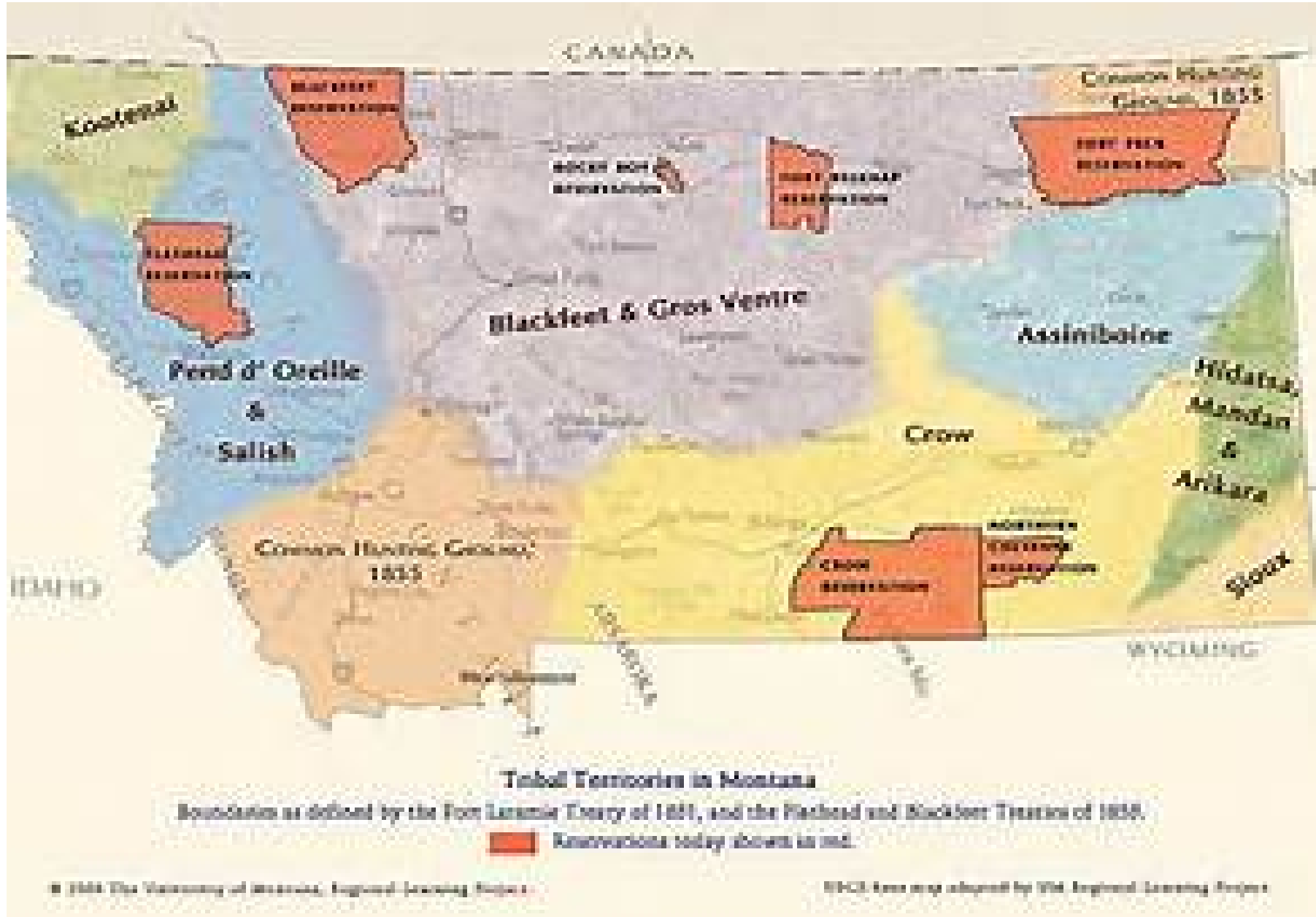


# Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana



CANADA  
MONTANA

Missouri R.

Musselshell R.

Yellowstone R.

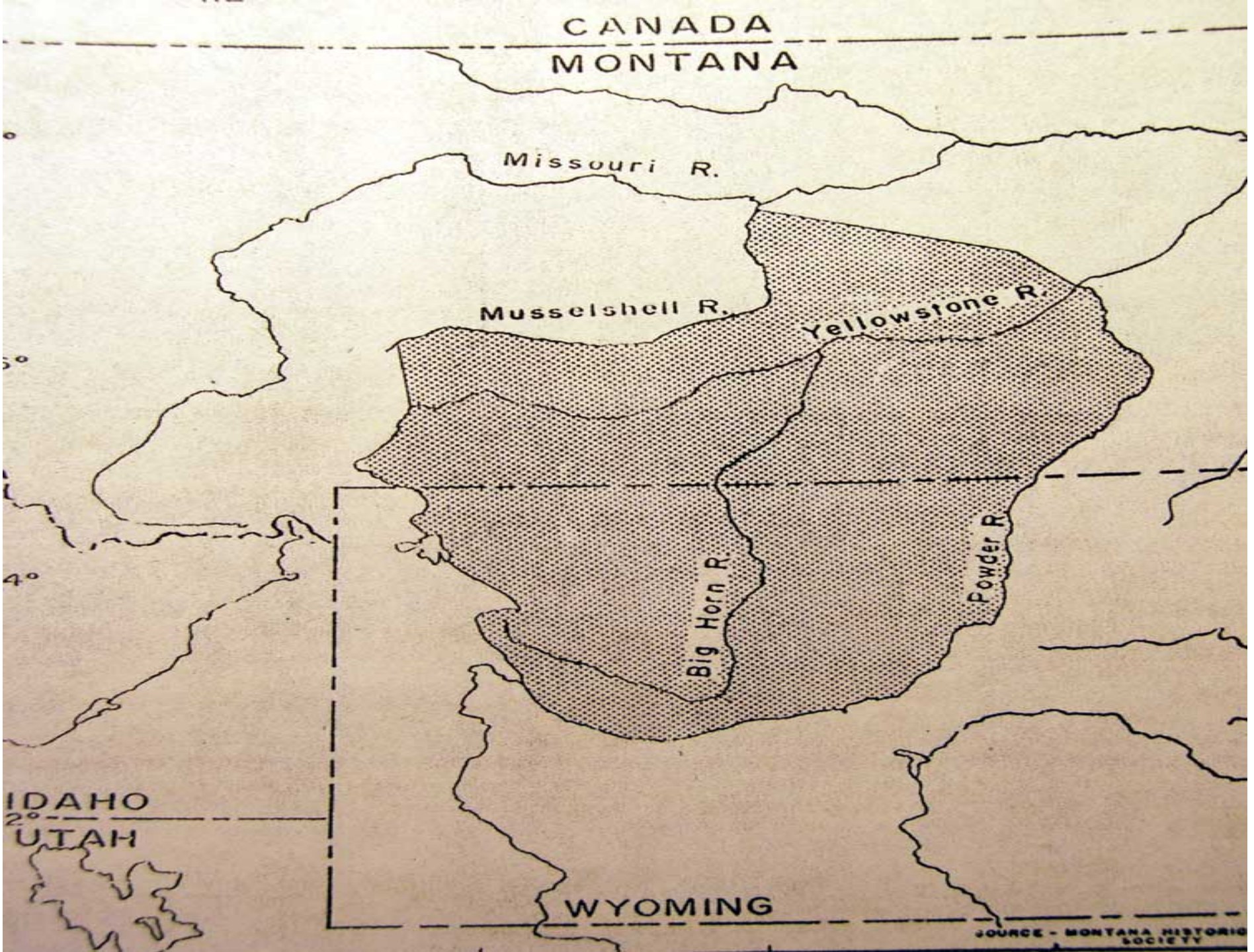
Big Horn R.

Powder R.

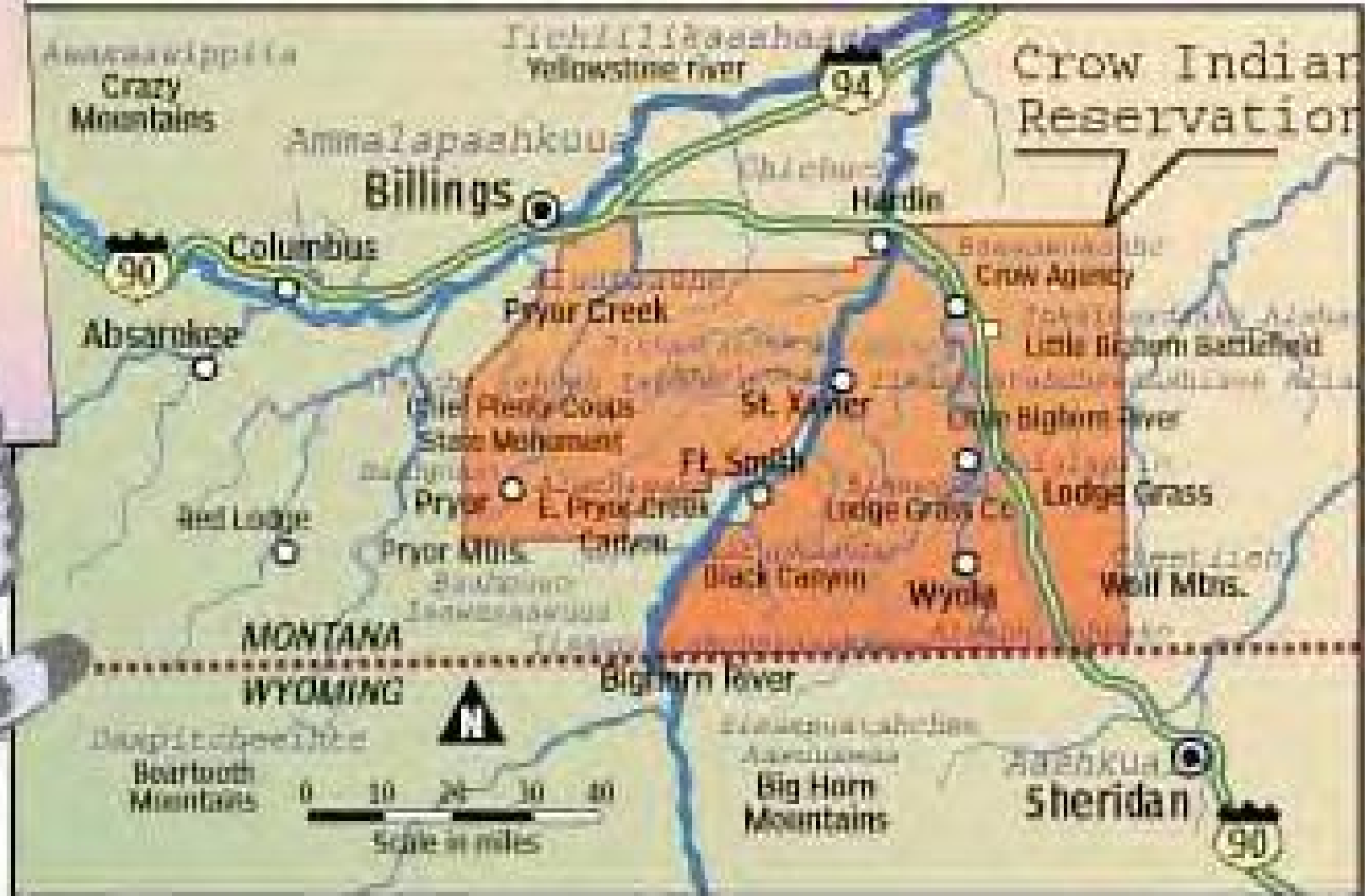
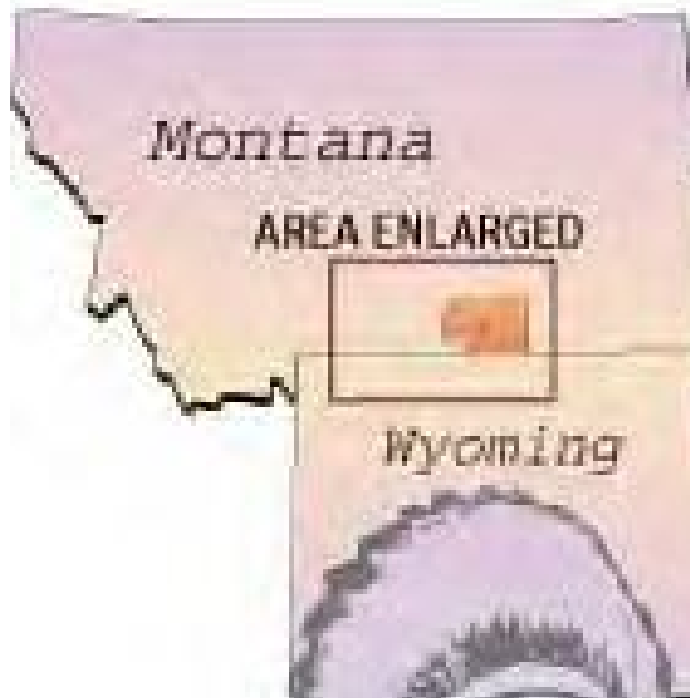
IDAHO  
20°  
UTAH

WYOMING

SOURCE - MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



# The Crow Heartland



The Crow Tribe reservation, headquartered in Crow Agency, is the largest reservation in Montana, encompassing approximately 2.2 million acres.

The reservation 's economy is derived from natural resources, which coal is the primary resource.

Westmorland Resources Inc. working in partnership with the Crow Tribe has been in operation for approximately 50 years...the Eastern boundary of the Crow reservation lays within the Ft Union Coal.

The Crows own 978 billion tons of high quality, low sulfur coal.

## Little Big Horn College Background

Apsaalooke culture and tradition have always been linked to the education of the Apsaalooke people. This holds true today as Little Big Horn College incorporates this philosophy into our curriculum of study.

### Mission Statement

Little Big Horn College , a 1994 Land Grant Institution is the Crow Higher Education and cultural center that grants Associate of Arts and Associate of Science degrees and certificates in areas that reflect the developing **economic opportunities and social needs** of the Crow Indian Reservation and surrounding communities, Offering instruction by traditional and distance learning methods. The College is dedicated to the professional, vocational and personal development of individual students for their advancement in higher education or in the workplace and inspiring Crow and American Indian Scholarship. **The College is committed to the preservation, perpetuation and protection of Crow culture and language**, and respects the distinct multilingual and multicultural aspects of the Crow Indian community. **Little Big Horn College is committed to the advancement of the Crow Indian family and community building.**

### Accreditation/Enrollment

1978 – Established under Tribally Controlled Community Colleges Assistance Act.

1980 - Chartered by Crow Tribe of Indians.

1981 – Began offering classes with 32 student enrollment.

1990 – Accreditation from Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges

1994 – Achieved Land Grant Status now known as 1994 Land Grant Institutions.

2011 – Student enrollment for 2011 at 420 students.

# LITTLE BIG HORN COLLEGE

## 40Kw Solar Array Project for the LBHC Health and Wellness Center

### Our partners:

- SOLAR HARVEST Of Bozeman, Mt.
- Thunderbird Enterprise of Bozeman, MT.
- Big Horn County Electric Cooperative Hardin, MT.
- Yellowstone Electric Inc. Billings, MT.
- Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana

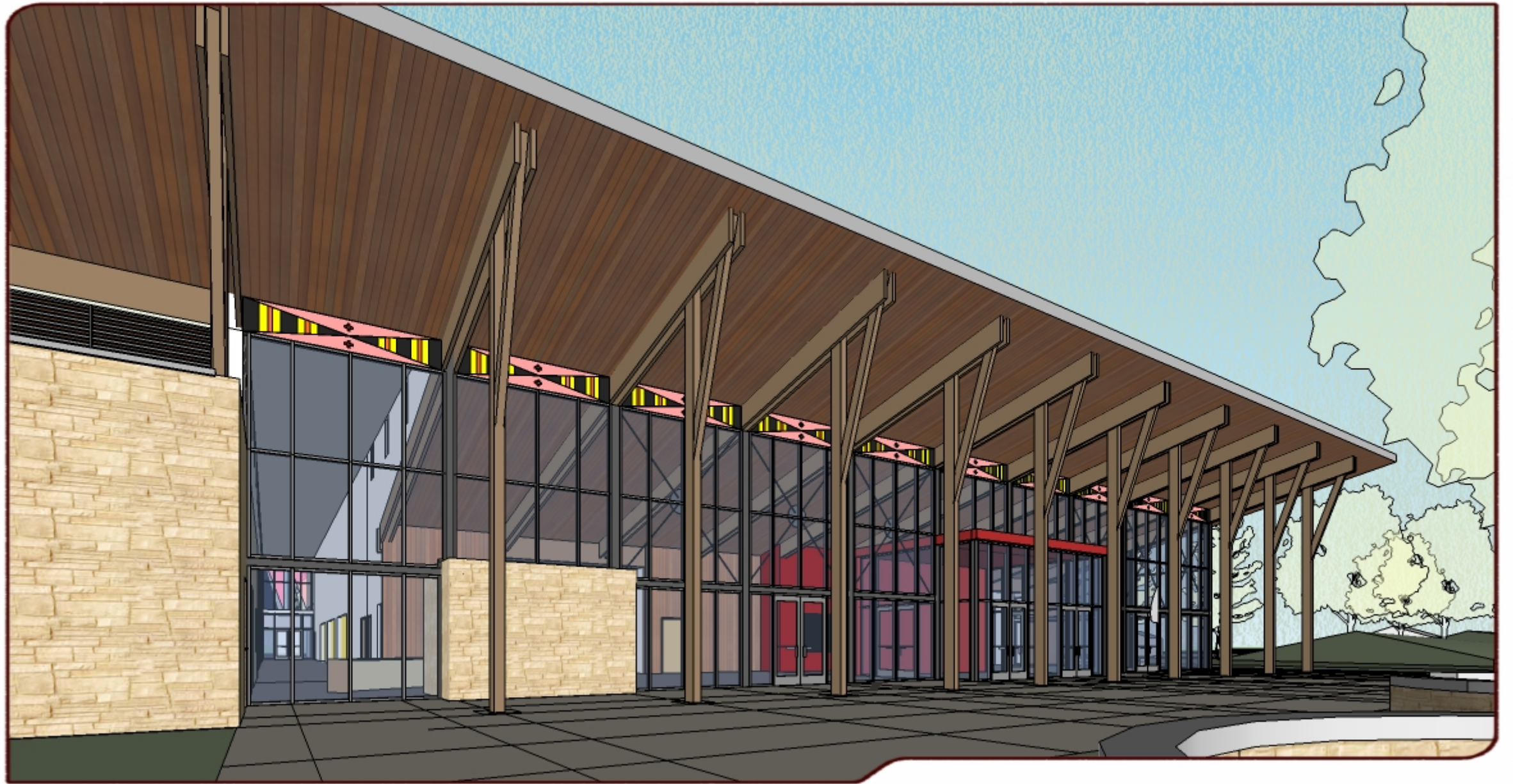
# OBJECTIVES

Funding for rest of the campus buildings

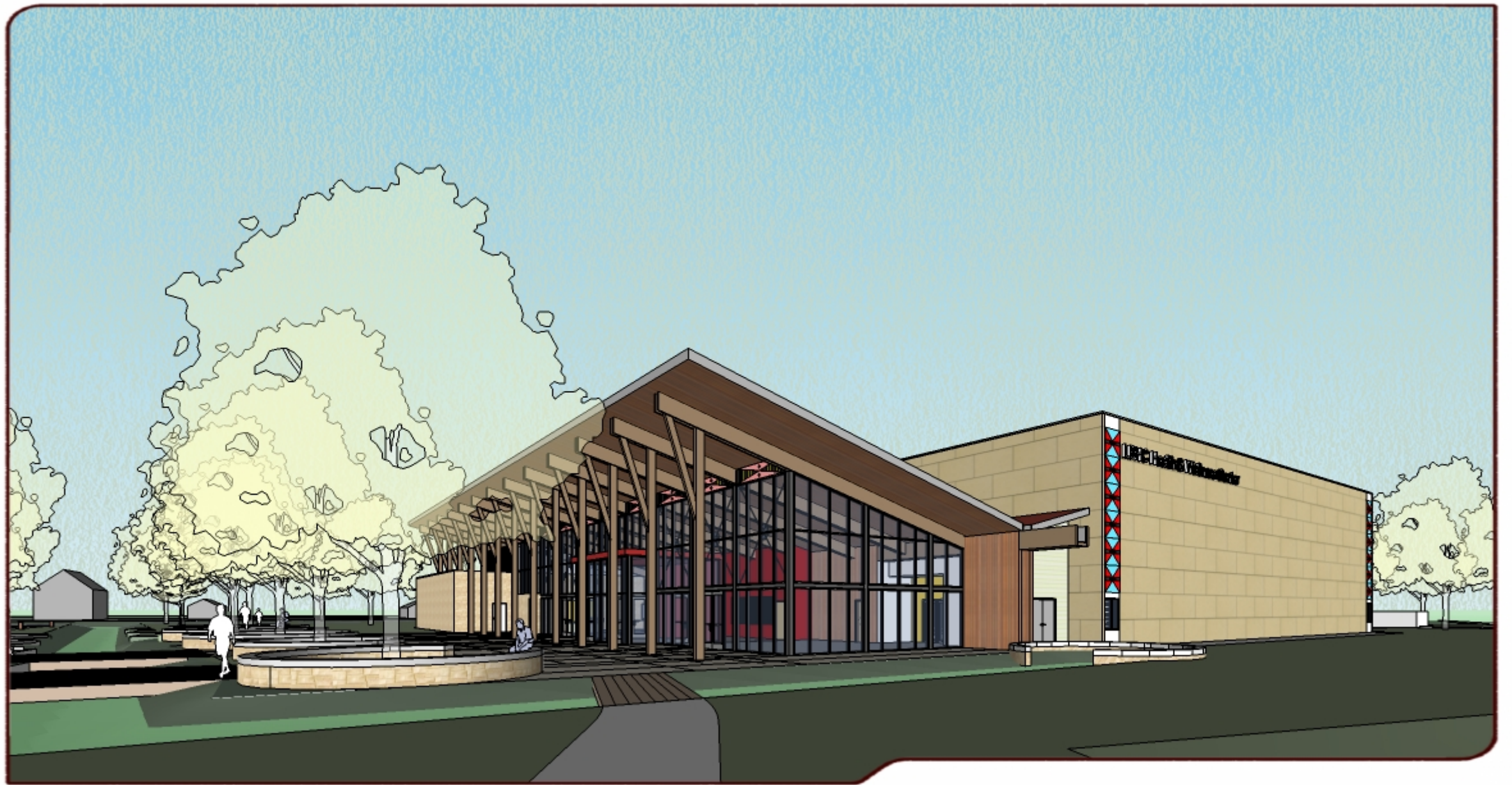
Establish “zero net gain” green campus

AA degree in Energy Research and Development

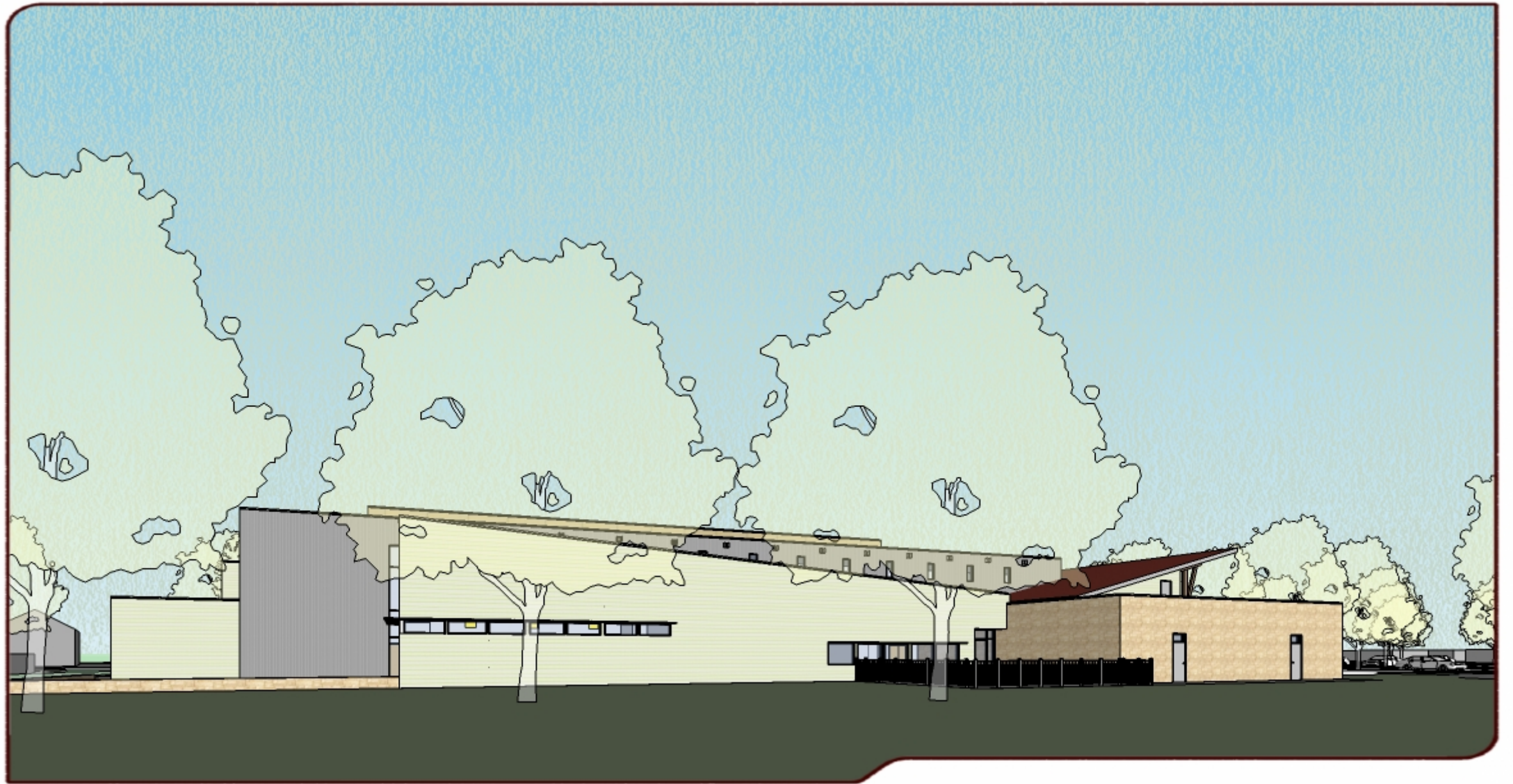
- Wind technician certification
- Solar technician certification
- Hydro technician certification





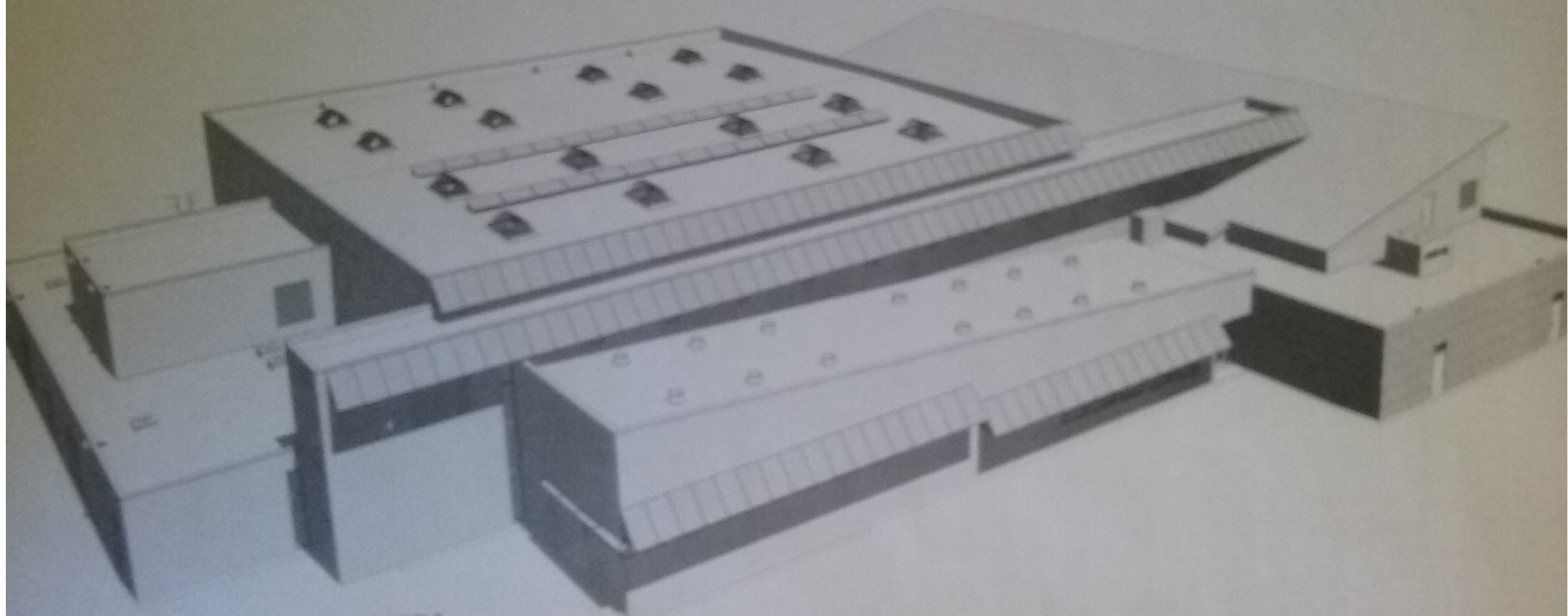






1 SOUTH ELEVATION

SOLAR PANELS - SOUTH ELEVATION		
Quantity	Manufacturer	Model
2000	Solar World	SW-1000-P
2000	Solar World	SW-1000-P
2000	Solar World	SW-1000-P
2000	Solar World	SW-1000-P
2000	Solar World	SW-1000-P



3 3D PERSPECTIVE SOLAR PANELS















### NOTES

- ① SPRINKLER AT BOTTOM OF CHASE FOR NEW TO GROUND FLOOR
- ② CONNECT NEW FEED MAIN FOR PHASE 2 WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.
- ③ COORDINATE TAMPER SWITCH WITH ELECTRICAL AND FIRE ALARM CONTRACTOR.
- ④ SEE SHEET #7000 FOR FINISH FLOOR RISER DETAIL AT EXISTING RISER.
- ⑤ ARCHIVE AREA SHALL HAVE AN INTERLOCK PREACTION SYSTEM. COORDINATE WITH ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR FOR BLENDING PURPOSES WITH EXISTING FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. THE EXISTING FIRE ALARM CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE BLENDING CAPABILITY.



RETAINED BY THE OWNER, ARCHITECT AND/OR ENGINEER.

7. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE ALL SHUTDOWNS THAT AFFECT UTILITIES AND PORTIONS OF THE BUILDING THAT REQUIRE BY OPERATION WITH THE OWNER.

LITTLE BIG H  
ARCHIVE  
C





What do we want the future to



# **Nevada's solar workers and customers reel as new rules 'shut down' industry**

Companies struggle after state imposes highest charges yet on customers, driving firms out of the state and workers out of jobs

Call it the solar wars. From Arizona to California to Florida and now Nevada, states are struggling to reconcile residential solar - with its promise to give homeowners greater independence while fighting climate change - with highly centralized business models of the electricity industry.

The conversation at Solar City's hollowed-out warehouse in Las Vegas felt like it came after a funeral, and in a sense it did, with workers cycling between sadness, disbelief and anger at the untimely death of the rooftop solar industry.

Three companies including Solar City, announced they were quitting the state, laying off about 1,000 workers.

Now Nevada has raised the stakes, levying the highest charges to date and breaking with convention to impose those charges on existing customers as well as new ones.

The solar showdown pits Elon Musk, the electric car billionaire and cofounder of Solar City, against Warren Buffett, owner of the state's monopoly electricity provider NV Energy.

Homeowners who are suing NV Energy in a class action estimate the new rates add 40% to their monthly bills, while reducing the amount they get paid for the solar energy their panels produce by 18%.



## **Florida utilities spend millions to make case to limit rooftop solar**

TALLAHASSEE - Lost in the tumultuous presidential election and the down-ballot fears, something big has been happening quietly in Florida this year: Electric companies have dropped \$29.3 million into political campaigns.

Since January 2015, \$20 million of the industry's profits went to finance and promote Amendment 1, the ballot initiative that attempts to frustrate the expansion of consumer-owned rooftop solar in Florida. And another \$ 9.3 million more went to fuel the campaigns of a select group of powerful legislative leaders in an effort to prepare for a prolonged war against rooftop solar.

The bulk of the money is being used to promote Amendment 1 but, if that effort fails, the industry is also investing heavily into the Legislature to create favorable conditions in Florida, as utilities have in other states, to push back against the proliferation of rooftop solar.

In other states, that effort has included attempts to make solar less economically feasible by reducing the amount the utility spends to reimburse customers for generating excess electricity to the grid through "net metering," imposing new fees on solar users and pre-empting local governments from opening the door to more solar competition.

# California's Brown vows to 'crush' renewable-energy opposition

California Governor Jerry Brown said his state would become a world leader in solar power by implementing his campaign pledge to produce 20,000 megawatts of renewable energy in the state by 2020.

[Assembly Bill 2188](#) requires cities and counties to cut the residential solar permit application review period in half - from 60 days to 30 - and mandates that inspections of solar systems be done within five business days of a request. The measure also requires local government bodies to adopt an ordinance to expedite the residential installation of solar technology by Sept. 30,2015.

Local governments in California have banded together to stand against streamlining the permitting process for residential solar energy systems, citing safety and manpower concerns.

The RCRC is joined by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and the League of California Cities in opposing AB 2188, which is sponsored by Assemblyman Al Muratsuchi, D-Torrance. The bill passed the California Assembly last month and is currently being reviewed in the state Senate.

California and a number of other states eventually defeated efforts by energy companies and corporate lobby groups to claw back incentives for solar customers.

# The Future

The main goal of this project is to move the Crow Tribe and members of Big Horn County out of the fossil fuel era toward alternative energy opportunities.

- Solar capacity – build individual home arrays – build commercial solar farms
- Wind capacity – develop our class 7 wind capacity – both commercial and individual applications
- Hydro capacity – assist the tribe in completing this project

## Challenges

- Communication
- Changes

David Small  
Dean of Administration  
Little Big Horn College  
8645 South Weaver Dr.  
Crow Agency, Mt. 59022  
Ph. 406-638-3110  
[smalld@lbhc.edu](mailto:smalld@lbhc.edu)