Fort Sill Apache
Energy Planning Project

Fort Sill Apache Tribe
Apache, Oklahoma 73005
580-588-2298
Project Overview

- To create an Energy Office within the Tribal Structure
- To complete an Energy Analysis of Tribal Building Space, current and proposed
- To Develop a Tribal Strategic Energy Plan
Project Location

- **Southwestern Oklahoma**
  - Tribal Headquarters, Apache, Oklahoma
  - Apache Y Property
  - East Gore, Lawton
  - Future land purchases

- **Eastern New Mexico (Near El Paso)**

- **Arizona**
Tribal Jurisdictional Area - Oklahoma

- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe has jurisdiction over 65 surface (4,162.2 acres) and 41 mineral (2,841.4) tracts over three counties in Southwestern Oklahoma (allotted lands)

- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe owns over 400 acres in rural Caddo County and within the Lawton, OK SMSA

- The Tribe anticipates other land purchases within the next 12 months
Tribal Properties – New Mexico and Arizona

- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe owns 2 acres in Arizona
- Portions of New Mexico and Arizona are considered aboriginal lands
- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe owns land near Deming, New Mexico, an area east of El Paso, Texas
Project Participants

- Tribal Members
- Area Native Americans
- Local Community
- Area Utilities
- State Energy Resources
Fort Sill Apache Tribal Members

- Over half of the Tribe’s membership live outside the State of Oklahoma
- Almost 50% of the Tribe’s membership is under the age of 18
- Absentee Voting was held for the first time this year, allowing out of state residents to have an active part in Tribal Government
- It is hoped that out of state members will be able to actively participate in the project through the Energy Web-site
Anadarko Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible to seven Indian Tribes—Kiowa, Comanche, Apache Tribe of Oklahoma (Kiowa-Apache), Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma, Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Fort Sill Apache Tribe.

Caddo County, the primary service area of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe is 24.3% Native American.
Utilities in the primary service area include:

- Oklahoma Natural Gas
- Western Farmer’s Electric Cooperative
  (Currently constructing a 64-megawatt wind farm near the tribal complex)
- Caddo Electric Cooperative
- Cotton County Electric Cooperative
- Public Service Company of Oklahoma
Utilities and Energy Resources, Cont’d

- Over 20% of all oil and gas payments made through the Bureau of Indian Affairs are processed by the Anadarko Agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma. The Fort Sill Apache is one of the seven tribes under the Anadarko Agency.

- Potential for solar or wind technologies are high.
Project Objectives

Fort Sill Apache Energy Planning Project
Objective 1:

- To create an Energy Office within the Tribal Structure
  - Staff will include an Energy Coordinator and a part-time Energy Technician
  - Staff will utilize GIS/GPS technology in development of project deliverables
  - Quarterly Seminars will be held concerning energy efficiency and renewable energy options.
  - Project funds will support specialized staff training.
  - The Energy Office will serve as a resource for tribal members, other Native Americans and the community for energy efficiency, renewable and sustainable energy information.
Objective 2: To complete an Energy Analysis of Tribal Building Space

- Tribe will partner with area utility companies, DOE resources, private entities to conduct energy studies on existing and planned facilities.
- Studies will include an analysis of all facilities components, including appliances, equipment and lighting.
- Historic usage data will be collected to document energy savings.
Objective 3:

- Development of a Tribal Strategic Energy Plan
  - Plan development centered around training seminars for Energy Planning Team
  - Includes “Energy 101” format
  - Seminars will be open to other Indian Tribes and the community
  - Actual Plan development will be conducted outside the seminar setting

The Project intends to use a Planning Team Concept for development of the Strategic Plan
Planning Team Composition

• Tribal Administrator
• Energy Director
• Energy Technician
• Tribal Chairman
• Energy Consultant(s)
• Tribal Leadership Representation
• Tribal Housing Representation
Project Highlights

- Project is expected to last one year
- Project activities include:
  - Networking with other Tribal Energy Programs, Energy Resources and other Energy Related organizations
  - Participation in Energy Related Conferences and Training
  - Development of Web Site to share information with tribal members and other Native Americans
  - Development of a close working relationship with Sandia Laboratories and the National Renewable energy Laboratory (NREL)
Tribal Historical Timeline

The Chiricahua Apache Tribe is one of seven Apachean Tribes. These seven tribes are separate nations and are related to each other much in the same way that nations in Europe are related to each other.
Chiracahua Nations

- Chiracahua
- Mescalero
- Western Apache
- Navajo
- Jicarillo
- Lipan
- Kiowa Apache
Chiricahua Bands

- Chiende (Warm Springs Band)
- Chokonende (Chiricahua Band)
- Bidanku
- Nde’nai
In 1886, Geronimo negotiated a surrender to General Miles. The Apaches were subsequently sent to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida. The children of the prisoners were sent to Carlisle Indian School in Central Pennsylvania.
To Fort Marion (St. Augustine) Florida

The Fort Sill Apache Prisoners of War were sent to Fort Marion Florida in shackles, by train.

Fort Marion, near St. Augustine Florida was already occupied by many Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Cheyenne Prisoners.
To Mount Vernon, Alabama
Apache Prisoners of War were kept at Mount Vernon, Alabama for approximately two years before they were sent to Fort Sill Military Reservation in Oklahoma.
Children of Apache Fort Marion Prisoner’s of War were sent to Carlisle Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.
Children After Carlisle

Apache Children after 4 months at Carlisle Indian School
And on to Fort Sill
Life as a prisoner of war

One year after their arrival, Chiricahua apaches were living in wooden houses, such as James Kaywaykla’s village on Fort Sill.
In April 1913, 186 Fort Sill Prisoners left for Mescalero, New Mexico to become the Mescalero Apache Tribe. The 86 remaining became the Fort Sill Apache Tribe.
Departure of the Mescalero
Allotment

- Because they were considered dangerous, Tribal members were not allowed to have allotments within five miles of each other.
- Remembering their treaty promises Tribal members demanded that all allotments have access to woods and water.
- The allotments were purchased by the Federal Government from deceased Kiowa, Comanche, and Kiowa-Apache allottees.
- Generations of the Tribe were born and died as prisoner’s of war.
- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe has a lawsuit against the United States Government for reparations as prisoners of war.
The Fort Sill Apache Tribe Today

- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe operates a casino in Lawton, Oklahoma.
- Tribal Administration includes a full range of services to tribal membership.
- The Fort Sill Apache Tribe intends to make services available to all members regardless of where they may live through the use of the Internet and current technology.
- The Fort Sill Apache Energy Planning Project will work closely with other tribal planning efforts to assure coordination of resources and outcomes.
The Fort Sill Apache Tribe intends to utilize all resources available to further the objectives of this proposed project.