



ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF RESERVATIONS TO THE STATE OF MONTANA 2003-2009

RESEARCH & INFORMATION SERVICES BUREAU
OFFICE OF TOURISM AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
301 S. PARK AVE. - HELENA, MT 59620
www.ceic.mt.gov

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Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Executive Summary

This report presents a summary of monetary contributions to the Montana economy from revenues received and expenditures made by tribal, state, federal, and other public sector entities on Montana's seven Indian Reservations and to the eight recognized Tribal Governments – collectively referred to as reservation communities for the period 2003 through 2009. This total includes figures from tribally owned enterprises where available. Revenues and expenditures of privately owned businesses or reservation community residents are not included in this report.

The financial data compiled in this report is from audited financial statements or government financial reports for the years 2003 through 2009. Most tribal, state, federal, and other public sector entity expenditures are included; however, there are additional entities receiving public sector funding operating within reservation boundaries for which reports or data were not available.

Since the report focuses on public sector funding, for the entities included in this report, the revenue received equals the expenditures made. Revenues received by the reservation entities are distributed back into the Montana economy as expenditures, and hereafter referred to as expenditures or monetary contributions. These terms are used interchangeably within this report.

The total expenditures reported by financial audits and reports for tribal, state, federal, and other public sector entities within the seven reservations in Montana and the Little Shell Tribe were \$6,634,090,855 for fiscal years 2003 through 2009.

Table 1 lists the reservation communities and the cumulative dollar monetary contributions for fiscal years 2003 through 2009. The table reports each reservation's contribution by largest contributor through smallest. The financial figures used to develop this report can be found in Appendix B.

Table 1. Total Montana Reservation Community Expenditures, Fiscal Years 2003-2009

MT Reservation Communities	Total Expenditures 2003-2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Flathead	\$1,989,567,379	\$256,368,164	\$298,155,875	\$289,900,647	\$299,275,449	\$230,846,953	\$306,841,511	\$308,178,780
Blackfeet	\$1,076,116,023	\$144,881,963	\$138,585,791	\$136,408,513	\$147,880,832	\$151,977,155	\$190,428,190	\$165,953,578
Fort Peck	\$943,035,597	\$132,587,450	\$125,904,686	\$135,015,337	\$130,085,086	\$125,061,021	\$133,910,258	\$160,471,759
Crow	\$926,683,884	\$110,757,904	\$118,560,646	\$124,258,914	\$126,336,965	\$144,274,078	\$150,403,822	\$152,091,554
Rocky Boy	\$612,314,585	\$77,344,369	\$76,054,351	\$89,273,597	\$87,980,636	\$89,181,439	\$89,781,274	\$102,698,920
Northern Cheyenne	\$560,826,526	\$113,005,444	\$73,634,223	\$68,728,488	\$73,549,923	\$76,027,508	\$77,372,630	\$78,508,310
Fort Belknap	\$524,369,726	\$72,129,509	\$71,676,651	\$73,990,422	\$70,150,845	\$73,908,128	\$81,039,113	\$81,475,058
Little Shell	\$1,177,136	\$204,595	\$168,162	\$80,000	\$157,000	\$174,000	\$170,000	\$223,379
TOTAL	\$6,634,090,855	\$907,279,398	\$902,740,385	\$917,655,918	\$935,416,736	\$891,450,283	\$1,029,946,797	\$1,049,601,338

See Appendix B for Source Data

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Montana's Reservations and Tribal Governments.....	5
The Relationship between Funding and Montana Reservations Populations	7
Revenue and Expenditure Patterns of Reservations in Montana	9
The 2007 Monetary Contributions Report	11
Methods and Definitions.....	11
Limitations.....	13
Monetary Contributions: Revenues and Matching Primary Expenditures.....	14
Federal Revenue.....	17
Earned Revenue	18
State Revenue	18
Various Revenue	19
Fiduciary Revenue	19
Economies of Reservation Communities.....	21
Public Sector Entity Expenditures.....	22
Tribal Government Expenditures.....	26
School District Expenditures.....	31
Indian Health Service Expenditures.....	36
Tribal College Expenditures.....	38
Economic Indicators.....	45
Profiles of the Reservations.....	47
Blackfeet Reservation.....	48
Crow Reservation	56
Flathead Reservation	64
Fort Belknap Reservation	72
Fort Peck Reservation	80
Little Shell Reservation.....	88

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne Reservation.....	92
Rocky Boy’s Reservation	100
Appendices	
Appendix A: Definitions for Columns Used in Tables	109
Appendix B: Expenditures Per Reservation	111
Appendix C: Sources.....	181
Appendix D: MT Reservation Population by County.....	213
Appendix E Historical Population Totals	214

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Introduction

This report records the monetary contributions from revenues received and expenditures made by tribal, state, federal, and other public sector entities located within the reservation boundaries. Expenditures from tribally-owned enterprises are included; however, revenues and expenditures of privately owned businesses or reservation community residents are not included in this report.

The data sources used in this report include: audited financial reports and government expenditure reports for the Tribal Governments, Tribal Colleges, Housing Authorities, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, school districts, and other public sector institutions operating within the reservation communities.

All of the organizations covered in this report share the common purpose of providing goods and services to reservation community residents. Some of these services are provided outside the reservation boundaries such as children attending schools in nearby towns or contracted health care for tribal members of the reservation. The revenues received and spent within the State (whether within reservation boundaries or outside) are part of the flow or activities that occur in the overall Montana economy.

Montana's Reservations and Tribal Governments

Montana has eight state recognized Tribal Governments and seven American Indian reservations. The seven reservations are: Blackfeet, Crow, Flathead, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Northern Cheyenne, and Rocky Boy's. The location of each reservation is shown in the map on page 5. The seven reservations encompass a total of 5,947,306 acres, 9,293 square miles, or 6.3% of the state's land base of 147,046 square miles. The combined population of the seven reservations is 66,598 or 6.7% of Montana's total 2010 population of 989,415 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau.

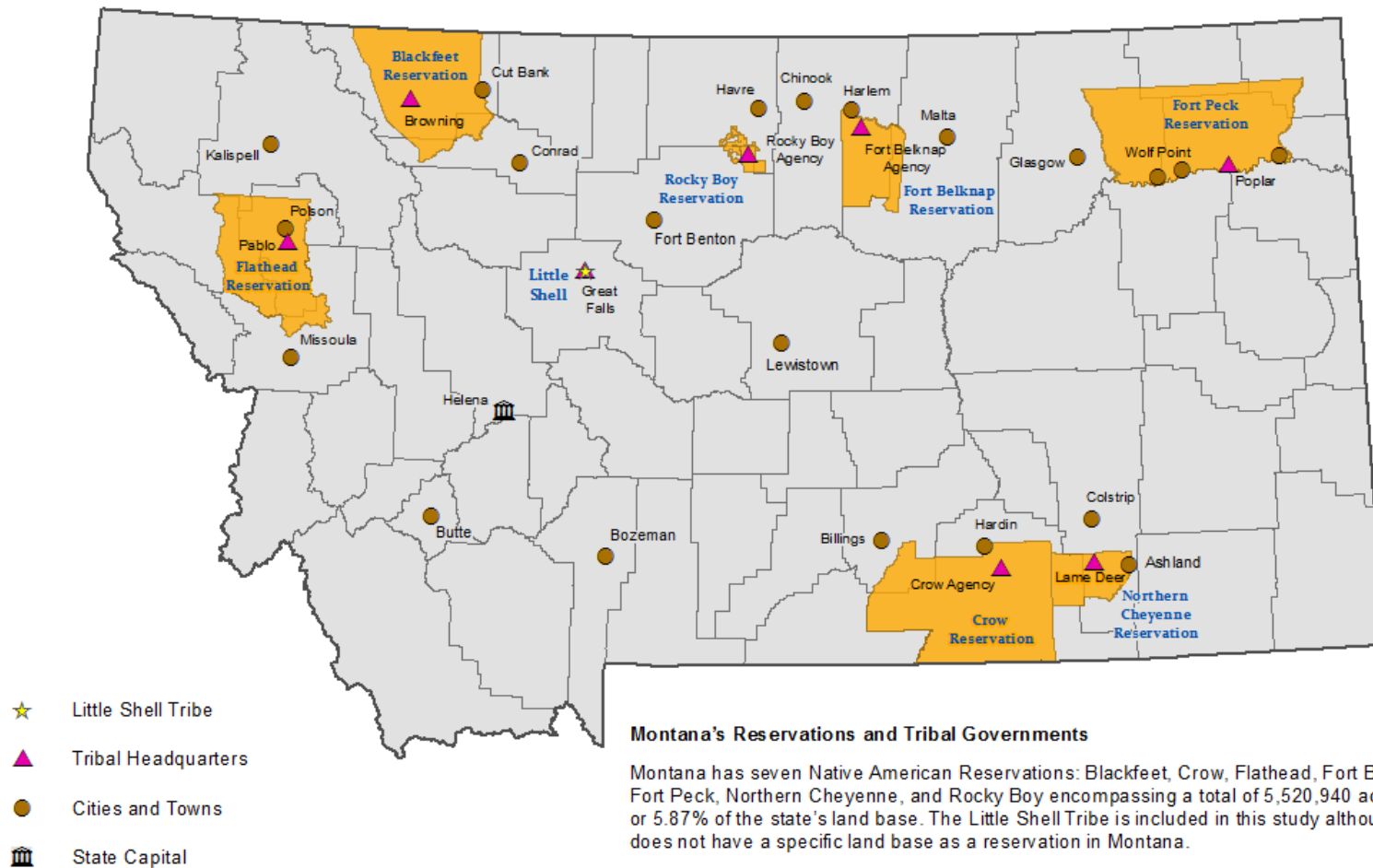
The Little Shell Tribe is a state recognized tribe and, although it does not have a specific land base in Montana, it is included in this study. The landless Little Shell Chippewa Indians of Montana are in the process of seeking federal recognition by the U.S. Government. This community is identified as a tribal contributor since revenues and expenditures flow from the community into the state's economy.

The seven reservations and the Little Shell Tribe are collectively referred to as "Reservation Communities" hereafter in this report.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Map 1

Project Area Reservations, Tribal Headquarters, Cities and Towns



Source: 2010 Census reservations, counties and places

Map by: Census & Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce
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The Relationship between Funding and Montana Reservation Populations

The funding to Indian Country is complex and has deep historical roots based on treaties made between Native American Tribes and the U.S. Government. Five of the seven Montana reservations, Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, Flathead, and Crow, were created from treaties signed by Montana Tribes and the U.S. Government. The remaining two reservations, Northern Cheyenne and Rocky Boy's, were created through federal executive orders. These treaties established the longstanding financial obligation of the U.S. Government for reservation communities. The treaties lay out the government's responsibility to fund services on American Indian Reservations through public sector entities such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

The largest source of revenue for reservations comes from federal funding based on treaty relationships among the U.S. Government, Montana tribes, and the reservation communities where the tribes reside. As explained by Gordon Jackson, Deputy Director of the Rocky Mountain Region of the BIA, the appropriation of most federal funding to these communities is based on "need and historical trends."

Federal funding of the BIA is determined through a joint tribal/federal process that takes into account tribal community needs and past funding levels for each reservation. Mr. Jackson commented, "It was a long held misconception that the funding relationship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its services provided was based solely on reservation populations." He continued, "Funding received by the BIA is based on the availability of federal government revenues and not the population of the people it is to serve."

The oldest, most recognized federal agency located on all U.S. Indian reservations - the BIA - is not the government organization that provides the largest source of revenue to Montana's reservations. It is actually Tribal Governments that spend the highest amount of federal revenues. Federal revenues are the principal source of funding to the seven Tribal Governments located on Montana's reservations - although each receives funding from additional sources. Indian Health Services (IHS) receives the second largest amount of federal funding. IHS, formed in 1955, is the second oldest organization established by the U.S. Government on reservations.

Unlike BIA, other federal agencies such as IHS do factor the population of each tribal community into funding allocations. For example, IHS uses the service population (those receiving federally funded services) of each reservation for federal funding requests. Similar to the BIA, IHS receives its funding from Congressional appropriations. In times of cutbacks for all federal agencies, the funding received by IHS for the service population decreases for each reservation.

Another significant funding source for reservations communities is the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The HUD funding allocation for Tribal Housing Authorities is formula driven combining housing and population statistics for each reservation as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Population statistics also influence the funding of other public sector entities on reservations, such as tribal colleges, school districts, and community health programs.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Reservation Populations

As the overall population, the numbers of tribal members, the size of different reservation resident demographic groups, and the availability of funding fluctuates so does its impact on the Montana economy. The variation in funding allocations received by reservation communities, directly affect the income streams into Montana's overall economy.

Table 2 details total population figures, tribal enrollment, and service population for each Indian Reservation and the Little Shell Tribe from cited sources.

In 2010, Montana's total Native American population, which includes the reservation populations and those residing off-reservation in the cities and towns within Montana, was 62,555 or 6.3% of Montana's total in-state population of 989,415 residents.

6.7% of Montana's total 2010 population (totaling 66,598 residents) lived within the seven reservations of the state. According to the 2010 Decennial Census of Population and Housing, 38,353 (see Appendix E) or 57.6% people living on one of Montana's reservations self-identified as being of a single race which was Native American or Alaskan Native.

Table 2. Population (2000 & 2010)

MT Reservation	Total Population ^[1]		Enrolled Tribal Members ^[2]		Service Population ^[3]	
	2000	2010	2003	2010	2003	2010
Blackfeet	10,100	10,405	15,640	16,924	8,831	11,282
Crow	6,894	6,863	10,927	11,000	7,739	13,469
Flathead	26,172	28,359	6,970	7,443	4,584	10,993
Fort Belknap	2,959	2,851	6,427	6,693	4,834	4,852
Fort Peck	10,321	10,008	11,473	11,786	7,036	8,663
Little Shell Tribe	-	-		4,500	-	-
N. Cheyenne	4,470	4,789	8,182	9,043	5,068	6,560
Rocky Boy's	2,676	3,323	5,505	6,177	4,372	4,704
Total	63,592	66,598	69,324	73,566	42,464	60,523

[1] *Total Population* data as reported by the US Department of Commerce, Census Bureau - 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census.

[2] *Enrolled Tribal Members Living on the Reservation* data from Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning (OBPP) for CY 2013.

[3] *Service Population* data from Indian Health Services (IHS).

Montana's American Indian Population

Of the seven reservations in the State, the Flathead Reservation had the largest population, 28,359 residents, living within the reservation boundaries in 2010. The Flathead Reservation also reported the lowest proportion of self-identified American-Indians or Alaska Natives at 24.8%. The 2010 Census numbers show the Rocky Boy's Reservation having the highest proportion of self-identified American Indian or Alaskan Native residents with 96.9% or 3,221 of the 3,323 reservation residents self-identifying in this race category (See Appendix E for a detailed breakdown of Montana's historic totals and Native American populations).

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Revenue and Expenditure Patterns of Reservations in Montana

An economy can be defined as the wealth and resources of a region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services. In rural areas, much of the expenditures for goods and services in a local economy tend to occur in an urban hub or trade-center. In his 2007 paper “Rural-Urban Interdependence: Why Metropolitan and Rural America Need Each Other¹” Brian Dabson, President and CEO of the Rural Policy Research Institute, discusses the interdependency of rural and urban areas. Professor Dabson notes “economies of scale dictate that many services can only be provided in areas of sufficient population concentration,” explaining why some businesses are not available in smaller communities.

Urban areas, within an economy, provide a centralized location where businesses (grocery, hardware, and general goods stores) have sufficient consumer demand to operate. Though the rural areas generate revenue from the production of goods and services and receive income sources from other areas, the majority of expenditures of this revenue take place in urban centers. For Montana’s seven Native American reservations, there are few businesses located within the boundaries that provide the necessary goods and services needed by the residents and organizations operating there. Most goods and services are purchased off the reservation in nearby towns or urban cities and even out of state.

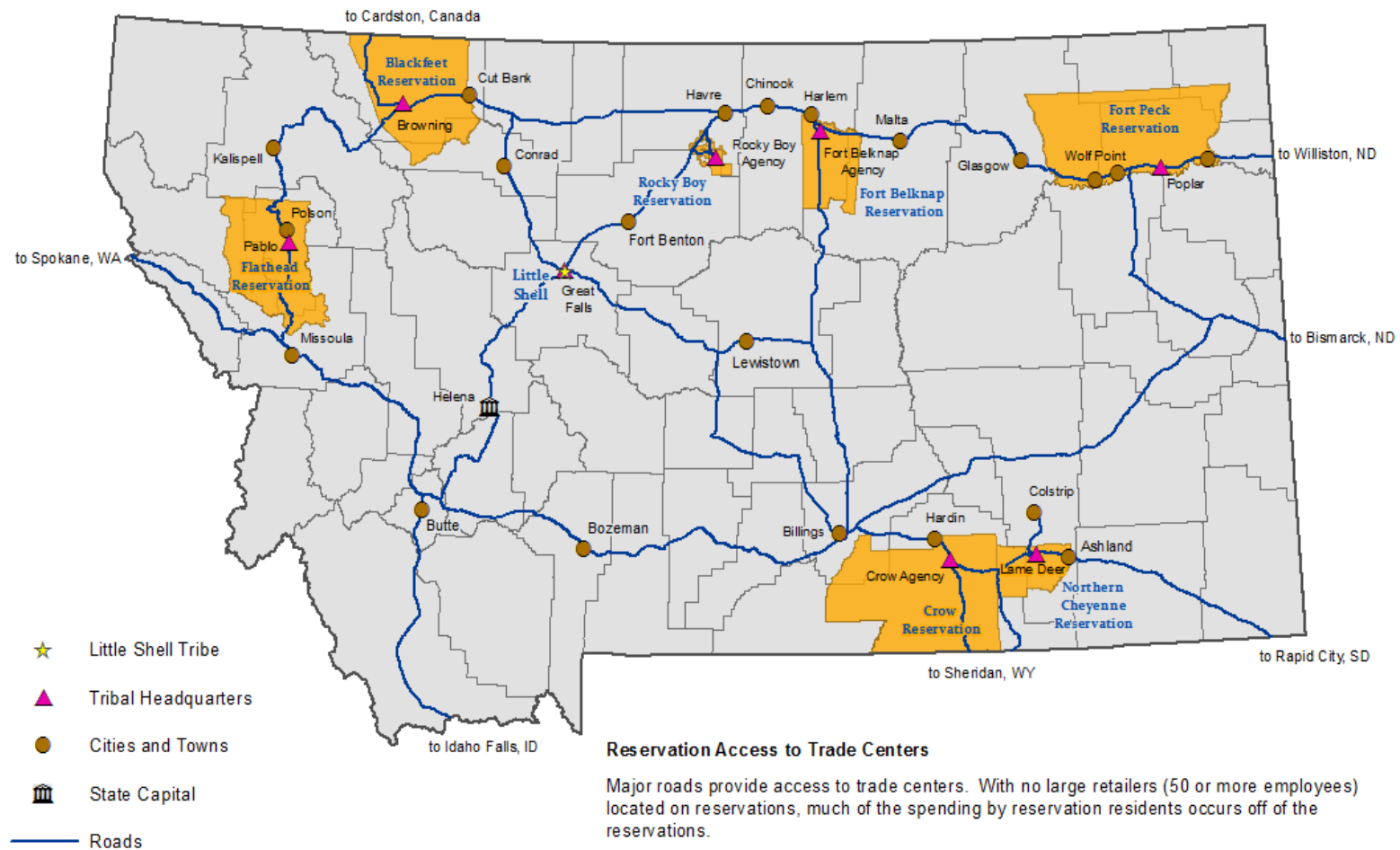
As Map 2 on page 9 shows, none of Montana’s seven reservations had a Metro, Micropolitan or population center over 5,000 residents according to 2010 Census figures. With limited product and service purchasing options, much of the spending by organizations and residents occurs off the reservations in local border towns including Harlem, Havre, Cut Bank, Hardin, and Colstrip and in the closest cities of Billings, Great Falls, Missoula, and Kalispell. Due to their proximity to the Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Peck, and Flathead Reservations, Sheridan, Wyoming; Williston, North Dakota; and Spokane, Washington, also experience an impact from the reservation organizations and residents expenditures.

The \$6,634,090,855 in total public sector expenditures from the Montana reservations for the seven-year study period documented in this report is a sizable amount of public sector funding flowing into Montana and regional economies. Because of the limited availability of products and services, Montana and regional businesses that operate outside the reservation communities collect revenue that would not be realized without the expenditures coming from Montana’s seven Indian Reservations.

¹ Rural-Urban Interdependence: Why Metropolitan and Rural America Need Each Other, Brian Dabson President and CEO Rural Policy Research Institute and Research Professor Truman School of Public Affairs, University of Missouri-Columbia, November 2007.

Map 2

Travel Routes to Economic Centers



Source: 2010 Census reservations, counties and places and Montana Transportation Framework roads

Map by: Census & Economic Information Center, Montana Department of Commerce
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Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The 2007 Monetary Contributions Report

This report is an update of an earlier report completed in 2007. The origin of the 2007 Monetary Contributions of Reservations to The State of Montana dates back to 2005 stemming from a request by Montana Representative Margaret Campbell, HD #31. Representative Campbell submitted a request to the State Tribal Economic Development Commission (STEDC) of the Montana Department of Commerce to study the economic contribution of Indian Tribes to Montana. The Monetary Contributions Report, researched and written by Eleanor YellowRobe, was completed through a contract with the University of Montana, Bureau of Business and Economic Research. It was completed in November 2007. The data compiled was based on documented public sector expenditures for fiscal year 2003.

The 2007 Monetary Contributions Report was unique; it was the first time actual revenues and expenditures by tribal, state, federal, and other public sector entities located within the reservation boundaries were measured and compiled into one report.

This report, The Economic Contribution of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009, updates the previous report completed in 2007. This report includes and expands upon the previously compiled information for fiscal year 2003 and incorporates the revenue and expenditures for fiscal years 2004-2009 using the same methods.

Methods and Definitions

This report focuses on the monetary contributions to the Montana economy from revenues and expenditures of tribal, state, federal, and other public sector entities associated with eight tribal communities (seven reservations and the recognized Little Shell Tribe) within Montana.

Compiled in the report are the expenditures for Fiscal Years 2003 through 2009. Wherever possible, the totals in this report were obtained from financial information recorded in audit reports or financial reports from Tribal Governments, Tribal Colleges, school districts, and other federal and state agencies operating within the reservations. Financial reports were also received through Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests to oversight agencies managing the various entities operating within the reservation; these agencies include the U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and others within the federal and state government. Other data was obtained through financial reports provided by tribal leaders and/or administrators. Additional community expenditures were based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census revenue estimates specific to the reservations or counties in which the populations are located. Census generated financial data were measured based on population and economic characteristics to derive estimated average totals for expenditures included in this report.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The financial data compiled from these reports are based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and by the generally accepted government auditing standards also known as the Yellow Book. The Yellow Book is for use by auditors of government entities that receive government awards. It provides a framework for conducting high quality audits with competence, integrity, objectivity, and independence. An additional guide for auditors is the Single Audit Act of 1984, P.L. 98-502, and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-156. The Single Audit Act sets forth standards for obtaining consistency and uniformity among federal agencies for the audit of states, local governments, and non-profit organizations.

The term “single audit” means an audit conducted by a single audit organization intended to meet the needs of more than one regulatory agency or funds provider. An example would be a school district where the audit would capture the revenue and expenditure flows from dollars provided by multiple funding agencies. The organizations included in this report were categorized as local governments in order to determine the proper audit review standards.

Expenditure totals, as reported through annual audit reports, government reports, or derived from U.S. Census figures for each organization examined in this report, were recorded and summed to derive total expenditures by year for each tribal community. The research data were compiled into summary worksheets provided in Appendix B, Tables 1 through 9. These worksheets provide the dollar value of public sector expenditures for Fiscal Years 2003 through 2009 into the eight Montana tribal communities.

In standard auditing processes, revenue and expenditure figures are separated into five categories: Federal, State, Earned, Fiduciary, and Various. This same format was used in this report to record the data for each tribal community.

The five revenue categories are defined as follows:

Federal	All direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. Examples of federal funding to Montana’s seven reservation communities from federal agencies include: funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Social Security, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development; impact aid to school districts; and, other competitive grants received by agencies and non-profit organizations operating within the reservations. As a federal pass-through to the State, food stamps are reported under the federal category. The State of Montana receives the federal funding then redistributes it to eligible Montana residents.
State	Revenue received by entities for the operation of state sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana. This includes funding for school districts operating on or near reservations, grants or contracts based on minority status or income levels, Montana Department of Health and Human Services funding, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and revenues from other social services.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Earned	Revenue earned by organizations or individuals through various activities such as leasing revenues, operating tribally owned enterprises, or investments. This also includes trust income received by tribal members for use of their land and/or interest payments related to treaty obligations or U.S. Government settlements.
Fiduciary	Income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, or other funds. Examples are student activity/club accounts managed by school districts or pension funds and self-insurance funds held by institutions on behalf of their employees.
Various	A catchall summary category used by auditors when expenditure amounts are too small to record in the other categories. This category often includes many small sums of pass-through dollars by government agencies, private foundations and community organization grants, and other sources.

Tables for recording data from audited material, in this study, use the revenue categories determined by audited reports. The categories are defined in the above text. All tables follow similar formats for rerecording revenues and expenditures for each tribal community based on these definitions and references.

Limitations

Building on the previous work completed in 2007 the reported years, in this study, were limited to 2003 through 2009 because 2009 was the last year in which all audit reports were uniformly filed with the respective administrating agencies. In addition, not all the organizations examined had completed and submitted reports for 2010. Thus, the study period was limited to the reported seven-year period to have consistent information from the top expenditure sources for each tribal community.

It is important to note that for some entities, organizations, and activities within the tribal communities and reservations studied, audited financial data was unavailable for inclusion and therefore the respective revenues and expenditures are not recorded in the totals reported.

Other limitations to the amounts recorded were due to not having specific reports of payments made to residents of a reservation for certain activities. Because of this limitation, data for Social Security Income, Supplemental Security Income, Retirement Income, Trust Payments, and Irrigation were pulled from the final figures. Data for these categories were only available for 2003 (and 2009 for Social Security Income); thus skewing the per year figure, specifically for 2003. The total amount (all tribes from all revenue sources) pulled from 2003 was \$120,809,919. The total amount pulled from 2009 (only Social Security Income) was \$25,064,961. Therefore, the annual totals for 2003 will not be equal to the 2007 Monetary Contributions of Reservations to The State of Montana report.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

A mean amount per reservation resident was computed for Social Security and Trust Payments. The formula used to estimate total payments to each of the reservations was based on a combination of data from annual federal revenue consolidation reports for counties and statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau on the number of residents receiving these types of payments.

Some tables may incur discrepancies of one or two dollars due to rounding. The numbers were rounded to the nearest dollar to make the numbers balance to each other in similar tables.

Monetary Contributions: Revenues and Matching Primary Expenditures

Table 3 reports by year the expenditure totals for the public sector entities. Included in the table is the dollar and percentage change year-over-year for expenditures of the listed public sector entities.

Federal expenditures were the largest of the five revenue sources, generating \$3.9 billion in expenditures over the 7-year study period. The largest increase year-over-year was from 2007 to 2008 at 3.3%. There was only one year of decline in the 7-year study period and it occurred from 2003 to 2004 with a decrease of 1.7%. The overall change for federal expenditures from 2003 to 2009 was 11.95%.

Earned expenditures were the 2nd largest revenue source among all Montana reservation communities with \$1.7 billion in expenditures over the 7-year study period. There is a notable outlier in 2006-2007 where a dip of approximately \$84 million (-32.6%) occurred; followed by a growth of about \$138 million (54.5%). This outlier was caused primarily by earned revenue sources from the Flathead reservation. From 2006-2007, S&K Technologies recorded a decline of about \$60 million and S&K Electronics recorded a decline of about \$10 million. These drops were followed by gains of \$57 million for S&K Technologies and \$11 million for S&K Electronics. The overall change for earned expenditures from 2003 to 2009 was 15.7%.

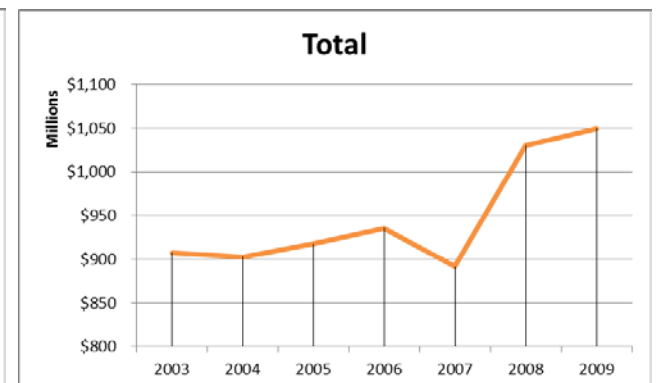
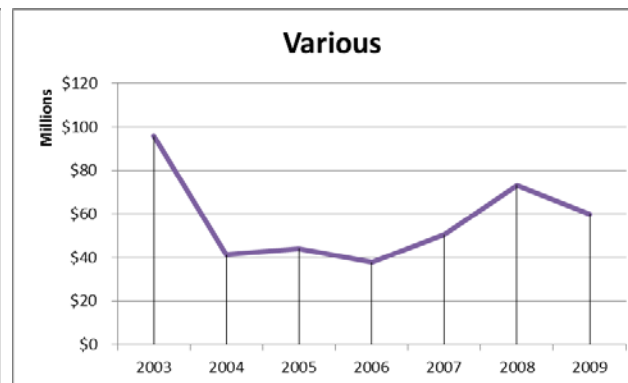
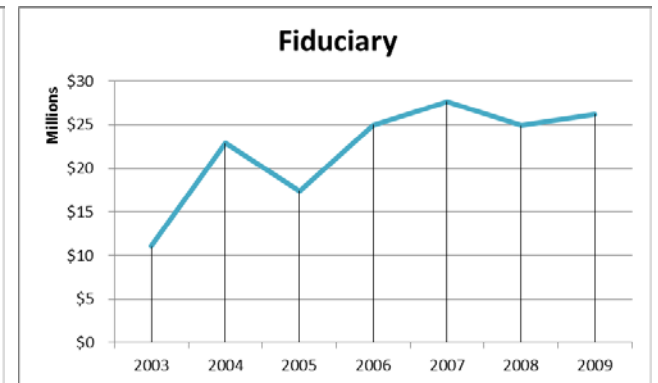
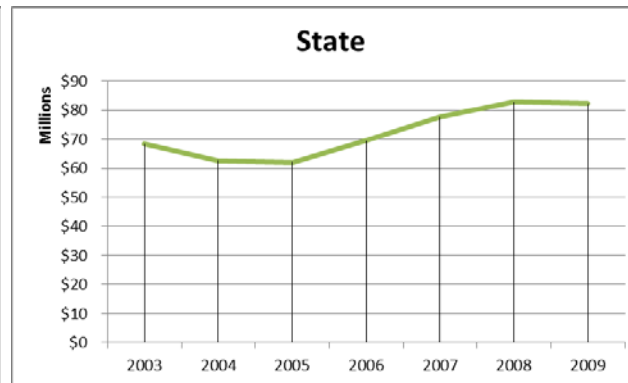
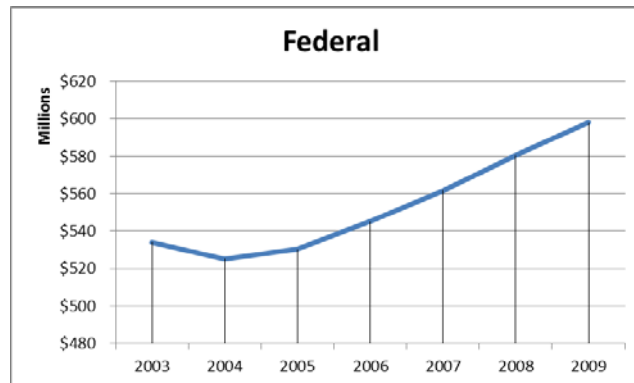
State expenditures experienced a 20.4% overall change from 2003-2009. Various expenditures experienced an overall decline of 37.4% from 2003-2009. Fiduciary expenditures experienced a 137.2% overall change from 2003-2009.

Overall, total expenditures increased 15.7% or a little more than \$140 million from 2003 to 2009. During the 7-year period, there were two years of decline in expenditures and four years of growth. The two years of expenditure decline occurred from 2003-2004 (-0.5%) and 2006-2007 (-4.7%). The large decline from 2006-2007 can largely be attributed to the aforementioned outlier from the 'Earned' revenue source. The four years of growth were consistent in magnitude (about 2%) with one exception; the exception being 2007-2008 (15.5%).

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 3. Expenditures by Revenue Sources by Year
2003 - 2009 Revenue Sources in Dollars by Year and Change and Growth by Year
TOTAL - ALL MONTANA RESERVATIONS AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Revenue Source	Total	2003	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009
	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change		Expenditures	% Change		Expenditures	% Change		Expenditures	% Change		Expenditures	% Change		Expenditures
Federal	\$3,874,995,579	\$534,179,589	\$525,086,301	-1.7%		\$530,371,549	1.0%		\$545,304,001	2.8%		\$561,630,006	3.0%		\$580,398,034	3.3%		\$598,026,098
Earned	\$1,695,765,894	\$197,827,767	\$250,969,485	26.9%		\$263,523,549	5.0%		\$257,818,076	-2.2%		\$173,872,037	-32.6%		\$268,693,654	54.5%		\$283,061,327
State	\$505,508,601	\$68,346,032	\$62,673,404	-8.3%		\$62,146,430	-0.8%		\$69,557,016	11.9%		\$77,669,828	11.7%		\$82,854,803	6.7%		\$82,261,087
Various	\$402,647,171	\$95,864,138	\$41,137,294	-57.1%		\$44,187,813	7.4%		\$37,764,653	-14.5%		\$50,605,004	34.0%		\$73,075,715	44.4%		\$60,012,554
Fiduciary	\$155,173,610	\$11,061,872	\$22,873,901	106.8%		\$17,426,577	-23.8%		\$24,972,990	43.3%		\$27,673,407	10.8%		\$24,924,590	-9.9%		\$26,240,272
TOTAL	\$6,634,090,855	\$907,279,398	\$902,740,385	-0.5%		\$917,655,918	1.7%		\$935,416,736	1.9%		\$891,450,283	-4.7%		\$1,029,946,797	15.5%		\$1,049,601,338



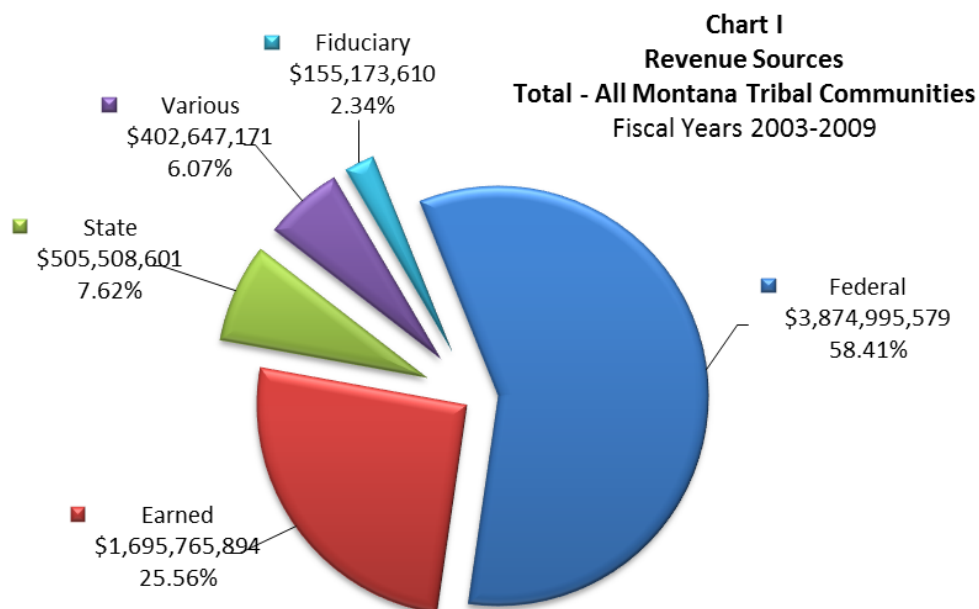
Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 4 provides the summary of Fiscal Years 2003 through 2009 of the primary public sector revenues and the percentage of the total for the eight tribal communities.

Table 4. Public Sector Revenue Sources
Total - All Montana Tribal Communities
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$3,874,995,579	58.41%
Earned	\$1,695,765,894	25.56%
State	\$505,508,601	7.62%
Various	\$402,647,171	6.07%
Fiduciary	\$155,173,610	2.34%
TOTAL	\$6,634,090,855	100.0%

Chart I provides another view of the public sector Revenue Sources for 2003-2009.



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 4 reports the five public sector revenue sources for the period 2003-2009, to the reservation communities, based on the auditor-defined categories. The largest source of revenues to Montana reservations was *Federal* at 58.4%. The second largest source was *Earned* revenues with 25.6% of the total. The third largest was *State* revenue at a 7.6%. *Various* revenues make up 6.1% of the total. The smallest revenue category was from *Fiduciary* sources at 2.3%. The total revenue to reservations and tribal communities of about \$6.63 billion from 2003 to 2009 – a little less than \$1 billion a year on average - demonstrates that expenditures of public sector funds by Montana's reservation communities are significant in size. As a comparison, Montana's economy as measured by GDP was about \$35.3 billion in 2009².

The next section of this report will examine each of the five revenue categories as defined and collected from the audit reports. The method used for revenue categorization was similarly modeled in recording the expenditures compiled for each community in the study. Table 7 provides a comprehensive review of the revenue sources, the amount of expenditures under each category, and the public sector source of the revenue. The data for Table 7 and the information for each tribal community are included in Appendix B Tables 1 through 9.

Federal Revenue (58.41%) – The Federal Fiscal Policy of the U.S. Government has a direct effect on the reservation communities, the reservation economies, and the overall Montana economy. According to the data compiled in this report, federal funding to these reservation communities for the seven-year period accounted for 58.4% of the total or nearly \$4 billion in expenditures recorded.

Federal funding was the largest source of revenue to nine of the eleven organizations and entities operating on in the reservation communities. They are (listed in descending order by the largest average amount received): Public School Districts, Indian Health Service, Tribal Colleges, Health Self Governance (IHS), Housing, Bureau of Indian Affairs, BIA Self Governance, Other, and Private School Districts. (see Table 7 - *All Montana Reservation Communities, 2003-2009 Public Expenditure Dollars by Revenue Source*).

In reviewing Table 7, over 73% of the \$3.9 billion in federal funding expenditures were by the following three organizations: Tribal Government, Indian Health Services (and self-governance), and K-12 Education (public and private school districts). Tribal Colleges on the reservations follows with 8.9% of the total contributions. The remaining groups of entities all contributed less than 6% each to the total expenditures.

Like other states with Native American reservations, Montana reservations and their tribal members hold a unique status with the United States Government. Treaties signed with Indian Nations and the U.S. Government exchanged annuities, appropriations, and services as compensation to the tribes for land. These treaties established that reservation land is held in trust by the U.S. Government. The Bureau of Indian Affairs manages this obligation.

² State GDP Figures for Calendar 2009. Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is charged with providing health services to federally recognized tribal members in accordance with treaty obligation. Federally recognized Native American Indian tribes, their Tribal Governments, and certain organized tribal entities located on reservations are eligible for specific programs and services as a result of the legal relationship of tribes and the U.S. Government through treaty law. This legal relationship with the Federal Government impacts the largest revenue source, federal funding, to the public sector organizations in Montana's reservation communities.

The combined total direct federal revenue received by reservation entities for Fiscal Years 2003 to 2009 equaled \$3.9 billion, which is 58.4% of the revenue from all sources. This is an average of \$554 million per year.

Earned Revenue (25.56%) – For Fiscal Years 2003 through 2009, audited reports for tribes and tribally owned entities showed earned revenues of \$1.7 billion accounting for 25.6% of the total monetary contributions of Montana's reservations. This total included income from leases, tribal business operations, and investment funds designed to support local government services. Individual tribal member trust payments in the form of per-capita and leasing revenue also made up a portion of total earned revenues.

State Revenue (7.62%) – Montana reservation communities received \$506 million from state funds. Table 5 below presents more detail on the structure of the state revenue. Of the \$506 million in state funding received, 88.1% or \$445 million was for school districts operating on or near the reservations allocated by a formula-based funding system for student populations served.

Table 5. Expenditure Sources

State Revenue

Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Source	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total Expenditures	Percentage of Total State Revenue
Combined Reservations	\$6,634,090,855	100.0%	
State Revenue	\$505,508,601		7.62%
<i>School Districts (38)</i>	<i>\$445,239,757</i>	<i>6.71%</i>	<i>88.08%</i>
<i>TANF</i>	<i>\$37,598,278</i>	<i>0.57%</i>	<i>7.44%</i>
<i>Tribal Colleges (7)</i>	<i>\$13,928,367</i>	<i>0.21%</i>	<i>2.76%</i>
<i>Tribal Governments (8)</i>	<i>\$8,418,589</i>	<i>0.13%</i>	<i>1.67%</i>
<i>Other (Food Stamps, et al.)</i>	<i>\$323,608</i>	<i>0.0049%</i>	<i>0.06%</i>
TOTAL	\$505,508,601	7.62%	100.0%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The remaining \$60 million was from state grants competitively awarded or funding provided to reservation residents due to low-income levels or minority group status. The breakout for this \$60 million is listed in Table 5 as follows: TANF receives 7.4% at \$37.6 million, Tribal Colleges receive 2.8% at \$13.9 million, and Tribal Governments receive 1.7% at \$8.4 million.

Various Revenue (6.07%) – Monies received from small federal and state grants and private sources amounted to \$403 million or 6.1% of the total reservation monetary contributions compiled for Fiscal Years 2003 through 2009. Generally, these grants are non-recurring awards to entities secured through a competitive application process.

Fiduciary Revenue (2.34%) – Financial reports reviewed show total fiduciary revenue earned for Fiscal Years 2003 through 2009 as \$155 million making up 2.3% of the total reservation monetary contributions. The fiduciary revenue comes from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds such as a pension fund or the student activity accounts held by school districts.

The \$6.63 billion in expenditures from the reservations for these revenue sources have substantial value to the Montana economy and the business supported with this revenue flow. The following pages provide more detail on the revenues and expenditures by tribal community for years 2003 through 2009.

Table 6. Public Sector Entities

TOTAL - ALL MONTANA RESERVATIONS AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	TOTAL		FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE	
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Total State	
											Expenditures	Percent of Total
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$ 1,989,567,379	29.99%	\$ 830,674,069	21.44%	\$ 857,455,748	50.56%	\$ 125,321,200	31.12%	\$ 81,439,990	52.48%	\$ 94,676,372	18.73%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$ 1,076,116,023	16.22%	\$ 718,667,694	18.55%	\$ 162,941,618	9.61%	\$ 89,736,113	22.29%	\$ 2,682,167	1.73%	\$ 102,088,432	20.20%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$ 943,035,597	14.21%	\$ 573,727,049	14.81%	\$ 225,460,296	13.30%	\$ 38,144,363	9.47%	\$ 2,608,184	1.68%	\$ 103,095,704	20.39%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$ 926,683,884	13.97%	\$ 554,233,623	14.30%	\$ 190,405,261	11.23%	\$ 38,689,800	9.61%	\$ 59,479,900	38.33%	\$ 83,875,299	16.59%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)	\$ 612,314,585	9.23%	\$ 423,319,203	10.92%	\$ 116,242,461	6.85%	\$ 37,415,010	9.29%	\$ 1,155,019	0.74%	\$ 34,182,892	6.76%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$ 560,826,526	8.45%	\$ 387,299,910	9.99%	\$ 68,557,180	4.04%	\$ 60,471,718	15.02%	\$ 1,248,301	0.80%	\$ 43,249,416	8.56%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$ 524,369,726	7.90%	\$ 386,966,435	9.99%	\$ 74,703,331	4.41%	\$ 12,821,967	3.18%	\$ 6,560,049	4.23%	\$ 43,317,944	8.57%
Little Shell Tribe	\$ 1,177,136	0.02%	\$ 107,595	0.00%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 47,000	0.01%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 1,022,541	0.20%
TOTAL	\$ 6,634,090,855	100.0%	\$ 3,874,995,579	100.0%	\$ 1,695,765,894	100.0%	\$ 402,647,171	100.0%	\$ 155,173,610	100.0%	\$ 505,508,601	100%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 7
TOTAL - ALL MONTANA RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
 2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State	
											Expenditures	Percent of Total
Tribal Governments (8)	\$ 1,131,642,788	29.20%	\$ 1,552,938,649	91.76%	\$ 114,143,908	28.35%	\$ 139,199,736	89.71%	\$ -	\$ 8,418,589	\$ 8,418,589	1.67%
School Districts (39)	\$ 574,291,441	14.82%	\$ 27,074,331	1.60%	\$ 165,467,693	41.09%	\$ 15,969,049	10.29%	\$ 413,008,445	\$ 32,231,312	\$ 445,239,757	88.08%
IHS Facilities (7)	\$ 847,610,028	21.87%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Tribal Colleges (7)	\$ 345,648,233	8.92%	\$ 66,718,462	3.93%	\$ 80,566,458	20.01%	\$ 4,824	0.00%	\$ -	\$ 13,928,367	\$ 13,928,367	2.76%
Health Self Gov. (2)	\$ 231,680,252	5.98%	\$ 11,087,434	0.65%	\$ 7,663,121	1.90%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Housing (7)	\$ 201,807,177	5.21%	\$ 28,940,324	1.53%	\$ 948,934	0.24%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
BIA (7)	\$ 179,269,228	4.63%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
BIA Self Gov. (2)	\$ 166,476,977	4.30%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Private School Dist. (5)	\$ 50,317,460	1.30%	\$ 11,896	0.00%	\$ 33,161,599	8.24%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TANF (7)	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 37,598,279	\$ 37,598,279	7.44%
TOTAL	\$ 3,874,995,580	100%	\$ 1,695,765,894	100%	\$ 402,647,171	100%	\$ 155,173,610	100%	\$ 413,008,445	\$ 92,500,156	\$ 505,508,601	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Tribal Governments (8)	\$ 2,946,343,670	44.41%	38.41%	52.71%	3.87%	4.72%	0.29%
School Districts (39)	\$ 1,228,042,272	18.51%	46.76%	2.20%	13.47%	1.30%	36.26%
IHS Facilities (7)	\$ 847,610,028	12.78%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Tribal Colleges (7)	\$ 506,866,344	7.64%	68.19%	13.16%	15.90%	0.00%	2.75%
Health Self Gov. (2)	\$ 250,430,807	3.77%	92.51%	4.43%	3.06%	-	-
Housing (7)	\$ 231,696,435	3.49%	87.10%	12.49%	0.41%	-	-
BIA (7)	\$ 179,269,228	2.70%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
BIA Self Gov. (2)	\$ 166,476,977	2.51%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Other	\$ 156,265,860	2.36%	93.59%	5.76%	0.45%	-	0.21%
Private School Dist. (5)	\$ 83,490,955	1.26%	60.27%	0.01%	39.72%	-	-
TANF (7)	\$ 37,598,279	0.57%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
TOTAL	\$ 6,634,090,855	100.00%					

Public Expenditures by Source

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 3,874,995,580	58.41%
Eamed	\$ 1,695,765,894	25.56%
State	\$ 505,508,601	7.62%
Various	\$ 402,647,171	6.07%
Fiduciary	\$ 155,173,610	2.34%
TOTAL	\$ 6,634,090,855	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the state of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIES OF RESERVATION COMMUNITIES

Each of the seven Montana reservations and the Little Shell Tribe are profiled in this report. The individual profiles for each include tables of public sector entities, total entity expenditures, and a short analysis of data for the geographic area of the reservations. As mentioned earlier, this report predominately captures public sector revenues received by entities within Montana's reservation boundaries although some expenditures recorded occur on behalf of reservation residents outside the boundaries of the reservation. For example, some children that reside on reservations often attend schools outside the reservation boundaries.

For each reservation community, the compiled expenditure tables report the expenditures from tribal, state, federal government entities, tribally-owned businesses, and other public sector organizations. The entities are listed within the tables in ranking order of highest to lowest expenditure totals. The combined totals of these entities within the reservation are reported as total expenditures compiled by fiscal year beginning 2003 through 2009. This seven-year study period reports that \$6,634,090,855 in public sector expenditures came into Montana's eight tribal communities as reflected in Table 8.

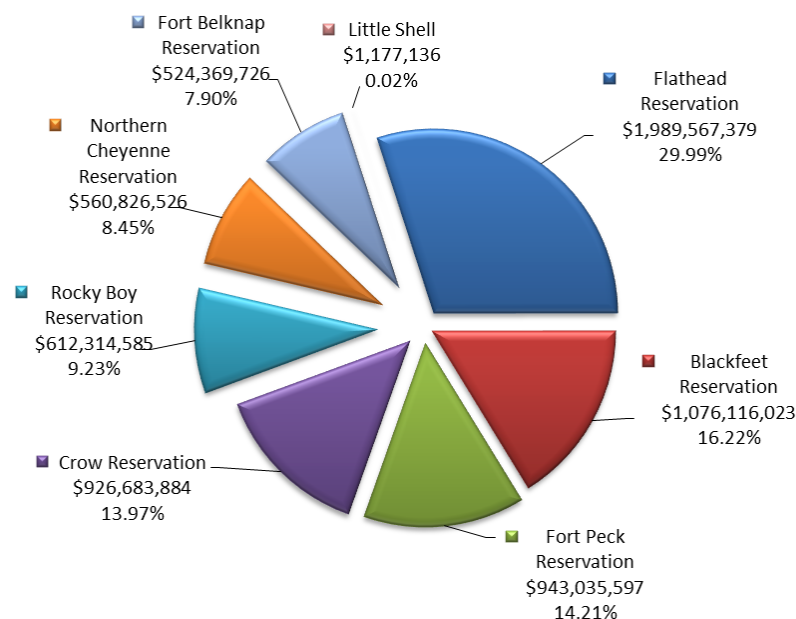
Table 8. Expenditure Sources

ALL MONTANA TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Community	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Flathead Reservation	\$1,989,567,379	29.99%
Blackfeet Reservation	\$1,076,116,023	16.22%
Fort Peck Reservation	\$943,035,597	14.21%
Crow Reservation	\$926,683,884	13.97%
Rocky Boy Reservation	\$612,314,585	9.23%
Northern Cheyenne Reservation	\$560,826,526	8.45%
Fort Belknap Reservation	\$524,369,726	7.90%
Little Shell	\$1,177,136	0.02%
TOTAL	\$6,634,090,855	100.0%

Chart II
Expenditures All Montana Tribal Communities
Fiscal Years 2003-2009



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Public Sector Entity Expenditures: Table 9 groups the public sector entities within the eight reservations communities located in Montana. The top four organizations, based on expenditures to organizations serving reservation community residents, are highlighted by color below.

Table 9

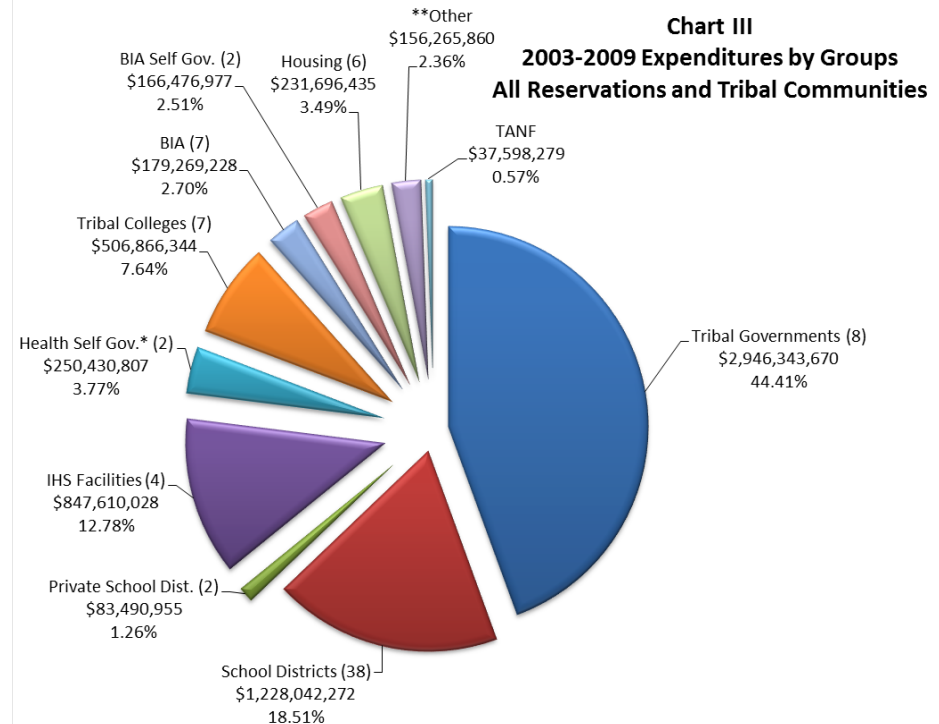
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars
and Percentage Contribution

TOTAL - ALL MONTANA RESERVATIONS AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Entity Group	2003-2009 TOTAL	
	Expenditures	% of Total
Tribal Governments (8)	\$2,946,343,670	44.4%
School Districts (38)	\$1,228,042,272	18.5%
Private School Dist. (2)	\$83,490,955	1.3%
Total K-12 Education	\$1,311,533,227	
IHS Facilities (4)	\$847,610,028	12.8%
Health Self Gov.* (2)	\$250,430,807	3.8%
Total Health Care	\$1,098,040,835	
Tribal Colleges (7)	\$506,866,344	7.6%
BIA (7)	\$179,269,228	2.7%
BIA Self Gov. (2)	\$166,476,977	2.5%
Total BIA	\$345,746,205	
Housing (6)	\$231,696,435	3.5%
**Other	\$156,265,860	2.4%
TANF	\$37,598,279	0.6%
TOTAL	\$ 6,634,090,855	100%

**Other includes Food Stamps, CC Construction Corp.,
NTDA, and Boys and Girls Clubs

*Health Self Governance is not consistently recorded by auditors.
Periodically, the expenditures are recorded under the Tribal Government
category instead of its own entity. In these cases, 100% of the total was
recorded as self governance health expenditures.



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 10 reports funds (categorized by the six audit groups) that are the primary public sector revenue sources to Montana's eight reservation communities.

There are eight Tribal Governments in Montana that combined for just under \$3 billion in total expenditures for the period 2003-2009. Thirty-nine school districts over seven reservations combined for over \$1.2 billion in expenditures. The seven reservation communities with Indian Health Service (IHS) expenditures combined for \$848 million in expenditures. The seven Tribal Colleges located across Montana had \$507 million in combined expenditures. Located primarily in the economic and geographic boundaries of Montana's seven reservations, these four public sector institutions make up 83.3% of the total public sector expenditures of \$6.63 billion recorded in this report for the period 2003-2009.

Table 10. Public Sector Entities

TOTAL - ALL MONTANA RESERVATIONS AND TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	TOTAL		FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Tribal Governments (8)	\$ 2,946,343,670	44.41%	\$ 1,131,642,788	29.20%	\$ 1,552,938,649	91.58%	\$ 114,143,908	28.35%	\$ 139,199,736	89.71%	\$ -	\$ 8,418,589	\$ 8,418,589	1.67%
School Districts (39)	\$ 1,228,042,272	18.51%	\$ 574,291,441	14.82%	\$ 27,074,331	1.60%	\$ 165,467,693	41.09%	\$ 15,969,049	10.29%	\$ 413,008,445	\$ 32,231,312	\$ 445,239,757	88.08%
IHS Facilities (7)	\$ 847,610,028	12.78%	\$ 847,610,028	21.87%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Tribal Colleges (7)	\$ 506,866,344	7.64%	\$ 345,648,233	8.92%	\$ 66,718,462	3.93%	\$ 80,566,458	20.01%	\$ 4,824	0.00%	\$ -	\$ 13,928,367	\$ 13,928,367	2.76%
Health Self Gov. (2)	\$ 250,430,807	3.77%	\$ 231,680,252	5.98%	\$ 11,087,434	0.65%	\$ 7,663,121	1.90%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Housing (7)	\$ 231,696,435	3.49%	\$ 201,807,177	5.21%	\$ 28,940,324	1.71%	\$ 948,934	0.24%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
BIA (7)	\$ 179,269,228	2.70%	\$ 179,269,228	4.63%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
BIA Self Gov. (2)	\$ 166,476,977	2.51%	\$ 166,476,977	4.30%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Other*	\$ 156,265,859	2.36%	\$ 146,251,996	3.77%	\$ 8,994,798	0.53%	\$ 695,458	0.17%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 323,608	\$ 323,608	0.06%
Private School Dist. (5)	\$ 83,490,955	1.26%	\$ 50,317,460	1.30%	\$ 11,896	0.00%	\$ 33,161,599	8.24%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TANF (7)	\$ 37,598,279	0.57%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 37,598,279	\$ 37,598,279	7.44%
TOTAL	\$ 6,634,090,855	100.0%	\$ 3,874,995,580	100.0%	\$ 1,695,765,894	100.0%	\$ 402,647,171	100.0%	\$ 155,173,610	100.0%	\$ 413,008,445	\$ 92,500,155	\$505,508,601	100%

*Other includes Food Stamps, CC Construction Corp., NTDA, and Boys and Girls Clubs

Data Source: Appendix C. Worksheet 9

These four entities as well as other smaller public sector organizations that operate within Montana's reservation communities are presented in Table 10. The public sector entities expenditure totals are reported in descending order by size of revenue for the 2003-2009 period.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

As shown in Table 10, federal revenue sources were the most significant public sector funding source totaling \$3.9 billion for the years 2003-2009. Of federal funds, Tribal Governments received the largest share at 29.2% followed by IHS with 21.9%.

Looking at the top funding areas for the other revenue groupings, the "Earned Revenue" category totaled \$1.7 billion for the seven-year period with 91.6% of the expenditures coming from Tribal Governments. The "Various" group totaled \$403 million with funding to school districts making up 41.1% and Tribal Governments second largest at 28.4% of the total. The "Fiduciary" category was \$155 million with Tribal Governments accounting for 89.7% of the total expenditures. The "State" expenditures totaled \$506 million combined for 2003-2009 with funding to school districts making up 88.1% of the total expenditures.

Table 11. Public Sector Entities
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Year and Change and Growth by Year

Entity Group	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change
Tribal Governments (8)	\$356,148,737	\$414,821,333	16.5%	\$424,077,639	2.2%	\$426,463,073	0.6%	\$353,448,684	-17.1%	\$463,554,791	31.2%	\$507,829,412	9.6%
School Districts (39)	\$174,124,134	\$164,893,011	-5.3%	\$160,369,122	-2.7%	\$163,996,653	2.3%	\$177,109,852	8.0%	\$202,636,326	14.4%	\$184,913,174	-8.7%
Private School Dist. (5)	\$41,502,858	\$8,479,719	-79.6%	\$8,744,877	3.1%	\$8,135,486	-7.0%	\$7,841,262	-3.6%	\$8,786,753	12.1%	\$0	-100.0%
Total K-12 Education	\$215,626,992	\$173,372,730	-19.6%	\$169,113,999	-2.5%	\$172,132,139	1.8%	\$184,951,114	7.4%	\$211,423,079	14.3%	\$184,913,174	-12.5%
IHS Facilities (7)	\$116,895,945	\$106,913,364	-8.5%	\$108,705,749	1.7%	\$129,393,657	19.0%	\$126,784,534	-2.0%	\$133,231,759	5.1%	\$125,685,020	-5.7%
Health Self Gov.* (2)	\$36,659,686	\$43,281,048	18.1%	\$47,806,250	10.5%	\$31,159,734	-34.8%	\$30,766,914	-1.3%	\$27,480,761	-10.7%	\$33,276,414	21.1%
Total Health Care	\$153,555,631	\$150,194,412	-2.2%	\$156,511,999	4.2%	\$160,553,391	2.6%	\$157,551,448	-1.9%	\$160,712,520	2.0%	\$158,961,434	-1.1%
Tribal Colleges (7)	\$65,539,244	\$66,758,194	1.9%	\$69,911,362	4.7%	\$71,021,837	1.6%	\$77,288,337	8.8%	\$80,188,332	3.8%	\$76,159,038	-5.0%
Housing (7)	\$31,741,295	\$31,861,319	0.4%	\$27,351,232	-14.2%	\$30,949,292	13.2%	\$34,935,243	12.9%	\$38,403,631	9.9%	\$36,454,423	-5.1%
BIA (7)	\$32,144,071	\$22,755,124	-29.2%	\$23,292,304	2.4%	\$26,782,598	15.0%	\$27,331,270	2.0%	\$24,064,983	-12.0%	\$22,898,878	-4.8%
BIA Self Gov. (2)	\$21,301,387	\$23,730,339	11.4%	\$30,532,780	28.7%	\$23,387,867	-23.4%	\$25,881,003	10.7%	\$21,605,654	-16.5%	\$20,037,947	-7.3%
BIA Total	\$53,445,458	\$46,485,463	-13.0%	\$53,825,084	15.8%	\$50,170,465	-6.8%	\$53,212,273	6.1%	\$45,670,637	-14.2%	\$42,936,825	-6.0%
Other **	\$19,647,508	\$14,337,057	-27.0%	\$13,259,771	-7.5%	\$19,922,054	50.2%	\$25,880,695	29.9%	\$25,136,786	-2.9%	\$38,081,987	51.5%
TANF (7)	\$11,574,533	\$4,909,878	-57.6%	\$3,604,831	-26.6%	\$4,204,484	16.6%	\$4,182,489	-0.5%	\$4,857,020	16.1%	\$4,265,045	-12.2%
TOTAL	\$ 960,724,856	\$ 949,225,848	-1.2%	\$ 971,481,001	2.3%	\$ 985,587,200	1.5%	\$ 944,662,556	-4.2%	\$ 1,075,617,434	13.9%	\$ 1,092,538,163	1.6%

*Health Self Governance is not consistently recorded by auditors. Periodically, the expenditures are recorded under the Tribal Government category instead of its own entity. In these cases, 100% of the total was recorded as self governance health expenditures.

**Other includes Food Stamps, CC Construction Corp., NTDA, and Boys and Girls Clubs

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 11 reports by year the expenditure totals for the public sector entities. Included in the table is the dollar and percentage change year-over-year for expenditures of the listed public sector entities. For all revenues, the overall growth in expenditures was 13.7% from 2003 to 2009 for the eight reservation communities combined.

Table 11 shows Tribal Governments reported the largest expenditures for each of the years reported with large funding fluctuations between the years of 2003-2004 (16.5%), 2006-2007 (-17.1%), and 2007-2008 (31.2%). The overall year-over-year change for 2003 to 2009 was 42.6%.

The K-12 educational institutions, both private and public, located on or near the seven reservations varied year-over-year from a decrease of -19.6% (2003-2004) to an increase of 14.3% (2007-2008). The overall change year-over-year for 2003 to 2009 was -14.2%.

Total health care, combining both IHS and health self-governance, experienced steady changes over the study period with a maximum decrease of 2.2% for 2003-2004 to a maximum growth of 4.2% for 2004-2005. The overall increase year-over-year for 2003 to 2009 was 3.5%.

The seven tribal colleges experienced a growth in expenditures between 2006 and 2007 of 8.8%; however, the colleges realized a decline of 5.0% for the period 2008-2009 – the most recent reported year in this study. The overall increase year-over-year for 2003 to 2009 was 16.2%.

Overall, the biggest changes for the public sector entities and the reservation economies occurred in years 2006 to 2007 with an overall decline of 4.2% in combined total expenditures. The following period (2007-2008) total expenditures experienced its largest growth year-over-year of 13.9%. These fluctuations can be almost entirely attributed to the 'Earned' revenue source and can be seen more clearly in Table 3 on page 14.

The Tribal Governments, school districts, Tribal Colleges, and Indian Health Services (IHS) are profiled in the following pages. These organizations are featured because of their comparability and due to the social and economic development value to the communities they serve.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Tribal Government Expenditures: 2003-2009 Tribal Governments by total expenditures and percentage share of the \$2.95 billion. Table 12 depicts the expenditures by total and percentage share.

The \$2.95 billion, in Tribal Government expenditures, accounts for over 44% of the total \$6.63 billion in total expenditures for the Reservation Communities. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation led with 40.6% of the Tribal Government's expenditures for the period with \$1.2 billion.

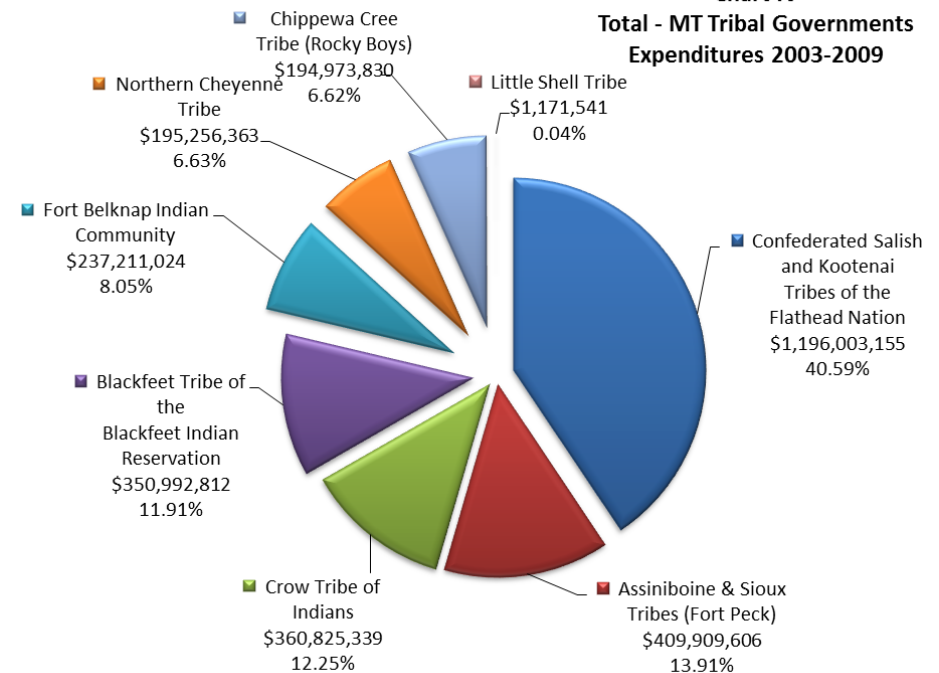
The next three Tribal Governments' expenditures were the Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes at 13.9% with \$410 million, the Crow Tribe of Indians at 12.3% with \$361 million, and the Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation with 11.9% of the expenditures with \$351 million. The remaining four Tribal Governments each contributed less than ten percent to the total expenditures of \$2.95 billion from the eight Tribal Governments.

Table 12

TOTAL - ALL MONTANA TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
2003 -2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Share

Entity	2003-2009 TOTAL	% of All Tribal Governments
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$1,196,003,155	40.59%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$409,909,606	13.91%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$360,825,339	12.25%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$350,992,812	11.91%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$237,211,024	8.05%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$195,256,363	6.63%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)	\$194,973,830	6.62%
Little Shell Tribe	\$1,171,541	0.04%
TOTAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS	\$2,946,343,670	100%
Total Reservation Communities	\$6,634,090,855	44.41%

Chart IV
Total - MT Tribal Governments
Expenditures 2003-2009

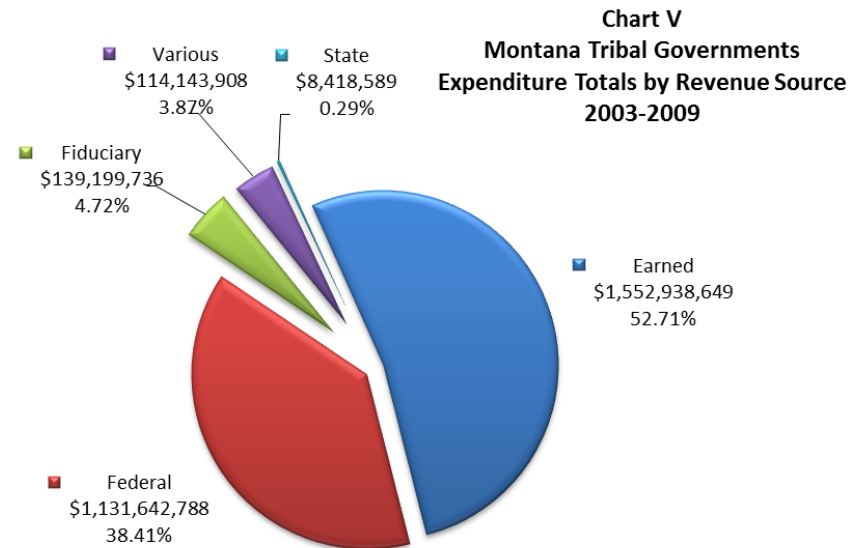


Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The following table and chart show the total expenditures, by revenue source, for the eight Tribal Governments communities.

Table 13. Expenditure Totals by Revenue Source
TOTAL - ALL MONTANA TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars

Revenue Source	Expenditure Total	% of Total
Earned	\$1,552,938,649	52.71%
Federal	\$1,131,642,788	38.41%
Fiduciary	\$139,199,736	4.72%
Various	\$114,143,908	3.87%
State	\$8,418,589	0.29%
TOTAL	\$2,946,343,670	100.0%



The seven-year study period shows that Tribal Government's largest revenue source was derived from earned income with \$1.55 billion in expenditures or 52.7% of the \$2.95 billion in public sector revenues to Tribal Governments. The lowest source of expenditures was through state revenue at \$8.4 million - less than one percent.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth trends in expenditures by the eight Tribal Governments are profiled in Table 14.

Table 14
TOTAL - ALL MONTANA TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$147,386,349	\$188,025,434	27.57%	\$175,759,653	-6.52%	\$190,863,990	8.59%	\$112,935,360	-40.83%	\$186,442,612	65.09%	\$194,589,757	4.37%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$50,093,705	\$52,173,369	4.15%	\$66,018,387	26.54%	\$54,138,602	-17.99%	\$47,982,979	-11.37%	\$58,628,125	22.19%	\$80,874,439	37.94%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$33,751,327	\$44,886,701	32.99%	\$49,233,805	9.68%	\$46,587,623	-5.37%	\$56,668,042	21.64%	\$61,577,504	8.66%	\$68,120,337	10.63%
Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$43,355,313	\$47,405,834	9.34%	\$46,464,467	-1.99%	\$49,384,126	6.28%	\$46,856,313	-5.12%	\$58,927,619	25.76%	\$58,599,140	-0.56%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)*	\$21,478,896	\$23,598,657	9.87%	\$25,882,663	9.68%	\$28,037,013	8.32%	\$29,385,226	4.81%	\$35,526,643	20.90%	\$31,064,731	-12.56%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$31,875,503	\$30,958,529	-2.88%	\$35,040,111	13.18%	\$30,536,386	-12.85%	\$31,818,603	4.20%	\$34,228,632	7.57%	\$42,753,260	24.90%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$28,008,644	\$27,604,647	-1.44%	\$25,598,553	-7.27%	\$26,758,333	4.53%	\$27,628,161	3.25%	\$28,053,656	1.54%	\$31,604,369	12.66%
Little Shell Tribe	\$199,000	\$168,162	-15.50%	\$80,000	-52.43%	\$157,000	96.25%	\$174,000	10.83%	\$170,000	-2.30%	\$223,379	31.40%
TOTAL TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS	\$356,148,737	\$414,821,333	16.47%	\$424,077,639	2.23%	\$426,463,073	0.56%	\$353,448,684	-17.12%	\$463,554,791	31.15%	\$507,829,412	9.55%
Total Reservation Communities	\$6,634,090,855	44.41%											

Over the seven-year study period, the combined expenditures by the eight Montana Tribal Governments increased 42.6% or about 6% on average per year; however, expenditures fluctuated considerably year-to-year including a decline in spending of -17.1% between 2006 and 2007 compared to a 31.2% increase between 2007 and 2008.

Overall, each of the eight Montana Tribal Governments increased expenditures during the 2003 to 2009 period; however, these increased expenditures varied considerably: ranging from 12% to 102%. Increased expenditures for the eight Montana Tribal Governments are listed in descending order: Crow Tribe of Indians (101.8%), Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (61.5%), Chippewa Cree Tribe (44.6%), Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation (35.2%), Fort Belknap Indian Community (34.1%), Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Nation (32.0%), Northern Cheyenne Tribe (12.8%), and Little Shell Tribe (12.3%).

The percentage changes seen in Table 14 are graphically depicted by year and reservation community in Chart VI and Chart VII. These charts illustrate the fluctuations year-to-year in public sector revenue spending by Tribal Governments.

Chart VI
Montana Tribal Governments
Expenditure Variability by Year
Year-Over-Year 2003-2009

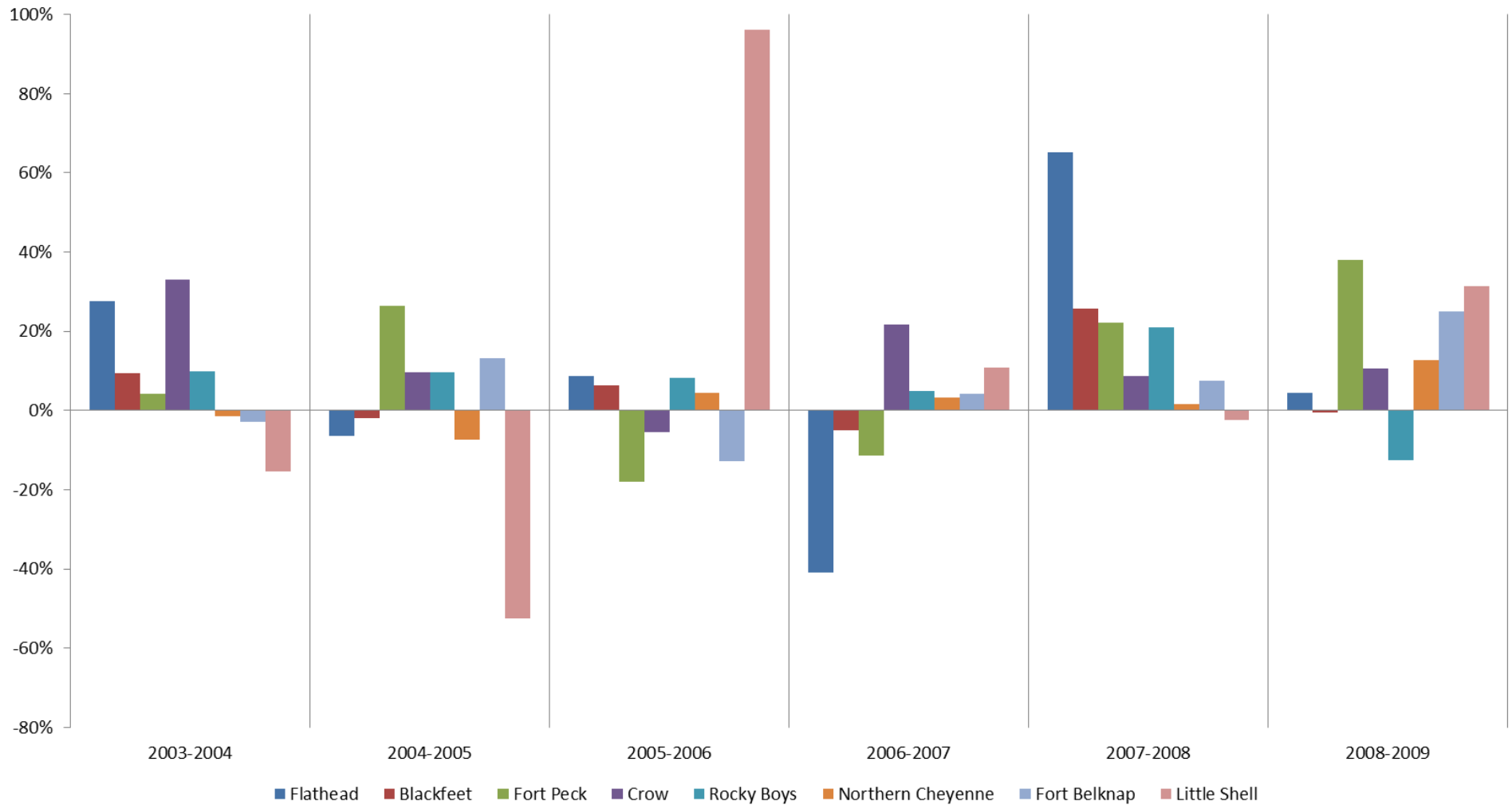
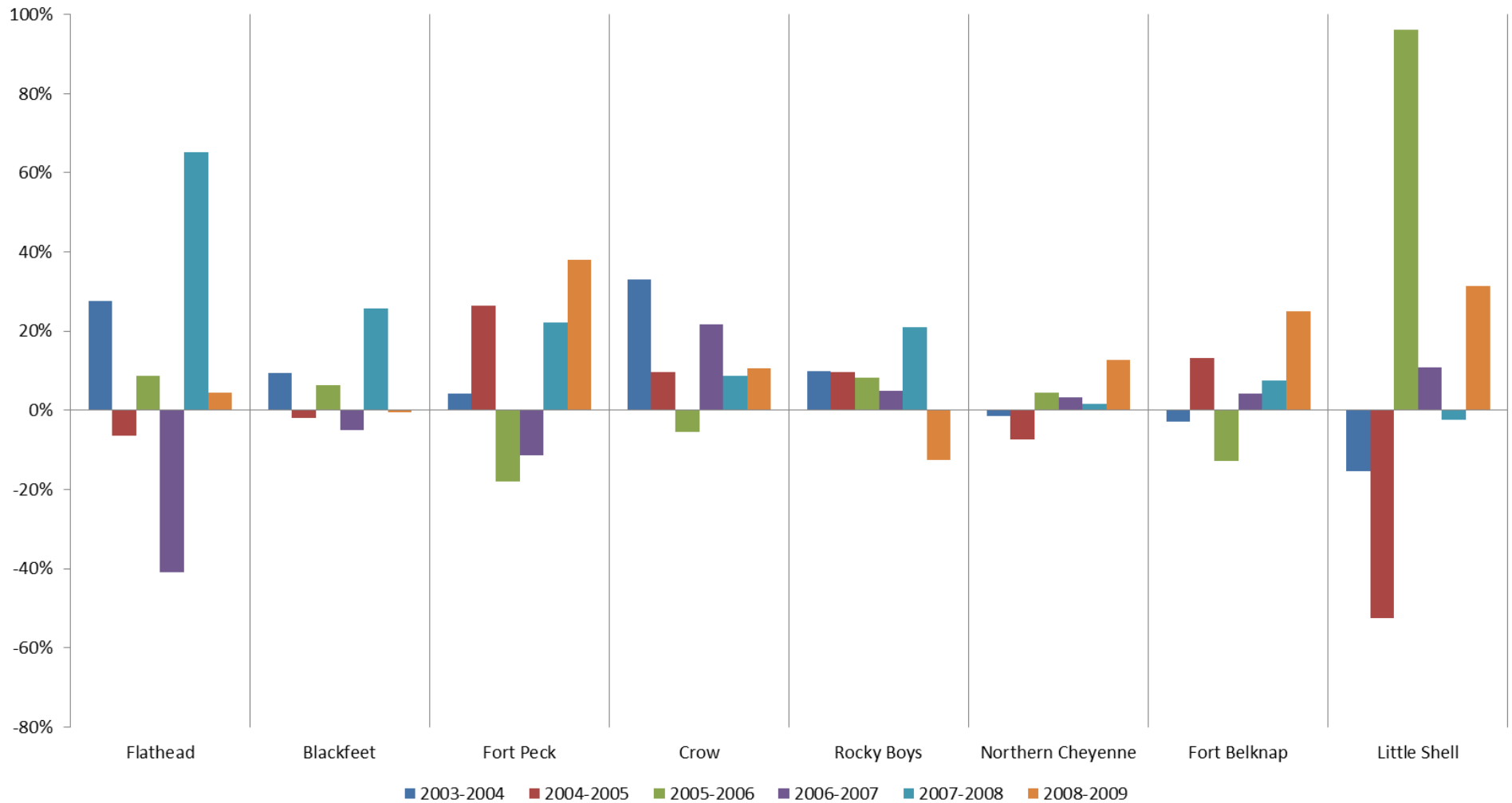


Chart VII
Montana Tribal Governments
Expenditure Variability by Reservation Community
Year-Over-Year 2003-2009



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

School Districts Expenditures: The second largest public sector entity group in the Montana reservation communities, based on expenditures for the period 2003-2009, was school districts with 18.5% or \$1.2 billion of the \$6.63 billion in total public sector expenditures for the seven reported years. Of this amount, \$445 million was Montana state revenues of 88.1% of revenues coming from Montana taxpayers (see Table 5). The \$1.2 billion in school district expenditures equates to an annual average of about \$175 million for the 2003-2009 period.

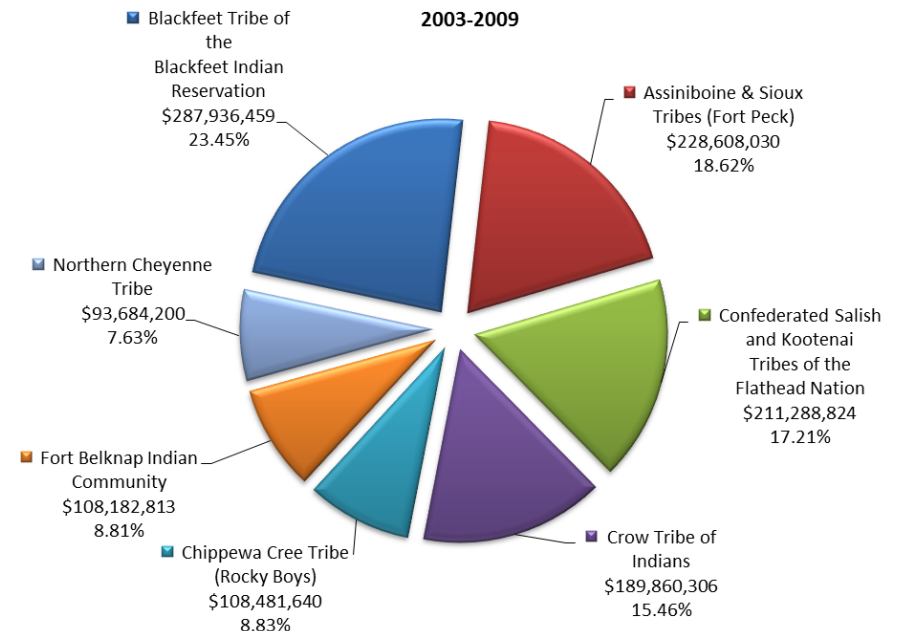
The Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation led with 23.4% or \$288 million of the \$1.2 billion for all school district expenditures. The next three largest school districts were (in descending order) the Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck) at 18.6% or \$229 million, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation at 17.2% or \$211 million, and the Crow Tribe of Indians at 15.5% or \$190 million.

Table 15

**TOTAL - ALL SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES IN RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
2003 -2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Share**

Entity	2003-2009 TOTAL	% of All School Districts
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$287,936,459	23.4%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$228,608,030	18.6%
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$211,288,824	17.2%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$189,860,306	15.5%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)	\$108,481,640	8.8%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$108,182,813	8.8%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$93,684,200	7.6%
Little Shell Tribe	\$0	0.0%
TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	\$1,228,042,272	100%
Total Reservations Communities	\$6,634,090,855	18.51%

**Chart VIII
TOTAL - ALL SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES
IN RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
2003-2009**



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

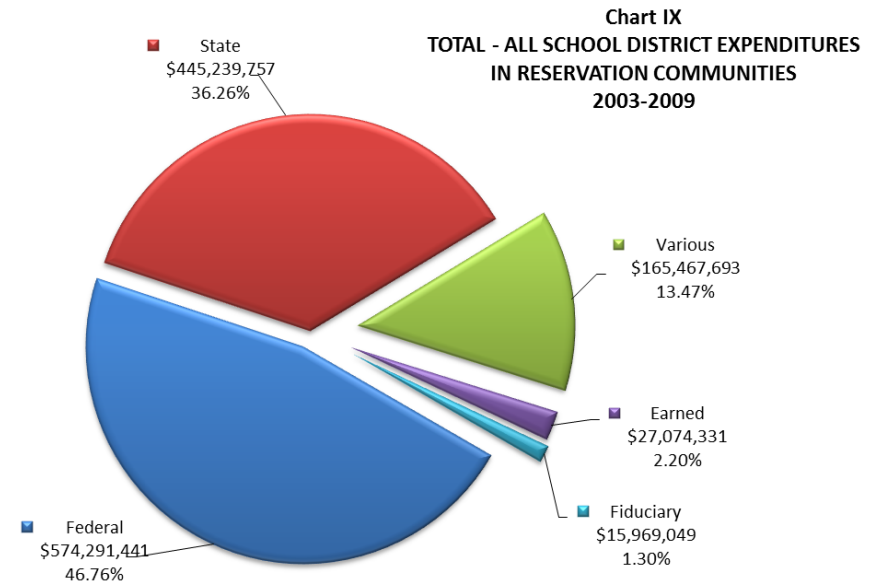
The following table and chart show the total expenditures, by revenue source, for the seven reservation community school districts.

Table 16. Expenditure Totals by Revenue Source

**TOTAL - ALL SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES IN
RESERVATION COMMUNITIES**

2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars

Revenue Source	Expenditure Total	% of Total
Federal	\$574,291,441	46.8%
State	\$445,239,757	36.3%
Various	\$165,467,693	13.5%
Earned	\$27,074,331	2.2%
Fiduciary	\$15,969,049	1.3%
TOTAL	\$1,228,042,272	100.0%



Over the seven-year study period, federal revenue sources were the largest contributors to the seven Montana reservation community school districts with 46.8% or \$574 million of the funding. Second to federal revenue sources were state revenue sources; of which 36.3% or \$445 million in funding to school districts can be attributed. The smallest source of revenue for the school districts was fiduciary revenue sources at 1.3% or \$16 million.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth trends in expenditures by the eight reservation communities' school districts are profiled in Table 17.

Table 17
TOTAL - ALL SCHOOL DISTRICT EXPENDITURES IN RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$35,623,261	\$25,037,224	-29.72%	\$26,755,900	6.86%	\$26,757,949	0.01%	\$30,934,934	15.61%	\$32,459,419	4.93%	\$33,720,137	3.88%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$31,360,482	\$32,381,886	3.26%	\$30,543,324	-5.68%	\$32,704,094	7.07%	\$34,584,793	5.75%	\$33,155,458	-4.13%	\$33,877,994	2.18%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$27,472,862	\$24,954,453	-9.17%	\$25,651,843	2.79%	\$25,427,945	-0.87%	\$32,054,498	26.06%	\$26,790,709	-16.42%	\$27,507,995	2.68%
Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$35,629,759	\$35,661,687	0.09%	\$32,208,069	-9.68%	\$36,406,974	13.04%	\$39,673,735	8.97%	\$66,116,563	66.65%	\$42,239,672	-36.11%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)*	\$16,365,224	\$15,205,792	-7.08%	\$16,785,426	10.39%	\$15,692,955	-6.51%	\$10,788,677	-31.25%	\$15,807,565	46.52%	\$17,836,001	12.83%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$14,202,554	\$17,490,496	23.15%	\$16,600,956	-5.09%	\$15,086,553	-9.12%	\$15,480,248	2.61%	\$14,774,551	-4.56%	\$14,547,454	-1.54%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$13,469,992	\$14,161,473	5.13%	\$11,823,604	-16.51%	\$11,920,183	0.82%	\$13,592,966	14.03%	\$13,532,062	-0.45%	\$15,183,920	12.21%
Little Shell Tribe	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS	\$174,124,135	\$164,893,011	-5.30%	\$160,369,122	-2.74%	\$163,996,653	2.26%	\$177,109,851	8.00%	\$202,636,326	14.41%	\$184,913,174	-8.75%
Total Reservation Communities	\$6,634,090,855	18.51%											

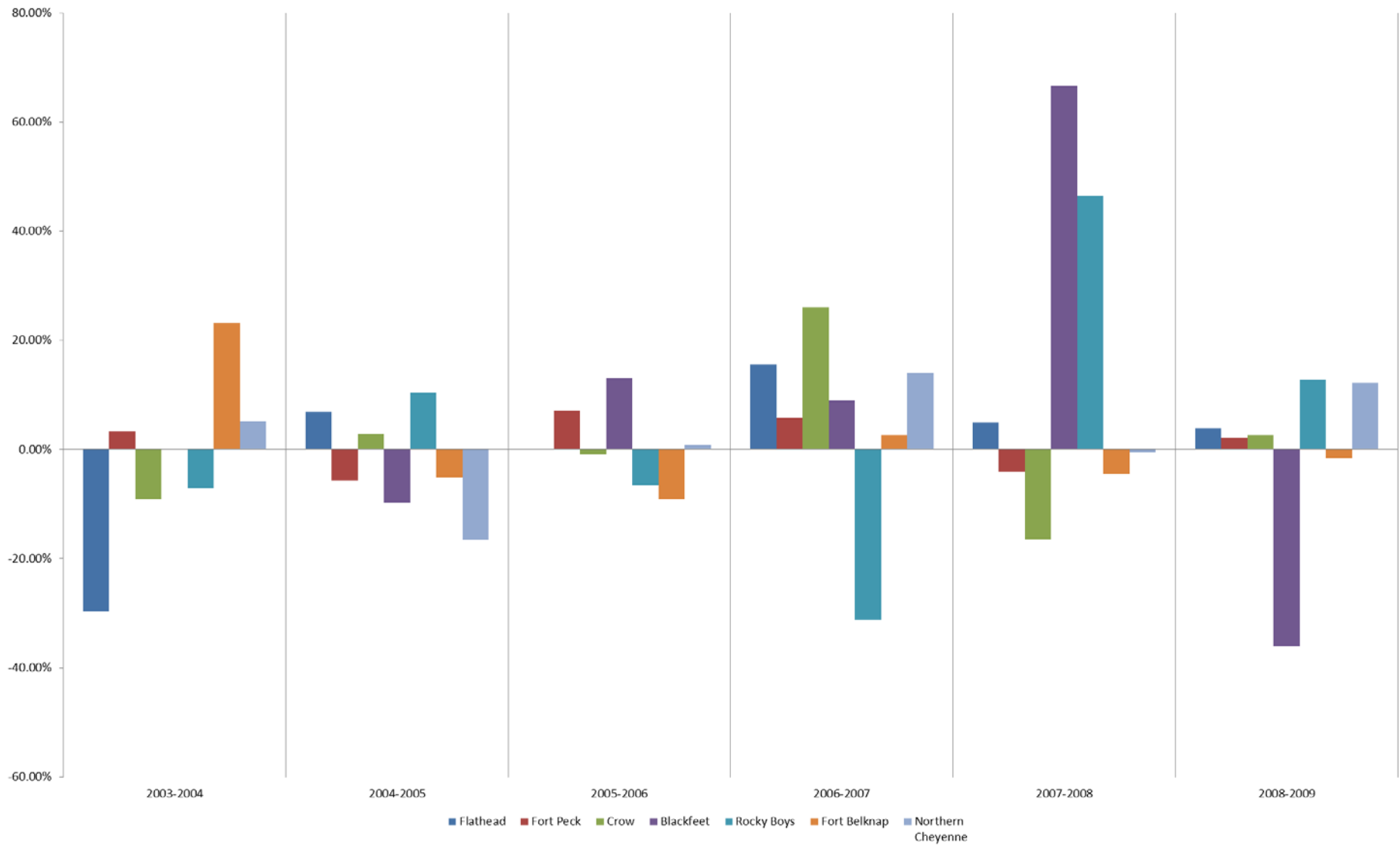
Over the seven-year study period, the combined expenditures by the seven school districts increased from \$174 million to \$185 million or 6.2%. The overall increase in expenditures is equal to about \$1.5 million or 0.89% on average per year. The total school district expenditures among Montana reservation communities had moderate variation over the seven-year study period; particularly from 2006-2007 (8.0%), 2007-2008 (14.4%), and 2008-2009 (-8.8%).

Six of the seven Montana reservation community school districts increased expenditures during the 2003 to 2009 period. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation were the single reservation community to decrease expenditures for school districts over the 2003-2009 period. Overall changes in school district expenditures for the seven Montana reservation community school districts are listed in descending order: Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation (18.6%), Northern Cheyenne Tribe (12.7%), Chippewa Cree Tribe (9.0%), Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (8.0%), Fort Belknap Indian Community (2.4%), Crow Tribe of Indians (0.1%), Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Nation (-5.3%).

The percentage changes seen in Table 17 are graphically depicted by year and reservation community in Chart X and Chart XI. These charts illustrate the fluctuations year-to-year in public sector revenue spending by school districts.

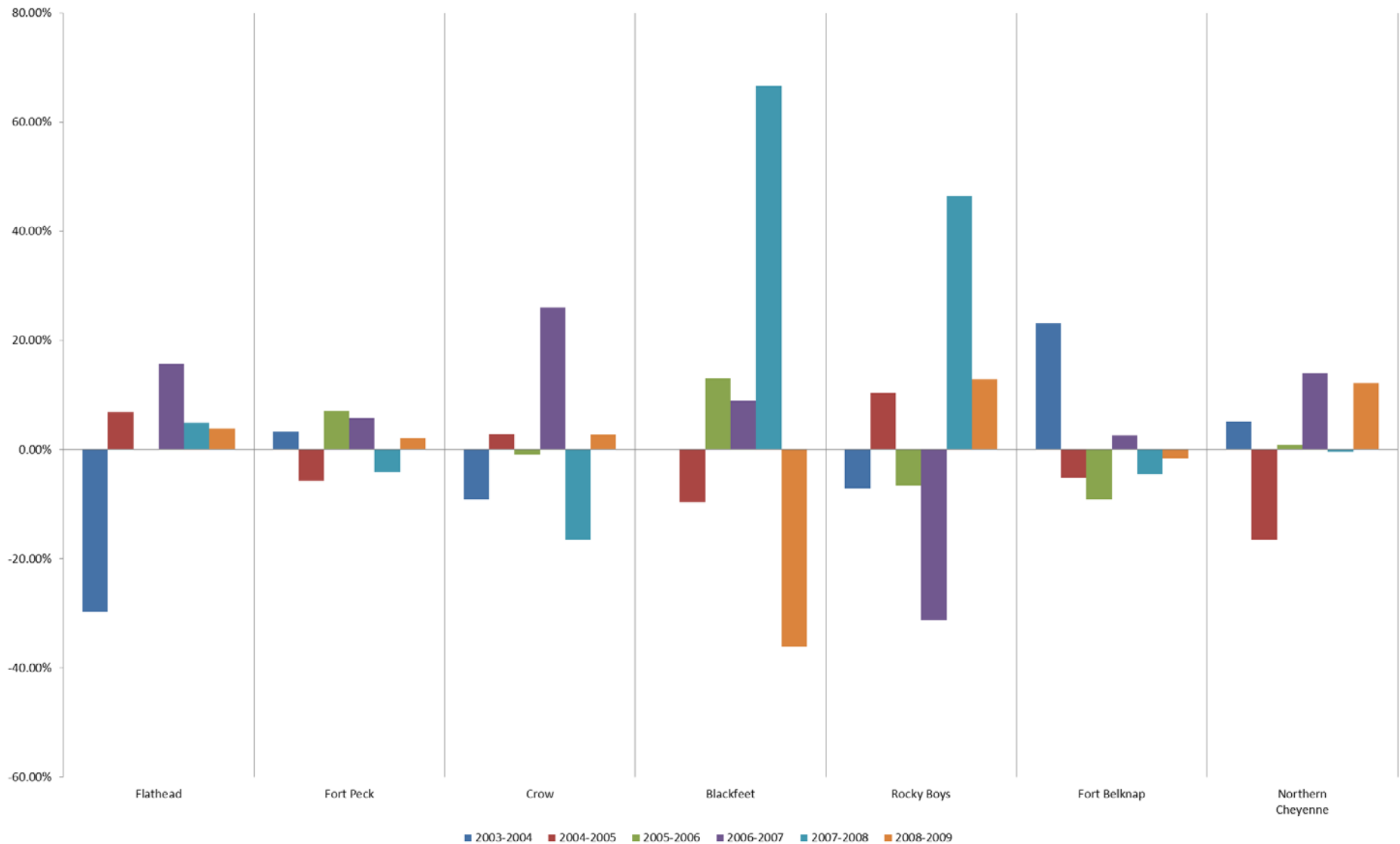
Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Chart X
Montana Reservation Community School Districts
Expenditure Variability by Year
Year-Over-Year 2003-2009



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Chart XI
Montana Reservation Community School Districts
Expenditure Variability by Reservation Community
Year-Over-Year 2003-2009



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Indian Health Service Expenditures

IHS Facilities expenditures were \$848 million or 12.8% of all public sector expenditures for the reservation communities for the study period 2003-2009. IHS is the third largest public sector entity group based on expenditures. The total IHS expenditures (\$848 million) equates to an annual average of about \$121 million for the 2003-2009 period.

The Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Reservation led with 27.6% or \$234 million of the \$848 billion for all IHS expenditures. The next four largest IHS expenditures were (in descending order) the Crow Tribe of Indians at 27.1% or \$230 million, the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck) at 15.3% or \$130 million, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe at 12.4% or \$105 million, and the Fort Belknap Indian Community at 12.3% or \$104 million.

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation and the Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys) had some IHS funding but their primary source of health-related expenditures was classified as Health Self Governance.

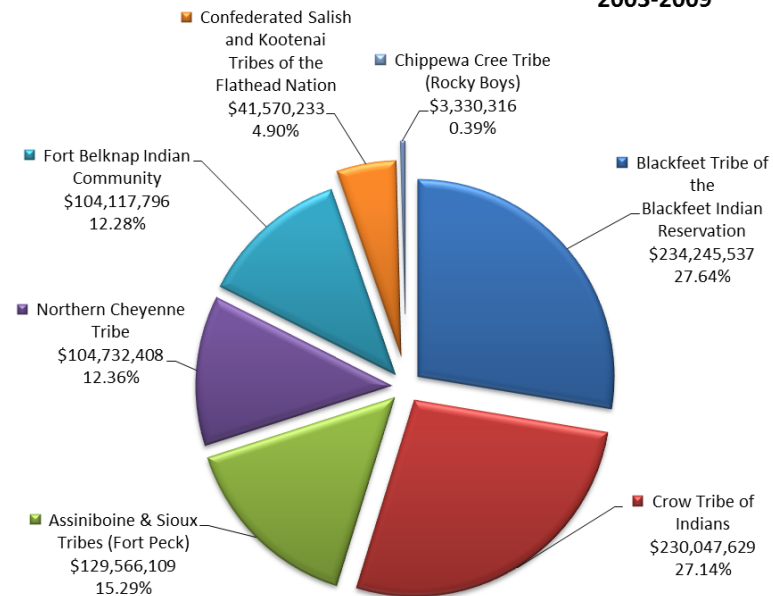
All IHS expenditures are funded through federal revenue sources.

Table 18

**TOTAL - IHS EXPENDITURES FOR ALL MT RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
2003 -2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Share**

Entity	2003-2009 TOTAL	% of All IHS Expenditures
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$234,245,537	27.6%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$230,047,629	27.1%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$129,566,109	15.3%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$104,732,408	12.4%
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$104,117,796	12.3%
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$41,570,233	4.9%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)	\$3,330,316	0.4%
Little Shell Tribe	\$0	0.0%
TOTAL IHS	\$847,610,028	100%
Total Reservations Communities	\$6,634,090,855	12.78%

**Chart XII
TOTAL - IHS EXPENDITURES FOR
ALL MT RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
2003-2009**



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth trends in IHS expenditures by the eight reservation communities are profiled in Table 19.

Table 19
TOTAL - IHS EXPENDITURES FOR ALL MT RESERVATION COMMUNITIES
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars

Entity	2003	2004	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Expenditures	Expenditures % Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$0		\$0	-	\$9,202,517	-	\$9,763,595	6.10%	\$11,321,253	15.95%	\$11,282,868	-0.34%
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	\$19,529,077		\$17,273,195	-11.55%	\$15,957,534	-7.62%	\$18,033,950	13.01%	\$19,109,513	-0.94%	\$20,371,909	6.61%
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$30,977,840		\$30,894,150	-0.27%	\$32,578,936	5.45%	\$34,088,802	4.63%	\$33,036,194	-3.09%	\$35,957,164	8.84%
Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$32,526,607		\$30,675,057	-5.69%	\$32,728,776	6.70%	\$34,102,037	4.20%	\$34,727,316	1.83%	\$36,046,369	3.80%
Chippewa Cree Tribe (Rocky Boys)*	\$0		\$155,506	-	\$0	-100.00%	\$3,062,938	-	\$0	-100.00%	\$53,373	-
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$16,392,305		\$14,331,302	-12.57%	\$13,349,839	-6.85%	\$15,072,896	12.91%	\$15,309,796	1.57%	\$15,806,215	3.24%
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$17,470,116		\$13,584,154	-22.24%	\$14,090,664	3.73%	\$15,830,517	12.35%	\$14,656,702	-7.41%	\$14,937,872	1.92%
Little Shell Tribe	\$0		\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-	\$0	-
TOTAL IHS	\$116,895,945		\$106,913,364	-8.54%	\$108,705,749	1.68%	\$129,393,657	19.03%	\$126,784,534	-2.02%	\$133,231,759	5.09%
Total Reservation Communities	\$6,634,090,855			12.78%								

Over the seven-year study period, the combined IHS expenditures by seven of the reservation communities increased from \$117 million to \$126 million or 7.5%. The increase in expenditures is equal to about \$1.3 million or 1.1% on average per year. The total IHS expenditure among Montana reservation communities had two major variations: 2003-2004 (-8.5%) and 2005-2006 (19.0%).

The year with the largest IHS expenditures was 2008 at \$133 million or 15.7% of total IHS expenditures; and the year with the smallest IHS expenditures was 2004 at \$107 million or 12.6% of total IHS expenditures. If all IHS expenditures were evenly distributed among the 2003-2009 period each year would have \$121 million in expenditures or 14.3% of the total IHS expenditures.

Of the five reservation communities that had IHS expenditures for all years between 2003 and 2009; three experienced small increases and two had moderate decreases in IHS expenditures. The overall growth rates for these communities are listed in descending order: Crow Tribe of Indians (5.0%), Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes (4.3%), Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation (2.8%), For Belknap Indian Community (-15.5%), Northern Cheyenne Tribe (-18.9%).

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

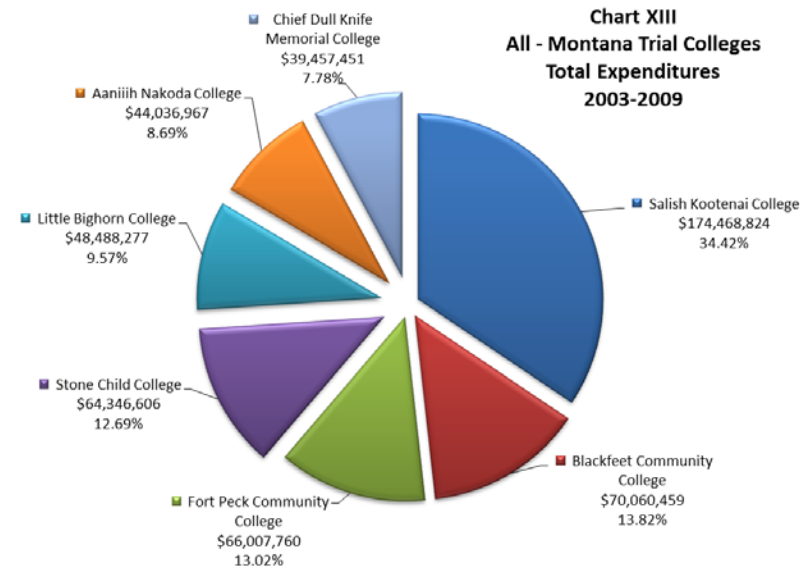
Tribal College Expenditures: Tribal Colleges, as the fourth largest group of expenditures, contributed 7.6% of the total with \$507 million in total expenditures. Data recorded in Table 20 lists by descending order the Montana Tribal Colleges total share and percentage contribution in total public sector expenditures to Montana's economy from 2003 to 2009.

The college with the greatest expenditures was the Salish and Kootenai College which contributed over 34% of the combined Tribal Colleges' expenditures at \$174 million. The Blackfeet Community College contributed nearly 14% or \$70 million of the total tribal college expenditures. The Fort Peck Community College had 13% or \$66 million in total expenditures and Stone Child College followed with almost 13% or \$64 million in total tribal college expenditures.

Table 20

TOTAL - ALL MONTANA TRIBAL COLLEGES
2003 -2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Share

Entity	2003-2009 TOTAL	% of All Tribal Governments
Salish Kootenai College	\$174,468,824	34.42%
Blackfeet Community College	\$70,060,459	13.82%
Fort Peck Community College	\$66,007,760	13.02%
Stone Child College	\$64,346,606	12.69%
Little Bighorn College	\$48,488,277	9.57%
Aaniiih Nakoda College	\$44,036,967	8.69%
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$39,457,451	7.78%
TOTAL TRIBAL COLLEGES	\$506,866,344	100%
Total Reservation Communities	\$6,634,090,855	7.64%



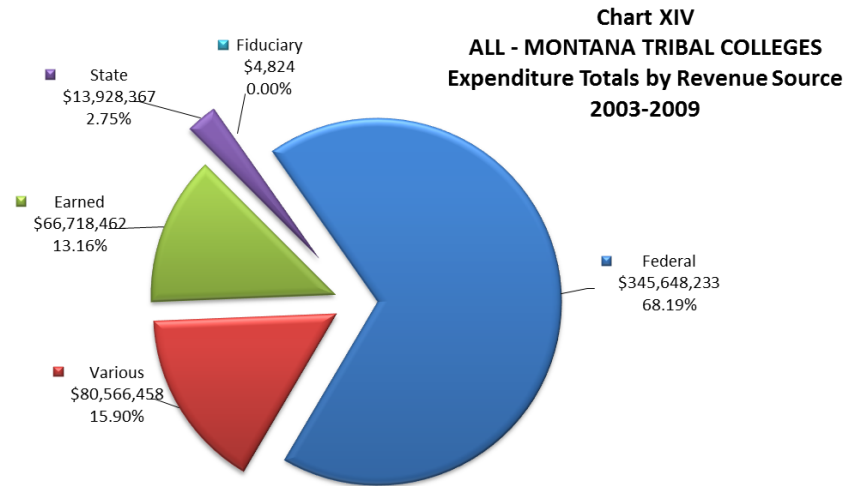
The three remaining Tribal Colleges - the Little Bighorn College, the Aaniiih Nakoda College, and Chief Dull Knife Memorial College - individually contributed less than ten percent each to the total tribal college expenditures of \$507 million by the seven Tribal Colleges. These three colleges combined for \$132 million or 26% of the total tribal college expenditures over the 2003-2009 period.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The following table and chart show the total expenditures by revenue source for the seven Tribal Colleges.

Table 21. Expenditure Totals by Revenue Source
TOTAL - ALL MONTANA TRIBAL COLLEGES
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars

Revenue Source	Expenditure Total	% of Total
Federal	\$345,648,233	68.19%
Various	\$80,566,458	15.90%
Earned	\$66,718,462	13.16%
State	\$13,928,367	2.75%
Fiduciary	\$4,824	0.00%
TOTAL	\$506,866,344	100.0%



The seven-year study period shows that tribal college's largest revenue source was derived from federal dollars with \$346 million in expenditures or 68.2% of the \$507 million. The smallest expenditure source was in fiduciary revenue at essentially zero percent or \$4,824.

Growth trends in expenditures by the eight Tribal Colleges are profiled in Table 22 on the next page. Table 22 also reports the annual percentage change of tribal college expenditures for the years 2003 through 2009.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 22
TOTAL - ALL MONTANA TRIBAL COLLEGES
 2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2003-2009 TOTAL
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	
Salish Kootenai College	\$21,244,813	\$23,223,955	9.3%	\$23,978,730	3.2%	\$24,888,303	3.8%	\$29,822,869	19.8%	\$27,839,020	-6.7%	\$23,471,134	-15.7%	\$174,468,824
Blackfeet Community College	\$9,583,629	\$9,979,534	4.1%	\$9,980,962	0.0%	\$9,849,064	-1.3%	\$10,750,760	9.2%	\$9,907,873	-7.8%	\$10,008,637	1.0%	\$70,060,459
Fort Peck Community College	\$10,596,987	\$9,231,765	-12.9%	\$10,186,998	10.3%	\$9,420,604	-7.5%	\$8,615,679	-8.5%	\$8,576,791	-0.5%	\$9,378,936	9.4%	\$66,007,760
Stone Child College	\$9,225,074	\$7,477,322	-18.9%	\$9,173,989	22.7%	\$8,559,323	-6.7%	\$8,600,242	0.5%	\$9,471,063	10.1%	\$11,839,593	25.0%	\$64,346,606
Little Bighorn College	\$4,024,398	\$5,798,891	44.1%	\$4,938,149	-14.8%	\$6,001,952	21.5%	\$7,792,333	29.8%	\$11,434,092	46.7%	\$8,498,462	-25.7%	\$48,488,277
Aaniih Nakoda College	\$5,533,038	\$5,977,259	8.0%	\$6,337,795	6.0%	\$6,286,966	-0.8%	\$6,285,232	0.0%	\$7,395,144	17.7%	\$6,221,533	-15.9%	\$44,036,967
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$5,331,305	\$5,069,468	-4.9%	\$5,314,739	4.8%	\$6,015,625	13.2%	\$5,421,222	-9.9%	\$5,564,349	2.6%	\$6,740,743	21.1%	\$39,457,451
Total Tribal Colleges	\$65,539,244	\$66,758,194	1.9%	\$69,911,362	4.7%	\$71,021,837	1.6%	\$77,288,337	8.8%	\$80,188,332	3.8%	\$76,159,038	-5.0%	\$506,866,344

Total All Reservations Expenditures

7.6% **\$6,634,090,855**

Data Source: Public Service Entity Percentage
 Changes Worksheets

The seven Montana Tribal Colleges combined experienced a 16.2% growth from 2003 through 2009 in public sector expenditures. Montana tribal college public expenditure annual change was the largest from 2007 to 2008 with 8.8% and lowest from 2008 to 2009 with a 5.0% decline.

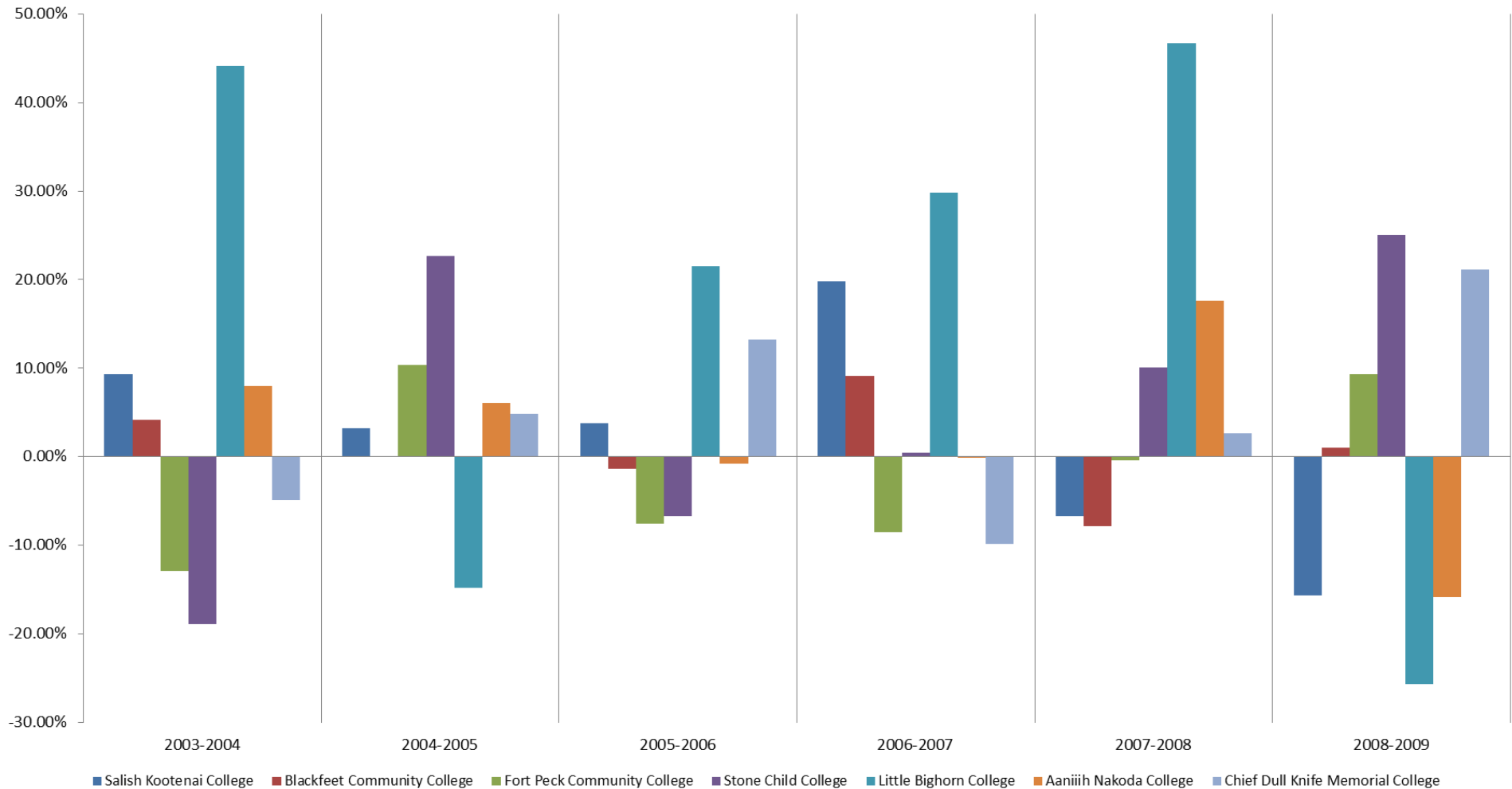
Six of seven Montana Tribal Colleges increased expenditures during the 2003 to 2009 period. Fort Peck Community College was the single Tribal College to decrease expenditures over the 2003-2009 period. Overall changes in Tribal College expenditures for the seven Montana Tribal Colleges are listed in descending order: Little Bighorn College (111.2%), Stone Child College (28.3%), Chief Dull Knife Memorial College (26.4%), Aaniih Nakoda College (12.4%), Salish Kootenai College (10.5%), Blackfeet Community College (4.4%), and Fort Peck Community College (-11.5%).

The largest year-over-year change is attributed to Little Bighorn College in 2008 at 46.7%. The lowest year-over-year change was also attributed to Little Bighorn College in 2009 at (-25.7%). Furthermore, Little Bighorn College had year-over-year fluctuations of at least 14.8% in magnitude (either positive or negative) for the entire 2003-2009 period. This year-over-year variation is also depicted graphically in Chart XVI.

The percentage changes seen in Table 22 are graphically depicted by year and tribal college in Chart XV and Chart XVI. These charts illustrate the fluctuations year-to-year in public sector revenue spending by tribal college.

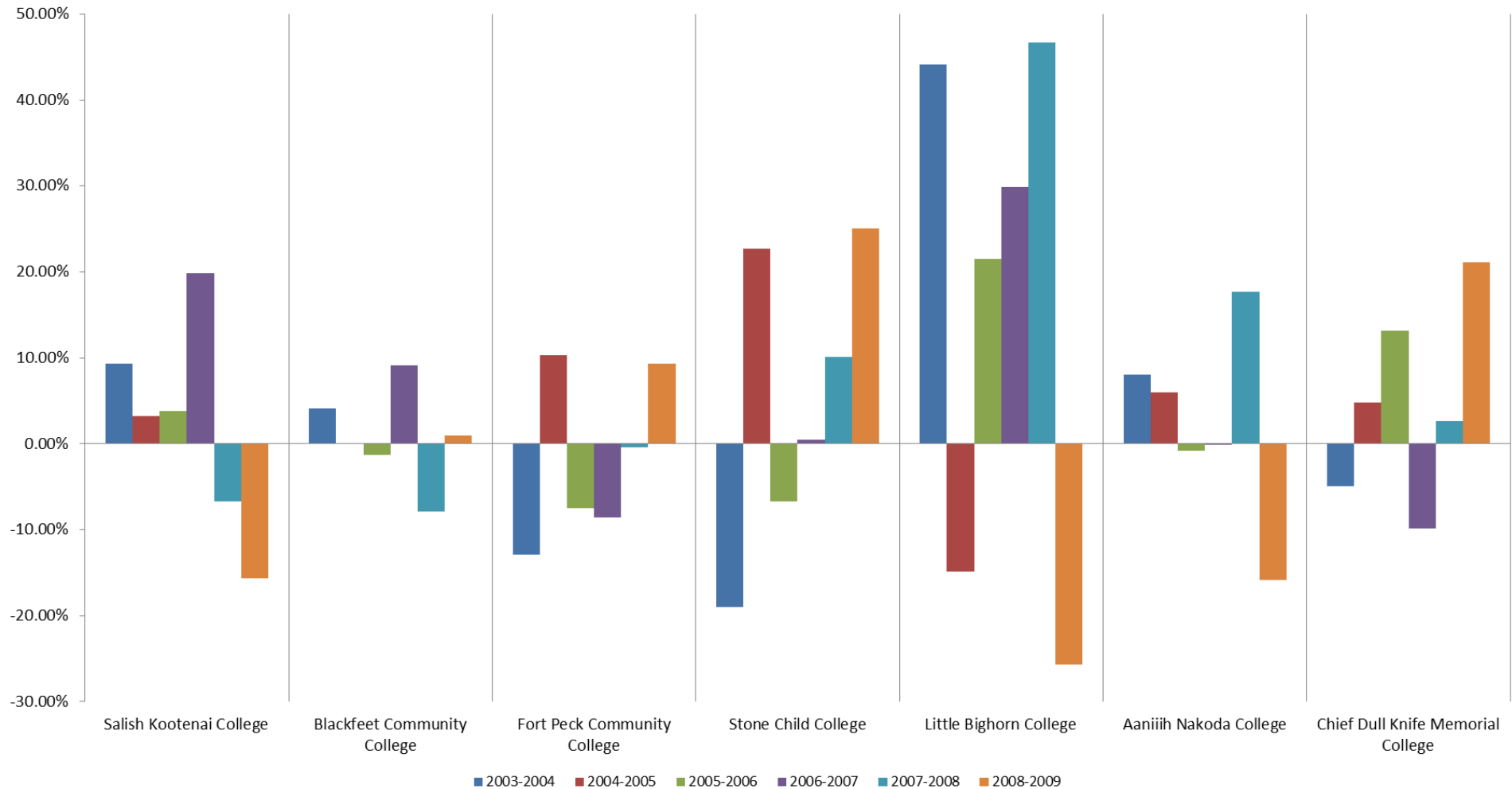
Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Chart XV
Montana Tribal Colleges
Expenditure Variability by Year
2003-2009



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Chart XVI
Montana Tribal Colleges
Expenditure Variability by Tribal College
2003-2009



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the Census Bureau's 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the table on the next page represents economic and demographic statistics for the seven Montana reservations³. In addition, an average of Montana Reservations is reported as are comparative average statistics for the State of Montana.

The difference between a household and a family, as defined by the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the U.S. Census Bureau:

"A family consists of two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption residing in the same housing unit. A household consists of all people who occupy a housing unit regardless of relationship. A household may consist of a person living alone or multiple unrelated individuals or families living together."

Essentially, a family is a household but a household is not always a family.

The difference between earnings and income, using CPS of the U.S. Census Bureau definitions:

Earnings are based on monetary gain from an individual's employment or self-employment (i.e. wage or salary); where self-employment is reported as net income ("gross receipts minus expenses").

Income is based on "the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1) Earnings | 10) Pension or retirement income |
| 2) Unemployment compensation | 11) Interest |
| 3) Workers' compensation | 12) Dividends |
| 4) Social security | 13) Rents, royalties, and estates and trusts |
| 5) Supplemental security income | 14) Educational assistance |
| 6) Public assistance | 15) Alimony |
| 7) Veterans' payments | 16) Child support |
| 8) Survivor benefits | 17) Financial assistance from outside of the household |
| 9) Disability benefits | 18) Other income" |

Lastly, "Education Attainment" includes only the population 25 years and older.

³ Information for the Little Shell Tribe is not available since there is no defined geography.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 23

2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates Economic and Demographic Estimates: All Montana Tribal Communities

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	BLACKFEET	CROW	FLATHEAD	FORT BELKNAP	FORT PECK	LITTLE SHELL	NORTHERN CHEYENNE	ROCKY BOY	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income										
Median Household Income	\$36,953	\$43,846	\$35,271	\$32,778	\$35,794	\$35,000	\$36,219	\$27,181	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$36,721	\$46,466	\$44,329	\$35,750	\$45,963	\$37,652	\$38,750	\$33,693	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$15,009	\$13,998	\$19,388	\$12,330	\$16,075	n/a	\$11,843	\$12,094	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings										
Median Earnings for Workers	\$20,198	\$20,919	\$20,790	\$22,679	\$31,069	n/a	\$21,602	\$19,458	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$32,003	\$31,447	\$35,981	\$38,295	\$40,041	n/a	\$40,365	\$38,611	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$29,112	\$32,783	\$28,033	\$36,417	\$32,101	n/a	\$30,156	\$31,786	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population										
Total Population	10,582	7,020	27,978	2,780	9,489	n/a	4,747	3,210	9,401	982,854
Median Age	29.6	26.3	40.6	29.6	30.3	n/a	22.7	25.0	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	6,149	4,086	16,117	1,629	5,461	n/a	2,470	1,825	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	58.1%	58.2%	57.6%	58.6%	57.6%	n/a	52.0%	56.9%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	3,001	2,143	7,893	853	2,659	n/a	1,128	977	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	3,148	1,943	8,224	776	2,802	n/a	1,342	848	2,726	303,931
Housing Value										
Housing Value	\$69,201	\$78,100	\$185,400	\$51,400	\$58,700	n/a	\$67,300	\$61,800	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	3,904	2,251	15,244	1,012	3,764	n/a	1,520	913	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	3,039	1,574	11,728	826	3,007	n/a	1,169	858	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	865	677	3,516	186	757	n/a	351	55	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	22.2%	30.1%	23.1%	18.4%	20.1%	n/a	23.1%	6.0%	22.4%	15.6%
Households										
Total Households	3,039	1,574	11,728	826	3,007	n/a	1,169	858	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	3.41	4.38	2.32	3.34	3.08	n/a	4.03	3.74	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	3.90	4.72	2.84	3.77	4.16	n/a	4.46	4.16	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment										
Less than high school diploma	21.9%	17.9%	11.4%	15.5%	15.5%	n/a	18.4%	20.6%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	23.8%	35.1%	30.7%	25.8%	39.9%	n/a	28.6%	22.8%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	39.5%	33.4%	34.5%	47.5%	30.1%	n/a	37.8%	45.1%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	10.6%	10.1%	14.9%	10.3%	11.0%	n/a	12.3%	9.5%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	4.3%	3.4%	8.7%	0.8%	3.6%	n/a	2.9%	2.1%	3.7%	8.8%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Economic Indicators Analysis

Income

The average for the state of Montana was greater than the average of Montana reservation communities on all counts related to income. The Crow reservation community was relatively close on median household income (\$43,846 to the state's \$45,324); but otherwise no one reservation was close on any measure. The difference in per capita income between the average for the state of Montana and the average of Montana reservation communities was \$10,249 or 71.2% greater than the reservation average. The difference in median family income was \$17,701 or 44.3% greater than the reservation average. The difference in median household income was \$9,944 or 28.1% greater than the reservation average.

Earnings

The Montana state average was higher than the Montana reservation average on median earnings for workers and median earnings for male workers; however, the Montana reservation average was greater on median earnings for female workers. The largest difference between the Montana state average and the Montana reservation average was for median earnings for male workers at \$4,954 or 13.5% greater than the reservation average. The reservation average for median earnings of female workers exceeded the state average by \$914 or 3.0% greater than the state average.

Population

The median age for the state of Montana was 39.8 years and 29.2 years for reservation communities; which equates to a difference of 10.6 years. Among Montana reservation communities, Flathead reservation community was the exception with an average age of 40.6; which was much closer to the state average. For the state of Montana, the percent of the population that is 18 years and over was 62.7%. For Montana reservation communities, this same measure was 57.3%; which is a difference of 5.3%.

Housing Value

The statewide average for Montana housing values was \$179,900 and the average for Montana reservation communities was \$52,883. The difference between the two is \$127,900 or 240% greater than the reservation average. However, Flathead reservation community was the exception with an average housing value of \$185,400 which exceeded the statewide average. The percent of vacant housing units for reservation communities was 22.4% while the state average was 15.6%; a difference of 6.8%. In this case, the Rocky Boys reservation community was the exception with 6.0% of housing units being vacant.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Households

The state of Montana average household size was 2.36 and average family size was 2.93. The Montana reservation community average household size was 3.47 and average family size was 4.00. The average Montana reservation community exceeded the state average on both measures. The difference in household size between the statewide average and the reservation community average was 1.11 or 47.0% greater than the state average. The difference in family size was 1.07 or 36.5% greater than the state average in family size. Flathead reservation community is the exception with an average household size of 2.32 and an average family size of 2.84; both smaller than the statewide averages.

Educational Attainment (Population 25 years and over)

Percentages in this category add up to 100% with respect to columns (or nearly 100% due to rounding).

For the population 25 years or older, the average of Montana reservation communities had 17.3% of their population with a less than high school education, 29.5% graduated high school, obtained a GED, or another equal alternative, 38.3% had some college or an associate's degree, 11.2% had a bachelor's degree, and 3.7% had a graduate or professional degree.

For the population 25 years or older, the state of Montana had 8.5% of their population with a less than high school education, 30.8% graduated high school, obtained a GED, or another equal alternative, 32.5% had some college or an associate's degree, 19.4% had a bachelor's degree, and 8.8% had a graduate or professional degree.

The average of Montana reservation communities exceeded the average for the state of Montana in "less than high school diploma" and "some college or associate's degree." The percent of the population in Montana reservation communities with less than high school education level was 8.8% higher than the Montana statewide average. In reservation communities, the percentage of the population with some college or an associate's degree was 5.8% higher than the Montana statewide average.

Average for the state of Montana exceeded the average of Montana reservation communities in "high school graduate, GED, or alternative," "bachelor's degree," and "graduate or professional degree." The percent of the population statewide in Montana with a high school diploma or equivalent was 1.3% higher than the average for Montana reservation communities. The percentage of the population, statewide, with a bachelor's degree was 8.2% higher than in reservation communities. The same can be said for the percentage of the population with a graduate or professional degree which was 5.1% higher statewide than in Montana reservation communities.

PROFILES OF RESERVATIONS

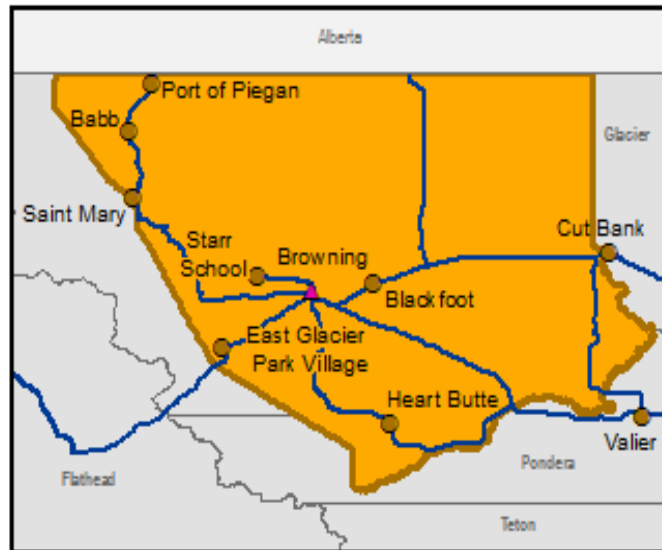
The eight tribal communities of Montana with a recorded expenditure total of \$6,634,090,855 in Montana's economy are profiled in the following pages and reported alphabetically.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION

The Blackfeet Reservation, located in northwestern Montana on the Montana-Canadian border, is home to the Blackfeet Tribe. The Blackfeet tribal membership of 16,924 enrolled members as of November 15, 2010ⁱ had the largest total enrollment of the State's eight tribal communities.

Approximately 56 percent of the enrolled members live on the reservation. The Blackfeet, Pikuni, Southern Piegan combined with the Northern Piegan, Kainai, and Siksika Nations make up the Blackfoot Confederacy. The tribes call themselves "Niitsitapi" meaning original people.

The Blackfeet Reservation is the third largest reservation in the state and covers an area of 1,010,472 acres with land in Glacier and Pondera County. The reservation is 1.1% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.



Median Household Income

\$36,953

Median Family Income

\$36,721

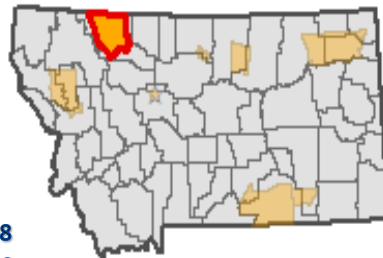
Per Capita Income

\$15,009

Median Earnings: \$20,198

Women: \$29,112

Men: \$32,003



Tribal headquarters for the reservation is located in the town of Browning. Blackfeet reservation has six large communities of Heart Butte, East Glacier, Starr School, Babb, Blackfoot, and St. Mary. Browning is located 34 miles west of the city of Cut Bank, county seat for Glacier County. 91.9% of the reservation population resides in Glacier County. Conrad, 67 miles southeast, serves as county seat for Pondera County where 8.1% of the reservation population resides.

100 miles west of the tribal headquarters is Kalispell, and 126 miles southeast is Great Falls. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Blackfeet Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 study period, the expenditures compiled for the Blackfeet Reservation places the community **second** amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures in the Montana economy of \$1,076,116,023 or with 16% of the \$6.63 billion as shown on Table 8 on page 20.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 24 defines the public sector economy of the Blackfeet Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 24. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities
Blackfeet Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Blackfeet Tribe of			
Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$350,992,812	32.62%	
Indian Health Service	\$234,245,537	21.77%	
Browning Public School	\$233,079,339	21.66%	
Blackfeet Community College	<u>\$70,060,459</u>	<u>6.51%</u>	<u>\$888,378,147</u> Top 4 Entity Total
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$51,229,120	4.76%	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$41,510,518	3.86%	
Food Stamps	\$25,677,487	2.39%	
Cut Bank Public Schools	\$24,509,094	2.28%	
Heart Butte School District	<u>\$22,144,026</u>	<u>2.06%</u>	<u>\$1,053,448,392</u> > \$20 million
TANF	\$13,729,531	1.28%	
Valier Public Schools	\$4,702,560	0.44%	
East Glacier School District	\$3,501,440	0.33%	
Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory	\$734,100	0.07%	
TOTAL	\$1,076,116,023	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (32.62%): The largest contributor to the Blackfeet Reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009 was the Blackfeet Tribe with expenditures of \$351 million for a 33% contribution.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Blackfeet Tribe is fourth in expenditures for Tribal Governments and contributes 11.9% in the total expenditures of the \$2.95 billion made by Tribal Governments in Montana's economy.

Indian Health Service, Browning Public School, and Tribal College (21.77%, 21.66%, and 6.51%): The next significant contributors to the reservation economy as reported in Table 24 lists the Indian Health Service at \$234 million or 22% of the total expenditures, Browning Public Schools at \$233 million or 22%, and Blackfeet Community College with expenditures of \$70 million or 6.5%.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The Blackfeet Community College is fourth in expenditures reported in Table 24 for the Blackfeet Reservation. And according to Table 20 on page 37, the Blackfeet Community College is second in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 for all Montana Tribal Colleges with 14% of the \$507 million.

Other Entity Expenditures (less than 5% each): The remaining entities listed within Table 24 each contributed less than 5% to the total Blackfeet Reservation expenditures. Their combined economic contribution was \$188 million or only 17.5% of the total expenditures for the Blackfeet Reservation.

The following chart shows the nine entities on the Blackfeet Reservation that expended more than \$20 million based on the data from Table 24 above. Combined these nine entities have over \$1 billion in expenditures during the seven-year study period.

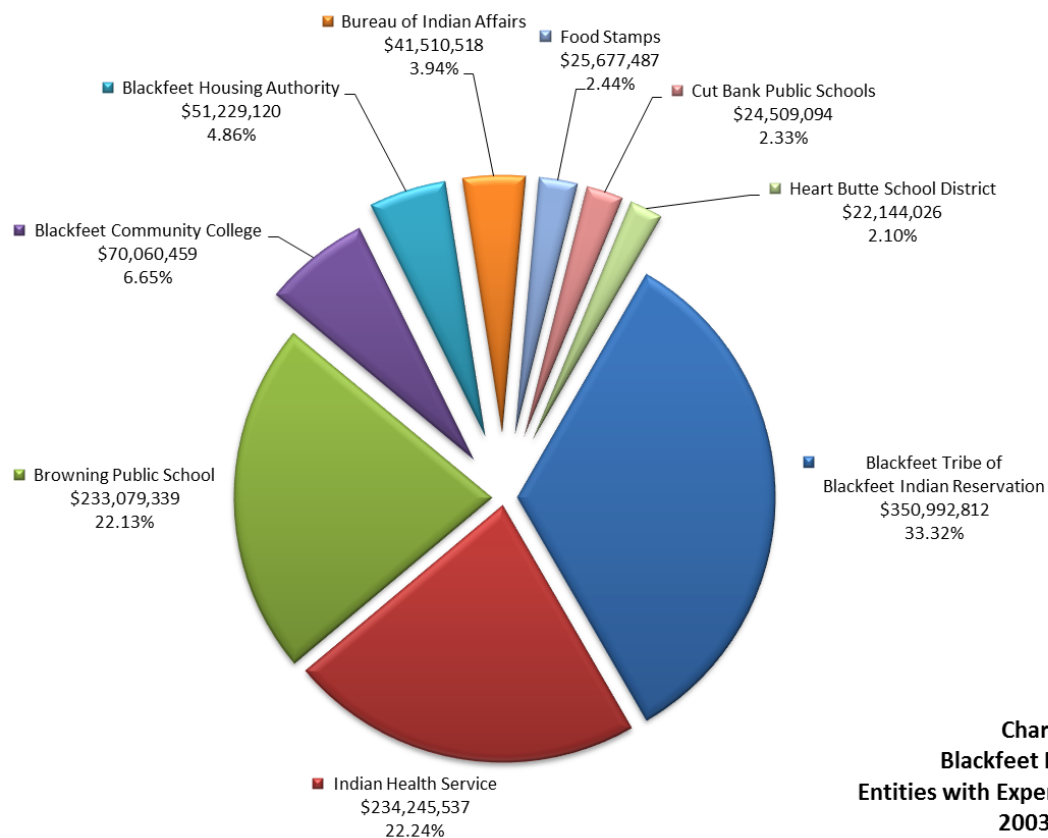


Chart XVII
Blackfeet Reservation
Entities with Expenditures over \$20m
2003-2009

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy

In the following, Table 25 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Blackfeet Reservation economy looking at their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 25
TOTAL - Blackfeet Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$43,355,313	\$47,405,834	9.3%	\$46,464,467	-2.0%	\$49,384,126	6.3%	\$46,856,313	-5.1%	\$58,927,619	25.8%	\$58,599,140	-0.6%	\$350,992,812	35.16%
Indian Health Service	\$32,526,607	\$30,675,057	-5.7%	\$32,728,776	6.7%	\$34,102,037	4.2%	\$34,727,316	1.8%	\$36,046,369	3.8%	\$33,439,375	-7.2%	\$234,245,537	2.81%
Browning Public School	\$28,959,483	\$28,211,798	-2.6%	\$24,628,483	-12.7%	\$28,709,513	16.6%	\$30,291,837	5.5%	\$57,862,216	91.0%	\$34,416,009	-40.5%	\$233,079,339	18.84%
Blackfeet Community College	\$9,583,629	\$9,979,534	4.1%	\$9,980,962	0.0%	\$9,849,064	-1.3%	\$10,750,760	9.2%	\$9,907,873	-7.8%	\$10,008,637	1.0%	\$70,060,459	4.43%
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$6,303,200	\$6,279,554	-0.4%	\$5,868,618	-6.5%	\$6,453,147	10.0%	\$8,053,445	24.8%	\$8,352,554	3.7%	\$9,918,602	18.7%	\$51,229,120	57.36%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$9,337,049	\$5,084,724	-45.5%	\$5,442,406	7.0%	\$6,497,599	19.4%	\$6,418,091	-1.2%	\$4,428,645	-31.0%	\$4,302,004	-2.9%	\$41,510,518	-53.93%
Food Stamps	\$3,621,814	\$2,148,490	-40.7%	\$2,462,783	14.6%	\$3,609,843	46.6%	\$3,725,377	3.2%	\$4,699,853	26.2%	\$5,409,325	15.1%	\$25,677,487	49.35%
Cut Bank Public Schools	\$1,962,796	\$3,326,627	69.5%	\$3,504,170	5.3%	\$3,882,716	10.8%	\$3,834,141	-1.3%	\$3,989,671	4.1%	\$4,008,974	0.5%	\$24,509,094	104.25%
Heart Butte School District	\$3,822,273	\$3,040,338	-20.5%	\$3,031,038	-0.3%	\$2,846,137	-6.1%	\$4,306,225	51.3%	\$2,810,865	-34.7%	\$2,287,150	-18.6%	\$22,144,026	-40.16%
TANF	\$3,790,492	\$1,350,911	-64.4%	\$1,252,431	-7.3%	\$1,578,042	26.0%	\$1,772,117	12.3%	\$1,948,714	10.0%	\$2,036,823	4.5%	\$13,729,531	-46.26%
Valier Public Schools	\$328,472	\$724,606	120.6%	\$630,798	-12.9%	\$422,965	-32.9%	\$712,841	68.5%	\$920,079	29.1%	\$962,799	4.6%	\$4,702,560	193.11%
East Glacier School District	\$556,735	\$358,318	-35.6%	\$413,580	15.4%	\$545,643	31.9%	\$528,692	-3.1%	\$533,731	1.0%	\$564,741	5.8%	\$3,501,440	1.44%
Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory	\$734,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$734,100	-
Total	\$144,881,963	\$138,585,791	-4.3%	\$136,408,513	-1.6%	\$147,880,832	8.4%	\$151,977,155	2.8%	\$190,428,190	25.3%	\$165,953,578	-12.9%	\$1,076,116,023	14.54%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 26 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Blackfeet Reservation and quantifies the impact to the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 26. Revenue Sources
Blackfeet Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$718,667,694	66.78%
Earned	\$162,941,618	15.14%
State	\$102,088,432	9.49%
Various	\$89,736,113	8.34%
Fiduciary	\$2,682,167	0.25%
TOTAL	\$1,076,116,023	100.00%

Federal Revenue: Table 26 shows the significance federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. From the period evaluated, \$719 million or 67% of total expenditures were from federal funding sources. The public sector entities with the largest contributions were the Blackfeet Tribe, Indian Health Service, and Browning Public Schools. Together they accounted for \$818 million or 76% of all expenditures. Of this \$818 million, 64% or \$526 million was from federal expenditures. Details of this can be also seen in Table 27.

Earned Revenue: Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the second largest revenue source with \$163 million in total expenditures. Earned revenue accounted for 15% of all expenditures to the Blackfeet reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. 79% of the earned income expenditures were from the Blackfeet Tribes and the tribal enterprises they operate. Details of this can be also seen in Table 27.

State Revenue: 9.5% or \$102 million (Table 26) of the total expenditures of the Blackfeet reservation were from State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the third largest expenditure source on the Blackfeet Reservation. 84% or \$85.6 million in state expenditures is from the five school districts of Browning, Cut Bank, Heart Butte, Valier, and East Glacier. Of the remaining 16% of State revenue sources: TANF expenditures are \$13.7 million or 13.5%, Tribal Governments are \$2.7 million or 2.6%, and Blackfeet Community College with less than 1% for \$40,247 in expenditures. Details of this can be also seen in Table 27. The largest expenditures of State revenue are the school districts serving the Blackfeet Reservation.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Various Revenue: The fourth revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 26 is various with a total contribution of 8% or \$90 million in total expenditures. School districts serving the Blackfeet reservation have 60% of the total various expenditures at \$54 million. The Blackfeet Tribe is second in expenditures with \$26.5 million. Details of this can also be seen in Table 27.

Fiduciary Revenue: Lastly Table 26 reports that fiduciary sources contributed less than one percent at \$2.7 million in expenditures. 99.9% of the total expenditures from fiduciary revenue were from school districts serving the Blackfeet Reservation. Details of this can also be seen in Table 27.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 27 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Blackfeet Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Blackfeet Reservation can be found in Appendix B – Blackfeet.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 27
BLACKFEET RESERVATION
 2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Blackfeet Tribal Government	\$ 192,795,964	26.83%	\$ 128,993,824	79.17%	\$ 26,513,682	29.55%	\$ 3,598	0.13%	\$ -	\$ 2,685,745	\$ 2,685,744	2.63%
Browning Public School	\$ 99,428,655	13.84%	\$ 25,702,196	15.77%	\$ 46,077,001	51.35%	\$ 1,729,109	64.47%	\$ 56,517,720	\$ 3,624,658	\$ 60,142,378	58.91%
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$ 47,341,306	6.59%	\$ 3,887,814	2.39%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Food Stamps	\$ 25,677,487	3.57%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Heart Butte School District	\$ 12,163,383	1.69%	\$ -	-	\$ 2,846,798	3.17%	\$ 105,414	3.93%	\$ 6,747,993	\$ 280,438	\$ 7,028,431	6.88%
Valier Public Schools	\$ 1,237,333	0.17%	\$ -	-	\$ 684,720	0.76%	\$ 171,765	6.40%	\$ 2,452,812	\$ 155,931	\$ 2,608,742	2.56%
Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory	\$ 734,100	0.10%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TOTAL	\$ 718,667,694	100%	\$ 162,941,618	100%	\$ 89,736,113	100%	\$ 2,682,167	100%	\$ 80,624,687	\$ 21,463,746	\$ 102,088,432	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Blackfeet Tribal Government	\$ 350,992,812	32.62%	54.93%	36.75%	7.55%	0.00%	0.77%
Indian Health Service	\$ 234,245,537	21.77%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Browning Public School	\$ 233,079,339	21.66%	42.66%	11.03%	19.77%	0.74%	25.80%
Blackfeet Community College	\$ 70,060,459	6.51%	80.16%	6.22%	13.56%	-	0.06%
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$ 51,229,120	4.76%	92.41%	7.59%	-	-	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 41,510,518	3.86%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Food Stamps	\$ 25,677,487	2.39%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Cut Bank Public Schools	\$ 24,509,094	2.28%	25.90%	-	14.33%	2.53%	57.25%
Heart Butte School District	\$ 22,144,026	2.06%	54.93%	-	12.86%	0.48%	31.74%
TANF	\$ 13,729,531	1.28%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Valier Public Schools	\$ 4,702,560	0.44%	26.31%	-	14.56%	3.65%	55.47%
East Glacier School District	\$ 3,501,440	0.33%	29.21%	-	17.24%	1.51%	52.05%
Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory	\$ 734,100	0.07%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 1,076,116,023		--	--	--	--	--

**Public Expenditures by Source
 Total 2003 - 2009**

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 718,667,694	66.78%
Earned	\$ 162,941,618	15.14%
State	\$ 102,088,432	9.49%
Various	\$ 89,736,113	8.34%
Fiduciary	\$ 2,682,167	0.25%
TOTAL	\$ 1,076,116,023	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Blackfeet Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Blackfeet Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 28

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Blackfeet**

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	BLACKFEET	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$36,953	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$36,721	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$15,009	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$20,198	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$32,003	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$29,112	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	10,582	9,401	982,854
Median Age	29.6	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	6,149	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	58.1%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	3,001	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	3,148	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$69,201	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	3,904	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	3,039	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	865	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	22.2%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	3,039	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	3.41	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	3.90	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	21.9%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	23.8%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	39.5%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	10.6%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	4.3%	3.7%	8.8%

CROW RESERVATION

The Crow Reservation, located in south eastern Montana, is home to the Apsaalooke Nation. As of November 15, 2010, the Apsaalooke Nation had an enrolled membership of 11,000ⁱⁱ in 2010 ranking the reservation third of the State's eight tribal communities.

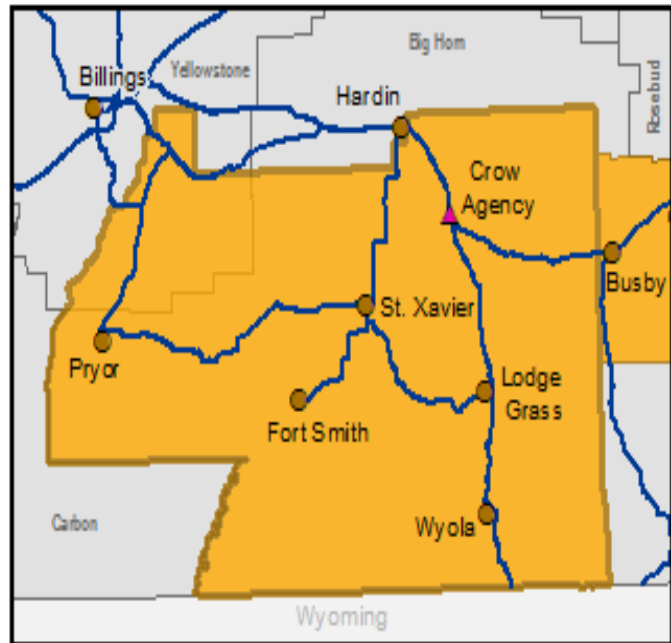
Approximately 70 percent of the enrolled tribal members live on the reservation. The Crow tribe is originally called "Apsaalooke," meaning "children of the large beaked bird". It was misinterpreted as "Crow". Eighty-five percent of tribal members living on the reservation speak Crow as their first language.

As the largest reservation in the state, the Crow Reservation occupies 1,536,317 acres in Big Horn and Yellowstone Counties in Montana. The reservation is 1.6% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.

Crow Agency serves as headquarters for the reservation. Crow reservation has five large communities of Lodge Grass, Pryor, St. Xavier, Fort Smith, and Wyola. The majority of the reservation is located on Big Horn County where 93.9% of the Crow population resides. The county seat, Hardin is 13 miles west of Crow Agency. The remaining 6.1% of the reservation population is located in Yellowstone County.

The closest urban city is Billings 60 miles west of the tribal headquarters and county seat for Yellowstone. Another urban area in proximity of the Crow reservation is Sheridan, Wyoming located south 70 miles of Crow Agency. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Crow Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 period, the expenditures compiled for the Crow Reservation places the community **fourth** amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures in the Montana economy of \$926,683,884 or with 14% of the \$6.63 billion shown on Table 8 on page 20.

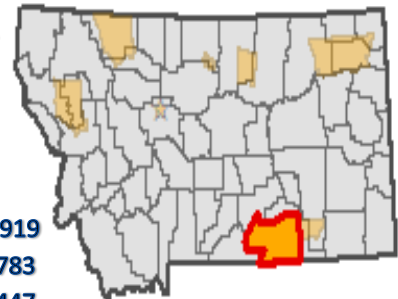


Median Household Income
\$43,846

Median Family Income
\$46,466

Per Capita Income
\$13,998

Median Earnings: \$20,919
Women: \$32,783
Men: \$31,447



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 29 defines the public sector economy of the Crow Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 29. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities

Crow Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$360,825,339	38.94%	
Indian Health Service	\$230,047,629	24.82%	
Hardin School District	\$110,225,551	11.89%	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	<u>\$53,094,662</u>	<u>5.73%</u>	<u>\$754,193,181</u> Top 4 Entity Total
Lodge Grass School Districts	\$52,648,350	5.68%	
Little Bighorn College	\$48,488,277	5.23%	
Apsaalooke Housing Authority	<u>\$23,338,110</u>	<u>2.52%</u>	<u>\$878,667,918</u> > \$20 million
Pryor School District 2 & 3	\$18,121,385	1.96%	
Food Stamps	\$16,203,672	1.75%	
Wyola School District	\$8,641,955	0.93%	
TANF	\$4,825,889	0.52%	
Morin School District	\$223,064	0.02%	
TOTAL	\$926,683,884	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (38.94%): The largest contributor to the Crow Reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009 was the Crow Tribe of Indians (legal name used in audit report) with total expenditures of \$361 million for a 39% contribution.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Crow Tribe is third in expenditures for Tribal Governments and contributes 12% in the total expenditures of the \$2.95 billion made by Tribal Governments in Montana's economy.

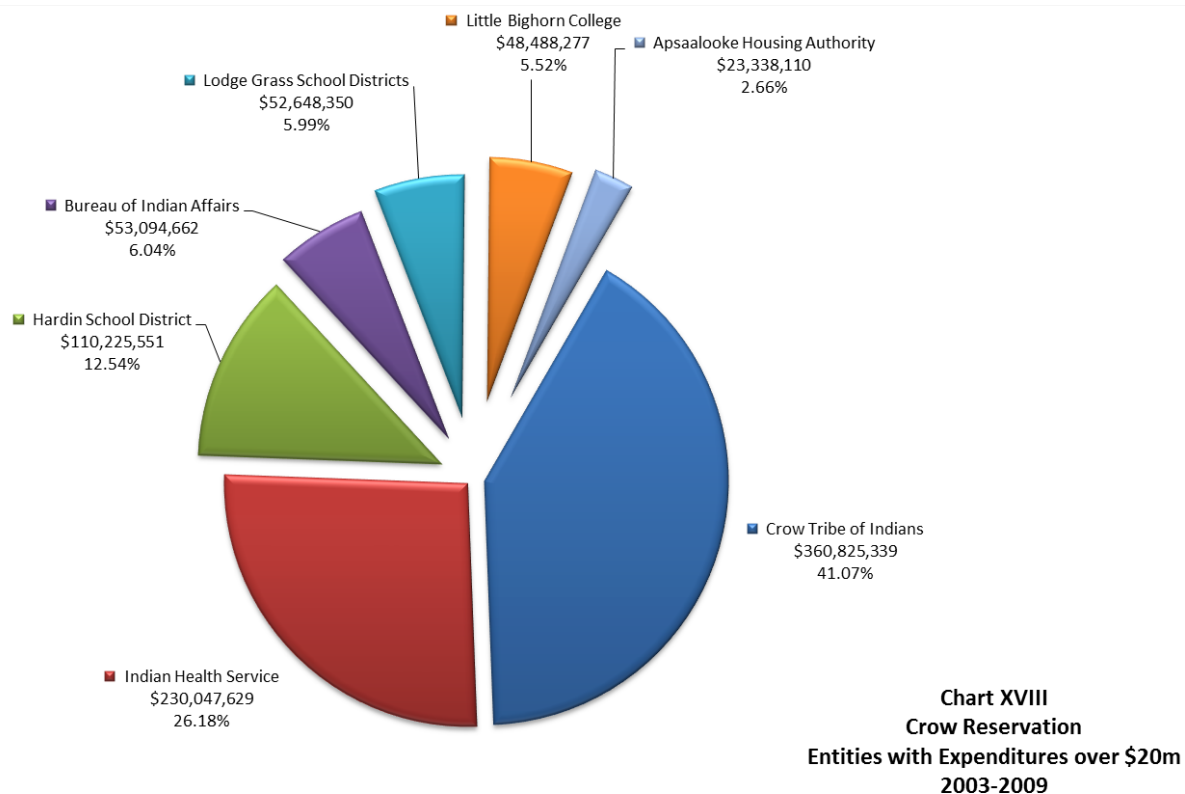
Indian Health Service, Hardin School District, BIA, Lodge Grass School District, Tribal College Expenditures (24.82%, 11.89%, 5.73%, 5.68% and 5.23%): The next significant contributors to the reservation economy as reported in Table 29 lists the Indian Health Service at \$230 million or 25% of the total expenditures, Hardin School District at \$110 million or 11.9%, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Lodge Grass School District, Little Bighorn College each contribute just over 5% or \$154 in total combined expenditures for the Crow reservation.

The Little Bighorn Community College is sixth in expenditures reported in Table 29 for the Crow Reservation. And according to Table 20 on page 37, the Little Bighorn Community College is fifth in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 by Montana Tribal Colleges with 9.6% or \$48.5 million.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Other Entity Expenditures (less than 5% each): The remaining entities listed within Table 29 all contributed less than 5% each to the total reservation expenditures. Their combined economic contribution was \$71.4 million or 7.7% of the total expenditures.

The following chart shows the seven entities on the Crow Reservation that expended more than \$20 million for the seven-year period recorded based on the data from Table 29 above. Combined these seven entities have over \$879 million in expenditures during the seven-year study period.



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy

In the following, Table 30 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Crow Reservation economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 30
TOTAL - Crow Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$36,818,515	\$44,886,701	21.91%	\$49,233,805	9.68%	\$46,587,623	-5.37%	\$56,668,042	21.64%	\$61,577,504	8.66%	\$68,120,337	10.63%	\$363,892,527	85.02%
Indian Health Service	\$30,977,840	\$30,894,150	-0.27%	\$32,578,936	5.45%	\$34,088,802	4.63%	\$33,036,194	-3.09%	\$35,957,164	8.84%	\$32,514,543	-9.57%	\$230,047,629	4.96%
Hardin School District	\$15,178,801	\$13,248,610	-12.72%	\$14,114,192	6.53%	\$13,888,523	-1.60%	\$18,927,453	36.28%	\$16,830,613	-11.08%	\$18,037,359	7.17%	\$110,225,551	18.83%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$7,645,006	\$6,612,853	-13.50%	\$7,131,678	7.85%	\$8,617,734	20.84%	\$8,733,640	1.34%	\$6,958,436	-20.33%	\$7,395,315	6.28%	\$53,094,662	-3.27%
Lodge Grass School Districts	\$8,809,110	\$8,422,081	-4.39%	\$7,839,950	-6.91%	\$7,565,103	-3.51%	\$8,035,501	6.22%	\$6,165,591	-23.27%	\$5,811,014	-5.75%	\$52,648,350	-34.03%
Little Bighorn College	\$4,024,398	\$5,798,891	44.09%	\$4,938,149	-14.84%	\$6,001,952	21.54%	\$7,792,333	29.83%	\$11,434,092	46.74%	\$8,498,462	-25.67%	\$48,488,277	111.17%
Apsaalooke Housing Authority	-	\$3,211,299	-	\$2,836,416	-11.67%	\$2,999,579	5.75%	\$3,094,286	3.16%	\$4,209,256	36.03%	\$3,920,086	-6.87%	\$20,270,922	22.07%
Pryor School District 2 & 3	\$2,441,553	\$2,261,836	-7.36%	\$2,276,740	0.66%	\$2,442,463	7.28%	\$3,828,300	56.74%	\$2,547,641	-33.45%	\$2,322,852	-8.82%	\$18,121,385	-4.86%
Food Stamps	\$1,721,253	\$1,738,720	1.01%	\$1,539,793	-11.44%	\$2,116,352	37.44%	\$2,390,512	12.95%	\$2,980,558	24.68%	\$3,716,483	24.69%	\$16,203,672	115.92%
Wyola School District	\$820,334	\$1,021,926	24.57%	\$1,420,961	39.05%	\$1,531,856	7.80%	\$1,263,244	-17.54%	\$1,246,864	-1.30%	\$1,336,770	7.21%	\$8,641,955	62.95%
TANF	\$2,098,030	\$463,578	-77.90%	\$348,294	-24.87%	\$496,978	42.69%	\$504,573	1.53%	\$496,103	-1.68%	\$418,332	-15.68%	\$4,825,889	-80.06%
Morin School District	\$223,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$223,064	-
Total	\$110,757,904	\$118,560,646	7.04%	\$124,258,914	4.81%	\$126,336,965	1.67%	\$144,274,078	14.20%	\$150,403,822	4.25%	\$152,091,554	1.12%	\$926,683,884	37.32%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 31 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Crow Reservation and quantifies the impact to the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 31. Revenue Sources

Crow Reservation

Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$554,233,623	59.81%
Earned	\$190,405,261	20.55%
State	\$83,875,299	9.05%
Fiduciary	\$59,479,900	6.42%
Various	\$38,689,800	4.18%
TOTAL	\$926,683,884	100.00%

Federal Revenue: Table 31 shows the significance federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. From the period evaluated, \$554 million or 60% of total expenditures were from federal funding sources. The public sector entities with the largest contributions were the Crow Tribe, Indian Health Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the local school district. Together they accounted for \$396 million or 71% of all federal expenditures. Details of this can also be seen in Table 32.

Earned Revenue: Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the second largest revenue source with \$190 million in total expenditures. Earned revenue accounted for 21% of all expenditures to the Crow reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. 92% of the earned income expenditures were from the Crow Tribe. Details of this can be also seen in Table 32.

State Revenue: 9% or \$84 million (Table 31) of the total expenditures of the Crow reservation were from State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the third largest expenditure source on the Crow Reservation. 94% or \$79 million of the \$84 million in total state expenditures is from the five school districts of Lodge Grass, Pryor, Wyola, Hardin, and Morin. Of the remaining 6.4% of State revenue sources; TANF expenditures are \$4.8 million or 5.8% and tribal college expenditures are \$523,275 or 0.6% of this total. Details of this can be seen in Table 32. The largest expenditures of State revenue are school districts serving the Crow Reservation.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Fiduciary Revenue: The fourth revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 31 is fiduciary with a total contribution of 6.4% or \$59.5 million. 94% of the fiduciary expenditures made by the Crow Tribe are percapita payments to tribal members. School districts expend 5.5% or \$3.3 million in expenditures of fiduciary revenue. Details of this can also be seen in Table 32.

Various Revenue: Table 31 reports that various sources contributed 4.2% at \$38.7 million of total expenditures. School districts serving the Crow Reservation made 48% of the total expenditures for various revenue with \$18.5 million reported by Table 31 on page 59. The Crow Tribe follows closely with 43% or \$16.7 million in expenditures. The Little Big Horn College completes this total with 8.9% or \$3.4 million in expenditures.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 32 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Crow Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Crow Reservation can be found in Appendix B.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 32

CROW RESERVATION

2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Crow Tribal Government	\$ 112,692,070	20.33%	\$ 175,170,167	92.00%	\$ 16,734,220	43.25%	\$ 56,228,882	94.53%	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Hardin School District	\$ 45,839,371	8.27%	\$ 151,675	0.08%	\$ 11,127,816	28.76%	\$ 1,916,772	3.22%	\$ 47,372,885	\$ 3,817,032	\$ 51,189,917	61.03%
Lodge Grass School Districts	\$ 29,442,400	5.31%	\$ -	-	\$ 4,682,061	12.10%	\$ 856,013	1.44%	\$ 16,564,570	\$ 1,103,306	\$ 17,667,876	21.06%
Apsaalooke Housing Authority	\$ 19,966,135	3.60%	\$ 3,371,975	1.77%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Food Stamps	\$ 16,203,672	2.92%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TANF	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 4,825,889	\$ 4,825,889	5.75%
TOTAL	\$ 554,233,623	100%	\$ 190,405,261	100%	\$ 38,689,800	100%	\$ 59,479,900	100%	\$ 72,922,118	\$ 10,953,181	\$ 83,875,299	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Crow Tribal Government	\$ 360,825,339	38.94%	31.23%	48.55%	4.64%	15.58%	-
Indian Health Service	\$ 230,047,629	24.82%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Hardin School District	\$ 110,225,551	11.89%	41.59%	0.14%	10.10%	1.74%	46.44%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 53,094,662	5.73%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Lodge Grass School Districts	\$ 52,648,350	5.68%	55.92%	-	8.89%	1.63%	33.56%
Little Bighorn College	\$ 48,488,277	5.23%	67.71%	24.15%	7.06%	-	1.08%
Apsaalooke Housing Authority	\$ 23,338,110	2.52%	85.55%	14.45%	-	-	-
Pryor School District 2 & 3	\$ 18,121,385	1.96%	51.98%	-	7.78%	2.47%	37.77%
Food Stamps	\$ 16,203,672	1.75%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Wyola School District	\$ 8,641,955	0.93%	52.74%	-	15.20%	0.36%	31.70%
TANF	\$ 4,825,889	0.52%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Morin School District	\$ 223,064	0.02%	62.34%	-	-	-	37.66%
TOTAL	\$ 926,683,884		--	--	--	--	--

Public Expenditures by Source Total 2003 - 2009

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 554,233,623	59.81%
Earned	\$ 190,405,261	20.55%
State	\$ 83,875,299	9.05%
Fiduciary	\$ 59,479,900	6.42%
Various	\$ 38,689,800	4.18%
TOTAL	\$ 926,683,884	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Crow Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Crow Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 33

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Crow**

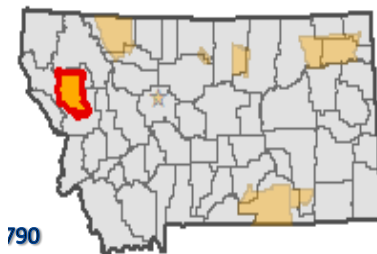
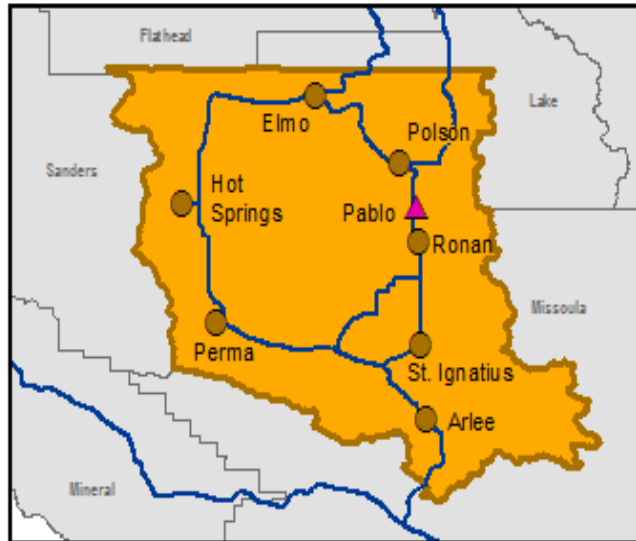
ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	CROW	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$43,846	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$46,466	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$13,998	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$20,919	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$31,447	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$32,783	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	7,020	9,401	982,854
Median Age	26.3	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	4,086	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	58.2%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	2,143	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	1,943	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$78,100	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	2,251	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	1,574	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	677	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	30.1%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	1,574	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	4.38	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	4.72	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	17.9%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	35.1%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	33.4%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	10.1%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	3.4%	3.7%	8.8%

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

The Flathead Reservation, located along the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, is home to the Bitterroot Salish, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and the Kootenai Tribes. "Confederate Salish" refers to both the Salish and Pend d'Oreille Tribes. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes had a tribal membership of 7,443ⁱⁱⁱ in 2010 ranking the reservation fifth in total enrollment of the State's eight tribal communities.

Approximately 65 percent of the enrolled tribal members reside on the Flathead reservation, including the Bitterroot Salish, Upper Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai tribes. The name the Salish people used to describe themselves is "Sqelixw" and the Kootenai call themselves "Ktunaxa".

Flathead is the second largest reservation encompassing 1,244,000 acres in Lake, Sanders, Missoula, and Flathead counties. The reservation is 1.3% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.



The town of Pablo, Montana serves as headquarters for the reservation. Flathead Reservation has seven communities of Arlee, St. Ignatius, Perma, Hot Springs, Elmo, Ronan, and Polson. 90.2% of the reservation population resides in Lake County with the county seat in Polson. 6.6% of the reservation population resides in Sanders County, and the remaining population of 4% resides in Missoula and Flathead Counties.

The closest urban cities are Missoula south 61 miles and Kalispell north 59 miles. Other urban cities close to the Flathead reservation include traveling west 168 miles to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and Spokane, Washington 200 miles west of Pablo. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Flathead Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 periods, the expenditures compiled for the Flathead Reservation place the community **first** amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures in the Montana economy of \$1,989,567,379 or with 30% of the \$6.63 billion shown on Table 8 on page 20.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 34 defines the public sector economy of the Flathead Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 34. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities

Flathead Reservation

Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$1,196,003,155	60.11%	
Salish Kootenai College	\$174,468,824	8.77%	
IHS Self Governance	\$125,355,913	6.30%	
BIA Self Governance	<u>\$119,389,705</u>	<u>6.00%</u>	\$1,615,217,597 Top 4 Entity Total
Ronan Public Schools	\$77,714,966	3.91%	
Salish Kootenai Housing Authority	\$53,070,661	2.67%	
Indian Health Service	\$41,570,233	2.09%	
Polson School District No. 23	\$41,130,782	2.07%	
Food Stamps	\$34,086,471	1.71%	
Kicking Horse Job Corps	\$31,200,803	1.57%	
Arlee Schools Joint District	\$30,606,585	1.54%	
St. Ignatius School District	<u>\$29,768,563</u>	<u>1.50%</u>	\$1,954,366,661 > \$20 million
Two Eagle River School	\$12,933,832	0.65%	
Hot Springs School District	\$6,630,072	0.33%	
Dixon School District	\$6,066,934	0.30%	
Charlo School District	\$5,834,879	0.29%	
TANF	\$2,992,789	0.15%	
Upper West Shore	\$430,549	0.02%	
Camas Prairie	\$171,662	0.01%	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$140,000	0.01%	
TOTAL	\$1,989,567,379	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (60.11%): The largest contributor to the Flathead Reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009 was the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation with total expenditures of \$1.2 billion for a 60% economic contribution.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes is first in expenditures for Tribal Governments and contributes 41% in the total expenditures of \$2.95 billion made by Tribal Governments in Montana's economy.

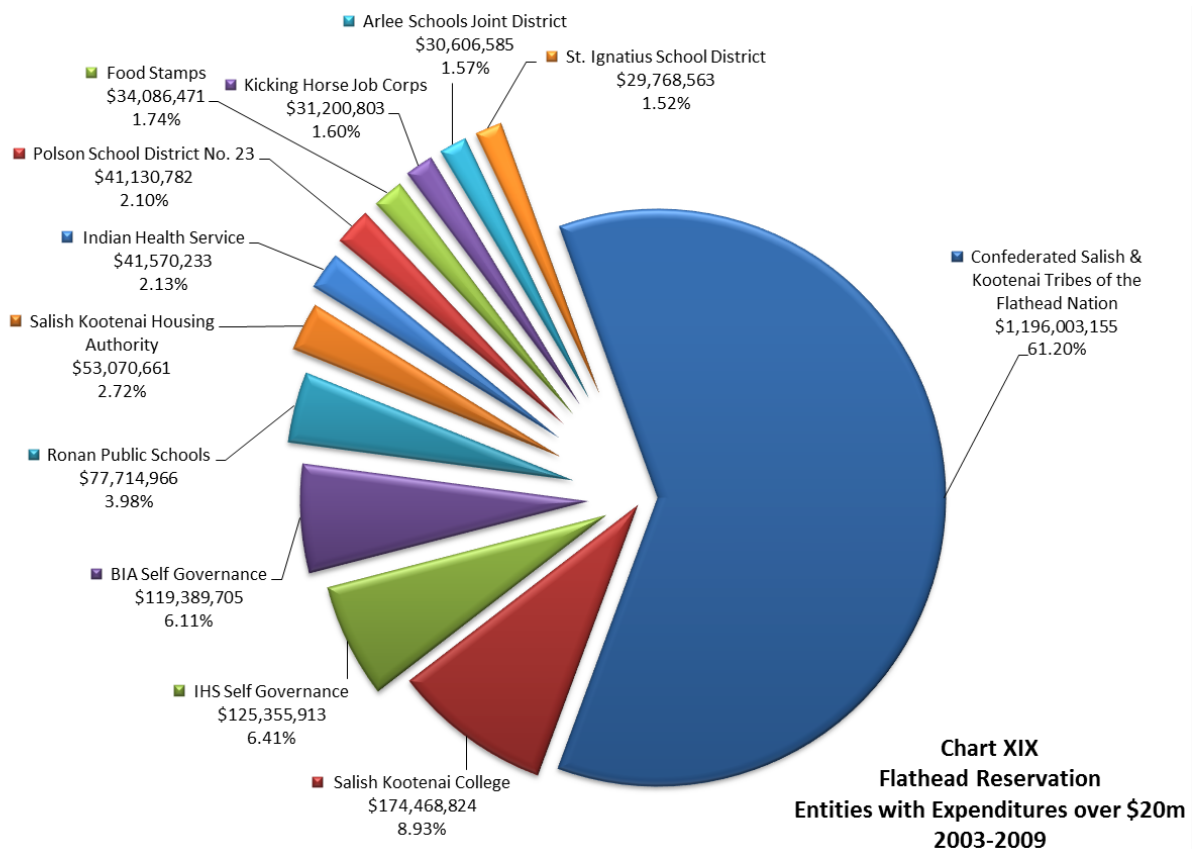
Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Tribal College, IHS Self-Governance, and BIA Self-Governance Expenditures (8.77%, 6.30%, and 6.00%): As Table 34 reports, the next significant contributors to the reservation economy were the Salish Kootenai College at \$174 million or 8.8%, the IHS self-governance expenditures at \$125 million or 6.3%, and the BIA self-governance expenditures at \$119 million or 6.0%.

Furthermore, according to Table 20 on page 37, the Salish Kootenai College is also first in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 by Montana Tribal Colleges with 34% or \$174 million of total tribal college expenditures.

Other Entity Expenditures (each 4% and less): The remaining entities listed within the table individually contribute each 4% and less to the reservation's total; however combined add up to \$374 million or 19% to the community total.

The following chart shows the 12 entities on the Flathead Reservation that expended more than \$20 million for the seven-year period recorded. Combined these 12 entities have nearly \$2 billion in expenditures during the seven-year study period



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy: In the following, Table 35 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Flathead Reservation economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 35
TOTAL - Flathead Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
CSKT Tribal Government	\$147,386,349	\$188,025,434	27.57%	\$175,759,653	-6.52%	\$190,863,990	8.59%	\$112,935,360	-40.83%	\$186,442,612	65.09%	\$194,589,757	4.37%	\$1,196,003,155	32.03%
Salish Kootenai College	\$21,244,813	\$23,223,955	9.32%	\$23,978,730	3.25%	\$24,888,303	3.79%	\$29,822,869	19.83%	\$27,839,020	-6.65%	\$23,471,134	-15.69%	\$174,468,824	10.48%
IHS Self Governance	\$20,916,977	\$27,200,042	30.04%	\$23,985,412	-11.82%	\$14,219,960	-40.71%	\$11,213,021	-21.15%	\$13,089,314	16.73%	\$14,731,187	12.54%	\$125,355,913	-29.57%
BIA Self Governance	\$14,628,284	\$16,305,074	11.46%	\$23,516,883	44.23%	\$16,734,581	-28.84%	\$18,320,785	9.48%	\$15,263,768	-16.69%	\$14,620,330	-4.22%	\$119,389,705	-0.05%
Ronan Public Schools	\$18,846,617	\$8,660,539	-54.05%	\$8,426,665	-2.70%	\$8,956,037	6.28%	\$9,934,799	10.93%	\$12,752,364	28.36%	\$10,137,946	-20.50%	\$77,714,966	-46.21%
Salish Kootenai Housing Authority	\$6,330,903	\$9,115,437	43.98%	\$7,029,712	-22.88%	\$6,692,222	-4.80%	\$7,931,871	18.52%	\$8,507,004	7.25%	\$7,463,512	-12.27%	\$53,070,661	17.89%
Indian Health Service	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,202,517	-	\$9,763,595	6.10%	\$11,321,253	15.95%	\$11,282,868	-0.34%	\$41,570,233	-
Polson School District No. 23	\$4,946,029	\$5,590,057	13.02%	\$5,474,063	-2.08%	\$5,774,650	5.49%	\$6,664,355	15.41%	\$6,123,694	-8.11%	\$6,557,934	7.09%	\$41,130,782	32.59%
Food Stamps	\$4,689,296	\$3,715,603	-20.76%	\$2,986,799	-19.61%	\$4,206,785	40.85%	\$4,624,785	9.94%	\$6,140,839	32.78%	\$7,722,364	25.75%	\$34,086,471	64.68%
Kicking Horse Job Corps - Private	\$5,114,494	\$5,040,574	-1.45%	\$5,557,878	10.26%	\$5,349,043	-3.76%	\$4,918,294	-8.05%	\$5,220,520	6.14%	-	-	\$31,200,803	2.07%
Arlee Schools Joint District	\$4,382,091	\$3,372,546	-23.04%	\$3,502,412	3.85%	\$3,747,630	7.00%	\$4,103,729	9.50%	\$4,282,543	4.36%	\$7,215,634	68.49%	\$30,606,585	64.66%
St. Ignatius School District	\$4,932,991	\$3,814,876	-22.67%	\$4,055,614	6.31%	\$3,803,793	-6.21%	\$5,241,097	37.79%	\$4,250,409	-18.90%	\$3,669,782	-13.66%	\$29,768,563	-25.61%
Two Eagle River School	-	\$967,786	-	\$2,574,958	166.07%	\$1,895,019	-26.41%	\$1,990,158	5.02%	\$2,437,760	22.49%	\$3,068,151	25.86%	\$12,933,832	217.03%
Hot Springs School District	\$743,341	\$977,885	31.55%	\$941,789	-3.69%	\$915,191	-2.82%	\$974,643	6.50%	\$958,223	-1.68%	\$1,119,000	16.78%	\$6,630,072	50.54%
Dixon School District	\$1,127,640	\$902,787	-19.94%	\$847,497	-6.12%	\$756,744	-10.71%	\$847,686	12.02%	\$743,854	-12.25%	\$840,727	13.02%	\$6,066,934	-25.44%
Charlo School District	\$464,732	\$750,748	61.54%	\$780,906	4.02%	\$908,886	16.39%	\$908,072	-0.09%	\$910,572	0.28%	\$1,110,963	22.01%	\$5,834,879	139.05%
TANF	\$293,787	\$492,533	67.65%	\$329,680	-33.06%	\$360,098	9.23%	\$381,439	5.93%	\$557,762	46.23%	\$577,491	3.54%	\$2,992,789	96.57%
Upper West Shore	\$8,159	-	-	\$151,995	-	-	-	\$270,395	-	-	-	-	-	\$430,549	-
Camas Prairie	\$171,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$171,662	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$140,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$140,000	-
Total	\$256,368,164	\$298,155,875	16.30%	\$289,900,647	-2.77%	\$299,275,449	3.23%	\$230,846,953	-22.86%	\$306,841,511	32.92%	\$308,178,780	0.44%	\$1,989,567,379	20.21%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 36 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Flathead Reservation and quantifies the impact of these expenditures in the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 36. Revenue Sources

Flathead Reservation

Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Earned	\$857,455,748	43.10%
Federal	\$830,674,069	41.75%
Various	\$125,321,200	6.30%
State	\$94,676,372	4.76%
Fiduciary	\$81,439,990	4.09%
TOTAL	\$1,989,567,379	100.00%

Earned Revenue: Table 36 shows the significance federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the largest revenue source with \$857 million in total expenditures. Earned revenue accounted for 43% of all expenditures to the Flathead reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. 97% of the earned income expenditures were from the CSKT Tribe and their tribal enterprises. Details of this can be also seen in Table 37.

Federal Revenue: From the period evaluated, \$831 million or 42% of total expenditures were from federal funding sources. The public sector entities with the largest contributions were the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation, IHS and BIA self-governance, and Salish Kootenai College. Together they accounted for \$586 million or 71% of all federal dollar expenditures. Details of this can also be seen in Table 37.

Various Revenue: The third largest revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 36, Various sources contributed 6.3% or \$125 million. The largest expenditure total is from the Salish Kootenai College with \$54.4 million or 43% from 2003 through 2009. The nine school districts combined for \$36.3 million or 29% of total various expenditures, and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes had \$34 million or 27% in expenditures under various revenue sources.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

State Revenue: 4.8% or \$95 million (Table 36) of the total expenditures of the Flathead Reservation was from State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the fourth largest revenue source on the Flathead reservation. 81% or \$77 million in total expenditures is from nine school districts. Of the remaining 19%, \$11.1 million in expenditures came from the Salish Kootenai College, and \$3.4 million was expended by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, and TANF reported \$3.0 million in expenditures. Details of this can be seen in Table 37. The largest expenditures of State revenue are the school districts serving the Flathead Reservation.

Fiduciary Revenue: Lastly Table 36 reports that fiduciary sources contributed 4.1% at \$81 million in expenditures. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes expended 95.7% or \$78 million and eight school districts combined expended 4.3% or \$3.5 million.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 37 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Flathead Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Flathead Reservation can be found in Appendix B – Flathead.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 37
FLATHEAD RESERVATION
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State	
											Expenditures	Percent of Total
CSKT Tribal Government	\$ 247,606,244	29.81%	\$ 832,954,955	97.14%	\$ 34,076,761	27.19%	\$ 77,926,154	95.69%	\$ -	\$ 3,439,041	\$ 3,439,041	3.63%
IHS Self Governance	\$ 125,355,913	15.09%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Ronan Public Schools	\$ 30,831,083	3.71%	\$ 1,988	0.00%	\$ 15,937,372	12.72%	\$ 1,442,586	1.77%	\$ 26,262,583	\$ 3,239,354	\$ 29,501,937	31.16%
Indian Health Service	\$ 41,570,233	5.00%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Food Stamps	\$ 34,086,471	4.10%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Arlee Schools Joint District	\$ 11,689,843	1.41%	\$ -	-	\$ 6,296,109	5.02%	\$ 553,176	0.68%	\$ 11,284,971	\$ 782,485	\$ 12,067,456	12.75%
Two Eagle River School	\$ 12,933,832	1.56%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Dixon School District	\$ 4,111,025	0.49%	\$ -	-	\$ 444,919	0.36%	\$ 42,947	0.05%	\$ 1,377,081	\$ 90,962	\$ 1,468,043	1.55%
TANF	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,992,789	\$ 2,992,789	3.16%
Camas Prairie	\$ 46,221	0.01%	\$ -	-	\$ 57,278	0.05%	\$ -	-	\$ 68,163	\$ -	\$ 68,163	0.07%
TOTAL	\$ 830,674,069	100%	\$ 857,455,747	100%	\$ 125,321,200	100%	\$ 81,439,990	100%	\$ 72,210,841	\$ 22,465,531	\$ 94,676,372	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
CSKT Tribal Government	\$ 1,196,003,155	60.11%	20.70%	69.64%	2.85%	6.52%	0.29%
Salish Kootenai College	\$ 174,468,824	8.77%	53.75%	8.69%	31.18%	-	6.38%
IHS Self Governance	\$ 125,355,913	6.30%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
BIA Self Governance	\$ 119,389,705	6.00%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Ronan Public Schools	\$ 77,714,966	3.91%	39.67%	0.00%	20.51%	1.86%	37.96%
Salish Kootenai Housing Auth.	\$ 53,070,661	2.67%	81.41%	17.58%	1.01%	-	-
Indian Health Service	\$ 41,570,233	2.09%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Polson School District No. 23	\$ 41,130,782	2.07%	40.33%	-	15.48%	1.60%	42.59%
Food Stamps	\$ 34,086,471	1.71%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Kicking Horse Job Corps	\$ 31,200,803	1.57%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Arlee Schools Joint District	\$ 30,606,585	1.54%	38.19%	-	20.57%	1.81%	39.43%
St. Ignatius School District	\$ 29,768,563	1.50%	44.06%	-	14.55%	1.47%	39.91%
Two Eagle River School	\$ 12,933,832	0.65%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Hot Springs School District	\$ 6,630,072	0.33%	33.59%	-	15.07%	2.32%	49.02%
Dixon School District	\$ 6,066,934	0.30%	67.76%	-	7.33%	0.71%	24.20%
Charlo School District	\$ 5,834,879	0.29%	46.61%	-	31.30%	3.80%	18.29%
TANF	\$ 2,992,789	0.15%	0.00%	-	-	-	100.00%
Upper West Shore	\$ 430,549	0.02%	17.10%	-	12.48%	0.81%	69.60%
Camas Prairie	\$ 171,662	0.01%	26.93%	-	33.37%	-	39.71%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 140,000	0.01%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 1,989,567,379		--	--	--	--	--

**Public Expenditures by Source
Total 2003 - 2009**

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 830,674,069	41.75%
Earned	\$ 857,455,747	43.10%
State	\$ 94,676,372	4.76%
Various	\$ 125,321,200	6.30%
Fiduciary	\$ 81,439,990	4.09%
TOTAL	\$ 1,989,567,379	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Flathead Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Flathead Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 38

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Flathead**

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	FLATHEAD	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$35,271	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$44,329	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$19,388	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$20,790	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$35,981	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$28,033	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	27,978	9,401	982,854
Median Age	40.6	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	16,117	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	57.6%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	7,893	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	8,224	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$185,400	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	15,244	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	11,728	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	3,516	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	23.1%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	11,728	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	2.32	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	2.84	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	11.4%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	30.7%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	34.5%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	14.9%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	8.7%	3.7%	8.8%

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION

Fort Belknap Reservation, located in north central Montana, is home to the Assiniboiné and Gros Ventre Tribes. As of November 2010, the Assiniboiné and Gros Ventre Tribes had a combined total enrollment of 6,693^{iv} members in 2010 ranking the reservation sixth of the State's eight tribal communities.

Approximately 50 percent of the tribal members live on or near the reservation. The Gros Ventre call themselves "A-A-NI-NIN" meaning "White Clay people". The Assiniboiné refer to themselves as "Nakoda" meaning the "Generous Ones".

Fort Belknap is the fifth largest reservation in the state and covers an area of 652,593 acres in Blaine and Phillips Counties. The reservation is 0.69% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.

Fort Belknap Agency, four miles south of Harlem and 45 miles east of Havre, is the largest community on the reservation and serves as the tribal headquarters. Fort Belknap's two other communities are located on the southern end of the reservation are Lodgepole and Hays. Border towns, Harlem four miles away from the tribal headquarters and Dodson one mile from the north east corner are residence to many of Fort Belknap's tribal members. 95.7% of the reservation population is located in Blaine County with Chinook 22 miles away as the county seat. And 4.3% of the remaining population of Fort Belknap resides in Phillips County with Malta as the county seat 43 miles away.

The closest urban cities are Great Falls which is 156 miles to the southwest and Billings which is 205 miles to the south. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Fort Belknap Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 period, the expenditures compiled for the Fort Belknap Reservation places the community **seventh** amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures in the Montana economy of \$524,369,726 or with 7.9% of the \$6.63 billion shown on Table 8 on page 20.



Median Household Income

\$32,778

Median Family income

\$35,750

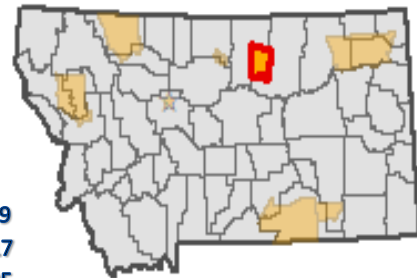
Per Capita Income

\$12,330

Median Earnings: \$22,679

Women: **\$36,417**

Men: **\$38,295**



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 39 defines the public sector economy of the Fort Belknap Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 39. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities
Fort Belknap Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$237,211,024	45.24%	
Indian Health Service	\$104,117,796	19.86%	
Harlem School District	\$56,552,845	10.78%	
Aaniiih Nakoda College	\$44,036,967	8.40%	\$441,918,632 Top 4 Entity Total
Hays/Lodgepole School District	\$34,715,976	6.62%	\$476,634,608 > \$20 million
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$18,034,692	3.44%	
Malta Public School	\$8,484,215	1.62%	
Dodson School District	\$8,429,776	1.61%	
Food Stamps	\$5,619,198	1.07%	
Fort Belknap Housing Authority	\$4,924,847	0.94%	
TANF	\$2,242,390	0.43%	
TOTAL	\$524,369,726	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (45.24%): The largest contributor to the Fort Belknap Reservation in expenditures was the Fort Belknap Indian Community at \$237 million or a 45% of the total contribution.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Fort Belknap Indian Community is fifth in expenditures for Tribal Governments and contributes 8% in the total expenditures of \$2.95 billion by Tribal Governments in Montana's economy.

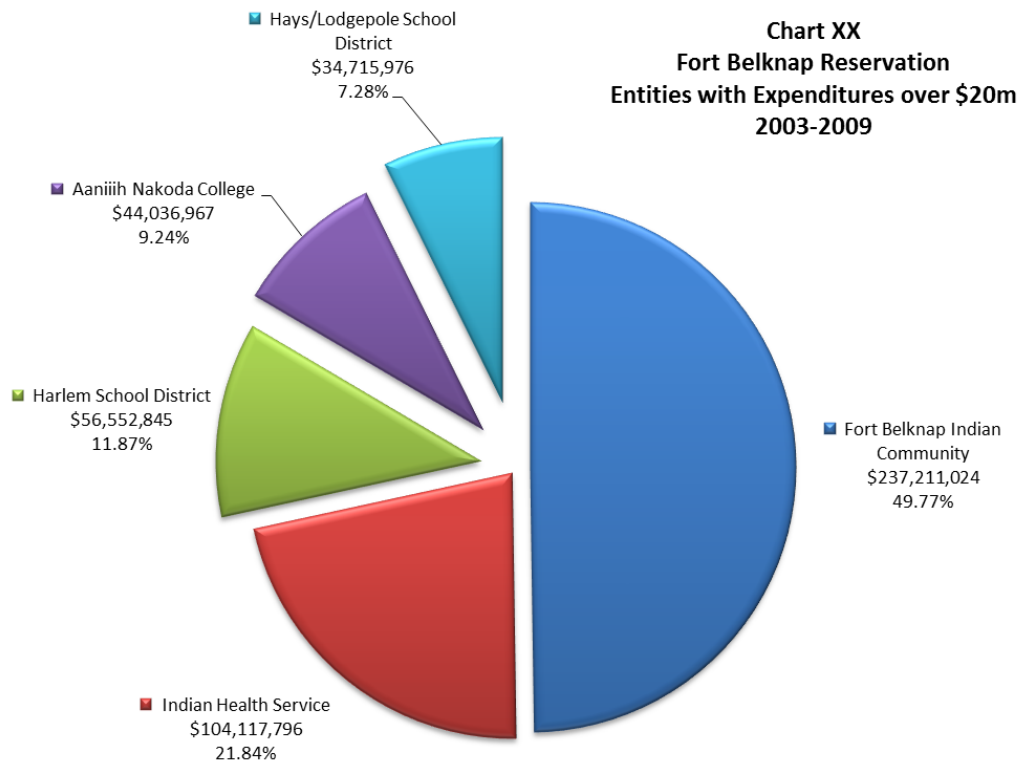
Indian Health Service, Harlem School District, Tribal College, Hays/Lodgepole School District Expenditures (19.86%, 10.78%, 8.4%, and 6.62%): The next significant contributors to the reservation economy were the Indian Health Service at \$104 million for a 19.9% contribution, and Harlem Public Schools at \$57 million for a 10.8% contribution. Aaniiih Nakoda College follows at \$44 million with an 8.4% contribution. Lastly, the Hays/Lodgepole School District contributed \$34.7 million or 6.6% in total expenditures for the Fort Belknap Reservation between 2003 and 2009.

The Aaniiih Nakoda College is fourth in expenditures reported in Table 39 for the Fort Belknap Reservation. And according to Table 20 on page 37, Aaniiih Nakoda College is sixth in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 by Montana Tribal Colleges with 8.7% or \$44 million.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Other Public Entity Expenditures (less than 4%): The remaining entities listed within the table individually contribute less than 4% each to the reservation's total; however combined add up to \$47.7 million and 9.1% of overall contributions.

The following chart shows the five entities on the Fort Belknap Reservation that expended more than \$20 million for the seven-year period recorded. Combined these five entities have over \$476 million in expenditures during the seven-year study period



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy: In the following, Table 40 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Fort Belknap Reservation economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 40
TOTAL - Fort Belknap Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$31,875,503	\$30,958,529	-2.88%	\$35,040,111	13.18%	\$30,536,386	-12.85%	\$31,818,603	4.20%	\$34,228,632	7.57%	\$42,753,260	24.90%	\$237,211,024	34.13%
Indian Health Service	\$16,392,305	\$14,331,302	-12.57%	\$13,349,839	-6.85%	\$15,072,896	12.91%	\$15,309,796	1.57%	\$15,806,215	3.24%	\$13,855,443	-12.34%	\$104,117,796	-15.48%
Harlem School District	\$8,836,987	\$9,393,930	6.30%	\$7,413,868	-21.08%	\$7,575,241	2.18%	\$8,027,735	5.97%	\$7,731,805	-3.69%	\$7,573,279	-2.05%	\$56,552,845	-14.30%
Aaniiih Nakoda College	\$5,533,038	\$5,977,259	8.03%	\$6,337,795	6.03%	\$6,286,966	-0.80%	\$6,285,232	-0.03%	\$7,395,144	17.66%	\$6,221,533	-15.87%	\$44,036,967	12.44%
Hays/Lodgepole School District	\$3,739,081	\$5,800,039	55.12%	\$6,832,408	17.80%	\$4,505,907	-34.05%	\$4,793,227	6.38%	\$4,557,879	-4.91%	\$4,487,435	-1.55%	\$34,715,976	20.01%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$3,468,672	\$1,936,675	-44.17%	\$1,890,506	-2.38%	\$2,105,799	11.39%	\$2,060,267	-2.16%	\$4,111,319	99.55%	\$2,461,454	-40.13%	\$18,034,692	-29.04%
Malta Public School	-	\$1,221,002	-	\$1,219,338	-0.14%	\$1,785,776	46.45%	\$1,391,821	-22.06%	\$1,447,371	3.99%	\$1,418,907	-1.97%	\$8,484,215	16.21%
Dodson School District	\$1,626,486	\$1,075,524	-33.87%	\$1,135,342	5.56%	\$1,219,629	7.42%	\$1,267,465	3.92%	\$1,037,496	-18.14%	\$1,067,833	2.92%	\$8,429,776	-34.35%
Food Stamps	\$629,051	\$621,993	-1.12%	\$448,243	-27.93%	\$641,289	43.07%	\$786,889	22.70%	\$1,135,859	44.35%	\$1,355,874	19.37%	\$5,619,197	115.54%
Fort Belknap Housing Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,771,150	-	\$3,153,697	78.06%	-	-	\$4,924,847	-
TANF	\$28,386	\$360,397	1169.63%	\$322,973	-10.38%	\$420,956	30.34%	\$395,943	-5.94%	\$433,696	9.53%	\$280,040	-35.43%	\$2,242,390	886.54%
Total	\$72,129,509	\$71,676,651	-0.63%	\$73,990,422	3.23%	\$70,150,845	-5.19%	\$73,908,128	5.36%	\$81,039,113	9.65%	\$81,475,058	0.54%	\$524,369,726	12.96%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 41 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Fort Belknap Reservation and quantifies the impact of these expenditures in the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 41. Revenue Sources
Fort Belknap Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Source	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$386,966,435	73.80%
Earned	\$74,703,331	14.25%
State	\$43,317,944	8.26%
Various	\$12,821,967	2.45%
Fiduciary	\$6,560,049	1.25%
TOTAL	\$524,369,726	100.00%

Federal Revenue: Table 41 shows the significance federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. From the period evaluated, \$387 million or 74% of total expenditures were from federal funding sources. The primary contributors, the Fort Belknap Indian Community and Indian Health Service accounted for \$273 million or 71% in federal dollar expenditures. Details of this can also be seen in Table 42.

Earned Revenue: Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the second largest revenue source with \$75 million in total expenditures. Earned revenue accounted for 14.3% of all expenditures to the Crow reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. 81.8% of the earned income expenditures were from the Fort Belknap Tribal Government. Details of this can be also seen in Table 42.

State Revenue: 8.3% or \$43 million (Table 41) of the total expenditures of the Fort Belknap Reservation was from State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the third largest expenditure source on the Fort Belknap Reservation. 94.7% or \$41 million in total expenditures is from the four school districts of Harlem, Hays/Lodgepole, Malta, and Dodson. With the remaining 5.3% of State revenue sources TANF expenditures were \$2.2 million or 5.2%. Both the Fort Belknap Indian Community with expenditures of \$50,142 and the Aaniiih Nakoda College with \$26,945 in expenditures were less than one percent. Details of this can also be seen in Table 42. The largest expenditures of State revenue are the school districts serving the Fort Belknap Reservation.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Various Revenue: The fourth revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 41 is various with a total contribution of 2.5% or \$12.8 million in total expenditures. The four school districts significantly contributed to this category with 75% or \$9.7 million in expenditures. Fort Belknap Indian Community expended 14.3% or \$1.8 million of its revenue from various sources as reported by Table 42 on page 77. And the remaining \$1.3 million or 10.4% came from Aaniiih Nakoda College.

Fiduciary Revenue: Fiduciary sources contributed 1.3% percent with \$6.6 million in expenditures for the Fort Belknap Reservation. Fort Belknap Tribal Government is the largest contributor with \$5.0 million or 77% and the four school districts expend \$1.5 million in total expenditures or 23%.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 42 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Fort Belknap Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Fort Belknap Reservation can be found in Appendix B Fort Belknap.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 42
FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Fort Belknap Tribal Gov.	\$ 169,174,136	43.72%	\$ 61,117,499	81.81%	\$ 1,828,144	14.26%	\$ 5,041,103	76.85%	\$ -	\$ 50,142	\$ 50,142	0.12%
Harlem School District	\$ 28,455,987	7.35%	\$ -	-	\$ 5,171,482	40.33%	\$ 743,980	11.34%	\$ 19,974,408	\$ 2,206,988	\$ 22,181,396	51.21%
Hays/Lodgepole School Dist.	\$ 21,746,722	5.62%	\$ -	-	\$ 2,070,755	16.15%	\$ 265,313	4.04%	\$ 10,145,293	\$ 487,893	\$ 10,633,186	24.55%
Malta Public School	\$ 2,948,525	0.76%	\$ -	-	\$ 1,612,801	12.58%	\$ 277,706	4.23%	\$ 3,224,391	\$ 420,793	\$ 3,645,184	8.41%
Food Stamps	\$ 5,619,197	1.45%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TANF	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,242,390	\$ 2,242,390	5.18%
TOTAL	\$ 386,966,435	100%	\$ 74,703,331	100%	\$ 12,821,967	100%	\$ 6,560,049	100%	\$ 37,615,949	\$ 5,701,995	\$ 43,317,944	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Fort Belknap Tribal Gov.	\$ 237,211,024	45.24%	71.32%	25.77%	0.77%	2.13%	0.02%
Indian Health Service	\$ 104,117,796	19.86%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Harlem School District	\$ 56,552,845	10.78%	50.32%	-	9.14%	1.32%	39.22%
Aaniih Nakoda College	\$ 44,036,967	8.40%	77.25%	19.67%	3.02%	-	0.06%
Hays/Lodgepole School Dist.	\$ 34,715,976	6.62%	62.64%	-	5.96%	0.76%	30.63%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 18,034,692	3.44%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Malta Public School	\$ 8,484,215	1.62%	34.75%	-	19.01%	3.27%	42.96%
Dodson School District	\$ 8,429,776	1.61%	33.82%	-	9.59%	2.75%	53.84%
Food Stamps	\$ 5,619,197	1.07%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Fort Belknap Housing Auth.	\$ 4,924,847	0.94%	-	100.00%	-	-	-
TANF	\$ 2,242,390	0.43%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
TOTAL	\$ 524,369,726		--	--	--	--	--

**Public Expenditures by Source
Total 2003 - 2009**

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 386,966,435	73.80%
Earned	\$ 74,703,331	14.25%
State	\$ 43,317,944	8.26%
Various	\$ 12,821,967	2.45%
Fiduciary	\$ 6,560,049	1.25%
TOTAL	\$ 524,369,726	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Fort Belknap Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Fort Belknap Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 43

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Fort Belknap**

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	FORT BELKNAP	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$32,778	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$35,750	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$12,330	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$22,679	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$38,295	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$36,417	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	2,780	9,401	982,854
Median Age	29.6	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	1,629	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	58.6%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	853	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	776	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$51,400	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	1,012	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	826	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	186	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	18.4%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	826	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	3.34	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	3.77	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	15.5%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	25.8%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	47.5%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	10.3%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	0.8%	3.7%	8.8%

FORT PECK RESERVATION

The Fort Peck Reservation, located in north eastern Montana, is home to the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes. As of November 2010, the Assiniboine and Sioux tribe had an enrolled membership of 11,786^v in 2010 ranking the reservation second of the State's eight tribal communities.

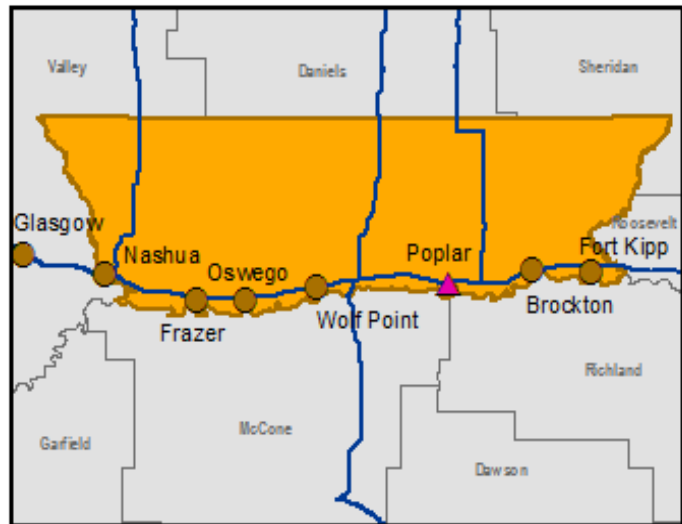
The Assiniboine known as the Nakoda and the Sioux who are the Dakota and Lakota combine to be the Assiniboine and Sioux of the Fort Peck Reservation. Approximately 51% of the enrolled members live on the reservation.

Fort Peck is the fourth largest reservation and covers an area of 937,042 acres in Roosevelt, Valley, Daniels, and Sheridan counties. The reservation is 1.0% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.

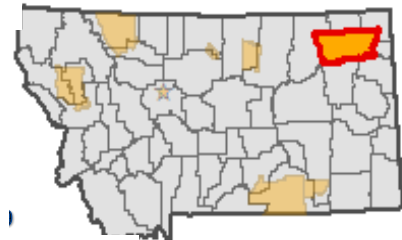
The town of Poplar, 21 miles east of Wolf Point and 14 miles west of Brockton, serves as the headquarters for the Fort Peck Reservation. The communities on the reservation with large native populations include Brockton, Ft. Kipp, Poplar, Wolf Point, Oswego, Fraser, and Nashua. 88.4% of the reservation population is located in Roosevelt County with Wolf Point as its county seat. 10% of the reservation population is located in Valley County where Glasgow is the county seat 70 miles west of the tribal headquarters. The remaining reservation population at less than 2% is located in the counties of Sheridan and Daniels.

The closest urban cities are Glasgow, Williston, North Dakota 74 miles to the east, and Billings which is 329 miles to the south. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Fort Peck Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 periods, the expenditures compiled for the Fort Peck Reservation place the community **third** amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures in the Montana economy of \$943,035,597 or with 14% of the \$6.63 billion shown on Table 8 on page 20.



Median Household Income



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 44 defines the public sector economy of the Fort Peck Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 44. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities
Fort Peck Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	\$409,909,606	43.47%	
Indian Health Service	\$129,566,109	13.74%	
Poplar School District	\$91,798,784	9.73%	
Wolf Point School District	<u>\$66,296,981</u>	<u>7.03%</u>	<u>\$697,571,480</u> Top 4 Entity Total
Fort Peck Community College	\$66,007,760	7.00%	
Fort Peck Housing Authority	\$44,929,262	4.76%	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$32,274,449	3.42%	
Brockton School District	\$24,848,767	2.63%	
Food Stamps	\$22,822,655	2.42%	
Frazer Public Schools	<u>\$23,471,460</u>	<u>2.49%</u>	<u>\$911,925,833</u> > \$20 million
TANF	\$8,917,726	0.95%	
Culbertson School District	\$8,824,984	0.94%	
Medicine Lake School District	\$5,935,716	0.63%	
Nashua School District	\$2,967,255	0.31%	
Frontier School District	\$2,509,362	0.27%	
Froid School District	\$1,954,721	0.21%	
TOTAL	\$943,035,597	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (43.47%): Table 44 lists the largest contributor to the Fort Peck Reservation expenditures total as the Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes at \$410 million or 44%.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes is second in expenditures for Tribal Governments. The Assiniboine Sioux Tribes contributes 13.9% in the total expenditures of the \$2.95 billion made by the eight Tribal Governments.

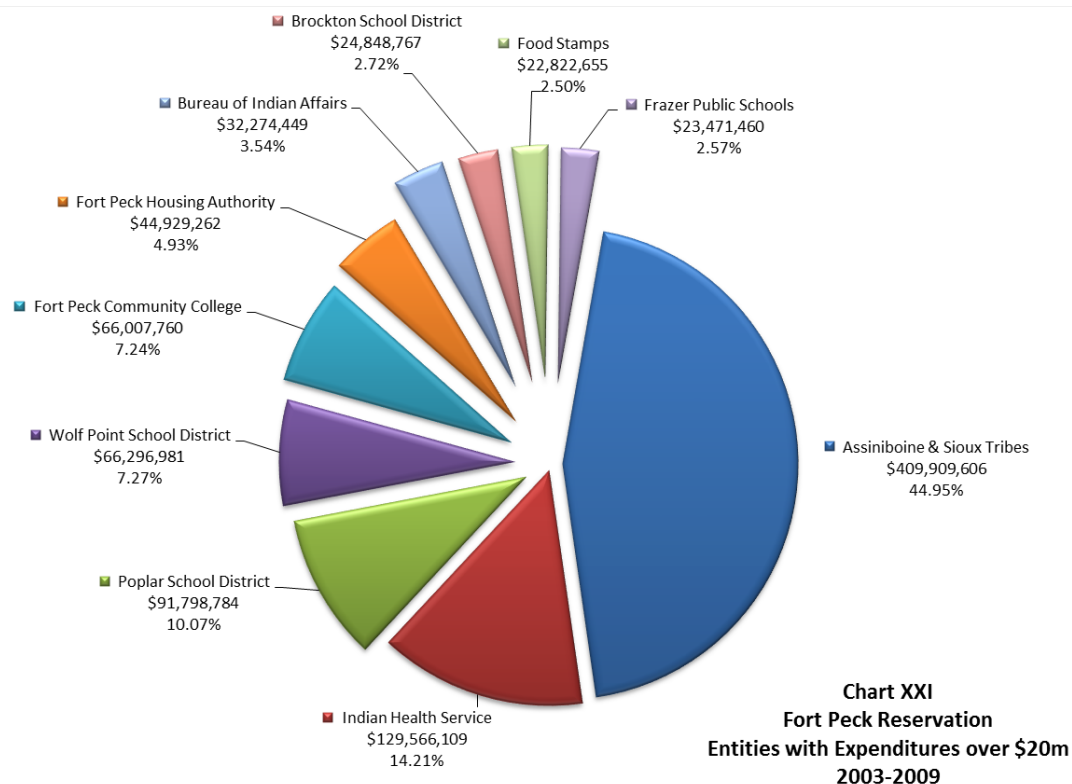
Indian Health Service, Poplar School District, Wolf Point School District, and Tribal College Expenditures (13.74%, 9.73%, 7.03%, and 7.00%): The next significant contributors to the reservation economy as reported in Table 44 lists the Indian Health Service at \$130 million for a 13.7% contribution, and Poplar School District at \$92 million for a 9.7% contribution. Wolf Point School District follows with \$66 million at a 7.0% contribution, then Fort Peck Community College at \$66 million with also a 7.0% contribution.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

The Fort Peck Community College is fifth in expenditures reported in Table 44 for the Fort Peck Reservation. And according to Table 20 on page 37, Fort Peck Community College is third in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 made by Montana Tribal Colleges with 13.0% or \$66 million.

Other Public Entity Expenditures (less than 5% each): The remaining entities listed within the table individually contribute less than 5% each to the reservation's total; however combined add up to \$180 million and 19.0% of overall monetary contributions.

The following chart shows the ten entities on the Fort Peck Reservation that expended more than \$20 million for the seven-year period recorded. Combined these ten entities have over \$912 million in expenditures during the seven-year study period



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy: In the following, Table 45 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Fort Peck Reservation economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 45
TOTAL - Fort Peck Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Assiniboiné & Sioux Tribes	\$50,093,705	\$52,173,369	4.15%	\$66,018,387	26.54%	\$54,138,602	-17.99%	\$47,982,979	-11.37%	\$58,628,125	22.19%	\$80,874,439	37.94%	\$409,909,606	61.45%
Indian Health Service	\$19,529,077	\$17,273,195	-11.55%	\$15,957,534	-7.62%	\$18,033,950	13.01%	\$19,290,931	6.97%	\$19,109,513	-0.94%	\$20,371,909	6.61%	\$129,566,109	4.32%
Poplar School District	\$12,608,186	\$13,033,955	3.38%	\$12,875,662	-1.21%	\$12,635,343	-1.87%	\$12,989,860	2.81%	\$14,055,186	8.20%	\$13,600,592	-3.23%	\$91,798,784	7.87%
Wolf Point School District	\$10,018,735	\$8,920,478	-10.96%	\$8,331,338	-6.60%	\$8,535,620	2.45%	\$9,529,545	11.64%	\$10,077,882	5.75%	\$10,883,384	7.99%	\$66,296,981	8.63%
Fort Peck Community College	\$10,596,987	\$9,231,765	-12.88%	\$10,186,998	10.35%	\$9,420,604	-7.52%	\$8,615,679	-8.54%	\$8,576,791	-0.45%	\$9,378,936	9.35%	\$66,007,760	-11.49%
Fort Peck Housing Authority	\$9,203,187	\$6,570,917	-28.60%	\$5,091,663	-22.51%	\$6,882,859	35.18%	\$5,658,583	-17.79%	\$5,247,745	-7.26%	\$6,274,308	19.56%	\$44,929,262	-31.82%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,425,637	\$4,408,008	-18.76%	\$4,284,172	-2.81%	\$4,820,593	12.52%	\$4,837,669	0.35%	\$4,111,319	-15.01%	\$4,387,051	6.71%	\$32,274,449	-19.14%
Brockton School District	\$3,414,995	\$4,288,427	25.58%	\$3,443,737	-19.70%	\$3,798,850	10.31%	\$3,751,516	-1.25%	\$3,205,643	-14.55%	\$2,945,599	-8.11%	\$24,848,767	-13.75%
Frazer Public Schools	\$2,558,840	\$2,202,813	-13.91%	\$2,667,242	21.08%	\$4,675,552	75.30%	\$5,392,737	15.34%	\$2,892,854	-46.36%	\$3,081,422	6.52%	\$23,471,460	20.42%
Food Stamps	\$2,880,607	\$2,184,379	-24.17%	\$1,973,201	-9.67%	\$3,240,243	64.21%	\$3,465,384	6.95%	\$4,245,424	22.51%	\$4,833,417	13.85%	\$22,822,655	67.79%
TANF	\$3,497,768	\$1,681,167	-51.94%	\$960,058	-42.89%	\$844,141	-12.07%	\$625,003	-25.96%	\$835,883	33.74%	\$473,706	-43.33%	\$8,917,726	-86.46%
Culbertson School District	\$920,315	\$1,229,867	33.64%	\$1,182,322	-3.87%	\$1,163,016	-1.63%	\$1,360,975	17.02%	\$1,349,483	-0.84%	\$1,619,006	19.97%	\$8,824,984	75.92%
Medicine Lake School District	\$565,512	\$1,482,434	162.14%	\$795,330	-46.35%	\$806,773	1.44%	\$760,873	-5.69%	\$752,143	-1.15%	\$772,651	2.73%	\$5,935,716	36.63%
Nashua School District	\$339,827	\$404,205	18.94%	\$526,269	30.20%	\$501,394	-4.73%	-	-	\$554,347	-	\$641,213	15.67%	\$2,967,255	88.69%
Frontier School District	\$478,013	\$699,760	46.39%	\$374,165	-46.53%	\$371,381	-0.74%	\$586,043	57.80%	-	-	-	-	\$2,509,362	22.60%
Froid School District	\$456,059	\$119,947	-73.70%	\$347,259	189.51%	\$216,165	-37.75%	\$213,245	-1.35%	\$267,919	25.64%	\$334,128	24.71%	\$1,954,721	-26.74%
Total	\$132,587,450	\$125,904,686	-5.04%	\$135,015,337	7.24%	\$130,085,086	-3.65%	\$125,061,021	-3.86%	\$133,910,258	7.08%	\$160,471,759	19.84%	\$943,035,597	21.03%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 46 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Fort Peck Reservation and quantifies the impact of these expenditures in the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 46. Revenue Sources
Fort Peck Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$573,727,049	60.84%
Earned	\$225,460,296	23.91%
State	\$103,095,704	10.93%
Various	\$38,144,363	4.04%
Fiduciary	\$2,608,184	0.28%
TOTAL	\$943,035,597	100.00%

Federal Revenue: Table 46 shows the significance federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. From the period evaluated, \$574 million or 61% of total expenditures were from federal funding sources. The two largest public sector entities, the Assiniboine & Sioux Tribe and Indian Health Services accounted for \$319 million or 56% of the total federal expenditures. Details of this can also be seen in Table 47.

Earned Revenue: Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the second largest revenue source at \$225 million. Earned revenue accounted for 24% of all expenditures to the Fort Peck reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. The largest source of expenditures for earned revenue over the seven-years was from the Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes and their tribal enterprises with \$212 million or 94% of the earned income expenditures as shown in Table 47.

State Revenue: 11% or \$103 million (Table 46) of the total expenditures of the Fort Peck Reservation was from State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the third largest expenditure source on the Fort Peck Reservation. 89% or \$92 million in total expenditures is from the nine school districts serving the reservation. With the 11% remaining of State revenue sources: TANF expenditures are \$8.9 million, Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes expenditures are \$171,249 and Fort Peck College expenditures are \$2.1 million. Details of this can also be seen in Table 47. The largest expenditures of state revenue are the school districts serving the Fort Peck Reservation.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Various Revenue: The fourth revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 46 is various revenue with a total contribution of 4.0% or \$38.1 million in total expenditures. The largest total expenditure at 70% with \$27 million is from school districts. The Assiniboine Sioux Tribes follows with 23% or \$8.7 million.

Fiduciary Revenue: Lastly, Table 46 reports that fiduciary sources contributed less than one percent at \$2.6 million. 100% of the source of expenditures for this total comes from the school districts as reported by Table 47.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 47 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Fort Peck Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Fort Peck Reservation can be found in Appendix B – Fort Peck.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 47
FORT PECK RESERVATION
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	\$ 188,943,390	32.93%	\$ 212,067,239	94.06%	\$ 8,727,728	22.88%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 171,249	\$ 171,249	0.17%
Poplar School District	\$ 46,135,404	8.04%	\$ -	-	\$ 10,867,644	28.49%	\$ 690,401	26.47%	\$ 30,736,866	\$ 3,368,469	\$ 34,105,335	33.08%
Fort Peck Community College	\$ 51,041,538	8.90%	\$ 10,629,906	4.71%	\$ 2,233,912	5.86%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,102,404	\$ 2,102,404	2.04%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 32,274,449	5.63%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Food Stamps	\$ 22,822,655	3.98%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TANF	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 8,917,726	\$ 8,917,726	8.65%
Medicine Lake School District	\$ 941,721	0.16%	\$ -	-	\$ 420,037	1.10%	\$ 197,547	7.57%	\$ 3,440,697	\$ 935,714	\$ 4,376,411	4.24%
Frontier School District	\$ 669,549	0.12%	\$ -	-	\$ 271,886	0.71%	\$ 14,148	0.54%	\$ 1,467,695	\$ 86,084	\$ 1,553,779	1.51%
TOTAL	\$ 573,727,049	100%	\$ 225,460,296	100%	\$ 38,144,363	100%	\$ 2,608,184	100%	\$ 84,158,327	\$ 18,937,377	\$ 103,095,704	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	\$ 409,909,606	43.47%	46.09%	51.74%	2.13%	-	0.04%
Indian Health Service	\$ 129,566,109	13.74%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Poplar School District	\$ 91,798,784	9.73%	50.26%	-	11.84%	0.75%	37.15%
Wolf Point School District	\$ 66,296,981	7.03%	45.77%	-	9.75%	1.46%	43.02%
Fort Peck Community College	\$ 66,007,760	7.00%	77.33%	16.10%	3.38%	-	3.19%
Fort Peck Housing Authority	\$ 44,929,262	4.76%	92.93%	6.15%	0.92%	-	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 32,274,449	3.42%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Brockton School District	\$ 24,848,767	2.63%	51.46%	-	13.76%	0.77%	34.00%
Food Stamps	\$ 22,822,655	2.42%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Frazer Public Schools	\$ 23,471,460	2.49%	49.84%	-	16.25%	0.65%	33.27%
TANF	\$ 8,917,726	0.95%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Culbertson School District	\$ 8,824,984	0.94%	32.83%	-	10.77%	3.14%	53.26%
Medicine Lake School District	\$ 5,935,716	0.63%	15.87%	-	7.08%	3.33%	73.73%
Nashua School District	\$ 2,967,255	0.31%	37.39%	-	10.43%	2.60%	49.58%
Frontier School District	\$ 2,509,362	0.27%	26.68%	-	10.83%	0.56%	61.92%
Froid School District	\$ 1,954,722	0.21%	38.09%	-	12.99%	1.99%	46.93%
TOTAL	\$ 943,035,597		--	--	--	--	--

Public Expenditures by Source
Total 2003 - 2009

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 573,727,049	60.84%
Earned	\$ 225,460,296	23.91%
State	\$ 103,095,704	10.93%
Various	\$ 38,144,363	4.04%
Fiduciary	\$ 2,608,184	0.28%
TOTAL	\$ 943,035,597	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Fort Peck Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Fort Peck Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 48

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Fort Peck**

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	FORT PECK	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$35,794	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$45,963	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$16,075	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$31,069	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$40,041	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$32,101	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	9,489	9,401	982,854
Median Age	30.3	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	5,461	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	57.6%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	2,659	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	2,802	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$58,700	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	3,764	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	3,007	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	757	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	20.1%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	3,007	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	3.08	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	4.16	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	15.5%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	39.9%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	30.1%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	11.0%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	3.6%	3.7%	8.8%

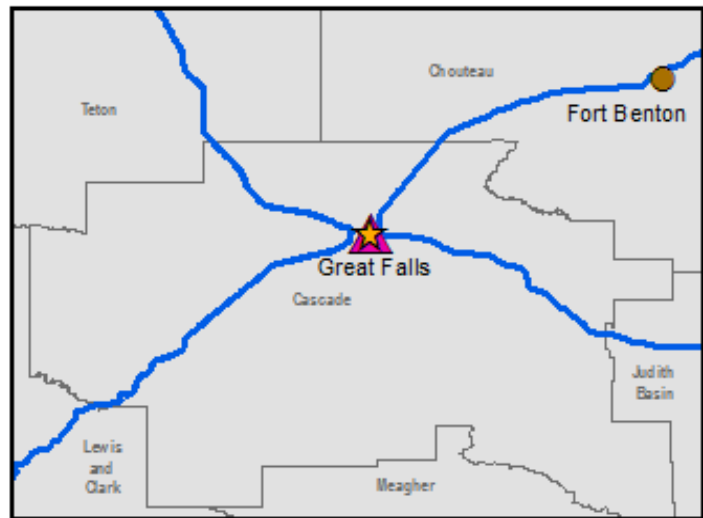
LITTLE SHELL

The Little Shell Band of the Chippewa is legally recognized by the State of Montana and is currently pending federal recognition through the United States Government. The Little Shell Band of the Chippewa is the smallest tribe in Montana with a total of 4,500^{vi} enrolled members in 2010.

The name of the tribe is: “the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana,” and it is often shortened to “Little Shell.” The name “Metis” (pronounced may-tee) is often used, meaning “middle people” or “mixed blood”.

The Little Shell Tribe has no designated land base in Montana, as do the other seven reservations in the state; but as a tribal people, they generally populate and live in north central Montana in the Great Falls, Chinook, and Lewistown areas. Their tribal headquarters are currently located in Great Falls, Montana.

The Little Shell Tribe is ranked ***eighth*** in their contribution to the state in expenditures and revenues of \$1,177,136 or 0.02% to the \$6.63 billion total for fiscal years 2003-2009 shown on Table 8 on page 20. The number is significantly lower than the other reservations largely due to their pending legal status with the U.S. Government. With federal recognition, their economic impact to the state would grow and become more substantial as their access to federal programs would increase the opportunity for tribal development.



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 49 defines the public sector economy of the Little Shell with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures for the reservation of the study period.

Table 49. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities

Little Shell Tribe		
Fiscal Years 2003-2009		
Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Little Shell Tribe	\$1,171,541	99.52%
Food Stamps	\$5,595	0.48%
TOTAL	\$1,177,136	100.0%

Growth Changes in Economy: In the following, Table 50 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Little Shell economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 50
TOTAL - Little Shell
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Little Shell Tribe	\$199,000	\$168,162	-15.50%	\$80,000	-52.43%	\$157,000	96.25%	\$174,000	10.83%	\$170,000	-2.30%	\$223,379	31.40%	\$1,171,541	12.25%
Food Stamps	\$5,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,595	-
Total	\$204,595	\$168,162	-17.81%	\$80,000	-52.43%	\$157,000	96.25%	\$174,000	10.83%	\$170,000	-2.30%	\$223,379	31.40%	\$1,177,136	9.18%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 51 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Fort Peck Reservation and quantifies the impact of these expenditures in the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 51. Revenue Sources

Little Shell

Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
State	\$1,022,541	86.87%
Federal	\$107,595	9.14%
Various	\$47,000	3.99%
Earned	\$0	0.00%
Fiduciary	\$0	0.00%
TOTAL	\$1,177,136	100.00%

State Revenue: The State revenue source contributes 87% or \$1,022,541 in total expenditures.

Federal Revenue: The Little Shell Tribe federal revenue source for tobacco prevention was \$107,595 or 9.1% in total expenditures.

Various Revenue: The various revenue source contributes 4.0% or \$47,000 in total expenditures.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 52

2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates Economic and Demographic Estimates: Little Shell

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	LITTLE SHELL	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$35,000	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$37,652	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	n/a	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	n/a	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	n/a	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	n/a	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	n/a	9,401	982,854
Median Age	n/a	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	n/a	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	n/a	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	n/a	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	n/a	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	n/a	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	n/a	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	n/a	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	n/a	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	n/a	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	n/a	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	n/a	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	n/a	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	n/a	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	n/a	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	n/a	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	n/a	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	n/a	3.7%	8.8%

OVERALL

The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Little Shell can be found in Appendix B.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE

The Northern Cheyenne Reservation, located in south eastern Montana, is home to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. The Northern Cheyenne had a tribal membership of 9,043^{vii} in 2010 ranking the reservation fourth in total enrollment of the State's tribal communities.

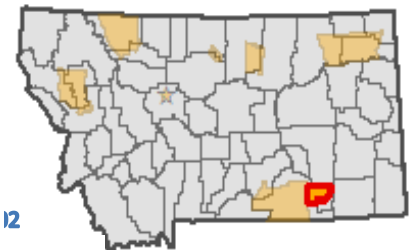
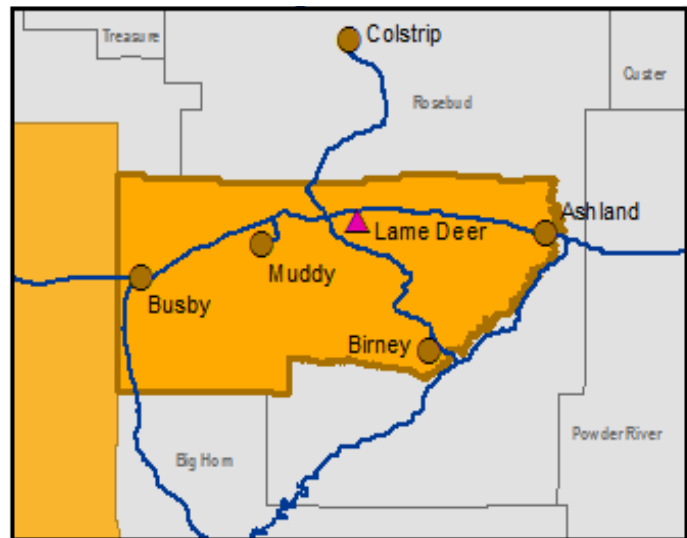
Approximately 44 percent of the enrolled tribal members live on the reservation. The Cheyenne Nation is historically comprised of ten bands spread across the Great Plains. Two bands, the Tsitsistas and So'taeo'o, reside on the reservation.

The Northern Cheyenne Reservation is the sixth largest reservation in the state and covers an area of 440,882 acres in Rosebud and Big Horn counties. The reservation borders the eastern boundary of the Crow Reservation. The reservation is 0.47% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.

Lame Deer, the largest community on the reservation, serves as the headquarters for the reservation and is 23 miles south of Colstrip, 43 miles east of Crow Agency, and 56 miles east of Hardin. Northern Cheyenne reservation has four large communities of Busby, Muddy, Birney, and Ashland. 65.1% of the reservation population resides in Rosebud County with the county seat in Colstrip. The remaining population of 34.9% is located in Big Horn County with Hardin as the county seat.

The closest urban city is Billings which is 103 miles west of Lame Deer. Another urban area is Sheridan, Wyoming located south 80 miles of the tribal headquarters. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 periods, the expenditures compiled for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation place the community **sixth** amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures of in the Montana economy \$560,826,526 or with 8.5% of the \$6.63 billion shown on Table 8 on page 20.



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 53 defines the public sector economy of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 53. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities
Northern Cheyenne Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$195,256,363	34.82%	
Indian Health Service	\$104,732,408	18.67%	
Lame Deer School District	\$59,759,862	10.66%	
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	<u>\$39,457,451</u>	<u>7.04%</u>	<u>\$399,206,084</u> Top 4 Entity Total
St. Labre High School	\$32,549,577	5.80%	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$31,842,928	5.68%	
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authori	\$28,715,632	5.12%	
Colstrip School District	<u>\$26,865,372</u>	<u>4.79%</u>	<u>\$519,179,593</u> > \$20 million
Northern Cheyenne Tribal School	\$19,006,475	3.39%	
Food Stamps	\$11,765,629	2.10%	
SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA			
Ashland Public School	\$7,005,954	1.25%	
TANF	\$2,858,768	0.51%	
Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cl	\$957,095	0.17%	
Birney School District	\$53,012	0.01%	
TOTAL	\$560,826,526	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (34.82%): The largest contributor to the Northern Cheyenne Reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009 was the Northern Cheyenne Tribe at \$195 million or a 35% contribution.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Northern Cheyenne Tribe is sixth in expenditures for Tribal Governments and contributes 6.6% in the total expenditures of \$2.95 billion made by Tribal Governments in Montana's economy.

Indian Health Service, Lame Deer School District, and Tribal College (18.67%, 10.66% and 7.04%): The next significant contributors to the reservation economy as reported in Table 53 were the Indian Health Service at \$105 million or 18.7% of expenditures, and Lame Deer School District at \$60 million or 10.7% in total expenditures. Chief Dull Knife Memorial College follows with \$39.5 million or 7.0%, in total expenditures.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Chief Dull Knife Memorial College is fourth in expenditures reported in Table 53 for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. And according to Table 20 on page 37, Chief Dull Knife Memorial College is seventh of seven tribal colleges in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 by Montana Tribal Colleges with 7.8% or \$39.5 million.

Other Public Entity Expenditures (less than 7% each): The remaining entities listed within the Table 53 all contributed less than 7% each to the total reservation expenditures. Their combined economic contribution was \$162 million and 29% of the total expenditures.

The following chart shows the eight entities on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation that expended more than \$20 million for the seven-year period recorded. Combined these eight entities have over \$519 million in expenditures during the seven-year study period.

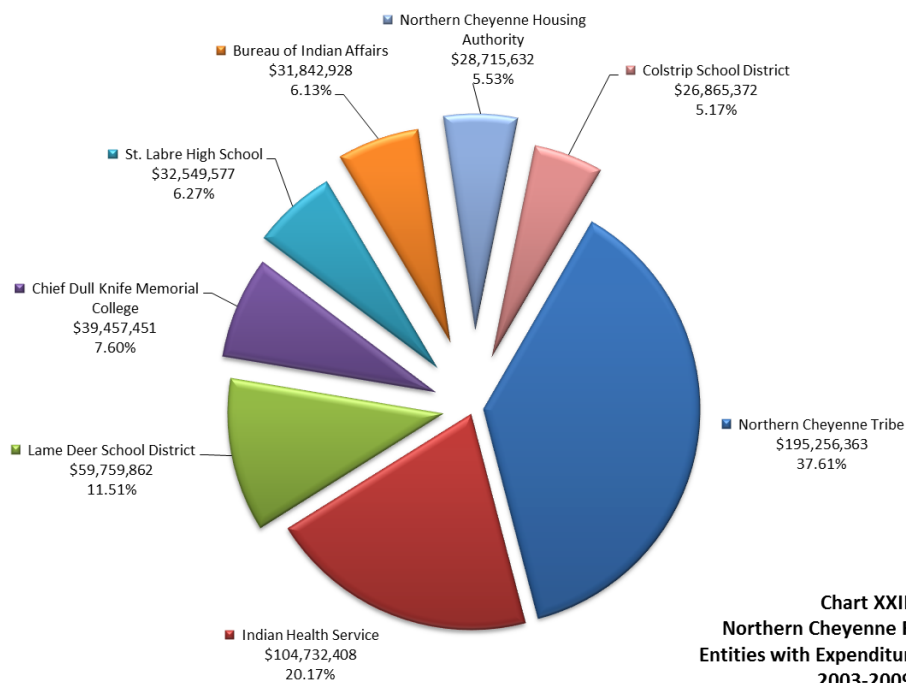


Chart XXII
Northern Cheyenne Reservation
Entities with Expenditures over \$20m
2003-2009

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy: In the following, Table 54 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 54
TOTAL - Northern Cheyenne Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$28,008,644	\$27,604,647	-1.44%	\$25,598,553	-7.27%	\$26,758,333	4.53%	\$27,628,161	3.25%	\$28,053,656	1.54%	\$31,604,369	12.66%	\$195,256,363	12.84%
Indian Health Service	\$17,470,116	\$13,584,154	-22.24%	\$14,090,664	3.73%	\$15,830,517	12.35%	\$14,656,702	-7.41%	\$14,937,872	1.92%	\$14,162,383	-5.19%	\$104,732,408	-18.93%
Lame Deer School District	\$8,808,221	\$8,679,017	-1.47%	\$7,320,502	-15.65%	\$7,635,822	4.31%	\$9,012,046	18.02%	\$8,714,173	-3.31%	\$9,590,081	10.05%	\$59,759,862	8.88%
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$5,331,305	\$5,069,468	-4.91%	\$5,314,739	4.84%	\$6,015,625	13.19%	\$5,421,222	-9.88%	\$5,564,349	2.64%	\$6,740,743	21.14%	\$39,457,451	26.44%
St. Labre High School	\$32,549,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,549,577	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,136,398	\$4,596,231	-10.52%	\$3,634,367	-20.93%	\$4,667,218	28.42%	\$5,177,633	10.94%	\$4,362,164	-15.75%	\$4,268,917	-2.14%	\$31,842,928	-16.89%
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$3,484,920	\$3,459,047	-0.74%	\$3,843,014	11.10%	\$3,839,322	-0.10%	\$4,831,273	25.84%	\$5,196,430	7.56%	\$4,061,626	-21.84%	\$28,715,632	16.55%
Colstrip School District	\$3,647,027	\$4,724,229	29.54%	\$3,438,718	-27.21%	\$3,127,632	-9.05%	\$3,774,073	20.67%	\$3,846,703	1.92%	\$4,306,991	11.97%	\$26,865,372	18.10%
Northern Cheyenne Tribal School	\$3,104,687	\$3,439,145	10.77%	\$3,186,999	-7.33%	\$2,786,443	-12.57%	\$2,922,968	4.90%	\$3,566,233	22.01%	-	-	\$19,006,475	14.87%
Food Stamps	\$2,564,667	\$1,319,081	-48.57%	\$996,023	-24.49%	\$1,413,006	41.86%	\$1,466,690	3.80%	\$1,821,683	24.20%	\$2,184,479	19.92%	\$11,765,629	-14.82%
SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Public School	\$961,732	\$758,227	-21.16%	\$1,064,384	40.38%	\$1,156,729	8.68%	\$806,847	-30.25%	\$971,187	20.37%	\$1,286,848	32.50%	\$7,005,954	33.81%
TANF	\$928,043	\$400,978	-56.79%	\$240,525	-40.02%	\$319,276	32.74%	\$329,893	3.33%	\$338,181	2.51%	\$301,872	-10.74%	\$2,858,768	-67.47%
Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne	\$957,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$957,095	-
Birney School District	\$53,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$53,012	-
Total	\$113,005,444	\$73,634,223	-34.84%	\$68,728,488	-6.66%	\$73,549,923	7.02%	\$76,027,508	3.37%	\$77,372,630	1.77%	\$78,508,310	1.47%	\$560,826,526	-30.53%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 55 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation and quantifies the impact of these expenditures in the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 55. Revenue Sources
Northern Cheyenne Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Sources	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$387,299,910	69.06%
Earned	\$68,557,180	12.22%
Various	\$60,471,718	10.78%
State	\$43,249,416	7.71%
Fiduciary	\$1,248,301	0.22%
TOTAL	\$560,826,526	100.00%

Federal Revenue: Table 55 shows the significance federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. From the period evaluated, \$387 million or 69% of total expenditures were from federal funding sources. The two largest public sector entities, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and Indian Health Service accounted for \$227 million or 59% in federal dollar expenditures. Details of this can be seen in Table 56.

Earned Revenue: Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the second largest revenue source at \$69 million. Earned revenue accounted for 12.2% of all expenditures to the Northern Cheyenne reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. The largest source of expenditures for earned revenue over the seven-years was from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe with \$58 million or 85% of the earned income expenditures as shown in Table 56. Another significant portion of earned revenue came from Chief Dull Knife Memorial College with \$9.2 million or 13.4% of total earned revenue expenditures in the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Combined, these two equate to 98% of earned revenue expenditures in the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

Various Revenue: The third largest revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 55, Various sources contributed 10.8% or \$60 million. St. Labre High School had \$32.2 million or 53% in total various expenditures.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

State Revenue: 8% or \$43 million (Table 55) of the total expenditures of the Northern Cheyenne reservation were made from State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the fourth largest expenditure source on the Northern Cheyenne reservation. 93% or \$40 million, in total expenditures is from school districts located on or near the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Of the remaining 7% of State sources: Chief Dull Knife Memorial College receives less than one percent of its revenue from state sources with \$112,314 in expenditures and TANF has an expenditure total of \$2.9 million or 6.6% of total state revenue. Details of this can be seen in Table 56. The largest expenditures of State revenue are the school districts serving the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

Fiduciary Revenue: Fiduciary sources contributed less than one percent with \$1.2 million to the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. School districts serving the reservation expended \$1.2 million or 99% of the total. Chief Dull Knife Memorial College expends less than one percent (\$4,824) of the total expenditures in this category.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 56 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation can be found in Appendix B- Northern Cheyenne.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 56
NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$ 122,702,299	31.68%	\$ 58,013,921	84.62%	\$ 14,540,143	24.04%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Indian Health Service	\$ 104,732,408	27.04%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Lame Deer School District	\$ 31,808,155	8.21%	\$ -	-	\$ 4,667,422	7.72%	\$ 645,716	51.73%	\$ 20,393,929	\$ 2,244,640	\$ 22,638,569	52.34%
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$ 28,342,353	7.32%	\$ 9,157,065	13.36%	\$ 1,840,895	3.04%	\$ 4,824	0.39%	\$ -	\$ 112,314	\$ 112,314	0.26%
St. Labre High School	\$ 319,894	0.08%	\$ -	-	\$ 32,229,683	53.30%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 31,842,928	8.22%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$ 28,076,755	7.25%	\$ 638,877	0.93%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Colstrip School District	\$ 5,446,679	1.41%	\$ 616,701	0.90%	\$ 5,186,107	8.58%	\$ 552,944	44.30%	\$ 14,432,000	\$ 630,941	\$ 15,062,941	34.83%
Northern Cheyenne Tribal School - Private	\$ 18,062,663	4.66%	\$ 11,896	0.02%	\$ 931,916	1.54%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Food Stamps	\$ 11,765,629	3.04%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Public School	\$ 3,482,598	0.90%	\$ -	-	\$ 901,714	1.49%	\$ 44,817	3.59%	\$ 2,393,671	\$ 183,154	\$ 2,576,825	5.96%
TANF	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,858,768	\$ 2,858,768	6.61%
Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation	\$ 684,684	0.18%	\$ 100,469	0.15%	\$ 171,942	0.28%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TOTAL	\$ 387,299,910	100%	\$ 68,557,180	100%	\$ 60,471,718	100%	\$ 1,248,301	100%	\$ 37,219,600	\$ 6,029,817	\$ 43,249,416	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$ 195,256,363 34.82%	62.84%	29.71%	7.45%	-	-
Indian Health Service	\$ 104,732,408 18.67%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Lame Deer School District	\$ 59,759,862 10.66%	53.23%	-	7.81%	1.08%	37.88%
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$ 39,457,451 7.04%	71.83%	23.21%	4.67%	0.01%	0.28%
St. Labre High School	\$ 32,549,577 5.80%	0.98%	-	99.02%	-	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 31,842,928 5.68%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$ 28,715,632 5.12%	97.78%	2.22%	-	-	-
Colstrip School District	\$ 26,865,372 4.79%	20.27%	2.30%	19.30%	2.06%	56.07%
Northern Cheyenne Tribal School - Private	\$ 19,006,475 3.39%	95.03%	0.06%	4.90%	-	-
Food Stamps	\$ 11,765,629 2.10%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Public School	\$ 7,005,954 1.25%	49.71%	-	12.87%	0.64%	36.78%
TANF	\$ 2,858,768 0.51%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation	\$ 957,095 0.17%	71.54%	10.50%	17.96%	-	-
Bimey School District	\$ 53,012 0.01%	62.00%	34.43%	3.58%	-	-
TOTAL	\$ 560,826,526	-	-	-	-	-

Public Expenditures by Source
Total 2003 - 2009

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 387,299,910	69.06%
Earned	\$ 68,557,180	12.22%
State	\$ 43,249,416	7.71%
Various	\$ 60,471,718	10.78%
Fiduciary	\$ 1,248,301	0.22%
TOTAL	\$ 560,826,526	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 57

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Northern Cheyenne**

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	NORTHERN CHEYENNE	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$36,219	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$38,750	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$11,843	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$21,602	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$40,365	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$30,156	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	4,747	9,401	982,854
Median Age	22.7	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	2,470	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	52.0%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	1,128	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	1,342	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$67,300	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	1,520	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	1,169	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	351	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	23.1%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	1,169	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	4.03	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	4.46	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	18.4%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	28.6%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	37.8%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	12.3%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	2.9%	3.7%	8.8%

ROCKY BOY'S

The Rocky Boy's Reservation, located in north-central Montana, is home to the Chippewa Cree Tribe. The Chippewa Cree Tribe had an enrolled membership of 6,177^{viii} in 2010 ranking the reservation *seventh* in total enrollment of the State's eight tribal communities.

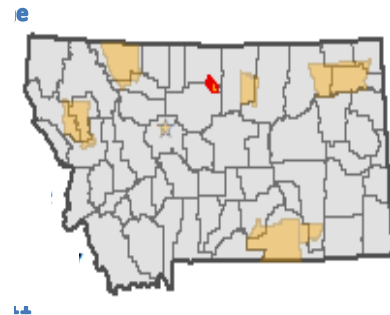
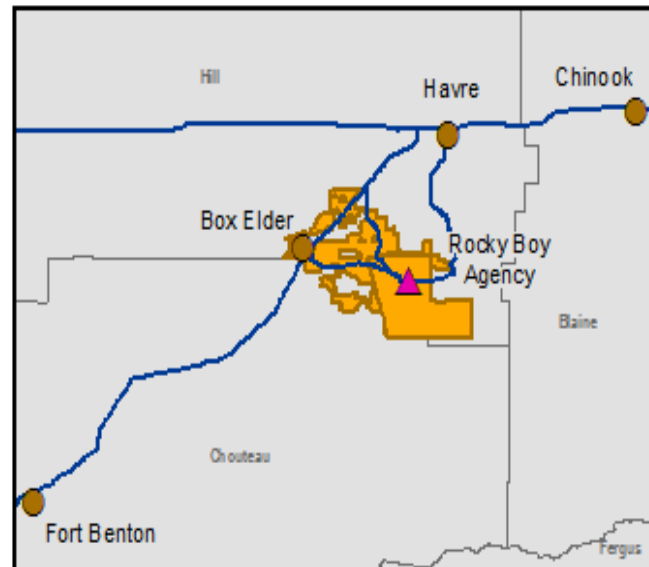
Approximately 60 percent of over 6,000 enrolled Chippewa Cree tribal members reside on the reservation. The name "Rocky Boy" was derived from the name of a leader of a band of Chippewa Indians. It actually meant "Stone Child," but it was not translated correctly and the name "Rocky Boy" became the name used for the reservation.

The smallest reservation in the state, Rocky Boy's occupies 126,000 acres in the Bear Paw Mountains in Hill and Chouteau Counties. (See Figure 1 Page 3). The reservation is 0.13% of Montana's 94,109,440 total acres.

The Rocky Boy Agency serves as headquarters for the reservation, and is 32 miles south of Havre the nearest town. Havre serves as the county seat for Hill County where 62% of the reservation population is located. The remaining population of 38% is located in Chouteau County with the county seat in Fort Benton 61 miles east of the tribal headquarters. Rocky Boy's communities include Box Elder and the Agency area.

The closest urban cities are Great Falls, 99 miles to the southwest, and Billings which is 271 miles to the southeast. These economic corridors are routes often traveled by the residents of the Rocky Boy's Reservation.

For the 2003-2009 periods, the expenditures compiled for the Rocky Boy's Reservation place the community *fifth* amongst the eight tribal communities with total expenditures in the Montana economy of \$612,314,585 or with 9.2% of the \$6.63 billion shown on Table 8 on page 20.



Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

EXPENDITURES

Table 58 defines the public sector economy of the Rocky Boy's Reservation with the list of entities, their expenditure totals, and percentage share of the total expenditures of the reservation for the study period.

Table 58. Expenditure Totals. Public Sector Entities
Rocky Boy Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Entity	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total	
Chippewa Cree Tribe	\$194,973,830	31.84%	
Rocky Boy Health Board	\$125,074,894	20.43%	
Rocky Boy School District	\$66,929,163	10.93%	
Stone Child College	<u>\$64,346,606</u>	<u>10.51%</u>	<u>\$451,324,493</u> Top 4 Entity Total
BIA Self Governance	\$47,087,272	7.69%	
Box Elder School District	\$41,552,477	6.79%	
CCT Housing Authority	\$25,488,803	4.16%	
CC Construction Corp	<u>\$21,365,764</u>	<u>3.49%</u>	<u>\$586,818,809</u> > \$20 million
NTDA	\$10,119,495	1.65%	
Food Stamps	\$7,044,352	1.15%	
Indian Health Service	\$3,330,316	0.54%	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$2,371,979	0.39%	
TANF	\$2,031,186	0.33%	
Boys and Girls Club	\$598,448	0.10%	
TOTAL	\$612,314,585	100.00%	

Tribal Government Expenditures (31.84%): For Fiscal Years 2003 to 2009, the largest contributor to the Rocky Boy's Reservation in expenditures was the Chippewa Cree Tribe at \$195 million or 32% of the total contributions.

According to Table 12 on page 25 the Chippewa Cree Tribe is seventh in expenditures for Tribal Governments and contributes 6.6% in the total expenditures of \$2.95 billion made by Tribal Governments in Montana's economy.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Rocky Boy Health Board, Rocky Boy School District, and Tribal College Expenditures (20.43%, 10.93%, and 10.51%): As Table 58 reports, the next significant contributors to the reservation were the Rocky Boy Health Board at \$125 million for a 20% contribution, and Rocky Boy School District at \$66.9 million for a 10.9% contribution. Stone Child College follows with \$64.3 million at a 10.5% contribution.

Stone Child College is fourth in expenditures reported in Table 58 for the Rocky Boy's Reservation. And according to Table 20 on page 37, Stone Child College is fourth in expenditures for 2003 through 2009 by Montana Tribal Colleges with 12.7% or \$64.3 million.

Other Public Entity Expenditures (less than 10%): The remaining entities listed within the table individually contribute less than 10% each to the reservation's total; however combined add up to \$161 million and 26% of overall contributions.

The following chart shows the eight entities on the Rocky Boy's Reservation that expended more than \$20 million for the seven-year period recorded. Combined these eight entities have over \$587 million in expenditures during the seven-year study period.

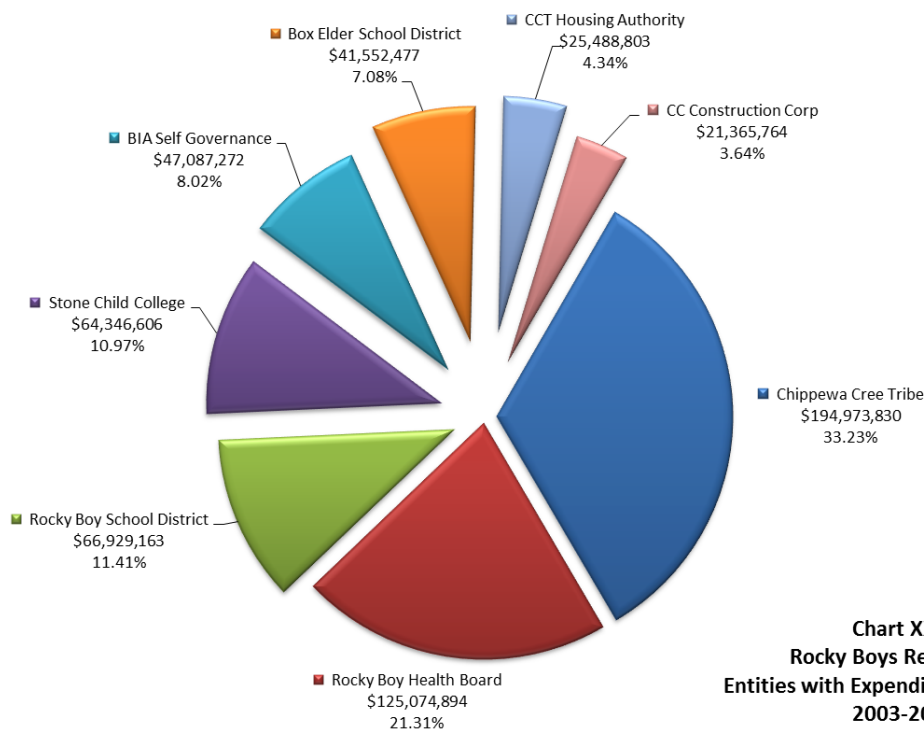


Chart XXIII
Rocky Boys Reservation
Entities with Expenditures over \$20m
2003-2009

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Growth Changes in Economy: In the following, Table 59 further analyzes the public sector entities of the Rocky Boy's Reservation economy and their change and growth percentage for the seven-year study period. The table summarizes each public sector entity with an average growth rate for the study period, gives an overall growth rate for the community per year, and for the study period.

Table 59
TOTAL - Rocky Boy Reservation
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars and Percentage Change

Entity	2003	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		Overall	
	Expenditures	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	Expenditures	% Change	2003-2009 TOTAL	% Change
Chippewa Cree Tribe	\$21,478,896	\$23,598,657	9.87%	\$25,882,663	9.68%	\$28,037,013	8.32%	\$29,385,226	4.81%	\$35,526,643	20.90%	\$31,064,731	-12.56%	\$194,973,830	44.63%
Rocky Boy Health Board (Total)	\$15,742,709	\$16,081,006	2.15%	\$23,820,838	48.13%	\$16,939,774	-28.89%	\$19,553,893	15.43%	\$14,391,447	-26.40%	\$18,545,227	28.86%	\$125,074,894	17.80%
Rocky Boy Health Board	\$2,312,670	\$3,243,568	40.25%	\$9,791,976	201.89%	\$4,851,086	-50.46%	\$5,243,038	8.08%	\$14,391,447	174.49%	\$3,063,527	-78.71%	\$42,897,312	32.47%
Self Governance (IHS)	\$11,692,615	\$11,211,011	-4.12%	\$12,383,071	10.45%	\$10,453,149	-15.59%	\$12,919,537	23.59%	-	-	\$14,192,029	-	\$72,851,412	21.38%
Third Party	\$1,737,424	\$1,626,427	-6.39%	\$1,645,791	1.19%	\$1,635,539	-0.62%	\$1,391,318	-14.93%	-	-	\$1,289,671	-	\$9,326,170	-25.77%
Rocky Boy School District	\$10,821,385	\$9,880,857	-8.69%	\$9,839,697	-0.42%	\$10,358,239	5.27%	\$5,384,245	-48.02%	\$9,438,850	75.30%	\$11,205,890	18.72%	\$66,929,163	3.55%
Stone Child College	\$9,225,074	\$7,477,322	-18.95%	\$9,173,989	22.69%	\$8,559,323	-6.70%	\$8,600,242	0.48%	\$9,471,063	10.13%	\$11,839,593	25.01%	\$64,346,606	28.34%
DOI (BIA) Self Governance	\$6,673,103	\$7,425,265	11.27%	\$7,015,897	-5.51%	\$6,653,286	-5.17%	\$7,560,218	13.63%	\$6,341,886	-16.12%	\$5,417,617	-14.57%	\$47,087,272	-18.81%
Box Elder School District	\$5,543,839	\$5,324,935	-3.95%	\$6,945,729	30.44%	\$5,334,716	-23.19%	\$5,404,432	1.31%	\$6,368,715	17.84%	\$6,630,111	4.10%	\$41,552,477	19.59%
CCT Housing Authority	\$3,351,897	\$3,225,065	-3.78%	\$2,681,809	-16.84%	\$4,082,163	52.22%	\$3,594,635	-11.94%	\$3,736,945	3.96%	\$4,816,289	28.88%	\$25,488,803	43.69%
CC Construction Company	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,488,395	-	\$5,951,021	299.83%	\$2,644,937	-55.55%	\$11,281,411	326.53%	\$21,365,764	657.96%
NTDA	\$1,652,982	\$1,562,488	-5.47%	\$2,221,511	42.18%	\$2,283,564	2.79%	\$2,398,950	5.05%	-	-	-	-	\$10,119,495	45.13%
Food Stamps	\$625,924	\$747,080	19.36%	\$631,418	-15.48%	\$922,576	46.11%	\$1,071,086	16.10%	\$1,467,635	37.02%	\$1,578,634	7.56%	\$7,044,352	152.21%
Indian Health Service	-	\$155,506	-	-	-	\$3,062,938	-	-	-	\$53,373	-	\$58,499	9.60%	\$3,330,316	-62.38%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$991,309	\$116,633	-88.23%	\$909,175	679.52%	\$73,655	-91.90%	\$103,970	41.16%	\$93,100	-10.45%	\$84,137	-9.63%	\$2,371,979	-91.51%
TANF	\$938,027	\$160,313	-82.91%	\$150,870	-5.89%	\$184,994	22.62%	\$173,522	-6.20%	\$246,680	42.16%	\$176,781	-28.34%	\$2,031,186	-81.15%
Boys and Girls Club	\$299,224	\$299,224	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$598,448	-
Total	\$77,344,369	\$76,054,351	-1.67%	\$89,273,597	17.38%	\$87,980,636	-1.45%	\$89,181,439	1.36%	\$89,781,274	0.67%	\$102,698,920	14.39%	\$612,314,585	32.78%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

REVENUE SOURCES

Table 60 reports the revenue sources of expenditures for the Rocky Boy's Reservation and quantifies the impact of these expenditures in the reservation's economy for the study period 2003 to 2009. The expenditures are reported by source and listed by rank and percentage contribution of group.

Table 60. Revenue Sources
Rocky Boy Reservation
Fiscal Years 2003-2009

Revenue Source	Expenditure Total	Percentage of Total
Federal	\$423,319,203	69.13%
Earned	\$116,242,461	18.98%
Various	\$37,415,010	6.11%
State	\$34,182,892	5.58%
Fiduciary	\$1,155,019	0.19%
TOTAL	\$612,314,585	100.00%

Federal Revenue: Table 60 shows the significance Federal funding has on the reservation's economy during the seven-year study period. From the period evaluated, \$423 million or 69% of total expenditures were from federal funding. The two largest public sector entities, the Chippewa Cree Tribe and Rocky Boy Health Board accounted for \$204 million or 48% of all federal expenditures. The next significant contributors are two school districts of Rocky Boy Schools and Box Elder School District provide \$66 million or 16% federal expenditure total. Details of this can also be seen in Table 61.

Earned Revenue: Earned revenue reported by the public sector entities within the reservation was the second largest revenue source at \$116 million. Earned revenue accounted for 19% of all expenditures to the Rocky Boy reservation economy for the period 2003 to 2009. The largest source of expenditures for earned revenue over the seven-years was from the Chippewa Cree Tribe with \$85 million or 73% of the earned income expenditures as shown in Table 61. Another significant portion of earned revenue came from Rocky Boy Health Board with \$11.1 million or 9.5% of total earned revenue expenditures. Combined, these two equate to 82% of earned revenue expenditures for the Rocky Boy reservation.

Various Revenue: The third largest revenue source of expenditures reported by Table 60 Various sources contributed 6.1% or \$37 million. The largest expenditure total is from the Chippewa Cree Tribe with of \$11.7 million or 31%. Stone Child College and the Rocky Boy's and Box Elder School Districts combined for \$17.6 million in expenditures or 47% of the total various expenditures. Details of this can also be seen in Table 61.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

State Revenue: 6% or \$34 million (Table 61) of the total expenditures of the Rocky Boy's Reservation were from the State of Montana appropriations. State appropriated revenue is the fourth largest expenditure source on the Rocky Boy's Reservation. 90% or \$31 million in total expenditures is from the two school districts, Rocky Boy's and Box Elder. Of the remaining 10% of state sources: TANF expenditures are \$2 million or 5.9%, the Chippewa Cree Tribe expended 3% or \$1 million, and the Boys & Girls Club expended less than one percent in total expenditures. Details of this can be seen in Table 61. The largest expenditure of State revenue is school districts serving the Rocky Boy's Reservation.

Fiduciary Revenue: Lastly Table 61 reports that fiduciary sources contributed less than one percent at \$1.2 million with the two school districts serving the community expending 100% of the total of fiduciary sources.

OVERALL

In the following, Table 61 provides more detail on the revenue sources in the economy of the Rocky Boy's Reservation from the public sector entities and the value of those expenditures. The table analyzes the public sector entities by group, reports expenditure totals cumulatively for 2003 through 2009 by revenue source and percentage contribution of expenditures by source and rank. The complete worksheets used to record the data for this profile of the Rocky Boy's Reservation can be found in Appendix B –Rocky Boy's.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Table 61
ROCKY BOYS RESERVATION
2003 - 2009 Public Expenditures in Dollars by Revenue Source

Entity	FEDERAL		EARNED		VARIOUS		FIDUCIARY		STATE			
	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	Expenditures	Percent of Total	School District Expenditures	Grants & Contracts Expenditures	Total State Expenditures	Percent of Total
Chippewa Cree Tribe	\$ 97,626,684	23.06%	\$ 84,621,043	72.80%	\$ 11,676,230	31.21%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 1,049,872	\$ 1,049,872	3.07%
Rocky Boy School District	\$ 42,255,716	9.98%	\$ 583,520	0.50%	\$ 6,088,828	16.27%	\$ 794,297	68.77%	\$ 15,401,383	\$ 1,805,419	\$ 17,206,802	50.34%
BIA Self Governance	\$ 47,087,272	11.12%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
CCT Housing Authority	\$ 21,465,776	5.07%	\$ 4,023,027	3.46%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
NTDA	\$ 8,194,084	1.94%	\$ 1,676,735	1.44%	\$ 248,676	0.66%	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Indian Health Service	\$ 3,330,316	0.79%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
TANF	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ 2,031,186	\$ 2,031,186	5.94%
Boys and Girls Club	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	-	\$ 274,840	0.73%	\$ -	-	\$ 136,277	\$ 187,331	\$ 323,608	0.95%
TOTAL	\$ 423,319,203	100%	\$ 116,242,460	100%	\$ 37,415,010	100%	\$ 1,155,019	100%	\$ 28,393,201	\$ 5,789,691	\$ 34,182,892	100%

Tribal Entity Public Expenditure in Percentage by Revenue Source, Total 2003 - 2009

Entity	TOTAL EXPENDITURES		FEDERAL	EARNED	VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	STATE
Chippewa Cree Tribe	\$ 194,973,830	31.84%	50.07%	43.40%	5.99%	-	0.54%
Rocky Boy Health Board	\$ 125,074,894	20.43%	85.01%	8.86%	6.13%	-	-
Rocky Boy School District	\$ 66,929,163	10.93%	63.13%	0.87%	9.10%	1.19%	25.71%
Stone Child College	\$ 64,346,606	10.51%	76.88%	10.93%	12.19%	-	-
BIA Self Governance	\$ 47,087,272	7.69%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Box Elder School District	\$ 41,552,477	6.79%	57.76%	-	8.72%	0.87%	32.66%
CCT Housing Authority	\$ 25,488,803	4.16%	84.22%	15.78%	-	-	-
CC Construction Corp	\$ 21,365,764	3.49%	66.22%	33.78%	-	-	-
NTDA	\$ 10,119,495	1.65%	80.97%	16.57%	2.46%	-	-
Food Stamps	\$ 7,044,352	1.15%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Indian Health Service	\$ 3,330,316	0.54%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$ 2,371,979	0.39%	100.00%	-	-	-	-
TANF	\$ 2,031,186	0.33%	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Boys and Girls Club	\$ 598,448	0.10%	-	-	45.93%	-	54.07%
TOTAL	\$ 612,314,585		--	--	--	--	--

**Public Expenditures by Source
Total 2003 - 2009**

Revenue Source	Expenditures	Percent of Total
Federal	\$ 423,319,203	69.13%
Earned	\$ 116,242,460	18.98%
State	\$ 34,182,892	5.58%
Various	\$ 37,415,010	6.11%
Fiduciary	\$ 1,155,019	0.19%
TOTAL	\$ 612,314,585	100%

Reported revenue source categories are defined by auditors. **FEDERAL** includes all direct federal funding and/or assistance received by institutions made available from the U.S. Government. **EARNED** includes revenue earned by the organizations through various activities such as leasing, tribally owned enterprises, or investments. **VARIOUS** is a catchall category used by auditors when amounts are too small to record in the other categories; examples are private foundation and community organization grants. **FIDUCIARY** includes income from assets held by an entity in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. **STATE** includes revenue received by entities for the operation of State sponsored programs and services from the State of Montana including school districts operating on or near reservations.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Using the 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, the following table represents economic and demographic statistics of the Rocky Boy Reservation and falls within the period of study for this report. The table reports on economic and demographic statistics used to define communities. These communities include the Rocky Boy Reservation, Average Montana Reservation Totals, and the State of Montana.

Table 62

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates
Economic and Demographic Estimates: Rocky Boys**

ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS	ROCKY BOY	AVERAGE of MT RESERVATIONS	Average State of MONTANA
Income			
Median Household Income	\$27,181	\$35,380	\$45,324
Median Family Income	\$33,693	\$39,916	\$57,616
Per Capita Income	\$12,094	\$14,391	\$24,640
Earnings			
Median Earnings for Workers	\$19,458	\$22,388	\$24,644
Median Earnings Male Workers	\$38,611	\$36,678	\$41,632
Median Earnings Female Workers	\$31,786	\$31,484	\$30,570
Population			
Total Population	3,210	9,401	982,854
Median Age	25.0	29.2	39.8
18 years and over	1,825	5,391	616,089
% of population 18 years and over	56.9%	57.3%	62.7%
Number of Males	977	2,665	312,158
Number of Females	848	2,726	303,931
Housing Value			
Housing Value	\$61,800	\$52,883	\$179,900
Total Housing Units	913	4,087	478,030
Occupied Housing Units	858	3,172	403,495
Vacant Housing Units	55	915	74,535
% Vacant Housing Units	6.0%	22.4%	15.6%
Households			
Total Households	858	3,172	403,495
Average Household Size	3.74	3.47	2.36
Average Family Size	4.16	4.00	2.93
Educational Attainment			
Less than high school diploma	20.6%	17.3%	8.5%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	22.8%	29.5%	30.8%
Some college or associates degree	45.1%	38.3%	32.5%
Bachelor's degree	9.5%	11.2%	19.4%
Graduate or professional degree	2.1%	3.7%	8.8%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

This report contains information never before reported. Up until now, there were no reliable data concerning the total expenditures made by Montana Indian Reservations and the public sector entities located within the geographic boundaries of the eight tribal communities.

The information reported in this study reveals the amount and extent of revenue by source to Indian Reservations and the public sector entities located within its boundaries. The data in this report was derived from audited statements, and represents the most reliable source currently available.

The figures provided here are the building blocks for further analysis to estimate the total economic impacts of reservations and affiliated organizations on Montana's economy.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS FOR COLUMNS IN APPENDIX TABLES

Entity:	Subject of audited financial report. Includes Tribal governments, State, Tribal Colleges, housing authorities, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, local government, non-profit organization, or entitlement payments.
Federal Funds Expended:	Means federal financial assistance and federal cost reimbursement contracts that non-federal entities receive directly from Federal awarding agencies or indirectly from pass-through entities.
Self Governance:	Title IV of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEA) Public Law 93–638, 25 U.S.C. 450 <i>et seq.</i> , as amended by Title II of Pub. L. 103–413, the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (108 Stat. 4250, October 25, 1994). Permit an orderly transition from Federal domination of programs and services to provide Indian Tribes with meaningful authority to plan, conduct, redesign, and administer programs, services, functions, and activities that meet the needs of the individual Tribal communities; and Transferring control over funding and decision making to Tribal Governments, upon Tribal request, for Federal programs. Self-governance Compact means an executed document that affirms the government-to-government relationship between a self-governance Tribe and the United States. The compact differs from an annual funding agreement (AFA) in that parts of the compact apply to all bureaus within the Department of the Interior rather than a single bureau.
State Legislation:	The State of Montana through its laws established for all Montana residents allocates revenue to entities within the reservation. Specifically the State category in the table is revenues established by laws regarding school districts operating on or near reservations. The state legislation establishes the state’s funding formula for school districts and total student population.
State Awards Expended:	The State of Montana through its laws established for all Montana residents awards grants and contracts to entities within the reservation. These grants are competitively awarded or given to entities with the reservations because of income level or status as a tribal/minority group.

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Fiduciary Expenditures:	The trust and agency funds used to account for assets held by a government unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other government units, or other funds.
General Fund:	A fund used to account for unrestricted resources. The fund that accounts for all resources that are not required to be accounted for in other funds.
Proprietary Expenditures:	Income determination funds that are used to account for a government's business-type activities; enterprise and internal service funds that are accounted for on a business-type basis.
Component Units	A legally separate government, for which the elected officials of a primary government are financially accountable, can impose their will, or there is potential for the organization to provide special financial benefits to, or improve specific financial burdens on the primary residence.
Tribal/Individuals:	Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including and Alaskan native village or regional or village corporation (as defined in, or established under, the Alaskan Native Claims settlement Act) that is recognized by the United States as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. This category includes those who have met requirements for enrollment within a tribe.

APPENDIX B

Appendix B contains summaries for each tribe and each year followed by an overall summary containing every year.

The order of Appendix B is as follows:

Blackfeet

Crow

Flathead

Fort Belknap

Fort Peck

Little Shell

Northern Cheyenne

Rocky Boy's

Blackfeet - Summary 2003

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$100,847,867	69.61%
	State	\$7,140,706	4.93%
	Various	\$7,793,162	5.38%
	Fiduciary	\$369,219	0.25%
	Earned	\$28,731,010	19.83%

Page | 112

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Blackfeet - Summary 2004

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned		
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
Other Governmental Funds	\$0											
Blackfeet Utilities Commission	\$678,445								\$678,445			
Blackfeet Care Center	\$1,722,476								\$1,722,476			
Tribal Farms	\$342,829								\$342,829			
Chewing Blackbones Camp	\$29,414								\$29,414			
Siyeh Development Corporation	\$2,254,213								\$2,254,213			
Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$47,405,834											
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$6,279,554	\$6,279,554										
Blackfeet Community College	\$9,979,534	\$7,850,671				\$1,789,877		\$338,986				
Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory - Private	\$0											
Cutswood Immersion School - Private	\$0											
Browning Public School	\$28,211,798	\$14,843,800		\$8,153,564	\$157,300	\$3,024,927	\$171,126		\$1,861,081			96.63%
Heart Butte School District	\$3,040,338	\$1,420,800		\$1,118,572	\$15,603	\$482,471	\$2,892					98.35%
East Glacier School District	\$358,318	\$68,739		\$183,603	\$1,188	\$99,918	\$4,871					66.67%
Cut Bank Public Schools	\$3,326,627	\$842,593		\$1,825,504	\$106,234	\$476,354	\$75,941					35.28%
Valier Public Schools	\$724,606	\$283,874		\$325,324	\$15,000	\$82,513	\$17,894					23.54%
Indian Health Service	\$30,675,057	\$30,675,057										
Blackfeet Development Corp	\$0											
Browning Development Corp	\$0											
Town of Browning	\$0											
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,084,724	\$5,084,724										
TANF	\$1,350,911				\$1,350,911							
Food Stamps	\$2,148,490	\$2,148,490										
										</		

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$92,420,862	66.69%
State	\$13,822,678	9.97%
Various	\$6,354,952	4.59%
Fiduciary	\$272,725	0.20%
Earned	\$25,714,575	18.55%

Sources
Audit Reports 8

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Blackfeet - Summary 2005

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned		
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt	
BLACKFEET RESERVATION	Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$41,150,351	\$23,077,824		\$246,274	\$1,884,293		\$15,941,960					
	Other Governmental Funds	\$0											
	Blackfeet Utilities Commission	\$703,448							\$703,448				
	Blackfeet Care Center	\$1,835,203							\$1,835,203				
	Tribal Farms	\$312,396							\$312,396				
	Chewing Blackbones Camp	\$13,777							\$13,777				
	Siyeh Development Corporation	\$2,449,292							\$2,449,292				
	Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$46,464,467											
	Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$5,868,618	\$5,868,618										
	Blackfeet Community College	\$9,980,962	\$8,059,422			\$1,635,292		\$286,248					
	Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory - Private	\$0											
	Cutswood Immersion School - Private	\$0											
	Browning Public School	\$24,628,483	\$13,172,235		\$8,271,720	\$198,656	\$2,667,990	\$250,918		\$66,964		96.67%	
	Heart Butte School District	\$3,031,038	\$1,767,979		\$1,066,911	\$16,877	\$153,720	\$25,551				97.70%	
	East Glacier School District	\$413,580	\$109,229		\$223,763	\$1,718	\$72,813	\$6,058				81.25%	
	Cut Bank Public Schools	\$3,504,170	\$1,046,242		\$1,809,007	\$119,186	\$438,607	\$91,129				35.30%	
	Valier Public Schools	\$630,798	\$217,174		\$283,507	\$13,369	\$98,327	\$18,422				20.32%	
	Indian Health Service	\$32,728,776	\$32,728,776										
	Blackfeet Development Corp	\$0											
	Browning Development Corp	\$0											
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,442,406	\$5,442,406										
	TANF	\$1,252,431				\$1,252,431							
	Food Stamps	\$2,462,783	\$2,462,783										
	Total Per Community	\$136,408,513	\$93,952,689	\$0	\$11,654,907	\$1,848,511	\$6,951,041	\$392,077	\$16,228,208	\$5,381,080	\$0	\$0	15,640
									\$21,609,288		\$3,957,397		
					STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
					\$93,952,689	\$13,503,418	\$6,951,041	\$392,077	\$21,609,288				
100%		68.88%	0.00%	8.54%	1.36%	5.10%	0.29%	11.90%	3.94%	0.00%	0.00%		
		68.88%		9.90%		5.10%	0.29%	15.84%					

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$93,952,689	68.88%
State	\$13,503,418	9.90%
Various	\$6,951,041	5.10%
Fiduciary	\$392,077	0.29%
Earned	\$21,609,288	15.84%
	\$136,408,513	100%

Sources

Audit Reports

Government Reports

8

9

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Blackfeet - Summary 2006

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned		
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$45,287,009	\$26,827,247			\$1,300,394	\$1,905,679		\$15,253,689				
Self Insurance	\$342,261								\$342,261			
IDC Pool	\$3,754,856								\$3,754,856			
Blackfeet Bingo Hall	\$0											
Blackfeet Utilities Commission	\$0											
Blackfeet Care Center	\$0											
Tribal Farms	\$0											
Chewing Blackbones Camp	\$0											
Heart Butte Industries	\$0											
Blackfeet Tribal Credit Program	\$0											
Blackfeet Solidwaste Facility	\$0											
Siyeh Development Corporation	\$0											
Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$49,384,126											
Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$6,453,147	\$6,124,438								\$328,709		
Blackfeet Community College	\$9,849,064	\$8,240,680				\$1,333,324		\$275,060				
Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory - Private	\$0											
Cutswood Immersion School - Private	\$0											
Browning Public School	\$28,709,513	\$13,008,351		\$8,782,184	\$226,088	\$2,645,274	\$264,460		\$3,783,156			97.15%
Heart Butte School District	\$2,846,137	\$1,917,241		\$899,603	\$29,293	\$0						96.67%
East Glacier School District	\$545,643	\$186,545		\$272,912	\$3,152	\$78,731	\$4,304					85.71%
Cut Bank Public Schools	\$3,882,716	\$1,138,572		\$1,824,615	\$142,865	\$711,635	\$65,030					34.69%
Valier Public Schools	\$422,965	\$19,204		\$267,672	\$16,270	\$97,597	\$22,222					19.28%
Blackfeet Development Corp	\$0											
Browning Development Corp	\$0											
Indian Health Service	\$34,102,037	\$34,102,037										
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$6,497,599	\$6,497,599										
TANF	\$1,578,042				\$1,578,042							
Food Stamps	\$3,609,843	\$3,609,843										
Total Per Community	\$147,880,832	\$101,671,757	\$0	\$12,046,985	\$3,296,103	\$6,772,240	\$356,016	\$15,528,749	\$7,880,273	\$328,709	\$0	15,640
									</			

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$101,671,757	68.75%
State	\$15,343,088	10.38%
Various	\$6,772,240	4.58%
Fiduciary	\$356,016	0.24%
Earned	\$23,737,731	16.05%
	\$147,880,832	100%

Sources	
Audit Reports	8
Government Reports	9

Blackfeet - Summary 2007

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$105,774,096	69.60%
State	\$16,114,377	10.60%
Various	\$11,946,097	7.86%
Fiduciary	\$368,266	0.24%
Earned	\$17,774,318	11.70%

Page | 116

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Blackfeet - Summary 2008

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various		earned	earned	earned	earned	
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	
BLACKFEET RESERVATION	Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$54,315,738	\$31,700,081			\$9,445,146	\$88	\$9,065,240	\$4,105,183			
	Blackfeet Insurance	\$525,651							\$525,651			
	Indirect Cost Pool	\$0							\$4,086,142			
	Blackfeet Bingo Hall	\$4,086,142										
	Blackfeet Utilities Commission	\$0										
	Blackfeet Care Center	\$0										
	Tribal Farms	\$0										
	Chewing Blackbones Camp	\$0										
	Heart Butte Industries	\$0										
	Blackfeet Tribal Credit Program	\$0										
	Blackfeet Solidwaste Facility	\$0										
	Siyeh Development Corporation	\$0										
	Education Endowment Fund	\$88					\$88					
	Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservation	\$58,927,619										
	Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$8,352,554	\$6,374,382						\$1,510,630	\$467,542		
	Blackfeet Community College	\$9,907,873	\$8,359,523				\$1,251,705		\$296,645			
	Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory - Private	\$0										
	Cutswood Immersion School - Private	\$0										
	Browning Public School	\$57,862,216	\$19,977,820		\$10,694,962	\$1,444,990	\$22,503,193	\$303,132		\$2,938,119		
	Heart Butte School District	\$2,810,865	\$1,492,952		\$1,193,349	\$99,775	\$0	\$24,789				
	East Glacier School District	\$533,731	\$188,611		\$265,468	\$28,561	\$44,863	\$6,227				
	Cut Bank Public Schools	\$3,989,671	\$1,078,214		\$2,162,061	\$198,080	\$454,220	\$97,096				
	Valier Public Schools	\$920,079	\$201,579		\$508,150	\$57,633	\$111,780	\$40,938				
	Blackfeet Development Corp	\$0										
	Browning Development Corp	\$0										
	Indian Health Service	\$36,046,369	\$36,046,369									
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$4,428,645	\$4,428,645									
	TANF	\$1,948,714				\$1,948,714						
Food Stamps	\$4,699,853	\$4,699,853										

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$114,548,029	60.15%
State	\$18,601,744	9.77%
Various	\$33,810,906	17.76%
Fiduciary	\$472,358	0.25%
Earned	\$22,995,152	12.08%

Sources	
Audit Reports	8
Government Reports	9

Blackfeet - Summary 2009

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$109,452,393	65.95%
	State	\$17,562,421	10.58%
	Various	\$16,107,714	9.71%
	Fiduciary	\$451,506	0.27%
	Earned	\$22,379,544	13.49%

Page | 118

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Blackfeet - Summary 2003-2009

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum		
Blackfeet	Tribal Gov	Blackfeet Tribe of Blackfeet Indian Reservat	\$43,355,313	\$47,405,834	\$46,464,467	\$49,384,126	\$46,856,313	\$58,927,619	\$58,599,140	\$350,992,812	
		Federal	\$26,526,424	\$22,922,560	\$23,077,824	\$26,827,247	\$28,255,444	\$31,700,081	\$33,486,384	\$192,795,964	
		State	-	\$569,874	\$246,274	\$1,300,394	-	-	\$569,202	\$2,685,744	
		Various	\$1,509,160	\$398,892	\$1,884,293	\$1,905,679	\$5,180,290	\$9,445,146	\$6,190,222	\$26,513,682	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	\$472	\$176	\$2,950	\$3,598	
		Earned	\$15,319,729	\$23,514,508	\$21,256,076	\$19,350,806	\$13,420,107	\$17,782,216	\$18,350,382	\$128,993,824	
	Housing	Blackfeet Housing Authority	\$6,303,200	\$6,279,554	\$5,868,618	\$6,453,147	\$8,053,445	\$8,352,554	\$9,918,602	\$51,229,120	
		Federal	\$6,303,200	\$6,279,554	\$5,868,618	\$6,124,438	\$7,040,249	\$6,374,382	\$9,350,865	\$47,341,306	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
Blackfeet		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	-	-	-	\$328,709	\$1,013,196	\$1,978,172	\$567,737	\$3,887,814	
	Trial College	Blackfeet Community College	\$9,583,629	\$9,979,534	\$9,980,962	\$9,849,064	\$10,750,760	\$9,907,873	\$10,008,637	\$70,060,459	
		Federal	\$6,514,219	\$7,850,671	\$8,059,422	\$8,240,680	\$9,115,754	\$8,359,523	\$8,022,924	\$56,163,193	
		State	\$34,242	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,005	\$40,247	
		Various	\$781,386	\$1,789,877	\$1,635,292	\$1,333,324	\$1,350,480	\$1,251,705	\$1,357,171	\$9,499,235	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$2,253,782	\$338,986	\$286,248	\$275,060	\$284,526	\$296,645	\$622,537	\$4,357,784	
	School D	Browning Public School	\$28,959,483	\$28,211,798	\$24,628,483	\$28,709,513	\$30,291,837	\$57,862,216	\$34,416,009	\$233,079,339	
		Federal	\$12,838,079	\$14,843,800	\$13,172,235	\$13,008,351	\$13,710,310	\$19,977,820	\$11,878,060	\$99,428,655	
Blackfeet		State: Grants & Contracts	\$416,524	\$157,300	\$198,656	\$226,088	\$448,765	\$1,444,990	\$732,335	\$3,624,658	
		State: School District	-	\$8,153,564	\$8,271,720	\$8,782,184	\$9,775,242	\$10,694,962	\$10,840,048	\$56,517,720	
		Various	\$4,325,917	\$3,024,927	\$2,667,990	\$2,645,274	\$3,034,453	\$22,503,193	\$7,875,247	\$46,077,001	
		Fiduciary	\$221,464	\$171,126	\$250,918	\$264,460	\$266,578	\$303,132	\$251,431	\$1,729,109	
		Earned	\$11,157,499	\$1,861,081	\$66,964	\$3,783,156	\$3,056,489	\$2,938,119	\$2,838,888	\$25,702,196	
	School D	Heart Butte School District	\$3,822,273	\$3,040,338	\$3,031,038	\$2,846,137	\$4,306,225	\$2,810,865	\$2,287,150	\$22,144,026	
		Federal	\$1,994,194	\$1,420,800	\$1,767,979	\$1,917,241	\$1,391,447	\$1,492,952	\$2,178,770	\$12,163,383	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$14,983	\$15,603	\$16,877	\$29,293	\$88,824	\$99,775	\$15,083	\$280,438	
		State: School District	\$1,219,694	\$1,118,572	\$1,066,911	\$899,603	\$1,192,223	\$1,193,349	\$57,641	\$6,747,993	
		Various	\$580,678	\$482,471	\$153,720	-	\$1,629,929	-	-	\$2,846,798	
Blackfeet		Fiduciary	\$12,724	\$2,892	\$25,551	-	\$3,802	\$24,789	\$35,656	\$105,414	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	East Glacier School District	\$556,735	\$358,318	\$413,580	\$545,643	\$528,692	\$533,731	\$564,741	\$3,501,440	
		Federal	\$100,824	\$68,739	\$109,229	\$186,545	\$194,542	\$188,611	\$174,123	\$1,022,613	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$1,188	\$1,718	\$3,152	\$3,076	\$28,561	\$2,088	\$39,782	
		State: School District	\$283,453	\$183,603	\$223,763	\$272,912	\$269,799	\$265,468	\$283,707	\$1,782,704	
		Various	\$156,277	\$99,918	\$72,813	\$78,731	\$56,209	\$44,863	\$94,757	\$603,568	
		Fiduciary	\$16,181	\$4,871	\$6,058	\$4,304	\$5,065	\$6,227	\$10,066	\$52,773	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Cut Bank Public Schools	\$1,962,796	\$3,326,627	\$3,504,170	\$3,882,716	\$3,834,141	\$3,989,671	\$4,008,974	\$24,509,094	
Blackfeet		Federal	\$271,684	\$842,593	\$1,046,242	\$1,138,572	\$1,001,020	\$1,078,214	\$969,280	\$6,347,605	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$106,234	\$119,186	\$142,865	\$173,576	\$198,080	\$167,473	\$907,414	
		State: School District	\$1,189,674	\$1,825,504	\$1,809,007	\$1,824,615	\$2,007,354	\$2,162,061	\$2,305,243	\$13,123,458	
		Various	\$406,800	\$476,354	\$438,607	\$711,635	\$579,040	\$454,220	\$444,454	\$3,511,109	
		Fiduciary	\$94,638	\$75,941	\$91,129	\$65,030	\$73,151	\$97,096	\$122,523	\$619,508	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Valier Public Schools	\$328,472	\$724,606	\$630,798	\$422,965	\$712,841	\$920,079	\$962,799	\$4,702,560	
		Federal	\$79,673	\$283,874	\$217,174	\$19,204	\$194,546	\$201,579	\$241,283	\$1,237,333	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$15,000	\$13,369	\$16,270	\$31,100	\$57,633	\$22,559	\$155,931	
		State: School District	\$191,643	\$325,324	\$283,507	\$267,672	\$352,301	\$508,150	\$524,215	\$2,452,812	
Blackfeet		Various	\$32,944	\$82,513	\$98,327	\$97,597	\$115,696	\$111,780	\$145,862	\$684,720	
		Fiduciary	\$24,211	\$17,894	\$18,422	\$22,222	\$19,198	\$40,938	\$28,880	\$171,765	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	IHS Facil	Indian Health Service	\$32,526,607	\$30,675,057	\$32,728,776	\$34,102,037	\$34,727,316	\$36,046,369	\$33,439,375	\$234,245,537	All Fed
	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$9,337,049	\$5,084,724	\$5,442,406	\$6,497,599	\$6,418,091	\$4,428,645	\$4,302,004	\$41,510,518	All Fed
	Other	Food Stamps	\$3,621,814	\$2,148,490	\$2,462,783	\$3,609,843	\$3,725,377	\$4,699,853	\$5,409,325	\$25,677,487	All Fed
	Private SD	Blackfeet Boarding Dormitory -Private	\$734,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$734,100	All Fed
	TANF	TANF	\$3,790,492	\$1,350,911	\$1,252,431	\$1,578,042	\$1,772,117	\$1,948,714	\$2,036,823	\$13,729,531	All State
Total											
Year Totals			\$144,881,963	\$138,585,791	\$136,408,513	\$147,880,832	\$151,977,155	\$190,428,190	\$165,953,578	\$1,076,116,023	

Crow - Summary 2003

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$68,894,295	62.20%
	State	\$13,847,085	12.50%
	Various	\$6,325,633	5.71%
	Fiduciary	\$4,606,089	4.16%
	Earned	\$17,084,802	15.43%
		\$110,757,904	100%

Page | 120

Crow - Summary 2004

Sources	
Audit Reports	7
Government Reports	8

Crow - Summary 2005

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$73,482,492	59.14%
	State	\$9,632,299	7.75%
	Various	\$9,769,603	7.86%
	Fiduciary	\$5,524,168	4.45%
	Earned	\$25,850,352	20.80%
		\$124,258,914	100%

Page | 122

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Crow - Summary 2006

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$39,756,423	\$13,400,421				\$1,640,204		\$24,715,798			
Crow Tribal Credit	\$156,160								\$156,160		
Per Capita	\$6,675,040						\$6,675,040				
Absaloka Casino	\$0										
Awe Kualawaache Care Center	\$0										
Crow Tribe of Indians	\$46,587,623										
Apsaalooke Housing Authority	\$2,999,579	\$2,999,579									
Little Bighorn College	\$6,001,952	\$4,486,051			\$183,094	\$328,520		\$946,003	\$58,284		
Lodge Grass School Districts	\$7,565,103	\$4,723,130 *		\$2,121,175	\$327,933	\$215,007	\$177,858				98.02%
Pryor School District 2 & 3	\$2,442,463	\$1,317,873		\$870,055	\$24,264	\$181,995	\$48,276				100.00%
Wyola School District	\$1,531,856	\$852,828		\$390,444	\$50,082	\$236,670	\$1,832				97.18%
Hardin School District	\$13,888,523	\$6,251,102		\$5,691,546	\$414,247	\$1,374,527	\$157,101				65.84%
Morin School District	\$0										55.56%
Indian Health Service	\$34,088,802	\$34,088,802									
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$8,617,734	\$8,617,734									
TANF	\$496,978				\$496,978						
Food Stamps	\$2,116,352	\$2,116,352									
Total Per Community	\$126,336,965	\$78,853,872	\$0	\$9,073,220	\$1,496,598	\$3,976,923	\$7,060,107	\$25,661,801	\$214,444	\$0	\$0
								\$25,876,245			\$14,670,735
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY		EARNED		
		\$78,853,872		\$10,569,818		\$3,976,923	\$7,060,107		\$25,876,245		
100.00%		62.42%	0.00%	7.18%	1.18%	3.15%	5.59%	20.31%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%
		62.42%		8.37%		3.15%	5.59%	20.48%			

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$78,853,872	62.42%
State	\$10,569,818	8.37%
Various	\$3,976,923	3.15%
Fiduciary	\$7,060,107	5.59%
Earned	\$25,876,245	20.48%
Total	\$126,336,965	100%

Sources		
Audit Reports		7
Government Reports		8

Crow - Summary 2007

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$81,149,497	56.25%
State	\$15,315,667	10.62%
Various	\$5,741,915	3.98%
Fiduciary	\$11,481,663	7.96%
Earned	\$30,585,336	21.20%

Page | 124

Crow - Summary 2008

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$89,965,544	59.82%
State	\$12,903,143	8.58%
Various	\$5,459,579	3.63%
Fiduciary	\$11,059,313	7.35%
Earned	\$31,016,244	20.62%

Page | 125

Crow - Summary 2009

Sources	
Audit Reports	7
Government Reports	8

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Crow - Summary 2003-2009

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum
Crow	Tribal Gov Crow Tribe of Indians	\$33,751,327	\$44,886,701	\$49,233,805	\$46,587,623	\$56,668,042	\$61,577,504	\$68,120,337	\$360,825,339
	Federal	\$12,784,507	\$13,380,345	\$13,544,586	\$13,400,421	\$15,117,147	\$21,972,248	\$22,492,816	\$112,692,070
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	\$3,090,924	\$1,981,356	\$5,928,474	\$1,640,204	\$1,833,546	\$1,546,457	\$713,259	\$16,734,220
	Fiduciary	\$3,906,300	\$6,373,800	\$5,170,887	\$6,675,040	\$10,955,550	\$10,656,585	\$12,490,720	\$56,228,882
	Earned	\$13,969,596	\$23,151,200	\$24,589,858	\$24,871,958	\$28,761,799	\$27,402,214	\$32,423,542	\$175,170,167
	Housing Apsaalooke Housing Authority	\$3,067,188	\$3,211,299	\$2,836,416	\$2,999,579	\$3,094,286	\$4,209,256	\$3,920,086	\$23,338,110
	Federal	-	\$3,094,654	\$2,836,416	\$2,999,579	\$2,914,646	\$4,200,754	\$3,920,086	\$19,966,135
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Crow	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	\$3,067,188	\$116,645	-	-	\$179,640	\$8,502	-	\$3,371,975
	Trial College Little Bighorn College	\$4,024,398	\$5,798,891	\$4,938,149	\$6,001,952	\$7,792,333	\$11,434,092	\$8,498,462	\$48,488,277
	Federal	\$3,120,037	\$3,463,429	\$3,368,495	\$4,486,051	\$5,712,556	\$7,111,718	\$5,569,143	\$32,831,429
	State	-	\$21,188	\$24,978	\$183,094	\$79,426	\$163,440	\$51,149	\$523,275
	Various	\$904,361	\$301,673	\$313,858	\$328,520	\$409,477	\$557,855	\$606,385	\$3,422,129
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	-	\$2,012,601	\$1,230,818	\$1,004,287	\$1,590,874	\$3,601,079	\$2,271,785	\$11,711,444
	School D Lodge Grass School Districts	\$8,809,110	\$8,422,081	\$7,839,950	\$7,565,103	\$8,035,501	\$6,165,591	\$5,811,014	\$52,648,350
	Federal	\$5,316,962	\$6,039,163	\$3,807,995	\$4,723,130	\$4,470,910	\$2,379,726	\$2,704,514	\$29,442,400
Crow	State: Grants & Contracts	-	-	\$109,495	\$327,933	\$214,816	\$264,337	\$186,725	\$1,103,306
	State: School Districts	\$2,311,534	\$2,271,990	\$2,229,958	\$2,121,175	\$2,546,363	\$2,589,503	\$2,494,047	\$16,564,570
	Various	\$1,090,301	-	\$1,610,177	\$215,007	\$652,312	\$803,079	\$311,185	\$4,682,061
	Fiduciary	\$90,313	\$110,928	\$82,325	\$177,858	\$151,100	\$128,946	\$114,543	\$856,013
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D Pryor School District 2 & 3	\$2,441,553	\$2,261,836	\$2,276,740	\$2,442,463	\$3,828,300	\$2,547,641	\$2,322,852	\$18,121,385
	Federal	\$1,118,356	\$1,151,295	\$1,223,906	\$1,317,873	\$2,442,635	\$1,067,941	\$1,097,795	\$9,419,801
	State: Grants & Contracts	\$19,456	\$19,903	\$22,667	\$24,264	\$52,891	\$128,508	\$20,827	\$288,516
	State: School Districts	\$1,072,519	\$852,555	\$790,718	\$870,055	\$961,794	\$1,021,989	\$986,909	\$6,556,539
	Various	\$177,313	\$167,756	\$170,978	\$181,995	\$301,007	\$250,829	\$159,713	\$1,409,591
Crow	Fiduciary	\$53,909	\$70,327	\$68,471	\$48,276	\$69,973	\$78,374	\$57,608	\$446,938
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D Wyola School District	\$820,334	\$1,021,926	\$1,420,961	\$1,531,856	\$1,263,244	\$1,246,864	\$1,336,770	\$8,641,955
	Federal	\$508,499	\$603,543	\$822,192	\$852,828	\$546,302	\$569,458	\$654,570	\$4,557,392
	State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$50,962	\$106,312	\$50,082	\$58,896	\$97,763	\$23,890	\$387,905
	State: School Districts	\$199,422	\$211,216	\$328,391	\$390,444	\$414,649	\$394,542	\$412,716	\$2,351,380
	Various	\$102,092	\$148,738	\$162,026	\$236,670	\$238,140	\$182,762	\$243,555	\$1,313,983
	Fiduciary	\$10,321	\$7,467	\$2,040	\$1,832	\$5,257	\$2,339	\$2,039	\$31,295
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D Hardin School District	\$15,178,801	\$13,248,610	\$14,114,192	\$13,888,523	\$18,927,453	\$16,830,613	\$18,037,359	\$110,225,551
Crow	Federal	\$5,562,773	\$6,442,590	\$6,628,495	\$6,251,102	\$5,784,955	\$6,767,541	\$8,401,915	\$45,839,371
	State: Grants & Contracts	\$446,778	\$275,097	\$337,982	\$414,247	\$1,015,521	\$778,970	\$548,437	\$3,817,032
	State: School Districts	\$7,615,344	\$5,140,936	\$5,333,504	\$5,691,546	\$9,466,738	\$6,967,987	\$7,156,829	\$47,372,885
	Various	\$960,642	\$1,035,286	\$1,584,090	\$1,374,527	\$2,307,433	\$2,118,597	\$1,747,242	\$11,127,816
	Fiduciary	\$545,246	\$345,314	\$200,445	\$157,101	\$299,783	\$193,069	\$175,815	\$1,916,772
	Earned	\$48,018	\$9,388	\$29,676	-	\$53,023	\$4,449	\$7,121	\$151,675
	School D Morin School District	\$223,064	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,064
	Federal	\$139,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$139,062
	State: Grants & Contracts	\$7,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,258
	State: School Districts	\$76,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$76,744
Crow	Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	IHS Facil Indian Health Service	\$30,977,840	\$30,894,150	\$32,578,936	\$34,088,802	\$33,036,194	\$35,957,164	\$32,514,543	\$230,047,629 All Fed
	BIA Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$7,645,006	\$6,612,853	\$7,131,678	\$8,617,734	\$8,733,640	\$6,958,436	\$7,395,315	\$53,094,662 All Fed
	Other Food Stamps	\$1,721,253	\$1,738,720	\$1,539,793	\$2,116,352	\$2,390,512	\$2,980,558	\$3,716,483	\$16,203,672 All Fed
	TANF TANF	\$2,098,030	\$463,578	\$348,294	\$496,978	\$504,573	\$496,103	\$418,332	\$4,825,889 All State
Total									

Flathead - Summary 2003

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$115,407,032	45.02%
	State	\$14,408,796	5.62%
	Various	\$26,476,339	10.33%
	Fiduciary	\$4,646,245	1.81%
	Earned	\$95,429,752	37.22%

Page | 128

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Flathead - Summary 2004

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned	
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$64,292,257	\$9,242,411			\$208,873	\$5,031,725	\$13,615,656	\$36,193,592				
Mission Valley Power BIA Contract	\$19,381,734		\$19,381,734									
Tribal Credit	\$502,163								\$502,163			
Tribal Gaming Operations	\$266,922								\$266,922			
Internal Service Fund	\$3,686,994								\$3,686,994			
Pension	\$4,361,320								\$4,361,320			
S&K Technologies	\$77,979,920									\$77,979,920		
S&K Electronics	\$9,649,618									\$9,649,618		
S&K Development dba Kwatagnuk	\$6,609,110									\$6,609,110		
S&K Holding Company	\$1,001,964									\$1,001,964		
S & K Marina, Inc.	\$143,304									\$143,304		
Sovereign Leasing & Financing, Inc.	\$150,127									\$150,127		
Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation	\$188,025,434											
IHS SelfGovernance	\$27,200,042		\$27,200,042									
BIA SelfGovernance	\$16,305,074		\$16,305,074									
Salish Kootenai Housing Authority	\$9,115,437	\$8,661,196								\$454,241		
Salish Kootenai College	\$23,223,955	\$14,105,686			\$1,145,049	\$5,913,684		\$680,848	\$1,047,174	\$331,514		
Kicking Horse Job Corps	\$5,040,574	\$5,040,574										
Arlee Schools Joint District	\$3,372,546	\$1,600,869		\$1,291,307	\$72,636	\$346,484	\$61,251					61.27%
Ronan Public Schools	\$8,660,539	\$3,431,632		\$3,197,044	\$322,655	\$1,512,369	\$196,223		\$616			56.70%
Dixon School District	\$902,787	\$680,752		\$147,617	\$5,073	\$59,970	\$9,375					47.22%
St. Ignatius School District	\$3,814,876	\$2,019,849		\$1,309,599	\$83,886	\$347,980	\$53,562					53.41%
Hot Springs School District	\$977,885	\$312,954		\$371,234	\$35,918	\$234,421	\$23,358					31.52%
Polson School District No. 23	\$5,590,057	\$3,021,566		\$1,199,038	\$61,396	\$1,213,778	\$94,280					25.69%
Charlo School District	\$750,748	\$409,933		\$240,936	\$14,596	\$67,117	\$18,165					15.71%
Upper West Shore	\$0											
Two Eagle River School	\$967,786	\$967,786										
Bureau of Indian Affairs™	\$0											
TANF	\$492,533				\$492,533							
Food Stamps	\$3,715,603	\$3,715,603										
Total Per Community	\$298,155,875	\$53,210,811	\$62,886,850	\$7,756,774	\$2,442,614	\$14,727,529	\$14,071,869	\$36,874,440	\$9,865,189	\$96,319,799	\$0	6,970
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
		\$116,097,661		\$10,199,389		\$14,727,529	\$14,071,869	\$143,059,428				
100.00%		17.85%	21.09%	2.60%	0.82%	4.94%	4.72%	12.37%	3.31%	32.31%	0.00%	
		38.94%		3.42%		4.94%	4.72%	47.98%				

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$116,097,661	38.94%
State	\$10,199,389	3.42%
Various	\$14,727,529	4.94%
Fiduciary	\$14,071,869	4.72%
Earned	\$143,059,428	47.98%
	\$298,155,875	100%

Sources
 Audit Reports 12
 Government Reports 8

Flathead - Summary 2005

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$114,336,869	39.44%
	State	\$11,636,381	4.01%
	Various	\$14,235,333	4.91%
	Fiduciary	\$9,948,645	3.43%
	Earned	\$139,743,419	48.20%
		\$289,900,647	100%

Page | 130

Flathead - Summary 2006

FLATHEAD RESERVATION

Sources	
Audit Reports	12
Government Reports	8

Flathead - Summary 2007

Sources	
Audit Reports	12

Flathead - Summary 2008

Sources	
Audit Reports	12

Flathead - Summary 2009

Page | 134

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Flathead - Summary 2003-2009

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum	
Flathead	Tri bal Gov	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of	\$147,386,349	\$188,025,434	\$175,759,653	\$190,863,990	\$112,935,360	\$186,442,612	\$194,589,757	\$1,196,003,155
		Federal	\$40,188,229	\$28,624,145	\$24,801,183	\$36,153,015	\$38,957,969	\$40,979,780	\$37,901,923	\$247,606,244
		State	\$383,148	\$208,873	\$226,790	\$335,620	\$493,331	\$830,638	\$960,641	\$3,439,041
		Various	\$7,490,970	\$5,031,725	\$5,190,810	\$1,847,067	\$1,378,556	\$1,644,244	\$11,493,389	\$34,076,761
		Fiduciary	\$3,894,250	\$13,615,656	\$9,499,418	\$15,475,971	\$13,918,462	\$11,253,736	\$10,268,661	\$77,926,154
		Earned	\$95,429,752	\$140,545,035	\$136,041,452	\$137,052,317	\$58,187,042	\$131,734,214	\$133,965,143	\$832,954,955
	Hous ng	Salish Kootenai Hous ng Author ty	\$6,330,903	\$9,115,437	\$7,029,712	\$6,692,222	\$7,931,871	\$8,507,004	\$7,463,512	\$53,070,661
		Federal	\$5,796,239	\$8,661,196	\$5,623,885	\$5,678,535	\$5,367,359	\$5,616,366	\$6,461,784	\$43,205,364
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
		Various	\$534,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$534,664
Flathead		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
		Earned	-	\$454,241	\$1,405,827	\$1,013,687	\$2,564,512	\$2,890,638	\$1,001,728	\$9,330,633
	Trial College	Salish Kootenai Col ege	\$21,244,813	\$23,223,955	\$23,978,730	\$24,888,303	\$29,822,869	\$27,839,020	\$23,471,134	\$174,468,824
		Federal	\$14,106,016	\$14,105,686	\$13,523,551	\$13,256,564	\$14,711,303	\$11,712,123	\$12,364,371	\$93,779,614
		State	-	\$1,145,049	\$1,527,345	\$1,928,910	\$1,915,440	\$2,319,456	\$2,286,982	\$11,123,182
		Various	\$7,138,797	\$5,913,684	\$6,633,066	\$6,946,995	\$10,730,743	\$11,096,545	\$5,938,027	\$54,397,857
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
		Earned	-	\$2,059,536	\$2,294,768	\$2,755,834	\$2,465,383	\$2,710,896	\$2,881,754	\$15,168,171
	School D	Ar ee Schools Joint D strict	\$4,382,091	\$3,372,546	\$3,502,412	\$3,747,630	\$4,103,729	\$4,282,543	\$7,215,634	\$30,606,585
		Federal	\$1,387,726	\$1,600,869	\$1,650,274	\$1,634,841	\$1,736,348	\$1,658,457	\$2,021,328	\$11,689,843
Flathead		State: Contracts & Grants	-	\$72,636	\$55,001	\$76,734	\$150,224	\$295,502	\$132,389	\$782,485
		State: School Districts	\$2,153,201	\$1,291,307	\$1,354,209	\$1,473,321	\$1,781,076	\$1,615,746	\$1,615,112	\$11,284,971
		Various	\$683,361	\$346,484	\$377,744	\$493,220	\$364,135	\$648,782	\$3,382,384	\$6,296,109
		Fiduciary	\$157,803	\$61,251	\$65,185	\$69,513	\$71,947	\$63,057	\$64,421	\$553,176
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D	Camas Prair e	\$171,662	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$171,662
		Federal	\$46,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$46,221
		State: Contracts & Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
		State: School Districts	\$68,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$68,163
		Various	\$57,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$57,278
Flathead		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D	Ronan Public Schools	\$18,846,617	\$8,660,539	\$8,426,665	\$8,956,037	\$9,934,799	\$12,752,364	\$10,137,946	\$77,714,966
		Federal	\$4,399,613	\$3,431,632	\$3,453,116	\$3,844,441	\$4,086,264	\$7,090,119	\$4,525,898	\$30,831,083
		State: Contracts & Grants	-	\$322,655	\$479,162	\$553,711	\$712,825	\$628,064	\$542,936	\$3,239,354
		State: School Districts	\$5,710,185	\$3,197,044	\$3,142,711	\$3,309,504	\$3,577,363	\$3,683,424	\$3,642,352	\$26,262,583
		Various	\$8,402,991	\$1,512,369	\$1,150,748	\$1,092,324	\$1,391,055	\$1,156,617	\$1,231,269	\$15,937,372
		Fiduciary	\$333,828	\$196,223	\$199,556	\$156,056	\$167,292	\$194,140	\$195,491	\$1,442,586
		Earned	-	\$616	\$1,372	-	-	-	-	\$1,988
	School D	D xon School D strict	\$1,127,640	\$902,787	\$847,497	\$756,744	\$847,686	\$743,854	\$840,727	\$6,066,934
Flathead		Federal	\$666,255	\$680,752	\$635,460	\$534,654	\$591,787	\$417,137	\$584,980	\$4,111,025
		State: Contracts & Grants	-	\$5,073	\$6,492	\$7,772	\$15,986	\$47,727	\$7,912	\$90,962
		State: School Districts	\$294,539	\$147,617	\$149,499	\$156,625	\$175,024	\$210,146	\$243,632	\$1,377,081
		Various	\$157,803	\$59,970	\$50,006	\$52,957	\$61,009	\$63,175	-	\$444,919
		Fiduciary	\$9,043	\$9,375	\$6,041	\$4,735	\$3,881	\$5,670	\$4,203	\$42,947
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D	St. Ignatius School District	\$4,932,991	\$3,814,876	\$4,055,614	\$3,803,793	\$5,241,097	\$4,250,409	\$3,669,782	\$29,768,563
		Federal	\$1,670,967	\$2,019,849	\$2,406,605	\$1,885,079	\$1,567,492	\$2,042,593	\$1,524,848	\$13,117,433
		State: Contracts & Grants	-	\$83,886	\$59,087	\$71,551	\$124,619	\$124,021	\$83,251	\$546,414
		State: School Districts	\$2,425,713	\$1,309,599	\$1,365,915	\$1,436,697	\$1,561,787	\$1,619,165	\$1,615,366	\$11,334,243
Flathead		Various	\$724,924	\$347,980	\$168,104	\$353,523	\$1,913,758	\$416,585	\$406,628	\$4,331,503
		Fiduciary	\$111,387	\$53,562	\$55,904	\$56,943	\$73,441	\$48,045	\$39,689	\$438,970
		Earned	-	\$616	\$1,372	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D	Hot Spr ngs School D strict	\$743,341	\$977,885	\$941,789	\$915,191	\$974,643	\$958,223	\$1,119,000	\$6,630,072
		Federal	\$213,727	\$312,954	\$358,648	\$331,361	\$338,757	\$303,584	\$367,747	\$2,226,778
		State: Contracts & Grants	\$17,809	\$35,918	\$26,381	\$27,699	\$44,363	\$64,779	\$44,386	\$261,334
		State: School Districts	\$398,226	\$371,234	\$403,246	\$401,676	\$437,223	\$472,316	\$504,695	\$2,988,616
		Various	\$93,272	\$234,421	\$127,496	\$130,749	\$137,577	\$94,103	\$181,727	\$999,346
		Fiduciary	\$20,306	\$23,358	\$26,018	\$23,706	\$16,723	\$23,442	\$20,445	\$153,999
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Flathead	School D	Polson School D strict No. 23	\$4,946,029	\$5,590,057	\$5,474,063	\$5,774,650	\$6,664,355	\$6,123,694	\$6,557,934	\$41,130,782
		Federal	\$1,292,578	\$3,021,566	\$2,767,156	\$2,437,913	\$2,434,488	\$2,161,189	\$2,475,059	\$16,589,949
		State: Contracts & Grants	\$112,316	\$61,396	\$85,635	\$168,687	\$198,216	\$270,547	\$201,158	\$1,097,954
		State: School Districts	\$2,342,817	\$1,199,038	\$2,082,865	\$2,434,886	\$2,610,438	\$2,863,360	\$2,887,086	\$16,420,488
		Various	\$1,095,023	\$1,213,778	\$458,287	\$634,379	\$1,335,252	\$733,976	\$894,716	\$6,365,411
		Fiduciary	\$103,294	\$94,280	\$80,121	\$98,785	\$85,962	\$94,623	\$99,916	\$656,980
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D	Char o School District	\$464,732	\$750,748	\$780,906	\$908,886	\$908,072	\$910,572	\$1,110,963	\$5,834,879
		Federal	\$142,250	\$409,933	\$485,459	\$463,532	\$440,912	\$332,319	\$445,516	\$2,719,921
		State: Contracts & Grants	\$9,900	\$14,596	\$9,595	\$16,364	\$31,596	(\$1,241,701)	\$37,834	(\$1,121,815)
Flathead		State: School Districts	\$198,991	\$240,936	\$225,313	\$324,407	\$355,312	\$388,854	\$455,057	\$2,188,870
		Various	\$97,256	\$67,117	\$44,137	\$82,716	\$58,663	\$1,327,600	\$148,743	\$1,826,232
		Fiduciary	\$16,334	\$18,165	\$16,403	\$21,867	\$21,589	\$103,501	\$23,813	\$221,671
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	School D	Upper West Shore	\$8,159	\$0	\$151,995	\$0	\$270,395	\$0	\$0	\$430,549
		Federal	\$8,159	-	\$9,602	-	\$55,876	-	-	\$73,637
		State: Contracts & Grants	-	-	-	-	\$13,831	-	-	\$13,831
		State: School Districts	-	-	\$107,456	-	\$178,370	-	-	\$285,826
		Various	-	-	\$34,937	-	\$18,811	-	-	\$53,748
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	\$3,507	-	-	\$3,507
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
Health SG	IHS SelfGovernance		\$20,916,977	\$27,200,042	\$23,985,412	\$14,219,960	\$11,213,021	\$13,089,314	\$14,731,187	\$125,355,913 All Fed
BIA SG	BIA SelfGovernance		\$14,628,284	\$16,305,074	\$23,516,883	\$16,734,581	\$18,320,785	\$15,263,768	\$14,620,330	\$119,389,705 All Fed
IHS Facil	Indian Health Service		-	-	-	\$9,202,517	\$9,763,595	\$11,321,253	\$11,282,868	\$41,570,233 All Fed
Other	Food Stamps		\$4,689,296	\$3,715,603	\$2,986,799	\$4,206,785	\$4,624,785	\$6,140,839	\$7,722,364	\$34,086,471 All Fed
Private SD	Kicking Horse Job Corps - Private		\$5,114,494	\$5,040,574	\$5,557,878	\$5,349,043	\$4,918,294	\$5,220,520	-	\$31,200,803 All Fed
School D	Two Eagle River School		-	\$967,786	\$2,574,958	\$1,895,019	\$1,990,158	\$2,437,760	\$3,068,151	\$12,933,832 All Fed
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs		\$140,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$140,000 All Fed
TANF	TANF		\$293,787	\$492,533	\$329,680	\$360,098	\$381,439	\$557,762	\$577,491	\$2,992,789 All State
										Total
Year Totals			\$256,368,164	\$298,155,875	\$289,900,647	\$299,275,449	\$230,846,953	\$306,841,511	\$308,178,780	\$1,989,567,379

Fort Belknap - Summary 2003

Page | 136

Fort Belknap - Summary 2004

Sources	
Audit Reports	5

Fort Belknap - Summary 2005

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$58,665,738	79.29%
	State	\$5,726,216	7.74%
	Various	\$930,811	1.26%
	Fiduciary	\$871,528	1.18%
	Earned	\$7,796,129	10.54%

Page | 138

Fort Belknap - Summary 2006

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$50,564,262	72.08%
State	\$6,220,863	8.87%
Various	\$2,366,294	3.37%
Fiduciary	\$879,004	1.25%
Earned	\$10,120,422	14.43%
	\$70,150,845	100%

Sources	
Audit Reports	5
Government Reports	8

Fort Belknap - Summary 2007

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$52,841,044	71.50%
State	\$7,162,339	9.69%
Various	\$1,940,011	2.62%
Fiduciary	\$886,060	1.20%
Earned	\$11,078,674	14.99%

Page | 140

Fort Belknap - Summary 2008

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$57,076,895	70.43%
State	\$7,450,075	9.19%
Various	\$1,050,895	1.30%
Fiduciary	\$887,380	1.10%
Earned	\$14,573,868	17.98%
	\$81,039,113	100%

Page | 141

Fort Belknap - Summary 2009

FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$58,495,111	71.80%
	State	\$6,744,908	8.28%
	Various	\$1,614,788	1.98%
	Fiduciary	\$1,488,475	1.83%
	Earned	\$13,131,776	16.12%
		\$81,475,058	100%

Page | 142

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Fort Belknap - Summary 2003-2009

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum		
Fort Belknap	Tribal Gov	Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$31,875,503	\$30,958,529	\$35,040,111	\$30,536,386	\$31,818,603	\$34,228,632	\$42,753,260	\$237,211,024	
		Federal	\$23,283,633	\$21,234,725	\$27,952,286	\$20,637,264	\$22,577,613	\$23,635,206	\$29,853,409	\$169,174,136	
		State	\$50,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,142	
		Various	\$543,974	\$880,180	-	\$403,990	-	-	-	\$1,828,144	
		Fiduciary	\$483,385	\$649,279	\$640,544	\$655,710	\$632,182	\$667,428	\$1,312,575	\$5,041,103	
		Earned	\$7,514,369	\$8,194,345	\$6,447,281	\$8,839,422	\$8,608,808	\$9,925,998	\$11,587,276	\$61,117,499	
	Trial College	Fort Belknap College	\$5,533,038	\$5,977,259	\$6,337,795	\$6,286,966	\$6,285,232	\$7,395,144	\$6,221,533	\$44,036,967	
		Federal	\$3,970,695	\$4,506,089	\$4,988,947	\$5,005,966	\$4,968,678	\$5,900,971	\$4,677,033	\$34,018,379	
		State	\$26,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$26,945	
		Various	\$603,315	\$109,505	-	-	\$617,838	-	-	\$1,330,658	
Fort Belknap		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$932,083	\$1,361,665	\$1,348,848	\$1,281,000	\$698,716	\$1,494,173	\$1,544,500	\$8,660,985	
	School D	Harlem Public Schools	\$8,836,987	\$9,393,930	\$7,413,868	\$7,575,241	\$8,027,735	\$7,731,805	\$7,573,279	\$56,552,845	
		Federal	\$5,379,511	\$5,777,436	\$3,879,718	\$3,587,118	\$3,563,412	\$3,251,360	\$3,017,432	\$28,455,987	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$178,770	\$331,110	\$366,777	\$549,558	\$517,889	\$262,884	\$2,206,988	
		State: School Districts	\$2,478,178	\$2,451,653	\$2,600,740	\$2,780,426	\$3,071,833	\$3,316,695	\$3,274,883	\$19,974,408	
		Various	\$859,556	\$875,899	\$497,801	\$724,605	\$713,546	\$561,342	\$938,733	\$5,171,482	
		Fiduciary	\$119,742	\$110,172	\$104,499	\$116,315	\$129,386	\$84,519	\$79,347	\$743,980	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Hays/Lodgepole School District	\$3,739,081	\$5,800,039	\$6,832,408	\$4,505,907	\$4,793,227	\$4,557,879	\$4,487,435	\$34,715,976	
Fort Belknap		Federal	\$2,351,579	\$4,126,827	\$5,088,327	\$2,626,443	\$2,679,063	\$2,474,879	\$2,399,604	\$21,746,722	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	-	\$74,922	\$93,682	\$120,973	\$150,648	\$47,668	\$487,893	
		State: School Districts	\$1,272,688	\$1,323,258	\$1,329,466	\$1,390,451	\$1,591,571	\$1,598,252	\$1,639,607	\$10,145,293	
		Various	\$86,841	\$321,187	\$288,332	\$359,451	\$353,643	\$287,563	\$373,738	\$2,070,755	
		Fiduciary	\$27,973	\$28,767	\$51,361	\$35,880	\$47,977	\$46,537	\$26,818	\$265,313	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Dodson School District	\$1,626,486	\$1,075,524	\$1,135,342	\$1,219,629	\$1,267,465	\$1,037,496	\$1,067,833	\$8,429,776	
		Federal	\$481,418	\$365,335	\$537,172	\$410,660	\$435,391	\$295,272	\$325,753	\$2,851,001	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	-	\$23,705	\$38,681	\$50,857	\$129,727	\$23,874	\$266,844	
		State: School Districts	\$760,753	\$540,052	\$539,653	\$630,964	\$677,952	\$566,691	\$555,792	\$4,271,857	
Fort Belknap		Various	\$340,321	\$128,795	-	\$111,712	\$74,295	\$19,494	\$133,510	\$808,127	
		Fiduciary	\$43,994	\$41,342	\$34,812	\$27,612	\$28,970	\$26,312	\$28,904	\$231,947	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Malta School District	\$0	\$1,221,002	\$1,219,338	\$1,785,776	\$1,391,821	\$1,447,371	\$1,418,907	\$8,484,215	
		Federal	-	\$466,140	\$530,700	\$476,827	\$459,935	\$465,814	\$549,109	\$2,948,525	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$50,486	\$62,147	\$47,696	\$96,753	\$98,639	\$65,071	\$420,793	
		State: School Districts	-	\$491,835	\$441,500	\$451,230	\$606,900	\$637,837	\$595,090	\$3,224,391	
		Various	-	\$169,593	\$144,678	\$766,537	\$180,689	\$182,496	\$168,807	\$1,612,801	
		Fiduciary	-	\$42,948	\$40,312	\$43,487	\$47,545	\$62,584	\$40,830	\$277,706	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
IHS Facil	Indian Health Service		\$16,392,305	\$14,331,302	\$13,349,839	\$15,072,896	\$15,309,796	\$15,806,215	\$13,855,443	\$104,117,796	All Fed
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs		\$3,468,672	\$1,936,675	\$1,890,506	\$2,105,799	\$2,060,267	\$4,111,319	\$2,461,454	\$18,034,692	All Fed
Other	Food Stamps		\$629,051	\$621,993	\$448,243	\$641,289	\$786,889	\$1,135,859	\$1,355,874	\$5,619,197	All Fed
TANF	TANF		\$28,386	\$360,397	\$322,973	\$420,956	\$395,943	\$433,696	\$280,040	\$2,242,390	All State
Housing	Fort Belknap Housing Authority		-	-	-	-	\$1,771,150	\$3,153,697	-	\$4,924,847	All Earned
										Total	
Year Totals			\$72,129,509	\$71,676,651	\$73,990,422	\$70,150,845	\$73,908,128	\$81,039,113	\$81,475,058	\$524,369,726	

Fort Peck - Summary 2003

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$80,508,323	60.72%
State	\$16,976,495	12.80%
Various	\$4,999,918	3.77%
Fiduciary	\$459,534	0.35%
Earned	\$29,643,180	22.36%

Page | 144

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Fort Peck - Summary 2004

FORT PECK RESERVATION

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	\$39,954,114	\$23,559,976				\$565,040		\$15,829,098				
Credit Department	\$66,661								\$66,661			
A&S Industries	\$3,057,033									\$3,057,033		
A&S Diversified	\$1,150,520									\$1,150,520		
West Electronics	\$3,985,850									\$3,985,850		
Ft. Peck Incorporated	\$3,959,191									\$3,959,191		
Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	\$52,173,369											
Fort Peck Community College	\$9,231,765	\$7,937,372			\$33,937			\$958,001	\$302,455			
Fort Peck Housing Authority	\$6,570,917	\$6,570,917										
Frazer Public Schools	\$2,202,813	\$1,036,595		\$931,126	\$25,098	\$197,357	\$12,637					99.30%
Brockton School District	\$4,288,427	\$1,990,615		\$1,053,555	\$227,426	\$984,733	\$32,098					97.88%
Poplar School District	\$13,033,955	\$7,060,789		\$4,043,788	\$331,243	\$1,491,011	\$107,124					94.87%
Wolf Point School District	\$8,920,478	\$4,513,242		\$3,216,094	\$71,423	\$973,922	\$145,797					70.23%
Frontier School District	\$699,760	\$275,708		\$334,319	\$11,425	\$75,537	\$2,772					46.10%
Medicine Lake School District	\$1,482,434	\$156,454		\$1,057,411	\$92,299	\$149,952	\$26,317					37.14%
Culbertson School District	\$1,229,867	\$560,695		\$525,547	\$25,572	\$82,867	\$35,187					32.31%
Nashua School District	\$404,205	\$146,372		\$195,329	\$9,546	\$41,034	\$11,924					20.00%
Froid School District	\$119,947	\$118,801		\$0	\$0		\$1,146					19.61%
Silver Wolf Casino	\$0											
Indian Health Service	\$17,273,195	\$17,273,195										
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$4,408,008	\$4,408,008										
TANF	\$1,681,167				\$1,681,167							
Food Stamps	\$2,184,379	\$2,184,379										
Total Per Community	\$125,904,686	\$77,793,118	\$0	\$11,357,168	\$2,509,136	\$4,561,454	\$375,002	\$16,787,099	\$369,116	\$12,152,594	\$0	11.473
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
		\$77,793,118		\$13,866,304		\$4,561,454	\$375,002	\$29,308,809				
100.00%		61.79%	0.00%	9.02%	1.99%	3.62%	0.30%	13.33%	0.29%	9.65%	0.00%	
		61.79%		11.01%		3.62%	0.30%	23.28%				

Revenue Sources

Federal	\$77,793,118	61.79%
State	\$13,866,304	11.01%
Various	\$4,561,454	3.62%
Fiduciary	\$375,002	0.30%
Earned	\$29,308,809	23.28%
	\$125,904,686	100%

Sources

Audit Reports	16
Government Reports	8

Fort Peck - Summary 2005

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$77,103,868	57.11%
State	\$12,281,312	9.10%
Various	\$5,044,103	3.74%
Fiduciary	\$338,005	0.25%
Earned	\$40,248,049	29.81%
	\$135,015,337	100%

Page | 146

Fort Peck - Summary 2006

Page | 147

Fort Peck - Summary 2007

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$81,620,409	65.26%
State	\$14,575,274	11.65%
Various	\$5,894,532	4.71%
Fiduciary	\$324,133	0.26%
Earned	\$22,646,673	18.11%

Page | 148

Fort Peck - Summary 2008

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$82,105,311	61.31%
	State	\$15,777,192	11.78%
	Various	\$7,564,709	5.65%
	Fiduciary	\$346,562	0.26%
	Earned	\$28,116,484	21.00%

Page | 149

Fort Peck - Summary 2009

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$95,170,461	59.31%
	State	\$16,391,137	10.21%
	Various	\$4,864,366	3.03%
	Fiduciary	\$402,557	0.25%
	Earned	\$43,643,239	27.20%

Page | 150

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Fort Peck - Summary 2003-2009

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum		
Fort Peck	Tri bal Gov	Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	\$50,093,705	\$52,173,369	\$66,018,387	\$54,138,602	\$47,982,979	\$58,628,125	\$80,874,439	\$409,909,606	
		Federal	\$22,243,727	\$23,559,976	\$26,880,392	\$22,953,579	\$26,594,312	\$29,243,940	\$37,467,464	\$188,943,390	
		State	-	-	-	-	\$38,987	\$13,860	\$118,402	\$171,249	
		Various	\$852,131	\$565,040	\$833,275	\$524,808	\$685,886	\$3,787,982	\$1,478,606	\$8,727,728	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$26,997,847	\$28,048,353	\$38,304,720	\$30,660,215	\$20,663,794	\$25,582,343	\$41,809,967	\$212,067,239	
	Trial College	Fort Peck Community College	\$10,596,987	\$9,231,765	\$10,186,998	\$9,420,604	\$8,615,679	\$8,576,791	\$9,378,936	\$66,007,760	
		Federal	\$8,554,197	\$7,937,372	\$8,497,538	\$7,678,923	\$6,196,453	\$5,648,157	\$6,528,898	\$51,041,538	
		State	\$21,275	\$33,937	\$39,056	\$292,328	\$394,113	\$766,878	\$554,817	\$2,102,404	
		Various	\$934,091	-	\$200,184	\$255,706	\$348,569	-	\$495,362	\$2,233,912	
Fort Peck		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$1,087,424	\$1,260,456	\$1,450,220	\$1,193,647	\$1,676,544	\$2,161,756	\$1,799,859	\$10,629,906	
	Housing	Fort Peck Housing Authority	\$9,203,187	\$6,570,917	\$5,091,663	\$6,882,859	\$5,658,583	\$5,247,745	\$6,274,308	\$44,929,262	
		Federal	\$7,231,008	\$6,570,917	\$4,598,554	\$6,882,859	\$5,352,248	\$4,875,360	\$6,240,895	\$41,751,841	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	\$414,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$414,270	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$1,557,909	-	\$493,109	-	\$306,335	\$372,385	\$33,413	\$2,763,151	
	School D	Frazer Public Schools	\$2,558,840	\$2,202,813	\$2,667,242	\$4,675,552	\$5,392,737	\$2,892,854	\$3,081,422	\$23,471,460	
		Federal	\$1,267,991	\$1,036,595	\$1,250,457	\$2,982,917	\$2,249,781	\$1,532,901	\$1,376,450	\$11,697,092	
Fort Peck		State: Grants & Contracts	\$21,519	\$25,098	\$40,727	\$59,234	\$168,455	\$216,075	\$179,586	\$170,694	
		State: School Districts	\$927,513	\$931,126	\$861,092	\$982,167	\$1,227,205	\$1,124,538	\$1,044,049	\$7,097,690	
		Various	\$316,561	\$197,357	\$502,084	\$631,018	\$1,724,812	-	\$442,614	\$3,814,446	
		Fiduciary	\$25,256	\$12,637	\$12,882	\$20,216	\$22,484	\$19,340	\$38,723	\$151,538	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Brockton School District	\$3,414,995	\$4,288,427	\$3,443,737	\$3,798,850	\$3,751,516	\$3,205,643	\$2,945,599	\$24,848,767	
		Federal	\$1,801,991	\$1,990,615	\$1,761,313	\$1,924,775	\$2,328,344	\$1,469,454	\$1,511,288	\$12,787,780	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$239,975	\$227,426	\$77,268	\$95,509	\$113,302	\$181,403	\$77,926	\$1,012,809	
		State: School Districts	\$1,021,820	\$1,053,555	\$990,695	\$1,081,829	\$1,144,728	\$1,106,640	\$1,037,640	\$7,436,907	
		Various	\$310,082	\$984,733	\$590,924	\$675,073	\$141,178	\$426,046	\$290,739	\$3,418,775	
Fort Peck		Fiduciary	\$41,127	\$32,098	\$23,537	\$21,664	\$23,964	\$22,100	\$28,006	\$192,496	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Poplar School District	\$12,608,186	\$13,033,955	\$12,875,662	\$12,635,343	\$12,989,860	\$14,055,186	\$13,600,592	\$91,798,784	
		Federal	\$7,039,467	\$7,060,789	\$6,792,868	\$6,295,569	\$6,027,457	\$6,379,622	\$6,539,632	\$46,135,404	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$587,985	\$331,243	\$448,110	\$375,337	\$546,349	\$596,605	\$482,840	\$3,368,469	
		State: School Districts	\$4,051,475	\$4,043,788	\$4,020,050	\$4,238,620	\$4,637,326	\$4,864,787	\$4,880,820	\$30,736,866	
		Various	\$830,098	\$1,491,011	\$1,500,186	\$1,609,515	\$1,692,237	\$2,140,563	\$1,604,034	\$10,867,644	
		Fiduciary	\$99,161	\$107,124	\$114,448	\$116,302	\$86,491	\$73,609	\$93,266	\$690,401	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Wolf Point School District	\$10,018,735	\$8,920,478	\$8,331,338	\$8,535,620	\$9,529,545	\$10,077,882	\$10,883,384	\$66,296,981	
Fort Peck		Federal	\$4,011,081	\$4,513,242	\$4,144,642	\$3,726,250	\$4,508,408	\$4,604,953	\$4,835,591	\$30,344,167	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$170,238	\$71,423	\$66,079	\$97,713	\$224,743	\$319,147	\$198,029	\$1,147,372	
		State: School Districts	\$4,661,331	\$3,216,094	\$3,067,527	\$3,412,545	\$3,711,111	\$3,976,386	\$5,329,585	\$27,374,579	
		Various	\$963,032	\$973,922	\$948,071	\$1,172,625	\$974,429	\$1,050,324	\$379,404	\$6,461,807	
		Fiduciary	\$213,053	\$145,797	\$105,018	\$126,488	\$110,853	\$127,072	\$140,774	\$969,055	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Frontier School District	\$478,013	\$699,760	\$374,165	\$371,381	\$586,043	\$0	\$0	\$2,509,362	
		Federal	\$100,154	\$275,708	\$117,406	\$74,615	\$101,666	-	-	\$669,549	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$12,926	\$11,425	\$8,731	\$22,437	\$30,564	-	-	\$86,084	
		State: School Districts	\$281,987	\$334,319	\$216,079	\$270,896	\$364,414	-	-	\$1,467,695	
Fort Peck		Various	\$77,819	\$75,537	\$29,132	-	\$89,398	-	-	\$271,886	
		Fiduciary	\$5,127	\$2,772	\$2,816	\$3,432	-	-	-	\$14,148	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Culbertson School District	\$920,315	\$1,229,867	\$1,182,322	\$1,163,016	\$1,360,975	\$1,349,483	\$1,619,006	\$8,824,984	
		Federal	\$339,475	\$560,695	\$344,687	\$310,360	\$387,004	\$420,034	\$535,252	\$2,897,507	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$21,783	\$25,572	\$30,141	\$31,131	\$55,509	\$75,673	\$66,105	\$305,915	
		State: School Districts	\$438,596	\$525,547	\$567,371	\$598,436	\$659,437	\$703,766	\$901,070	\$4,394,224	
		Various	\$90,074	\$82,867	\$207,008	\$192,541	\$213,886	\$99,636	\$64,384	\$950,397	
		Fiduciary	\$30,387	\$35,187	\$33,114	\$30,548	\$45,139	\$50,374	\$52,195	\$276,942	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
Fort Peck	School D	Medicine Lake School District	\$565,512	\$1,482,434	\$795,330	\$806,773	\$760,873	\$752,143	\$772,651	\$5,935,716	
		Federal	\$20,980	\$156,454	\$184,039	\$184,032	\$189,800	\$111,897	\$94,519	\$941,721	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$18,659	\$92,299	\$78,619	\$113,749	\$154,397	\$226,802	\$251,187	\$935,714	
		State: School Districts	\$463,812	\$1,057,411	\$361,254	\$404,744	\$384,576	\$373,821	\$395,079	\$3,440,697	
		Various	\$40,801	\$149,952	\$148,613	\$74,626	\$36,045	-	\$6,045	\$420,037	
		Fiduciary	\$21,259	\$26,317	\$22,804	\$29,621	\$32,100	\$33,578	\$31,866	\$197,547	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Nashua School District	\$339,827	\$404,205	\$526,269	\$501,394	\$0	\$554,347	\$641,213	\$2,967,255	
		Federal	\$20,184	\$146,372	\$211,250	\$228,249	-	\$254,362	\$248,927	\$1,109,344	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$10,880	\$9,546	\$11,956	\$9,859	-	\$30,509	\$17,089	\$89,840	
Fort Peck		State: School Districts	\$205,362	\$195,329	\$255,621	\$208,903	-	\$229,912	\$286,296	\$1,381,424	
		Various	\$91,693	\$41,034	\$32,963	\$43,912	-	\$26,376	\$73,607	\$309,586	
		Fiduciary	\$11,708	\$11,924	\$14,479	\$10,470	-	\$13,188	\$15,293	\$77,062	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	School D	Froid School District	\$456,059	\$119,947	\$347,259	\$216,165	\$213,245	\$267,919	\$334,128	\$1,954,721	
		Federal	\$42,747	\$118,801	\$105,815	\$88,646	\$90,952	\$98,375	\$199,168	\$744,504	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$25,099	-	\$16,177	\$8,099	\$8,882	\$21,979	\$8,867	\$89,103	
		State: School Districts	\$296,490	-	\$164,698	\$80,313	\$86,173	\$112,528	\$88,043	\$828,244	
		Various	\$79,267	-	\$51,663	\$35,458	\$24,136	\$27,737	\$35,616	\$253,876	
		Fiduciary	\$12,455	\$1,146	\$8,906	\$3,650	\$3,102	\$7,301	\$2,434	\$38,995	
Fort Peck		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	IHS Facil	Indian Health Service	\$19,529,077	\$17,273,195	\$15,957,534	\$18,033,950	\$19,290,931	\$19,109,513	\$20,371,909	\$129,566,109	All Fed
	BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,425,637	\$4,408,008	\$4,284,172	\$4,820,593	\$4,837,669	\$4,111,319	\$4,387,051	\$32,274,449	All Fed
	Other	Food Stamps	\$2,880,607	\$2,184,379	\$1,973,201	\$3,240,243	\$3,465,384	\$4,245,424	\$4,833,417	\$22,822,655	All Fed
TANF		TANF	\$3,497,768	\$1,681,167	\$960,058	\$844,141	\$625,003	\$835,883	\$473,706	\$8,917,726	All State
Total											
Year Totals			\$132,587,450	\$125,904,686	\$135,015,337	\$130,085,086	\$125,061,021	\$133,910,258	\$160,471,759	\$943,035,597	

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2003

LITTLE SHELL

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals
Little Shell Tribe	\$199,000	\$102,000			\$50,000	\$47,000					
Food Stamps	\$5,595	\$5,595									
Total Per Community											
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED			
		\$107,595		\$50,000		\$47,000	\$0	\$0			
100.00%		52.59%	0.00%	0.00%	24.44%	22.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		52.59%		24.44%		22.97%	0.00%	0.00%			

Revenue Sources

Federal	\$107,595	52.59%
State	\$50,000	24.44%
Various	\$47,000	22.97%
Fiduciary	\$0	0.00%
Earned	\$0	0.00%

Sources

Audit Reports

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2004

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	

Total Per Community	\$168,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$168,162	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
		\$0		\$168,162		\$0	\$0	\$0				

Federal	\$0	0.00%
State	\$168,162	100.00%
Various	\$0	0.00%
Fiduciary	\$0	0.00%
Earned	\$0	0.00%
	\$168,162	100%

Sources
Audit Reports
Government Reports 3

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2005

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various		earned	earned	earned	earned	
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt

Total Per Community	\$80,000	\$0	\$0		\$80,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
			GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY		EARNED		
		\$0		\$80,000		\$0	\$0			\$0		
			0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$0	-
State	\$80,000	-
Various	\$0	-
Fiduciary	\$0	-
Earned	\$0	-
	\$80,000	0%

Sources
Audit Reports
Government Reports 3

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2006

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	

Total Per Community	\$157,000	\$0	\$0		\$157,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY		EARNED			
		\$0		\$157,000		\$0	\$0		\$0			

Federal	\$0	
State	\$157,000	
Various	\$0	
Fiduciary	\$0	
Earned	\$0	
\$157,000	0%	

Sources	
Audit Reports	
Government Reports	3

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2007

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	

Total Per Community	\$174,000	\$0	\$0		\$174,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
		\$0		\$174,000		\$0	\$0	\$0				
		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$0	—
State	\$174,000	—
Various	\$0	—
Fiduciary	\$0	—
Earned	\$0	—

Sources
Audit Reports

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2008

Sources		govt		govt	state	state	various	earned		earned	earned	earned
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	
Little Shell Tribe	\$170,000				\$170,000							
Food Stamps												
LITTLE SHELL												
Total Per Community	\$170,000	\$0	\$0		\$170,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
		\$0		\$170,000		\$0	\$0	\$0				

Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$0	—
State	\$170,000	—
Various	\$0	—
Fiduciary	\$0	—
Earned	\$0	—
	\$170,000	0%

Sources
Audit Reports
Government Reports 3

Little Shell - Summary 2009

Federal	\$0	—
State	\$223,379	—
Various	\$0	—
Fiduciary	\$0	—
Earned	\$0	—

Page | 158

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Little Shell - Summary 2003-2009

Little Shell			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum	
	Tribal Gov	Little Shell Tribe	\$199,000	\$168,162	\$80,000	\$157,000	\$174,000	\$170,000	\$223,379	\$1,171,541	
		Federal	\$102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$102,000	
		State	\$50,000	\$168,162	\$80,000	\$157,000	\$174,000	\$170,000	\$223,379	\$1,022,541	
		Various	\$47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,000	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
	Other	Food Stamps	\$5,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,595	All Fed
Year Totals		\$204,595	\$168,162	\$80,000	\$157,000	\$174,000	\$170,000	\$223,379	\$1,177,136		

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2003

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION

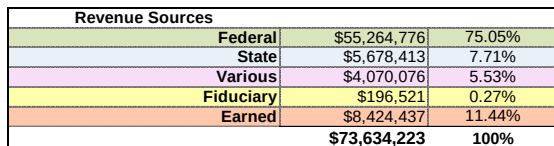
Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned	
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$25,879,921	\$20,046,148				\$633,084		\$5,200,689			
Charging Horse Casino & Bingo	\$1,621,380								\$1,621,380		
Credit Enterprise	\$84,388								\$84,388		
Permanent Fund	\$422,955					\$422,955					
Northern Cheyenne Tribe (total from above)	\$28,008,644										
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$3,484,920	\$3,007,353						\$477,567			
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$5,331,305	\$3,847,458				\$177,623	\$4,824	\$1,301,400			
Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation	\$957,095	\$684,684				\$171,942		\$100,469			
Northern Cheyenne Tribal School - Private	\$3,104,687	\$3,092,791						\$11,896			
Lame Deer School District	\$8,808,221	\$5,025,794		\$2,718,244	\$85,394	\$878,816	\$99,973				
SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Public School	\$961,732	\$373,399		\$365,000	\$20,688	\$202,645					
Colstrip School District	\$3,647,027	\$543,148		\$1,953,798		\$1,150,080					
Birney School District	\$53,012	\$32,865				\$1,896		\$18,251			
St. Labre High School - Private	\$32,549,577	\$319,894				\$32,229,683					
Indian Health Service	\$17,470,116	\$17,470,116									
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,136,398	\$5,136,398									
TANF	\$928,043				\$928,043						
Food Stamps	\$2,564,667	\$2,564,667									

Federal	\$62,144,715	54.99%
State	\$6,071,167	5.37%
Various	\$35,868,724	31.74%
Fiduciary	\$104,797	0.09%
Earned	\$8,816,040	7.80%

Sources
Audit Reports

9

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2004

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATIONPage | 161

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2006

Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$53,841,984	73.20%
	State	\$5,802,868	7.89%
	Various	\$3,814,180	5.19%
	Fiduciary	\$212,904	0.29%
	Earned	\$9,877,987	13.43%
		\$73,549,923	100%

Page | 163

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2007

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION	Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned		
	ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$24,199,304	\$16,458,390				\$848,916		\$6,891,998				
	Charging Horse Casino & Bingo	\$2,094,890								\$2,094,890			
	Permanent Fund	\$1,333,967					\$1,333,967						
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$27,628,161											
	Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$4,831,273	\$4,831,273										
	Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$5,421,222	\$3,679,738				\$332,921		\$1,240,583	\$167,980			
	Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation	\$0											
	Northern Cheyenne Tribal School - Private	\$2,922,968	\$2,816,258				\$106,710						
	Lame Deer School District	\$9,012,046	\$4,720,273		\$2,929,970	\$985,503	\$286,109	\$90,191					99.45%
	SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Public School	\$806,847	\$364,369		\$332,059	\$43,995	\$61,244	\$5,179					73.77%
Colstrip School District	\$3,774,073	\$735,752		\$2,102,127	\$144,239	\$660,320	\$112,009		\$19,626			31.03%	
Birney School District	\$0											0.00%	
St. Labre High School - Private	\$0												
Indian Health Service	\$14,656,702	\$14,656,702											
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$5,177,633	\$5,177,633				\$329,893							
TANF	\$329,893												
Food Stamps	\$1,466,690	\$1,466,690											

Federal	\$54,907,078	72.22%
State	\$6,867,786	9.03%
Various	\$3,630,187	4.77%
Fiduciary	\$207,380	0.27%
Earned	\$10,415,077	13.70%

Sources
Audit Reports 9

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2008

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION	Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned	
	ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$24,284,954	\$16,792,275				\$1,009,357		\$6,483,322			
	Charging Horse Casino & Bingo	\$2,147,458								\$2,147,458		
	Permanent Fund	\$1,621,244					\$1,621,244					
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$28,053,656										
	Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$5,196,430	\$5,196,430									
	Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$5,564,349	\$4,270,517			\$103,983	\$184,070		\$825,751	\$180,028		
	Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation	\$0										
	Northern Cheyenne Tribal School - Private	\$3,566,233	\$3,178,764				\$387,469					
	Lame Deer School District	\$8,714,173	\$3,976,330		\$3,426,847	\$444,408	\$786,454	\$80,134				
	SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Public School	\$971,187	\$294,438		\$448,155	\$71,067	\$150,473	\$7,053				
	Colstrip School District	\$3,846,703	\$860,004		\$2,026,998	\$112,196	\$724,946	\$90,571		\$31,987		
	Birney School District	\$0										
	St. Labre High School - Private	\$0										
	Indian Health Service	\$14,937,872	\$14,937,872									
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$4,362,164	\$4,362,164									
	TANF	\$338,181				\$338,181						
	Food Stamps	\$1,821,683	\$1,821,683									

Federal	\$55,690,476	71.98%
State	\$6,971,836	9.01%
Various	\$4,864,013	6.29%
	\$177,758	0.23%
Earned	\$9,668,546	12.50%

Sources	
Audit Reports	9
Government Reports	8

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2009

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various	earned	earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation (School Districts)	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$27,133,264	\$17,241,844				\$946,486		\$8,944,934			
Charging Horse Casino & Bingo	\$2,468,311								\$2,468,311		
Permanent Fund	\$2,002,794					\$2,002,794					
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$31,604,369										
Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority	\$4,061,626	\$3,900,316								\$161,310	
Chief Dull Knife Memorial College	\$6,740,743	\$4,605,878			\$8,331	\$254,341		\$1,704,861	\$167,332		
Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Nation	\$0										
Northern Cheyenne Tribal School - Private	\$0										
Lame Deer School District	\$9,590,081	\$5,229,467		\$3,435,483	\$253,280	\$604,182	\$67,669				99.87%
SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA											
Ashland Public School	\$1,286,848	\$729,535		\$394,514	\$8,265	\$146,343	\$8,191				78.18%
Colstrip School District	\$4,306,991	\$767,338		\$2,374,509	\$84,236	\$961,032	\$85,391		\$34,486		33.08%
Birney School District	\$0										0.00%
St. Labre High School - Private	\$0										
Indian Health Service	\$14,162,383	\$14,162,383									
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$4,268,917	\$4,268,917									
TANF	\$301,872				\$301,872						
Food Stamps	\$2,184,479	\$2,184,479									

Federal	\$53,090,157	67.62%
State	\$6,860,490	8.74%
Various	\$4,915,177	6.26%
Fiduciary	\$161,251	0.21%
Earned	\$13,481,234	17.17%

Sources	
Audit Reports	9
Government Reports	8

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne - Summary 2003-2009

Northern Cheyenne

Northern Cheyenne

			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum	
Tribal Gov	Northern Cheyenne Tribe		\$28,008,644	\$27,604,647	\$25,598,553	\$26,758,333	\$27,628,161	\$28,053,656	\$31,604,369	\$195,256,363	
		Federal	\$20,046,148	\$19,185,804	\$16,976,114	\$16,001,724	\$16,458,390	\$16,792,275	\$17,241,844	\$122,702,299	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	\$1,056,039	\$1,488,326	\$1,963,489	\$2,269,525	\$2,182,883	\$2,630,601	\$2,949,280	\$14,540,143	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$6,906,457	\$6,930,517	\$6,658,950	\$8,487,084	\$8,986,888	\$8,630,780	\$11,413,245	\$58,013,921	
Housing	Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority		\$3,484,920	\$3,459,047	\$3,843,014	\$3,839,322	\$4,831,273	\$5,196,430	\$4,061,626	\$28,715,632	
		Federal	\$3,007,353	\$3,459,047	\$3,843,014	\$3,839,322	\$4,831,273	\$5,196,430	\$3,900,316	\$28,076,755	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$477,567	-	-	-	-	-	\$161,310	\$638,877	
Trial College	Chief Dull Knife Memorial College		\$5,331,305	\$5,069,468	\$5,314,739	\$6,015,625	\$5,421,222	\$5,564,349	\$6,740,743	\$39,457,451	
		Federal	\$3,847,458	\$3,658,103	\$3,932,441	\$4,348,218	\$3,679,738	\$4,270,517	\$4,605,878	\$28,342,353	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	\$103,983	\$8,331	\$112,314	
		Various	\$177,623	\$350,930	\$214,647	\$326,363	\$332,921	\$184,070	\$254,341	\$1,840,895	
		Fiduciary	\$4,824	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,824	
		Earned	\$1,301,400	\$1,060,435	\$1,167,651	\$1,341,044	\$1,408,563	\$1,005,779	\$1,872,193	\$9,157,065	
Other	Boys & Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne		\$957,095	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$957,095	
		Federal	\$684,684	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$684,684	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	\$171,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$171,942	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$100,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100,469	
Private SD	Northern Cheyenne Tribal School Private		\$3,104,687	\$3,439,145	\$3,186,999	\$2,786,443	\$2,922,968	\$3,566,233	\$0	\$19,006,475	
		Federal	\$3,092,791	\$3,422,659	\$2,825,040	\$2,727,151	\$2,816,258	\$3,178,764	-	\$18,062,663	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	-	\$16,486	\$361,959	\$59,292	\$106,710	\$387,469	-	\$931,916	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$11,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,896	
School D	Lame Deer School District		\$8,808,221	\$8,679,017	\$7,320,502	\$7,635,822	\$9,012,046	\$8,714,173	\$9,590,081	\$59,759,862	
		Federal	\$5,025,794	\$4,766,724	\$4,612,360	\$3,477,207	\$4,720,273	\$3,976,330	\$5,229,467	\$31,808,155	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$85,394	\$107,897	\$47,500	\$320,658	\$985,503	\$444,408	\$253,280	\$2,244,640	
		State: School Districts	\$2,718,244	\$2,783,704	\$2,426,179	\$2,673,502	\$2,929,970	\$3,426,847	\$3,435,483	\$20,393,929	
		Various	\$878,816	\$915,566	\$132,997	\$1,063,298	\$286,109	\$786,454	\$604,182	\$4,667,422	
		Fiduciary	\$99,973	\$105,126	\$101,466	\$101,157	\$90,191	\$80,134	\$67,669	\$645,716	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
School D	SD# 32J, Rosebud County FKA Ashland Pl		\$961,732	\$758,227	\$1,064,384	\$1,156,729	\$806,847	\$971,187	\$1,286,848	\$7,005,954	
		Federal	\$373,399	\$354,961	\$661,131	\$704,765	\$364,369	\$294,438	\$729,535	\$3,482,598	
		State: Grants & Contracts	\$20,688	\$9,111	\$14,189	\$15,838	\$43,995	\$71,067	\$8,265	\$183,154	
		State: School Districts	\$365,000	\$225,135	\$295,774	\$333,034	\$332,059	\$448,155	\$394,514	\$2,393,671	
		Various	\$202,645	\$161,458	\$83,849	\$95,702	\$61,244	\$150,473	\$146,343	\$901,714	
		Fiduciary	-	\$7,561	\$9,442	\$7,390	\$5,179	\$7,053	\$8,191	\$44,817	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
School D	Colstrip School District		\$3,647,027	\$4,724,229	\$3,438,718	\$3,127,632	\$3,774,073	\$3,846,703	\$4,306,991	\$26,865,372	
		Federal	\$543,148	\$918,012	\$789,569	\$832,856	\$735,752	\$860,004	\$767,338	\$5,446,679	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$100,061	\$77,843	\$112,366	\$144,239	\$112,196	\$84,236	\$630,941	
		State: School Districts	\$1,953,798	\$2,051,527	\$1,894,844	\$2,028,195	\$2,102,127	\$2,026,998	\$2,374,509	\$14,432,000	
		Various	\$1,150,080	\$1,137,310	\$552,420	-	\$660,320	\$724,946	\$961,032	\$5,186,107	
		Fiduciary	-	\$83,833	\$76,783	\$104,356	\$112,009	\$90,571	\$85,391	\$552,944	
		Earned	-	\$433,485	\$47,259	\$49,859	\$19,626	\$31,987	\$34,486	\$616,701	
School D	Birney School District		\$53,012	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$53,012	
		Federal	\$32,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,865	
		State: Grants & Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		State: School Districts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	\$1,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,896	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	\$18,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$18,251	
Private SD	St. Labre High School Private		\$32,549,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,549,577	
		Federal	\$319,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$319,894	
		State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Various	\$32,229,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$32,229,683	
		Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
		Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0	
IHS Facil	Indian Health Service		\$17,470,116	\$13,584,154	\$14,090,664	\$15,830,517	\$14,656,702	\$14,937,872	\$14,162,383	\$104,732,408	All Fed
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs		\$5,136,398	\$4,596,231	\$3,634,367	\$4,667,218	\$5,177,633	\$4,362,164	\$4,268,917	\$31,842,928	All Fed
Other	Food Stamps		\$2,564,667	\$1,319,081	\$996,023	\$1,413,006	\$1,466,690	\$1,821,683	\$2,184,479	\$11,765,629	All Fed
TANF	TANF		\$928,043	\$400,978	\$240,525	\$319,276	\$329,893	\$338,181	\$301,872	\$2,858,768	All State
Total											
Year Totals			\$113,005,444	\$73,634,223	\$68,728,488	\$73,549,923	\$76,027,508	\$77,372,630	\$78,508,310	\$560,826,526	

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2003

Revenue Source		
Federal	\$50,312,898	65.05%
State	\$5,234,691	6.77%
Various	\$11,919,355	15.41%
Fiduciary	\$200,894	0.26%
Earned	\$9,676,531	12.51%
	\$77,344,369	100%

* Error recorded in financial statements. Master audit report did not agree with component unit audit report.

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2004

Page | 169

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2005

Revenue Source			
	Federal	\$60,469,171	67.73%
	State	\$4,289,950	4.81%
	Various	\$3,947,561	4.42%
	Fiduciary	\$164,462	0.18%
	Earned	\$20,402,452	22.85%
		\$89,273,597	100%

Page | 170

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2006

Page | 171

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2007

Revenue Source			
	Federal	\$64,218,688	72.01%
	State	\$2,701,924	3.03%
	Various	\$4,062,704	4.56%
	Fiduciary	\$43,102	0.05%
	Earned	\$18,155,022	20.36%

Page | 172

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2008

Revenue Source		
Federal	\$55,224,659	61.51%
State	\$6,230,011	6.94%
Various	\$3,143,986	3.50%
Fiduciary	\$195,006	0.22%
Earned	\$24,987,612	27.83%

Sources	
Audit Reports	8
Government Reports	7

Rocky Boy's - Summary 2009

Sources	
Audit Reports	8
Government Reports	7

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Rocky Boys - Summary 2003-2009

Rocky Boys

Rocky Boys

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Sum
Tribal Gov	Chippewa Cree Tribe*	\$21,478,896	\$23,598,657	\$25,882,663	\$28,037,013	\$29,385,226	\$35,526,643	\$31,064,731	\$194,973,830
	Federal	\$6,887,601	\$15,554,407	\$11,523,037	\$17,678,857	\$16,177,462	\$12,827,541	\$16,977,779	\$97,626,684
	State	-	-	\$6,868	\$429,196	\$328,065	\$113,384	\$172,359	\$1,049,872
	Various	\$6,923,021	-	\$1,036,596	\$1,083,890	\$2,163,490	\$235,503	\$233,730	\$11,676,230
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	\$7,668,274	\$8,044,250	\$13,316,162	\$8,845,070	\$10,716,209	\$22,350,215	\$13,680,863	\$84,621,043
	Housing	\$3,351,897	\$3,225,065	\$2,681,809	\$4,082,163	\$3,594,635	\$3,736,945	\$4,816,289	\$25,488,803
	Federal	\$3,351,897	\$2,899,542	\$2,143,036	\$2,154,862	\$2,679,467	\$3,609,992	\$4,626,980	\$21,465,776
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
Health SG	Rocky Boy Health Board	\$2,312,670	\$3,243,568	\$9,791,976	\$4,851,086	\$5,243,038	\$14,391,447	\$3,063,527	\$42,897,312
	Federal	\$1,501,448	\$2,323,352	\$4,125,262	\$1,764,888	\$2,874,549	\$14,391,447	\$1,719,810	\$28,700,756
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	\$579,753	\$625,248	\$560,404	-	-	-	\$1,343,717	\$3,109,122
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	\$231,469	\$294,968	\$5,106,310	\$3,086,198	\$2,368,489	-	-	\$11,087,434
	Self Governance	\$11,692,615	\$11,211,011	\$12,383,071	\$10,453,149	\$12,919,537	\$0	\$14,192,029	\$72,851,412
	Federal	\$11,692,615	\$11,211,011	\$12,383,071	\$9,805,184	\$12,377,354	-	\$14,192,029	\$71,661,264
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	-	-	-	\$647,965	\$542,183	-	-	\$1,190,148
Health SG	Third Party	\$1,737,424	\$1,626,427	\$1,645,791	\$1,635,539	\$1,391,318	\$0	\$1,289,671	\$9,326,170
	Federal	-	-	\$1,645,791	\$1,635,539	\$1,391,318	-	\$1,289,671	\$5,962,319
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	\$1,737,424	\$1,626,427	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,363,851
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Stone Child College	\$9,225,074	\$7,477,322	\$9,173,989	\$8,559,323	\$8,600,242	\$9,471,063	\$11,839,593	\$64,346,606
	Federal	\$6,679,998	\$5,716,110	\$7,263,575	\$6,905,446	\$6,775,965	\$6,859,875	\$9,270,758	\$49,471,727
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	\$948,322	\$1,062,222	\$961,744	\$704,142	\$797,320	\$1,753,406	\$1,614,616	\$7,841,772
Other	CC Construction Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,488,395	\$5,951,021	\$2,644,937	\$11,281,411	\$21,365,764
	Federal	-	-	-	\$1,217,189	\$3,510,544	\$1,089,447	\$8,330,990	\$14,148,170
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	-	-	-	\$271,206	\$2,440,477	\$1,555,490	\$2,950,421	\$7,217,594
	Rocky Boy School District	\$10,821,385	\$9,880,857	\$9,839,697	\$10,358,239	\$5,384,245	\$9,438,850	\$11,205,890	\$66,929,163
	Federal	\$6,846,670	\$5,896,536	\$6,155,944	\$6,531,128	\$5,384,245	\$5,053,257	\$6,387,936	\$42,255,716
	State: Grants & Contracts	\$392,435	\$89,387	\$143,509	\$239,183	-	\$451,922	\$488,983	\$1,805,419
	State: School Districts	\$2,301,428	\$2,219,743	\$2,288,855	\$2,456,323	-	\$3,038,777	\$3,096,257	\$15,401,383
School D	Box Elder School District	\$5,543,839	\$5,324,935	\$6,945,729	\$5,334,716	\$5,404,432	\$6,368,715	\$6,630,111	\$41,552,477
	Federal	\$3,492,747	\$3,275,718	\$4,852,823	\$2,934,813	\$2,687,979	\$3,437,106	\$3,317,602	\$23,998,788
	State: Grants & Contracts	-	\$70,803	\$77,186	\$94,857	\$168,566	\$218,341	\$86,130	\$715,883
	State: School Districts	\$1,440,997	\$1,532,531	\$1,622,662	\$1,746,573	\$2,031,771	\$2,160,907	\$2,320,100	\$12,855,541
	Various	\$561,374	\$385,506	\$348,644	\$499,902	\$473,014	\$497,957	\$855,146	\$3,621,543
	Fiduciary	\$48,721	\$60,377	\$44,414	\$58,571	\$43,102	\$54,404	\$51,133	\$360,722
	Earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Boys and Girls Club **	\$299,224	\$299,224	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$598,448
	Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	State: Grants & Contracts	\$161,804	\$25,527	-	-	-	-	-	\$187,331
Other	NTDA	\$1,652,982	\$1,562,488	\$2,221,511	\$2,283,564	\$2,398,950	\$0	\$0	\$10,119,495
	Federal	\$1,569,586	\$1,401,461	\$1,820,142	\$1,778,364	\$1,624,531	-	-	\$8,194,084
	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Various	-	-	-	\$161,979	\$86,697	-	-	\$248,676
	Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$0
	Earned	\$83,396	\$161,027	\$401,369	\$343,221	\$687,722	-	-	\$1,676,735
	DOI(BIA) Self Governance	\$6,673,103	\$7,425,265	\$7,015,897	\$6,653,286	\$7,560,218	\$6,341,886	\$5,417,617	\$47,087,272 All Fed
	Food Stamps	\$625,924	\$747,080	\$631,418	\$922,576	\$1,071,086	\$1,467,635	\$1,578,634	\$7,044,352 All Fed
	Indian Health Service	-	\$155,506	-	\$3,062,938	-	\$53,373	\$58,499	\$3,330,316 All Fed
	Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$991,309	\$116,633	\$909,175	\$73,655	\$103,970	\$93,100	\$84,137	\$2,371,979 All Fed
TANF	TANF	\$938,027	\$160,313	\$150,870	\$184,994	\$173,522	\$246,680	\$176,781	\$2,031,186 All State
Total									
Year Totals		\$77,344,369	\$76,054,351	\$89,273,597	\$87,980,636	\$89,181,439	\$89,781,274	\$102,698,920	\$612,314,585

Total Expenditures - Summary 2003

TOTAL COMBINED RESERVATION		
Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$534,179,589	58.88%
Earned	\$197,827,767	21.80%
Various	\$95,864,138	10.57%
State	\$68,346,032	7.53%
Fiduciary	11,061,872	0.01
	\$907,279,398	100%

TOTAL COMBINED RESERVATION			
Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$525,086,301	58.17%
	Earned	\$250,969,485	27.80%
	State	\$62,673,404	6.93%
	Various	\$41,137,294	4.56%
	Fiduciary	\$22,873,901	2.53%

Total Expenditures - Summary 2007

TOTAL COMBINED RESERVATION			
Revenue Sources			
	Federal	\$561,630,006	63.00%
	Earned	\$173,872,037	19.50%
	State	\$77,669,828	8.71%
	Various	\$50,605,004	5.68%
	Fiduciary	\$27,673,407	3.10%

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Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Total Expenditures - Summary 2009

Sources		govt	govt	state	state	various		earned	earned	earned	earned	Tot. Pop. / Enrlmt
ENTITY	ENTITY TOTAL (in bold)	Federal Awards Expended	Self Governance Expenditures	State Legislation (School Districts)	State Awards Expended	Other Program Expenditures	Fiduciary- Trust Fund Expenditures	General Fund Expenditures	Proprietary Expenditures	Component Units	Tribes/ Individuals	
COMBINED TOTAL	\$1,049,601,338	\$516,913,869	\$81,112,229	\$67,673,471	\$14,587,616	\$60,012,554	\$26,240,272	\$119,455,660	\$54,861,680	\$108,743,987	\$0	65,124
		GOVT		STATE		VARIOUS	FIDUCIARY	EARNED				
		\$598,026,098		\$82,261,087		\$60,012,554	\$26,240,272	\$283,061,327		\$25,603,774		
								\$283,061,327				
100%		49.25%	7.73%	6.45%	1.39%	5.72%	2.50%	11.38%	5.23%	10.36%	0.00%	
		56.98%		7.84%		5.72%	2.50%	26.97%				

TOTAL COMBINED RESERVATION Revenue Sources		
Federal	\$598,026,098	56.98%
Earned	\$283,061,327	26.97%
State	\$82,261,087	7.84%
Various	\$60,012,554	5.72%
Fiduciary	\$26,240,272	2.50%
	\$1,049,601,338	100.00%

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

Total Expenditures - Overall Summary

Blackfeet	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$100,847,867	\$92,420,862	\$93,952,689	\$101,671,757	\$105,774,096	\$114,548,029	\$109,452,393	\$718,667,694	66.78%
State	\$7,140,706	\$13,822,678	\$13,503,418	\$15,343,088	\$16,114,377	\$18,601,744	\$17,562,421	\$102,088,432	9.49%
Various	\$7,793,162	\$6,354,952	\$6,951,041	\$6,772,240	\$11,946,097	\$33,810,906	\$16,107,714	\$89,736,113	8.34%
Fiduciary	\$369,219	\$272,725	\$392,077	\$356,016	\$368,266	\$472,358	\$451,506	\$2,682,167	0.25%
Earned	\$28,731,010	\$25,714,575	\$21,609,288	\$23,737,731	\$17,774,318	\$22,995,152	\$22,379,544	\$162,941,618	15.14%
Total	\$144,881,963	\$138,585,791	\$136,408,513	\$147,880,832	\$151,977,155	\$190,428,190	\$165,953,578	\$1,076,116,023	100.00%
Crow	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$68,894,295	\$73,420,742	\$73,482,492	\$78,853,872	\$81,149,497	\$89,965,544	\$88,467,180	\$554,233,623	59.81%
State	\$13,847,085	\$9,307,426	\$9,632,299	\$10,569,818	\$15,315,667	\$12,903,143	\$12,299,861	\$83,875,299	9.05%
Various	\$6,325,633	\$3,634,809	\$9,769,603	\$3,976,923	\$5,741,915	\$5,459,579	\$3,781,339	\$38,689,800	4.18%
Fiduciary	\$4,606,089	\$6,907,836	\$5,524,168	\$7,060,107	\$11,481,663	\$11,059,313	\$12,840,725	\$59,479,900	6.42%
Earned	\$17,084,802	\$25,289,834	\$25,850,352	\$25,876,245	\$30,585,336	\$31,016,244	\$34,702,448	\$190,405,261	20.55%
Total	\$110,757,904	\$118,560,646	\$124,258,914	\$126,336,965	\$144,274,078	\$150,403,822	\$152,091,554	\$926,683,884	100.00%
Flathead	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$115,407,032	\$116,097,661	\$114,336,869	\$117,827,840	\$121,119,193	\$125,787,121	\$120,098,354	\$830,674,069	41.75%
State	\$14,408,796	\$10,199,389	\$11,636,381	\$13,084,262	\$14,758,462	\$14,750,803	\$15,838,280	\$94,676,372	4.76%
Various	\$26,476,339	\$14,727,529	\$14,235,333	\$11,633,932	\$17,389,558	\$17,181,626	\$23,676,883	\$125,321,200	6.30%
Fiduciary	\$4,646,245	\$14,071,869	\$9,948,645	\$15,907,576	\$14,362,803	\$11,786,213	\$10,716,638	\$81,439,990	4.09%
Earned	\$95,429,752	\$143,059,428	\$139,743,419	\$140,821,838	\$63,216,937	\$137,335,748	\$137,848,625	\$857,455,748	43.10%
Total	\$256,368,164	\$298,155,875	\$289,900,647	\$299,275,449	\$230,846,953	\$306,841,511	\$308,178,780	\$1,989,567,379	100.00%
Fort Belknap	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$55,956,864	\$53,366,522	\$58,665,738	\$50,564,262	\$52,841,044	\$57,076,895	\$58,495,111	\$386,966,435	73.80%
State	\$4,617,092	\$5,396,451	\$5,726,216	\$6,220,863	\$7,162,339	\$7,450,075	\$6,744,908	\$43,317,944	8.26%
Various	\$2,434,007	\$2,485,160	\$930,811	\$2,366,294	\$1,940,011	\$1,050,895	\$1,614,788	\$12,821,967	2.45%
Fiduciary	\$675,094	\$872,508	\$871,528	\$879,004	\$886,060	\$887,380	\$1,488,475	\$6,560,049	1.25%
Earned	\$8,446,452	\$9,556,010	\$7,796,129	\$10,120,422	\$11,078,674	\$14,573,868	\$13,131,776	\$74,703,331	14.25%
Total	\$72,129,509	\$71,676,651	\$73,990,422	\$70,150,845	\$73,908,128	\$81,039,113	\$81,475,058	\$524,369,726	100.00%
Fort Peck	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$80,508,323	\$77,793,118	\$77,103,868	\$79,425,560	\$81,620,409	\$82,105,311	\$95,170,461	\$573,727,049	60.84%
State	\$16,976,495	\$13,866,304	\$12,281,312	\$13,227,991	\$14,575,274	\$15,777,192	\$16,391,137	\$103,095,704	10.93%
Various	\$4,999,918	\$4,561,454	\$5,044,103	\$5,215,282	\$5,894,532	\$7,564,709	\$4,864,366	\$38,144,363	4.04%
Fiduciary	\$459,534	\$375,002	\$338,005	\$362,391	\$324,133	\$346,562	\$402,557	\$2,608,184	0.28%
Earned	\$29,643,180	\$29,308,809	\$40,248,049	\$31,853,862	\$22,646,673	\$28,116,484	\$43,643,239	\$225,460,296	23.91%
Total	\$132,587,450	\$125,904,686	\$135,015,337	\$130,085,086	\$125,061,021	\$133,910,258	\$160,471,759	\$943,035,597	100.00%
Little Shell	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$107,595	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,595	9.14%
State	\$50,000	\$168,162	\$80,000	\$157,000	\$174,000	\$170,000	\$223,379	\$1,022,541	86.87%
Various	\$47,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,000	3.99%
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Earned	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Total	\$204,595	\$168,162	\$80,000	\$157,000	\$174,000	\$170,000	\$223,379	\$1,177,136	100.00%
Northern Cheyenne	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$62,144,715	\$55,264,776	\$52,360,723	\$53,841,984	\$54,907,078	\$55,690,476	\$53,090,157	\$387,299,910	69.06%
State	\$6,071,167	\$5,678,413	\$4,996,854	\$5,802,868	\$6,867,786	\$6,971,836	\$6,860,490	\$43,249,416	7.71%
Various	\$35,868,724	\$4,070,076	\$3,309,361	\$3,814,180	\$3,630,187	\$4,864,013	\$4,915,177	\$60,471,718	10.78%
Fiduciary	\$104,797	\$196,521	\$187,691	\$212,904	\$207,380	\$177,758	\$161,251	\$1,248,301	0.22%
Earned	\$8,816,040	\$8,424,437	\$7,873,860	\$9,877,987	\$10,415,077	\$9,668,546	\$13,481,234	\$68,557,180	12.22%
Total	\$113,005,444	\$73,634,223	\$68,728,488	\$73,549,923	\$76,027,508	\$77,372,630	\$78,508,310	\$560,826,526	100.00%
Rocky Boy's	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of Tribal Total
Federal	\$50,312,898	\$56,722,621	\$60,469,171	\$63,118,725	\$64,218,688	\$55,224,659	\$73,252,442	\$423,319,203	69.13%
State	\$5,234,691	\$4,234,581	\$4,289,950	\$5,151,126	\$2,701,924	\$6,230,011	\$6,340,610	\$34,182,892	5.58%
Various	\$11,919,355	\$5,303,316	\$3,947,561	\$3,985,801	\$4,062,704	\$3,143,986	\$5,052,287	\$37,415,010	6.11%
Fiduciary	\$200,894	\$177,441	\$164,462	\$194,993	\$43,102	\$195,006	\$179,121	\$1,155,019	0.19%
Earned	\$9,676,531	\$9,616,392	\$20,402,452	\$15,529,991	\$18,155,022	\$24,987,612	\$17,874,460	\$116,242,461	18.98%
Total	\$77,344,369	\$76,054,351	\$89,273,597	\$87,980,636	\$89,181,439	\$89,781,274	\$102,698,920	\$612,314,585	100.00%
All Tribes	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	% of All Tribes Total
Federal	\$534,179,589	\$525,086,301	\$530,371,549	\$545,304,001	\$561,630,006	\$580,398,034	\$598,026,098	\$3,874,995,579	58.41%
State	\$68,346,032	\$62,673,404	\$62,146,430	\$69,557,016	\$77,669,828	\$82,854,803	\$82,261,087	\$505,508,601	7.62%
Various	\$95,864,138	\$41,137,294	\$44,187,813	\$37,764,653	\$50,605,004	\$73,075,715	\$60,012,554	\$402,647,171	6.07%
Fiduciary	\$11,061,872	\$22,873,901	\$17,426,577	\$24,972,990	\$27,673,407	\$24,924,590	\$26,240,272	\$155,173,610	2.34%
Earned	\$197,827,767	\$250,969,485	\$263,523,549	\$257,818,076	\$173,872,037	\$268,693,654	\$283,061,327	\$1,695,765,894	25.56%
Total	\$907,279,398	\$902,740,385	\$917,655,918	\$935,416,736	\$891,450,283	\$1,029,946,797	\$1,049,601,338	\$6,634,090,855	100.00%

APPENDIX C SOURCES

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Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

APPENDIX D

MT Reservation Population By County

	Total Population		American Indian & Alaska Native Population (AIAN)	
	Number	% of Reservation	Number	% of Reservation
Montana	989,415	--	62,555	--
Total - MT Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	66,598	--	38,353	--
Blackfeet Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	10,405	100%	8,944	100%
Glacier County Part	9,560	91.9%	8,181	91.5%
Pondera County Part	845	8.1%	763	8.5%
Crow Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	6,863	100%	5,322	100%
Big Horn County Part	6,444	93.9%	5,148	96.7%
Yellowstone County Part	419	6.1%	174	3.3%
Flathead Reservation	28,359	100%	7,042	100%
Flathead County Part	18	0.1%	7	0.1%
Lake County Part	25,580	90.2%	6,310	89.6%
Missoula County Part	880	3.1%	338	4.8%
Sanders County Part	1,881	6.6%	387	5.5%
Fort Belknap Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	2,851	100%	2,704	100%
Blaine County Part	2,728	95.7%	2,598	96.1%
Phillips County Part	123	4.3%	106	3.9%
Fort Peck Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	10,008	100%	6,714	100%
Daniels County Part	70	0.7%	0	0.0%
Roosevelt County Part	8,847	88.4%	6,213	92.5%
Sheridan County Part	88	0.9%	2	0.0%
Valley County Part	1,003	10.0%	499	7.4%
Northern Cheyenne Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	4,789	100%	4,406	100%
Big Horn County Part	1,671	34.9%	1,535	34.8%
Rosebud County Part	3,118	65.1%	2,871	65.2%
Rocky Boy's Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	3,323	100%	3,221	100%
Chouteau County Part	1,263	38.0%	1,224	38.0%
Hill County Part	2,060	62.0%	1,997	62.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF1) - 100% Data.

Compiled 7/1/2014 by the Census & Economic Information Center,
MT Dept. of Commerce (www.ceic.mt.gov)

Economic Contributions of Reservations to Montana 2003-2009

APPENDIX E

Montana's Native American Population On & Off Reservations 1980 - 2010 Decennial Censuses

	Census 2010		Census 2000		Census 1990		Census 1980	
	Total	Native American ^[1]	Total	Native American ^[1]	Total	Native American ^[1]	Total	Native American ^[1]
Montana Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land Population	66,598	38,353	63,592	36,459	55,158	30,423	49,556	23,597
% of Total Reservation Population	-	57.6%	-	57.3%	-	55.2%	-	47.6%
Blackfeet Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	10,405	8,944	10,100	8,507	8,549	7,025	6,660	5,080
% of Total Reservation Population	-	86.0%	-	84.2%	-	82.2%	-	76.3%
Crow Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	6,863	5,322	6,894	5,165	6,370	4,724	5,973	3,953
% of Total Reservation Population	-	77.5%	-	74.9%	-	74.2%	-	66.2%
Flathead Reservation	28,359	7,042	26,172	6,999	21,259	5,130	19,628	3,771
% of Total Reservation Population	-	24.8%	-	26.7%	-	24.1%	-	19.2%
Fort Belknap Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	2,851	2,704	2,959	2,790	2,508	2,338	2,060	1,870
% of Total Reservation Population	-	94.8%	-	94.3%	-	93.2%	-	90.8%
Fort Peck Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	10,008	6,714	10,321	6,391	10,595	5,782	9,921	4,273
% of Total Reservation Population	-	67.1%	-	61.9%	-	54.6%	-	43.1%
Northern Cheyenne Reservation & Off-Reservation Trust Land	4,789	4,406	4,470	4,029	3,923	3,542	3,664	3,101
% of Total Reservation Population	-	92.0%	-	90.1%	-	90.3%	-	84.6%
Rocky Boy's Reservation Off-Reservation Trust Land	3,323	3,221	2,676	2,578	1,954	1,882	1,650	1,549
% of Total Reservation Population	-	96.9%	-	96.3%	-	96.3%	-	93.9%
		% of Total Native Americans		% of Total Native Americans		% of Total Native Americans		% of Total Native Americans
Total Number of Native Americans in Montana^[1]	62,555	-	56,068	-	47,679	-	37,153	-
Living OFF all Montana Reservations	24,202	38.7%	19,609	35.0%	17,256	36.2%	13,556	36.5%
Living ON all Montana Reservations	38,353	61.3%	36,459	65.0%	30,423	63.8%	23,597	63.5%

[1] *Native American* is representative of the "American Indian and Alaska Native Alone" race category as reported on the respective Decennial Census form.

Source: US Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Compiled 5/24/2012 by The Census & Economic Information Center, MT Dept. of Commerce (www.ceic.mt.gov)

ⁱ Source Blackfeet Tribal Enrollment <http://www.blackfeetenrollment.org/about.php>

ⁱⁱ Source Crow Tribal Enrollment <http://www.tribalnations.mt.gov/crow.asp>

ⁱⁱⁱ Source Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribal Enrollment <http://tribalnations.mt.gov/cskt.asp>

^{iv} Source Fort Belknap Tribal Enrollment <http://tribalnations.mt.gov/fortbelknap.asp>

^v Source Fort Peck Tribal Enrollment <http://tribalnations.mt.gov/fortpeck.asp>

^{vi} Source Little Shell Tribal Enrollment <http://tribalnations.mt.gov/littleshell.asp>

^{vii} Source Northern Cheyenne Tribal Enrollment <http://tribalnations.mt.gov/northerncheyenne.asp>

^{viii} Source Chippewa Cree Tribal Enrollment <http://tribalnations.mt.gov/chippewacree.asp>