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INDIAN ENERGY SOLUTION CONFERENCE

GOLDEN NUGGET HOTEL & CASINO
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

AUGUST 5, 2008
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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

TRIBAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION PRACTICES

Moderator: Walter White Tail Feather, Energy Director
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the
Fort Peck Indian Reservation
Poplar, Montana
Chair: Les Minthorn, Umatilla

Reported by: MARY COX DANIEL, NV CCR 710
RDR, CRR, CBC, CCP

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: My name is Walter
3 White Tail Feather, and I'm the Energy and Economic
4 Development Director for the Fort Peck Assiniboine and
5 Sioux Falls in Poplar, Montana, in northeastern
6 Montana. And I apologize for my voice. I was singing
7 at the Powwow all weekend, and so it's a little
8 hoarse. But with that, we can get going.

9 Our session chair, would you like to
10 proceed?

11 MR. MINTHORN: Good morning. My name is Les
12 Minthorn. I'm from the Umatilla Tribe in Oregon.
13 I've been a member of the CERT Tribe for some time
14 with our Tribe recently and entered into the energy
15 programs, or energy in wind, in power, and in
16 marketing with natural gas.

17 One of the things that Mr. David Lester
18 asked me to do as a board member for our Tribe in this
19 organization was to go through the summary of this
20 handout that he's given to me and to talk about the
21 subject matter for here so that we can receive
22 comments or written statements, if you prefer,
23 regarding some of the issues facing all of the Tribes
24 in the United States. So the whole idea to chair is
25 to be able to get it out in the open where you can

1 feel free to offer comments or written statements
2 about whether or not your organization has been
3 dealing in an efficient manner as far as energy in
4 your homes, in your business, your whole environment
5 where you live, and describe what those barriers might
6 be as policy people. As department directors and
7 leaders, you all know about finding obstacles and
8 removing them. So basically, this work session is to
9 try to get ideas from those of you that are in here,
10 later either in written form or verbally to describe
11 what you think those energy efficiency obstacles are,
12 if there are any in your community, in your
13 development, or your economic world.

14 The second thing that he wanted to highlight
15 was that there are all kinds of housing programs in
16 the United States, either through HUD or NAHASDA or
17 your own Tribal corporations. There are really no
18 incentives as we know them, at least at Umatilla, for
19 us to coordinate between the private sector, NAHASDA,
20 or the old HUD programs. They're all going their own
21 direction, and we're using Federal monies to do that.
22 So there is really no coordination between the three
23 agencies, private sector, and the Federal Government,
24 and the Tribe. So we're all pretty much doing what we
25 have to with available funds and the guidelines that

1 are out there to build those units, wherever they are.

2 Over the last few years, we've had the
3 opportunity with CERT to have CERT come and do an
4 energy audit, and Roger was one of those principals
5 that came out with some of his crew from CERT. They
6 asked us if they could do an energy audit in our
7 casino to see if there is some way we could save.
8 They also asked if they could do an energy audit in
9 the housing project and some of our Tribal office
10 buildings.

11 So they came, observed, made a report. And
12 as a result of that, some of the recommendations that
13 have been made over the last year or two since they've
14 been there is that we've had -- yeah, there are
15 inefficiencies in our old modular buildings, the old
16 models that were built when we had no Federal dollars
17 to put up these places. But most of them are pretty
18 much inefficient as far as conserving energy. You and
19 I probably know that, as homeowners. And so there are
20 no incentives for us to save really from a Tribal
21 perspective. We're all fractionalized, so to speak,
22 with our programs. This program is going to build
23 theirs. This program is going to build theirs. And
24 overall, there are some inefficiencies in there, and
25 that's pretty much what the CERT report indicated to

1 Umatilla.

2 I'm going to go through this very quickly
3 from an overview standpoint.

4 The other thing that Mr. David Lester wanted
5 to highlight, as far as getting some response from the
6 group here, was that if we made some small investments
7 in our office buildings, in our housing projects, in
8 our senior centers, in our longhouses, if you have
9 longhouses, it takes a little bit of investment at the
10 front end to prove to yourself that over time, those
11 small investments that you make at the front end will
12 save you money in the long term. But most of us are
13 short-sighted. We want the best deal. We want the
14 lowest price and the cheapest way to get there, and
15 we're in a hurry. So sometimes we don't make those
16 investments that are really small in the beginning.

17 So the overall goal for this workshop here
18 is to have you explain to the group that's taking
19 notes here and comments that you make, they'll record
20 them, because the overall mission of CERT here for the
21 conference is to develop an energy policy and a plan
22 of action for Congress, the next President, whoever
23 that might be. So to shape and form the strategy is
24 kind of what they're hoping that this session will
25 develop along with the other work sessions that they

1 have going on in the building.

2 So the goal is to listen to your experience,
3 if you choose to do so, come up here, or make a
4 written statement about your positive, your negative
5 experiences, so that the policy can take shape by what
6 this group hears from people on the street, at the
7 Reservation level, that are actually doing it. So we
8 really want to hear your experiences so the next
9 administration, whoever it is, they'll have the policy
10 that will be shaped and formed by maybe the CERT
11 organization and its membership through your input.
12 So it's really about talking about what you've
13 experienced, how you did it successfully, or maybe it
14 failed, we don't know. We're all different and we all
15 have different mojos of operation at our Tribal
16 levels.

17 After we have all of the statements and
18 information from the group here about energy
19 efficiency and incentives and all of those criterias
20 that are necessary to form a big statement for the
21 CERT organization that the leadership can do something
22 with, they need it from the grass roots people that
23 are actually on the Reservation levels doing it. And
24 so basically all I'm doing here is to, as a CERT Board
25 member, is to ask you to say it like it is from where

1 you come from. And I can explain a little bit about
2 what happened at Umatilla.

3 We have, in our world out there, we started
4 out with 13 sweat equity houses. The people built
5 them, 13. And then we built 50, mutual help. Then we
6 built some on scattered allotment sites, some on
7 different allotment sites, and we had three or four
8 different projects. But after we ran out of room --
9 because you had to have the single owner and one acre
10 of land at that time -- and so to get that
11 fractionalized interest scaled down to one owner,
12 become a huge problem for Indian Country, at least at
13 Umatilla, because to get one owner when there is 60 of
14 us in my family all owning a shovelful of that piece
15 of ground, it's very hard to get everybody to agree.
16 You can do a forced partitionment and all of those
17 legal things, but really it's cooperation amongst your
18 family members, or non-cooperation, that will
19 determine whether or not you can build on that
20 particular unit of land.

21 So our housing project pretty much come to a
22 stop after -- I think we have 50, 19, 26 -- you add
23 those up, and the original 13 -- and that's about it.
24 The allottees ran out of single ownership. Everything
25 else that's there is fractionalized owners. And so

1 that's our obstacle at Umatilla, and it's probably an
2 obstacle in other places. But all of our land on
3 Umatilla is primarily allotted land. The Tribe owns
4 very little. So the Tribe doesn't dictate to the
5 owners, the landowners, like Les and myself, and
6 brothers and sisters, and nieces and nephews, and so
7 forth, because the Tribe is in a minority position as
8 far as the ownership. Yeah, they make the rules and
9 the regs and financing it if it's available. But they
10 don't own any land to do a 99 lease with the majority
11 of the people. There is 2,500 members on our
12 Reservation. About 700 are 18 years and younger. And
13 the rest are up to my age, senior citizen level. So
14 there's a huge problem at least in Umatilla and some
15 of the northwest Tribes that single ownership is very
16 hard to come by because of the fractionalization.

17 So all of these things, when we're talking
18 about energy efficiency, just to get a place to talk
19 about it, by the time you get it, you're not really
20 worried about saving air-conditioning or heating, you
21 just want to get in there and -- I finally got it
22 after a hundred years of arguing with my brothers and
23 sisters, I have a piece of ground. So energy
24 efficiency has a lot of other challenges to it. Once
25 you get that far, I think that's probably the easiest

1 part for you to solve.

2 But, anyway, at the request of Mr. Lester,
3 this is what my mission was here this morning, was
4 just to explain the purpose of this workshop and to
5 have you express your feelings or comments about the
6 successes or failures of your efforts, at least in
7 your organization, to get to the next level and save
8 efficient energy homes for you to live in and for the
9 next generation to take over for your family.

10 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Thank you.

11 If you have a statement to make, please
12 state your name clearly, your Tribe, and your title
13 for the record. Thank you.

14 MR. FRAGUA: Good morning. Roger Fragua
15 from Jemez Pueblo.

16 I worked with CERT in the past, as Les had
17 suggested. When CERT did the energy efficiency
18 audits, we actually went into eight different Tribes
19 in six different climate zones. So we went around
20 Indian Country and conducted these energy audits.
21 They were very technical. I'm a non-technical
22 practitioner, but we did bring the technical
23 practitioners with us. We did blower door tests. We
24 actually went through all the HVAC systems. We looked
25 at boilerplate, nameplate information on the HVAC

1 systems. So very, very comprehensive, very technical
2 energy audits in six different climate zones.

3 But very consistently, we found, when we
4 went to each of the Tribes, we looked at their
5 commercial buildings, whether it was a manufacturing
6 facility or Tribal hospitality, or gaming industry, we
7 looked at the government facilities, school clinics,
8 administration buildings. We looked at three
9 generations of Indian housing. So, again, there are
10 some very, very consistent findings that we found,
11 especially in the HUD generation of Indian housing.
12 Whether you're at the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe where
13 it's 130 degrees sometimes at the peak of summer, or
14 at the Rosebud Sioux Tribe where, when the wind blows
15 in the wintertime at 60 miles an hour at 30 below, the
16 same very consistent finding we found was no
17 insulation in the attic.

18 We actually took pictures and found that
19 when the HUD builders came out under these contracts,
20 they slapped up as many houses as they could under
21 that particular contract as cheaply as possible. So
22 by not putting insulation in the attic to protect the
23 inhabitants of those residential units from either the
24 sun in the Mojave Desert or the cold in the northern
25 plains, there is no insulation. They saved that money

1 and moved on. They actually took the money with them.

2 So in the kinds of things we found out there
3 in terms of the shoddy building -- and again, we're
4 supposed to be looking at energy efficiency -- but
5 what that kind of led us into was finding all kinds of
6 findings on the construction site. Now, that's on the
7 residential side.

8 On the commercial side, there is a lot of
9 Indian -- we're so quick to cut the ribbon on that
10 cultural center, or that gaming facility, or that
11 hotel, or that manufacturing facility, we haven't even
12 gone through the commissioning. And we've got all
13 kinds of problems in the commissioning. One problem
14 we've found was a whole batt of insulation inside some
15 of the HVAC ventilation systems. So it wasn't even
16 working. Even though the light was on and the power
17 was being charged, and the motors were being burned
18 out, there was a whole batt of insulation. Some
19 construction guy was lazy to pick it up or just
20 ignored it or negligent.

21 So those are the kinds of things we found
22 out there in Indian Country. So this doing the energy
23 audit was actually a domino effect, or it triggered a
24 whole bunch of other thoughts about kind of
25 construction and development in Indian Country.

1 But I think the most common thing that we
2 learned is that every Tribe is an energy Tribe when it
3 comes to energy efficiency. Whether you're the Navajo
4 Nation or the Southern Ute or the Jicarilla blessed
5 with fossil fuel, or some of the northern Tribes with
6 wind, or southern Tribes with solar, every single
7 Tribe is an energy Tribe based on energy consumption.

8 So we figure that we could save
9 approximately 25 percent of our energy use. So money
10 saved -- just think if we figured out much the energy
11 bills would be all across Indian Country and said we
12 could save 25 percent of that in terms of real, hard
13 dollars just by reducing our use and being more energy
14 efficient and conservation in our strategies. That's
15 a lot of money out there in Indian Country.

16 Now, how do we capture that so money doesn't
17 just get sucked back up into IHS or BIA or treasury,
18 or somehow, and then the Tribe is, well, we made a
19 great effort and we weren't able to capture that
20 money. And then there again, that's the creation of a
21 Tribal utility. So if the Tribe formed a utility and
22 intervened or put itself in place in between the
23 meter, so to speak, between the Tribal customer and
24 the utility that's providing the service -- and many
25 Tribes are doing this all across the country. So this

1 is not a new idea. It's not my idea. Tribes are
2 already doing so. So Tribes create a utility. The
3 Tribe sends the bill to BIA or IHS, or whoever is
4 paying the actual meter, and then the Tribe charges
5 the difference back to the company and the Tribe ends
6 up capturing that savings. So that has been in
7 practice and some Tribes are already doing that. So
8 if you're not doing that, that's probably worth
9 consideration.

10 So I think that for the actual comments on
11 the policy statement would be to try and create some
12 consolidation, as Les spoke earlier, consolidation of
13 all these various programs. You have USDA. You have
14 RDUS. Government-wide, there is this big move to
15 increase efficiencies out there government-wide. Most
16 every single state -- so we have 50 states that are
17 funded by the Department of Energy. You've got 50
18 states that are funded by the various Department of
19 Interior programs. How many Tribes do we have that
20 are funded by the Department of Energy? How many
21 Tribes are funded by the Department of Interior?
22 Very, very few. Every state is funded. So when the
23 state has their energy program or department, that is
24 all funded by the Feds. Then the Tribe that has to go
25 to the State. And oftentimes, these are same people

1 that we're arm-wrestling with over water, or taxation,
2 or gaming, or some other sovereignty-based issue.
3 Then how receptive is the State going to be to try and
4 give the Tribe their fair share of some of these
5 funding that's available?

6 So I guess our suggestion would be that we
7 create some kind of a national consolidation of energy
8 efficiency monies that would go not to Department of
9 Energy as a developer, not to Department of Interior
10 as a developer, because if you think about what those
11 two entities have been doing over the last 24 to 36
12 months, they've been acting more like a developer. So
13 who is the trustee over them? And who is watching
14 them as they develop through Indian Country? So to
15 give the money to an organization like CERT and have
16 CERT then work with Tribes all across the country in
17 an open and fair way so that the Tribes can then
18 receive those resources that are desperately needed to
19 try and create these efficiencies all across Indian
20 country. So that would be my comment to that.

21 One other thing that we found was, in doing
22 the technical assessments -- and again, it's actually
23 looking at light bulbs, it's looking at HVAC systems,
24 it's the hardware -- the other way, one of the other
25 dominoes that dropped in doing these assessments was

1 tariff assessments. The Tribes are all in a certain
2 tariff rate. So you have a tariff, you have a tax,
3 and you have a rate structure itself. So sometimes
4 that utility may say, oh, well, this is a high-end
5 retail hospitality industry when, in fact, it's owned
6 by a Tribe, it should be down here in a government
7 level, unless anybody ever comes by and checks that --
8 so we have been doing tariff assessments all across
9 Indian Country. 98 percent of the tariff assessments
10 we have conducted, we found discrepancies that are
11 worth recovering so the Tribes can actually, through
12 efficiencies, save monies by conducting a tariff
13 assessment. And the tariff assessments that we've
14 been conducting are at no cost and no risk to Tribes.
15 So that's a whole other level. But it's one of those
16 dominoes that fell during the actual energy assessment
17 audits. So it's looking at the rate, the tax, and
18 tariff assessment as well, that's probably worth
19 considering.

20 So if you'd like any more information on the
21 energy audits, they're are on the CERT's website,
22 certreearth.com. I think the full reports of those
23 technical audits are still there. And again, you'll
24 see for yourself, it's very common findings. So if
25 your Tribe has not done an energy audit, I think you

1 can probably coordinate those through CERT to conduct
2 an energy audit. If you would like to talk about
3 doing a tariff assessment, I might be able to help you
4 with that.

5 So thank you very much.

6 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: I don't think the
7 cord stretches that far. Can you come up here,
8 please?

9 MS. RYDALCH: My name is Ann Rydalch. I'm
10 with the Idaho National Labs. We are a Department of
11 Energy laboratory.

12 What I wanted to do is give you a bit of
13 background about some work that we have done with A&S
14 Tribal Industries in the past, the Assiniboine and
15 Sioux Tribes, when Chief Arlen Headdress was the Chief
16 and Leonard Smith was the Executive Director of the
17 A&S Tribal Industries.

18 The Department of Energy has, at that
19 time -- and this is going back probably six or seven
20 years ago -- A&S Tribal Industries had government
21 contracts to build medical drop boxes out of airplanes
22 for the Federal Government. And they asked us to, the
23 Department of Energy, they asked the Department of
24 Energy to come in and do an audit on energy efficiency
25 of their building, which is a large, beautiful,

1 beautiful building that A&S Tribal Industries had at
2 the time. I don't know if they're still doing that
3 work at all there now. But we bid at no charge --
4 there is a program in the Department of Energy that
5 you can have an energy efficiency audit done of your
6 buildings, your workplaces. If you go in the
7 Department of Energy -- and understand, I'm not a
8 Department of Energy employee -- but on their website,
9 they have an energy efficiency and renewable energy
10 department there, office in the Department of Energy.
11 We took, through a program that they partnered with
12 universities throughout the nation to go in at
13 different places as they segregate the people to go in
14 and do energy audits through universities, I was
15 responsible for having the University of Utah take
16 some of their energy experts and their energy
17 engineering students to Fort Peck to do an audit of
18 that A&S Tribal Industries free of charge to A&S. All
19 it took was maybe some time of Leonard at the time to
20 sit down and give guidance in regards to data that
21 they may need to plug in.

22 But they did an energy efficiency. And it
23 was determined at that time that, had they
24 implemented -- and I don't know if they did or
25 didn't -- but they would have saved somewhere in the

1 range of \$20,000 a year on their energy output by
2 implementing the suggested changes from that energy
3 audit. So that program, I believe, is still in
4 existence for you to take advantage of. But you could
5 go on the website of the Department of Energy and
6 check that out for sure.

7 There was an economic development workshop
8 that the Department of Energy and I helped with at
9 that time on the Reservation, a two-day workshop. And
10 I am pleased to say that with my activities -- I've
11 always had really a soft spot for Fort Peck -- I've
12 been made an honorary member of Assiniboine and Sioux
13 Tribe at the Fort Peck Reservation because of all of
14 that activity we did several years ago. But that is
15 an exercise that you can take advantage of if you go
16 on their website and check that out. It could very
17 much lead to energy efficient kinds of things for you
18 and your businesses.

19 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Thank you.

20 Is there anybody from Southern Cal Edison in
21 the room, or Public Service Company of New Mexico?
22 Could you sit at the front, please?

23 One of the things that they asked me to do
24 was to have these statements made here and then open
25 it up to the public.

1 Do you want to go first, Lynn?

2 MR. BECKER: I have one quick question for
3 you.

4 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Okay.

5 MR. BECKER: Lynn Becker, Vice President of
6 Native American Resource Partners.

7 Native American Resource Partners is a
8 private equity firm. We bring capital to Indian
9 Country along with expertise to implement it so that
10 Tribes can develop their own resources, their own
11 energy resources. We try to help Tribes create Tribal
12 energy companies, and then we co-partner with them to
13 bring the capital and then the expertise either from
14 within our own shop or by partnering with industry,
15 whether it be a wind project or other renewable
16 project -- geothermal is an example -- hard minerals
17 coal and uranium, traditional oil and gas, alternative
18 fuels like tar sands and oil shale. We also work with
19 water rights and hydroelectric. And finally, we also
20 do work with infrastructure, pipelines and power
21 lines.

22 So in terms of energy efficiency and our
23 kind of view on that is kind of a macro or global
24 view. For instance, Tribes never give -- I shouldn't
25 say that, "never" is too strong a word -- but it's

1 rare that construction on Reservation lands gives a
2 lot of thought to the efficiency of how infrastructure
3 is laid out. Power lines, pipelines kind of run
4 helter-skelter. Not only does that tear up the
5 landscape, but it doesn't look good visually. And
6 then over time, it gets harder and harder to maintain
7 that and it costs more and more in gas and materials
8 just to service that in an operational prospect.

9 So there, from a master-planning point of
10 view, if Tribes, the BIA and the BLM would work
11 together on energy development on Reservations on a
12 master plan of how to lay out roads, how to lay out
13 pipelines, keep things in corridors so that the least
14 amount of energy, if you will, is expended in terms of
15 trying to service all that infrastructure.

16 Another issue has to do with the processing
17 of hydrocarbon, for example. I'm sure most of you are
18 aware in oil and gas development, that you get paid
19 the least amount of money at the wellhead. The closer
20 that product gets to a refinery and, of course, after
21 it goes through a refinery and becomes a refined
22 product, it's worth a lot more. So if a Tribe is
23 going to get involved with the development of an
24 ownership in, let's say, gas processing plants, a
25 Tribe wants that on the Reservation or as close to the

1 Reservation as possible because the fuel used to run a
2 refinery or a gas plant, as an example, is going to be
3 cheapest near the source. So that's another way
4 actually, if you will, to conserve energy and be
5 efficient.

6 Another thing to consider is field
7 operations. In field operations, a lot of times
8 Tribes don't pay a lot of attention to where are their
9 vehicles in their motor pool? Particularly in an
10 energy and minerals administration type environment on
11 a Tribe, you've got several vehicles out in the field
12 all over Reservation. There are computer programs
13 that you can actually use and equipment to GPS track
14 vehicles. With a GPS tracking system, you can do two
15 things. First of all, in an emergency, you don't have
16 to spend a lot of time looking for somebody because
17 you can go to the computer and you can see exactly
18 where that vehicle is at.

19 I was formerly Director of Energy and
20 Minerals for the Ute Indian Tribe in northeastern
21 Utah. That Reservation is 150 miles north to south
22 and 120 miles east to west. Some of our field
23 personnel would be three hours just getting on station
24 to do their monitoring activities for the day. The
25 thing I was always concerned about was getting a phone

1 call at 7:00 at night from a distraught
2 significant-other looking for her husband. And to
3 guard against that, we had these devices put in the
4 trucks so we could locate them, and locate them
5 quickly. We wouldn't have to send out a lot of
6 vehicles, so another way, if you will, to be energy
7 efficient.

8 Also, you can use the programs to actually
9 track vehicle usage in a motor pool. So you can
10 determine where a lot of unnecessary double trips,
11 quadruple trips actually are being made on a daily
12 basis. So Tribes, particularly in this age of
13 expensive oil and gas, or gasoline and diesel fuel,
14 can, if you will, cut costs by using such a computer
15 program and GPS devices.

16 So any other issue that you might want me to
17 address, Walter?

18 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: No. That's fine.
19 Anything else?

20 MR. BECKER: I think that's about it.

21 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: If we could have
22 the next statement?

23 MS. NEWBY: Sure. Good morning.

24 My name is Cathy Newby. I handle Tribal
25 relations for PNM, which is Public Service Company of

1 New Mexico. We're the utility located out of
2 Albuquerque. We serve roughly about 400,000 electric
3 customers and about 340,000 gas customers throughout
4 New Mexico. Part of our customer base, of course, is,
5 in New Mexico, there are 22 Tribes, and between gas
6 and electric service, we serve about 17 different
7 Tribes, seven Pueblos related just to electric and
8 gas, and then all the other related Pueblos in other
9 Tribes that are gas customers.

10 Of course, one of the biggest issues that
11 are facing not only our Tribal residents, but our
12 residents in New Mexico, as all of you are very much
13 aware, is the pressure of rising gas and electric
14 prices. In New Mexico alone, we have just gone
15 through a rate increase approved by the New Mexico
16 Public Regulatory Commission. These rate cases are
17 very difficult and hard-fought issues because you're
18 trying to make decisions related to what is good for
19 your customers versus how much earnings a company is
20 actually trying to make through that process. And we
21 have an elected commission. So any time you're going
22 up against trying to make decisions and arguments
23 before elected officials, it becomes very difficult
24 because they're also trying to make decisions in
25 relation to their constituents.

1 So we've just gone through an increase. And
2 I can tell you in New Mexico, our company is going to
3 go right back for another electric rate increase. The
4 cost of gas has risen dramatically. There is a
5 misnomer, in a sense, that a lot of people tend to
6 think that when gas prices rise, that those profits
7 automatically go back to the company. But we're
8 paying on market what we would need to pay in order to
9 purchase the gas. The way we make our money, in a
10 sense, is through the transportation and maintenance
11 costs. But we're not allowed to mark up any of the
12 gas prices that are sold to us through our gas
13 providers. And so our revenue of margin becomes very
14 limited in a sense and is very much overseen by our
15 Regulatory Commission in New Mexico.

16 In relation to energy efficiency, I'm
17 probably not the expert within the company, but I can
18 at least highlight a couple of initiatives that we are
19 doing in our Tribal communities there in New Mexico.
20 In one Pueblo, and we can kind of call it a pilot
21 project in a sense, is, we weatherize homes. We've
22 always weatherized homes in the Greater City of
23 Albuquerque. We're going to go into our fourth year
24 this fall weatherizing homes at Isleta Pueblo. We
25 concentrate and we do this, of course, on senior

1 citizens within the Pueblo, and we work very much in
2 hand with their senior citizen center and their
3 coordinators. And what we found is that -- and we
4 roughly do about 15 to 20 homes per season, and we
5 have a lot of our volunteers come out and actually go
6 into the homes.

7 When I talk about weatherizing, I'm talking
8 about very basic weatherization initiatives. We are
9 caulking windows. We're literally putting plastic
10 over the windows. We are putting all the necessary
11 insulation components on the door, just very simple
12 type things that can be done to any home. But what we
13 found is that you'd be surprised really just how many
14 people, number one, don't know the basic fix-it
15 opportunities to weatherize a home. And then when you
16 look at some of the senior citizens that are within
17 the Pueblo, just their limited ability to handle some
18 of this. And so we also go in and do furnace checks
19 to make sure that their furnaces are operating
20 correctly. And then we make sure to help, if they
21 want it, we make sure that we go in to light them so
22 there is not an issue of them getting any sort of harm
23 when they're trying to do that.

24 I can tell you it takes almost a full day to
25 go through the homes, and we work in crews. But

1 another step that we're trying to do is also kind of
2 train the trainer, so to speak. We're also trying to
3 involve some of the Isleta community members and the
4 maintenance departments on trying to see how we can
5 help them train themselves, because we can keep going
6 out there each year and continue to work that. But
7 the more that people that you can bring in to
8 volunteer, the more houses you're going to be able to
9 weatherize, and the more number of volunteers you're
10 going to be getting it out and you're going to train
11 more people.

12 We're moving our next initiative. I'll be
13 up in Ohkay Owingeh, which is actually up north, way
14 north of Albuquerque. And we're going to start
15 working with their senior center. We're trying to
16 show them how to weatherize. And it's just some basic
17 things that you would kind of maybe sometimes assume
18 that can get done. But before I started, I honestly
19 didn't know some basic things that could be done. We
20 also take in the energy efficiency lightbulbs. We
21 offer that to the seniors when we go in and weatherize
22 the homes.

23 So these are some of the efforts. We
24 certainly work in partnership with LIHE. Every year,
25 we partner with the Navajo Nation in terms of trying

1 to make sure that the Navajo residents understand
2 where they can find the LIHE help, and also working in
3 conjunction with the local Pueblos. A lot of the
4 Tribal, senior citizen coordinators, a majority of
5 them have pretty good programs where they have a lot
6 of other seniors signed up. But for the ones that
7 don't, we certainly try to work with them and try to
8 make sure that they know how to access the programs.

9 On a bigger level within PNM, it's not just
10 geared towards Tribal members. It's geared towards
11 every customer within PNM where we offer energy
12 efficiency rebates related to products that if you buy
13 we offer rebates, with the Star Efficiency
14 refrigerators, and things of that nature. So we do
15 have some rebate programs and we have all of that
16 listed on our website. But it is a consistent and
17 constant need to continue to try to work and
18 collaborate and educate not just our Tribal
19 communities, but in general.

20 And I apologize. Again, I wasn't aware I
21 was going to be on this panel. But in layman's terms,
22 that's kind of some of the areas where we've been
23 focusing.

24 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Thank you very
25 much. Can you spell your name, please?

1 MS. NEWBY: Sure. Cathy, with a "C." Newby
2 is N-E-W-B-Y.

3 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: We have heard from
4 a few people, and we've heard also some of the
5 problems that are there in energy efficiency. I would
6 like to take these last few minutes that we have --
7 it's not a few, we have more than a few -- but to talk
8 about some of the solutions. Maybe there are ideas
9 that you have tossed around or you have talked about
10 with other people about how to fix some of these
11 problems. And I'd like to hear from anybody who has a
12 solution.

13 Yes?

14 MR. MURRAY: My name is Jason Murray. I'm
15 the Utilities Commissioner for the Kaw Nation.

16 The problem, like you said, with the
17 contractors, we've got codes that we wrote through our
18 Constitution and bylaws. We wrote our own bylaws and
19 codes to actually monitor contractors that will come
20 through and skimp and don't care about our Tribes.
21 And when they leave, we're spending enormous rate on
22 utilities bills and gas and heating. Something we've
23 done recently is go through and monitor all of our gas
24 meters and utility meters when we built new buildings.
25 Our rates have changed. We started noticing the

1 utilities rates have jumped on one building, where it
2 was another, like you said, it should be down here.
3 So we've gone back and actually monitored our --
4 downsized to one meter.

5 Some of the Federal grants, you have to pay
6 the bill to -- you have to justify it. But on a lot
7 of the other stuff that we've done, we've
8 consolidated, which helped us. And we've done audits
9 where we've come to and found that we can save just on
10 mistakes from the companies that -- you don't know
11 until they audit, and it's thousands and thousands of
12 dollars a year that you pay, and they take a
13 percentage of that. And after the years come, your
14 Tribe has saved.

15 So that's some of the stuff that we've done.
16 And insulation, that's another thing. We've done that
17 through our Tribal newsletter, to insulate the
18 windows, and the lightbulbs, taking even half-gallon
19 milk jug and put it in the toilet to save water. And
20 we do that through our Tribal newsletter to get it out
21 as an awareness to our Tribal elders. And obviously,
22 we do our Tribal elders first, and our housing. So
23 that's some of the things that we've done and
24 accomplished through our Nation.

25 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Thank you .

1 Is there anybody else who would like to
2 speak?

3 MR. REDMAN: My name is John Redman. I just
4 had a couple questions. John Redman, R-E-D-M-A-N,
5 Northern Arapaho Tribe.

6 The questions that I had was: How much does
7 an audit cost?

8 MS. NEWBY: I'm sorry? I didn't hear you.

9 MR. REDMAN: How much does the audit cost,
10 for somebody to come out and audit buildings.

11 MR. FRAGUA: When CERT did the audits, it
12 was anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per audit. And
13 again, we audited Tribal commercial buildings, Tribal
14 government buildings, and there were several
15 government buildings. It was the school, the clinic,
16 the Tribal administration buildings. It was several
17 of them. Then we did three generations of Indian
18 housing. So that's kind of a ballpark. I think we
19 used two or three different vendors and they were all
20 about the same. So I would plan on something in that
21 range.

22 MR. REDMAN: How much was that again?

23 MR. FRAGUA: About 10 to 20,000. That's not
24 an exhaustive -- it gives you examples because, again,
25 you're going to do several buildings. Are you with

1 River?

2 MR. REDMAN: Yes.

3 MR. FRAGUA: Yeah. So I would say probably
4 in that range. There is a group out of the Denver
5 area that's fairly close that would probably be
6 interested in going up there, and we can help connect
7 you to that group. But I think \$10,000 to \$20,000
8 should cover it. And again, it's not exhaustive. It
9 would do examples of different buildings. It's not
10 going to cover every residential. It might be one of
11 three generation, you know, each generation might be
12 one of each house.

13 MR. REDMAN: Including the casino?

14 MR. FRAGUA: Yes. Yes.

15 MR. REDMAN: My other question was for
16 Mr. Becker. How much does that GPS system cost that
17 you were talking about, monitoring Tribal employees
18 and their vehicles?

19 MR. BECKER: If I remember right, we had it
20 installed in nine field vehicles in Energy and
21 Minerals, and that plus the computer program cost us
22 roughly about \$12,000, I think. And just to be clear,
23 too, first and foremost, we installed it as a safety
24 device because the Reservation was so large. So we
25 wanted to at least be able to start a search if we

1 needed to from a vehicle point of view. Second of
2 all, was to learn traffic patterns. So the motor
3 pool -- I don't know if they ever installed it -- but
4 was thinking about getting it so they could just
5 determine where all the trips we're making, and if
6 there were savings to be accomplished through all the
7 duplicative trips. And then finally, obviously you
8 can at any time of the day figure out where a vehicle
9 is at. So there were some issues with an employee.
10 You could determine if they were on the station they
11 needed to be on at the right time.

12 MR. REDMAN: So you said \$12,000 for the
13 computer and then seven vehicles?

14 MR. BECKER: Well, actually, no. The
15 software itself wasn't very expensive. But the GPS
16 devices themselves installed were, I want to say
17 seven, or --

18 MR. MURRAY: We looked at some of our stuff,
19 and they were about two -- some of them were two
20 grand, 800 and two grand, depending on -- but you got
21 to put a big monitor on the truck. So, like you said,
22 it can be right about there. So it's just depending
23 from 800 to two -- depending on what company or what
24 software you get.

25 MR. BECKER: Right.

1 MR. REDMAN: \$800 --

2 MR. MURRAY: 2,000 per vehicle.

3 MR. BECKER: Per vehicle. Yeah, it
4 depended. We actually had devices that would fit
5 under the hood. Most people didn't know they were
6 there. That way they couldn't be stolen.

7 MR. MURRAY: You can track it through that.
8 Some of our Tribal members were like -- you know, then
9 they were thinking, oh, why are they watching me? So
10 we had problems with -- we're having problems with
11 that stuff. And it's people from misusing the
12 vehicles, going home when they're not supposed to, or
13 going to different towns. And so we've started that.

14 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Interesting.

15 MR. BECKER: Software like this gets a bad
16 reputation because it's like Big Brother is looking
17 down on you. But in a safety situation, obviously it
18 would be great to know where a vehicle last was. Just
19 from a motor pool management point of view, trying to
20 reduce the amount of gas a Tribe is spending the money
21 on, and just to determine where all the trips are
22 being made. I hate to look at the other negative
23 aspects of just tracking the whereabouts of an
24 individual, but that's just part of an issue. The
25 product that we used -- and there are several out

1 there -- was called Terrain Pro. I don't say that to
2 endorse it. It just happened to be the one that we
3 used. Again, you could pay for a monthly service or
4 not. You can do the reports yourself or have the
5 company produce the reports and study the data.

6 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Pardon me. If you
7 gentlemen would like to talk about that after, that
8 would be perfect. There is another lady who has a
9 statement. Thank you.

10 MS. PRINCE: My name is Renee Prince. I'm
11 with the Iowa Tribe. We were just talking about the
12 audits. We didn't do an audit like CERT, but our
13 local Cooperative Energy Company, CRC -- it's in
14 Oklahoma -- they'll come out, the company does, and
15 does free audits. It's real basic, but whenever they
16 give you a list of things that you don't realize that
17 your building is losing that much energy and you
18 correct those problems, you save a lot of money. I do
19 it myself in my own home, and I'm working on my mom
20 and dad. You know, they're elders and they're just --
21 there is nothing wrong with that lightbulb, it's just
22 fine like it is. But they don't realize that it uses
23 a lot of energy, and she's replacing them all the
24 time. So I'm educating my family. And we're going to
25 start working on educating our Tribal members.

1 I'd like to get with you on some of the
2 ideas you put in your newsletter so I can give it to
3 our newsletter editor.

4 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Thank you for that
5 comment.

6 Is there anybody else who has a statement?
7 Yes?

8 MS. BEGAY-CAMPBELL: Sandra Begay-Campbell,
9 C-A-M-P-B-E-L-L. I'm with Sandia National
10 Laboratories, and I work for a contractor to the
11 Department of Energy, Tribal Energy Program.

12 There is a woman here from one of the labs
13 that mentioned the EERE division within the Department
14 of Energy. EERE is Energy Efficiency and Renewable
15 Energy. That's the division where Roger had mentioned
16 there is work being done. So you've got -- as a
17 statement, there are several agencies that have been
18 stated today as far as where you can find pockets of
19 money, I think.

20 One of the solutions that has been mentioned
21 is consolidating within the Federal Government the
22 different opportunities for Tribes to find support.
23 That's going to be a great challenge that I think is
24 being put forward. So for someone who works within
25 that larger system, I think that will help you.

1 The situation is that the appropriations is
2 really given toward the state. So if there are ways
3 that the Tribes can be viewed almost equivalent to a
4 state -- and I'm telling this from the work that I've
5 done -- may be helpful in carving out funding that you
6 have more access to.

7 Within energy efficiency, one piece that
8 I've heard mentioned at several of our Tribal energy
9 meetings that we've held this year is the thought of
10 encouraging Tribal businesses to be formed by
11 individuals that are energy service companies. So it
12 would be the example of where you perform the energy
13 audit, but your company helps the business or the
14 government incorporate those actions. And there is
15 savings involved so they can ballpark how much money
16 you would save if you take these corrective actions.
17 They could offer it as what they call an ESCO --
18 that's "Energy Service Company" -- where they could
19 not charge you for the energy audit. Where they make
20 their money is helping you find the savings within
21 that energy consumption. So Tribally or
22 privately-owned ESCOs might be a route to think about.
23 I'm not aware of any -- if someone could help me give
24 an example, that would be great -- of a privately,
25 Indian-owned ESCO, because I think at some point if

1 you're in that game and you maybe get to the status of
2 the 8(a) minority-owned business, I think there is
3 going to be a lot of work that you could be contracted
4 for. Within Tribes that want to have these energy
5 audits done, you're promoting Tribal owned businesses.
6 But in the long run, you're helping save on energy
7 costs. So that's one discussion I've heard that I
8 hadn't heard maybe today.

9 So energy audits are the first step. You
10 need to know how much energy you're going to save by
11 taking these corrective actions. But if you don't
12 implement those actions as was given to you as that
13 assessment, a lot of it has to do with, are you
14 putting in the insulation correctly? Are you putting
15 in the weather stripping correctly? If it's not done
16 in a quality fashion, it won't be as helpful in the
17 long run in saving energy. So being able to take
18 those actions, do it with a quality workmanship, and
19 then having somebody just help monitor maybe over a
20 period of time to come in and check, did you make
21 these corrections? Because over time, the longer you
22 delay in making the actions, you're also using that
23 energy and not saving.

24 So I think the far end of the statement I'm
25 making is the corrective actions are important. The

1 follow-through is where everything has to be reminded
2 by either by someone by contract or someone within the
3 government or company who started the whole process.
4 So you can't say let's be more energy efficient and
5 not follow through. So that's my suggestion.

6 MR. FRAGUA: I guess, just a follow-up
7 comment to what Sandra was suggesting. There are five
8 prime contractors on ESPC, Energy Savings Performance
9 Contracts, that they pursued the Department of Defense
10 facilities and other government facilities to include
11 Indian Country. Again, when we started this in the
12 mid-'90s going after some of these ESPC contracts,
13 there was no ability for Tribes to save. That money
14 got sucked back up into treasury. And that's why
15 we're thinking that if you form a Tribal utility, then
16 you can actually capture those savings. Otherwise, I
17 mean, it is good for America, it is good for Tribes,
18 it is good for the environment, and all these other
19 things, but it takes a whole lot of work. Again, who
20 at the Tribal level is charged with that primary
21 responsibility to work with an ESPC contractor or, you
22 know, one of these ESCOs, or something like that? I
23 think that is one of the primary issues we've
24 struggled with in Indian Country is, who is charged
25 with it? The Tribal Council member? The Utility

1 Commissioner? The Tribal Chairman himself or herself?
2 Or the Housing Director associated with all the other
3 issues that they're dealing with? Finding that energy
4 champion at the Tribe has always been the real
5 challenge. The Tribes then say, how are we going to
6 fund this position? Again, I think that energy
7 efficiency is an every-Tribe opportunity. You're
8 going to have savings from that if it's executed
9 correctly.

10 But I think one of the best places to
11 start -- not to debate with Sandra about that -- but
12 is actually the tariff fine. If you do the tariff
13 assessment, that is real money that will be returned
14 to the Tribe that can fund a position. And again,
15 you're talking about thousands of dollars that can be
16 returned to the Tribe to fund a position that then you
17 can be with the ESPC contracting and the energy audit,
18 and all the rest of it, because you're already paying
19 too much for your energy consumption. I promise you,
20 you're paying too much. So do the energy tariff
21 assessment, capture that savings, and then that will
22 trigger off all the other Tribes to try to drive those
23 costs down.

24 Then the last thing is, the real point I
25 wanted to make was -- if you've always done what

1 you've always done you'll always get what you've
2 always got. So if we continue to build the way that
3 we do in Indian Country, we're just a dog chasing its
4 tail. So if we're doing energy efficiency audits,
5 we're doing tariff assessments, we're off chasing
6 money, we're all doing all those things, on the other
7 side of the equation, the development side of the
8 Tribe is developing hospitality industry, Tribal
9 administration buildings, the new school, the clinic,
10 the housing, all the rest of it, and we're doing that
11 in the same mode that we've continued to do it in,
12 we're just creating more of a problem. We're
13 vacuuming with no bag. You're just blowing it
14 somewhere else.

15 And simply, I think, if you just look at the
16 orientation much like the ancestors of Chaco Canyon,
17 Mesa Verde, the Anasazi, and other Tribes who have
18 their own histories, using the warmth of Mother Earth,
19 using the sun, just in terms of orientation of that
20 building to the sun, you're going to reduce your use,
21 period. But we get some development company coming
22 out and drawing a nice color rendering of this great
23 building, and then we give them the contract, and they
24 go off and slap it up somewhere without any regard to
25 the orientation.

1 I've been working with Tribes and talking
2 about orientation to the sun and Mother Earth, and
3 those kinds of things, and then the designer comes in
4 and says, "Oh, you wanted that kind of building? Then
5 I'll just charge you another 15 percent more and build
6 that kind of building." It's just a simple issue of
7 kind of the positioning.

8 So I think that those are some words we need
9 to carry back. If we spend a lot of time talking
10 about policy changes, and energy audits, and tariff
11 assessments, those kinds of things, and we're still
12 out constructing the way we've been constructing,
13 we're just creating more of a problem for ourselves
14 down the road.

15 Thank you.

16 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Is there anybody
17 else?

18 MS. NEWBY: I have just one last thing.

19 I just wanted to follow up, and I certainly
20 agree with Sandra's comments about the ability to do
21 those energy efficiency components correctly. It is
22 really critical. The other piece I wanted to make
23 sure that everyone understands and knows is that
24 energy efficiency products in its most basic form have
25 come a long way. They're very user-friendly now. The

1 plastic we put up, I can tell you five years ago, it
2 used to be a very difficult process where you had to
3 cut and paste. Now you literally have these plastic
4 things that just go right around the window. You take
5 off your curtain rods and it's a very good adhesive
6 and it just literally zips in, because one of the
7 complaints that we had from some of our seniors was,
8 "Well, I want to open that window every so often." So
9 you have to do is just zip down both ends, and open it
10 up, and you can still -- without taking everything
11 down, it's a very easy zip-like process, and you can
12 zip it right back up when you're ready to have it
13 insulated again.

14 Another piece is just the water heater
15 blankets that we also provide. You would be surprised
16 how long of a way they go in terms, particularly when
17 a lot of the water heaters are in the garage or
18 outside. And just insulation on the lighting
19 switches, we also go in and do those components. Door
20 sweeps -- these are all very basic things that we
21 provide.

22 But the key was trying to also make sure
23 that -- we can go in year after year and volunteer and
24 provide the services, but the only way we're going to
25 make some true impacts is to also get the Pueblo

1 members, their leadership and maintenance people
2 involved, and also taking on those pieces themselves,
3 because unless they're willing to take some
4 responsibility, and you're educating them, the more
5 people you're going to reach. And that's kind of the
6 efforts that we're going to try to make out as we
7 start with the Ohkay Owingeh and getting them also to
8 understand that it's also their responsibility. We're
9 going to work in partnership with you. But if you can
10 meet us half way and provide some of the resource and
11 efforts -- I can tell you all those products, on
12 average for a home, is probably averaging about \$40 to
13 \$50. That's just an investment that you would need to
14 make up front to have better energy bills down the
15 road. It's not that difficult.

16 The other piece I wanted to also make sure
17 you knew is that we also do a how-to video that we
18 have on our website that people can access, and can
19 actually watch the video, and they show you how to do
20 a lot of the basic components that I'm talking about.
21 Just some last-minute thoughts there.

22 Thank you.

23 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Yes?

24 MR. IRVINE: I'd like to make just one short
25 comment before we go to lunch.

1 Lloyd Irvine from the Confederated Salish
2 and Kootenai Tribes, and we're a self-governance
3 Tribe.

4 We have our own utility. We manage all the
5 utilities across the Reservation, everybody. And how
6 we dealt with this energy thing -- we started a long
7 time ago, as a matter of fact, probably when we
8 established CERT and we had Mr. Goode since that
9 particular time. But right now, we have to affect
10 people's bills. That's where the incentive is.
11 That's what we do back home right now. Anything that
12 they do to save energy, they get credit through their
13 bills. Anything, anything that they do is a reduction
14 in their energy, they get credit for in their bills
15 and it's just taken off.

16 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Go ahead.

17 MR. BECKER: I just had one quick thought.
18 Since I came in late, maybe this was already covered.
19 But another place where spending money makes sense is
20 on training and educating those people responsible to
21 Tribe for building maintenance, both in the housing
22 division and the administration division, because as
23 those people know more and more about energy
24 efficiency, they can actually implement those as
25 they're doing their regular maintenance in those

1 buildings. They can also educate residents about --
2 they need to come into housing and talk to them about
3 the programs to get their homes better insulated and
4 more energy efficient.

5 The other issue that came to mind also is --
6 a lot of times on Reservations, building is done by
7 purchasing and bringing in modular buildings. A lot
8 of Tribes don't have Building Codes. So those modular
9 buildings are built to specifications of, let's say,
10 Phoenix, and then they're shipped up to Wyoming,
11 Montana, Utah, where we get 25, 30 degrees below zero
12 forever, and they don't have enough insulation. So
13 those persons responsible at a Tribe for ordering that
14 type of building solution need to be really aware of
15 beefing up the energy efficiency in those buildings
16 when they're ordered.

17 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Okay. Thank you.

18 MR. FRAGUA: One last comment.

19 We're here to talk about the policy points,
20 removing barriers, bringing incentives. One incentive
21 might be for Department of Interior or Department of
22 Energy, either one or both, combing over their funding
23 to fund a CERT so that way, there is a national
24 web-based kind of how-to -- you know, when Cathy Newby
25 is talking about how to do this, how to do that --

1 there's a website. So if we're not all fortunate
2 enough to be able to have it in detail in our
3 local state, then we go out that information. So at
4 least nationally, there could be an archived national
5 website that could help us on these projects.

6 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: If I could just
7 make one statement as my experience as the Energy
8 Director? One thing I was thinking about is the
9 Universal Systems Benefits Charge on your bill, the
10 USBC, for our Tribe, that's collected by the utility
11 and then shipped to a non-profit organization three
12 hours south of the Reservation to do weatherization on
13 the Reservation. But they are three hours away from
14 us. We never really get to access that. That's one.

15 About commingling funds, I think the
16 departments have a very difficult time doing that
17 unless they have some sort of master Memorandum of
18 Agreement, or MOU, because funding is based on
19 specific pieces of legislation. So that could be
20 something that would be looked at a national level to
21 do that.

22 MR. FRAGUA: Actually, what I was suggesting
23 was not to have the government inter-governmentally to
24 commingle funds, but for each of them to fund CERT and
25 CERT would do the commingling, because otherwise it

1 would be impossible to do it above that. If you tried
2 to do it through the government, it would never work.

3 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: What drives a
4 program in terms of, as a program administrator, when
5 you get funds from the Federal Government, is the
6 contract. And what it says, you have to do these five
7 tasks. And unless one of those tasks says work with
8 other Tribal departments, it's probably not going to
9 get done.

10 The other thing, too, is affecting the
11 government's logic models, when they put together
12 their programs, they say, okay, well, it's going to
13 start here, we're going to do this, and we want this
14 outcome. But if you're able to change the logic model
15 that they're using and ask them to insert this piece
16 in there, then you might be able to affect some
17 inter-departmental change that way.

18 We have an RHED grant that funds our energy
19 office. We recently were audited by them. That was
20 one of the statements. They said the Energy
21 Department should be working with Housing and these
22 other entities. And I said, "Well, can you put that
23 in your report for us?" So there was this little,
24 tiny statement about something to that effect. But
25 then they never saw our report. They sent us a report

1 and they sent them a report, but they didn't combine
2 the two. So oftentimes in the Tribal government, you
3 can't just, as one director, you can't just go over to
4 the other program and say, "Hey, are you doing that?
5 How come you're not doing that? That doesn't work."
6 You probably won't get very far after that. To be
7 able to have that backing from the contract point of
8 view that says you have to work together, then that
9 would be an easy way to get that accomplished.

10 With that, are there any other comments
11 before we break for lunch?

12 MR. PELCHER: Milton Pelcher, Saginaw
13 Chippewa Tribe, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

14 What I told my Council is, first and
15 foremost, we've got to acknowledge lifegiver, the
16 great mystery, God. That has to be first in any of
17 our businesses. Sometimes we forget Him and He's
18 behind. So somehow our prophecies tell us the Natives
19 will lead the way. But we can't do that unless we
20 acknowledge whatever Tribes or ceremonial people you
21 have, and also utilizing our Christians -- you know,
22 we have many Christians also -- to have that common
23 thing of respect that we want for our people in the
24 future.

25 Thank you.

1 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: You're welcome.

2 Thank you.

3 (Applause)

4 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Did someone else
5 have their hand up in the back over here?

6 (No response)

7 MR. WHITE TAIL FEATHER: Okay. Thank you,
8 everybody. Of course, you can always write in your
9 comments, too, if your memory has been jarred or you
10 have ideas. Thank you very much.

11 (Proceedings adjourned at 12:10 p.m.)

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1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2 STATE OF NEVADA)
)
3 COUNTY OF CLARK)

4 I, Mary Cox Daniel, Certified Court

5 Reporter, do hereby certify:

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

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

13 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand in my
14 office in the County of Clark, State of Nevada this
15 12th day of August, 2008.

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MARY COX DANIEL, CCR #710

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