

Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development

Respecting Tradition...

While on the Path to Prosperity



Program Overview



The Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development
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Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development

Based on a 2000 census report, per capita income of American Indians is less than half the national average with Indian unemployment more than twice the national average. Residents on reservations experience deep poverty at twice the national average, and the Indian child poverty rate is more than twice the national rate. Drug use, suicide, and hopelessness among Indian youth remain exceedingly high throughout Indian Country.

With that in mind, the Secretary of Interior created the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (IEED) to help Indian nations fulfill their economic opportunities and attain economic self-sufficiency to better enhance their quality of life.

To do this, IEED rigorously pursues avenues that will create jobs for Indians on Indian lands. The office, and its five divisions, help Indians develop economic infrastructures on reservations, increase tribal business knowledge and business start-ups, sponsor numerous training opportunities in diverse fields as ironworking, wind farm development, and help Indians build economic development strategies.

The future of any culture begins with its youth. The federal government has a long history of sponsoring youth initiatives – from summer internships, to training programs -- designed to help young people gain a foothold in today's job market.

For the American Indian, IEED has taken a lead in helping Indians gain employment in the federal government, state offices, and in private industry as well as on their reservations. By sponsoring cutting-edge training programs that include the National Iron Workers Training Program for American Indians, the newly established Native American Hybrid Welding Program in Chicago, Ill., innovative energy curriculums taught at tribal colleges, and partnerships with the Bureau of Education and Argonne National Laboratory - a major research center of the Department of Energy - Indian youths are getting the tools they need to compete in today's economy.

For most successful companies, innovation lies at the core of their models for success. IEED continues to develop numerous innovative projects and programs to benefit Indian communities. On the following pages you will learn how IEED continually looks for new and better ways to help Indians build a brighter future.

Who We Are...

Five divisions drive the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development.



Division of Economic Development-
Provides assistance to tribes to foster strong reservation economies. The division seeks to create a tribal environment for economic progress, arrange training for tribal members to take advantage of that environment, and provide tribes with strategic advice and planning to make the most of business opportunities.

Division Chief: Jack Stevens, 202.208.6764



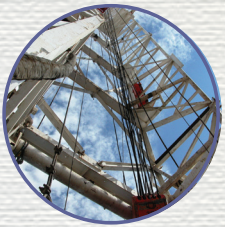
Division of Workforce Development-
Helps tribes develop education, employment, training, and social services programs. The division implements the Pub L. 102-477 Program, which authorizes Indian tribal governments to integrate a variety of education, employment, training, and social services under a single plan, single budget, and single reporting system.

Division Chief: Lynn Forcia, 202.219.5270



Division of Capital Investment-
Manages the Indian Loan Guaranty, Insurance, and Interest Subsidy Program which breaks through conventional barriers to get financing for tribes and individual Indians.

Division Chief: Philip Viles, 202.513.7637



Division of Energy and Mineral Development-
Provides the best technical and economic advice and services to assist Indian mineral owners in achieving economic self-sufficiency by creating sustainable economies through the environmentally sound development of their energy and mineral resources.

Division Chief: Stephen Manydeeds, 303.969.5270



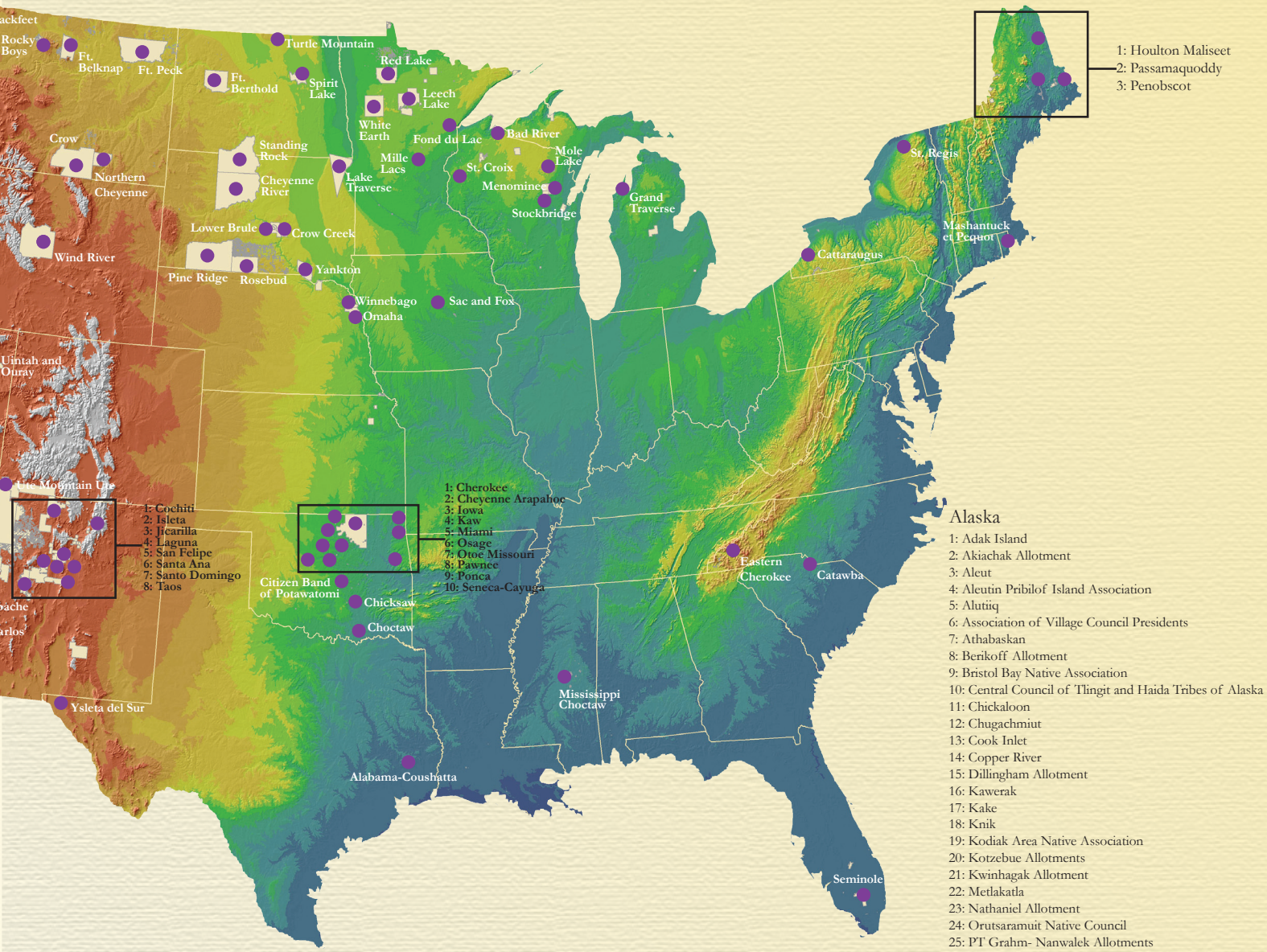
Division of Indian Energy Policy Development-
Provides technical and financial assistance to tribes wanting to develop their own energy resources. The Division manages implementation of Title V, Section 503 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and is responsible for developing the regulatory process for Tribal Energy Resource Agreements.

Division Chief: Darryl François, 202.208.7253

- 1: Lower Elwah
- 2: Lummi
- 3: Makah
- 4: Nooksack
- 5: Port Gamble
- 6: Puyallup
- 7: Quinault
- 8: Samish
- 9: Sauk-Suiattle
- 10: Squaxin Island
- 11: Stillaguamish
- 12: Swinomish
- 13: Tulalip
- 14: Upper Skagit



- 1: Cahuilla
- 2: Ewiiapaayap
- 3: La Posta
- 4: Ramona
- 5: San Pasqual
- 6: Soboba
- 7: Torres Martinez



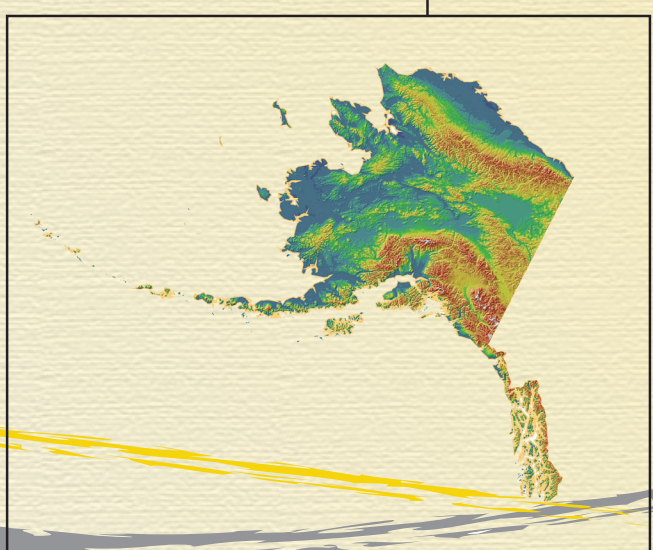
- 1: Houlton Maliseet
- 2: Passamaquoddy
- 3: Penobscot

- 1: Cochiti
- 2: Isleta
- 3: Jicarilla
- 4: Laguna
- 5: San Felipe
- 6: Santa Ana
- 7: Santo Domingo
- 8: Taos

- 1: Cherokee
- 2: Cheyenne Arapahoe
- 3: Iowa
- 4: Kaw
- 5: Miami
- 6: Osage
- 7: Otoe Missouri
- 8: Pawnee
- 9: Ponca
- 10: Seneca-Cayuga

- Alaska**
- 1: Adak Island
 - 2: Akiachak Allotment
 - 3: Aleut
 - 4: Aleutin Pribilof Island Association
 - 5: Alutiiq
 - 6: Association of Village Council Presidents
 - 7: Athabaskan
 - 8: Berikoff Allotment
 - 9: Bristol Bay Native Association
 - 10: Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Tribes of Alaska
 - 11: Chickaloon
 - 12: Chugachmiut
 - 13: Cook Inlet
 - 14: Copper River
 - 15: Dillingham Allotment
 - 16: Kaverak
 - 17: Kake
 - 18: Knik
 - 19: Kodiak Area Native Association
 - 20: Kotzebue Allotments
 - 21: Kwinhagak Allotment
 - 22: Metlakatla
 - 23: Nathaniel Allotment
 - 24: Orutsaramiut Native Council
 - 25: PT Graham- Nanwalek Allotments
 - 26: Shoonaq
 - 27: Tanana Chiefs Conference, Inc.
 - 28: Yup'ik Eskimo

● IEEED presence throughout Indian Country



Economic Development



IEED provided funding for Sinte Gleska University at Rosebud Sioux Reservation and the Intertribal Council on Utility Policy (ICOUP) to teach tribal members how to build energy-efficient buildings using locally-produced straw bales. Shown here, the Sinte Gleska Buffalo Lodge being built by Native students.

Photo: courtesy IntertribalCOUP.org

Montana Indian Business Development Incubator -

Building on IEED's 2008 successful business forum in South Dakota, IEED staff launched a Montana Incubator in 2009 that focused its programs on one region as a demonstration project. Among the Incubator's many accomplishments were initial steps to develop wind power at the Crow and Blackfeet reservations; assistance to the Crow Tribe to develop energy-efficient, pressed-brick housing; sponsorship of a first-ever grant and loan fair in collaboration with three other federal agencies to inform eligible Indians about various federal grant and loan opportunities; funding and co-sponsorship of the BIA Rocky Mountain Region to conduct its first economic development summit; and funding for three Montana BIA secondary schools to provide entrepreneurship training.

Tuck Native CEO Training -

IEED teamed with the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College to provide high-level business training to Indian CEOs. Training took place on the Poarch Creek Reservation of Alabama, Fort McDowell Reservation in Arizona, and in Tulsa, Okla. The Tulsa training was the first ever for female Indian CEOs and was co-sponsored by the organization, Women Empowering Women in Indian Nations. A key element to the training is IEED's commitment to continue providing existing Indian business owners with the necessary business and management skills to help them succeed.


 **The Native American Business Development Institute (NABDI) –**

NABDI was established in 2006 to link tribes with the nation’s most distinguished business schools to conduct feasibility studies for business proposals and to prepare long-term strategic plans. Since then, the Institute has worked with over two dozen business schools, including Harvard, the University of Michigan, and the University of Washington, to prepare feasibility studies on projects as diverse as the conversion of a “wellness center” building to other uses, the economic vitality of certain retail establishments, development of a greenhouse nursery operation, and the best way to seek funding for an Indian college scholarship fund. In 2009, the division conducted NABDI projects at several reservations including a geothermal feasibility

study with UC Berkeley for the Cedarville Rancheria tribe, an airport hangar development study with the University of Montana School of Business for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes, and a University of Washington School of Business study to develop a commercial fish processing center on Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Plans are underway in 2010 to expand this program to include ranking graduate engineering and law programs. The chart outlines the tribes, universities and schools undertaking NABDI studies during FY 2009.

<u>Tribe</u>	<u>School/Institute</u>	<u>Project</u>
Cedarville Rancheria	University of California Berkeley	Geothermal Feasibility
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	University of Montana School of Business	Airport hanger development on tribal land feasibility study
Fort Peck	University of Montana School of Business	Business Plan/Feasibility of manufacturing ejection molded plastic parts for the telecommunications industry
Metlakatla	University of Alaska-Fairbanks	Evaluation of existing bottled water business and potential for water products production facility on Annette Islands Reserve
Standing Rock	The Sirolli Institute	Human Capital Development
Tuolumne	University of California Berkeley	Energy plan preparation
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	University of Washington Graduate School of Business	Financial study on development of commercial fish processing center
Sac and Fox	Harvard University	Economic Development plan to develop businesses on Meskawaki Settlement.
Rosebud Sioux	South Dakota State University	Demographic/Economic data on Crow Creek
Ysleta Del Sur	Harvard University	Distance Learning
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	University of Wisconsin-La Crosse	Marketing/Business Plan for tribally owned log cabin furniture manufacturer

 **International -**

During 2009, IEED met with indigenous affairs officials from the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand (collectively known as the CANZUS group) to begin a dialogue where all parties can learn from each other in how to best develop policies on indigenous peoples. In a meeting between the Department of the Interior’s Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs and the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the two nations agreed to maintain ongoing communications on the full range of agency program topics, starting first with economic development, education, and budget. The meeting was organized by IEED and the DOI’s Office of International Affairs.

Workforce Development



A student welding during a training session.
Photo: Jim R. West

Native American Hybrid-Welding Program in Chicago -

In 2008, IEED entered into a partnership with the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters to establish a pilot project to train Native American and Alaskan Native plumbers and pipefitters. The project assisted tribal members to gain training necessary to enter into an apprenticeship and become a certified journeyman. All students attending the training are unemployed or underemployed, and receive some type of welfare assistance. The program has become a model of success as graduates are provided an opportunity to establish life-long careers that promote self-reliance and eliminates the need for welfare assistance. In FY 09, the Union held four classes in the Chicago and Phoenix area that produced 28 graduates.

Energy Audit Training Program -

IEED has teamed with the United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters and the United Tribes Technical College to deliver an 18-week Energy Audit Level II training. The training, that began in October, will provide students with skills to perform in-depth diagnostics and evaluations to eliminate energy inefficiencies in residential and commercial buildings.

Expansion of Training Opportunities -

IEED signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Building Trades Association, which represents 13 different skilled trades. This MOU represents the first ever nationwide effort that will greatly add job opportunities for Indian Country. The MOU will allow IEED and the Association to provide skilled trade training to American Indian/ Alaska Natives in a multitude of areas with guaranteed job placement upon graduation.

Public Law 477 Conference -

In 2009, the Office sponsored the fourth Public Law 102-477 National Conference in Orlando, Fla. Public Law 102-477 authorizes Indian tribal governments to integrate a variety of education, employment, and training and social services under a single plan, single budget, and single reporting system. The conference provides Tribes, who contract under the 477 law, technical assistance and training to deliver services efficiently to their people.

The conference held numerous workshops and training sessions developed by IEED staff and tribal members on topics including: Public Law 477 basics, reporting methods, information on social services and general welfare assistance, youth initiatives, going green, and Bridges Out of Poverty: Strategies for Professionals and Communities. Approximately 300 tribal representatives, federal employees, trainers, and trade representatives attended the conference.

The National Ironworkers Training Program -

Established in 1972 by The International Association of Bridges, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers (AFL-CIO) and the Department of Interior, the program provides specialized training in ironworking to American Indian students. Today the IEED provides funding and support for the training program - the only one of its kind that can facilitate job placement through the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers union. This year there were four classes that graduated 74 students. Since its founding, 100 percent of all graduates - 1200 students - have obtained jobs. After an 11-week, pre-apprenticeship training, the program offers Indians direct entry into a Union Ironworker Apprenticeship Program with average starting wages from \$14 - \$18 per hour.



The National Ironworkers Training Program prepares trainees for today's job market.
Above Photo: Mika Leonard
Right: File Photo

International Masonry Institute -

Two masonry pilot classes are planned in Bowie, MD, and one in Green Bay, WI, where students will have the opportunity to learn brick laying, stone setting, tile and marble inlay, plaster, concrete and cement restoration, and apply those masonry skills to work on several reservation projects such as casinos and other building or renovations. Plans are underway to place the students that graduate the Bowie class on a 10-year project in Washington DC. The Green Bay mason apprentices will be placed on a project to build four buildings on the Menominee college campus in Wisconsin.

Training -

IEED, in partnership with two major trade unions, funded training in ironworking and plumbing that resulted in 74 Native Americans/Alaska Natives graduating from four separate National Indian Ironworkers Training Program classes, and 26 students graduating from three classes taught by the Native American Hybrid-Welding Program in Chicago. This partnership has had great success in placing Native Americans/Alaska Natives in jobs earning high wages (in some cases as high as \$27 per hour).

IEED and the University of New Mexico developed a Case Management Training pilot program designed to assist tribal case managers better assist unemployed tribal members find jobs while preparing welfare clients with on-the-job training and job placements. Among the graduates from the pilot class were tribal members from the Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Blackfeet Nation, Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe, and the Cherokee Nation.

Capital Investment



IEED staff and contractors break ground for the Absetnee Shawnee's Tribe \$30-million health facility at Little Axe, OK. The 72,000 square foot outpatient facility will serve approximately 7,000 Native Americans in the central Oklahoma area and will include primary care, dental, optometry, physical therapy, and health education services. The facility will be the first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building certified ambulatory care center in the state.

File Photo

Plans for 2010

In FY-2010, IEED will continue to administer the Indian Affairs Loan Guaranty, Insurance, and Interest Subsidy Program. With additional funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the office is looking to provide over \$220 million in loan guaranty for American Indian economic development projects throughout Indian Country.

Crow Creek Indian Reservation.
File Photo

Helping Guarantee the Economic Future of Indian Country

Through 2009 IEED staff obligated several loans:

- **Mt. Roberts Tramway** - Owned by Goldbelt Inc., an urban Alaska Native Corporation, refinanced a \$10.5 million loan through National Cooperative Bank with the assistance of the Indian Affairs Loan Guaranty Program. The refinance gave the company significant savings in the interest expenses and helped the company increase its cash flow. Mt. Roberts Tramway has been in operation since 1996 and is located just south of Juneau. The Tramway is one of the steepest tramways in the world and one of Juneau's top attractions.

- **Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin** - \$23.5 million financing for a 30,000 sq ft convention center and hotel renovation for the Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin. Financing will be done through Heartland Business Bank. The facility will be located on the reservation in Keshena, Wis. With this convention center, the Tribe will be diversifying its economic opportunities and creating additional jobs.

- **Sicangu Oyate Lakota** - Rosebud Economic Development Corporation, doing business as Turtle Creek Shopping Center, received \$1.3 million, financed through Native American Bank, for general improvements and to purchase machinery and equipment for a newly constructed grocery store located on the reservation in Mission, S.D. The store will be full service, and will also house a deli and bakery.



Mt. Roberts Tramway.
File Photo

- **The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation** - Used New Market Tax Credit Funds and the Indian Affairs Loan guaranty program to secure financing, through ShoreBank Enterprise Cascadia, for their \$3 million Anderson Road warehouse and office, and Ground Mound electrical billboard off the I-5 corridor. The project will create three direct jobs and will be used to house a number of Tribal employee office spaces.

- **Tomco-Harwel** - In January, IEED staff provided a loan guaranty certificate through the Citizens Bank of Oklahoma for Tomco-Harwel, an Indian-owned chemical blending and packing company in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The company began as a small chemical supplier in 1983. Since then, through several acquisitions, it has become a viable contender in several facets of the contract packaging and contract manufacturing business.

Energy & Mineral Development



IEED actively helps Tribes pursue wind development.
Photo: Darryl François

Wind Energy -

Renewable energy relies on the natural flow of wind, running water, sunshine and the earth's heat. These concepts have always been a part of the American Indians' traditional ways. Renewable energy offers the prospect of a sustainable energy future with important links to the past. IEED staff are working with tribes to help bring this dream to reality. In 2009 staff assisted Tribes, like the Blackfeet, Crow and Crow Creek, in developing wind energy on their reservations by sponsoring several wind forums with interested companies.

A new and improved Wind Atlas has been created and is a useful tool to attract potential investors and developers for commercial-scale wind development on Indian lands. The Atlas contains a map of each reservation with wind potential and lists publicly available wind data, transmission lines, and digital elevation models. To date, IEED is working with 28 tribes to help them pursue wind development projects.



IEED Staff and consultant check wind monitoring equipment for Oklahoma Cherokee Wind Project.
Photo: Winter Jojola-Talbert

Geothermal -

IEED staff assisted the Northwest Band of Shoshone Nation with the development of five 100 megawatt projects. The tribe recently signed a \$1.9 billion agreement with the city of Riverside, Calif., and negotiated an estimated \$1.5 billion agreement with Anaheim, Calif. Staff are also assisting the Wahoo tribe to develop geothermal resources on their reservation where the potential for a 100 megawatt plant exists.

Construction Aggregates -

IEED is a major player in helping Indians gain the most from their aggregate resources. Today, many of America's highways and bridges need rebuilding. To do that, enormous amounts of construction materials are needed and it is on Indian lands where large reserves of sand and gravel, and crushed rock offer a quick, reachable solution. Moreover, developing these resources can add new jobs for Tribes. In 2006 revenues from aggregate production on Indian lands yielded more than \$42 million. This year that number will nearly double.



Aggregate evaluation on Skull Valley Reservation.
File Photo.

- Alaska – IEED staff performed a geologic and marketing analysis of sand and gravel potential on individual Alaska native allotments for a proposed liquid natural gas (LLNG) pipeline, which will extend from Prudhoe Bay in Alaska to the northwest Canadian border, creating numerous jobs for Alaska Natives, and could provide as much as 5 percent of U.S. consumption needs.
- Seminole Big Cypress Reservation, Florida – Staff assisted the tribe in identifying new markets in Broward and Miami-Dade Counties that have a need for limestone rocks available on the reservations, and can be used for numerous city infrastructure needs. The Tribe is looking to open a distribution yard in Fort Lauderdale to sell 500,000 tons of product per year that could add an annual gross revenue of \$5 million dollars for the tribe.
- Torres Martinez, California – IEED staff assisted the southern California tribe with a mineral projects that could generate up to \$8 million dollars for the tribe and create about 40 well-paying jobs.
- Quinault, Washington – IEED staff worked with the Quinault tribe to tap into their aggregate potential to sell construction materials to the Lake Washington SR520 Bridge Project in Eastern Seattle. The project, which involves building a construction basin and pontoons in nearby Grays Harbor, could provide the tribe with a three-year cash flow of nearly \$30 million.

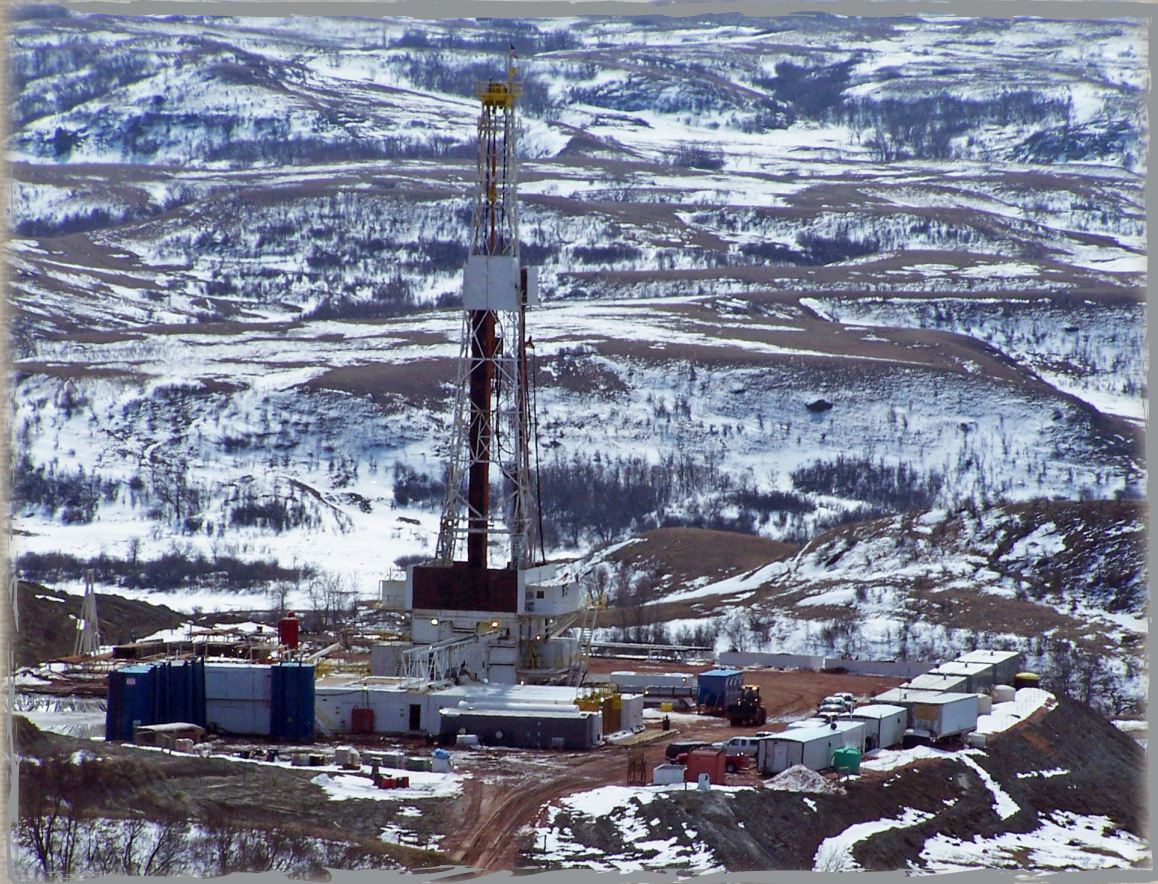
National Indian Oil and Gas Evaluation and Management System (NIOGEMS) –

IEED staff provides an energy and mineral information software program, known by the acronym NIOGEMS, which is designed to assist Indian individuals and tribes in managing their energy and mineral resources. In 2009, staff helped establish the pilot Indian Energy Office on the Ft. Berthold reservation by providing, among others, up-to-date software and data sets, hardware specifications, and various specialized published maps. Additionally, staff trained 105 users at several reservation offices including: Blackfeet, Jicarilla Apache, Ft. Berthold, and Wind River.

Denver Fairs and North American Property Expo (NAPE) -

For several years the IEED has helped bring tribal members face to face with oil and gas industry representatives at two events: The Denver Prospect Fair and NAPE. The primary purpose is to generate industry interest in oil and gas exploration and development on Indian lands that could benefit the tribe for years to come with jobs and income. Indian lands hold vast resources of oil and natural gas, and development on their lands can generate millions of dollars for tribes.

Indian Energy Policy Development



Fort Berthold Oil & Gas Operation.
File Photo



Ft. Berthold “One-stop Shop” -

IEED worked with other DOI bureaus to establish a “One Stop Shop” coordinating office in New Town, N.D. to support oil and gas development for Fort Berthold’s Three Affiliated Tribes and individual land-owners. Oil and gas development on the reservation has increased in the last two years. To keep up with this acceleration, the Department has ramped up the capabilities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Land Management, to address the increase in leasing and drilling and is also increasing the capabilities of the Minerals Management Service as production and royalty collections start to mount.



IEED staff member shows Interior Secretary Ken Salazar and Sen. Byron L. Dorgan of North Dakota a sophisticated computer system that assists the oil and gas information needs of allottees and the tribe.

Photo: Tami A. Heilemann - DOI

“...with the Fort Berthold, one-stop shop office, we can get leases and permitting moving quickly, and efficiently on the reservation.”

Senator Byron L. Dorgan
of North Dakota

Promoting Strong Economics in Indian Communities

New Web site Launched -

IEED and Argonne National Laboratory launched a new tribal website <http://teeic.anl.gov> that provides information for tribes and tribal organizations to support Indian energy resource development. Formally known as the Tribal Environmental Energy Information Clearinghouse, the Web site provides a knowledge base for tribes that can assist them in capacity-building efforts to develop environmental analysis and evaluation programs that further their energy and economic development goals.

Tribal Energy Policy Advisory Committee –

IEED staff coordinated the formation of a committee of tribal and federal representatives to provide ongoing advice to the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs about the implementation of the Department's energy development policy in Indian Country, especially in implementing regulations for Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (TERAs). The committee will also provide input for how best to manage and administer tribal energy resource development and how to comply with Federal environmental laws as tribes develop their energy resource development expertise under TERAs, the Indian Mineral Development Act, the Indian Mineral Leasing Act, or other applicable statutory and regulatory processes.

TERA Consultation, Tribal Energy Resource Agreement Regulations –

Since the regulations governing Tribal Energy Resource Agreements (25 CFR part 224) became effective in April 2008, IEED staff have held regulatory reviews for Department of Interior staff in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service, and the Office of the Special Trustee for Indians at several sites around the country. IEED has used the information gathered in these review sessions to develop internal DOI regulatory processes that implement the TERA regulations. In addition, IEED staff presented overview briefings and participated in TERA pre-application consultations with several tribes to assist them in gaining an increased understanding of the TERA regulatory process and requirements.



IEED staff tour a Nevada solar facility with members of the Tribal Energy Policy Advisory Committee. The committee is a forum for tribes and federal officials to share on-site experiences in energy and mineral development. Members provide advice to the Assistant Secretary Indian Affairs on implementing energy resource development policy and on developing guidance for tribes who wish

to pursue development of their energy resources. The purpose of the Nevada visit was to see how one of the world's largest solar facilities runs its operations.

File Photo

Reservation Spotlight:

Apsáalooke Nation - Crow Indian Reservation

Beginning this year, we will spotlight a tribe who are taking a lead in moving their tribe further towards economic self governance. The nod goes to the Apsáalooke Nation- Crow Indian Reservation. Their willingness to embrace new ideas serves as an example of how a tribe can take sound economic, scientific, and environmental information and use it for their own good. The Crow have vast reserves of natural resources on their lands and are working with the IEED and other federal agencies to best harness those resources.



Apsáalooke Nation- Crow Indian Reservation
P.O. Box 69
Crow Agency, MT 59022
Phone: 406.638.3700
Fax: 406.638.3881

Ursa Major Pipeline –

In 2009, a major milestone was reached with the completion and startup of a pipeline and natural gas compressor station which will transport natural gas from wells on the Reservation to U.S. markets. With this stage completed, Ursa Major, the operator, is poised to drill several more wells on the Reservation in the coming years to fill the pipeline. Start-up marks the first income to the Crow Nation from natural gas production.

Coal Bed Methane –

IEED staff was actively involved in finalizing lease negotiations for a large block of land to explore for coal bed methane. Successful development of this unconventional natural gas resource will provide an additional source of income to the Tribe.

Limestone Assessments –

In 2009, IEED staff drilled for, and tested limestone on the reservation. Subsequent analysis proved that the significant amount of limestone is of a high quality and can be used as raw materials for cement, chemical limestone, or aggregate. Growing cement or lime markets present the reservation with opportunities for large-scale industrial plants on their lands to provide the raw materials.

Big Horn Canyon.
Photo: Walter Bonora

Crow Indian Pressed Brick Housing Construction -

A once problematic housing situation on the Crow reservation is soon to take a turn for the better. About a year and a half ago, tribal members had seen and heard enough of what many in Crow Nation refer to as the “invisible homeless” – Crow Indians living two-three families in single homes, or in Katrina-like trailers provided by the federal government, and with a waiting list of about 1900 people for additional housing. This year, the tribe launched an innovative housing project that will ease homelessness on the reservation. Using natural, energy efficient products from the reservation, the tribe is scheduled to build 15 homes, with more on the way. Pressed bricks will be the primary construction component. The homes will also have passive solar features.

Pressed bricks are structurally sound, solid blocks made with sand and clay and a little water, and stabilized with a small amount of cement or lime to make them water resistant. The bricks are good insulation, thereby reducing heating bills. The Crow housing project falls in line with a larger federal effort to improve economic and housing conditions on reservations.



IEED Staff collect and analyze soil for pressed brick.
Left Photo: Robert Just
Above Photo: Lynne Carpenter



Bentonite Analysis –

The Crow reservation sits on world-class deposits of sodium bentonite – an essential ingredient in drilling for oil, gas, and coal. IEED staff and tribal leaders worked with several companies to lead extensive exploration of the mineral on the Western side of the reservation. Further exploration is planned in the coming months.

Coal to Liquids –

Ongoing work continues on a bold agreement signed last year between The Crow tribe and Australian-American Energy

Company LLC that could virtually wipe out unemployment on the reservation. Known as the Many Stars Coal-to-Liquid project, engineers will use clean-coal technology to produce 50,000 barrels a day of alternative fuels for domestic use. These ultra clean fuels, which include jet fuel and diesel, are non-toxic, contain no sulfur and are biodegradable. Moreover, this project falls in line with a broader national effort to seek energy alternatives that reduces dependency on foreign oil. The project will create 900 permanent jobs for tribal members and an additional 4,000 construction jobs. The company ran a series of soil and natural resources tests to determine the best location for their facility.



Coal Operation on Crow Reservation.
File Photo

Youth Initiatives

The future of any society begins with its youth. To prepare them for an ever changing economy, training is essential. Throughout its history, IEED has taken creative steps in preparing Indian youths to compete in today's economy. In 2009, IEED sponsored and/or funded innovative training programs in diverse fields such as science, engineering, the stock market, and renewable energy.

Some highlights from IEED's Diverse Portfolio:

Argonne National Laboratory - IEED partnered with the lab, a major research center of the Department of Energy to mentor 10 American Indian and Alaska Native interns in summer 2009. The primary goal of the internship is to help Indians manage a tribe's energy and natural resources. Oneida, Pueblo of Pojoaque, Navajo, Comanche, Choctaw, Salish Kootenai, and Crow students worked on projects that included assessing the impacts of oil and gas development on the environment, understanding the role of environment impact statements, and studying the importance of hydrogen storage.

Native Nations Institute Summer Camp - Established in 1996, the camp is held on the University of Arizona campus where hundreds of Indian high school students each summer go through the camp to learn the ins and outs of small business development, and strategies for overcoming business challenges in Indian Country.

Colorado School of Mines - IEED has had a long-standing partnership with the School of Mines to develop energy engineering courses for tribal colleges to help faculty teach their students knowledge, skills and abilities that will enable them to enter the field of energy resource development.

Stock Market Challenge - IEED, the National Congress of American Indians, and several other agencies sponsored a stock market challenge for tribal students in grades 4-12 from nearly 20,000 schools across the country, designed to help Native American youth learn how stock markets work and to help them develop a financial acumen. Students were taught valuable economic, math and financial skills they will use for the rest of their lives. In the game, teams were given a hypothetical \$100,000 to invest. The schools earning the best returns in their region won, and those teams were judged against other regions in a national competition.



Stock Market
Challenge Winners.
Photo: courtesy OWEESTA

Entrepreneurial High School Program - An entrepreneurial education initiative kicked off last year designed to help young Native Americans explore new careers and educational opportunities. Under this initiative, teachers are trained and certified by the National Foundation of Teaching Entrepreneurship. The curriculum, geared mainly toward junior and senior students with an emphasis on marketing, financing and preparing a successful business plan, was designed to assist young Indians in developing individual business and leadership skills. In 2009, IEED funded the training and certification of four teachers under the Foundation. These teachers, representing three schools, will be able to use in their coursework during the fall semester. The Bureau of Indian Education and IEED plan to expand this project further by making it available to more K-12 schools as well as tribal colleges.

Energy Challenge - A program for both high school and college students known as the Indian Education Energy Challenge promotes wind turbine technology as a renewable energy option. This program is directed toward students and teachers at the high school and college level. In 2009, IEED designed the "Challenge" with Argonne National Laboratory and the Bureau of Indian Education to conduct outreach to the education community. In fall 2009, student teams will be asked to submit designs for a portable wind turbine installation that will generate energy, store it mechanically or electrically and then use the stored energy to power an array of lights. The teams will be required to make a video of their completed machine in operation and to submit that to the judges, along with a detailed report and a specified data set that indicates the performance parameters. The judges will select a winning high school team and a winning college team. The winning teams and their machines will be brought to Washington DC for demonstrations, presentations and awards in April 2010.

Native Nations Institute Summer Camp - Each summer since 1996, the Native Nations Institute runs the Native American Youth Entrepreneur Camp (NAYEC) on the University of Arizona campus in Tucson, AZ. Hundreds of Native American high school students have gone through the camp where they learn the in and outs of small business development, strategies for overcoming business challenges in Indian Country, and the keys to cultivating and sustaining business success. At the Youth Marketplace, one of the key camp events, students get a taste of what it's like to run their own business using what they learn in camp classes. In 2008, IEED funded the travel and per diem for 8 secondary education students from South Dakota to attend the camp. In 2009, IEED did the same for students from Montana.



File Photo

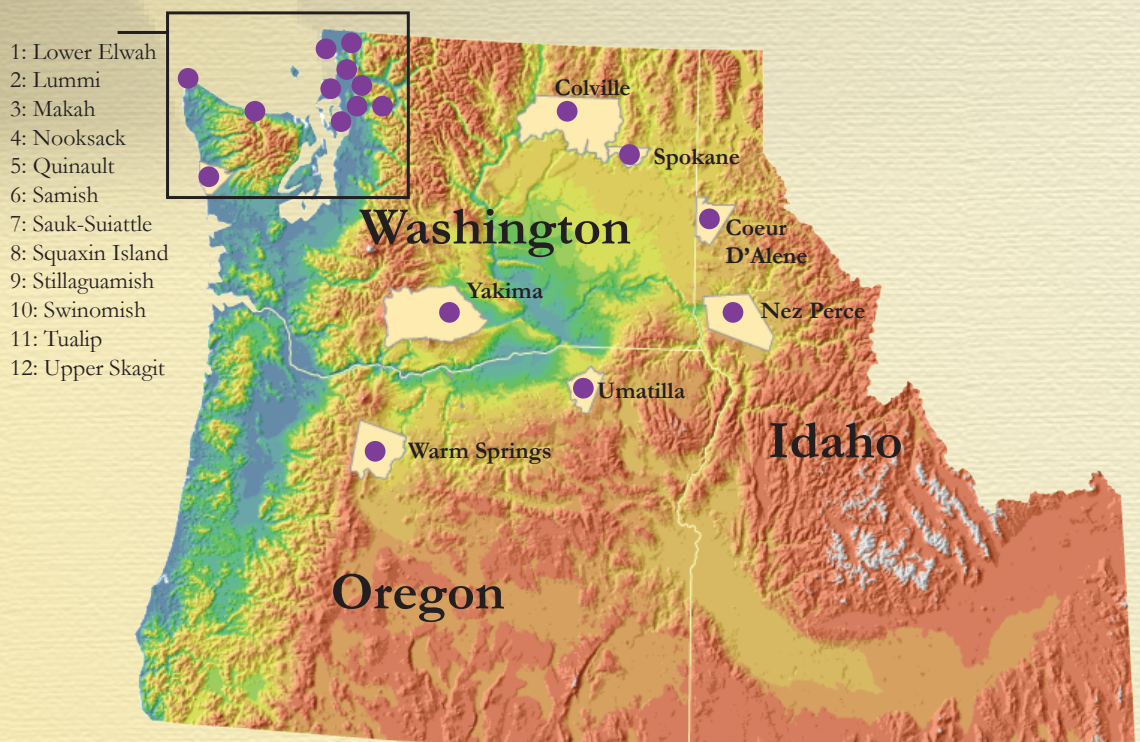
Large Scale Northwestern Trip Helped Maximize Economic Potential

In late FY 09, IEED senior managers set out on a 2000 mile road trip across Oregon, Idaho, and Washington to visit with tribal leaders, staff, and business owners to let tribes know the office is available for their economic needs. This first, large-scale meeting of its kind brought all parties together to share information on IEED programs, as well as learn from tribes what kinds of economic ventures were occurring across these nations and what economic future the tribe's were working toward. Face-to-face visits, such as this trip, allow ideas to be revamped and reworked, as well as new ones created.

Background Photo: Larry Workman

Tribal Nations visited included:

- Coeur d' Alene Tribe of the Coeur d' Alene Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of the Colville Nation
- Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha Reservation
- Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation
- Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington
- Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation Washington
- Samish Indian Tribe
- Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington
- Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation
- Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington
- Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation
- Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation
- Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington
- Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
- Yakama Nation






Tribal Index

Adak Island
Akiachak Allotment
Alabama-Coushatta
Aleut
Aleutin Pribilof Island Association
Alutiiq
Association of Village Council of Presidents
Athabaskan
Bad River
Bannock
Berikoff Allotment
Blackfeet
Bristol Bay Native Association
Cahuilla
Catawba
Cedarville
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida
Cherokee
Cheyenne Arapahoe
Cheyenne River
Chickaloon
Chickasaw
Citizen Band of Potawatomi
Choctaw
Chugachmuit
Cochiti
Colorado River
Colville
Cook Inlet
Copper River
Couer d'Alene
Crow
Crow Creek
Dillingham Allotment
Duck Valley
Eastern Cherokee
Ewiiapaayap
Fallon
Flathead
Fond du Lac
Ft. Apache
Ft. Belknap
Ft. Berthold
Ft. Bidwell
Ft. Peck
Ft. Yuma
Grand Ronde
Grand Traverse
Grindstone
Goshute
Hopi
Houlton Maliseet
Hualapai

Iowa
Isleta
San Felipe
Jicarilla
Kaibab
Kalispel
Kaw
Kawerak
Knik
Kodiak Area Native Association
Kotzebue Allotments
Kwinhagak Allotments
La Posta
Laguna
Lake Traverse
Las Vegas Colony
Leech Lake
Lower Brule
Lower Elwah
Lummi
Makah
Mashantucket Pequot
Menominee
Metlakatla
Miami
Mille Lac
Mississippi Choctaw
Mole Lake
Mopa River
Nathaniel Allotment
Navajo
Nez Perce
Nooksack
Northern Cheyenne
Northfolk Rancheria
Northwestern Shoshone
Omaha
Orutsararmuit Native Council
Osage
Otoe Missouri
Paiute
Paiute Shoshone Pascua Yaqui
Passamaquoddy
Pawnee
Penobscot
Pine Ridge
Ponca
Port Gamble
PT Graham-Nanwalek Allotments
Puyallup
Pyramid Lake
Quinault
Red Lake

Reno Sparks
Resighini Rancheria
Rocky Boys
Romona
Rosebud
Round Valley
Sac and Fox
Samish
Santa Ana
Santo Domingo
San Carlos
San Juan Southern Paiute
San Pasquel
Sauk-Suiattle
Seminole
Seneca
Shoonaq
Siletz
Skull Valley
Soboda
Spirit Lake
Spokane
Squaxin Island
St. Croix
St. Regis Mohawk
Standing Rock
Stillaguamish
Stockbridge
Swinomish
Tanana Chief Conference, Inc.
Taos
Tohono O'odham
Torres Martinez
Tulalip
Turtle Mountain
Uintah and Ouray
Umatilla
Upper Skagit
Ute Mountain Ute
Utu Utu Gwaitu
Walker River
Warm Springs
Washoe
White Earth
Wind River
Winnebago
Yakima
Yankton
Ysleta del Sur
Yup'ik Eskimo
Yurok
Zuni



Mission: Strengthen
Indian communities by
stimulating their economies

Vision: That all Indian
communities will possess the same
economic choices and
opportunities to prosper as the
rest of America





The Future is Now.

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