



Campaign SiitHaSin:

Shaping the Future of Tribal Colleges and Universities



AMERICAN
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American Indian College Fund
Final Report for Campaign SiitHaSin
July 2004

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OVERVIEW

The impact of the American Indian College Fund's Campaign Sii Ha Sin has been immediate and profound. The capital campaign, appropriately named for the Navajo concept of hope, has helped establish the tribal colleges as a positive and central force in American Indian higher education, the communities served by the tribal colleges and ultimately, in all of America.

The tribal colleges involved in Campaign Sii Ha Sin attribute the ability to construct new facilities, buy equipment and to renovate existing classrooms as having played a significant role in the recruitment and retention of students, faculty and staff. The campaign also has enabled the tribal colleges to increase their reputations through the ability to expand program offerings and to enhance teaching and research capabilities. The most far-reaching outcome has been Campaign Sii Ha Sin's ability to raise expectations and pride among a student population that traditionally has posted the lowest degree attainment rates of any ethnic or racial group in the country.

This report provides a comprehensive view of the impact that the Campaign Sii Ha Sin has had upon each tribal college. Campaign Sii Ha Sin sought to multiply support from major foundations with the resources available to individual tribal colleges to create the largest capital campaign ever undertaken by Native Americans. The vision that launched this campaign in 1999 has created unprecedented success and will continue to challenge the tribal colleges to build upon Campaign Sii Ha Sin's accomplishments.

Among Campaign Sii Ha Sin's major outcomes:

- The largest fundraising campaign ever undertaken in the tribal college movement's 30-year history concluded with the American Indian College Fund utilizing foundation support to raise and leverage \$132 million for capital construction at the tribal colleges
- 80 projects were completed that that added more than 887,000 square feet of critically needed classrooms, science laboratories, residence halls, childcare centers and administration buildings
- 13 tribal colleges were able to start construction of new campuses
- 24 tribal colleges were able to construct cultural learning centers
- Tribal colleges experienced a 38 percent overall increase in the number of American Indians receiving associate degrees
- Tribal colleges experienced a 156 percent overall increase in the number of bachelor degrees awarded
- Between 1999 and the end of the campaign, tribal colleges experienced a 35 percent overall enrollment increase in credit programs
- Between 1999 and the end of the campaign, the number of first-year students enrolling in the same year as their high school graduation grew steadily resulting in a 28 percent overall increase

Campaign Sii Ha Sin also has elevated local economies. Construction has employed hundreds of local laborers, craftsmen, engineers, and project managers while aiding many tribal enterprises. Many of those employed are tribal college students and graduates. Sitting Bull College, for example, created a construction company to plan and execute construction for the college and for other projects needed by the tribe. Salish Kootenai College used donated community labor to complete a new cultural learning center, furthering the connections to the community.

These outcomes represent only a first glimpse of future possibilities. Tribal colleges provide a form of higher education like no other – a mix of accredited academics and Native culture – where 90 percent of graduates succeed by finding jobs or furthering their education. Previously operating only from trailers, converted warehouses and condemned buildings, Campaign Sii Ha Sin gave the tribal colleges the means for the first time to begin providing safe and adequate buildings for the approximately 30,000 students they serve.

The investment by foundation supporters in America's tribal colleges has multiplied exponentially, directly affecting Indian people seeking to build a better future. The generosity demonstrated by these donors has inspired partnerships and created opportunities that the tribal colleges never could have realized without Campaign Sii Ha Sin. Blackfeet Community College project manager Ron Bloomquist said, "Campaign Sii Ha Sin saved this college and this community." The vision launched with the historic \$30 million gift from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and followed by other generous gifts will continue to generate a positive change for generations of American Indians.



BACKGROUND

A 1997 survey of tribal college facilities found more than \$200 million in construction, renovation and repair needs on America's tribal college campuses. At an average cost of \$8 million per college, the survey detailed conditions ranging from colleges operating from abandoned buildings with leaking roofs and crumbling foundations to ill-equipped classrooms with inadequate heating and plumbing systems.

Unlike their counterparts in higher education, tribal colleges do not enjoy direct access to state or public funding mechanisms to physically improve their campuses. Congress has appropriated at most only 65 percent of the maximum level of funding prescribed by the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978. Tribal colleges also must strive to keep tuition costs low as approximately 85 percent of the students live at or below the poverty level. By default, facility maintenance and construction had never been affordable.

Using planning and assessment grants from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Fund prepared to launch an unprecedented campaign for capital construction in Indian Country. With a lead grant of \$30 million from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., a \$2 million grant from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and a \$1 million grant from the Tierney Family Foundation, Campaign Sii Ha Sin was launched in the fall of 1999. Fundraising for the campaign concluded with another grant from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation in the amount of \$8 million, an Archibald Bush Foundation grant of \$3 million and an anonymous grant of \$715,100. In total, foundation support provided \$44.7 million for Campaign Sii Ha Sin.

In addition, the campaign helped the tribal colleges leverage more than \$87 million. The breakdown is as follows:

Federal Government	\$53.9 million
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	
Dept. of Agriculture Rural Development	
Dept. of Education	
Dept. of Defense	
State Governments	\$11.1 million
Private Donations	\$8.6 million
Tribal Government of Donation and Land	\$13.4 million

The American Indian College Fund provided accountability for the expenditure of campaign funds and provided technical assistance to ensure that tribal colleges received the best value for all project dollars. The Fund did not wait for the completion of the capital campaign to start disbursing campaign funds. The overwhelming physical needs on tribal college campuses were so great that planning and construction began as soon as the first dollars became available. In the first year, more than 16 tribal colleges began construction projects.

Tribal colleges that had never before had the opportunity to manage a large budget or large-scale construction projects required considerable technical assistance from Fund staff in all phases of construction management and financial stewardship. The Fund's construction program was solely operated on the interest generated by the \$44 million. Each tribal college was allocated an equal share for this cost. Appropriate expenses for items such as meetings, consultants, processing time and salaries were charged against each tribal college's interest share. No charges were made to the tribal college by the Fund against the principal.

Campaign Sii Ha Sin also helped the tribal colleges capitalize on the creation of their master plans by being able to leverage additional funds from other sources for more projects. The result was that tribal colleges have been able to establish a track record with funders and other stakeholders.

Campaign Sii Ha Sin came at a critical time for tribal colleges. Prior to the campaign, the hope for improving facilities was elusive yet meeting the construction needs was an educational necessity. The campaign provided the tribal colleges with the funds to begin addressing these needs while also providing a rare opportunity to pursue the dream of providing Indian students and communities with quality facilities that reflect the educational opportunities available through the tribal colleges.

Bay Mills Community College

Brimley, MI

BACKGROUND

Bay Mills Community College is located on the Bay Mills Reservation on the shores of Lake Superior. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 430. Chartered in 1984 and then given Land Grant Status in 1994, the college serves the 12 federally recognized tribes in Michigan and their neighboring communities. Through its virtual college, Bay Mills Community College has expanded to serve students nationwide and includes an early childhood associate degree program. Bay Mills Community College offers associate degree programs in applied science, arts and science. The college also has articulation and transfer agreements with seven Michigan colleges and universities.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The 5,300-square-foot cultural learning center houses two classrooms and a community library equipped with 20 computer stations. The Heritage Center, located in the loft of this facility, contains the James O'Keene family collection of Native American artifacts pertinent to this region as well as other Native American tribes.

Project Cost:	\$300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000

Multi-purpose Building

A 10,000-square-foot building was constructed to house science, math and technology classrooms. The building includes a chemistry lab, six new classrooms, offices and a student commons area.

Project Cost:	\$2,000,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,318,037

Planning and Architect Fees

The college hired architects and planners to be brought in to the planning for the multi-purpose building.

Project Cost:	\$126,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000



Multi-purpose building

Cultural learning center computer stations



Maintenance Endowment

An endowment fund was created to ensure maintenance into the future.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- From 1999 to 2001, the number of 18- to 19- year-old students enrolled in the institution increased by 73 percent
- From 1999 to 2001, the number of Native Americans receiving associate degrees period increased by 157 percent
- The multi-purpose building enabled the college to expand its science course offerings including biology and chemistry
- The new construction added 15,700 square feet of new space, bringing the college’s total square footage to 28,736
- President Michael Parish said, “We have attracted much attention from the surrounding non-Native community and we are forging new relationships... the new buildings are attracting new students which translates into more tuition”



Cultural learning center displays

Blackfeet Community College

Browning, MT

BACKGROUND

Located on the Blackfeet Reservation, Blackfeet Community College had an enrollment of 418 in the fall of 2002. Chartered in 1974, the college's first classes were held in an abandoned skating rink and a garage that flooded in the winter and housed snakes and rodents in the spring. Following Campaign Sii Ha Sin, students have new buildings, state-of-the-art labs and classrooms. The college offers eight associate of applied science degree programs, six associate of arts degree programs, three associate of science degree programs and five certificate programs. These programs help the colleges meet their goals of promoting educational opportunities, increasing the educational level of their students and advancing knowledge and pride in Blackfeet heritage.



PROJECTS

Multi-Purpose Building

The 24,000-square-foot multi-purpose building houses student services, classrooms, a distance learning center and the administration offices. The student services wing contains student commons, a community room, a bookstore, and study and tutorial rooms, in addition to the Blackfeet Studies Center. The study center mimics the internal view of a Blackfeet tipi with a fire pit and tipi poles. A recording studio built inside the Blackfeet Studies Center is used to create an oral history library, where tribal elders are able to make recordings. Funding of the project also provided equipment and furnishings.

Project Cost: \$3,090,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$1,020,001

Vocational Technology Building

The college purchased 3.2 acres of property with a 7,600 square-foot building to house the college's vocational technology program including workshop space. This allowed the college to expand vocational technology offerings while freeing space for the addition of science labs on campus.

Project Cost: \$280,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$233,978



Multi-purpose building



Interior of multi-purpose building



New chemistry laboratory

Science Lab

The college converted 3,000 square feet previously used to house vocational technology programs into science and chemistry labs and offices. The college also purchased science equipment.

Project Cost:	\$222,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$117,021

Campus Landscaping

Through a campus-wide landscaping project, the college installed sprinklers, drilled wells, fixed concrete walkways and planted grass. The project's costs also included the associated architectural fees for the landscaping.

Project Cost:	\$120,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$107,037

Maintenance Endowment

An endowment fund was created to ensure maintenance into the future.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- The college experienced a 23 percent increase in enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002
- The college added 36,000 square feet of facilities to the campus, doubling the amount of floor space
- The college was able to add vocational technology courses
- The new construction projects enabled the college to wire classrooms to provide access to the state's distance learning classes
- The college's campus has become the hub of the local Blackfeet community

Cankdeska Cikana Community College

Fort Totten, ND

BACKGROUND

Chartered in 1974, the college was established as Little Hoop Community College to bring higher education opportunities to the people of the Spirit Lake Tribe while preserving the Dakota language and culture. The college was later renamed Cankdeska Cikana Community College. The college offers 11 associate degree programs. Its mission is to strengthen the knowledge of students through basic skills programs and with courses needed for career development or college transfer. In addition, the college operates a Head Start Program, five day care centers and the community library. The college occupies the building of a former Bureau of Indian Affairs elementary school typical of those built in the post World War II period. Fall 2002 enrollment at the college was 160 students.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The cultural learning center houses a bookstore and museum.

Project Cost:	\$160,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$79,434

Vocational Technology Classroom

A 3,000-square-foot building was constructed to house vocational program classrooms and a workshop.

Project Cost:	\$300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$277,300

Renovation of Main Building

The renovation of more than 9,500 square feet of space enabled the college to expand its library and dining area spaces, create additional office space and remodel the student services space.

Project Cost:	\$700,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$690,479

Science Classroom Addition

The college built a 1,000-square-foot addition for science classrooms and renovated the existing classrooms and the HVAC system.

Project Cost:	\$162,800
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$100,000

Renovation of HVAC System

The college renovated its heating and cooling systems campus-wide. The project added air conditioning to existing classrooms.

Project Cost:	\$68,022
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$63,809

Parking Lot Resurfacing

The college resurfaced the campus parking lot.

Project Cost:	\$266,667
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$72,249

Architecture and Engineering Fees

The college hired architects and planners to be brought into the planning for the main building renovations, vocational technology building and HVAC system.

Project Cost:	\$101,956
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$101,956

Maintenance Endowment

An endowment fund was created to ensure maintenance into the future.

Project Cost:	\$105,310
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$105,310

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- The enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students increased by 27 percent between the fall of 1999 to fall of 2002
- The number of Native Americans receiving associate degrees increased by 220 percent between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002
- The creation of state-of-the art science classrooms enabled students and faculty to share information on an interactive video network system
- The college is now able to pursue Microsoft Office certifications and a para-professional degree
- With increased space, the college has expanded its cultural courses that have experienced increased enrollments. The college added a beadwork course that students may take to fulfill requirements for an associate of fine arts degree. The college also has added a Dakota language program where an elder in the community teaches the course
- Classroom space in the cultural learning center gave the college space for its GED program
- The college added 23,302 square-feet to the campus
- As a result of new classroom space and increased enrollment, the college was able to add a part-time social science faculty position
- The college now has the space and the technological capability to update its computer room with new computers

Cultural learning center



Vocational technology building



Interior of cultural learning center



Chief Dull Knife College

Lame Deer, MT

BACKGROUND

Located on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in southeastern Montana, Chief Dull Knife College was established to provide educational and cultural leadership to its constituents when it was chartered in 1975. The two-year college is an open-admission, tribally-controlled community college and land grant institution designed to provide affordable, quality educational opportunities to residents of the Northern Cheyenne reservation and surrounding communities. The original curriculum was aimed at training students for jobs in the developing mining enterprises in communities near the reservation. However, tribal leaders soon recognized the need for academic training, and the first academic courses were offered at Dull Knife in 1978. The curriculum today includes courses in Plains Indian Sign Language. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 268.



PROJECTS

Renovations to main building and architectural fees

The college added 900 square feet to the main classroom building to construct an entryway that is compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act and to create a bookstore for students and faculty. The college completed upgrades to its heating and cooling systems, replacing dangerous, antiquated systems. Also, 62 energy-efficient windows were installed. The math and science classrooms were part of the renovations.

Project Cost:	\$1,300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,106,470

Cultural Learning Center

The college constructed a 5,000-square-foot cultural learning center to accommodate the Native studies program. The building houses the Cultural Resources Department and Native American Studies Department. The basement provides much-needed storage space and the main level accommodates offices.

Project Cost:	\$250,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$210,869

Literacy Center and Maintenance Projects

Students designed and built a literacy center using straw-bale material. The college equipped the building with telephone service and installed wiring and an elevator. The college purchased flooring, cafeteria equipment and a library heating and ventilation system. The college also constructed a parking lot to serve the college's cultural learning center.

Project Cost:	\$180,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$160,698

Maintenance Endowment

The institution established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500



HVAC system and ADA ramp additions



Dedication of the cultural learning center

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- In total, the college added 8,850 square feet of space to its campus
- The cultural learning center enabled the college to have proper storage for its invaluable and extensive cultural artifact collection as well as enabling the college to open the collection to the public for research purposes
- The following was submitted by Vice President Bill Wertman:



Bookstore

“We can no longer live the way we used to. We cannot move around no more the way we were brought up. We have to learn a new way of life. Let us ask for schools to be built in our country so that our children can go to these schools and learn this new way of life.”

–Chief Dull Knife

Students and staff alike are enjoying the enhanced learning environment and new facilities provided through the generous efforts of the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and the American Indian College Fund. The spirit of the community has been invigorated with the completed construction of the Florence Whiteman Cultural Learning Center. The center’s programs and services have additionally renewed the interest of students and community members alike in studying and enhancing Cheyenne cultural values.

The college has been able to leverage other sources of construction funding, i.e., USDA and HUD construction funding, as a result of Campaign Sii Ha Sin funding. Collaborations with Penn State University, the University of Washington, Colorado State University, the University of Wisconsin and the Northern Cheyenne Housing Authority have additionally been initiated. In summary, the students and staff are extremely grateful for the efforts of the American Indian College Fund staff in their efforts to assist our tribal college in fulfilling the dreams of Chief Dull Knife.”

College of Menominee Nation

Keshena, WI

BACKGROUND

Located on the Menominee Indian Reservation, the College of Menominee Nation opened its doors with 49 students enrolled in four classes in 1993. By the fall of 2002, enrollment had grown to 530 students with the college offering 15 associate degree programs. Reflecting the dominant industry on the reservation, most degrees are related to forestry. The college that first held classes in one room now has a campus that provides space for classrooms, a state-of-the-art technology lab, a library and a distance education center.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

Constructed by students enrolled in the pre-apprenticeship carpentry and electrical programs, the 3,264-square-foot center is the focal point of the college's mission to provide instruction and information on the ways of life of the Menominee Indian Tribe. The center houses academic programs in the humanities, social and environmental sciences, literature, culture, linguistics and community programs. The center also provides space for community gatherings, training and professional development sessions and classroom space. Other planned uses for the building include brown bag lunches, art exhibits, small music and theatre programs, guest lectures, faculty and student orientations, large group presentations and graduation.

Project Cost:	\$276,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$200,000

Classroom Addition Project

The college built a 7,000-square-foot, two-story addition to provide instructional space to meet enrollment demands. The building also provides space to house technology labs and a student union.

Project Cost:	\$900,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$870,970

Renovation Projects

The college remodeled its main building and completed classroom renovations and added parking lot lights. The college hired architects and planners for the projects.

Project Cost:	\$1,200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$209,566



Top: Interior of cultural learning center
Bottom: Classroom addition project

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college’s enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students increased 139 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college experienced an increase of 133 percent in the number of Native Americans receiving associate degrees
- The college added three new programs—AOOA counseling, a paralegal program for tribal advocates, and a family service worker program for agencies such as Head Start, schools, day care centers and clinics
- Construction projects have added 18,028 square feet of space, alleviating overcrowded classrooms
- The classroom addition project enabled the college to use a U.S. Department of Education technology grant to create a smart-board classroom, purchase telecommunications equipment and provide Internet-based instruction programs
- The classroom addition with its technological abilities enabled the college to strengthen its partnership with the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay so that both institutions could allow students to enroll in courses offered by either institution
- The college received the American Indian Chamber of Commerce of Wisconsin “Community Service Award” for using all-Indian contractors in the construction of the cultural learning center

Project Architectural and Engineering Fees

The college hired architects and planners for the classroom addition project.

Project Cost:	\$97,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$97,500

Maintenance Endowment

The college established an endowment fund to ensure future repairs and maintenance of facilities. This endowment was part of a matching grant from other sources.

Project Cost:	\$212,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$112,500

Crownpoint Institute of Technology

Crownpoint, NM

BACKGROUND

Located on the eastern edge of the Navajo Nation on a 70-acre campus, Crownpoint Institute of Technology is a tribal technical college offering nine associate degrees and 15 certificate programs. Founded in 1979 as the Navajo Skill Center and then chartered by the Navajo Nation in 1982, the institute was established for the purpose of providing vocational skills training. The vision of Crownpoint Institute of Technology is to educate Navajo individuals to utilize state-of-the-art technology and to enhance the desirable character traits of integrity, self-discipline, loyalty and respect. The college had a fall 2002 enrollment of 283 students. Crownpoint, along with Dinéa College and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute, is partnered with the U.S. Department of Energy to provide training in the area of environmental restoration.



PROJECTS

Library Addition Project

The 2,100-square-foot library addition project helped ensure that the institute met accreditation requirements.

Project Cost:	\$295,147
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$214,958

Cultural Learning Center

The 3,210-square-foot cultural learning center provides a site for the preservation, perpetuation, and revitalization of the Navajo language and culture through cultural educational materials being housed in the facility.

Project Cost:	\$220,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$160,000

Single Student Housing

The institute constructed a 75-unit efficiency apartment complex for students. The matching fund is from the Navajo Nation Housing of \$2.25 million.

Project Cost:	\$2,700,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$363,703

Dorm Renovations

The institute plans to renovate existing student dormitories.

Project Cost:	\$1,600,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$533,188

Cultural learning center



Library addition project

Loop Road Improvements

The institute realigned and completed drain improvements on its main road. This project allowed the institute to expand and incorporate new construction into the campus.

Project Cost:	\$147,055
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$147,055

Project Planning Costs

The institute hired architects and planners to assist with the student housing projects and road improvements.

Project Cost:	\$60,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$59,133

Student housing complex



Maintenance Endowment

The institute established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- The library project enabled the college to meet accreditation requirements by creating room to increase its holdings, as the library previously housed only kindergarten through high school holdings, and provided the technology to access holdings at other colleges and universities
- The construction projects provided practical experience for students enrolled in the institute's carpentry, building maintenance, landscape design, accounting and small business development programs
- Through its construction projects, the institute expanded its campus by 51,823 square feet

Diné College

Tsaile, AZ

BACKGROUND

The Navajo Nation established the first tribal college, Navajo Community College in 1968. In 1997, the college was renamed Diné College. In creating an institution of higher education, the Navajo Nation sought to encourage Navajo youth to become contributing members of the Navajo Nation and the world society. The college serves the residents of the 27,000-square-mile Navajo Nation that spans into the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. The college's facilities consist of a residential campus at Tsaile, AZ, and a branch campus at Shiprock, NM, which had a fire in 1998 that destroyed their science and math building. The college also provides community campuses in Arizona at Chinle, Window Rock, Ganado, Kayenta, and Tuba City and Crownpoint in New Mexico. In 1998, the college bestowed its first bachelor degree under the Diné Teacher Education Program, accredited under a partnership with Arizona State University. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 1,822 students.

PROJECTS

New Shiprock Campus, Construction and Planning

The college completed construction on its new campus in Shiprock, New Mexico. The 761-acre campus consists of a learning resource center, a library, a computer lab, production studio, an adult education center, offices, classrooms and five faculty office spaces.

Project Cost:	\$3,400,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,000,000

Cultural Learning Center

The college constructed a 1,900-square-foot cultural learning center at its Tuba City, AZ campus site. The building, in addition to housing archives and museum collections, provides additional classroom and administrative space.

Project Cost:	\$200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$161,362

Renovations to the Tsaile Campus

Tsaile Campus, the main campus of Diné College, purchased needed equipment and made repairs to the heating and ventilation system.

Project Cost:	\$130,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$105,019



New campus in Shiprock, NM



Updated heating and ventilation system

Day Care Center Tsaile Campus

Tsaile Campus, the main campus of Diné College, is constructing a 2,000 square feet day care center.

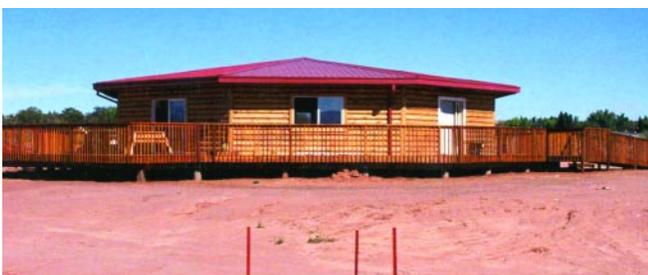
Project Cost:	\$250,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$211,656

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Cultural learning center at the Tuba City, AZ branch



Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

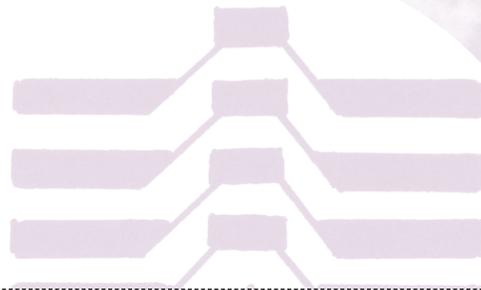
- Between the fall of 1999 and 2002, the number of 18- and 19-year-old students enrolled increased by 54 percent
- During the campaign, the number of Native Americans earning associate degrees from the college increased by 134 percent
- The college expanded its campus by 28,000 square feet
- After years of operating in unsafe donated buildings with expensive maintenance costs, the college is now conducting classes in a safe environment. The old Shiprock Campus was a donated boarding school that was built in the 1940s. The cost to renovate the existing building far exceeded constructing a new campus as the renovations would have included addressing life/safety issues, Americans with Disabilities Act compliance issues, asbestos abatement and weatherproofing
- The additional building on the Tuba City Campus centralized the classes to one location. Prior to the construction project, classes were conducted in the local high school that was often reserved for K-12 activities and college staff had to scramble to conduct class
- The day care building on the Tsaile campus addressed the childcare needs of the students and staff. A local committee made up of volunteers initiated this process

D-Q University

Davis, CA

BACKGROUND

D-Q University is located on 643 acres, less than a square mile, in a rural setting near Davis, CA on the site of a former Army communications relay station. In 1970, the Army vacated the site, which then became federal surplus property. It was at this time that a number of Native Americans and Chicanos established a claim on the site with the intent of establishing a school controlled by indigenous people. After lengthy negotiations, the federal government awarded D-Q University title to the land. The buildings on campus are original buildings of the Army outpost. D-Q provides a learning environment that combines cultural heritage and mastery of contemporary needs of indigenous people. In the fall of 2002, the university had an enrollment of 251 students. The university offers six associate of science degrees and nine associate of arts degrees.



PROJECTS

Student Dormitory Renovations

The university completed the renovation of two existing student dormitories. The renovations included installing a new HVAC system, rebuilding roofs, installing new windows, adding carpet, renovating outdated bathrooms, remodeling the student lounge and dining area, painting the interior and exterior of the building, renovating the kitchen area and purchasing new equipment.

Project Cost: \$1,198,275

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$1,079,728

Cultural Arts Building Renovations

Renovations were made to the university's cultural arts building. Renovations included bringing the building up to safety codes through the removal of asbestos and the installation of a sprinkler system. An heating and cooling system was installed for the auditorium area, the kitchen area was completed, and an art room/studio was added to the building. The state of California also provided matching funds.

Project Cost: \$425,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$255,205

Student dormitory exterior views



Student Services Renovation/Day Care Addition

The university is renovating its student services building to remove asbestos abated tiling and walls. The building's interior will be re-built to include a bookstore, student services office, lounge and entertainment area. Additionally, a day care center will be constructed in the remaining third of the building.

Project Cost: \$530,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$143,104

Maintenance Endowment

The university established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost: \$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the university's enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students increased 44 percent
- The university added 30,000 square feet to its the campus
- During the initial construction phase, the university was in negotiations with the Army to transfer the property to the University. D-Q University felt that a case could be made for them to get the property if they were able to renovate the dilapidated buildings and bring them into compliance with current building codes. The land transfer from the Army to D-Q University has been completed. The university is now investigating how to best use the property for development of programs related to cultural activities, wildlife habitat restoration and horticulture sciences

Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College

Cloquet, MN

BACKGROUND

Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College is the only combined tribal college and state community college in the United States. The college is co-governed by the state of Minnesota and the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College opened its doors in 1987 in leased quarters. Today, the college also is the only community college in Minnesota that offers a bachelor degree program and is one of only a few colleges in the United States that offers courses in E-crime and computer forensics. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 1,315 students. The college offers more than 40 different associate of arts degrees from accounting and American Indian studies to registered nursing and law enforcement. Fond du Lac was one of the first tribal colleges to make distance learning and the Internet an integral part of the curriculum. The college also is collaborating with the reservation's Ojibwe school to increase science and computer literacy through summer camps and by linking both schools together via the Internet.

PROJECTS

Academic/Classroom Expansion Project

The college completed a 34,363-square-foot classroom expansion project, nearly doubling the previous campus. The expansion project created new classrooms, science labs, technology rooms, fine arts studios, a music room and space for student services.

Project Cost:	\$7,500,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,398,037

Cultural Learning Center

The 3,000-square-foot cultural learning center houses the Native studies program and additional classroom space.

Project Cost:	\$200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Academic building expansion project



Cultural learning center

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college experienced an enrollment increase of 44 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the number of Native Americans receiving associate degrees increased by 57 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college saw a 76 percent increase in enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students
- Because of the construction projects and subsequent enrollment increase, college administrator Tom Daly said, “We had more credibility as a real, viable college. This has meant more tuition and more financial resources and stability. [The American Indian College Fund’s] assistance has given us tremendous credibility in the community and state”
- The completion of the classroom expansion project enabled the college to add Global Positioning Satellite, nursing and environmental studies programs
- Construction projects created an additional 39,092 square feet on the college’s campus



Academic building expansion project

Fort Belknap College

Harlem, MT

BACKGROUND

The Fort Belknap Community Council chartered Fort Belknap College in 1984. Located on the Fort Belknap Reservation in north central Montana, the college's mission is to provide quality post-secondary education for residents of the reservation and surrounding communities. The educational philosophy is to value the abiding relevance of the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine cultures. The college offers eight associate of arts degrees and two associate of science degrees. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 158 students who represented seventeen tribes. The college's radio station provides training to area students and is the only local news source serving the area. The college also directly serves community residents through its water quality program. With two abandoned gold mines adjacent to the reservation, the college is monitoring the water to ensure that waste from the mines is not polluting the drinking water.

PROJECTS

Multipurpose Building and Science Lab Addition

The college completed a 9,887-square-foot multi-purpose building to provide space for additional classrooms, distance education programs, science labs, computer labs and administrative offices. The second part of the project was the science lab addition that expanded the existing building by 2,000 square feet.

Project Cost:	\$1,350,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$681,357

Cultural Learning Center

The college's 5,000-square-foot cultural learning center serves as the focal point of cultural activities on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation. The center houses the college's Native American studies program, provides an appropriate location for the display of traditional, cultural, and historical items, offers students and community members a center for the pro-a and display of local art and provides meeting facilities.

Project Cost:	\$1,100,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$702,603

Architecture and Engineering Fees

The college hired architects and planners for the science lab addition and cultural learning center.

Project Cost:	\$20,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$20,000



Administration building



Interior of the administration building

Maintenance and Upgrade Projects

The college repaired a dilapidated roof, added Americans with Disabilities Act-compliant entrances and updated equipment.

Project Cost:	\$74,077
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$74,077

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 to the fall of 2002, the college experienced a 78 percent increase in the enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students
- Between the fall of 1999 to the fall of 2002, the number of Native Americans earning associate degrees increased by 93 percent
- The college added 24,000 square feet of space to its campus
- The cultural learning center allowed the college to expand and develop an official Native American Studies Program and to help restore the college's Gros Ventre and Assiniboine language program. The college also developed an immersion school for children

Fort Berthold Community College

New Town, ND

BACKGROUND

Located on the Fort Berthold Reservation of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Arikara, Hidatsa and Mandan cultures, Fort Berthold Community College was initiated in 1973 to create a local higher education institution needed to train tribal members and act as a positive influence on retaining tribal culture. The mission of Fort Berthold Community College is to address tribal needs and concerns and to perpetuate tribal heritage, history and culture through education. The college offers 19 associate degrees and nine vocational certificates, as well as online instruction. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 249 students. The college's library provides services for all the residents of the Fort Berthold Reservation.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The 4,000-square-foot cultural learning center provides for the preservation of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nations cultures. In addition to its cultural space, the building houses the Native Studies Program offices, storage space and meeting rooms.

Project Cost:	\$300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$206,047

Daycare and Student Union

The college's 8,500-square-foot addition houses a daycare center, offices and a student union.

Project Cost:	\$1,390,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,251,990



**Student Edmund Fixico,
Cheyenne/Arapaho Tribes
of Oklahoma, with son**



**Views of the
cultural learning
center**



Architectural and Engineering Fees

The college hired architects and planners for the cultural learning center project and daycare/student union facility.

Project Cost:	\$20,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$20,000

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 to the fall of 2002, the college experienced a 39 percent increase in the enrollment of 18- to 19-year-old students
- The college was able to add four course sections in its tribal studies program
- The college was able to expand its curriculum to offer energy technology, early childhood education, elementary education, Microsoft academy and computer science programs
- The college added 15,800 square feet to its campus
- The college strengthened partnerships with Tribal Technology office, Vocational Rehabilitation Services and Social Services office
- The cultural learning center grounds will hold a Native Plants Interpretive Trail with native grasses, flowers, shrubs and trees plantings

Fort Peck Community College

Poplar, MT

BACKGROUND

Chartered by the Fort Peck Tribal Executive Board in 1978, Fort Peck Community College's main campus is located in Poplar, MT, with an extension campus at Wolf Point, MT. The college's philosophy is to meet the unique needs of Indian people. Distance learning is special priority for the college where a student's average drive to attend classes is about 26 miles. In collaboration with Rocky Mountain College, the college offers language and cultural courses in exchange for math and science instruction. The partnership also is helping students earn teaching certificates through a combination of distance learning courses and summer sessions. The college offers nine associate of arts degrees, six associate of science degrees and 10 associate of applied science degrees. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 443 students.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The college constructed a 3,600-square-foot cultural learning center to preserve and celebrate Assiniboine and Sioux culture. The building also provides additional classroom space and houses the college bookstore.

Project Cost: \$280,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$208,354

Classroom Addition at Wolf Point

A 7,840-square-foot facility was added at the college's Wolf Point satellite campus. This facility expanded the school's distance learning capabilities and added computer laboratories, and additional classroom, office and general purpose space.

Project Cost: \$640,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$361,088

Administration Building

The college entered into an agreement with the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribal Administration to lease-purchase the tribe's 15,200-square-foot, two-story building. The building now houses all college administrative offices and student services offices. The facility contains a large auditorium area with a stage and three additional classrooms. Renovations of this building included making the building handicap accessible, installing heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems and adding lighting for classroom and work areas.

Project Cost: \$900,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$820,595



Cultural learning center



Faculty offices and art studio in the cultural learning center



Administration building

Architectural and Engineering Fees

The college hired engineers and planners to assist with its projects.

Project Cost:	\$100,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$88,000

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the enrollment of students aged 18- to 19-year-old students increased by 100 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the number of Native Americans earning associate degrees increased by 54 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college's overall enrollment increased by 20 percent
- The college added 29,040 square feet of space to its campuses
- Improved relations with the City of Wolf Point

Haskell Indian Nations University

Lawrence, KS

BACKGROUND

The history and advancement of Haskell demonstrates how the goals of educating Native Americans have changed from advocating assimilation to the advocating sovereignty and self-determination. Founded in 1884 as the United States Indian Industrial Training School, Haskell provided agricultural education in grades one through five. Ten years later, the school had changed its name to Haskell Institute and expanded its academic training beyond the eighth grade. By 1927, the secondary curriculum had been accredited and the school began offering post-secondary courses. In 1970, the name changed once again to Haskell Indian Junior College and since then Haskell has offered only college-level programs. In October 1993, Haskell became Haskell Indian Nations University after receiving accreditation to offer a bachelor degree program in elementary education. Haskell offers courses in Native American history, institutions, arts and languages. The university now offers bachelor degrees in four areas. The university had a fall 2002 enrollment of 887 students who represented more than 152 tribes. Haskell is tuition-free to students enrolled in federally recognized tribes.

PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center and Museum

The 6,048-square-foot, bi-level cultural learning center houses the university's invaluable collection of artifacts and archival materials with the strict environmental controls necessary to preserve them. The cultural center and museum provides an area to greet visitors to the campus with a reception area, exhibit space, and the curator's office. The storage area, workroom, and mechanical room are located in the lower level. The site also houses a memorial to Haskell war veterans and an amphitheater that seats 150 behind the building.

Project Cost:	\$1,274,104
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,115,724

Computer Equipment

The university upgraded its computer network campus-wide.

Project Cost:	\$80,084
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$79,903

Architectural and Engineering Fees

The university hired architects and planners for its renovation projects.

Project Cost:	\$20,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$20,000

Day Care Center

Haskell completed construction of a day care center for students with children

Project Cost:	\$300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$262,409



Cultural center



Art installation in cultural center

Maintenance Endowment

The university established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the number of students receiving bachelors degrees increased by 41 percent
- The addition of the museum enabled the college to create an archival studies and records management program as well as an informal partnership with the National Museum of the American Indian
- President Karen Swisher stated that the museum's presence also has strengthened the university's relationship with the city of Lawrence in terms of tourism
- The daycare center provides the school of education with the opportunity to provide its students in the educational paraprofessional program with a teaching-learning laboratory

- The university added introduction to tribal archives and introduction to tribal museum management to the American Indian Studies curriculum after the museum was completed
- The university expanded its facilities by a total of 9,000 square feet
- Of student leaders surveyed, 83 percent stated that facilities were very important to the health of their institution and their decision to attend Haskell Indian Nations University
- Students from the University of Kansas are directed to Haskell for coursework in American Indian Studies. As of academic year 2003-2004, the department has increased by 45 students (375 percent) since the 2000-2001 academic years. The museum has enriched the program by providing an invaluable resource for the students through research, classes and internships
- The university has hired a museum curator who will teach courses in the American Indian Studies Program
- Haskell has been invited to be part of a consortium to prepare future museum managers for the proposed United States Army Museum
- The university received a Ford Foundation grant after the university was invited to apply for the program following a successful tour of the college by foundation staff who considered the museum to one of the university's highlights
- The National Archives and Records Administration and the Department of Interior signed a memorandum of understanding to establish and operate a new American Indian Records Repository in the limestone caves facility in Lenexa, KS, and provided funding for the records management program at Haskell
- The construction and technology support to the campus has contributed to the university's successful effort to implement the 2003-2008 strategic plan



Floor of the cultural learning center

Institute of American Indian Arts

Santa Fe, NM

BACKGROUND

The Institute of American Indian Arts (congressionally chartered as the Institute of American Indian & Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development) was established by Executive Order under President John F. Kennedy in 1962. The only institute of higher education in the world devoted solely to the study and practice of the artistic and cultural traditions of American Indian and Alaska Native peoples, the institute has created a long history and tradition of art education. After years of renting aging facilities, the institute began constructing its own campus with the launch of Campaign Sii Ha Sin.

Initially an extension of the Indian School's high school curriculum, the institute has grown into an accredited, federally chartered fine arts college. IAIA offers four-year degrees in Studio Arts, Creative Writing, Museum Studies and Visual Communication. In the fall of 2002, the institute had an enrollment of 155 students. The Institute of American Indian Arts Museum houses a collection of contemporary American Indian and Alaska Native art, more than 8,000 paintings, sculpture, ceramic, jewelry, graphics, costumes, beadwork, textiles, photographs and creative written materials. The Museum also has ongoing major art shows and in addition provides a small gallery to sell students works.

PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center and Museum

The institute completed a 3,000-square-foot, bi-level cultural learning center for special events, meetings and cultural classes.

Project Cost:	\$200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000

Student Housing Complex

The institute constructed a 22,000-square-foot student housing facility. The complex consists of 26 single-story, patio-style units. Every unit houses up to four students each and contains two bedrooms, a living room and bathroom. All units are equipped with telephone, Internet and cable access. Four of the units also contain kitchens. The complex also has outdoor basketball and volleyball courts.

Project Cost:	\$1,981,362
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,020,000

Library and Technology Center

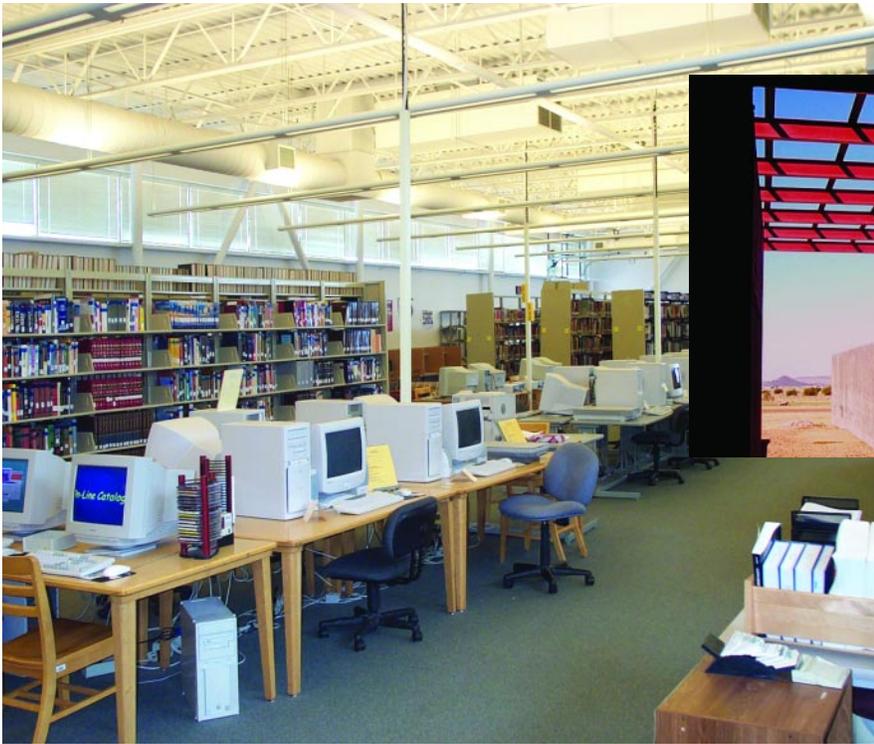
The institute constructed a 55,800-square-foot library and technology center. The facility provides library and archive services not only to students but also to tribal scholars and community members. As part of this project, the campus computer network was upgraded, a new Macintosh lab was added in the library and the institute purchased furniture for the center.

Project Cost:	\$6,200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$378,037

Maintenance Endowment

The institute established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500



Exterior student housing complex

**Library and
Technology Center**

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the institute experienced a 143 percent increase in the number of Native Americans graduating with associate degrees
- Enrollment has steadily increased, particularly in the new bachelor degree programs. This increase is complemented by 56 percent of the entire student body achieving a grade point average of 3.0 or higher in the spring of 2004
- The institute's library and technology center enabled the institute to create four new distance-learning initiatives to serve 200 adult learners in New Mexico's rural tribal communities and to another 1,000 Native Americans nationally
- The institute credits the new construction for being able to add new classes and a four-year degree program. The institute is now pursuing a master degree program
- President Della Warrior stated that the completion of the construction projects has enabled the institute to enter into memorandums of understanding with 50 organizations, colleges, mainstream institutions, and agencies
- The college has more alumni wanting to become more involved with students through mentoring programs and providing lectures
- The college added 43,588 square feet to its campus

Student Housing Complex



Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College

Hayward, WI

BACKGROUND

The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Tribe, recognizing its responsibilities for the higher education of tribal members, established Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College in 1982. The college began with an enrollment of 30 students, a staff of three and a single small building that housed all offices, classrooms and services. By the fall of 2002, enrollment had grown to more than 550 students and added several new additions to its campus including an auditorium and student center. The study and preservation of tribal culture is part of daily life at the college. Students enrolled in health-related degrees take courses in traditional healing beliefs or Native American gerontology. Business students examine tribal administration and American Indian law. In the introduction of Native culture course, students study outside the classroom to learn skills such as constructing wigwams, cooking on open fires, and studying ethnobotany of local forests. The college offers 16 associate degree programs in addition to 10 certificate programs.

PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The 9,460-square-foot cultural learning center has created a home for the Native American studies department. The center houses repatriated tribal artifacts, five genealogy computer work stations, a video/audible recording studio for the Ojibwa Language Preservation and Restoration Project, a show place for student writing, offices, a classroom, an area for arts and crafts and a Geographical Information Systems workstation for examining historical maps. The center also features an outdoor classroom with moveable displays.

Project Cost: \$1,200,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$1,145,398

Campus Renovations and Architectural and Engineering Fees

The college renovated the auditorium ceiling and roof on its main building. The college also upgraded its data and computer infrastructure and overhauled the heating and ventilation system.

Project Cost: \$332,639

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$332,639

Cultural learning center



Cultural learning center ceiling

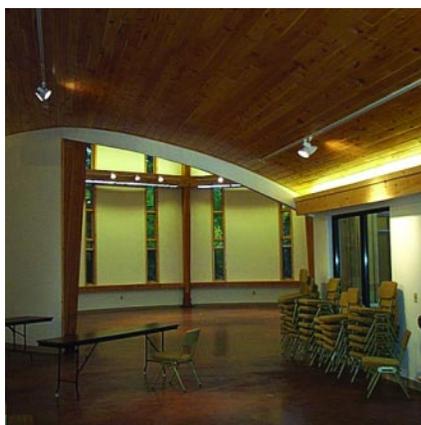
Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall 1999 and fall 2002, the number of Native Americans graduating with associate degrees increased by 73 percent
- Through construction projects, the college added 11,460 square feet to its campus
- The cultural learning center has allowed the college to add archives, exhibitions, and outreach sites and has allowed for an expansion of current programs

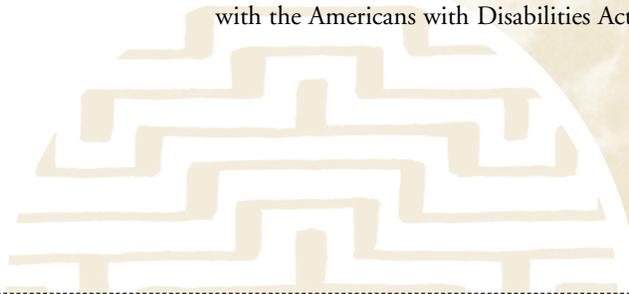


Leech Lake Tribal College

Cass Lake, MN

BACKGROUND

Leech Lake Tribal College started in 1990 with authorization from the Leech Lake Tribal Council. The college offered limited classes to just a handful of students. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 244 students. Students may chose from a wide range of two-year programs. The most popular include studies in business, nutrition, early childhood education and law enforcement. Students are required to take Ojibwe language and history classes. The college offers an Honorary Degrees for Elders program to encourage life-long learning and mentorship within the tribal community. The college is building a new campus in three phases. The new campus is designed to appear as a thunderbird from an aerial view, with two distinct building wings, a central commons area and a tail. Currently, the college is housed in five buildings. The buildings are in substandard condition, costly to lease and are not compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act.



PROJECTS

Multi-purpose Building

In April 2004, the college began construction on a 16,848-square-foot multi-purpose academic building. Matching funds for this project are being provided by the Leech Lake Tribe.

Project Cost:	\$3,037,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,361,816

Architectural Fees

The college hired architects and planners for the development of its new campus.

Project Cost:	\$116,622
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$116,220



Ground breaking for multi-purpose building



Proposed new campus



Multi-purpose building under construction

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Leech Lake was able to add 16,848 square feet to its campus. When the new campus is completed (currently in phase I of construction) it will total 51,848 square feet
- According to Leech Lake President Leah Carpenter, “The impact of Campaign Sii Ha Sin at this college has been tremendous. We were working in buildings that should have been condemned or needed significant renovations. Now with this campaign, we’re building a new building that will make the whole campus feel like a real college. We expect enrollment to increase, the pride of our students to improve, and the attitudes of our employees to get better. I really appreciate this campaign. It has helped us beyond words”



Little Big Horn College

Crow Agency, MT

BACKGROUND

Little Big Horn College, a public two-year community college is located in Crow Agency, the capital of the Crow Indian Reservation. Chartered in 1980, Little Big Horn College is dedicated to improving the lives of the people of the Crow Reservation by providing culturally sensitive education. The college offers nine associate of arts degrees and is in the process of constructing a new campus. The college enrollment began with only 32 students in 1981. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 275 students. The college library serves as a resource center for students and the tribe.



PROJECTS

Academic Building

A 20,000-square-foot building was built on the new campus of Little Big Horn College to house several classrooms and academic departments. The building is the first of two “main” buildings on the new campus.

Project Cost:	\$1,207,898
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,099,991

Roof Replacement

The college replaced roofs on three campus buildings.

Project Cost:	\$345,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$178,009

Maintenance Endowment

The college created a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$212,537
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$212,537



Academic building entrance

Academic building



Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Since 2002, enrollment increased by 45 percent
- The college added 28,173 square feet to its campus
- A survey of student leaders showed that 100 percent said that the new construction had greatly increased their opinion of their college
- President David Yarlott stated, “These additions have really given Little Big Horn College the opportunity to enhance the offerings to our students and surrounding communities the advancement in the educational, economical, social and cultural areas. Many thanks to all those that have been involved in this project. *Aho!* (thank you)”

Little Priest Tribal College

Winnebago, NE

BACKGROUND

The Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska chartered Little Priest Tribal College in 1996. The college's major focus is to provide two-year associate degree programs and prepare students to transfer to four-year degree granting institutions. The college offers full tuition scholarships to Nebraska four-year institutions. Equally as important of the colleges mission is to provide language and culture classes. The college is named after Chief Little Priest, the last true war chief of the Winnebago Tribe. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 146 students.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The college's 8,000-square-foot cultural learning/student services center houses a tribal museum, the American Indian studies department and the language and culture departments. The student services center wing provides space for two grant programs, a student lounge, office space and classrooms.

Project Cost:	\$435,304
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$235,430

Library Project

The college constructed a 10,000-square-foot, multi-level library building. The college also was able to equip and furnish the building that also serves as the local community library.

Project Cost:	\$926,173
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$596,996

Classroom Building

The college constructed a 12,000-square-foot classroom building to house five classrooms, an auditorium, office space and a student services area.

Project Cost:	\$800,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$597,758



Cultural learning center

Renovations and Architectural and Engineering Fees

The college replaced 51 windows in current classrooms and the administration building to reduce heating and cooling costs. The college also purchased a sign and was able to hire architects and planners for the construction on the cultural learning center and library. The renovation was part of an accreditation requirement that needed to be addressed.

Project Cost:	\$47,852
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$47,852

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

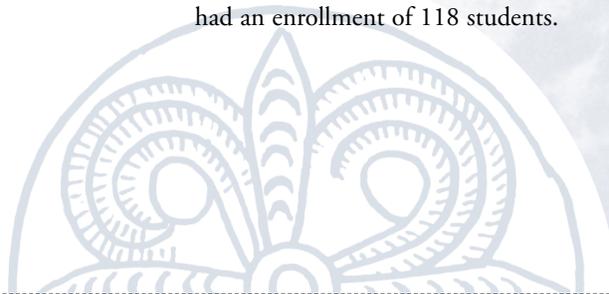
- Between the fall of 1999 and fall of 2002, the number of Native Americans receiving associate degrees increased by 600 percent
- Construction enabled the college to add a computer information systems program and the creation of the Institute for Mapping Applications in Geospatial Extensions
- Construction added 30,660 square feet to the campus
- The college's new library accommodates enrollment growth and provides increased resources for faculty, students, staff and community. "The library is the focal point of the campus," said one college administrator. "We hope it symbolizes future growth, the point from which we start branching off, including a new classroom and administration building within the next two or three years"

Nebraska Indian Community College

Macy, NE

BACKGROUND

Nebraska Indian Community College began as the American Indian Satellite Community College in 1973. The college was chartered as a two-year college by each of the three Nebraska Indian Tribes in 1979. In 1996 the Winnebago Tribe established its own tribal college and is no longer affiliated with Nebraska Indian Community College. Nebraska Indian Community College is an Indian-focused institution offering a liberal arts and vocational education. One of the college's missions is to offer the opportunity to study and learn their Native languages, histories, philosophies, literature and religions. The college maintains campuses in Macy, Omaha, Santee and South Sioux City. The college maintains partnerships with the Omaha Public School System, Clarkson Hospital, the AIM Institute and the Nebraska Tribal Nations of the Omaha, Santee, Winnebago, and Ponca. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 118 students.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The college completed a 6,000 -square-foot, two-story cultural learning center on the Santee campus site to be used as a museum, office space and classroom space.

Project Cost:	\$150,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000

Academic Building and Headquarters

The college is building a multipurpose building that will include a library, cultural preservation center, bookstore, science lab, smart classrooms and computer labs and faculty and administrative offices.

Project Cost:	\$2,105,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,398,037



Cultural learning center



Upper level of the cultural learning center

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost: \$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution: \$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- The college hopes to expand its classroom space and add the technology necessary to deliver classes from its main campus to its three other satellite campuses



Northwest Indian College

Bellingham, WA

BACKGROUND

Started on the Lummi Reservation in 1971, the college was expected to train tribal members for work in fisheries. As the economy diversified, additional courses and degrees were added. By 1983 it changed its name to Lummi Community College. Finally, in 1989, it took its current name, Northwest Indian College, reflecting its role as the premier educational institution for many of the region's tribes. Designed to serve the educational needs of Indian people living the Northwest it is the only accredited tribal college in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The college had a fall 2002 enrollment of 667 students. Of the student population, 53 percent take classes at off-campus sites on the Makah, Nooksack, Nisqually, Swinomish, and Nez Perce reservations, among other places. An additional 14 percent of their students learn through distance education. The college offers a Native Teacher Preparation Program offering a bachelor of arts in elementary education with K-8 teacher certification in collaboration with Washington State University. The purpose of the Native Teacher Preparation Program is to increase the number of Native teachers serving Native children and communities.

PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

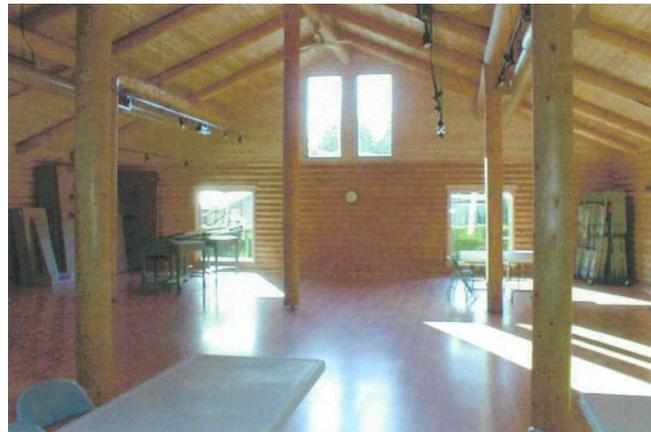
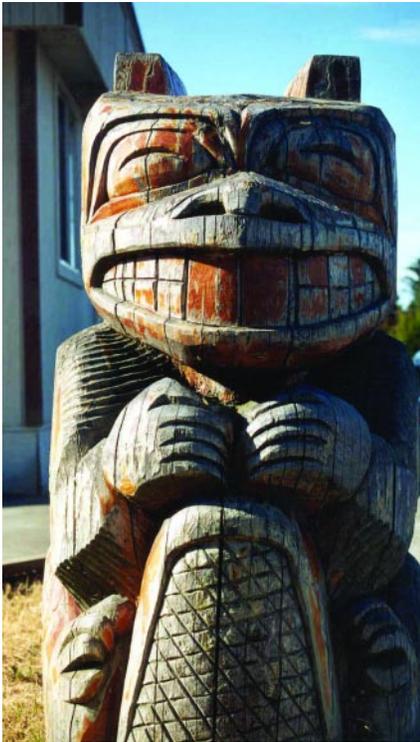
The college constructed a cultural learning center for cultural activities and meeting spaces.

Project Cost:	\$200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$77,658

Land Purchase

The college purchased 196 acres of land located adjacent to the existing campus for future development. Students from the college's Tribal Environmental and Natural Resource Program and the Greenspaces Ecological Design Studio at the University of Washington developed ecologically responsive design visions that incorporated "green" technologies and principles of sustainable design into the master plans and proposals.

Project Cost:	\$478,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$458,000



Cultural learning center

Student Housing

The college is building a student housing complex.

Project Cost:	\$1,800,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$942,379

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

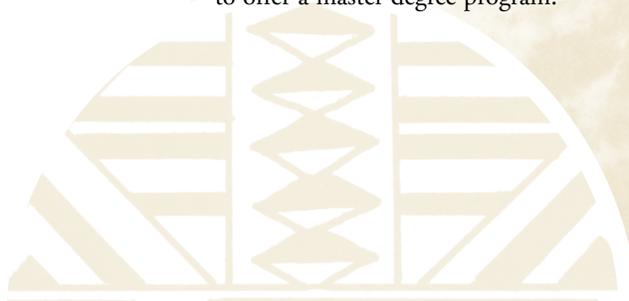
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college's enrollment of 18- and 19- year-old increased by 50 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college's enrollment increased by 22 percent
- The college added 196 acres of land and 22,800 square feet to its campus

Oglala Lakota College

Kyle, SD

BACKGROUND

Located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, Oglala Lakota College stresses Lakota culture and tribal self-determination as a part of its mission. The college prepares students to understand the larger society as well as the customs and beliefs of the Lakota people. The reservation is located in Shannon County, which is one of the poorest counties in the United States. The college's main campus was built to mimic the Black Hills and incorporated the solstice and equinox, which are culturally significant to ceremonies that had been performed at the site. Established in 1971, the college had a fall 2002 enrollment of 1,279 students. Oglala Lakota College operates 10 learning centers on the Pine Ridge Reservation. In addition to its associate degree and bachelor degree programs, it is one of two tribal colleges to offer a master degree program.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

A cultural learning center constructed on the college's main campus houses a museum, the graduate studies offices, additional program offices, a classroom and the Oglala Lakota Learning Center. The college also purchased computer equipment.

Project Cost:	\$450,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$83,106

Classroom Addition

The college built an addition to house three additional classrooms and a science lab. The college also renovated the roof on its Pejuta Haka building.

Project Cost:	\$579,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$530,796

Administrative Building Renovations

The main administrative building was equipped with a new heating and ventilation system and the roof was repaired.

Project Cost:	\$444,169
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$394,169

Day Care Centers

The college purchased two buildings to accommodate childcare in two locations.

Project Cost:	\$250,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$148,106



Piya Wiconi Bldg



Interior of the cultural learning center



Cultural learning center

Agricultural/Applied Science Building Renovation

The college renovated its agricultural/ natural resources and applied science building.

Project Cost:	\$127,132
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$79,137

Residence Hall Purchase

The college is purchasing a 2,060-square-foot residence complex for nursing students.

Project Cost:	\$150,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$100,000

Classroom Expansion Project

A 3,050 square feet classroom expansion project of the Lloyd Eagle Bull Center in Pine Ridge.

Project Cost:	\$500,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$44,633

Waste Lagoon

The college repaired the waste lagoon on its main campus.

Project Cost:	\$30,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$26,500

Architectural and Engineering Fees

The college hired architects and planners for its projects and repair and modified existing buildings.

Project Cost:	\$96,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$71,589

Endowment

The college will add to their maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the number of 18- and 19- year-old enrolling increasing by 9 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, enrollment grew by 7 percent
- The college has been able to add an information technology program and a new science lab program
- The construction projects added 23,550 square feet to the main campus

Salish Kootenai College

Pablo, MT

BACKGROUND

Salish Kootenai College is located on the Flathead Indian Reservation in northwestern Montana. Created in 1977, the college started in an abandoned public school building and was established to train tribal members for work in forestry. Today, the college has 21 major modern buildings occupying nearly 142,000 square feet, situated on 128 contiguous acres. The college's mission emphasizes service to Indian people. The college is in the process of seeking accreditation to offer master degree programs. The college offers four bachelor degree programs, 14 associate degree programs and seven certificate programs. The staff includes 49 full-time and 60 part-time faculty. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 1,109 students.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

With mostly donated labor, the college constructed a 2,800-square-foot cultural learning center for meeting space and cultural activities.

Project Cost:	\$239,827
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$151,000

Classroom Additions

The college constructed a 19,700-square-foot facility to accommodate 11 classrooms and labs plus 14 offices. The science program is using most of the building. Students in the vocational technology program contributed labor and construction management on the project.

Project Cost:	\$1,500,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,220,337



Cultural learning center



Math and Science Building

Day Care Center

The college expanded and remodeled its day care center.

Project Cost:	\$300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$106,700

Maintenance Endowment

A maintenance endowment was established.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college’s enrollment of 18- and 19- year-old increase by 49 percent
- The classroom addition assisted the college in expanding its degree program offerings to include bachelor degree programs in art, social work and information technology
- The college added 24,000 square feet of additional space to their campus

Si Tanka University

Eagle Butte, SD

BACKGROUND

Si Tanka University, formerly Cheyenne River Community College, is located in Eagle Butte, SD, on the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. Chartered in 1973, the college merged with Huron University in Huron, SD. The university's mission is to provide an education that leads to certificates, and associate degree and bachelor degree programs, which fosters intellectual, social and cultural development for a diverse student population. In the fall of 2002, the university had an enrollment of 434.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The college constructed a cultural learning center for meeting space, cultural activities, computer center and library,

Project Cost:	\$300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000

Classroom Addition

The college is constructing a new classroom addition that will contain 12 new classrooms and an auditorium. The classrooms house computer workstations and a computer teaching station that will help the university establish two-way teleconference classrooms with digital cameras, microphones and video compression equipment. The auditorium will be capable to conduct classes for up to 650 people.

Project Cost:	\$1,400,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,305,754

Main floor library



Main floor



Cultural learning center



Land Purchase

The college purchased additional land to continue the creation of its Eagle Butte campus.

Project Cost:	\$92,283
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$92,283

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- The university has added 20,912 square feet of facilities to its campus
- In the early stages of Campaign Sii Ha Sin, Si Tanka College had not received its full accreditation. Si Tanka College and Huron University merged to take advantage of the available funding and services that each institution could provide. Si Tanka College leveraged Campaign Sii Ha Sin funding to persuade the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe to assist in the merger with Huron University. The two schools became Si Tanka University and achieved accreditation
- Si Tanka University constructed a vocational technology classroom to offer vocational programs to increase its number of male students. In 2002, the student population was 95 percent female
- Student enrolled in vocational programs constructed the university’s classroom/auditorium building

Sinte Gleska University

Rosebud, SD

BACKGROUND

One of the original tribal colleges, Sinte Gleska University is located on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in south central South Dakota. The university's mission is to plan, design, implement and assess higher education programs uniquely appropriate to the Lakota people in order to facilitate individual development and tribal autonomy. Established in 1969, the university was the first tribal college accredited at both the two-year and four-year levels. In 1989, the university established a master degree program. The university also houses the Scott Bordeaux Leadership Institute, designed to facilitate a process for strengthening tribal nations through both national and international initiatives.



PROJECTS

Administrative/Student Services Building

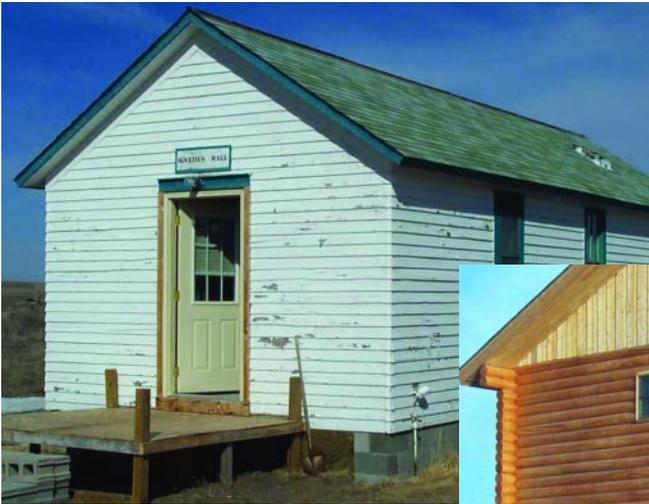
The university constructed a 15,000-square-foot building to house administrative offices, student services and meeting spaces.

Project Cost:	\$1,600,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,478,037

Maintenance Endowment

A maintenance endowment was established.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500



Previous administration building

New administration building



Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 to the fall of 2002, the number of Native Americans earning bachelor degrees increased by 86 percent
- The university added 15,000 square feet to its campus
- The college's administrative services had been held in a condemned building in another town. Construction of the administrative/student services office consolidated the delivery of services to students in a building on campus

Sisseton Wahpeton College

Sisseton, SD

BACKGROUND

Established in 1979, Sisseton Wahpeton College is located on the Lake Traverse Reservation in northeastern South Dakota. The college awards an associate of arts degree, associate of science degree, associate of applied science degree and vocational certificates. The college was one of the first tribal colleges to establish an institute for the study and preservation of tribal culture. Cultural courses are taught and an associate degree is awarded in Dakota studies. The college created the Institute for Dakota Studies in 1989. This center's mission is to teach, study and preserve the tribe's unique history and traditions. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 285 students.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The college built a cultural learning center to meet cultural preservation needs. The center offers classes such as beading, quillwork, Dakota dance, drumming, and quilt making.

Project Cost:	\$200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$104,000

Classroom Additions/Science and Nurse Classroom Remodeling and Planning

The college built a 12,000-square-foot addition to accommodate three large classrooms, administrative offices, restrooms and an elevator. The college renovated science labs and created space for the college's nursing program. The previous office space was converted into space for a student senate and student lounge. During the renovation, the building also was brought into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Project Cost:	\$1,300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,215,000



Cultural learning center



Classroom addition/science and nurse classroom remodeling project



Vocational building under construction

Vocational Tech Building

The college constructed a vocational technology building with a Department of Education Grant of \$1,192,000.

Project Cost:	\$1,300,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$107,037

Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campus Renovations

Using matching funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the main parking lot on campus was renovated and a maintenance shed was constructed.

Project Cost:	\$187,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$52,000

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

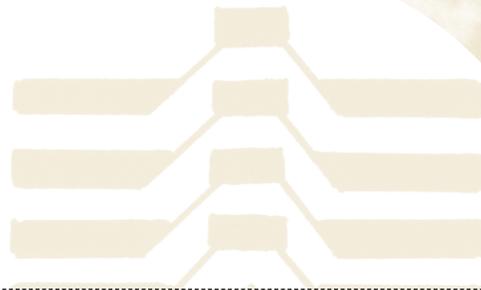
- Between the fall 1999 and fall of 2002, enrollment increased by 30 percent
- Between the fall 1999 and fall of 2002, the number of Native Americans graduating with associate degrees increased by 177 percent
- The college added 32,300 square feet to its campus
- The classroom addition and renovation project enables the college to serve as a regional and state teaching and research laboratory for natural resource issues
- The college constructed a day care center using funds from other sources and is planning to construct a student housing project

Sitting Bull College

Fort Yates, ND

BACKGROUND

Created in 1973, Sitting Bull College is located on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, which is located in southern North Dakota and northern South Dakota. Sitting Bull College serves an area of more than 3,000 square miles, with a population density of fewer than 4 persons per square mile. The average Sitting Bull College student commutes 41.8 miles to attend school. Each fall as part of their in-service training, college administrators, faculty and staff participate in a place-based indigenous knowledge tour, which highlights cultural, geographical and historical sites on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. The college offers certificate and associate degree programs. In 2005-06, as part of its accreditation reaffirmation process, the college will seek approval to offer bachelor degree programs. In the fall of 2002, the college had a student enrollment of 214.



PROJECTS

Science Building and Planning

The college plans to build a 23,465-square-foot science lab/classroom facility for use by the math, science and computing programs. The facility will house offices, classrooms and libraries.

Project Cost:	\$2,000,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,343,037

Cultural Learning Center

The college constructed a cultural learning center for meeting space and cultural activities.

Project Cost:	\$200,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$80,000

Vocational Rehabilitation Building Purchases and Renovations

The college purchased two buildings and plans to renovate the buildings for use by the vocational rehabilitation program.

Project Cost:	\$55,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$55,000



Cultural learning center



Maintenance Endowment

The college established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the number of 18- and 19- year-old students enrolling increased by 19 percent
- Construction added 49,645 square feet of facilities to its campus
- With the new science/classroom building, the college had the space to add more courses in the following areas: information systems, office systems, distance learning, Native American studies, bison management, agriculture, science and math
- The college launched its own capital campaign of \$44 million. The college is the first tribal college in the nation to use the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program to create student housing. The college's building trades program designed and built the 18 homes, which were built as part of the first phase in constructing the college's new \$40 million campus. Frank White Bull, a member of the tribal council and housing authority, said it was nice to have tribal members design the homes themselves, rather than have something handed to them



Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute

Albuquerque, NM

BACKGROUND

Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute opened its doors for classes in 1971 and has grown to become the largest vocational-technology school in New Mexico. Located in Albuquerque, the college has gained strong support from national corporations such as Intel, Philips Semiconductors and Sandia National Laboratory. The institute attracts students from across the nation with more than 100 tribes represented. Begun as a traditional vocational setting, the college now offers 29 associate degree and certificate programs. Tuition, books, room and board are provided free of charge to members of federally recognized Indian tribes once they are accepted. In the fall of 2002, the institute had an enrollment of 777.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The institute constructed a 2,800-square-foot cultural learning center with donated labor and materials. In addition to being the home of cultural activities on campus, the building houses additional classroom and meeting space for the campus.

Project Cost:	\$260,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$100,000

Science and Technology Building

The institute constructed a 54,000-square-foot science building to house seven advanced technical education classrooms, a long distance learning classroom, 10 laboratories for physics, chemistry, biology, geology, botany, computer science, electromechanical systems and semiconductor process manufacturing. Additionally, it houses 12 offices, conference rooms, a technical library and auditorium.

Project Cost:	\$12,800,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,000,000

Science and
technology
building interior





Science and technology building



Views of the cultural learning center

Early Childhood Learning Center

Responding to an assessment that a large number of potential students were unable to enroll because of a lack of childcare, the institute constructed a 7,000-square-foot early childhood learning center. The center provides affordable childcare services for low- and moderate-income families who are participating in job training programs at the institute.

Project Cost:	\$1,800,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$378,037

Maintenance Endowment

The institute established a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, enrollment increased 21 percent
- The new facilities helped the institute win a grant from the National Science Foundation to develop a pre-engineering program to serve as a role model for other tribal colleges. Also, the institute is partnering with Hewlett-Packard to strengthen its technology for the pre-engineering curricula
- The institute was able to forge a new partnership with Sandia Labs to form a renewable technology curriculum
- The institute is now collaborating with Sandia Labs and New Mexico State University on the use of hydroponics for animal forage
- The institute added 63,335 square feet to its campus

Stone Child College

Box Elder, MT

BACKGROUND

Chartered by the Chippewa-Cree Tribal Business Committee in 1984, Stone Child College was established to preserve and maintain the Chippewa-Cree culture and for the educational training of its tribal membership. The two-year college serves students from the Chippewa, Crow, Coeur D'Alene, Chippewa Cree, Eastern Shoshone, Commanche, Ute, Assiniboine, Gros Ventre, Sioux, Navajo, Pueblo, Shoshone Bannock, Salish Kootenai, and the Three Affiliated Tribes.



PROJECTS

Cultural Learning Center

The college constructed a 4,000-square-foot cultural learning center with donated labor. The center houses the college's Native American studies department, two program offices, one classroom, a recording studio and meeting space.

Project Cost:	\$263,303
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$263,303

Academic Building

The college constructed a 25,200-square-foot, two-story building for classrooms. The new academic/faculty building provides 10 classrooms and a computer lab, as well as housing the science, math, business and computer science departments. The building also provides office space for the teacher education, human services, liberal arts and teacher education departments.

Project Cost:	\$2,400,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$712,290



Cultural learning center



Academic building



Academic building under construction

Community Library

The college constructed a community library to house the library, student services offices, computer center and classrooms.

Project Cost:	\$1,257,044
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$475,044

Planning and Design

The college hired architects and planners to assist with its construction projects.

Project Cost:	\$27,400
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$27,400

Maintenance Endowment

The college created a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- The college has been able to build a new campus, comprised of 44,357 square feet of space
- The new construction projects enabled the college to provide safe classrooms for its students and staff as the college's previous academic building did not meet health and safety codes for an educational facility as per an assessment by the Fire and Investigation Bureau of Montana in 2000
- The new library provides the community with access to its holdings and computer resource center as well as providing safe storage for the library's holdings
- The construction projects will position the Stone Child College to pursue bachelor degree programs and possibly master degree programs

Turtle Mountain Community College

Belcourt, ND

BACKGROUND

When Turtle Mountain Community College first opened its doors in 1972, the college was composed of two offices on the third floor of a former Catholic convent. Later, the college operated out of the basement of an abandoned health facility. In 1977, the college moved into an abandoned tribal building that had once been a café and dance hall. The college moved to a new campus in 1999. Located ten miles from the Canadian border in North Dakota, Turtle Mountain Community College plays a key role in reservation life by supporting business development and training workers for employment in local industries. The college now offers a bachelor degree program in elementary education. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 897 students.



PROJECTS

Performing Arts Center

Incorporating Chippewa design and teachings in its architecture, the college constructed a two-story, 39,350-square-foot auditorium to accommodate its fine arts programs. The building is environmentally friendly, using a geothermal heating and cooling system.

Project Cost:	\$4,700,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$1,478,037

Maintenance Endowment

The college created a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500



Performing arts center under construction



Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college's enrollment increased by 35 percent
- The performing arts center enabled the college to expand its computer tech-art, audio/visual programming, welding art, traditional arts and crafts and performing arts programs. These programs position the college to become a tourist draw
- Construction projects added 39,350 square feet to the campus and expanded the college's geothermal heating technology capacity

Performing arts center interior



United Tribes Technical College

Bismarck, ND

BACKGROUND

Established in 1969 by an intertribal organization, United Tribes Technical College is operated by five tribes in North Dakota. Initially the college was a residential employment-training center but later became more technically oriented. The two-year college is the largest employer in Bismarck and reports a local economic impact of \$54 million. The college also operates an elementary school, which serves students up to the eighth grade. In the fall of 2002, the college had an enrollment of 463 students.



PROJECTS

Land Purchase

Because the campus is situated on the historic site of “Fort Abraham Lincoln,” a former military fort dating back to 1900, existing buildings are designated as historic landmarks and cannot be modified. The college purchased 133 acres of land next to their existing campus for construction and expansion.

Project Cost:	\$550,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$520,000

Student Housing, Planning and Construction

The college constructed a 22,356-square-foot, two-story dormitory.

Project Cost:	\$3,500,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$831,544



Student housing complex



Cultural learning center interior



Cultural learning center

Cultural Learning Center

Using donated labor, the college constructed a 2,500-square-foot cultural learning center to provide the campus with a museum space, a bookstore, and recreational space, offices and classrooms.

Project Cost:	\$350,000
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$126,493

Maintenance Endowment

The college created a maintenance endowment for future repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Project Cost:	\$12,500
Campaign Sii Ha Sin Contribution:	\$12,500

Campaign Sii Ha Sin Outcomes

- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, enrollment increased by 55 percent
- Between the fall of 1999 and the fall of 2002, the college had a 15 percent increase in the number of Native Americans receiving associate degrees
- Construction added 25,356 square feet to its campus
- The additions to the campus have enabled the college offer tutoring, academic support, community activities, cultural activities, student leadership activities and increased access to technology

Perceptions of Facilities

STUDENT LEADERS

The perceptions by tribal college student leaders about their campuses and facilities are an important building block for the future. First, as current student leaders, their opinions carry great weight with other students as well as future students and others in their community. Second, as future tribal leaders and alumni of tribal colleges they will have much to say about the directions that tribal colleges will pursue and the types of services they will offer to coming generations.

A large majority (81 percent) indicate that facilities were very important to their decision about where to attend college. There are no national data with which these opinions can be contrasted, but it is clear that student leaders pay very close attention to the campus environment.

“New buildings have made a huge difference. For a while we were sharing one building for the nursing program and the environmental science building, and we had to flip flop around our schedules, to get in there at certain times, to get both of our programs. Now it’s a lot nicer. We had to share one lab for 6 classes. Now we have 4 labs. It helped in terms of convenience, but we also got to broaden a lot of the topics that were taught.”

Justin Underwood, student at Salish Kootenai College

A nearly identical proportion of student leaders agree that new construction increases their favorable opinion of their tribal colleges. Most of these student leaders have seen fundamental change brought about by Campaign Sii Ha Sin projects on their campuses; if their opinions are elevated through new construction those that follow them will also continue to tie facilities to pride, especially if current projects beyond Campaign Sii Ha Sin reach fruition.

New facilities spell opportunities for tribal college student leaders. They pay keen attention to new facilities and specifically what these structures do to enhance the quality of their educations. And, they are quick to grasp the connections between the opportunities they have been provided and what their colleges must do to meet present needs as well as to capture the interest of future generations of American Indian students.

With a hypothetical \$1 million to spend, student leaders would address these priorities: childcare (22), laboratories (18), residence halls/dorms (14), classrooms (14), computer center (11), fitness center/gymnasium (11), cultural center (6), whole new college (4), student lounge (4), parking lots (3), family housing (3), vocational

center (3), career center (2), electronics lab (2), engineering lab (2), theatre (2), theatre (2), youth center (2), swimming pool (2), pow wow grounds (2), ADA accessibility (1), and all purpose building (1).

Student leaders are hopeful about what the future will bring. Jennifer Taylor, a student at Northwest Indian College says, “I see a much prettier place. It’s going to be circular, with the interior being old-growth trees in the middle. Nice campus, where the floors aren’t worn to the wood underneath, and we’ll have gotten rid of the doublewide trailers. Chris Martinez, at Fort Peck Community College states, “...it’s growing every year, you know it started out in a little old trailer in Poplar, then it took over the old clinic there on the south side. There are good people up there pushing for more changes... I’d like to see better facilities to attract more students.”

TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES PRESIDENTS

Tribal college presidents were surveyed in March 2004 to gather their perceptions about the outcomes of capital construction on their campuses, especially its impact on programs and students, and to enumerate their aspiration for future projects. The results of this survey suggest unanimous agreement that capital construction projects are critical to the future of tribal colleges.

“Our ag dept has gained wide acknowledgement on the reservation; our literacy center has been more accessible; our cultural affairs building is used by the community.”

Dr. Richard Littlebear, president, Chief Dull Knife College

Like student leaders, presidents also see clear connections between the facilities built on their campuses and the number and quality of programs they can offer. Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI) states that because of new facilities the institute is receiving a large grant from the National Science Foundation to develop a pre-engineering program. “This program will serve as a model for other tribal colleges,” states Valerie Montoya, SIPI’s special programs administrator. We are partnering with Sandia Labs on a renewable technology curriculum. We are collaborating with Sandia Labs and New Mexico State University on the use of hydroponics for animal forage. We are partnering with Hewlett-Packard, using technology to strengthen the pre-engineering curricula.” Not all tribal colleges are able to enter into such educational agreements but the connection between facilities and program development is inescapable.

Presidents also believe that new facilities have helped them cement ties with their communities.

- Dr. Verna Fowler, president of the College of Menominee Nation states, “Since the campus is starting to really take shape—the community is assuming more ownership in the college plus our plans convinced them to fund the road.”
- Carol Falcon Chandler, president of Fort Belknap College said that new facilities are critical to community relationships. “Our main building is 100 percent occupied almost daily with community workshops, training, etc.”
- Iris Heavy Runner, vice president for academic and vocational programs at Fort Peck Community College states, “Building the new satellite center in Wolf Point has brought about strong ties between our college and the chamber of commerce, county commissioners, etc.”
- Della Warrior, president of the Institute of American Indian Art (IAIA) reports, “...new facilities enabled IAIA to be viewed as a viable institution. IAIA now has MOUs [Memoranda of Understanding] with 50 organizations, colleges, mainstream institutions, and agencies.”

With increased and improved library and research facilities, we will be in position to compete for more grants and make contacts. With daycare facilities we can increase enrollment and retention.”

Schulyer Houser, president,
Lac Courte Oreilles Community College

Presidents are very aware of the fundamental partnership that they maintain with regional accrediting bodies. One president said, “Facilities are a requirement in order to continue our NCA [North Central Association] accreditation. If we were not able to have new facilities we would not receive our accreditation. Not being accredited would impact us adversely in financial health.”

Presidents also recognize that the age of current facilities and associated deferred maintenance costs severely impact their ability to serve students in a cost-efficient way. Dr. David Gipp, president of United Tribes Technical College (UTTC), states, “At UTTC, the financial health will improve as newer facilities are built and utilized.”

As anticipated, presidential perceptions of construction needs at tribal colleges and universities vary considerably by location, age of campus and those projects that already have been completed. It is clear that the knowledge gained in advocating for new facilities, planning them in conjunction with communities of interest and the experience in designing and executing new buildings has whetted presidential appetites for more construction. The vision that is embodied plans for capital construction is clear and firm.

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