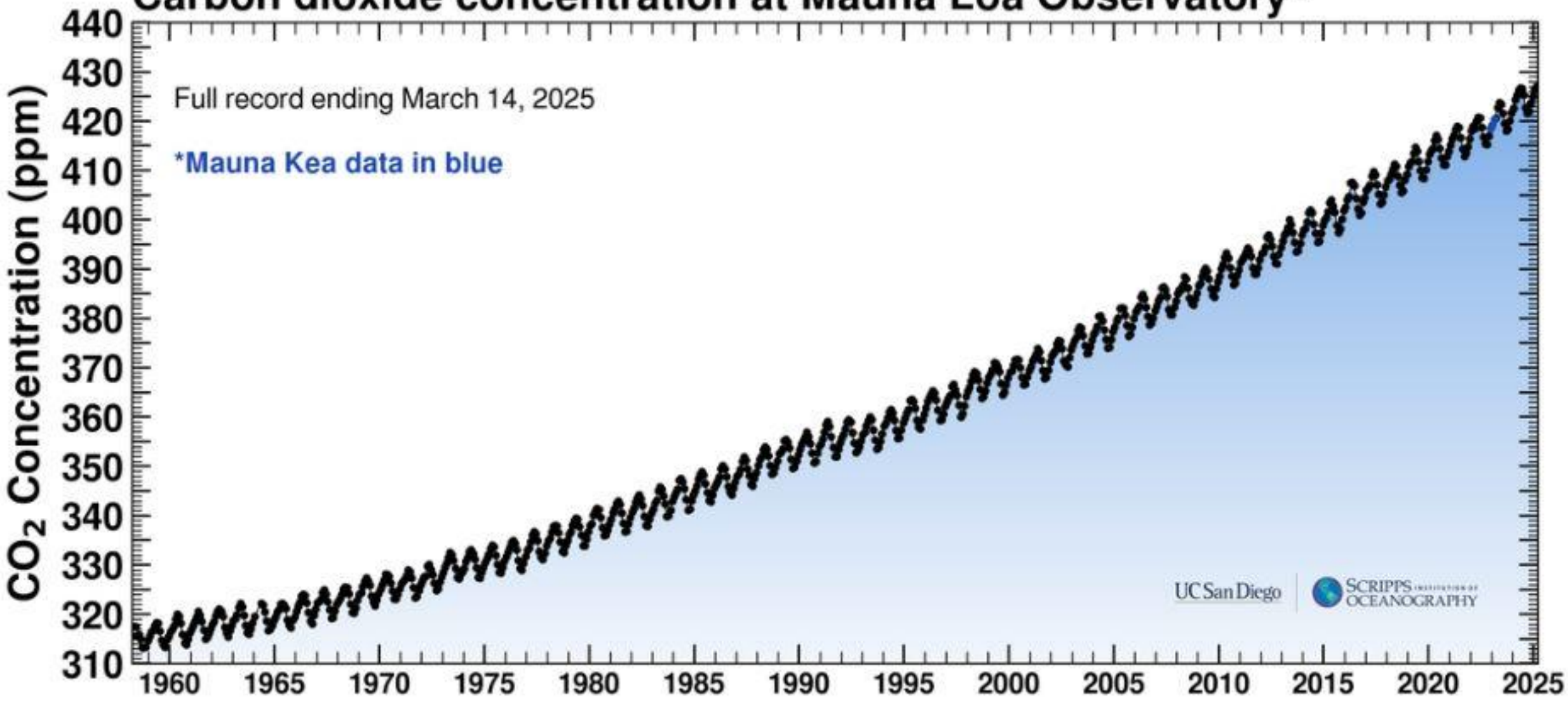


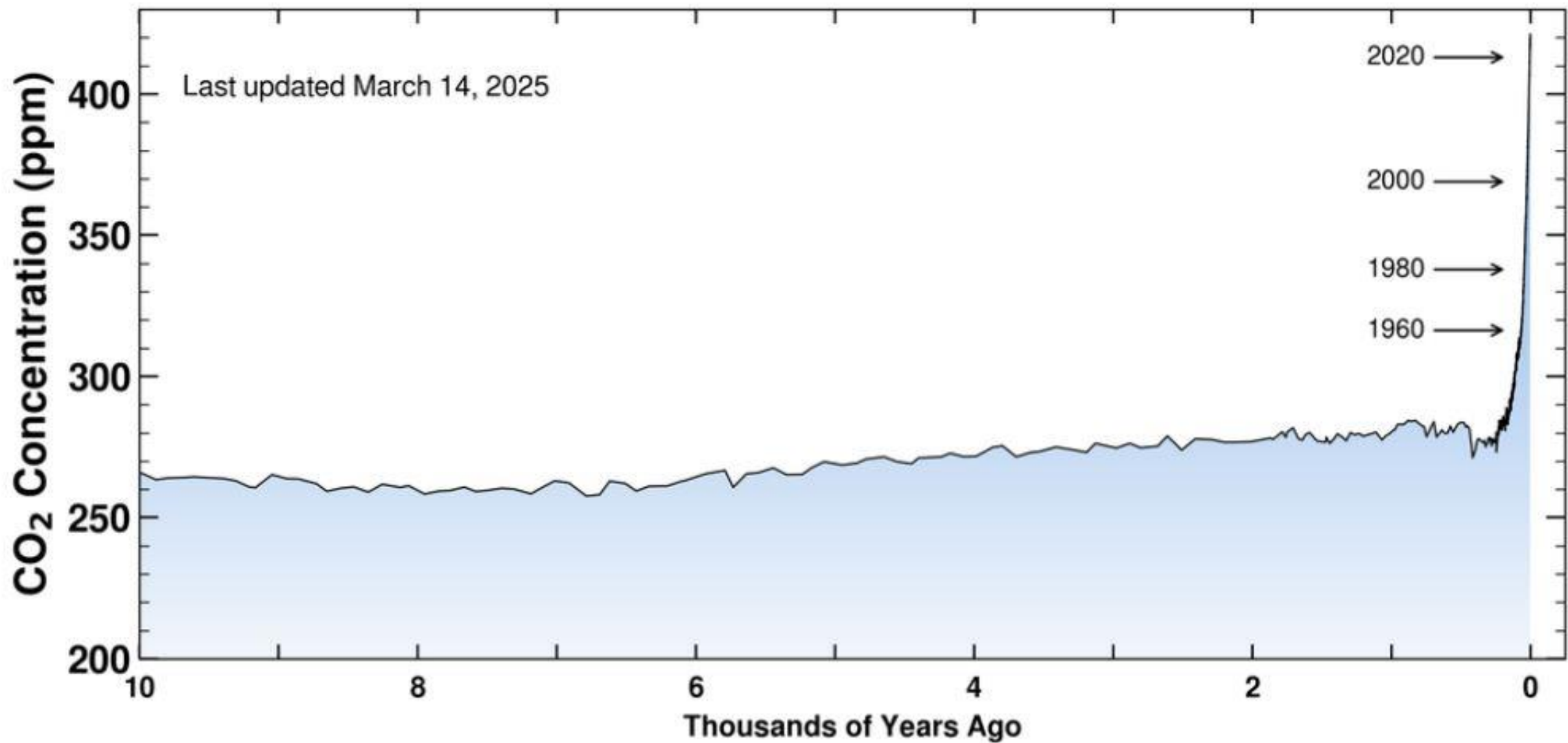
Ely Climate Group  
[elyminnesota.com/elyclimate](http://elyminnesota.com/elyclimate) & YouTube

Barb Jones  
b2jonesmn@gmail.com

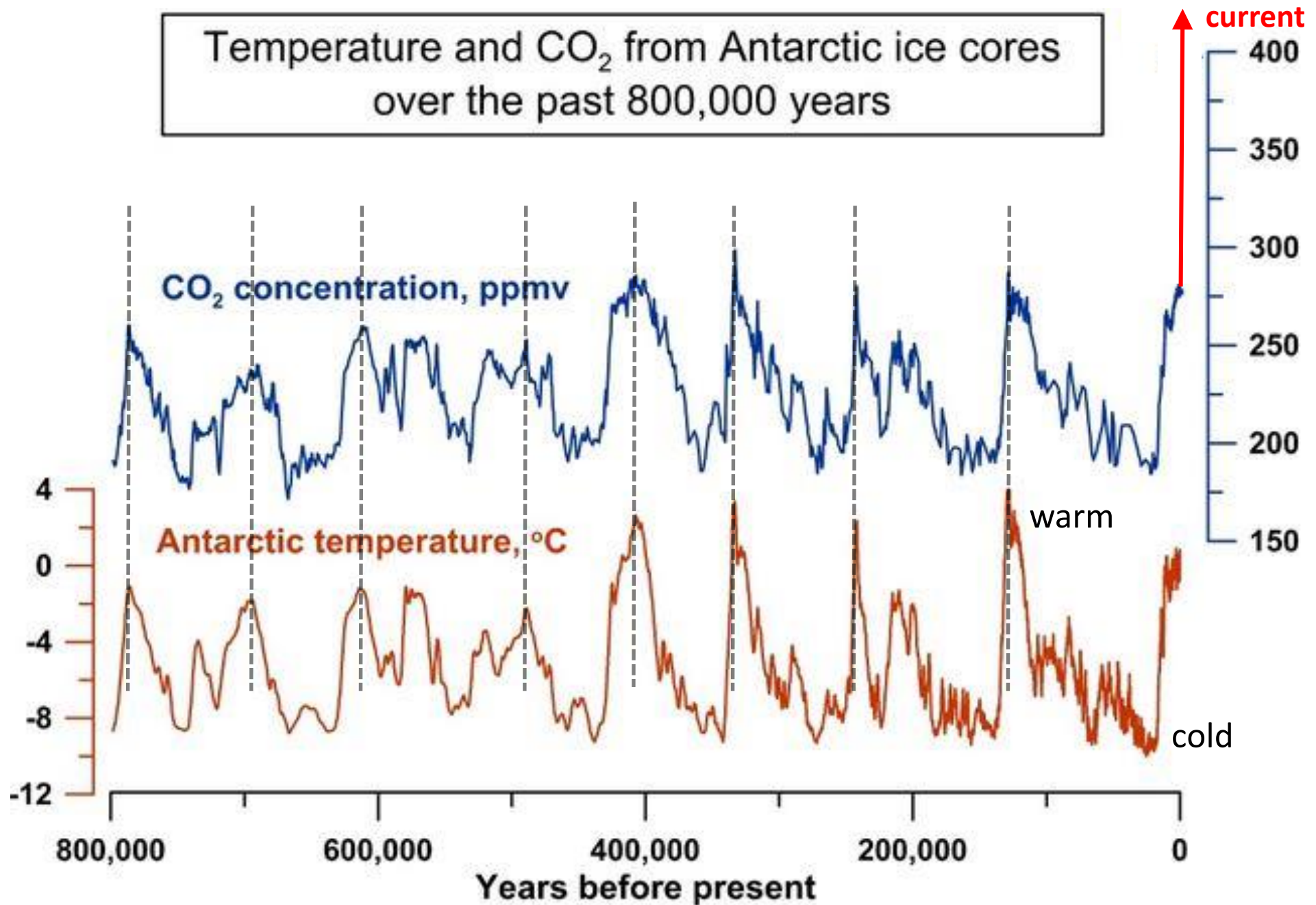


# Carbon dioxide concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory\*



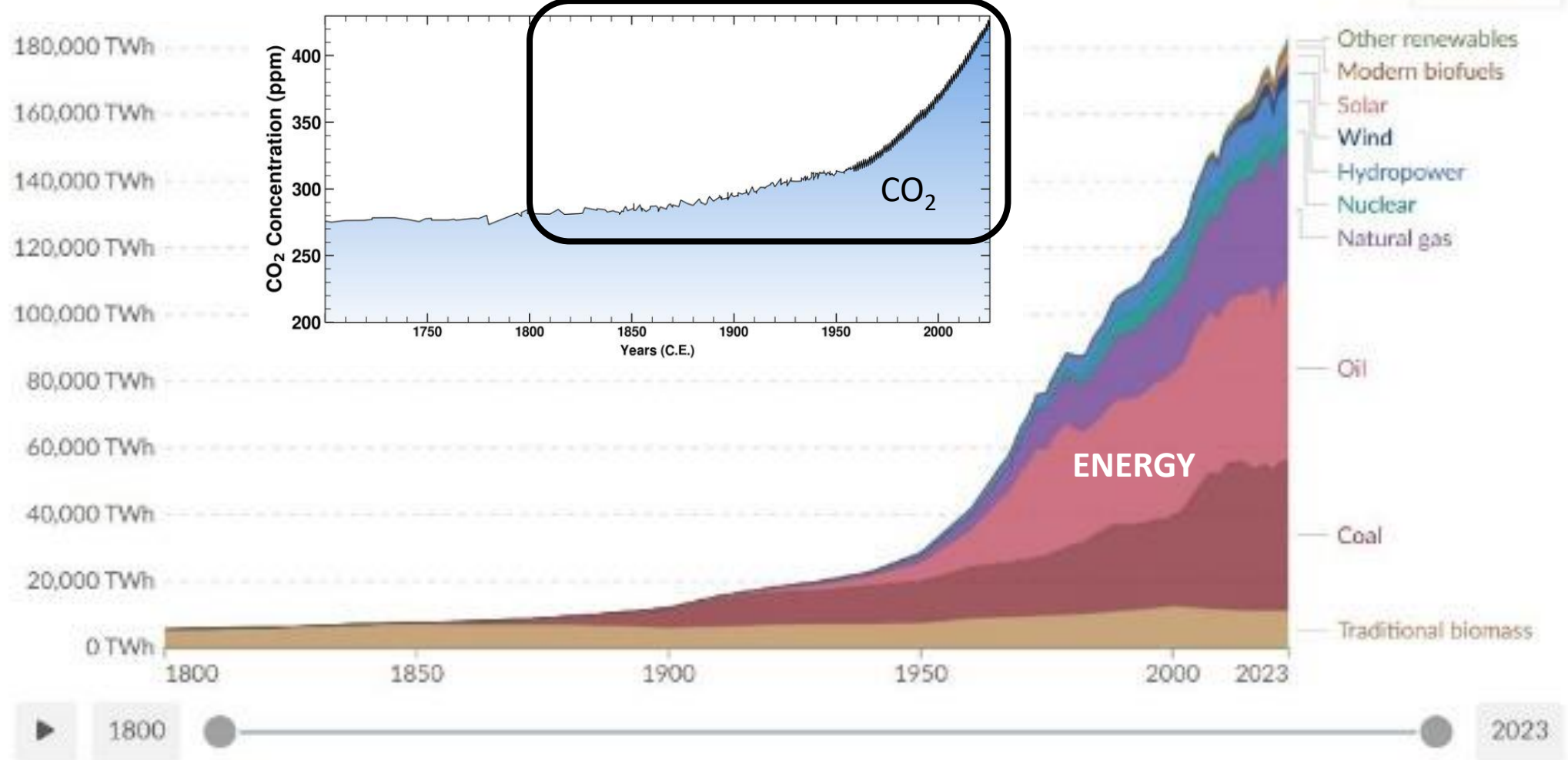


Temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> from Antarctic ice cores over the past 800,000 years



# Global primary energy consumption by source

Settings



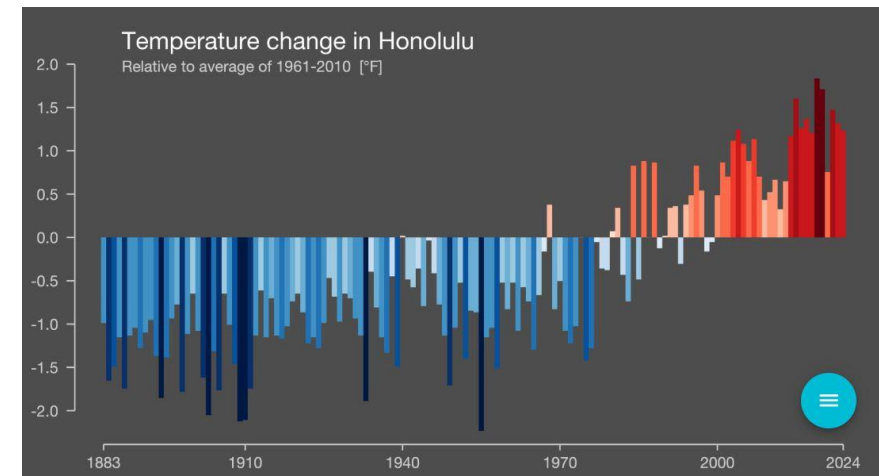
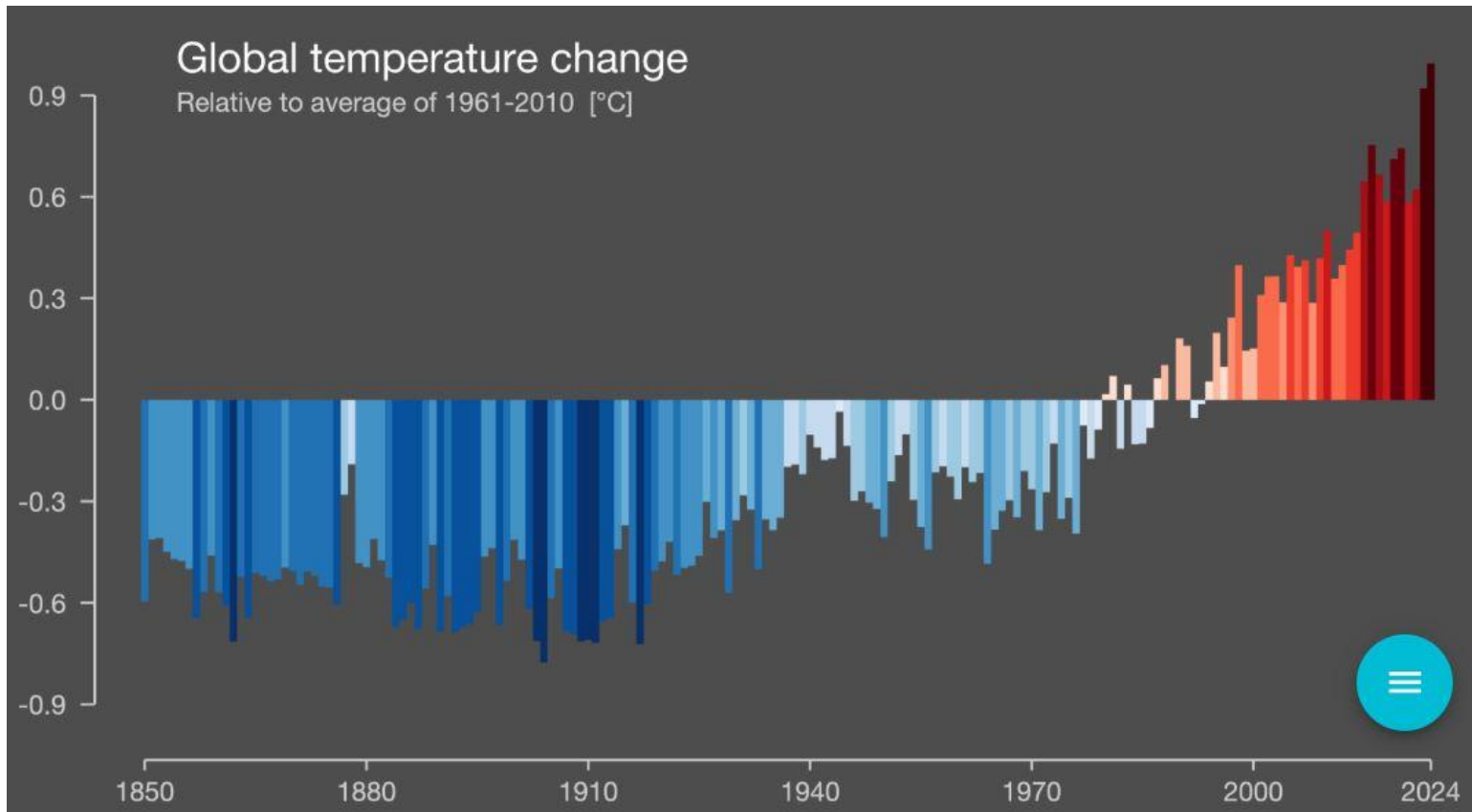
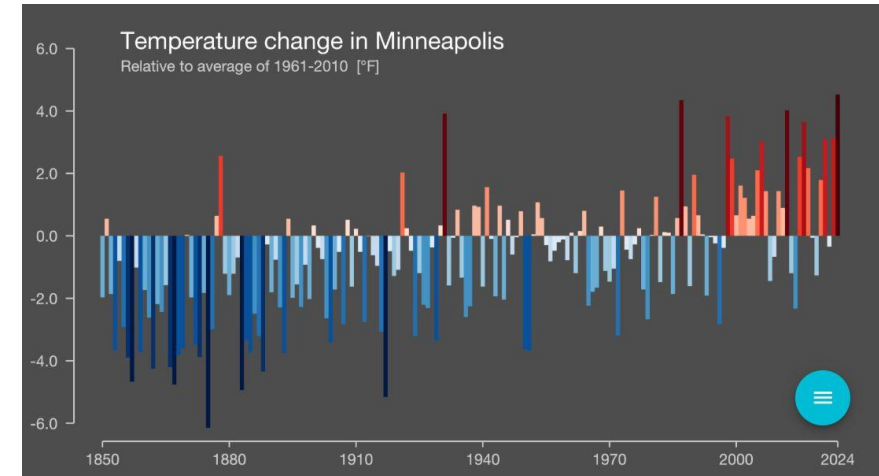
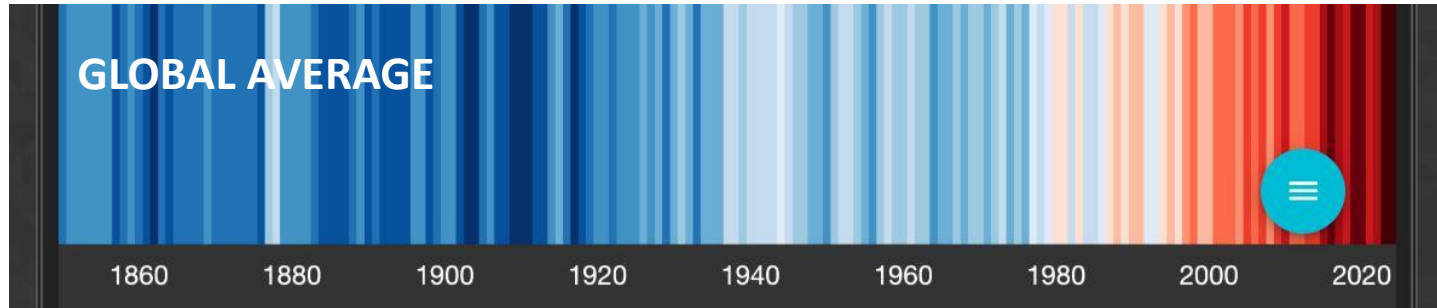
Data source: Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024); Smil (2017) - Learn more about this data

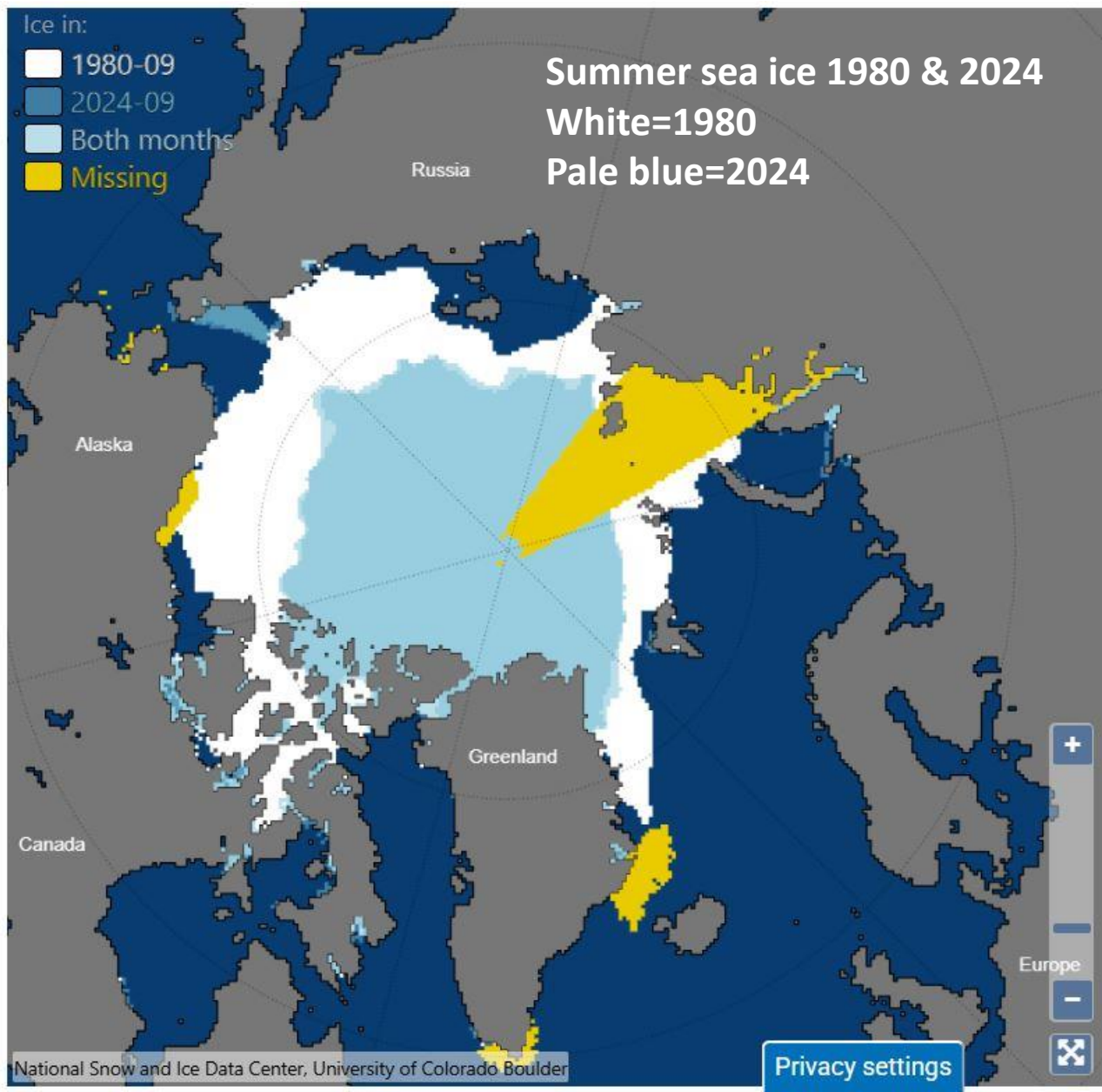
<https://showyourstripes.info/c/globe>

University of Reading UK

Graphics and lead scientist: Ed Hawkins, National Centre for Atmospheric Science, UoR.

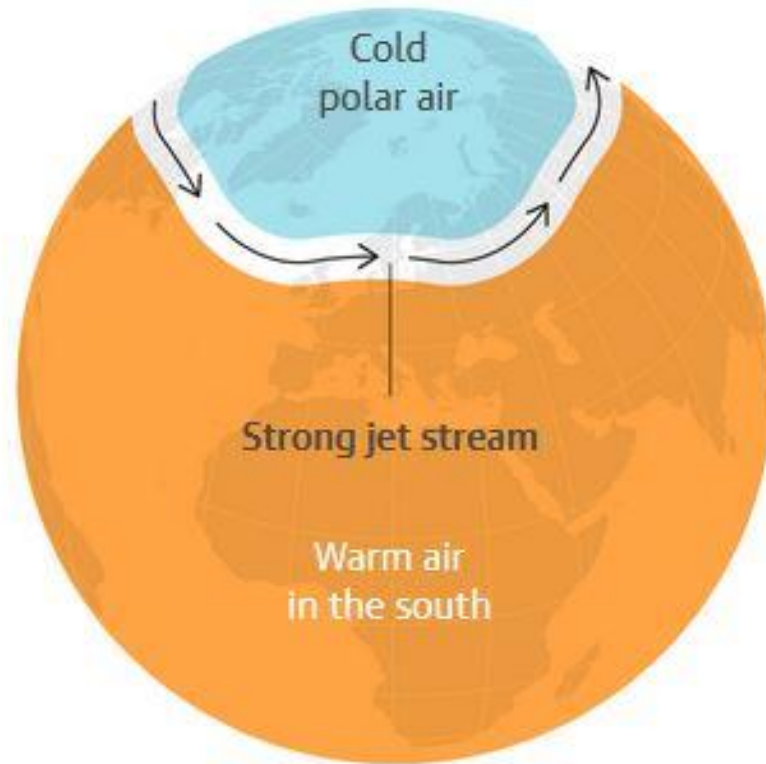
Data: Berkeley Earth & ERA5-Land, NOAA, UK Met Office, MeteoSwiss, DWD, SMHI, UoR & ZAMG



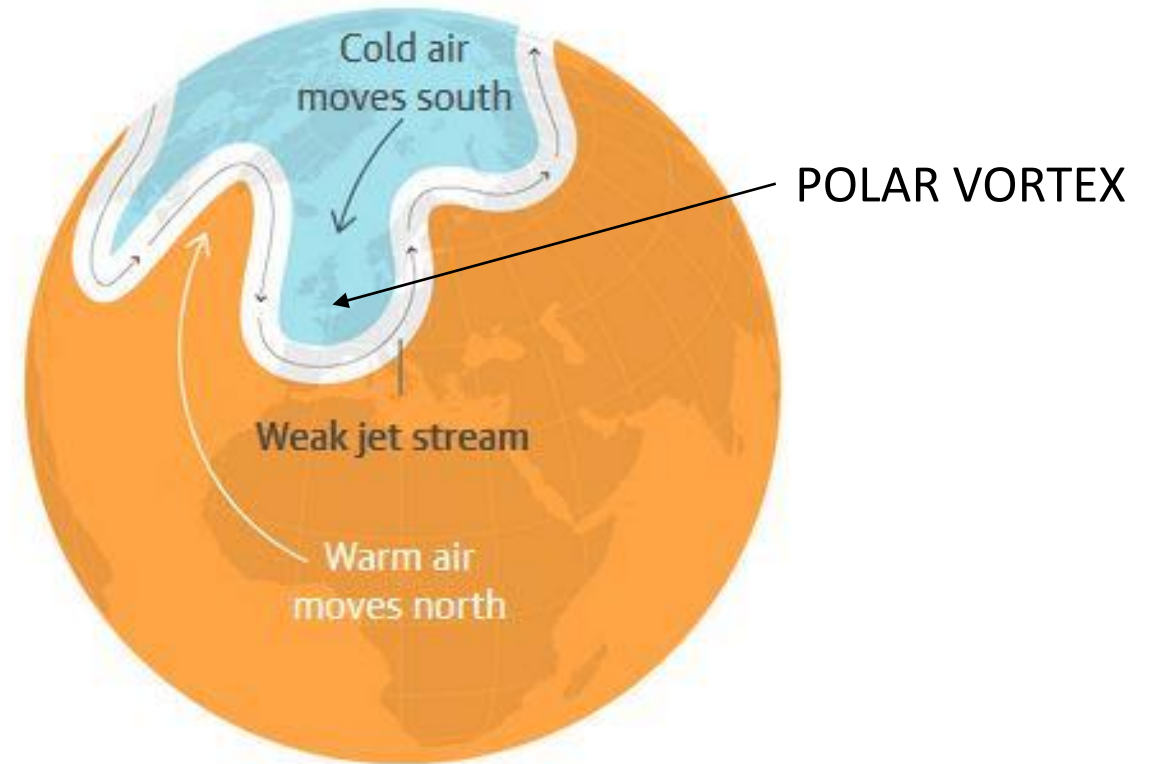


## How Arctic meltdown can lead to extreme weather

**Normal polar jet stream**



**Weak polar jet stream**





# Minnesota's Climate is Already Changing

Minnesota's climate is already changing rapidly and will continue to do so into the foreseeable future.

These changes are impacting Minnesota's wildlife, plants, waters, historic resources, infrastructure, and available outdoor recreation activities.

We have a responsibility to adapt to these changes.

We take mitigation steps to reduce our carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions.

We need your help to adapt to the changing climate and reduce its impact on Minnesota's resources and people.

Action starts with you.

Find out more!  
[mndnr.gov/climate](http://mndnr.gov/climate)



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## more **damaging** rains

**20%**  
increase in the number of 1" rains

**65%**  
increase in the number of 3" rains

**13%**  
increase in the size of the heaviest rainfall of the year.

**since 2000**  
widespread rains of more than 6" are 4x more frequent than in the previous three decades.

The length of the frost-free season is increasing over time and is expected to continue to increase through the century.

our climate is becoming **warmer** and **wetter**

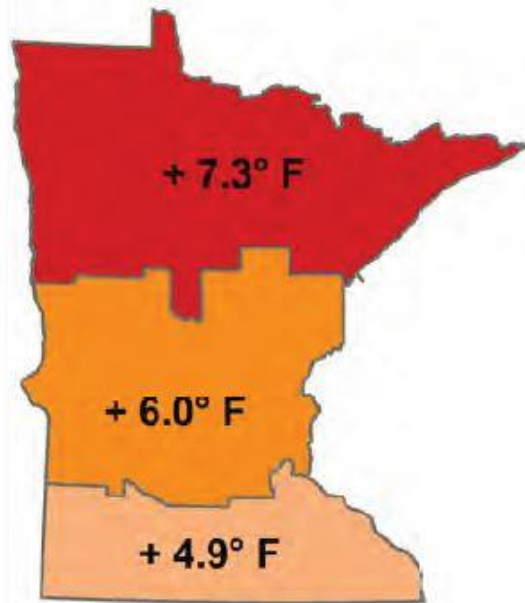
**winter** is warming  
much faster than summer with fewer days and nights of extreme cold.

Nights have warmed **55%** faster than days since 1970.

Average temperatures in Minnesota have warmed by nearly 3°F since 1895.

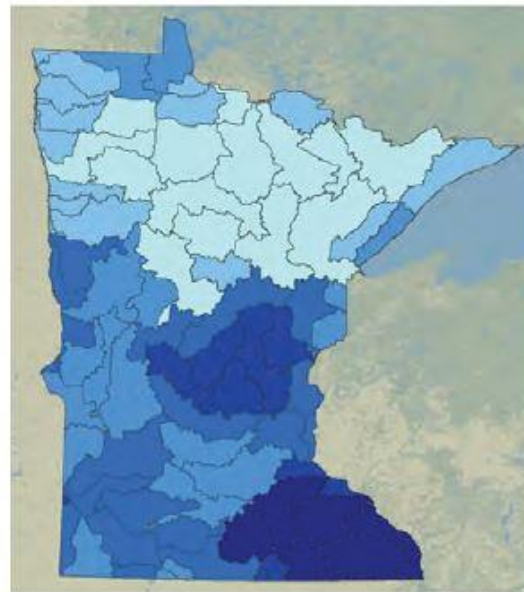
The 10 warmest and wettest years on record have all occurred in the past 20 years.

Increases in temperature and precipitation are expected to continue through the century.

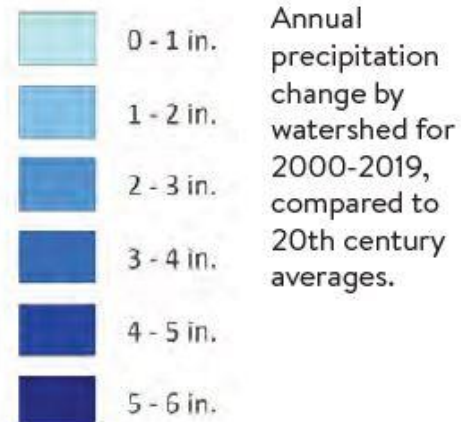


**Minnesota is getting warmer, especially winter nights in the northern parts of the state.**

Change in daily average minimum temperature during winter (Dec-Feb), 1895-2021.



**Minnesota is getting wetter, especially the southern parts of the state.**





Climate analog:  
Minnesota's Boundary  
Waters Canoe Area  
Wilderness today (blue  
star) and by end of the  
21<sup>st</sup> Century (orange star)

Courtesy of Lee Frehlich (UMN)

## Here in NE Minnesota:

More heavy rains – flooding low areas and flood damage to infrastructure

Periods of drought – wild fire danger

Less snow, bad for skiing, snowmobiles, sled dogs and Ely's economy

Changes in tree cover, seasons, allergies, invasive species

This couples with environmental damage from 8 billion humans  
industrial agriculture, pollution, pesticides, plastics

Since we are potentially less impacted than other places

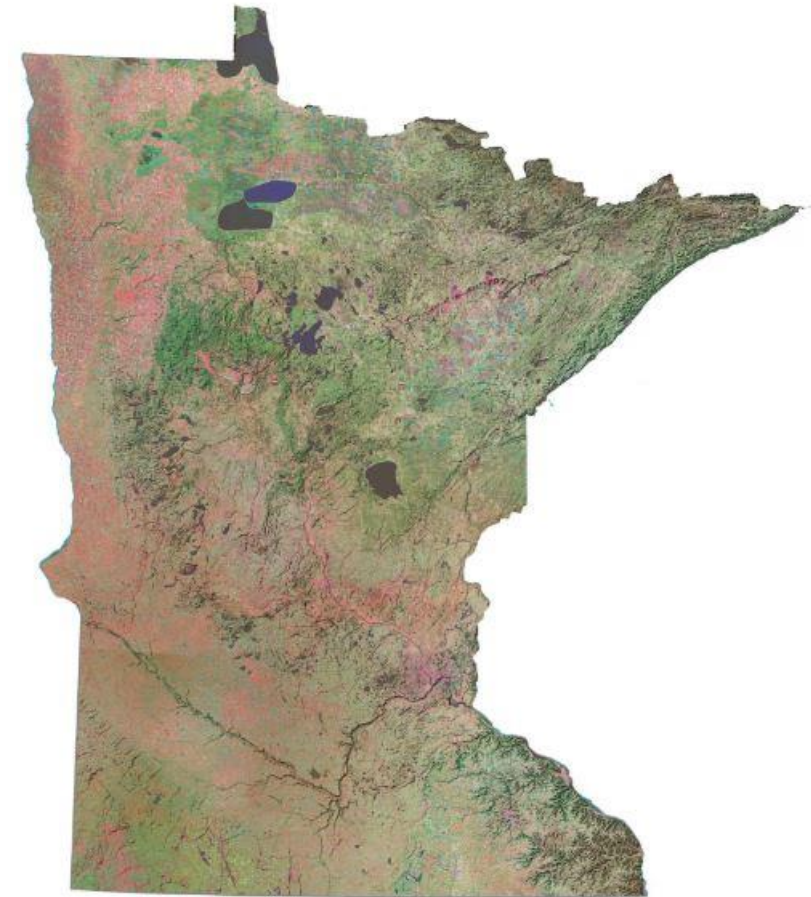
(eg AZ, FL, Bangladesh from heat, sea level rise, water shortages)

We are a climate refuge, Duluth is already advertising itself this way

Expect population shifts

Agriculture patterns are shifting:

We depend on the rest of the state/world for energy, food, consumer goods, medicine



## Some Recent Federal Climate Legislation:

### 2022 **The Chips and Science Act**

- semiconductor manufacture in USA, funding public sector science research

### 2022 **The Inflation Reduction Act**

- Invests in domestic energy production and manufacturing
- Reduces carbon emissions by roughly 40 percent by 2030
- \$369 billion in Energy Security and Climate Change programs
- Permitting reform to benefit domestic energy and transmission projects

## Some Recent MN Climate Legislation:

2007 (Pawlenty) **Next Generation Energy Act** - GHG emission reduction goals

2020 **ECO Act** - Energy efficiency, climate adaptation planning grants, community resilience

2021 **Clean Cars Act**

2021 **MN Climate Action Framework** - reduce emissions 50% by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050

2023 **100% Electrical Energy Carbon Free by 2040**, 80% by 2030

(and good jobs, less pollution, cheaper energy)

similar laws in 17 other states, exemptions, RECs, off ramps

2024 Permitting reform, energy code, electric buses, lighting, electric outdoor equipment, ECO updates, geothermal

# 2022 MN Climate Action Framework - reduce emissions 50% by 2030 and achieve net-zero emissions by 2050

<https://climate.state.mn.us/minnesotas-climate-action-framework>



## Clean transportation

Connect all people through a safe, equitable, and sustainable transportation system.



## Climate-smart natural and working lands

Manage our lands to reduce GHG emissions and sustain resilient landscapes.



## Resilient communities

Prepare communities with resources to build a more resilient future for themselves.



## Clean energy and efficient buildings

Expand the use of carbon-free energy and create healthy, comfortable buildings that are cheaper to operate and pollute less.



## Healthy lives and communities

Protect the health and wellbeing of all Minnesotans in the face of climate change.



## Clean economy

Build an economy that addresses climate change and creates equitable opportunities.

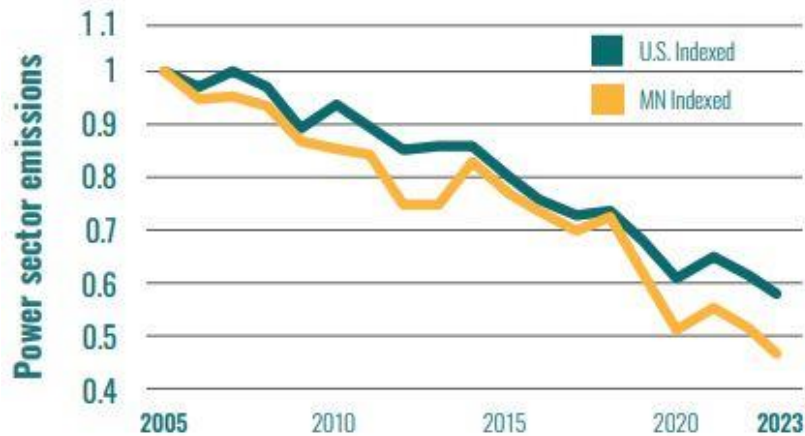
## Minnesota's plan to address and prepare for climate change.

Minnesota is updating the Climate Action Framework in 2024 and 2025.

[Check out the update process and how you can participate.](#)

**2023**     **100% Electrical Energy Carbon Free by 2040**, 80% by 2030 (and good jobs, less pollution, cheaper energy)  
similar laws in 17 other states, exemptions, RECs, off ramps

**Figure 1:** Minnesota power sector carbon (CO<sup>2</sup>) emissions vs U.S. emissions

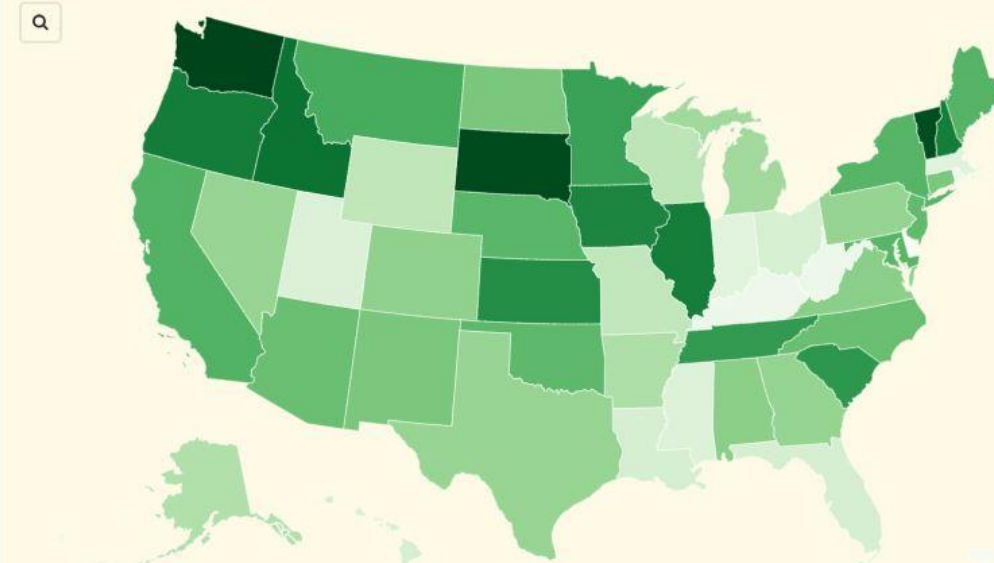


Source: BloombergNEF, EIA.

### Whose grid is the greenest of all?

Percent of electricity generated from carbon-free sources in 2022

1.28 83.08



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

CANARY MEDIA

\* A Flourish map

WA 83%  
SD 81%  
MN 55%  
WV 6%



## **About Ely Climate Group**

Meetings 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday each month on varied topics 4pm at Ely Field Naturalists Resource Center  
in person and by zoom, recordings on YouTube

Smaller active group working with other orgs to help Ely

- Solar on Schools
- GreenStep – Ely Green Team
- Lobby for climate/environmental causes (emails, letters, phone calls etc)

ECG works with CERTs, CCL, CURE, HPHC, Univ MN

## **What you can do:**

- Join Ely Climate Group
- Low hanging fruit – LED lights, insulate your house, drive less, stop flying, zoom meetings, buy less junk
- Install solar panels, drive an EV, install heat pumps
- Have fewer kids, don't bug your kids for more grand-kids
- Talk about climate to family, friends, neighbors, schools, city officials
- Lobby politicians



The worst effects can be averted – we have the know how and resources to make clean energy  
Electrify everything, stop burning things, NO COAL, GAS, OIL  
Get energy from wind, solar, hydro, nuclear, geothermal  
Need 2-3x more electrical energy, more energy storage, modifications to the electrical grid  
Develop hydrogen, green steel, clean concrete .....

There is work to be done, moving fast is important

**All we lack is the political will to make it happen**



Nuclear Power would make life easier as we approach 100% clean electrical power

MN has 2 nuclear plants, Prairie Island and Monticello

They make 20% of our electrical energy, always ON baseload power

Built 1970's permitted through 2050's

Waste stored in casks on site

In 1994 MN enacted a nuclear moratorium – no new plants allowed – motivated by waste storage

There is a move to lift the moratorium in the legislature.

This would allow proposals for new nuclear plants to compete against solar/wind/hydro on their merits

New nuclear plants are not the “one-off” monsters of the 1970s

Small modular reactors are made in factories, shipped in trucks, identical modules

Some designs can use “spent fuel” for energy

## There is no free lunch

**Coal** CO<sub>2</sub>, coal ash in lined and unlined ponds

**Gas** CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>, methane leaks, pipelines

**Oil** CO<sub>2</sub>, pipelines

**Wind** intermittent, need rare elements for magnets, large area, visual impact, birds and bats, ultrasonics, transmission lines, blade/tower disposal

**Solar** intermittent, large area, covers farmland, ugly, needs silicon, transmission lines

**Batteries** storage still needs R&D, need exotic elements, hydro needs exotic landscapes

**Corn ethanol, biofuels, CCUS** corn for fuel displaces crops for food, CO<sub>2</sub> pipes dangerous, use for oil recovery

**Nuclear** no USA depository for spent fuel, paranoia over radiation, link to weapons