

**PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION
SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Community Mini-Plan
Fall, 2003
South Dakota State University
Rural Community Planning/Sociology 640
Dr. Meredith Redlin**

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**The Community Mini-Plan is an inventory
of social, commercial, governmental and physical features at
Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
The Mini-Plan is intended for use as a
community building tool.**

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PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION SOUTH DAKOTA

Community Mini-Plan

CHAPTER I. COMMUNITY PROFILE, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY

A. Community Profile

Description

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is home to the Oglala Sioux Tribe. The people and the lands of the Oglala Lakota Nation are located in southwestern South Dakota. The Pine Ridge Reservation occupies the entirety of Shannon County, the southern half of Jackson County and Bennett County in southwestern South Dakota. The total land area of the Reservation is 2.0 million acres with 1.7 million acres Tribally or individually owned.

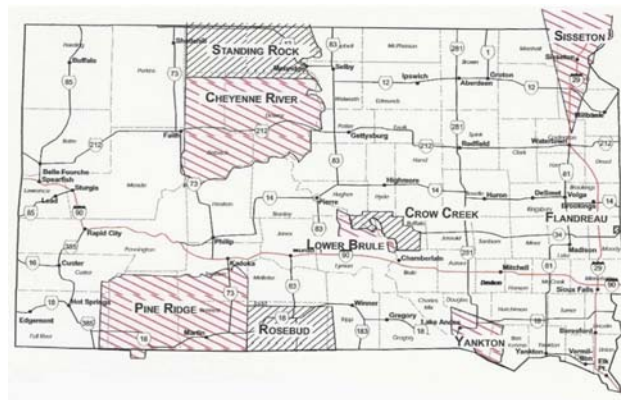


Figure 1.1 Location of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation (EDA, 2000)

Politically, the Reservation is divided into nine Districts. They include:

- Eagle Nest
- La Creek
- Medicine Root
- Pass Creek
- Pine Ridge
- Porcupine
- Wakpamni
- White Clay
- Wounded Knee

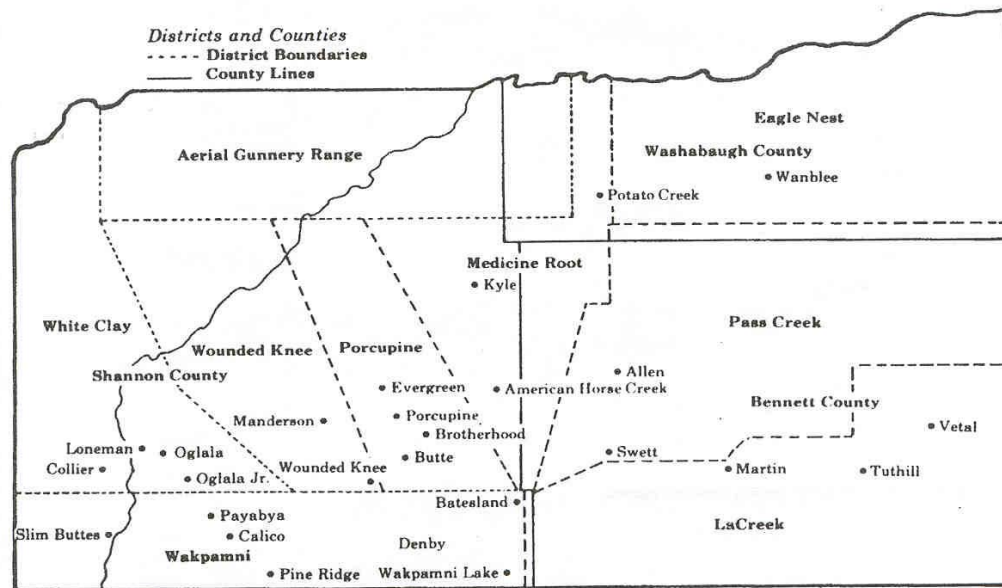


Figure 1.2. Geographic Location of Districts and Major Communities (Oglala Lakota College, 2002).

The Districts were established as distribution sites for government rations which were dispersed from each District on a regular basis. Ration items included flour, sugar, coffee, beans, rice, and other food items, monthly. Items issued less frequently were: seeds, farming tools, wagons, blankets, fabric and other household and farming items.

Major communities include:

- Pine Ridge
- Kyle
- Wanblee
- Martin
- Allen
- Porcupine
- Wounded Knee
- Oglala
- Red Shirt

Population and Social Characteristics

The Census 2000 population estimate of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is 15,521. Certain data is available for Shannon County, but not for Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Shannon County lies entirely within Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Shannon County contains 12,466 people, or 83 percent of the Reservation population. Data for Shannon County will be used when data is unavailable for Pine Ridge. It will be noted if the data is from Shannon County or Pine Ridge. The population estimate from Census 1990 was 12,189. The population of Shannon County is as

follows: 11,323 in 1980; 9,902 in 1990; 12,466 in 2000; 12,852 in 2001; 13,228 in 2002 and projected to be 13,460 in 2005. Changes in the population are difficult to predict because Shannon County residents move on and off the reservation in search of employment. (U.S. Census Bureau, Shannon County, 2000; State of South Dakota, Shannon County Profile, South Dakota Governor's Office of Economic Development, 2000).

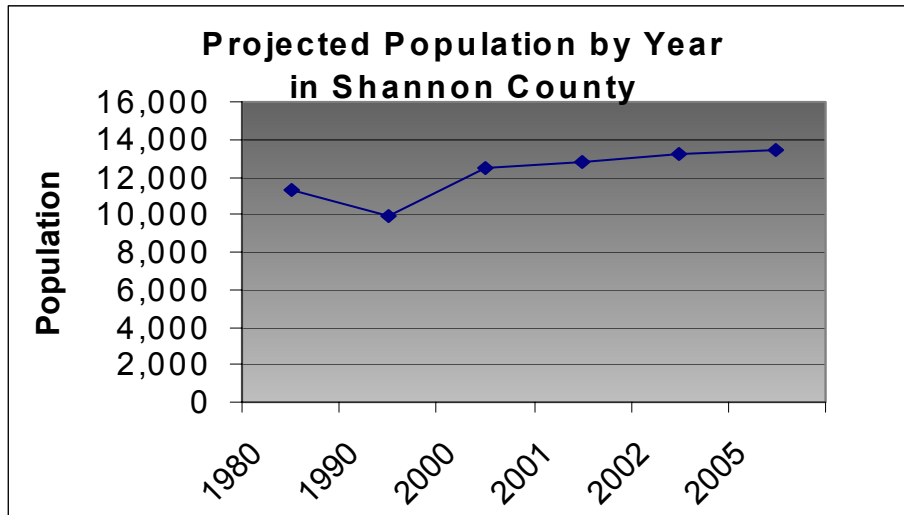


Figure 1.3 Population Trends in Shannon County (U.S. Census Bureau, Shannon County, 2000; State of South Dakota, Shannon County Profile, South Dakota Governor's Office of Economic Development, 2000).

Forty nine percent of the population is 19 years or younger, compared with 26.8 percent of the population in South Dakota that is under the age of 18. The median age is 20.7. Population growth estimates are not available for reservations. The average family size is 4.7. Forty nine point nine percent of the population is male and 50.1 percent of the population is female. Of the Census 2000 population, 14,304 or 92 percent is American Indian, 974 or 6.3 percent is white, 12 or 0.1 percent is Black or African American. There is 208 or 1.3 percent Hispanic of any race (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of general demographic characteristics, Shannon County).

According to the Oglala Sioux Tribe webpage, one third of the 17,775 enrolled tribal members speak Lakota as their first language (U. S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics, Shannon County; Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001 Oglala Sioux Tribe: A profile.) Oglala Sioux Tribal population counts are higher than Census 2000 because the census has not proved to be an effective means of determining tribal populations.

Income

The median household annual income in Shannon County is \$20,916. The annual income for the largest portion of the households, 26.7 percent, is less than \$10,000. Those households that earn more than \$50,000 annually are reported at 15.7 percent. In 1999, 52.3 percent of the population of Shannon County reported income below poverty income. In 1999, 13.2 percent of the

population of South Dakota lived below the poverty income level. The unemployment rate for Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is 47.6 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics, Shannon County; Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001 Oglala Sioux Tribe: A profile.)

Housing

There are 3,919 housing units at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. There are 1,705 owner occupied housing units, 1,795 rented housing units, 431 vacant housing units and 51 seasonal, recreational or occasional use housing units. Homeownership rate in 2000 was 49.6 percent in Shannon County. According to Census 2000, 2,644 are 1-unit detached homes and 1,053 mobile homes. The Census 2000 states there are 798 owner occupied homes with 546 or 68.4 percent valued at less \$50,000. However, \$50,000 and under is the lowest price category for owner occupied homes. The median worth of the owner occupied homes is \$26,900. Of the 3,919 housing units, 2.1 percent were listed as for sale and 12.1 percent as for rent. The largest percentage of the homes, 31.1 percent or 1,218 units, were built between 1970-1979. Selected characteristics of the 3,919 housing units include 407 units or 11.6 percent that lack complete plumbing facilities, 285 units or 8.1 percent that lack complete kitchen facilities. Twenty three percent of these households do not have telephone service (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-4 Profile of selected housing characteristics, Pine Ridge). The Oglala Sioux Tribal Housing Authority is constructing homes to reduce the backlog of substandard housing and to provide homes for the four percent of the families that do not have housing of their own (Oglala Sioux Tribe A Profile, 2001). Condition of tribal housing is not available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs due to the Cobell Litigation housing.

Physical Features

Three diverse geographic regions exist within the Pine Ridge borders. Wide-open grasslands are characteristic of the southern and eastern areas of Pine Ridge Reservation. To the North are approximately 160,000 acres of Badlands. The Badlands landscape has a combination of mixed grass prairie, eroded ridges, peaks, mesas and canyons. In the west central section the open grassland merges with the eastern edge of the Black Hills— further to the west. The resulting landscape is an area of rolling pine covered hills and ridges giving name to Pine Ridge.

Special Attractions and Cultural Sites

Wounded Knee Visitor Center

Information and history surrounding the 1890 Massacre and the 1973 American Indian Movement Occupation are available to visitors here. The Wounded Knee Massacre site is a National Historic Site and is located east and north of the Pine Ridge Village.



Figure 1.4 Wounded Knee Cemetery (Gansen, 2003).

The Heritage Center

The Heritage Center is located five miles north of the village of Pine Ridge, on the Red Cloud Indian School. The Heritage Center contains a large collection of Indian art from the Northern Plains tribes. The Heritage Center has hosted the Red Cloud Indian Art Show since 1969. This competition involves Native American artists from across the Nation. All pieces in the annual art show are for sale providing a market for the artists. The gravesite of Chief Red Cloud is located on a hill in the cemetery above the Red Cloud Indian School campus.



Figure 1.5 Headstone of Chief Red Cloud (Denver Library, 2003)

Lakota Trade Center

The Lakota Trade Center located on the east side of Kyle contains several businesses including the Chamber of Commerce, Cellular One, First Nations Bank, Spirit Horse Gallery, Lakota Fund and others. It opened in 1997 from an initiative through the Lakota Fund.

Prairie Wind Casino

The Oglala Sioux Tribe owns and operates the Prairie Wind Casino located in the southwest part of the Reservation. Gaming options include: 250 slot machines, poker and blackjack tables. The

stakes range from nickel, quarter, half dollar, and dollar machines. The Prairie Wind Casino includes a restaurant and gift shop. Future planning includes the expansion of the casino and construction of a hotel.

Cedar Pass Lodge

The Cedar Pass Lodge is located along the Badlands Park Loop Road in Badlands National Park. Cedar Pass Lodge contains a museum with cultural and geographic exhibits, a gift shop, a restaurant, and cabin facilities. Cedar Pass Lodge is owned and operated by the Oglala Sioux Tribe under a contract with the National Park Service.

Badlands National Park

The South Unit of Badlands National Park is located in the northern part of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The Badlands landscape consists of scenic saw-toothed ridges, twisting canyons, mesas and broad, mixed, grass prairie. The entire park is a fossil bed where rains expose the remains of thousands of extinct prehistoric animals. The park attracts one million tourists each year. The North Unit of the park is located off the Reservation and receives 27 times more visitors than the South Unit. The North Unit is located closer to Interstate 90 and is easier to access by road.



Figure 1.6 Badlands National Park (National Park Service, 2003)

Government

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Government operates under a constitution that is consistent with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Oglala Sioux Tribal membership and the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council of the Oglala Sioux Tribe sanctioned the constitution. An elected assembly that consists of a five member Executive Committee and an eighteen member Tribal Council govern the Tribe. Tribal Council members serve a two-year term. The address of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Government is:

Oglala Sioux Tribe
Red Cloud Building
P.O. Box H
Pine Ridge, SD 57770.

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Chairman is the administrative head of the Tribe. The Executive Committee assists the Tribal Chairman. The Executive Committee consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Fifth Member, and Sergeant at Arms. The President and Vice-President of the Tribal Council are elected at large and the others are elected from their Districts by the Tribal membership. Members of the Oglala Sioux Tribal Executive Committee are: John Yellow Bird Steele, Tribal President, Dennis King, Tribal Vice-President, David Rabbit, Treasurer, Rhonda Two Eagle, Secretary and Johnson Holy Rock, Fifth Member (Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001).

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Members are elected from each District. Tribal Council members serve on one or more of the following committees: Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Judiciary, Land, and Education. The Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Members are listed below.

District	Elected Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Members
Eagle Nest	Ruth Brown, Jim Meeks
Lacreek	Craig Dillon, Norman Standing Soldier
Medicine Root District	Juanita Scherich, Cora Whiting-Hilderbrand
Oglala	Valerie Janis, Alvin Slow Bear
Pass Creek	Lydia Bear Killer
Pine Ridge	Garry Janis, Lyle Jack, Carol Crazy Thunder-O'Rourke
Porcupine	Marlin "Moon" Weston, Phillip Good Crow
Wakpamni	Alice Perkins, Genevieve Ritbitsch
Wounded Knee District	Kathy Janis, Emmett Kelly

Table 1.1 Oglala Sioux Tribal Council Members 2002-2004 (Conroy, 2003)

A District Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Federal Monitor govern each of the nine Districts at the local level. There is a Community Action Program (CAP) office located in each of the Districts. The CAP offices have a meeting room for District meetings, community events and elderly meal programs.

County business for Shannon County, such as motor vehicle license and County Commissioner meetings, is conducted in Fall River County. Fall River County is not part of the Reservation, but borders Shannon County to the west. Shannon County was organized in 1875 and consists of 2,094 square miles (NACO, 2003).

OGLALA SIOUX TRIBAL ORGANIZATION

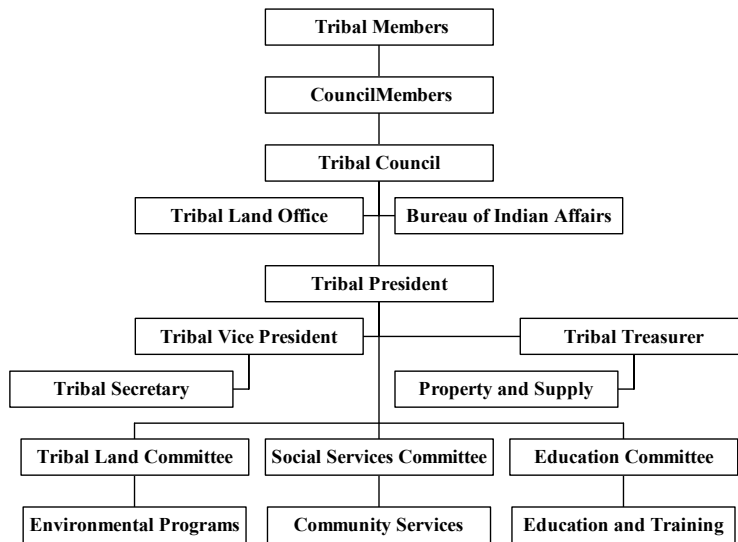


Figure 1.7 Organizational Chart of the Oglala Sioux Tribe (USDA NRCS; Gansen, 2003)

With an estimated budget of \$95 million, the Oglala Sioux Tribe administers approximately 80 Tribal programs. A partial listing of Oglala Sioux Tribal programs and services is illustrated below.

Oglala Sioux Tribal Programs	
Abstinence Program	Foster Grandparents Program
Allocation Committee	Gaming Commission
Ambulance Service	Grant Program
Anpetu Luta Otipi	Head Start
Attorneys Office	Healthy Start
Bad Lands Bombing Range	Health Education Program
Burial Assistance Program	Home Improvement Program
Community Health Representatives	Home Start Program
Child Care and Development Office	Housing Authority
Child Care Office	Higher Education
Children's Village Program	JOBS Program
Commodity Food Distribution Program	JTPA
Community Action Programs (CAP)	Johnson O'Malley Program
Court House	Land Office
Conservation District	LIHEAP
Dept. of Education and Planning	Natural Resources Regulatory Agency
Elderly Phone Program	Parks and Recreation Authority
Emergency Youth Shelter	Partnership for Housing
Enrollment Office	Pesticide Enforcement
Employee Assistance Program	Rural Water Supply System
Environmental Protection Program	Safety of Dams

Financial Services Program	Solid Waste
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Table 1.2 Partial List of Oglala Sioux Tribal Programs (Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001).

Significant State or Federally Funded Projects

Mni Wiconi

Mni Wiconi is Lakota for “Water is Life”. Water is considered sacred as it is the main substance of all living things. This Federally funded project seeks to provide an adequate supply of clean, affordable water to Tribal members and their families, businesses and livestock. Mni Wiconi water is currently not available to livestock at Pine Ridge. The Mni Wiconi Project is under construction to supply clean water from the Missouri River to communities that do not have potable (safe for drinking) water or are served by wells with poor water quality.

SuAnn Big Crow Boys and Girls Club Youth and Wellness Center

The SuAnn Big Crow Center is located east of the Village of Pine Ridge. The Center opened on June 1, 2002. The SuAnn Big Crow Center was constructed with the assistance of the Empowerment Zone . SuAnn Big Crow was killed in a car accident at the age of 17. SuAnn’s skill as a basketball player may have enabled her to be the first Native American player in the Woman’s Professional Basketball League.

Landfill

The Tribe has opened a new landfill at Red Shirt compliant with Environmental Protection Agency Resource and Recovery Conservation (RCRA) Subtitle D requirements. The new landfill at Red Shirt has eliminated numerous smaller dumpsites throughout the Reservation, which are scheduled for closure in the near future.

Housing

There are various housing communities located throughout the Reservation. Examples are Evergreen, Cherry Hill, Crazy Horse, North Ridge and Community Number 5. Self-Help Housing is a program that assists Tribal members in building their own houses. Additional information about housing was not available.

Empowerment Zone

In 1998, President Bill Clinton established an Empowerment Zone on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The Empowerment Zone is utilized to fight poverty through improvements in infrastructure (roads), housing and economic development. This competitive program is managed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

There is a revolving loan fund within the Empowerment Zone to help finance projects and provide loans for small businesses. A Board of Directors appointed by the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council manages the Empowerment Zone Loan Fund. The Fund administers approximately \$3 million dollars and has a contractual agreement with the West River Foundation of Rapid City to provide the administrative services to the Fund.

Lakota Fund

The Lakota fund is a private non-profit community development institution for the people of the Oglala Lakota Nation. The Lakota Fund began as a project of the First Nations Development Institute. In 1992 it separated from First Nations and became its own Tribal charter organization, owned by the community. As a financial organization, the Lakota Fund makes small loans to Tribal members to develop small businesses. As a condition of receiving a loan, an individual new to business must attend a series of business training classes. The average loan is \$3,600. The Lakota Fund was started in response to the need for capital and technical assistance to help stimulate economic development for the Oglala Lakota Nation. The benefits of Lakota Fund are evident in the rapidly growing number of thriving small businesses that are Indian owned. This is capturing millions more dollars that used to be flowing off the reservation to neighboring towns.

Revenue information

General Expenditures and Revenues

The general expenditures of the Oglala Sioux Tribe are estimated at \$95 million to operate approximately 80 Tribal programs. According to Comptroller Dean Patton in a personal interview, about \$65 million of this comes from Federal grants. Revenue from leased land is the largest independent source of income with nearly a million acres of Tribally owned land earning over \$3 million per year. The Prairie Winds Casino is the next largest income source with an estimated \$2 million in revenue. This income is dispersed back to each District for use as general assistance funds and community projects. The third largest income source comes from the Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO). TERO collects a four percent fee from all contractors who provide services for the Tribe. According to TERO Program Director Donald Twiss in a personal interview, TERO revenue was \$1.3 million in 2002. A four percent sales tax that is collected for the State of South Dakota is refunded back to the Tribe. Other revenue sources include a two percent business tax on gross receipts, private grants and other charitable sources (OST Treasury Office., 2003).

The Bureau on Indian Affairs (BIA) Pine Ridge Office reports its budget at \$3.3 million. This supports about 10 programs including Land Lease Operations, Realty Office, Social Services and Fire Control Offices. The BIA Pine Ridge Office also expends an additional \$410.9 million to support programs that the Oglala Sioux Tribe services through agreement through 638 contracts per the BIA Superintendent. These dollars do not include BIA funds that support the Education Branch.

The amount of funds Shannon County received from Federal grants and Federal sources in 2001 was reported at \$169.5 million (FedStats, 2003). It is generally said that federal sources represent about 90 percent of the revenue to the Reservation.

Tribal Employment Rights Office

The Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO) exists to enforce laws pertaining to Indian preference in hiring for positions that serve the Tribe. These laws also pertain to outside contractors who perform services for the Tribe, have two or more employees and contracts greater than \$2,500. Contractors must first use local skilled laborers before utilizing non-native employees. The TERO office maintains an updated inventory of Native workers. The six staff

members of TERO collect applications about available Tribal workers to document the skills of each applicant. Currently, inventories on 7,000 workers are on file, with 3,000 of these listed as unskilled workers. TERO collects a fee of four percent on the contract dollar amount to assist with the cost of TERO employee placement service and employee training.

Community Bonded Debt

In 1988 the Oglala Sioux Tribe issued its first bond to raise funds in support of general expenditures. The bonded debt has grown to \$7 million, according former Treasurer, according to Gerald One Feather in a personal interview.

Community Budgetary Allocations

Specific information on allocations for community programs is not available from the Tribe at this time. Such information is generally not made available to the public.

Schools

Shannon County has a population of 4,956 enrolled in kindergarten through grade 12. The number of Shannon County students enrolled in different grade levels is illustrated below.

School Enrollment 3 Years and Over	Number of Students	Percent of Total
Total enrollment	4,956	100%
Nursery school, preschool	383	7.7
Kindergarten	373	7.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	2,732	55.2
High school (grades 9-12)	931	18.8
College or graduate school	537	10.8

Table 1.3 School Enrollment Age 3 and Over
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3)

There are 11 Head Start and Early Childhood Programs across the Reservation. There are thirteen schools on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Four high schools and twelve elementary schools serve approximately 4,956 students who are predominantly of Native American decent. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Indian Education is the primary funding source for the majority of schools. Reservation schools categorized by location, grades taught and funding source are listed below.

School	Location	Grade	Funding Source
Pine Ridge School	Pine Ridge	K-12	BIA
Little Wound School	Kyle	PreK-12	Grant School
Crazy Horse School	Wanblee	K-12	Grant School
Red Cloud Indian School	Pine Ridge	K-12	Parochial
Porcupine Year Round School	Porcupine	K-8	Grant School
Wounded Knee District School	Manderson	K-8	Grant School
American Horse School	Allen	K-8	Grant School
Loneman School	Oglala	K-8	Grant School
Wolf Creek School	Pine Ridge	K-8	Public
Batesland School	Batesland	K-8	Public
Red Shirt School	Red Shirt	K-8	Public
Rockyford School	Rockyford	K-8	Public
Our Lady of Lourdes	Porcupine	K-8	Parochial
The Christian Academy	Wakpamni	K-8	Parochial

Table 1.4 Reservation School Categorized by Location, Grades Taught and Source of Funding (Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001)

According to Acting BIA Education Superintendent Robert White Eyes and a 1993 BIA study on Indian Education, some of the challenges facing Pine Ridge Schools are:

- Ranking among the bottom 10 percent in student performance
- High teacher turnover
- Lack of career opportunities for graduates
- Drop out rate among the highest in the nation.

In 1971, the Oglala Lakota College (OLC) system was established as a Charter Organization independent from the Tribe. OLC granted its first Bachelor's Degree in Elementary Education in 1978. Today OLC offers over 25 degrees including Masters in Lakota Leadership/Management, seven Bachelor's Degrees including Nursing and 17 Associates Degrees. There are 10 college centers including Piya Wiconi, the administrative center for OLC. Other Programs offered include Bilingual/Bicultural Certificate, General Equivalency Diploma, Lakota Summer Institute, and graduate coursework in Education, Lakota Studies, and Human Resources (Oglala Lakota College, 2002).

Social Services

Social Services are provided by a wide variety of service agencies including the Tribe, State of South Dakota, BIA, private agencies and Indian Health Services. In order to improve child welfare services, the Tribe is presently in the process of developing a "Comprehensive Child Welfare Service". The tribe is collaborating with the above agencies that provide child welfare services to implement one central Tribally-controlled Child Welfare Agency for the Oglala Sioux

Tribal Community. One goal of the new system is to provide culturally relevant services with its roots in Traditional Lakota teachings and values (OST Resolution No. 01-05).

South Dakota Department of Social Services

The Child Protection Service provides child abuse and neglect investigations, family preservation services, foster care and adoptions. The Economic Assistance Program provides Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps and the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) supplemental food program.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Social Services Office provides General Assistance to needy individuals and Foster Care Services.

Casey Family Programs

This privately funded agency provides Foster Care, Adoption, and Kinship Care Services. The Casey Family Program is facilitating the development of an Integrated Child Welfare System.

Wakanyeya Pawiciyapi (Children First)

Culturally based wrap around services for emotionally disturbed youth and their families. Federally funded through a SAMHSA grant.

Oglala Nation Tiyoypaye Resource and Advocacy Center (ONTRAC)

Provides services to Oglala youth and their families related to the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA).

Oglala Sioux Tribe Health and Human Service Committee

Provides oversight for delivery of social service programs by elected Tribal Council Members.

Indian Health Services – Social Services Department

Serves as a part of hospital multidisciplinary team assisting patients with discharge planning.

Indian Health Services – Human Services Department

Provides individual, couples, and group counseling services.

Anpetu Luta Otipi (Living in a Red Day)

Provides culturally based substance abuse treatment for adolescents and adults, “a Healing Center for Youth and Adults”.

Children’s Village Program

Provides emergency, short-term foster care by a Lakota family. Receives funding through a Federal Grant.

OST Commodity Food Distribution Program

Operates two warehouses for the distribution of a supplemental United States Department of Agriculture food package to over 2000 households.

Community Programs

Cangleska

Provides shelter to women and children from abuse. Provides training for women to gain self-sufficiency and training for men who have been batterers.

Elderly Nutrition Meal Programs

Exists in eight communities. Offers a noon meal at each District community center. Some sites deliver meals.

Foster Grandparents

Elder community members work in the classroom with student at primary school to share the traditional teachings and values.

Veterans Affairs Office

Provides information and support services for area Tribal veterans.

Youth Opportunity Movement

Provides job placement, training and activities for youth.

Recreational Opportunities

The following table illustrates some of the recreational opportunities at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

Badlands National Park	Scenic hiking and sightseeing on geographically diverse landscape. Badlands Boy Adventure Tours offers guided hikes.
Bed and Breakfast Lodging	Eleven B&Bs across the reservation provide the primary lodging option at Pine Ridge. Most are owned and operated by Tribal members. Amenities vary.
Camping	Campsites for RVs are available in several areas throughout the reservation.
Cedar Pass Lodge	Located in Badland National park. Includes a motel, restaurant and a large gift shop in the heart of the Badlands.
District Pow Wow and Rodeos	In the summer each community hosts its own local pow-wow.
Fishing	Guided hunting for small game, big game, including buffalo and elk, available through the Parks and Recreation Department. Guided hunting for small game, big game, including buffalo and elk, available through the Parks and Recreation Department and independent guides.
Horseback Riding	Guided trips are offered by many local businesses.
Lakota Nation Pow Wow and Rodeo	This annual, fair, social gathering and pow wow dance competition occurs the first week in August in Pine Ridge Village.
Parks	Some of recreation areas are located Yellow Bear Park, the reservoirs and Bad Lands National Park.
Prairie Winds Casino	Blackjack and poker tables plus 250 slot machines, bingo and dining.
Red Cloud Indian Art Show	Plains artists enter their art in this competition. The show runs from the second Sunday in June through the second Sunday in August.

Red Owl Gallery and Studio	Features original artwork from renowned Lakota artist Richard “Codger” Red Owl. Artist interprets historic Oglala Culture in a modern medium.
Softball and basketball tournaments	During the year sport activities attract much attention.
Spirit Horse Gallery	The largest Indian owned gallery in the state. Features a large selection of tribal art and a fine arts gallery with local artists. Located in the Lakota Trade Center

Table 1.5 Recreational Opportunities at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation (Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2002).

B. Geography

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is located in southwestern South Dakota. The Reservation consists of three distinct geographic areas. Wide-open grassy plains dominate the southern and eastern sections. West central section is dominated by small spurs from the Black Hills that are located beyond the western border of the reservation. This area is dominated by pine covered hills and ridges that were the inspiration for the name Pine Ridge. The northern part of the Reservation is dominated by badlands that are characterized by colorful and roughly eroded peaks, ridges and mesas.

Elevations increase from northeast to southwest with rock outcroppings. Three diverse geologic units are exposed in the surrounding area, the Niobrara Formation (calcareous shale interbedded with beds of chalk and limestone), the Arikaree Formation (fine-grained sandstone with local beds of volcanic ash, silty sand and sandy clay) and the Ogallala Formation (medium grained sandstone with poorly sorted sand, gravel, silt and clay) (USGS, 1991).

The Soil Survey of Shannon County (USDA, 1971) identifies typical surface soils in this area about seven inches thick, grayish-brown silt loam that is soft when drying and very friable when moist. Subsoil is about 32 inches thick. The soils are characterized as well-drained, fertile and easy to work. The area is better suited to grazing than crops due to limited precipitation. Surface runoff is slow to medium and permeability is moderate and water-holding capacity is high.

Two major rivers, the Cheyenne River and White River, are located within or at the Reservation boundaries and flow northeast to their confluence with the Missouri River. (MATRIX, 2003). Distance between Pine Ridge and Kyle is 45 miles; Pine Ridge to Martin is 50 miles. Rapid City to Pine Ridge is 100 miles.

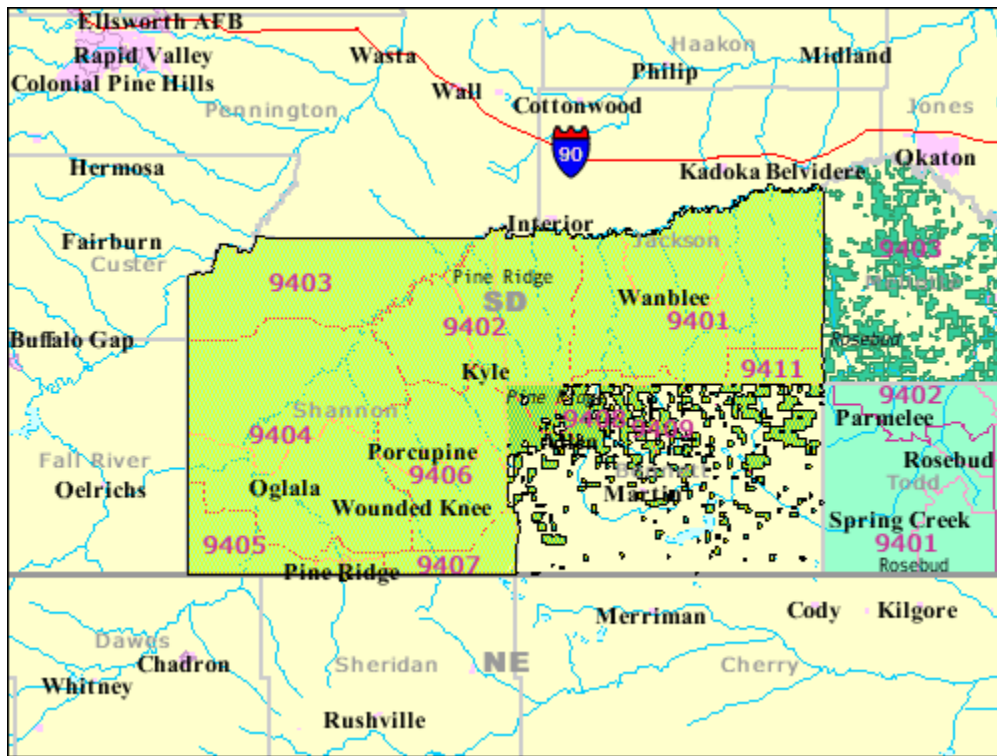


Figure 1.8 Map of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation Trust Land Indicated by Lime Green Areas (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, Select Geography)

C. History

Oral records have preserved the history of the Oglala Lakota Nation. The Sioux Nation was scattered throughout the upper Midwest. By the 1660s, the Ojibwa (Chippewa) armed with guns and trade goods started to move into Minnesota from the Great Lakes region. Pushed by Colonial expansion, the Ojibwa invaded Sioux territory. Conflict with the Ojibwa pushed the Sioux onto the Northern Plains in the 1700s. The Sioux developed a nomadic lifestyle dependent on bison and horses.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe is part of the Greater Sioux Nation also called the Lakota/Dakota/Nakota Nation. The Lakota Nation includes the Oglala, Brule, Hunkpapa, Blackfoot, Minnecoujou, No Bows and Two Kettle. The Lakota speak the “L” dialect of the Siouan language. The Oglala are part of the Tetonwan division, “dwellers on the plains” occupying the western regions of Sioux territory. Oral history tells of the Oglala and other Tetonwan Bands crossing west of the Missouri River in the mid 1700s. Their migratory territory stretched from the western Dakotas to eastern Montana and Wyoming with the Black Hills at the center of their territory (Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001).

War Chief Red Cloud was instrumental in negotiating the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, which created the expansive Great Sioux Nation. The Black Hills or Paha Sapa, is located in the center of this vast territory. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 reduced the Great Sioux Nation to the western half of South Dakota. In 1871 the Red Cloud Agency was established on the North Platte River near Fort Laramie in eastern Wyoming. In 1878 Red Cloud Agency became the Pine Ridge Agency when it was moved to the present location on the White Clay Creek. In 1887 the Dawes Act, also known as the General Allotment Act, was passed and the reservations were subdivided into 160-acre lots and distributed to tribal members. The remaining tribal lands were purchased by the United States at a minimum price and opened up to white settlement. In 1889, the Great Sioux Nation was reduced to only five separate reservations occupying only a fraction of its earlier land holdings.

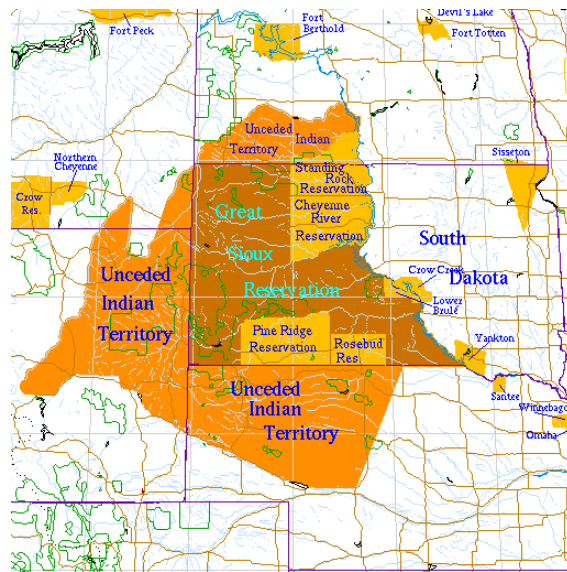
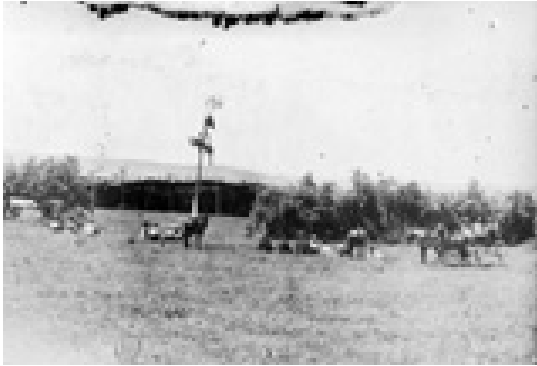


Figure 1.9 Map of Fort Laramie Treaty Territories of 1868 (Crystal Links, 2003)

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation was the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre in which elderly, women and children from Chief Big Foot's band of Hunkpapa and Minneconjou Sioux were ambushed and slaughtered by the Seventh Cavalry of the US Army. Wounded Knee Massacre battlefield is currently a National Historic Monument. Wounded Knee made history again in 1973 when members of the American Indian Movement occupied the area.



“Hostile Indian Camp near Mission at PineRidge”



“The Misses Fiew Tales (1891)”



“Beef Issue – Pine Ridge Agency (1890-1891)”



“Feast After Council”



“Pine Ridge Agency 1890 or 1891”



“North of Pine Ridge Agency”

Figure 1.10 Historical photographs of Pine Ridge (Photos and titles courtesy of the Denver Public Library, 2003).



Figure 1.11 Chief Red Cloud (Courtesy of Denver Public Library, 2003)

CHAPTER II. POPULATION

A. Age, Sex, Racial Composition

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data from 1999 state that the total Oglala Sioux Tribal enrollment is 41,226 members (BIA, 1999). This is 25,719 more individuals than the Census 2000 population count for the Reservation. Two explanations may account for this difference. One is that not all Tribal members live on the Reservation and the other is that census data does not give an accurate accounting of populations on reservations.

According to Census 2000, the racial composition of the 15,507 residents of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is as follows: 14,304 or 92 percent is American Indian, 974 or 6.3 percent is white, 12 or 0.1 percent is Black or African American, six are Asian (percentage was insignificant), 12 or 0.1 percent are Pacific Islander, 28 or 0.2 percent are some other race and 194 or 1.2 percent are two or more races. In Census 1980, 1990 and 2000, the percent of American Indians in Shannon County did not vary by more than 1.04 percent of the total racial composition. The white population in Shannon County did not vary by more than 2 percent. There are 208 or 1.3 percent Hispanic (any race). The number of Hispanic individuals did not vary by more than three people or less than 1 percent (.39 percent). Hispanic as defined by the Census Bureau, refers to culture and not race. The total population at Pine Ridge fluctuates year to year as a result of people moving on and off the reservation. However, the racial composition of the population remains fairly constant (U.S. Census Bureau, DP-3 Profile of general demographic characteristics, Pine Ridge; U.S. Census Bureau, DP-1 Profile of general demographics: 2000, Shannon County, 2000).

B. Birth Rates and Infant Survival

According to the State of South Dakota Department of Health 2001 Vital Statistics, there were 336 births in Shannon County. This is 27 percent of the state total. Shannon County has the second highest birth rate of all the counties in South Dakota. Infant deaths in Shannon County were eight or 23.8 percent of the state total. Shannon County has the highest infant mortality rate in the state of South Dakota. The death rate in Shannon County for 2001 is 110 or 8.8 percent of state total.

C. Average Age

The median age at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is 20.7 years according to Census 2000. The median age in Shannon County in 1990 was 20 and is projected to be 16 in 2005. The age group with the largest population is the age group under 18 years. This age group was 45.3 percent of the total population in 2000 compared to 26.8 percent for the state of South Dakota (U.S. Census Bureau, DP-3 Profile of general demographic characteristics, Pine Ridge; U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts Shannon County, South Dakota, 2000). The number will become highly significant as this age group enters the job market. The large population under 18 years of age may strain the available facilities at Tribal schools and housing. The life expectancy of the Oglala Sioux men on the Reservation is 56.5 years. For women, the average life span is 66. These figures are the lowest life expectancy rates in the United States (Jeter, 1997).

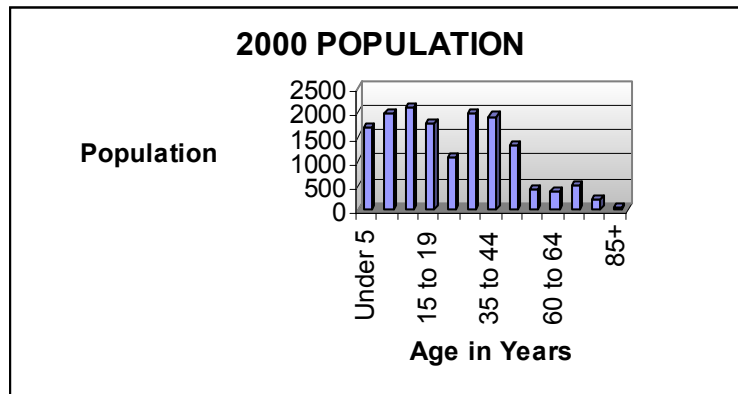


Figure 2.1 Graph of Population by Age at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau, DP-3)

CHAPTER III. ECONOMIC BASE

A. Personal Income

The median household income in Shannon County, according to Census 2000, is \$20,916. The median household income in South Dakota is \$35,282. Per capita income in Shannon County is \$6,286 and \$17,562 in South Dakota (U.S. Census Bureau, DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics: 2000, Shannon County; U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts Shannon County, South Dakota, 2000).

Household income in 1999	Number of people	Percent of total
Less than \$10,000	738	26.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	352	12.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	496	17.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	329	11.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	397	14.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	301	10.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	92	3.3
\$100,000 to \$149,000	50	1.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14	.5
\$200,000 or more	0	0

Table 3.1 Household Income in 1999
(U.S. Census Bureau, DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics: 2000,
Shannon County)

The “self-sufficiency standard” improves upon the “poverty level” as a measure of the ability to support a family in its basic needs. The poverty level is based upon the cost of food for a family. The self-sufficiency standard adds other measures, such as housing, childcare, transportation and health care. The standard was applied to each South Dakota county in a study prepared for South Dakota Community Concepts and South Dakota Women Work! in 2000.

In Jackson County, a family consisting of an adult, infant and preschooler would require a full time wage of \$11.29/hour and a two adult family with the same children would require each adult to make \$7.15/hour (Pearce, 2000, p. 58). In Shannon County, a similar evaluation would require a single parent wage of \$11.41/hour and a two-parent wage of \$7.20/hour each (Pearce, 2000, p. 67). On the average for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, the single parent self-sufficiency wage is \$11.35/hour; the two-parents self-sufficiency wage (combining the two individual incomes) is \$14.35/hour.

These self-sufficiency wages, averaging \$11.35/hour, when compared to a single parent’s actual wage of \$6.56/hour, shows the drastic deficiency and ultimate reliance on government programs. The family self-sufficiency wage of \$14.35/hour, when compared to the actual family wage of \$9.66/hour, again shows the significant disparity in what is earned compared to the necessary wage for basic needs.

B. Labor Force Information

Labor Statistics

Census 2000 states the number of people in Shannon County age 16 and over is 7,416. The number of people in the labor force is 3,884. This is 50.1 percent of the total population age 16 and over. There are 3,532 of the people age 16 and over that are not in the labor force. The unemployment rate is 47.6 percent of the total population age 16 and over. The following table illustrates the occupational categories of 2,601 people in the labor force. The remaining 1,283 people in the labor force are not accounted for by Census 2000 data (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics: 2000, Shannon County).

Occupation	Number of People	Percent of Total
Managerial and professional specialty	983	37.8
Sales and office	638	24.5
Service position	532	20.5
Production, transportation, and material moving	233	9.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	201	7.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	14	.5
Total	2,601	100%

Table 3.2 Job Category of Labor Force by Occupation in Shannon County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics)

The 2,601 members of the labor force are employed in one of the classes listed in the following table.

Class of Worker	Number of Workers	Percent of Total
Private wage and salary workers	1,026	39.4
Government workers	1,440	55.4
Self-employed workers	119	4.6
Unpaid family workers	16	.6
Total	2,601	100

Table 3.3 Job Category of Labor Force by Class of Workers in Shannon County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics)

There are 5,524 people in Shannon County that are 25 years and older (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000, Shannon County). Thirty percent of the labor force does not have a high school diploma. Level of education is illustrated in the following table.

Level of Education 25 years of age and older	Number of People	Percent of Total
Less than 9 th grade	516	9.3
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	1,143	20.7
High school graduate or equivalency	1,458	26.4
Some college, no degree	1,286	23.3
Associate degree	450	8.1
Bachelor's degree	415	7.5
Graduate or professional degree	256	4.6
Total people 25 years and older	5,524	100%

Table 3.4 Level of Education of People 25 Years and Older
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of Selected Social Characteristics)

C. Value of Real Estate and Bank Deposits

In an interview with a sample size of 62, it was found that 48 percent of the people at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation have a bank account with 40 percent having a checking only, 27 percent having a savings account only, and 33 percent having a checking and savings account combined. Tribal residence borrowing experiences indicate that 58 percent have received bank credit. Loans were obtained for 89 percent for personal/ consumer purposes and 11 percent for business or commercial purposes. The loan amount ranged from \$200 to \$50,000 with an average loan amount of \$4,019. The median loan amount was \$1,000 (Pickering and Muchinski, 1999). The Bureau of Indian Affairs holds the majority of the land, approximately 70 percent, in trust. The remaining land is fee patent or federal. Information on the value of Tribal land is not public information.

Pine Ridge does not have community-banking institutions within its borders. Banks in bordering towns provide banking services. First National Bank in Gordon, NE, has for years served as the primary bank to the Oglala Sioux Tribe. Security First Bank of Gordon, NE, and Martin, SD, provides mobile bank services on the Reservation. Reservation members also use Stockmen's National Bank in Rushville, NE. Rapid City banking institutions are doing more banking with the Tribe and community members.

D. Business and Industry

Pine Ridge Chamber of Commerce

Established in 2000, the Pine Ridge Chamber of Commerce promotes and supports businesses on the Reservation. Their mission statement is "a non-profit corporation whose purpose is to create, sustain and enhance Indian owned business that will improve the quality of life on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. Applying the Lakota values of Honesty, Wisdom, Respect, Courage, Fortitude, Responsibility, and Generosity to the economic setting." (Pine Ridge Area Chamber of Commerce, 2000).

Native American Environmental, LLC

During the site characterization and initial clean-up of the Badlands Bombing Range (see Section 7), members of the Tribe have been trained as unexploded ordnance technicians (UXO Tech I)

and have the capability to safely work on ranges to detect ordnance and assist in its removal. In 2002 the employees formed their own company and are working on other UXO projects worldwide.

The employees are owners and are building equity in the company. Initial capital came from their personal contributions, the Empowerment Zone Fund and from private investors. Although their work is on location, Native American Environmental has offices in Pine Ridge and Rapid City.

Prairie Wind Casino

The Oglala Sioux Tribe adopted the “Oglala Sioux Tribal Gaming Code” in 1993 to establish gaming on the reservation. The initial ordinance was 93-17, later amended by Ordinance No. 95-03. These ordinances were part of the implementation of the agreements established with the State of South Dakota in their Gaming Compact. The first compact was made in 1993 and later amended in 2001.

Prairie Wind Casino is operated by the Tribe and is located 12 miles east of Oelrichs on Hwy 18. The Tribe is currently contemplating an extension of the casino system with an additional facility in the Eagle Nest District, 15 miles south of Kadoka.

Census 2000 has a category where the 2,601 members of the civilian labor force list the industry in which they are employed. The industries in which the labor force is employed are listed in the following table.

Industry	Number of people	Percent of total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	51	2.0
Construction	152	5.8
Manufacturing	21	.8
Wholesale trade	7	.3
Retail trade	150	5.8
Transportation, utilities	85	3.3
Information	23	.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	43	1.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste services	76	2.9
Education, health, social services	1,056	40.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, food services	255	9.8
Public administration	529	20.3
Other services	153	5.9
Total	2,601	100

Table 3.5 Industry at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics)

Chapter IV. HOUSING

Census 2000 states that there are 3,931 housing units with 3,504 or 89 percent being occupied housing units on the reservation. There are 431 or 11 percent of the total units that are vacant and 51 or 1.3 percent are seasonal use units. The average household size is 4.35 people. The average family size is 4.7 individuals. There are 1.01 more occupants per room in 36.9 percent of the 3,504 occupied housing units and 52.7 percent have three or more bedrooms. Housing units that reported no telephone service totaled 777 or 22.2 percent, 416 or 14.9 percent reported no available vehicles, 361 or 13 percent reported lack of complete plumbing facilities and 256 or 9.2 percent reported incomplete kitchen facilities. The majority of the homes or 70.3 percent are heated by bottled, tank or LP gas (U.S. Census Bureau- DP-4 Profile of Selected housing Characteristics, 2000).

The following table illustrates the year the 3,504 occupied housing units were built:

Year Housing Unit Built	Number of Units	Percent of Total
1999 to March 2000	211	5.40
1995 to 1994	418	10.70
1990 to 1994	301	7.70
1980 to 1989	580	14.80
1970 to 1979	1,218	31.10
1960 to 1969	646	16.50
1940 to 1959	338	8.60
1939 or earlier	207	5.30
TOTAL	3,504	100.00

Table 4.1 Housing Construction History of Occupied Units (U.S. Census Bureau, DP-4 Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics, 2000)

The majority of the houses, 31.1 percent or 1,218, were built from 1970 to 1979. Also, 1,053 or 26.9 percent of the occupied units are mobile homes. Mobile homes would be considered old after 20 years. Of the 3,504 occupied housing units, 1,706 or 48.7 percent are owner occupied and 1,798 or 51.3 percent are rental units. The following table illustrates the value of the housing units according to Census 2000.

Value of Housing Units	Number	Percent
Less than \$50,000	436	69.1
\$50,000 to \$99,999	123	19.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	4.9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	1.3
\$200,000 to \$299,999	18	2.9
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0	0
\$500,000 to \$999,999	7	1.1
\$1,000,000 or more	8	1.3
Median (dollars)	\$25,900	

Table 4.2 Value of Housing Units
(U.S. Census Bureau, DP-4 Profile of Selected housing Characteristics, 2000).

Sixty nine point one percent or 436 houses are valued at less than \$50,000. The table above created from information from Census 2000 correlates poorly to the reservation housing since the median value of the housing units is \$25,900. The majority of the houses, 31.1 percent or 1,218 were built from 1970 to 1979. One thousand fifty three or 26.9 percent of the occupied units are mobile homes (U.S. Census Bureau, DP-4 Profile of Selected housing Characteristics, 2000). This may be a partial accounting of the \$25,900 housing unit median value. The economic life of a mobile home is 20 years. Depreciation can be as high as 35 percent in the first few years in the life of a new mobile home. Mobile homes are more expensive to maintain than traditional homes as result of increased repairs, expensive homeowners insurance and loan interest rates. If the mobile home is financed over a 30-year period, the owner will have a negative investment due to depreciation (North Country Affordable Housing, 2003).

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Housing Authority is constructing homes to reduce the backlog of substandard housing and to provide homes for the four percent of the families that do not have housing of their own (Oglala Sioux Tribe, 2001). Tribal housing information is not available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) due to the Cobell Litigation. BIA housing is often in disrepair as the waiting list for repairs is backlogged. Original construction in some of the BIA homes is substandard. The local papers and realtors do not list any houses for sale or rent at Pine Ridge.

CHAPTER V.

LAND USE

There is no planning and zoning on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. In lieu of an adopted plan, estimates of the land use were overlaid on the village of Pine Ridge to show the approximate division of land use types in that community.

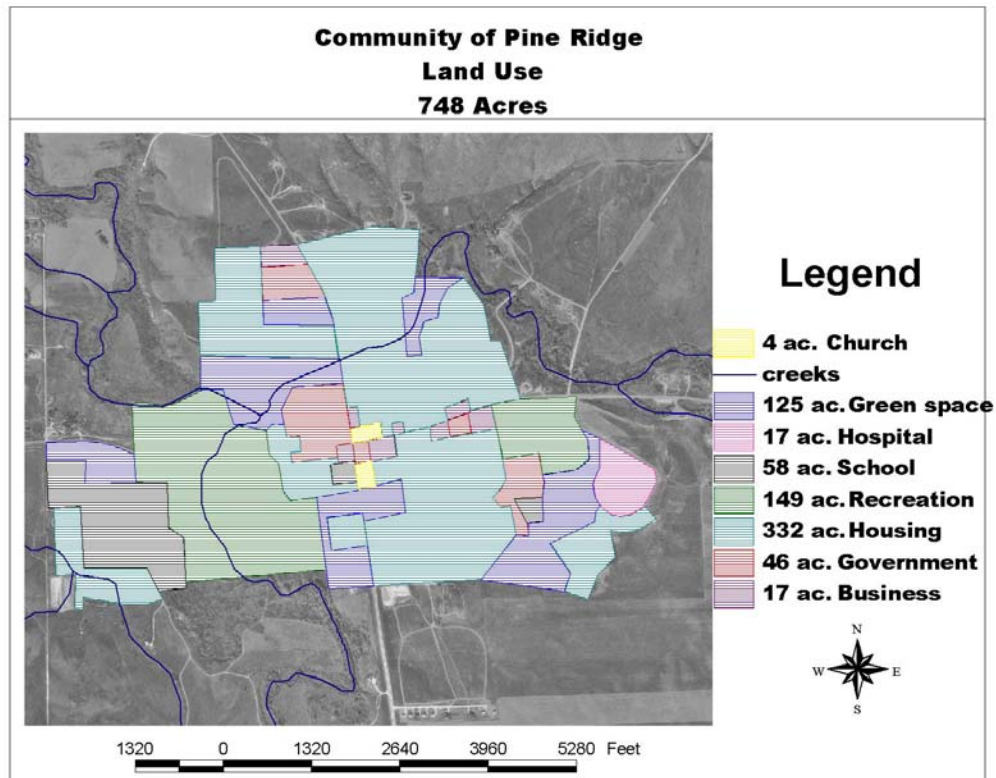


Figure 5.1 Estimation of Land Use in the Village of Pine Ridge (Gansen, 2003).

The major land use, or 332 acres, is housing in the village of Pine Ridge. There are some mobile homes in Pine Ridge, but the vast majority of the housing is single-family constructed homes. The constructed homes include housing for Indian Health Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs employees. There are no apartment buildings. There is one elderly and handicapped facility, Cohen Memorial Home. The second largest land use is recreation. This includes the pow wow grounds and campground, and the softball fields. The third largest land use is 132 acres of green space. This land includes the White Clay Creek and areas without buildings such as the former golf course and grassed areas around Indian Health Services and the Old Hospital.

The fourth largest land use is 58 acre of schools. This includes Pine Ridge High School, Middle School and Grade School and the Pine Ridge College Center of Oglala Lakota College. The fifth largest land use is government. This includes the Tribal headquarters, Red Cloud Building, and all Tribal offices. Federal offices in Pine Ridge include Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. South Dakota State Offices include Social Services and Job Service. The hospital, Indian Health Services, is the fifth largest land use consisting of approximately 17 acres. The sixth largest land use is four acres of

churches. This includes Lakota Baptist Church, LDS Missionaries, Oglala Recreation and Worship Center, Pine Ridge Episcopal Mission, Pine Ridge Gospel Fellowship, Presbyterian Church and Sacred Heart Church.

Business shares the fifth largest land use with hospital. There are 17 acres of businesses. The businesses in Pine Ridge include in alphabetical order: Big Bat's Shell, The Black Hills People News, Casey Family Programs, Cohen Memorial Home, Dakota Plains Legal Services, Icy's Hair Care, L & S Video, Lakota Motor Freight, Madeline's Hair Salon, Murdock Electric and Maintenance, Pine Ridge Auto Parts, Pine Ridge Oil Co., Pizza Hut, Sioux Funeral Home, Sioux Nation Shopping Center, Taco John's and Yellow Bird's Store. There is not warehouse, storage, industrial or manufacturing use on the reservation. Many individuals may have a home business that produces items a smaller scale such as arts, crafts, quilts or clothing. These home businesses are often not accounted for in statistical data (Chamber of Commerce, 2001).

Possible land use options for the village Pine Ridge are to develop the green space. The green space consists of opens fields and land along the creeks. This land would benefit from natural resource and wildlife management, and provide opportunities for recreation. In areas with vast amounts of rangeland, there is a tendency to develop housing on prime rangeland. Prime rangeland is being removed from production by housing. Lease money is lost to the Tribe in these areas. Consideration could be given to placing the housing in other areas.

CHAPTER VI. COMMUNITY RESOURCES and PUBLIC FACILITIES

A. Health Facilities

The Lakota people on the Pine Ridge Reservation receive health care under established treaties. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provided health care until 1955. In 1955, under the Transfer Act, the Department of Health and Human Services established the Indian Health Service (IHS). The IHS has been providing care and services to Native Americans enrolled in federally recognized tribes including the Lakota people.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Aberdeen Area Office is the regional office servicing 14 reservations including the Pine Ridge Reservation. The other reservations are as follows: Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Rapid City, Rosebud, Turtle Mountain, Fort Totten, Lake Traverse, Crow Creek/Lower Brule, Yankton, and the Winnebago reservations.

The major health facility at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is located east of the Pine Ridge Village. The facility has a 46-bed capacity and includes full service General Surgery, Acute Care ward and an Obstetrics ward. Specialty clinics include: Pediatrics, Diabetes, Ear Nose and Throat, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Optometry, Renal, Cardiology, Podiatry and others. The service population includes approximately 20,000 individuals, some who come in from surrounding areas for services (Aberdeen Area HIS, 2003). Smaller health facilities are located in Kyle and Wanblee. Three field clinics are located in Martin, Allen, and Manderson

A new IHS facility was completed in 1993 at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation and has been in service since 1994. The Pine Ridge Hospital is staffed with 358 employees encompassing the following titles: full time, permanent, clinical staff, contract, temporary and emergency hired staff. Veterans Affairs sponsors the salary for several positions. Temporary Assistance to Needy

Families (TANF) workers are utilized. The facility has a 46-bed capacity. The Pine Ridge Hospital departments and staff positions are listed the table below Akers, 2003).

(1) Service Unit Director	(1) Administrative Officer
Clinical services	(1) Deputy Administrative officer 1micelle
(1) Clinical director	(10) Positions Property and supply
(1) Clinical director secretary	(11) Positions in dietary
(33) Medical doctors, nurse practitioners, podiatrist, nurse midwives, nurse midwife, secretary	(20) Positions in house keeping
(28) Positions in LAB and X-ray	(23) Positions in medical records
(14) Positions in pharmacy	(16) Positions in the business office
(18) Positions in dental i.e. dental officer, hygienist, dental assistance	(6) Positions in Financial administration
(7) Positions in Optometry Department	(24) Positions in facilities
Nursing	(6) Positions in Contract health
(1) Director of nurses	Community health
(1) Assistant director of nurses	(1) Community Health director
(96) Nurses including, LPN, RN	(4) Management asst. including: nutritionist, health administrator, management assistant
Nursing assistant, medical support, ward clerks	(5) Positions in environmental health
Supervisory clinical nurse ob/gyn, outpatient, etc.	(5) Positions in social service
Accreditation	(8) Positions in human services
(1) Nurse specialist/Accreditation	(11) Community Health/Public Health nursing
Administration	

Table 6.1 Pine Ridge Hospital Staffing (Akers, 2003)

The Kyle Health Center is located in Kyle, SD. Inpatient beds are not available. There are a total of 56 positions available at the Kyle Health Center. The Kyle Health Center serviced 22,733 individuals for Fiscal Year 2002 year and 22,220 for Fiscal Year 2003 year. Listed below are positions within departments in the Kyle Health Center.

Clinical services	(1) Health Systems Administrator	Administration
(9) Outpatient	(1) Administrative Officer	(3) Billing
(7) Dental	(1) Administrative Secretary	(2) Medical records
(1) Midwife	Community Health	(2) Contract care
(2) Optometry	(4) Mental Health	(1) Patient registration
(2) Lab	(1) Dietician	(2) Data entry and Contact Representative
(1) Podiatrist	(2) Public Health Nurse	(1) Property and supply
(3) Pharmacy		(3) Maintenance
(1) X-ray		(3) Housekeeping

Table 6.2 Kyle Heath Center Staffing (Akers, 2003)

There are 20 positions at the Wanblee Health Center. They include: health administrator, physician assistant, medical technician, medical records, dental, medical doctors, nurse practitioner, midwife, property and supply.

Satellite clinics are operated by IHS staff in Manderson two days a week, Porcupine one day a week and in Allen one day a week. A privately owned and operated Kidney Dialysis Center is located in Pine Ridge Village. It serves 50 patients requiring hemodialysis services. Culturally sickness and disease represent being out of balance. The journey back to wellness and balance often includes traditional healing practices such as prayer, ceremony and traditional medicines as directed by a traditional advisor. Many community members seek both western and traditional medicine to treat illness (Akers, 2003).

Health Concerns

The leading causes of death in Pine Ridge are heart disease and cancer, which is the same as for the Nation. However, motor vehicle accidents are the third leading cause of death (Washington Post, 1997). Motorists on the Reservation are four times more likely to die in fatal car accidents than anywhere else. Poor roads and alcohol use are major factors, according to law enforcement authorities. Rates for diabetes and obesity made available by the Strong Heart Study, include aggregate numbers for three other tribes in South Dakota, one of which was Pine Ridge. Strong Heart reports that 43 percent of women studied (age 45-74) have diabetes. Thirty two point four percent of men studied (age 45-74) have diabetes. Twenty percent of the women and 13 percent of the men had impaired glucose intolerance, a precursor to diabetes. The incidence of diabetes is several times higher than in the general U.S. population.

Obesity is also widespread, with great health costs as it is associated with high cholesterol levels, high blood pressure and diabetes. Obesity, as defined as a Basal Mass Index (BMI) of greater than 30, was prevalent among 47 percent of women studied and 36 percent of men studied. These rates exceed national averages by 30 percent according to the Strong Heart Study data. To stem this growing tide of diabetes, a community based Diabetes Prevention Program was established in Pine Ridge in 1998. Congress made funds available for this through the “Special Diabetes Program” appropriations. This program hires and trains community members to teach health lifestyle behaviors to other community members (NIH, 2001).

Contract Health Services

According to an interview with Rhonda Akers, who works in the Business Office of the Indian Health Service, the Indian Health Service is the primary care provider for the enrolled members living on the Pine Ridge Reservation. The Public Health Contracts office supervises the billing when the patients are referred for services to the following hospitals that the Pine Ridge Indian Hospital cannot provide. Medical services that cannot be provided by IHS are offered by:

- Rapid City, SD - Rapid City Regional Hospital – primary referral source.
- Sioux Falls, SD - Sioux Valley and McKennan - utilized only when Rapid City Regional cannot provide services.
- Minneapolis, MN and Mayo in Rochester, MN- specialized service not available in South Dakota.
- Denver, CO, including: Porter, Craig, and North Colorado Medical Center. An average of one person per year may be sent.
- Scottsbluff – Regional West Medical utilized only when Rapid City Regional cannot provide services.

During the Fiscal Year of October 1, 2001 to September 31, 2002, there were 783 referrals made to the Rapid City Regional Hospital. There were 636 referrals made in Fiscal Year of October 1, 2002 to September 31, 2003.

According to an interview held with Ms. Kathy Keith, regardless of the referral made by the Pine Ridge Indian Health Service, not all referrals are paid by Indian Health Service funds. Payment for services may have been made by the individual’s private insurance, Medicaid/Medicare or by the individual. The primary referrals are made within the State of South Dakota if the patient has Medicare or Medicaid because the patient may be responsible for a co-payment if the referral is made outside of the state.

B. Police Departments/Law Enforcement

Oglala Sioux Tribe Public Safety

The Oglala Sioux Tribe Public Safety Department became a chartered 501(c)3 organization on October 1, 2003. As of October 1, 2003, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) established a two year Memorandum of Agreement with the Oglala Sioux Tribe to manage Public Safety. The Oglala Sioux Tribal Public Safety Department services the nine Districts located within the Pine Ridge Reservation. There are three specialized programs that include: Drug Task Force, Traffic Safety, and Crime Prevention.

The Oglala Sioux Public Safety Department is consists of two Divisions. The Eastern Division encompassing the following six Districts: Eagle Nest District, Kyle, Pass Creek, Porcupine, Lacreek and Medicine Root. The Western Division includes the following four Districts: Pine Ridge Village, Wakpamni, White Clay and Wounded Knee District. Each District has approximately two patrol cars per District and a substation located in each District. The substations are utilized as offices for the patrol officers on duty.

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Public Safety Department managed under the BIA has 80 positions located in the nine Districts. The positions are listed below.

Headquarters Staff		
(1) Chief of Police		(1) Captain of Police
Drug Task Force	Traffic Safety	Crime Prevention
Eagle Nest	Pass Creek	Wakpamni
(1) Lieutenant	(1) Lieutenant	(1) Lieutenant
(1) Sergeant	(1) Sergeant	(1) Sergeant
(6) Police officers	(2) Police officers	(6) Police officers
LaCreek	Pine Ridge Village	White Clay
(1) Lieutenant	(1) Lieutenant	(1) Lieutenant
(1) Sergeant	(1) Sergeant	(1) Sergeant
(5) Police officer	(1) Corporal	(8) Police officers
Medicine Root	(10) Police officers	Wounded Knee
(1) Lieutenant	Porcupine	(1) Lieutenant
(1) Sergeant	(1) Lieutenant	(1)Sergeant
(3) Police officers	(1) Sergeant	(7) Police officers
	(8) Police officers	

Table 6.3 Public Safety Department Staffing (Johnson, 2002)

The Oglala Sioux Tribal Public Safety Administration Department is located in a two-story brick building built in 1930. Area is 9,558 square feet. It is located directly within the Pine Ridge Village business sector. The Administrative Building is the central office for both the Eastern and Western Divisions. The Public Safety Administration staffing is listed below.

Department name	Number of employees
(1) Chief Captain	1
(1) Secretary	1
(1) Receptionist	1
(2) Personnel	2
(2) Records retention	2
(5) Finance	5
(2) Property and supply	2
(2) Employee Assistance program	2
(1) Court Processor	1
(1) Lawyer	1
Total	18

Table 6.4 Public Safety Administration Staffing (Johnson, 2002).

The OST Correctional Facility currently holds a total of 27 inmates at any given time. Two male day rooms hold nine males each for a total of 18 male inmates. One female day room holds six females. There is one security cell with no bed, and one security cell with one bed, and one trustee cell. The trustee inmate worker sleeps separate from other inmates. On average, the Pine Ridge Correctional Facility is overfilled with an average of 29 males and 11 females that doubles the capacity of the facilities.

The Pine Ridge Facility is the central dispatch office for the Western Division as well as the Pine Ridge substation. The hours of operation are 24 hours a day seven days a week. The offices available within the correctional facility are:

Department name	Number of employees
Dispatch area	1
Secretary	1
Prosecutor	1
Pine Ridge village police department	2
Supervisor office	1
Kitchen	2
Total	8

Table 6.5 Pine Ridge Correctional Facility Staffing (Johnson, 2002).

The OST Kyle Correctional Facility was built in 1979. It is located directly within the business sector of Kyle, SD. Also known as Medicine Root District, it currently holds a total of 27 inmates at any given time. There are two male day rooms holding nine males each for a total of 18 male inmates. There is one female day room that holds six females and three security cells with beds and three detox cells. The facility houses an average of 20-30 inmates per month.

The Facility is the central dispatch office for the Eastern Division as well as the Kyle substation. The hours of operation are 24 hours a day seven days a week. The offices available within the correctional facility are:

Department name	Number of employees
Dispatch area	1
Prosecutor secretary	1
Prosecutor	1
Kyle police department	2
Supervisor office	1
Kitchen	0
Cangleska Staff	1
Total	7

Table 6.6 Kyle Correctional Facility Staffing (Johnson, 2002)

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation currently has a Juvenile Detention Center constructed in 1995 and occupied in 1996. This building is located in Kyle, South Dakota, also known as the Medicine Root District. This is a 32-bed facility including 18 beds for males with one segregated cell males, and 14 beds for females with one segregated cell females. In the admissions department there are two detox cells that can hold up to 10 juveniles each and two segregated cells.

Department	Number of employees
Officers	13
Supervisor	1
Shift supervisor	1
Detention officer	1
Total	16

Table 6.7 Juvenile Detention Center Staffing (Johnson, 2002)

According to the Oglala Sioux Tribal Department of Public Safety Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2002, the grand total of arrests is 43,398 for all nine Districts. The total number of minor offenses for all nine Districts is 20,700. The adults have a total of 16,865 major offenses and the juveniles have 3,835. The two Districts with the highest rate of minor offenses are Pine Ridge Village and Medicine Root District for both adult and juvenile. These two Districts are the largest Districts on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The top ten offenses are illustrated in the table below.

Type of Offense	Amount
Protective custody	8479
Disorderly conduct	1324
Other misdemeanor	975
Child abuse neglect	845
Liquor violation	707
Bench warrant	419
Domestic violence	407
Contributing to minor	377
Resisting arrest	368
Assault/battery	341

Table 6.8 Top Ten Minor Offenses in 2002 (Johnson, 2002)

The total number of major offenses for all nine Districts is 109. The adults have a total of 87 major offenses and the juveniles have 22. The two Districts with the highest rate of minor offenses are Pine Ridge Village and Medicine Root District for both adult and juvenile. These two Districts are the largest districts on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The top ten minor offenses are listed in the table below.

Type of minor offense	Amount
Motor vehicle theft-auto	19
Assault dangerous weapon	12
Assault intent to rape	12
Other major offenses	8
Forcible Rape	7
Carnal Knowledge	6
Burglary	4
Aggravated assault-other weapon	2
Arson-structural	2
Robbery	2

Table 6.9 Top Ten Major Offenses in 2002 (Johnson, 2002)

According to the Oglala Sioux Tribal Department of Public safety Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2002, there were 324 motor vehicle crashes. The types of crashes are listed in the table below.

Type of crash	Amount
Fatalities	11
Accident with out injuries	184
Accident with injuries	61
Vehicle involving a pedestrian	13
Vehicle accident striking animal	55
TOTAL	324

Table 6.10 Types of Motor Vehicle Crashes in 2002 (Johnson, 2002)

Adult versus juvenile accidents	Amount
Adult motor vehicle accidents	312
Juvenile motor vehicle accident	26
TOTAL	324

Table 6.11 Adults/ Juveniles in Motor Vehicle Crashes in 2002

C. Fire Protection

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) manages the Branch of Fire Management at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. The Branch of Fire Management has the following fire engines: seven grass units, four tenders and one structure unit. There are 13 federal employees with the Branch of Fire Management. Those employees are Wildland Fire Program Manager, Fuels Management Technician, Fire Control Specialist, Secretary, six Forestry Technicians and three Forestry Aides.

The Fires Control Office averages about 500 fires a year. The fire season usually runs from mid-April to early November, depending on the weather. During the fire season, the Branch of Fire Management utilizes AD Firefighters, Blade Operators, Timekeepers and Dispatchers. A Heliteck Team (emergency strike team) and a Single Engine Aircraft Team were used for the first time in 2003 (BIA, Branch of Fire Management). The Branch of Fire Management serves the entire reservation. There are hydrants located along the Mni Wiconi waterline. If necessary, livestock wells and ponds can be used as a water source for firefighting.

D. Solid Waste Management

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation generates approximately 150 tons/week or 7800 tons/year of solid waste. Beginning in the fall of 2003, waste was collected at District sites and hauled to a baler in Pine Ridge. The baler compacts and bales the solid waste into a manageable form for disposal at the landfill. Bales are then hauled from Pine Ridge to Red Shirt Table to be disposed in a new landfill, which opened concurrently with the baler operations. The Red Shirt Landfill can only receive baled waste, according to the design of the Solid Waste agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency. The baler/landfill operation runs Monday through Friday.

Prior to the new solid waste management program, garbage was disposed in open dumps located in the Districts across the Reservation. This practice was not compliant with the Resource Conservation and Restoration Act Subtitle D. In 1985 Mattie Blue Legs sued the Oglala Sioux Tribe, Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the failure to protect the health and welfare of the Reservation. The Circuit Court found in her favor and ordered the defendants to develop a plan to address the problems of solid waste. The new baler and landfill are a direct result of this action. Grants and loans totaling \$2,424,000 were received to build transfer stations in the Districts, construct the baler and the landfill. Closure of the dumps will be completed with some of these funds and additional money from the Environmental Protection Agency Brownfields Program, which addresses blighted areas.

Annual operating expenses are projected to be nearly \$900,000. Various costs include transportation, labor at the baler, landfill and for hauling. The roundtrip from the baler to the landfill is 108 miles, as well as transportation costs from each of the transfer stations to the baler. Other closer sites for the landfill, which might have reduced the operating costs of the solid waste management system, were rejected by every District, except the White Clay District in which the Red Shirt site is located (Matrix Study, 2000).

Unlike many municipalities, there is not regular garbage pick-up from residences on the Reservation. Homeowners and renters are expected to bring their garbage to the District Transfer Stations.

E. School and Library Facilities

According to the Assistant Director Michelle May, the Oglala Lakota College (OLC) library system provides the only public library services on the Reservation. This library system consists of 12 locations, one for each OLC Center, and a collection of 36,000 volumes. The main branch of the library is Woksape Tipi (House of Wisdom) Center, opened in 1996 on the Piya Wiconi campus southwest of Kyle. This branch has five full time staff including an archivist and houses an extensive collection of historical documents and photographs dating back to when the Reservation was established. In addition to serving as an academic library, the library has other volumes such as adult fiction, young adult literature and children's book sections. Community members may also use the public computers stationed at each center for Internet access, word processing and other computer services. Woksape Tipi offers has public computers. The branches have two to three computers at each center. The public elementary and high schools across the Reservation also have school libraries for their students use. Most schools staff one or more full time librarians.

According to BIA Acting Superintendent of Education Robert White Eyes, the BIA Education Allocations for 1992-1993 School Year on Pine Ridge were as follows: the total for six grant schools was \$29,457,000 and the total for BIA operated Oglala Community School was \$10,480,900. Funding for the schools support the education for 2,175 students at grant schools and 890 students at the BIA schools. These allocations are only for children who are either enrolled members of a tribe or have one-quarter Degree of Indian Blood. Students who do not meet these criteria receive Impact Aid monies from the State of South Dakota through Shannon County. Schools honor the "No Child Left Behind Act" by completing annual progress reports on each child.

F. Parks and Recreation

The Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority (OSPRA) was established in 1968. In 1973, Parks and Recreation received Charter status from the Oglala Sioux Tribe and is celebrating 30 years of service. OSPRA operates under a two member Board of Directors. Emma ‘Pinky’ Clifford and Richard Sherman have filled these positions since 2000 (OSPRA, 2003).

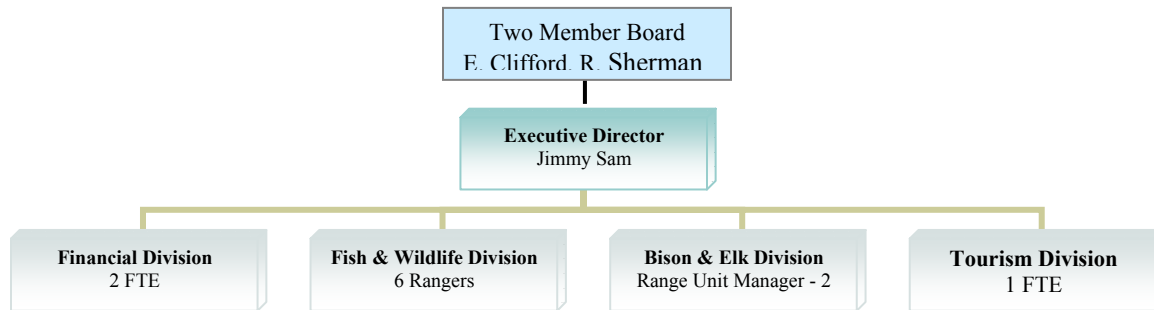


Figure 6.1 Organization Diagram of Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority (OSPRA, 2003)

According to Jimmy Sam, Executive Director, OSPRA currently identifying archaeo-paleo areas. These areas are in need of protection as the areas are at risk for illegal removal of artifacts. Promoting eco-tourism is a priority. Parks and Recreation will analyze reservation infrastructure while conducting eco-tourism planning.

Fish and Wildlife Division

In 1991 the Fish and Wildlife Program created the Law Enforcement entity according to Glen Gibbons, Chief Ranger, OSPRA. The primary duty of the four Enforcement Rangers is to enforce all laws and ordinances of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and all Federal Laws. It is the responsibility of the Enforcement Rangers to protect the natural resources of the Pine Ridge Reservation. They also serve to manage the growth and population of the wildlife on the Reservation and monitor the sale of hunting licenses in Pine Ridge. Wildlife on the Reservation include Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, mule deer, whitetail deer, Mariam turkey, coyote, prairie dog, black footed ferret, mountain lions, bobcats, badgers, elk and many varieties of song birds and raptors.

Bison and Elk Division

Ralph Bear Killer, Buffalo and Elk Unit Manager, oversees the 700 head bison herd that is scattered across three pastures that total 35,000 acres. The pastures are located in Yellow Bear Canyon, Slim Buttes and Allen, North Unit and South Unit. The bison herd has existed on the reservation since the 1930s when Senator Norbeck initiated measures to protect the bison and issued several bison to Pine Ridge. The elk herd numbers approximately 150 head. It has

existed since about 1968, shortly after the Parks and Recreation Authority was established. In 2003, 42 buffalo licenses have been sold to tribal and non-tribal members.

Other Community Services

- Assist the elderly by providing them a hunting license for deer during big game hunting season. This license is often given to a family member who will hunt for the elder, supplying them with the needed meat.
- Assist communities during times of loss of a member by giving 25 pounds of buffalo meat for a wake or funeral.
- Provide Hunter Safety Training to interested community members.
- Rangers are assigned to individual schools to do presentations on environmental awareness, fire prevention, hunting safety and drug and alcohol awareness.

CHAPTER VII. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY RESTORATION

A. Environment

The Oglala Sioux Tribe (OST) adopted Ordinance No. 98-09 in 1998, establishing a “policy for the protection and preservation of the environment and the health and safety of the Oglala Sioux People of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation”. In doing so, it adopted the OST Environmental Review Code, which established the environmental regulations governing the PRIR. (OST Ordinance 98-08)

Badlands Bombing Range

The Badlands Bombing Range Project Office was established in 1995 to develop the capacity to manage, evaluate and undertake all aspects of the remediation and environmental restoration of the former Badlands Bombing Range. The Bombing Range land (341,725 acres) was acquired by the US War Department in 1942 for use as an aerial gunnery range (bomb targets and air-to-ground machine gun range). Several types of ordnance were used during this time period.

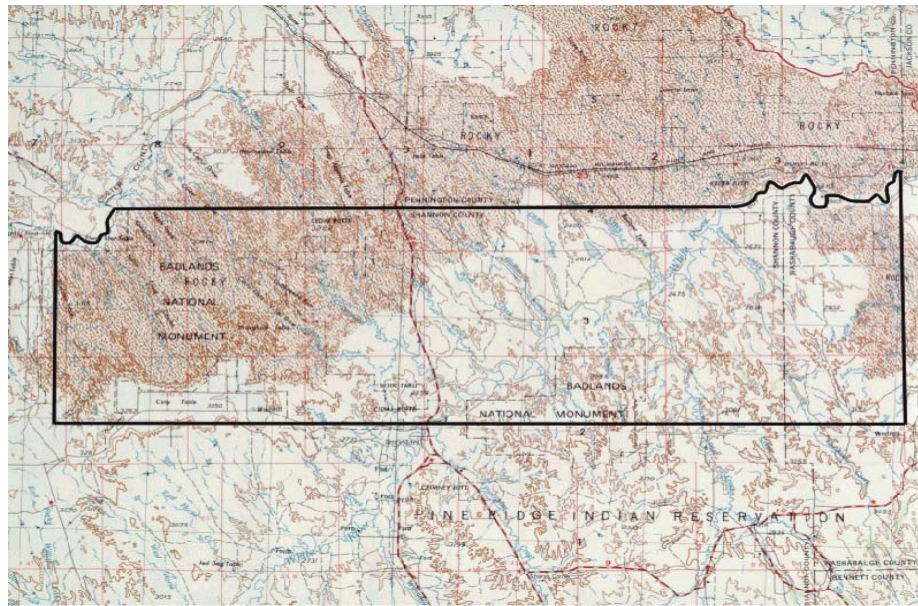


Figure 7.1 Map of the Badlands Bombing Range (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2003).

Funding for the project was received from the Department of Health and Human Services ANA and through Cooperative Agreements between the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the U. S. Department of Defense with appropriation set aside for the Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program (NALEMP) since 1997. Initial site characterization of the range has been conducted with these funds. The clean-up of the range will continue with funds through the DOD Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program. It is estimated the clean-up will take several million dollars and last over several years (OST BBRP Office).

Floodplains and water tests

The Water Quality Coordinator from Oglala Sioux Tribal Environmental Protection Program is responsible for surface water monitoring in the rivers and six reservoirs at Pine Ridge. According to Delinda Simons, Water Quality Coordinator, there are 44 monitoring sites in the creeks and rivers on the Reservation. The six reservoirs are Kyle, Denby, Yellow Bear, East Dam, Oglala and White Clay. Concerns with surface water quality include metal content that is naturally occurring in the creeks and rivers of the Badlands and the occasional contamination from livestock. The floodplains at Pine Ridge are not monitored. There are houses located in the floodplains and flooding can present problems.

Green belts and open space

The majority of the land at Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is used as rangeland. Since the reservation is rural, green belts and open space are most likely be actively managed if the land is range. Tribal members use the rangeland and wooded areas to gather herbs, berries such as chokecherries, wild turnip and plants for ceremonies.

B. CAFO/Processing Plants

There are not any Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) or processing plants on the Reservation. CAFOs are confined lots that contain large number of livestock or poultry. Due too the concentration of animals, the ground is devoid of vegetation that could absorb some of the pollutants. Wetlands and aquifers are in danger of contamination from the runoff of animal waste. There is a CAFO, Fall River Feedyard, in Fall River County that borders the Reservation to the west. There are water quality concerns from the Feedyard as it is located near the Cheyenne River that winds through the northwest corner of the reservation.

C. Community Restoration

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offers a program to clean-up contaminated and blighted areas, called the Brownfields Program. There are funds dedicated to the identification, assessment and clean-up of these properties. The OST Environmental Protection Department is pursuing this program to revitalize areas of the Reservation with special contamination issues or problems of abandoned sites. Examples of potential projects include the closure of dumps throughout the reservation and the removal of abandoned houses.

D. Natural Resources

Animals

Wildlife on the Reservation include Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, mule deer, whitetail deer, Mariam turkey, coyote, prairie dog, black footed ferret, mountain lions, bobcats, badgers, elk and many varieties of songbirds and raptors.

Plants

The rangeland on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is dominated by western wheatgrass, little and big bluestem, Kentucky bluegrass and grama grasses. Cedars and Ponderosa Pine dominate the draws and ravines. Cottonwoods, ash and willows are seen along the rivers and lowlands. Commonly known medicinal and spiritual plants such as Echinacea and sage are scattered across the rangeland. Identity and use of many other plants is not public knowledge.

CHAPTER VIII. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is rich in history and cultural sites. A site older than 50 years may be considered a cultural resource and may require protection. Sites that contain cultural resources such as old buildings, fossils, tipi rings, fire pits, old bones and flake chips from the making of arrowheads are protected. In order to protect these sites from the illegal removal of artifacts, the location of these sites is not public information. Historical areas such as the Wounded Knee Battlefield and the Stronghold are cultural resources. The Oglala Sioux Tribe and the BIA are responsible for cultural resources on Tribal ground. The South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office is responsible for cultural resources on fee patent land. However,

the Tribe has final jurisdiction over all cultural resources within the Reservation boundaries. Excavation that is funded by federal money, requires a cultural resource clearance.

CHAPTER IX. TRANSPORTATION

South Dakota Highway 18 travels across the reservation from east to northwest and is the major artery. Other paved major all-weather roads include SD 87, 29, and 75, BIA 2, 27, 28, 40 and 41. Isolated homes and communities are served by gravel roads. Many homes on the reservation are inaccessible during periods of blizzards or heavy rain.

According to Jeff Whalen, OST Transportation Department, there is a total of 197.85 miles of South Dakota highways on the reservation, including 59.33 in Shannon County, 72.05 in Bennett and 66.27 in Jackson. A total of 462.3 miles of BIA roads and 352 miles of county roads running through all three above mentioned counties.

There are 2,564 employed people over the age of 16. The mean travel time to work is 17.2 minutes. Method of commute is illustrated in the table below.

Type of Commute	Number of People	Percent of Total
Car, truck, or van- drove alone	1,583	61.7
Car, truck, or van- carpoled	560	21.8
Public transportation (including taxicab)	25	1.0
Walked	303	11.8
Other means	28	1.1
Worked at home	65	2.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	

Table 9.1 Type of Commute
(U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, DP-3 Profile of selected economic characteristics: 2000, Shannon County)

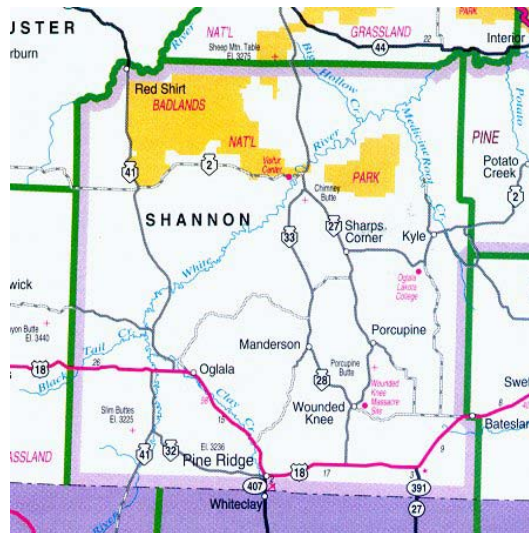


Figure 9.1 Shannon County road system (2havefun, 2003)



Figure 9.2 Jackson County road system (2havefun, 2003)

Chapter X. Cultural Values

A. Tiwahe

Tiwahe encompasses the same meaning as family, however it not only is built upon immediate family members, it encompasses the extended family as well. For example, the sisters of your mother are considered to be your mother. Also, the brothers of your father are your fathers. This relationship makes the children of all of your mothers and fathers your brothers and sisters. These relationships bring the extended family closer to one another as well as the responsibility of the roles, leaving the community responsible for one another. Kinship terms are utilized to distinguish your relationship to one another. Kinship terms are also utilized to determine birth order, and the role within the family and community. The tiwahe-family is held in high esteem. Every role within the family serves a purpose and has a responsibility to their tiwahe-family,

tiospaye-extended family, and their community. It is through this process that tiospayes, oyates, and nations are built.

B. Tiospaye

Tiospaye is the Lakota term for extended family relations or kinship group. Inter-relationships between a large number of relatives is important: grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and adopted family members. There is a strong respect for elders and their wisdom and knowledge. Elders have an important role in preserving and teaching traditions to the next generation. In the Western culture the nuclear family is the basic unit of family structure and elders are not held in great esteem. Tiospayes are important to identify an individual's place. Vivian One Feather, Oglala Sioux Tribal member stated, "Everyone should know their relatives. When a person is acquainted with his relatives. He knows where he comes from and who he is. This is why the tiospaye is so important." One Feather also stated "Tiospaye is a small group of persons who are related to each other."

C. Oyate

Oyate is a community consists of many tiospayes. One feather stated "All of these tiospayes, together, were the Oglala Sioux People.

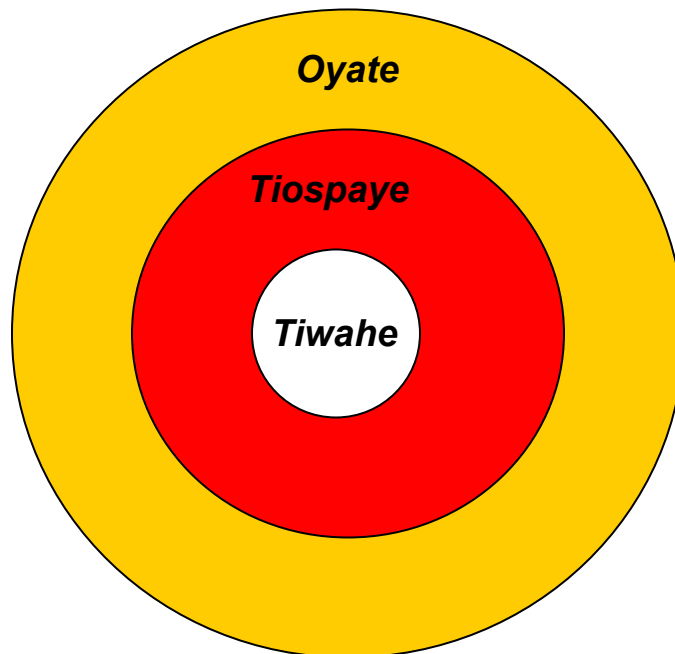


Figure 10.1 Relationships between Oyate, Tiospaye and Tiwahe (Frank, 2003).

D. Sharing

For many indigenous peoples, the predominant value of sharing among themselves results in an indifference to the accumulation of individual wealth and property (Adamowicz et al., 1994). Honor and respect are gained by sharing and giving away, while in the Western culture, status is gained by accumulation of material goods.

E. Cooperation

Indigenous people believe that the family and group take precedence over the individual. Indigenous people work hard to prevent discord and disharmony. In a counseling setting, they may find it easier to agree with the counselor, but will not follow through with the suggestions. In Western culture individual achievement and competition are seen as important.

F. Harmony with Nature

Rather than seeking to control the environment, indigenous people accept the land, water and sky in their natural state. Mitakuye Oyasin – meaning we are all related, connected the people to the people and the people to unci maka – meaning Mother Earth and all that live and dwell on her as well as the forces of nature, Wakan Tanka – meaning creator – the spiritual. In the Western culture there are attempts to master and control the environment. The more nature can be controlled the better.

G. Time Orientation

Indigenous people are very much involved in the present rather than in the future. Ideas of punctuality or planning for the future may be unimportant, especially for material gain. Things get done according to a rational order and not according to deadlines. In Western culture, delay of gratification and planning for the future goals are seen as important qualities.

H. Traditional Spirituality

Indigenous culture is Spirit oriented. It is based on a way of life. It is a way of living in harmony with one another, your self, nature, all things. Knowing where your place is within the world and understanding the circle of life and that everything possesses life. For example, the good health of an individual is seen as having more value than any material possession or wealth. Everything we perceive through our senses, including trees, animals, etc. has a spirit. And so it is that the plants, animals and people are all related and a respect for all living things is highly valued. Indigenous societies place emphasis on family and spiritual harmony, rather than financial success or individuality (Smith, 1994).

CHAPTER XI. CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The greatest asset of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation is the people and their culture. Rich in the history of the Nation, the elders have passed on to the youth the spiritual beliefs of their ancestors, which place caring for family and community above other priorities.

The home and community are the places of gathering and strength for the people. It is the “space of places”, which offers the cultural ethic of caring and nurturing the youth of the Tribe (Agyeman, Bullard & Evans, 2003, p. 146-147). Although the economic basis for Tribal members has changed radically in the last 125 years, the desire for providing for family is a strong motivator for the people. New business development remains a challenge in providing the alternative economy for Tribal members.

Providing a supporting infrastructure to empower the social capital of the Tribe is a key in further building the future of the Reservation (Warner, 1999, p. 373-393). Opening opportunities for greater communication, transportation and business development are fundamental to this growth. Offering opportunities for the elders and others in the community to interact with each other and the youth can be increased through the ability to gather and meet. Basic infrastructure also enhances access to businesses and services, thereby strengthening the economic base of the Reservation.

A. Social Capital and Individual Capacities

Although there is a notional sense of the individual talents of Tribal members, a “capacity inventory” (Kretzmann & McKnight, 1993, p. 14) would capture all the available talent of Tribal members. This inventory would identify members who have skills to offer in areas of childcare, elder care, food, transportation, education and cultural history. It would find those who could teach special skills in arts, crafts, homemaking, hunting and fishing. It would also identify special skills, which might be of great interest to potential businesses in the area, including call center training, customer service training and a wide-array of computer skills.

Discovering this information identifies those individuals with special skills and, collectively, provides information to brainstorm special programs of interest to Tribal members. The information might be helpful in coalescing individuals to start a desired after-school program, or a summer program for youth. It might also spark an interest in a business that, before the capacity inventory, would only have been a dream of someone. It might also point the way to grant opportunities, which have not been explored, because of lack of individuals to implement the grant.

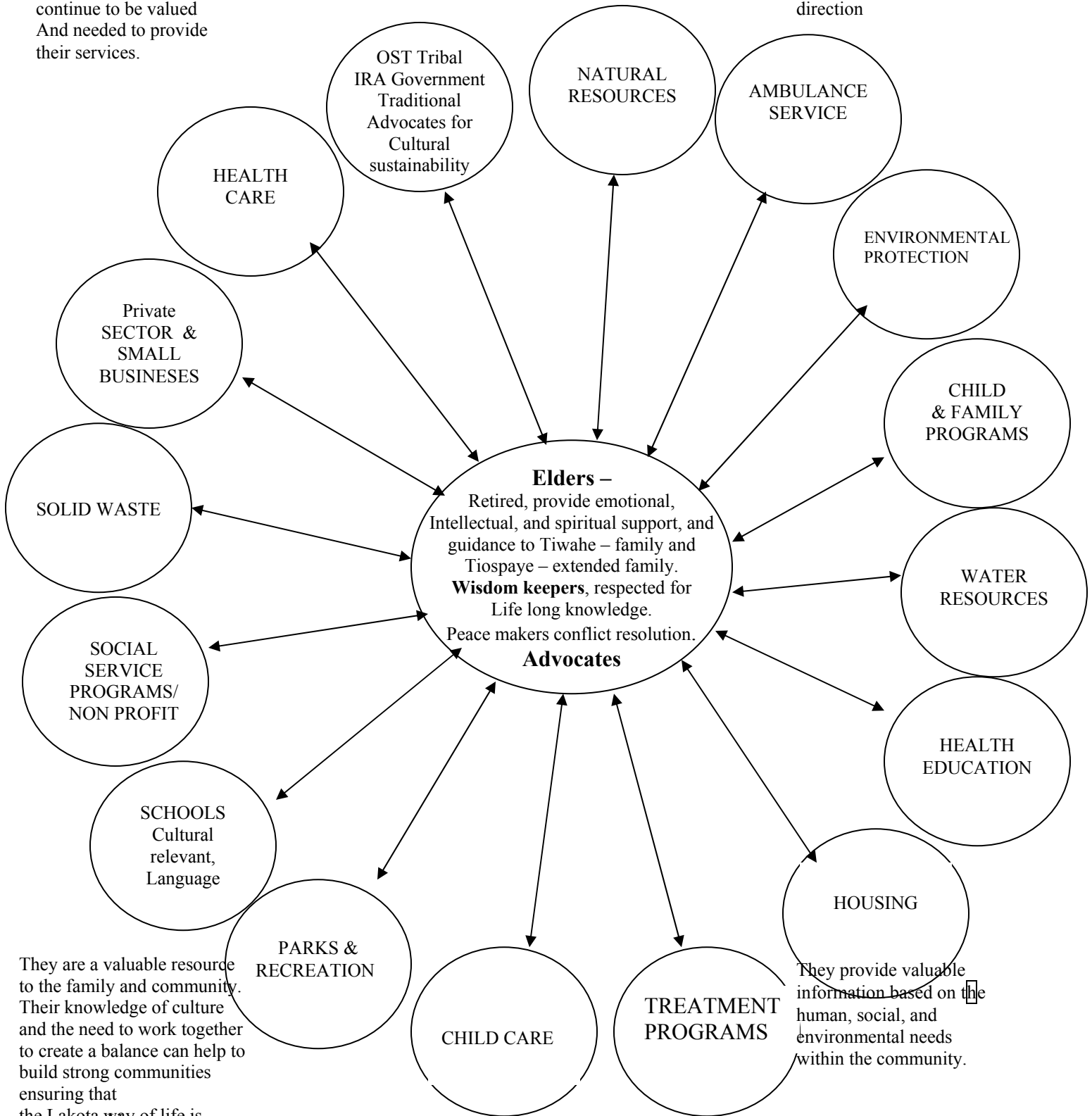
Uncovering these individual talents will require a labor-intensive interviewing process with a large percentage of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation population. Distributing surveys and expecting a high return is not a realistic expectation (Flora, 2001, p. 203). Tribal member interviewers must travel to all corners of the Reservation to gather this information. Further, a data collection tool must be developed to accurately assess all the capabilities and the diversity of the talent and skills.

Upon identifying and “mapping” those skills, the next step involves identifying the barriers to those individuals providing those skills, that social capital to the community. Is it transportation? Is it the lack of an organized program in which to participate? When finding this information, specific outreach programs can be identified to break down the barriers to “releasing the individual capacity” of Tribal members (Kretzman & McKnight, 1993).

The figure shown below demonstrates the relationship between elders and the community.

There are unlimited connections between elder's and local resources. The need is mutual. Elder's must continue to be valued And needed to provide their services.

The Lakota elders are held in high esteem for their wisdom, knowledge and life long experiences. They are sought out for guidance and direction



They are a valuable resource to the family and community. Their knowledge of culture and the need to work together to create a balance can help to build strong communities ensuring that the Lakota way of life is sustained.

They provide valuable information based on the human, social, and environmental needs within the community.

Figure 10.2 Relationship between elders and the community (Bear Shield, et. al., 2003; Frank, 2003).

PROVIDE ELDER MAP, SHOWING PARTNERSHIPS---see p. 63 in Kretzmann

B. Institutional Capacities

The institutional capacities can be found in governmental institutions, such as the schools, college, police, fire and medical entities. They can also be found in organizational institutions, such as churches, youth organization and elder organizations. The participants in these institutions make up a large part of the population. In fact a majority of workers on the Reservation are employees of the Tribe. Although exact numbers are not known of individuals participating in other non-profit organizations, the compounded effect from those in governmental institutions builds the institutional capacity of the Reservation.

Much as in the individual mapping of skills, the contributions from these institutions can be mapped for a greater understanding of the strengths they have to offer the community as a whole. Is there an expanded role for the police force in helping the youth of the community? Is there an expanded role for the schools and college to provide life-long learning for all the residents? What role can the medical institutions provide in preventative medicine? Finally, what other supporting role could youth organizations bring to families?

Once those primary and secondary institutional skills are identified, new linkages and partnerships can be identified to further strengthen the social capital of the Reservation. In doing so, barriers to further collaboration and partnerships may be identified. These barriers become the target of joint problem-solving among the partners and the community.

C. Credit Institutions

Fundamental to the growth of any community is having the necessary capital to grow and expand socially and economically. If there were a need identified in the overview, it is the need for progressive lending institutions on the Reservations.

Today, there are no banks on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. As such, few individuals have had the opportunity to open checking and savings accounts, the first building blocks of credit history. As a result, when it comes time to take out loans for business or personal needs, the track record of financial performance is missing.

Two institutions have been developed on the Reservation over the last decade to begin to fill this financial gap. One is the Lakota Fund, known for its innovative lending practices, especially with micro-loans. The second is the Empowerment Zone Loan Fund, known for its commercial lending, as well as lending to non-profits, such as housing authorities. Although both of these Funds have played a valuable role in bridging the financial gap on the Reservation, they do not take the place of conventional lending institutions.

Other practices, which will strengthen the economy on the Reservation, include “buying locally” by patronizing local vendors and businesses. Another practice includes entrepreneurial development of technical skills held by Tribal members. The launching of Native American Environmental is an excellent example of this kind of new business start, which concentrates on training and hiring Tribal members. Finally, providing on-going support to existing businesses helps nurture the growth of those businesses. The newly formed Pine Ridge Area Chamber of Commerce is providing those kinds of support services.

Another important economic goal is the establishment of community-to-community economic development strategies. These strategies focus on finding the niches in sister communities and cultivating relationships long-distance to promote the mutual “exportation” of goods and services. This relationship helps businesses by expanding market bases beyond traditional, geographic boundaries.

D. Physical Assets

The infrastructure (roads and transportation system) of the community reflects the quality of life and, in turn, the development potential of the community. In order for businesses to move products from point to point, a safe, reliable transportation network is required. The transportation system is also needed to enable employees to get to work in most weather conditions and to allow individuals to travel to necessary activities, such as school and healthcare appointments.

The communications structure must be robust in offering traditional phone services, as well as high-speed Internet capacities among all individuals on the Reservation at a reasonable price. Not a lot unlike the Rural Electric Associations developed in the early twentieth century, a commitment for all people to get “connected” is a philosophy, which strengthens the Reservation’s infrastructure.

Water quality, wastewater systems and solid waste collection and disposal are fundamental environmental elements of the infrastructure. Without these elements the health and welfare of the people is compromised.

E. Community Vision

The common denominator for developing a community vision rests in bringing all the people to the table. The techniques for doing this are found in various social models:

Learning Approach---builds joint capacity among community members, field-level development workers, and service providers for local on-site innovation, according to Lightfoot, et al in their essay, “A Learning Approach to Community Agroecosystem Management” (Flora, 2001, p. 133). This approach concentrates on making sure all the right individuals and organizations are involved, leadership by the group, and a methodical evaluation of the current situation, a discussion of resources to apply to it and a specific plan of action for implementing the vision.

“The learning approach focuses on enhancing community capacity to require resources, services, and support from government and other service providers” (Flora, 2001, p. 152). The invaluable

work of assessing the individual and institutional capacities is the foundation of the learning approach.

Rural Community Leadership---encourages the participation of citizens in planning for the sustainability of their communities, according to Wayne Monsen in his essay “Rural Community Leadership in the Lake Benton Watershed” (Flora, 2001, p. 175). This approach organizes seemingly disparate groups around a common problem in a defined area. Through a series of meeting and workshops, the parties developed a common vision for the future with compromise and a dedication to the jointly defined goals.

“The visioning process led residents to identify the aspects of the community that they wanted to maintain and enhance” (Flora, 2001, p. 181). The collective inputs from those engaged in the visioning process for the Oglala Lakota people can define what elements of the community they wish to maintain and enhance

For the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation the visioning process begins with the individual and institutional capabilities being brought to bear on the challenges of the Tribe today.

The assessment of the current situation will find the strengths and barriers to future growth. If a barrier is the lack of transportation to bring elders and youth together, a transportation system must be studied. If a barrier is the physical health of the community, health systems and delivery must be studied. Only those who have “come to the table” can begin to fully define the challenges facing the Tribe.

In addressing the barriers the members must be “willing learners” (Flora, 2001, p. 153) and believe in themselves and the process. Those involved must also be prepared to take risks and “to leave the comfort zone and not return to it”. (Flora, 2001, p. 121) This organization for the visioning process is, in all likelihood, not part of the governmental structure, but rather a grassroots effort emerging from those seeking to define and improve particular situations on the Reservations. It is inclusive, however, and includes many traditional and non-traditional institutions, as well as individuals with strengths and skills to benefit the entire community.

As identified throughout the mini-plan for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, the social capital of the community is the core value of the people. The development of the social capital is found in multiple community programs, schools and health delivery systems. It is found in a highly democratic government, in which the Tribal government offers many avenues for community participation. It is found in the culture that places caring for family and community above other priorities.

The work before the Tribe in strengthening the economy builds upon these assets and continues with the elements of the identifying and energizing the individual and institutional capacities, bringing additional credit institutions to the Reservation and continuously developing the community vision.

Identifying and Energizing Individual and Institutional Capacities

An informal coalition of those interested in further strengthening the social capital within the Reservation may become the core group to design the initial work of identifying the individual and institutional capacities. This coalition may be comprised of individuals who see areas of improvement from their personal and professional perspectives.

While it may be overwhelming to interview and map the individual capacities of all Tribal members, a sector of the population may be selected for an initial pilot study. As suggested earlier in this Chapter, the elders may be an excellent starting point, knowing the richness of their talents and contributions to the community.

Similarly, many institutions support the community in their roles within the formal structure of the Tribal government. Law enforcement participates in multiple areas of the community and may be an important institution to begin the institutional capacity mapping.

Once the capacities of the individuals and institutions are mapped, the brainstorming begins to identify potential new areas for community participation. The excitement for these new opportunities will begin to build in the mapping process with the personal and interactive approach to interviewing and developing the capacity map.

Bringing Additional Credit Institutions to the Reservation

Earlier, the lack of conventional lending institutions was identified as a major barrier to personal and business financing. The Lakota Fund and Empowerment Zone Fund have become important elements in commercial lending and in the financing of special projects, such as housing.

These platforms are an excellent point to leverage further financial and credit development upon the Reservation. As formal organizations, these Funds “talk the talk” in reaching out to their peers in the conventional lending world. Similarly, there is an overarching governmental interest in building the credit institutions on the Reservation. The Chairman and the Council may be in a position to use their “bully pulpit” to help educate and urge major banking interests to look at opening branches on the Reservation. They are in an excellent position to begin the dialog, which may identify barriers the banks see in opening those branches on the Reservations.

Finally, individual business owners may play an important role. Those who have received bank loans for business purposes are in an excellent position to encourage their banking to move closer to home.

Continuously Developing the Community Vision

The mapping of capacities and the location of credit institutions to the Reservations builds the base and provides the tools for creating community vision. As mentioned earlier in the Chapter, this work in all likelihood is grassroots in nature and not driven by a hierarchical structure. In fact, this is the preferred method, described as “horizontal social capital” in which “ties within community are strong and norms of broad community participation exist and tend to produce more egalitarian and robust democratic structures”. (Warner, 1999, p. 375)

The grassroots work begun in the mapping of capacities may be extended into the visioning, providing a strong base for future community action. This horizontal structure fits well with the culture and has the potential for producing the most promising chance for developing a community vision, which energizes the people and provides positive societal change.

Measuring Success

While discussing ideas for strengthening social capital and economic development is important, so is defining indicators of success of these efforts. Robert Putnam in his “Making Democracy Work” gave us clues in identifying indicators. He suggested that the features of social capital “facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit” and are found in various types of social organizations, such as “networks, trust and norms of reciprocity”.. (Warner, 1999, p. 373)

Also, in grappling with the issue of measurement the World Bank defined two types of social capital, structural and cognitive. They categorized the features and classified “social organization, roles, rules and networks” as structural and “norms, values and attitudes as cognitive”. (Warner, 1999, p. 375) While both are important, structural social capital is easier to measure.

On the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation the measurement of success can be found in many structural indicators:

Coalescing of individuals to initiate the mapping process
Connecting of elders with youth and other community groups
Integrating law enforcement into new community projects
Opening of a new bank on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation
Diversifying and co-populating the membership of community organizations

The ultimate indicator of success of these efforts, however, is a more robust society, greater economic development and job opportunities, and lower unemployment on the Reservation. In its people the Tribe has the social capital to accomplish that by “releasing the power of the individuals and institutions” and “rebuilding the community”. (Kretzman & McKnight, 1993).

“The key to building sustainable local economies is in developing a strong resource base---both human and physical”. (Kretzman & McKnight, 1993, p. 288) The greatest asset of the Oglala Sioux Tribe is the people and their culture points. This asset is also the key resource to building this sustainable economy,

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