CEDAR BAND

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

The Cedar Band controls and operates their businesses and economic development ventures, including the control and administration of this CEDS. The PITU is available to support the Band as requested.

Prepared August 2022 for:

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INTRODUCTION
CEDAR BAND

Purpose of the CEDS

The primary purpose of this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is to update the 2000 CEDS for the Cedar Band of Paiutes.

Scope of the CEDS

The Cedar Band CEDS encompasses Band lands and considers all human activity within the Band's service area that generates income for the Band including labor, capital, and enterprises. The CEDS evaluates current economic conditions and reflects on the past by considering progress made towards the goals in the 2000 CEDS. The CEDS creates a cohesive framework for decision-making and will contribute to long-term community, land, and energy planning.

Determination of Need

The Band desires to utilize technical assistance, and other resources available to the Band to assist in planning for, initiating, and deploying a broad range of economic planning and implementation projects in the years to come. To that end, we agree that partnership planning opportunities made available to tribes under the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA) and through this CEDS document will serve as a valuable tool in addressing the unique needs of the Cedar Band.

Term

Pursuant to 13 C.F.R. § 303.6(b)(3)(ii), the EDA is requesting this CEDS to be updated or revised by 09/30/2025 to uniformly match other regional plan renewal dates.

Authority

The CEDS is a Band policy document based on the Band's vision for the economy and corresponding resources in the years to come. The CEDS is designed to set the framework for short-term economic management actions by providing a clear direction to Band leaders and staff. The methodology used for the development of this plan is consistent with 13 C.F.R. § 303.7, and the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 3121 et seq.).

INTRODUCTION
CEDAR BAND

Benefits of the CEDS

Aside from meeting certain eligibility requirements for funding under the EDA, the CEDS lays the groundwork for continuing economic development planning processes aimed at growing existing relationships important to the Band's economy. The CEDS also serves as the primary mechanism for seeking out and creating new Band, regional, and private economic and community partnerships for mutual benefit.

Other benefits of the CEDS include:

- ⇒ Helps to build on the strengths of the region, as well as to identify gaps in resources or expertise that need to be addressed.
- ⇒ Facilitates regional collaboration needed to expand supply chains and grow and support new industry clusters.
- ⇒ Helps to attract federal funds and technical assistance by demonstrating resources are used efficiently and effectively.
- ⇒ Will make the Band and surrounding region more resilient and better positioned to plan for, respond to, and recover from natural disasters and economic shocks.
- ⇒ Serves as a call to action for economic development.

CEDS Strategy Committee

The PITU Strategy Committee supported the development, implementation, and revision or replacement of the CEDS for the Cedar Band.

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The above committee members represent the main economic interests of the Tribe and have the capacity to undertake and implement an effective planning process. Prior to submitting this document to the EDA, the PITU provided the public, appropriate governments, and pertinent interest groups in the region with adequate notice of and opportunity to comment on the CEDS for a period of thirty (30) days.

INTRODUCTION
CEDAR BAND

Organization

In accordance C.F.R. § 303.7(b), the CEDS includes the following components:

- ⇒ Summary of current social and economic conditions in the planning area.
- ⇒ In-depth analysis of economic and community development strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (commonly known as a "SWOT" analysis).
- ⇒ Economic development strategy that looks toward a more resilient future and is consistent with applicable local and state strategies.
- ⇒ Performance measures used to evaluate the Band's development and implementation of the CEDS.

CEDS Implementation and Review

The CEDS Strategy Committee is responsible for meeting the report and update provisions under 13 C.F.R. § 303.6(b)(3) and for implementing and reviewing the CEDS in accordance with the performance measures outlined in this CEDS.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Summary Background

The Cedar Band members are descendants of Paiute people who traditionally lived in Central and Southwest Utah, Northern Nevada, Southwestern California, and Northern Arizona. These ancestral lands were home to thousands of Paiute people.

Like other tribes, the Paiutes were subject to ungratified treaties, forceful removal and consolidation, unfilled promises, and mistreatment. In 1954, the United States Congress, without the agreement or authority of the Tribe, passed the Termination Act thereby discontinuing federal recognition and services to the Tribe and ultimately resulting in the almost complete dispossession of the reservation lands.

Although the Paiutes did not meet the criteria for termination, as outlined by Congress, it was believed that tribes should be assimilated, and that the Utah Tribes were to be the example for the termination policy.

According to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah 2011 Long Range Transportation Plan, the Termination Act was devastating to the Tribe. During the Termination Era, for every birth, there were three (3) deaths. The Paiute Bands saw a decline in life and the average life expectancy was forty-two (42) years of age. Nearly one-half of the Paiute membership died due to ill health, poor housing conditions, and nutritional deficiencies. Inadequate healthcare, housing, education, and no economic growth left the Paiutes in bleak living situations with poverty and social disruption. Many of the children had been taken and placed in foster care, placed in the Indian Placement Program run by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or adopted out.

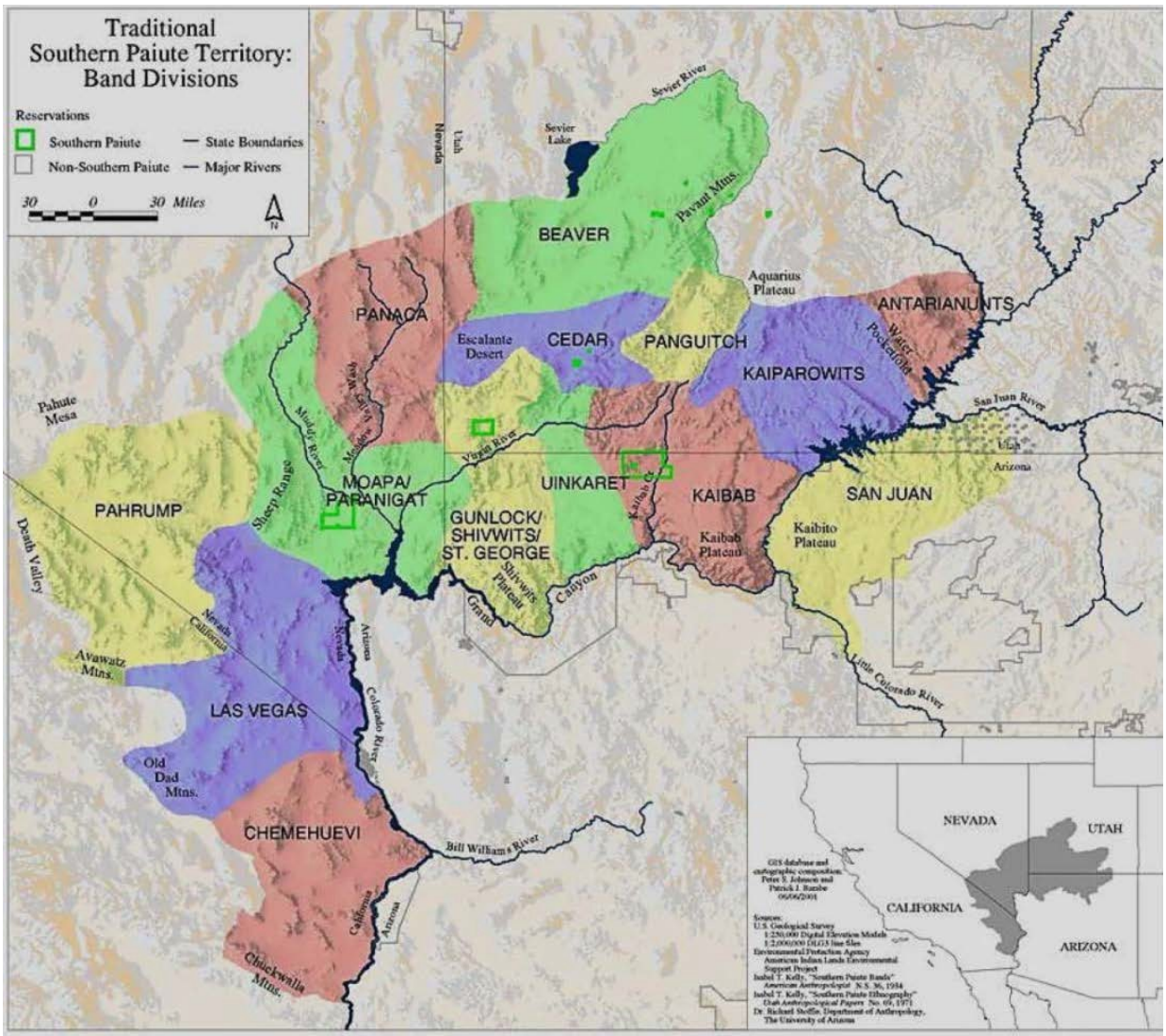
The five (5) Paiute Bands established the Utah Paiute Tribal Corporation in 1972 with the goal of uniting the Bands in the fight to restore its federal recognition. In doing so, the Corporation began performing governmental functions and operating as a governmentally organized Tribe, as reflected in the Tribe's modern day governance structure.

On April 3, 1980, Congress restored the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah’s federal recognition pursuant to the Paiute Restoration Act, P.L. 96-227, which restored the federal trust relationship to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah. The PITU Restoration Act established the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah as a federally recognized Tribe, comprised of five constituent Bands (Cedar, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Shivwits).

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Summary Background

The Paiute Restoration Act (P.L. 96-227) acknowledged that the Indian Peaks, Kanosh, and Koosharem Bands lost their ancestral Reservation lands and that Cedar Band never had reservation lands. The law provided language for the Tribe to choose lands to establish a Reservation for the Tribe, through the creation of a Reservation Land Use Plan. The plan included the acquisition of 15,000 acres of land. On February 17, 1984, Congress passed "An Act to declare certain lands to be held in trust for the benefit of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, and for other purposes" (P.L. 98-219, 98 STAT. 11).



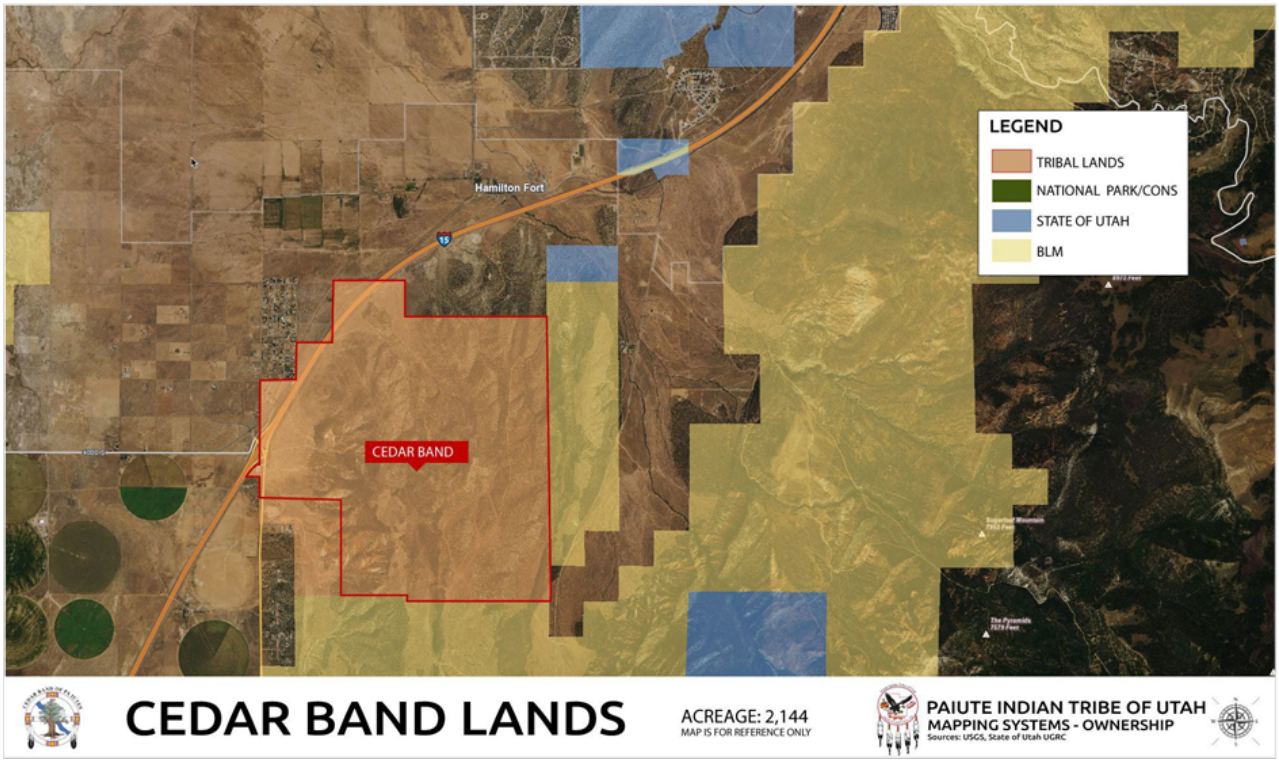
Traditional Southern Paiute Territory, Source Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and 2011 PITU Long Range Transportation Plan Report.

BAND LANDS
CEDAR BAND

Cedar Band; (Suh'dutsing) Cedar People

The Cedar Band Reservation encompass a total of 2,144 acres. It is located in Southeastern Iron County approximately 280 miles South of Salt Lake City on Interstate Highway 15, and adjacent to Cedar City. Cedar City is the closest major trade center for the community. Travel time from the Cedar Band to the PITU's Tribal headquarters in Cedar City is ten (10) miles roundtrip. The principal highway providing access to the Cedar Paiute Band Land is Interstate 15, which traverses northeast and southwest. According to the PITU Long-Range Transportation Plan, access to the Reservation includes 1.5 miles of I-15, .32 miles of Old U.S .91, and three (3) unnamed roads.

The Band has a completed land use plan accessible at the Band or Tribal headquarters (refer to Cedar Band Reservation Land Use Plan 1999).



CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

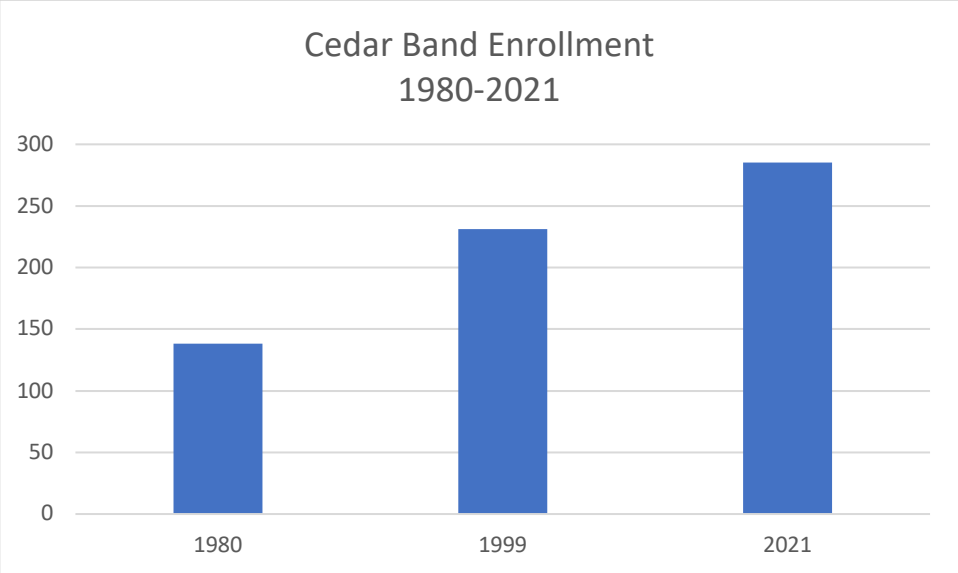
Summary Background

Population Characteristics

Band Enrollment

Cedar Band enrolled population has expanded in recent years.

CEDAR BAND ENROLLMENT			
Band	**1980**	**1999**	**2021**
Cedar	138	231	285

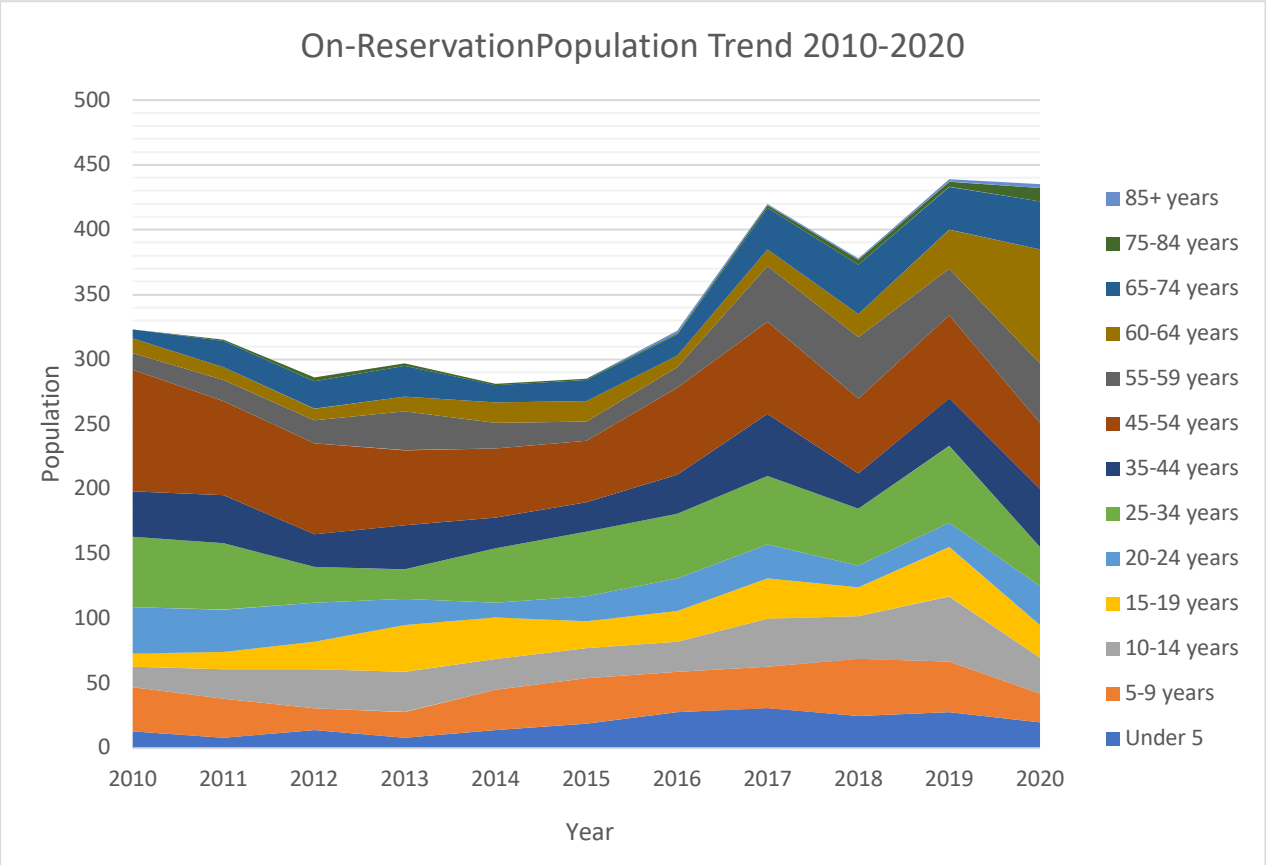


CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

Population Trend

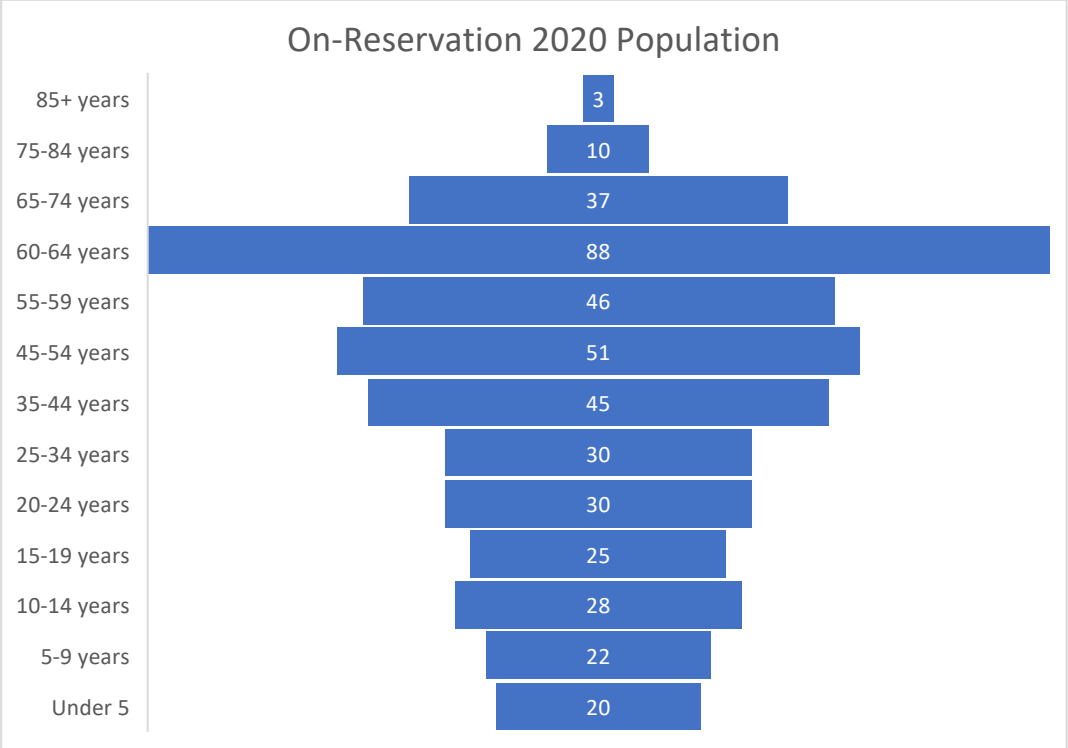
According to 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for the Tribe's Reservation, the on-Reservation population is 435. Except for 2012 through 2015, the on-Reservation population has increased since 2010. The population increase is consistent with the Tribe's membership enrollment.



CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

With a median age of fifty (50), nearly forty-three (43%) percent of the Tribe's population is between the ages of forty-five (45) and sixty-four (64). (See Table S0101 American Community Survey, 2020). This creates a noticeable population bulge in the 60-64 cohort. The population graphic takes on an upside-down pyramid shape because of the Tribe's aging population.



SERVICE AREA POPULATION TREND

The most recent decennial census data shows the median age of individuals living on-Reservation is significantly higher than those living in the off-Reservation service area. The total population in Iron County 57,289 and the median age is twenty-nine (29). (See Table P1 Decennial Census Survey, Iron County and Table S01010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, 2020, respectively).

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Summary Background

Geology

The geology in southwestern Utah is the meeting of the Mojave Desert, Great Basin, and Colorado Plateau. The topography is marked by high peaks, cliff sides, and canyons. The geology and topography of Tribal and Band lands is susceptible to flooding, wildfire, earthquakes, and landslides. Additionally, due to geographic positioning and shifts in weather patterns, the PITU Reservation suffers from sustained drought conditions.[1]

Climate

Southwestern Utah's climate is classified as arid. This area experiences extremes in both temperature and precipitation. Weather data shows these extremes have increased in the last ten (10) years. It is likely that a deeper examination of weather data would show even greater variables in what were "typically" wet or dry periods. Extreme heat is damaging to soil conditions, water supplies, and to the health and wellness of the human population. While extremes in precipitation can be equally damaging, it brings additional risk elements such as landslides, damage to infrastructure, including roadways, and water and wastewater systems.

WEATHER DATA FOR CEDAR CITY AIRPORT, UTAH[2] 2000-2022	
Mean minimum temperature	35.3
Mean maximum temperature	65.9
Mean temperature	50.6

Infrastructure

The Cedar Band land supports a range of infrastructure assets necessary for the economy, public health, and safety. The Band does not have formally adopted building codes. The Cedar Band does, however, utilize construction best practices to construct community facilities. Where applicable, the Cedar Band closely adheres to building standards required by funding sources.

[1] Additional information on the drought conditions in the American Southwest may be accessed at https://www.drought.gov/news/new-noaa-report-exceptional-southwest-drought-exacerbated-human-caused-warming.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

Households

In 2020, there were 143 households located on the Reservation. Married-couple families made up twenty-nine (29%) percent of the households on the Reservation, while cohabitating couple households made up nearly four (4%) percent of households. Female householders with no spouse or partner occupied forty-one (41%) percent of all households, while almost twenty-seven (27%) percent of households were male householders with no spouse or partner present. Fourteen (14%) percent of the people living alone were male, and nearly twelve (12%) percent were female. (See Table S1101 American Community Survey, 2020).

SERVICE AREA HOUSEHOLDS

Census data shows Iron County has 21,742 housing units. (See 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for Iron County, Utah).

Grandparents

Fifty-seven (57) grandparents living on the Tribe's Reservation reported living with their grandchildren under eighteen (18) years old in 2020. Of those grandparents, nearly sixty-seven (67%) percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren. (See Table S1002 American Community Survey, 2020).

School Enrollment

Fifty-seven (57) grandparents living on the Tribe's Reservation reported living with their grandchildren under eighteen (18) years old in 2020. Of those grandparents, nearly sixty-seven (67%) percent were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren. (See Table S1002 American Community Survey, 2020).

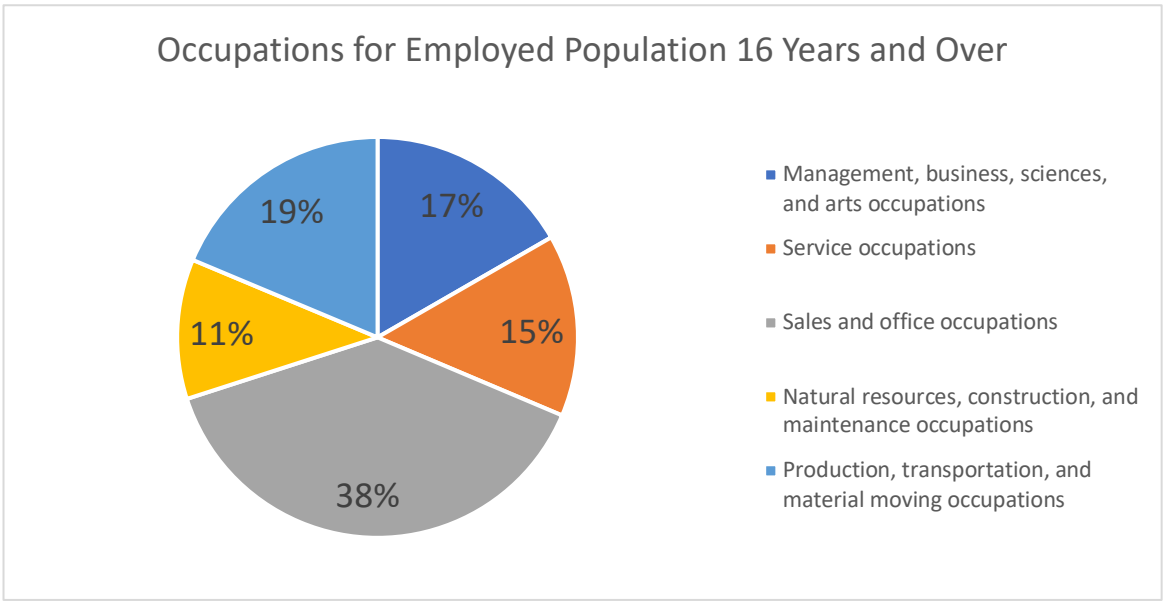
CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Summary Background

Employment Status & Occupation

Of the individuals sixteen (16) and over living on the Reservation, forty-four (44%) percent were employed in 2020. Consequently, the 2020 unemployment rate for the Tribe's Reservation was 6.6%. At thirty-five (35%) percent, the fifty-five (55) to fifty-nine (59) year-old cohort has the most considerable unemployment rate among those aged sixteen (16) years and older on the Reservation. (See Table S2301 American Community Survey, 2020).

An estimated eighty-seven (87%) percent of the employed population living on the Reservervation were private wage and salary workers; nearly thirteen (13%) percent identified as federal, state, or local government workers. Zero (0%) percent of individuals living on the Reservation were self-employed workers in their own not incorporated businesses (See Table S2408 American Community Survey, 2020).

According to 2020 survey data, seventeen (17%) percent of those living on the Tribe's Reservation worked in management, business, sciences, and arts. Almost fifteen (15%) percent worked in service occupations, and nearly thirty-nine (39%) percent worked in sales and office occupations. Eleven (11%) percent of workers worked in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations. And nearly nineteen (19%) percent worked in production, transportation, and material moving fields. (See Table S1401 American Community Survey, 2020).



CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

Concerning married-couple households on the Reservation who participate in the labor force, 2020 census data shows both the husband and wife working in nearly twenty-nine (29%) percent of married-couple households and the husband alone working in two (2%) percent of married-couple households. The wife alone participated in the labor force in nearly twelve (12%) percent of married couple households on the Reservation. Neither the husband nor the wife were in the labor force in fifty-seven (57%) percent of married-couple households. (See Table S2302 American Community Survey, 2020).

CEDS SURVEY

With respect to employment opportunities on the Reservation, CEDS survey respondents showed overwhelming support when asked to consider whether the Tribe should initiate activities needed to diversify employment opportunities on the Reservation. For instance, ninety-three (93%) percent of 2022 CEDS Community Survey respondents "agreed" or "strongly agreed" the Tribe should support environmental and natural resource-related occupations. Likewise, eighty (80%) percent of survey respondents are in favor of supporting manufacturing occupations; eighty-seven (87%) percent support trade, transportation, energy distribution, and communication facility-related occupations; and eighty-six (86%) percent of respondents feel the Tribe should support knowledge-based professions. When asked whether the Tribe should support service-related fields, such as those in customer service, restaurants, and hospitality industries, eighty-three (83%) percent of respondents strongly agreed, and six (6%) percent strongly disagreed.

SERVICE AREA EMPLOYMENT STATUS & OCCUPATION

The Band is unique from the county in its service area in that the leading occupations on the Reservation are sales and service occupations. The American Community Survey shows management, business, sciences, and arts occupations employ the highest percentage of workers in Iron County. Whereas twenty-four (24%) percent of workers sixteen (16) and older in Iron County are employed in sales and office occupations. (See 2016-2020 American Community Survey).

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA OCCUPATIONS FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
OCCUPATION	**IRON COUNTY**	**PITU RESERVATION**
Management, business, sciences, and arts occupations	29.50%	17%
Service occupations	21.20%	15%
Sales and office occupations	23.50%	38%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	13.60%	11%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	12.10%	19%

Housing Characteristics

According to the 2020 Census dataset, there are 163 housing units on the Reservation. Of those units, 143 were identified as occupied. Sixty-nine (69%) percent of the residential structures are single-family structures. Twenty (20%) percent are classified as mobile homes, and nine (9%) percent are classified as multi-family units. The median value of owner-occupied residential units on the Reservation is $88,300. In addition, the median monthly rent for a residential unit within this area is $406. (See Table DP04 American Community Survey, 2020).

CEDS SURVEY

During stakeholder meetings held with the Tribe, participants expressed concerns about the lack of affordable and quality housing options on and around the Reservation. The lack of housing impacts the Tribe's ability to accommodate its housing needs. Likewise, the 2022 CEDS Community Survey shows that ninety-three (93%) percent of respondents either “strongly agree” or “agree” the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support activities needed to improve access to quality and affordable housing. Stakeholders expressed a broad range of factors contributing to the lack of housing stock, including limited land base, compromised soil quality, and financing opportunities.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

The Utah Paiute Tribal Housing Authority provides qualified families of the PITU, and other eligible Native American Families in the service area, with opportunities to obtain safe, acceptable, and affordable housing through the Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) and other programs. A Board of Commissioners and the Housing Authority Director oversee the Utah Paiute Tribal Housing Authority.

The Board consists of representatives from each Paiute Band in the Housing Authority's service area. Please see the Utah Paiute Tribal Housing Authority's website for more information.

SERVICE AREA POPULATION HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

According to American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2016-2020) census data, seventy-one (71%) percent of housing units in Iron County are classified as single-family. Similarly, seventy (70%) percent of houses on the Reservation are single-family houses. While twenty (20%) of on-Reservation homes are classified as mobile home units, twenty-four (24%) percent of the housing units in Iron County are classified as apartment homes.

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA HOUSING INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
HOUSING TYPE	**IRON COUNTY**	**PITU RESERVATION**
Single-family houses	70.50%	69.90%
Apartments	24.10%	9.20%
Mobile homes	5.30%	20.20%
Other	0.10%	0.60%

The median home value in Iron County is $232,300 and the median monthly rent for this area is $816.

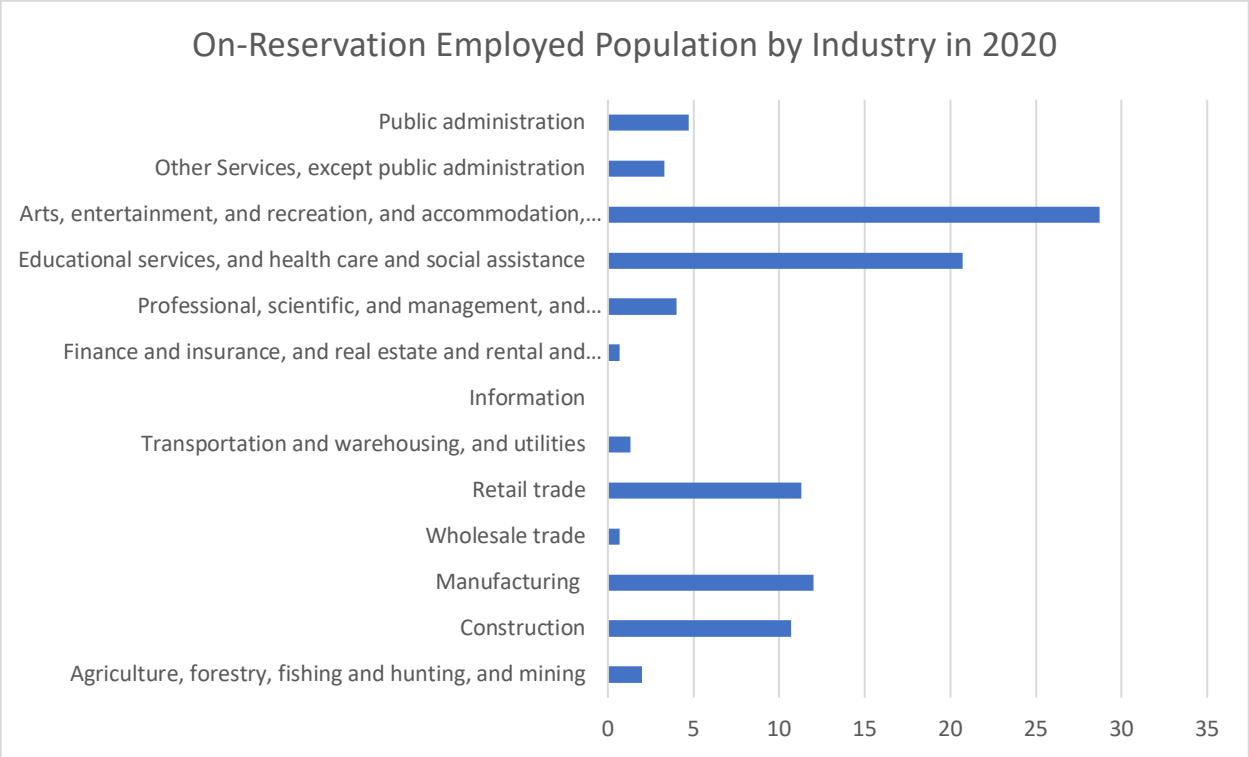
OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA HOUSING FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
	IRON COUNTY	**PITU RESERVATION**
Median home value	$232,300	$88,300
Median monthly rent	$816	$406

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

Industry

In 2020, the civilian employed population sixteen (16) years and older living on the Reservation worked in the following industries:



The arts, entertainment, recreation, and accommodation industry and educational services, healthcare, and social assistance industry support the majority of jobs held by individuals living on the Reservation.

ON-RESERVATION EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5 -Year Estimates	
INDUSTRY	**PERCENT**
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	28.7

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

CEDS SURVEY

Comments collected during takeholder meetings show a strong desire to grow the economy by supporting a diverse range of industries. Similarly, the 2022 CEDS Community Survey shows that respondents favor supporting economic development in the coming years. For instance, when asked how important it is for the Tribe to support economic development activities over the next five (5) years, sixty (60%) percent "strongly agreed."

SERVICE AREA INDUSTRY

The education, healthcare, and social assistance industry employs twenty-four (24%) percent of off-Reservation workers living in Iron County. Similarly, twenty-one (21%) percent of workers living on the Reservation work in the education, healthcare, and social assistance industry. The construction industry and retail industry employ a similar percentage of both those living on-Reservation and living in Iron County. Only twelve (12%) percent of the population living in Iron County is employed in the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services industry, however.

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA
PERCENT BY INDUSTRY
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

INDUSTRY	IRON COUNTY	PITU RESERVATION
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining	2.60%	2%
Construction	10.20%	10.70%
Manufacturing	7.90%	12%
Wholesale trade	2%	0.70%
Retail trade	12.20%	11.30%
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	4.50%	1.30%
Information	1.10%	0%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	4%	0.70%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	9%	4%
Educational services, health care, and social assistance	24%	20.70%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	12.20%	28.70%
Other services, except public administration	4.40%	3.30%
Public administration	5.90%	4.70%

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

Income

The median income of households on the Reservation was $39,297 in 2020. Eighteen (18%) percent of households had income below $10,000 a year, and two (2%) percent had income over $200,000 yearly. Median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were $35,000 a year. (See Table S1901 American Community Survey, 2020).

ON-RESERVATION HOUSEHOLD INCOME 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5- Year Estimates	
EARNINGS	**PERCENT**
Less than $10,000	18.2
$10,000 to $14,999	4.9
$15,000 to $24,999	7.0
$25,000 to $34,999	9.1
$35,000 to $49,000	19.6
$50,000 to $74,999	23.8
$75,000 to $99,000	9.1
$100,000 to $149,000	6.3
$150,000 to $199,000	0.0
$200,000 or more	2.1

According to the 2016-2020 Census information, nearly seventy-five (75%) percent of the Tribe's on-Reservation households received earnings between 2016 and 2020. About forty-three (43%) percent of households received Social Security, and thirteen (13%) percent of households received retirement income other than Social Security. The average income for Social Security was $ 8,349 a year.

THE PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON THE RESERVATION WITH VARIOUS INCOME SOURCES 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EARNINGS DISTRIBUTION	**PERCENT**
Wage and salary earnings	74.8
Social Security	42.7
Retirement income	13.3
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	24.5
Cash public assistance income	2.8

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

CEDS SURVEY

When asked to consider existing economic, social, and environmental factors that *hinder* economic development on the Tribe's Reservation, such as competitive pay, fifty-three (53%) percent of the 2022 CEDS Community Survey respondents "strongly agreed" such factors impact the Tribe's economy. Similarly, eighty-seven (87%) percent of survey respondents "strongly agreed" or "agreed" that the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support activities needed to improve access to competitive pay for workers living on the Reservation.

Poverty

Concerning families and individuals living in poverty on the Reservation, census data shows that twenty-seven (27%) percent of people living on the Tribe's Reservation were in poverty between 2016 and 2020. During that same period, twenty-five (25%) percent of all families with related children of the householder under eighteen (18) years old were in poverty. Meaning, of the twenty-seven (27%) percent of people living in poverty on the Reservation, twenty-five (25%) percent were living in households where the head of the household was responsible for one (1) or more children under the age of eighteen (18) living in the home. Unfortunately, a little more than forty-nine (49%) percent of children under eighteen (18) living on the Reservation were below the poverty level. (See Table S1702 American Community Survey, 2020).

ON- RESERVATION POVERTY RATES
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

COHORT	PERCENT
People in poverty	27.0
Children under 18 years below poverty	49.4
People 65 years old and over below poverty	8.0
People 18 to 64 years below poverty	24.3

Nearly five (5%) percent of married-couple family households on the Reservation lived below the poverty line in 2020, compared to a little more than thirty-eight (38%) percent of female householders with no spouse present. Moreover, of the family households in poverty, ninety (90%) percent with related children of the householder under five (5) and between five (5) years and seventeen (17) years old were below the poverty level. (See Table S1702 American Community Survey, 2020).

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

According to the 2016-2020, nearly twenty-nine (29%) percent of households received assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Sixty-one (61%) percent of the families that received SNAP had children under eighteen (18) years old, and fifty-six (56%) percent had one (1) or more people sixty (60) years and older. (See Table S2201 American Community Survey, 2020).

Education

With respect to the educational attainment of people on the Reservation, eighty-four (84%) percent of people twenty-five (25) years and over had a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) diploma in 2020. Of those with a high school diploma or GED, almost twenty (20%) percent of the population had some college, eight (8%) percent had an Associate's degree, seven (7%) percent had a Bachelor's degree, and a little over one (1%) percent had a graduate or professional degree. Conversely, a little over sixteen (16%) percent of people twenty-five (25) years and older on the Reservation do not have a high school diploma or GED. (See Table S1502 American Community Survey, 2020).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER LIVING ON-RESERVATION
2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PERCENT
Less than a high school diploma	16.5
High school diploma or equivalency	47.7
Some college, no degree	19.7
Associate degree	8.4
Bachelor's degree	6.5
Graduate or professional degree	1.3

Concerning the educational attainment of people eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) years living on the Reservation in 2020, a little more than sixty-four (64%) percent of people eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) years had a high school diploma or GED. Of those individuals, a little more than thirteen (13%) percent had some college or an Associate's degree. Conversely, nearly thirty-six (36%) percent had less than a high school diploma or GED.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 18-24 YEARS LIVING ON-RESERVATION 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**PERCENT**
Less than high school diploma	35.6
High school diploma or equivalency	51.1
Some college or Associate's degree	13.1

The PITU Education Department plays a crucial role in supporting Paiute membership in attaining higher levels of education. In addition to managing the PITU Higher Education Scholarship Fund, the Education Department is the first stop for individuals interested in seeking information about vocational training, green energy internships, college and university admissions, and financial aid.

AREA ACADEMIC & VOCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		
IN-STATE UNIVERSITY	**IN-STATE COLLEGE & TECHNOLOGY**	**OUT-OF-STATE UNIVERSITY**
Southern Utah University	Salt Lake Community College	University of Nevada
Utah State University	Snow College	Northern Arizona University
University of Utah	College of Eastern Utah	Haskell Indian Nations University
Utah Valley University	Utah College of Applied Technologies	Fort Lewis College
Brigham Young University	Southwest Technical College	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute
Weber State University	Utah Technical College	San Juan College

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

CEDS SURVEY

When asked to consider existing economic, social, and environmental factors that *hinder* economic development on the Reservation, such as access to education, fifty-three (53%) percent of the 2022 CEDS Community Survey respondents “strongly agreed” such factors impact the Tribe’s economy. Similarly, ninety-seven (97%) percent of survey respondents “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support activities needed to improve access to education on the Reservation and for off-Reservation members.[2]

Survey results also show the overwhelming majority of respondents favor supporting a broad range of workforce development initiatives, programs, and activities to promote economic development. For instance, sixty-seven (67%) percent of survey respondents expressed that it is "extremely important" for the Tribe to support workforce development programs and the types of educational and training activities needed to employ more Tribal members in all industries, and twenty-three (23%) percent feel it is "important."

Concerning workforce development opportunities in energy-related industries, sixty-seven (67%) percent of respondents expressed that it is "extremely important" for the Tribe to support workforce development programs and the types of educational and training activities needed to employ more Tribal Members in energy-related inudstires, and twenty-three (23%) percent feel it is "important."

SERVICE AREA EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Census data shows clear disparities in educational attainment for individuals living on the Reservation compared to those living within the Tribe’s service area. For instance, nearly seventeen (17%) percent of those twenty-five (25) years an older living on the Reservation had less than a high school education. However, only seven (7%) percent of adults twenty-five (25) years and older living Iron County had less than a high school diploma. Seven (7%) percent of individuals twenty-five (25) years and older living on the Reservation in 2016-2020 had at least a bachelor’s degree, whereas twenty-one (21%) percent of individuals living in Iron County had a bachelor’s degree or higher.

[2] PITU Tribal members residing in PITU’s service area are eligible for Tribal education programs and services administered through the PITU Education Department.

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

OFF-RESERVATION SERVICE AREA EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**IRON COUNTY**	**PITU RESERVATION**
Less than a high school diploma	6.60%	16.50%
High School diploma or equivalency	23.10%	47.70%
Some college, no degree	30.70%	19.70%
Associate's degree	10.70%	8.40%
Bachelor's degree	20.80%	6.50%
Graduate or professional degree	8.10%	1.30%

With respect to the State of Utah, in 2016-2020, ninety-three (93%) percent of people twenty-five (25) years and over had at least graduated from high school and thirty-five (35%) percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. An estimated seven (7%) percent did not complete high school.

STATE OF UTAH EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	**PERCENT**
Less than a high school diploma	7.0
High school diploma or equivalency	22.8
Some college, no degree	25.5
Associate's degree	10.0
Bachelor's degree	23.0
Graduate or professional degree	11.7

CURRENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Summary Background

Home Internet & Computers

According to 2020 Census data, sixty-five (65%) percent of households on the Reservation had a broadband internet subscription in 2020. Sixty-one (61%) percent of households had a desktop or laptop computer, and forty-eight (48%) percent had a tablet or other portable wireless computer. (See Table S2801 American Community Survey, 2020).

In 2021, PITU provided iPads to all Tribal members eighteen (18) years and older, Chromebooks to member households with K12 students, and MacBook Air laptops to all college students. The PITU recognized the importance of providing households and students with the necessary equipment and devices to stay connected to the Tribe, to access virtual meetings, receive digital correspondence, receive health updates, access telehealth, access tribal programs, support distance learning and support and encourage continued social distancing efforts.

PITU is also strategically working to provide in ground fiber access to band areas to add accessibility to even faster and more stable broadband services. It is estimated that eighty (80%) percent to ninety (90%) percent of PITU households have at least one (1) connected device, access to at least two (2) broadband services, and the ability to apply for discounts.

Current options for broadband access on tribal lands last review in 2021 for Cedar City is Infowest Wireless, SouthCentral Fiber, CenturyLink DSL, and TDS Fiber/Cable.

CEDS SURVEY

When surveyed for the 2022 CEDS, ninety (90%) percent of respondents expressed that the Tribe should initiate, promote, and support the activities needed to improve broadband communications on the Reservation.

GEOLOGY, CLIMATE, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Summary Background

Band infrastructure includes the following facilities:

1. Cedar Band CommunityBuilding
2. Band managed water system on reservation
3. Provides water to the residential homes on the reservation and the Band C-Store
4. Cedar Band TravelPlaza
5. Cedar Band PlayPark

SWOT
Economic Strategy

The SWOT analysis is an evaluation of the Band's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The intent of identifying the strengths and weaknesses is to reflect on the current economic condition of the Band. The purpose of naming strengths and opportunities is to better understand strengths and capacities and to begin to identify areas of competitive advantage.

Strengths

- Land available for development
- Youth activities
- Good leadership
- Youth
- Band members and culture

Weaknesses

- No law enforcement
- Lack of jobs
- Lack of participation
- Lack of capital

Opportunities

- New business development
- Opportunities for youth
- Investments
- Social and economic progress
- Vocational and academic educational opportunities

Threats

- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Lack of education and training
- Lack of water
- Health problems
- Lack of available funds

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN
Economic Strategy

Cedar Band Mission

"To promote a healthy, alcohol and drug free community built on self-sufficiency with respect for our culture, education and natural resources, to promote economic development that will enhance the quality of life for our youth and families."

GOAL 1. UTILIZE BAND LANDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Objective 1. Identify and develop land area that will be suitable for a business.

Milestone 1: Research land to determine necessary infrastructure requirements using existing resources, such as Utah Power's economic study program.

Milestone2: Work in conjunction with Goal 3.

Objective 2. Affordable housing.

Objective 3. Infrastructure development.

Objective 4. Target businesses for location on Band lands

Milestone 1: Identify and prioritize the type of businesses the band desires.

Responsible Party: Band Council and Economic Development Committee.

GOAL 2. DETERMINE AND ESTABLISH WATER RIGHTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Objective 1. Ascertain legal means necessary for water rights.

Milestone 1: Hire a water rights lawyer.

Milestone 2: Legal research through federal, state, and Indian agencies.

Responsible Party: Band Council and Economic Development Committee.

GOAL 3. DEVELOP THE BUSINESS ON BAND LAND IDENTIFIED IN GOAL 1.

Objective 1. Identify location.

Milestone 1: Utilize the land use plan.

Milestone 2: Create site plan.

Objective 2. Develop a business plan.

Milestone 1: Create committee to write plan.

Milestone 2: Utilize SBDC technical assistance.

Objective 3. Obtain financing.

Milestone 1: Determine Band investment, and look for potential partnerships.

Milestone 2: Identify available grants.

Milestone 3. Identify loan possibilities.

Responsible Party: Band Council and Economic Development Committee.

STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN
Economic Strategy

GOAL 4. CURTAIL ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE AMONG BAND MEMBERS.

Objective 1. Develop prevention programs at the Band level.

Milestone 1: Use Tribal substance abuse staff to provide needed education and treatment programs.

Milestone 2: Urge individual members who might have problems to use available programs.

Objective 2. Hold a annual community awareness Health fair.

Objective 3. Develop a youth activity program, i.e., football, basketball and golf camps.

Responsible Party: PITU, Band Council and Economic Development Committee.

GOAL 5. STRENGTHEN EDUCATION.

Objective 1. Recognize Band members for their educational requirements.

Objective 2. Develop a support system for K-12.

Responsible Party: Band Council and Economic Development Committee.

GOAL 6. RESTORE CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL VALUES WITHIN THE BAND.

Objective 1. Oral and written language.

Objective 2. Oral and written Cedar Band history

Objective 3. Development of a museum.

Objective 4. Arts and crafts development.

Responsible Party: All Band members, Band Council and Tribal Substance Abuse Staff.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

Economic Strategy

Community resiliency refers to the sustained ability of a community to use available resources, including energy, technology, communication, transportation, and food, to respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse situations. Resiliency allows for improved adaptation and growth before, during and after natural, human, and technological disasters. Economic resiliency is similar to community resiliency in that it describes the ability to prevent, withstand and quickly recover from major disruptions to the economic base. Disruptions include economic downturns or other significant events which impact demand for local goods and consumer spending.

It is paramount that the PITU and its Constituent Bands acquire the resources needed to catalyze Tribal and non-Tribal investments and position themselves more competitively across all economic sectors to protect the Tribe's economy against climate change, natural disasters, and economic downturn. The Tribe is determined to succeed. The PITU 2011 Long Range Transportation Plan report explains that the history of the PITU is unique and demonstrates the Tribe's resiliency and determination to do what is best for its people. The Tribe has faced numerous obstacles and setbacks but is resolute to strengthen its sovereignty, its ability to self-govern and strengthen its capacity to perpetuate its culture, traditions, and values for the generations to come. The Tribe is not content to merely survive, it is our goal to thrive, and control the Tribe's future and destiny.

The PITU has taken the following measures to strengthen Tribal resiliency:

INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS.

- ⇒ Emphasis on efficiency and effective utilization of funds, consolidation of operations, increased financial management, business minded led strategies, investment in internal infrastructure, streamlining processes, increasing accountability and expectations.
- ⇒ Improvements in information technology (website, communication, social media, cloud-based systems, servers, security, back-ups, etc.).

INCREASED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AND UTILIZATION.

- ⇒ Road, water system, and water utilization improvements and improvements made through renovated facilities.
- ⇒ Increased infrastructure improvement (roads, communication, etc.).

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

Economic Strategy

INCREASED UTILIZATION AND PROTECTION OF TRIBAL WATER RIGHTS.

⇒ Increasing use of water, purchasing new water rights, and safeguarding water throughout all Tribal lands.

INCREASED ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

⇒ The Tribe employs professional medical staff trained in general and family medicine. Although medical staff is not equipped to provide emergency services, they support tribal members following a disaster. These employees also distribute life-saving medicines and administer immunizations.

INCREASED PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL HAZARDS AND PANDEMICS

⇒ The Tribe has a current Health Emergency Operations Plan which is updated on a regular basis. The PITU continues to monitor COVID-19 and the health of the community and the work environment. The PITU continues to do all possible to protect the employees and to keep the workplace clean and sanitary. It is nearly impossible to control, contain, or prevent the exposure of COVID-19 outside the workplace, however, the Tribe continues to address cases of COVID-19 in the workplace.

⇒ The Tribe has an approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, which represents the Tribe's commitment to protecting people and property by addressing risks to natural hazards. The multi-jurisdictional plan promotes collaboration among a region, which often share impacts of an event and are exposed to similar hazards. Mitigation actions can support communities in spending less on response and recovery from a hazard by lowering the overall risks and vulnerabilities. The Tribe supports the plan by coordinating with jurisdictions, collecting and analyzing data, and reviewing the plan with internal teams and the public.

INCREASED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

⇒ The Emergency Manager is responsible for identifying and addressing current emergency gaps, developing and/or improving the Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), Hazard Mitigation Plan, and collaborating closely with Federal, State, and local emergency management to provide for the safety and protection of the people and property during disaster or emergency situations. The Emergency Manager coordinates and collaborates response efforts with the Paiute Tribe Emergency Response Team (TERT) and with community, state, and federal partners.

INCREASED EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CONTINUED

⇒ TERT plans, prepares, and coordinates the response to emergencies affecting Tribal lands. TERT work group consists of Emergency Managers from each constituent Band. Band Emergency Managers (EM) are elected by each Band every four years and are key components of the Tribe's emergency preparedness framework. Band EMs are charged with cultivating positive relationships with response partners, particularly city and county offices that support the Tribe with life-saving services such as police, fire, ambulance, and emergency medical care. They are also encouraged to participate in emergency management training and exercises, promote preparedness in their communities, support band members during disaster, and keep tribal leaders informed.