



TRIBAL LANDS



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Ak-Chin Indian Community
<i>Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino</i> | Havasupai Tribe | San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe |
| Cocopah Tribe
<i>Cocopah Casino</i> | Hualapai Tribe | Tohono O'odham Nation
<i>Desert Diamond Casino I & II and Golden Ha'San Casino</i> |
| Colorado River Indian Tribes*
<i>Blue Water Casino</i> | Hopi Tribe* | Tonto Apache Tribe
<i>Mazatzal Casino</i> |
| Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
<i>Fort McDowell Casino</i> | Kaibab-Paiute Tribe | White Mountain Apache Tribe
<i>Hon Dah Casino</i> |
| Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
<i>Spirit Mountain Casino Valley, Avi Resort Casino</i> | Navajo Nation | Yavapai-Apache Nation
<i>Cliff Castle Casino</i> |
| Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe
<i>Paradise Casino</i> | Pascua Yaqui Tribe
<i>Casino of the Sun Casino Del Sol</i> | Yavapai Prescott Tribe*
<i>Yavapai Gaming Center & Bucky's Casino</i> |
| Gila River Indian Community
<i>Gila River Casinos at Wild Horse Pass, Lone Butte and Vee Quiva</i> | Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
<i>Casino Arizona at Salt River Casino Arizona at Talking Stick</i> | Zuni Tribe |
| | San Carlos Apache Tribe
<i>Apache Gold Casino</i> | |

*Not a member of AIGA

Letter From The Chairwoman



It is with great pleasure that we present our fourth Annual Report for the Arizona Indian Gaming Association (AIGA) which describes the contributions our industry is making to Arizona. As you will see in this report, gaming revenues are helping people throughout the State by providing funds for education, emergency health care, conservation, and economic development. In addition tribes are donating to hundreds of philanthropic causes. Most of all, these revenues are helping the members of tribes in Arizona.

As a leader of the Ak-Chin Indian Community and Chairwoman of AIGA, I am often asked what is gaming doing for tribal people. This year, we hope this report will help answer that question. Inside, you will be introduced to individuals whose lives have been dramatically changed for the better because of tribal governmental gaming. These individuals put a face on what gaming is doing for tribes by helping build human infrastructure. Gaming revenues are enabling gaming and non-gaming tribes alike to invest in our own people. And as you will see in the stories we feature in this report, that investment is already paying off.

Because of gaming, tribes in Arizona are providing scholarships for students to continue on to college and universities. We are funding start-up businesses so we can diversify our economies by investing in our own entrepreneurs. With gaming revenues tribes are building and expanding cultural museums and cultural centers, not only to preserve Native cultures, but also to provide good jobs for tribal members. Of course, we are also using gaming revenues to build roads and sewers, put in telephone and high-speed internet lines and other modern necessities that have been lacking on most of our tribal lands for centuries. Necessities that would still be missing if it were not for gaming.

As citizens of Arizona, we are committed to improving the lives of all of us who live here. We share common concerns for our children, our elders, our land, air and water, and our future. Our cultures may be dissimilar, but our goals are very much the same. We want to live in a safe, healthy and sustainable place where our children and their children can flourish. As this report shows, gaming is helping us achieve that goal.

On behalf of the 19 AIGA member tribes in Arizona, thank you for your patronage and for your support of our young industry.

Sincerely,

Delia Carlyle
Chairwoman, Arizona Indian Gaming Association

Letter From The Executive Director



AIGA has completed another successful year working with the 19 members of our association. Because of the commitment of its leadership, Arizona continues to be a national model for tribal governmental gaming in terms of our compacts, our regulatory structure and the impact gaming has on economic development. While tribes still have many unmet needs, tribal governmental gaming in Arizona is delivering on its promise.

This achievement is especially impressive when you consider that Native Americans are still a small fraction of the State's population. At last count, we total some 250,000 people, many of whom still live in poverty on remote reservations. Yet despite our small numbers and history of poverty, our industry has made an enormous positive impact in just a few years. In southern Arizona, the Tohono O'odham Nation has cut its unemployment rate from 60 percent before gaming to 18 percent today, a dramatic drop that any government would be proud to claim. Ten years ago, less than one-third of students from the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation graduated from high school. In 2007, Fort McDowell had a 90% graduation rate. This year, the Nation also welcomed its first tribal member to graduate from law school, her tuition and books paid for by the tribe.

Through our shared revenue program with the State, gaming dollars have become an anticipated direct revenue stream to support education throughout Arizona. Funds generated from gaming are ensuring excellence in emergency health care. And they are helping to promote economic development through tourism and conserve wildlife statewide.

In Arizona gaming continues to speak with one voice thanks to the leadership of Chairwoman Delia Carlyle; Vice Chairwoman Bernadine Burnette; Secretaries Herminia Frias and Sherry Cordova, and Treasurer Carleton P. Albert, Sr. We are also fortunate to have a Governor who is supportive of tribes and recognizes the importance of our young industry to this state. As you will see in these pages, when governments work together for the betterment of all, good things can – and do – happen.

Sincerely,

Sheila Morago
Executive Director, AIGA

Arizona Indian Gaming Association



The Arizona Indian Gaming Association ("AIGA"), a 501 (c) 6 non-profit organization, has a membership of 19 tribes representing 90% of the Indian people living on reservations in Arizona.

AIGA was established in November 21, 1994 by Arizona tribal leaders. The Association is committed to advancing the lives of Indian peoples – economically, socially and politically – so Indian tribes in Arizona can achieve their goal of self-reliance.

The Association is committed to protecting and promoting the general welfare of tribes striving for self-reliance by supporting tribal gaming enterprises on Arizona Indian lands. Speaking on behalf of its member tribes with one, unified voice, AIGA serves as a clearinghouse and educational, legislative and public policy resource for tribes, policymakers and the public on Indian gaming issues and tribal community development. This organization is deeply committed to maintaining and protecting Indian sovereign governmental authority.

Current membership includes: Ak-Chin Indian Community, Cocopah Tribe, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Fort Mojave Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Havasupai Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Kaibab-Paiute Tribe, Navajo Nation, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Quechan Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Juan Southern Paiute, Tohono O'odham Nation, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Nation and the Zuni Tribe.

Sheila Morago is the Executive Director of the Arizona Indian Gaming Association

We have needs that we are working to meet.

Note: All national facts are from A Quiet Crisis, Federal Funding and Unmet Needs in Indian Country, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, July 2003 and We the People: American Indians and Alaska Native in the U.S., U.S. Census Bureau

Bernadine Burnette
Vice President Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

“I was raised by my grandmother in a home with dirt floors, no running water and no electricity. In those days, very few of our people who lived on the reservation had modern amenities,” said Bernadine Burnette, Vice President Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation. A direct descendant of the original founders and fighters for her homeland, she attended elementary school through sixth grade in the Mesa Unified School District and graduated in 1973 from Sherman Indian High School boarding school in Riverside, California. After a year at Lamson Business College, she returned home to get married and begin a family.

“Because jobs were limited in our community, I worked for 17 years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Phoenix in the tribal operations department,” she said. That work inspired her to run for Tribal Council where she has served for 14 years, being elected President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

“I can truly say that I have watched my tribe grow from that community with limited basic amenities to prosperity for generations to come. We have paved the way for our Indian Civil Rights, Voting Rights and fair/equal economic development through the success of our Casino at Fort McDowell. We have also fought diligently for our sovereign rights for self-determination.



*Bernadine Burnette
 Vice President Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation*

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
Key Facts

- > Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation was created by Executive Order September 15, 1903.
- > The 40 square mile reservation is home to 600 community members; 330 members live off reservation.
- > The land is part of ancestral territory of the once nomadic Yavapai people who hunted and gathered food over a vast area of Arizona’s desert lowlands and Mogollon Rim country.

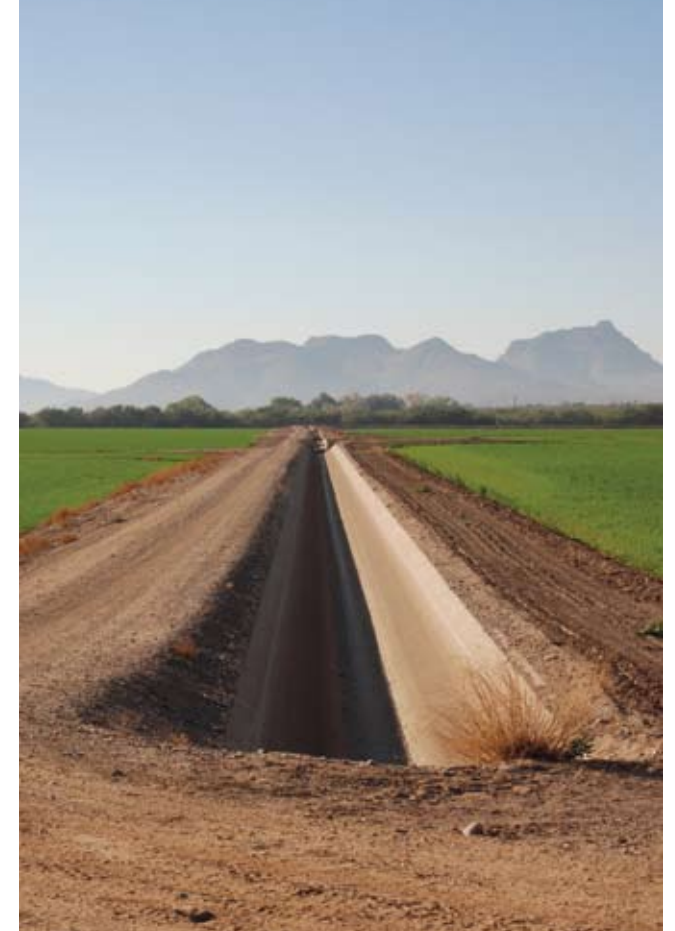
Two major victories:

November 12, 1981 – Fort McDowell members and supporters stopped the construction of the proposed Orme Dam which would have flooded 15,000 acres of the reservation. The Nation spearheaded an opposition movement that rallied the support of fellow tribal members and other Indians and non-Indian groups to oppose the dam.

May 12, 2002 – The Tribe forced the U.S. government into a three-week standoff when the FBI staged a surprise raid on the Fort McDowell casino and seized 349 gaming machines. The community members took immediate action and, using every available car, truck and heavy machinery, organized a blockade. Ultimately Arizona’s governor signed a compact with the Tribe that paved the way for Indian gaming in the state.

Because of this we have come out of poverty and are now able to provide jobs, education, homes, and much needed services for our people. Not only that, but because of our successes in moving this community forward and our fight to protect our homelands and sovereign rights, we have paved the way for Indian casino businesses as a whole in Arizona.

“Today, through the success of our economic development efforts, we have an award-winning resort/conference center, a golf course, a RV park and a hotel in Sedona. Our enterprises and tribal government account for 1,600 jobs. We are developing a strong educational system and have an elementary school that provides education for pre-school through third grade students, and 250 new homes have been built for our tribal members. Tribal members are business owners and manage and operate a hair salon, trucking/hauling services, business/printing/computer services, and air conditioning/maintenance. We have jobs, homes, medical services, public safety, court services and education, which are successfully moving our people and Nation forward.”



The Fort McDowell Tribal Farm was established in 1981 by community members farming 400 acres. It has since grown to over 2,000 acres. Crops include pecans, hay, and a variety of citrus.



Ten years ago less than one-third of students from the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation graduated from high school. In 2007, Fort McDowell had a 90% graduation rate. The Nation has a strict truancy policy which is supported by parents and the school.



Wendsler Nosie

Chairman Wendsler Nosie San Carlos Apache Tribe

“I’m grateful the people put me here so I can finally do what I dreamed about and prayed about. In a year or two, you will see a more progressive tribe,” said San Carlos Apache Tribal Chairman Wendsler Nosie. A traditional person, Nosie is committed to moving forward while introducing the oral history of the Apaches into contemporary tribal life. He is a founder of Apaches for Cultural Preservation, an organization which teaches Apache history to young people so they will preserve what is left of traditional ceremonies, songs, language, foods, spirituality, and sacred sites. He started it because history books do not cover the impact or aftermath of the Great Apache Wars and their effect on today’s life on the reservation.

“As the migration came, we Apaches were the last to fight. Some say we surrendered. We say we did not. Now our last fight is for the children who are not yet born,” he said.

Nosie and his wife, who is an IRS agent, have six children, all of whom are in college. “Our income is too high to qualify for federal aid. Gaming revenues send our kids to college. Before we had gaming, San Carlos Apache parents were penalized for doing well because their children were not eligible for Pell grants. There also was no money if you wanted to go to school part-time and work part-time.”

San Carlos Apache Tribe Key Facts

- > The San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation spans Gila, Graham and Pinal Counties.
- > Encompassing 1,834,781 acres, the Reservation was established by Executive Order on November 9, 1871.
- > Over one-third of the community’s land is forested (175,000 acres) or wooded (665,000 acres). Forest lands, with their jumbled topography, create a naturally superior habitat for many wildlife species causing elk, mule deer, turkeys, black bear and mountain lion to be at home on this reservation.
- > The Apaches are descendent of the Athabascan family who migrated to the Southwest in the 10th century. Over time, many bands of Apache were relocated to the reservation from their traditional homelands, which once extended through Arizona and New Mexico.

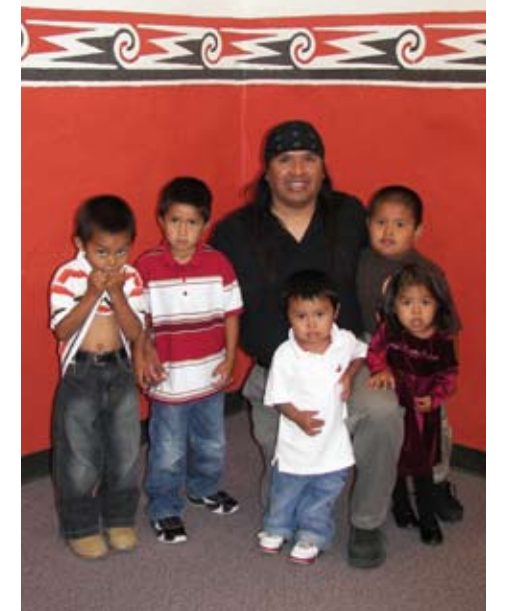
Today the Tribe directs the bulk of its gaming revenues to fund education and students who are continuing their studies. “We try to reach everybody, offering scholarships to all students who are eligible to attend college – full-time and part-time. We also fund vocational training. What I’m really excited about is that we now have more people in school and finishing college,” he said.

Gaming revenues have also paid for police cars, equipment and police salaries and funded a new Older Adult Center. These dollars also send San Carlos High School students abroad to study. “We want our children to see the world early,” Nosie said. “We are depending on them to become as knowledgeable as they can be about the world. They are our pioneers.”

Gaming has also enabled San Carlos to be seen as part of a region, added Nosie. “People purchase gas and meals in surrounding towns. We’ve helped the towns and cities around us with their economies.”

While upcoming projects will make San Carlos self-sufficient, the Chairman warned that “the key is to maintain balance. Being a traditional person, I believe we are supposed to preserve our land and water.”

He is confident they can do it. “I tell my people I have more faith in you than you have in yourselves. You are Apache. You can do the job.”



Chairman Nosie has dedicated his administration to promoting education and culture for youth of the San Carlos Apache tribe.



(Above) Apache Stronghold Golf Club is an 18-hole championship course designed by award-winning architect Tom Doak. It is rated the best public course in Arizona. The sculptured figure of a warrior on horseback keeps watch on a hill above the fairways and greens, a reminder of the ancestor warriors who rode here before.



(Left) The annual run to Mt. Graham is an opportunity to involve youth in a healthy and cultural experience. Here the group enjoys a break with Chairman Wendsler Nosie.

Gaming is making a difference for individual tribal members.

Education

A national snapshot of Native America

- > Native American students face deteriorating school facilities, weak curricula, underpaid teachers, outdated learning tools, and cultural isolation. As a result, achievement gaps persist with Native American students scoring lower than any other racial/ethnic group in basic levels of reading, math and history.
- > Native American students are less likely to graduate from high school and more likely to drop out than other students.
- > 33% of Native Americans have less than a high school degree (U.S. Census Bureau)

> While the Indian graduation rate in Arizona climbed 13% statewide from 2000 to 2004, that rate still trails the overall graduation rate of 77%. In Arizona, slightly more than 63% of Indians in the class of 2004 (the last year with complete statistics) graduated in four years.

Arizona gaming tribes: Working to meet our educational needs.

More than 400 members of the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY are attending community colleges and universities, mostly in Arizona. The Community has nearly \$7 million set aside for college education for its members.

To encourage commitment to Apache heritage, the SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE started a language program in 2005 to teach the Apache language to youth.

The FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION celebrated a 90% graduation rate from high school in 2007! This compares to less than one-third of its students graduating from high school ten years ago. With gaming revenues, the Nation launched a coordinated effort that includes hiring tutors and liaisons to keep students in school. The Nation maintains very strict truancy standards which include fines and a program that actively promotes accountability.

To encourage higher education, the SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE pays for tuition, books and all living expenses for students attending college, university or a vocational school. The Tribe also supports high school students to travel and study overseas to encourage them to have a global perspective. In 2007, members of the San Carlos High School Spanish Club traveled to Spain. Other San Carlos students traveled to Australia.

According to the National Indian Gaming Association, "Economic Impact of Indian Gaming 2006", nationally, tribes spend 20% of their net revenue for education and related programs. Funding education is the number one priority of tribes.



Joseph Williams, a member of the Gila River Indian Community, is studying art history at the American University of Paris. Here he is working on his presentation at the Louvre.

Joseph Williams

Gila River Indian Community

"I'm from District 1, Blackwater, Arizona," said Joseph Williams, 30, who is a member of the Gila River Indian Community but lives in Paris where he sees the Eiffel Tower every day. Since 2004, he has been enrolled at the American University of Paris where he is studying international business with a second major in international finance. His education and all living expenses are fully paid for by the Gila River Indian Community.

"When the tribe offered to fund my schooling, I had to decide what to do with my education. I chose Paris because I had been an exchange student to France while I was in high school," said Williams who has a minor in Art History and is proud that Pima has now been spoken in the Louvre. "I gave my class presentation in the Louvre in Pima," he said. Fluent in French and Spanish, as well as English, Williams also speaks German and is studying Hebrew and Russian.

Since the Gila River Indian Community is involved in agriculture and trades with Asia, Williams thought international business would be a good fit.

"But once I got here, I changed," he said. He now aspires to a management position with a Non-governmental organization (NGO). "I've traveled to 20 other countries and want to do economic development and accounting. I want to learn more from other countries that are solving their economic development problems before I come home."

Recently Williams, along with 11 other students, was invited by the Emir of Qatar to visit his country. "The Emir was interested that I am Native American. He understood that oppression happened to Native Americans, that we are not part of elite culture of America. He was also interested in our water rights issues."



Admitting that he did miss his culture for the first two years, Williams said, “I am used to living in a homogenous society where people understand why I have 60 other cousins. Here I can say I’m an Indian, but what does that mean if I am not practicing my culture? I now realize that home is within me; it is not so much about the reservation. The tribe has paid this enormous amount of money for me to study here. I will come back, but not until I have learned more. I am now thinking of doing my masters degree in London. These are not dreams I could have had before the tribe had gaming.”

Aware that his is a world view few people ever attain, Williams is overwhelmed by how far he has come from the reservation. “We were homeless on and off until I was 13 years old. Then the casino opened and my Mom got a job. With that job she was able to buy us a house and a car. Indian gaming literally saved us. We were

able to eat, able to have a house. But it was not just the money. Gaming allowed us to find it within ourselves to save ourselves. There is not a moment I am not thankful for this. None of this would be possible for me without gaming.”



Joseph Williams, pictured in London, enjoys seeing the world.



While gaming revenues are currently being used to fund education for individual members seeking higher education, it is the vision created by the leadership of the Tribe that served as catalyst of my academic success. I would like to thank the leadership of the Tribe and the entire Tribal Council for nurturing me throughout my education and for creating a vision to support those of us who choose to seek higher education. Without strength in vision there would be no success. Fortunately for us, the Tribal Council understands this and continues to serve our members unbelievably well.

Denise Hosay
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation



Denise Hosay
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
ASU College of Law Graduate

“There were five girls and four boys in my family,” said Denise Hosay who is the first member of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation to graduate from law school. Hosay, who received her J.D. in December 2007, from the Sandra Day O’Connor College of Law, also has an undergraduate degree in Justice Studies and a Masters Degree in Public Administration. All of her degrees are from Arizona State University.

“The tribe paid for everything,” she said, “for tuition, books and even the exams I had to take for graduate school and law school.” To earn the scholarship, she had to maintain a 3.0 average.

Hosay was raised off the reservation and spent most of her childhood in foster care. “It was a struggle but I did graduate from Mesa High School on time. Ever since I was little, I was able to see myself accomplished academically. I’ve always been a bit of a nerd,” she said. Her foster family, who wanted to adopt the siblings, made sure the children knew their heritage. Baskets woven by their grandmother, Bessie Mike, are exhibited in museums throughout the country while their mother, Betty Hosay, created the first Yavapai dictionary in the early 1980s. Denise Hosay’s brother is Rafael Bear who is President of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation.

“Without the help of the tribe, I would be in debt \$300,000,” said Hosay who is a single mother of a seven year old daughter. “All of this assistance is due to gaming revenues.”

Hosay lives in Mesa and has remained close to both her foster family and her biological family. She hopes one day to move back to the reservation and work for the tribe as a lawyer. Currently she is clerking for the General Counsel’s Office, working on projects where she represents the legal interests of the Nation. “There are no contractual strings on me to return to the community but I feel an obligation to do so,” she said. She also serves on the Education Board for the Fort McDowell Nation and recently served on the Tribal Gaming Commission.



Denise Hosay is the first member of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation to graduate from law school. Like other tribal graduates, she is already at work helping her tribe.



Nationally tribes spend 17% of their revenues on health care to meet needs.

Health Care

A national snapshot of Native America

- > Native Americans have a lower life expectancy (nearly 6 years) than any other group and have higher rates of many diseases, including diabetes, tuberculosis, and alcoholism.
- > Native Americans lag 20 - 25 years behind the general population in health status. The unmet health care needs of Native Americans remain among the most severe of any group in the United States. Most Native Americans do not have private health insurance and rely on the Indian Health Service for health care.
- > Native American adults are more than 3 times as likely to have diabetes as the U.S. population in general. Native American children also experience higher, and growing, rates of diabetes. It is estimated that it would cost \$425 million per year to care for those who are currently diagnosed with the disease.
- > Health facilities are frequently inaccessible and medically obsolete, and preventive care and specialty services are not readily available. It is estimated that \$1 billion is needed for construction of health facilities.

- > In 2004, according to the Health Status Profile of American Indians in Arizona, 2004 Data Book, American Indian residents in the state ranked worse than the statewide average 48 times on 70 health indicators including maternal lifestyle and health, diabetes, chronic liver disease, infant mortality, median age at death from all causes, cervical cancer, SIDS, and chronic hypertension.
- > The GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY has the highest rate of Type 2 Diabetes in the world.



The Yavapai Apache Nation, like other tribes, provides free health care screening at community events.

Arizona gaming tribes: Working to meet our health care needs.

The YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION Wellness program established a community-based fitness center in the Middle Verde tribal community. The fitness center features a variety of equipment including treadmills, bikes, strength machines, cardiovascular equipment and weight sets.

With support from its gaming revenues, the SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE built a new Older Adult Center. The San Carlos Apache Tribe is also supporting efforts by the elders council who created a descriptive and illustrated dictionary in English that details the traditional use of herbs.

The FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION offers full medical insurance coverage on and off the reservation for every member of the tribe. Coverage includes ambulatory care and hospital care.

A new \$43 million medical pavilion to serve the SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY as well as Scottsdale and surrounding area is expected to open for patient care and services by late next year. The Pima Medical Pavilion will be the first medical complex in the Salt River Indian Community. It will be built in Pima Center, a 209-acre, mixed use business complex west of Loop 101 on Via de Ventura, and will offer surgery, diagnostics, imaging, medical suites and retail space. At present, the only other source of medical care on the community is at the Indian Health Service Department, an agency of the U.S. Department of Health: Human Services.

The PASCA YAQUI TRIBE broke ground on a new Wellness Center that will include a 2,400 square foot fitness room, an updated gymnasium and a 75-foot, eight-lane swimming pool.

Housing

A national snapshot of Native America

- > Approximately 40% of reservation housing is considered inadequate compared with 6% nationwide. One in five reservation homes lack plumbing and 16% lack telephone service. Eight percent (8%) of Native American homes still lack safe water as compared to 1% of all U.S. homes.
- > Overcrowding on Indian lands is six times the national rate. More than 1/3 of the homes on Indian trust lands are overcrowded.
- > It is estimated that the level of funding needed for housing in Native American communities is \$1.1 billion. Some families remain on the housing waiting lists for a decade or more.
- > In addition to housing, massive investment is needed for construction of water lines, sewage, sanitation facilities, electricity and roads on reservation lands.
- > According to the 2000 Arizona Affordable Housing Profile, the total affordability gap in Arizona is estimated at about 10.3% of all households. The affordability gap on Native American Indian reservations in Arizona is estimated at 56.7%. The study defines the affordability gap as “the difference

between the number of households within each income range and the number of housing units affordable to those households.”

Arizona gaming tribes: Working to meet our housing needs.

Since gaming began in 1992, the FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION has built 250 new homes for tribal members. The rent-to-own program provides 25 year, interest-free loans to members of the Nation. While the program is a success, the Nation still has 150 people on a waiting list for housing.

The SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY launched Salt River Financial Services (SRFSI), a financial institution totally financed by the Community for five years to provide financial education and a variety of loan vehicles for new homes and new and expanding businesses. This non-profit lending entity was created specifically to serve members of the SRPMIC and be a one-stop source for loans and financial education. SRFSI held its grand opening in October, 2007.



Rosa Cruz, a member of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, enjoys the new home she built with assistance of the Salt River Housing Department. The department helps members become home owners.



Nationwide, 40% of housing on tribal lands is inadequate. The Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, like other tribes, is replacing old substandard housing with new homes for its members. Nationally, tribal governments are spending 11% of their revenues on housing.





Nationally, according to the National Indian Gaming Association, tribes spend approximately 17% of their income to provide police and fire protection which benefits tribal members and their neighboring communities. Pictured is the new Justice Center at the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation which was funded in part by gaming revenues.

Safety & Security

A national snapshot of Native America

- > The typical Native American police department serves an area the size of Delaware. These areas are patrolled by no more than three police officers, and as few as one at a time.
- > Native American communities, many of which occupy border lands, have been left out of the homeland security funding pool.
- > Native Americans are twice as likely as any other racial/ethnic group to be victims of crime.
- > Per capita spending on law enforcement in Native American communities is roughly 60% of the national average.
- > The population served by Indian police agencies is larger than the Indian population itself because many non-Indians use tribal services, roads, land, and public places.
- > Tribal justice systems have been underfunded for decades, which has hampered the effectiveness of tribal courts. When surveyed about the most urgent needs, tribal court officials responded that the most critical was funding for construction and renovation of tribal justice facilities. This was followed by funding to employ and train judicial and court personnel. Tribal courts are critical to economic development and self-sufficiency.

- > Native Americans experience the highest meth usage rates of any ethnic group in the nation because Mexican drug cartels purposefully target rural Native American reservations, both for the sale of meth and as distribution hubs.
- > The TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION, which extends into both the U.S. and Mexico, is the only Indian tribe or nation that has 75 miles of international border. The Nation spends more than \$3 million annually to protect that border.

Arizona gaming tribes: Working to meet our security & safety needs.

The FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION opened a new Justice Center that brings together the services of Fire, Police, Courts and the Department of

Public Safety and Prosecutor's Office in one new 33,000 square foot complex. The Center includes office space, courtrooms, legal offices, holding cells, sleeping quarters for the fire department as well as exercise facilities.

The SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY opened a new 72,000 square foot Department of Corrections facility that houses up to 120 inmates, 75 adults and 45 juveniles. Operated only for members of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, its focus is rehabilitation rather than punishment. The facility is the first in the state to incorporate an on-site program administered by the Boys & Girls Club which has an office at the campus. Six classrooms provide for adult and juvenile education, G.E.D. classes, culture, arts and crafts and computer education.

The new correctional facility at Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community focuses on rehabilitation and includes a Boys & Girls Club on site to provide classes for detainees.



Poverty & Employment

A national snapshot of Native America

- > According to the 2000 census, average unemployment on reservations is 14%, more than twice the national rate.
- > Native Americans are more than twice as likely as the general population to face hunger and food insecurity at any given time.
- > 31% of reservation inhabitants live in poverty, in contrast with the national poverty rate at 12%.
- > The average household income of American Indians is 73% of the national average income.

According to the Harvard Project, if U.S. and on-reservation Indian per capita were to continue to grow at their 1990s rates, it would take a half a century for tribes to "catch up" economically with the rest of the population.



SkyWalk, which opened March 7, 2007 on the Hualapai reservation, invites visitors to walk onto a cantilevered glass bridge that extends more than 4,000 feet above the Colorado River over the edge of the Grand Canyon.

Arizona tribes: Working to build a more diversified economy

In March, the HUALAPAI INDIAN TRIBE opened Skywalk, a steel-and-glass viewing platform cantilevered about 70 feet out over the canyon and about 4,000 feet above the canyon floor. The Skywalk is part of a 9,000 acre tourism development called Grand Canyon West that includes a replica Indian village, a marketplace, and helicopter, boat, and Humvee tours.

Some 10 million square feet of commercial development is under construction along the Loop 101 corridor of the SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY. "We hope to be able to benefit the tribe in tax revenue, significantly more employment opportunities for the area and also for our community-member owned businesses," said President Diane Enos. "Our commitment continues to be that this development be done cautiously and with care for the future."

YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION received the Tribal Gaming Visionary and Small Business Empowerment Award from the

National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development. The award is presented to a gaming tribe that has demonstrated leadership in support of American Indian business. With a population of 1,600, the tribe has a diverse economy that includes farming, mining and business development with other tribes, in addition to its Cliff Castle Casino in Camp Verde. The Yavapai-Apache Nation grows hay to feed its cattle, mines sand and gravel, and operates an RV park. In 2007, the Nation broke ground on a cement plant it owns in partnership with a Peruvian business partner.

PASCA YAQUI TRIBE bought 90 acres near its Casino del Sol and plans to develop the land commercially. Eighty percent of the tribe's budget comes from casino revenue.

FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION has established the Nation as a key resource for meeting and convention tourism with its Radisson Fort McDowell Resort & Casino, We-Ko-Pa Golf Course, Fort McDowell Adventures, and Eagle View RV Park.

The Yavapai Experience is now available at Fort McDowell Adventures and shares the Yavapai language and culture with visitors while showcasing the culture and history of the Nation to Fort McDowell youth. As part of the Experience, a wickiup and sweat lodge will be constructed.

PASCA YAQUI TRIBE operates the 5,000 seat Anselmo Valencia Amphitheater which brings top entertainment to southern Arizona.

The 250-room Radisson Fort McDowell Resort and Conference Center, which opened in 2005, won the White Glove, Radisson's President and Guest's Choice awards. It was awarded the AAA's four-diamond award for the second consecutive year. Owned and operated by the FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION, the resort features a fine-dining restaurant that uses fresh ingredients grown on the Fort McDowell Tribal Farms.

The TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION opened its Tohono O'odham Village Trading Post, in Tubac, in 2007. The gallery is an enterprise of the Nation and features handcrafted baskets, sculptures, paintings, and jewelry by pre-eminent Indian artists. It is a unique business model since the artists, owner and management all are Indian.

The TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION opened its new Desert Diamond Casino Hotel in October 2007. The hotel has 150 rooms including suites equipped with fireplaces, wet bars and whirlpools, along with boardrooms, banquet hall, and retail shops. The facility includes an upscale steakhouse, buffet, coffee shop, and sports bar with live entertainment.

The GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY broke ground November 19, 2007, on a new \$200 million Wild Horse Pass Casino & Hotel that will be constructed on the northwest corner of Wild Horse Pass Boulevard and the I-10 Freeway. Plans call for a 100,000 square foot gaming floor, 241-room hotel, 1,200 seat entertainment venue, conference facilities, pool, spa/health club, retail, nightclub, lounge, food court, multiple restaurants, and deck covered parking.



We-Ko-Pa Golf Club, on the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, is a daily fee golf facility that includes the 18 hole Cholla course, designed by Scott Miller, and the second 18 holes, the Saguario course, designed by Bill Coore and Ben Crenshaw.

The TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION opened Himdag Ki: Hekihu, Hemu, Im B I-Ha'ap in 2007. Consisting of two buildings totaling 38,000 square feet, the \$15 million cultural center and museum includes a community cultural and educational center with artists' studios, museum exhibits, contemporary art gallery, gift shop, family gallery, conference rooms, workrooms, reading library, special collections cultural archive, and two repositories for artifacts, audio-visual media, maps, and documents. A large covered patio, open amphitheater, and a storytelling circle highlight outdoor areas. The Tohono O'odham Nation Cultural Center and Museum is located approximately ten miles south of Sells, Arizona on Fresnal Canyon Road.



(Above) Mazatzal Casino owned and operated by the Tonto Apache Tribe now includes a 40-suite hotel on property.

(Below) According to the National Indian Gaming Association, primary employment created by tribes through Indian gaming totals nearly 248,000 jobs for tribal and non-tribal employees nationwide. Direct and indirect jobs created by Indian gaming total 670,000 jobs nationwide.



Arizona tribes: Creating more jobs to build a stronger local and state economy.

Salaries for managers and professionals in the Indian gaming industry rose nearly 7 percent last year as casinos spent more to recruit and retain key personnel.

Overall, the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION'S casino gaming operation has an impact in Southern Arizona of approximately 3,000 jobs. Revenues from the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION gaming operations have generated more than \$800,000 in taxes for the state, and over \$8 million in taxes paid to the federal government. When salaries, subcontractors, and the purchase of goods and services are combined, the operation has injected over \$25 million into southern Arizona's economy each year.

"Indian gaming provides more than 670,000 jobs and represents some of the first opportunities for quality employment on the reservation," said Ernie

Stevens, Jr. Chairman of the National Indian Gaming Association at the 2007 NIGA Trade Show and Convention in Phoenix. In 2006, Indian gaming provided \$11 billion to the federal and state governments in the form of employment, income, sales, excise taxes and revenue sharing agreements.

The TONTO APACHE TRIBE completed its nearly \$20 million casino expansion and construction of a new 40-suite hotel on the south side of Payson. The new Mazatzal Hotel added 50 new jobs to the Payson region. With more than 300 employees, the casino is one of the area's largest employers.



Trudy Clark

Trudy Clark
General Manager of Cliff Castle Casino
Yavapai-Apache Nation

Daughter of Glenn and Nora Lewis, and granddaughter of the late Dixon and Annie Lewis and the late Allie and Jan Hans, Trudy Clark, is the first woman and tribal member to be appointed General Manager of Cliff Castle Casino. She was appointed to this position in 2007. A member of the Yavapai-Apache Nation, Clark spent ten years in the hospitality industry. She previously served as Director of Internal Audit for the casino and the Nation and was also part of the original management team that created the goals and strategies for Cliff Castle Casino. In 2006, she was appointed Interim Executive Director of the Yavapai-Apache Gaming Commission where she oversaw tribal, state, and federal compliance.

“I applied for the General Manager’s position because, after twelve years of service to the casino and the Nation, I felt I had the knowledge, experience and leadership needed to ensure that continued success of the casino,” Clark said.

Yavapai-Apache Nation
Key Facts

- > The Yavapai-Apache Nation is a sovereign Native American tribe from the Verde Valley, Arizona. Tribal members have two culturally distinct backgrounds and speak two indigenous languages.
- > The Yavapai originate from Yuman-speaking peoples known as the Pai. The Apache descend from an Athapaskan background similar to other Apache groups to the East.
- > Yavapai and Apache history in the Verde Valley spans several hundred years, as two distinct indigenous groups that co-existed in surrounding areas, and as one Indian tribal nation since 1934.
- > The Yavapai-Apache Tribal Administration Complex, Tribal Court, Council Chambers, and Cliff Castle Casino are located on the reservation in Camp Verde, about 90 miles north of Phoenix and 50 miles south of Flagstaff, along Interstate 17.
- > The reservation today spans 665 acres in the four communities of Camp Verde, Middle Verde, Clarkdale, and Rimrock.

As GM, one of her top priorities is to reinforce the “Always Friendly, Always Fun” brand of Cliff Castle Casino. She is also focused on the bottom line. And, Clark says, she is committed to increasing the number of tribal members in management and supervisory positions. She plans to do this by providing them with the tools, resources and support that tribal members need to succeed.

One of the first projects she undertook as General Manager was to review the Human Resources department training, recruitment and hiring processes. “This is where employment begins for tribal members and I want to make sure they are given every opportunity,” she stated adding that, as a tribal member, she has a personal interest in the casino. “I thoroughly understand the importance of casino revenues and how they benefit the Nation and all tribal members. I want to see this casino continue to succeed and I am looking forward to providing the leadership that will guide the operations and service to another level of excellence in Indian gaming.

“The gaming industry is ever-changing. I have seen many developments over the years, and look forward to the challenges ahead, along with the opportunities involved with the advancement of the latest technologies. Cliff Castle Casino has not only provided economic development and growth to the Yavapai-Apache Nation, it has supplied my people with vast opportunities in education, advanced health care, more jobs, and better social services, to name just a few. Our children are our future, and it is comforting to know that as we continue to expand our various entities, this will provide an even greater impact on their lives as well.”

Clark earned her Associates degree from Eastern Arizona College and graduated from Northern Arizona University in 1995 with a Bachelor’s degree in Business Administration and Liberal Studies. She credits her parents and family as being paramount to her success. “My family has given me support and encouragement throughout this entire process. They continue to tell me to believe that anything is possible and that nothing is worth pursuing unless you are going to give it one hundred percent. I also appreciate the Nation for giving me the opportunity to help be part of the continued success of Cliff Castle Casino.”



Lee Randall
General Manager for Apache Gold Casino San Carlos Apache Tribe

“I came up through the ranks,” said Lee Randal, General Manager for Apache Gold Casino. A member of the San Carlos Apache Tribe, Randall was the third person hired at the casino in 1993. He was there as a trainee in 1994 when Apache Gold opened. “I then floated in various management positions over the years. At one point I left for a year to

Lee Randall

become General Manager at a casino in South Dakota,” he said.

Randall, who holds a degree in Business and Human Resource Management from Northern Arizona University, is in his sixth year as General Manager. He attributes his success in this role to “understanding the culture of business.” “I know how to deal with the politics of the operation and the Indian gaming trends,” he said, adding that the tribe has expansion plans for both the casino and the resort.

Randall is especially pleased that Apache Gold has partnered with the local community college to build a hospitality management program with an emphasis on gaming. “Most of the senior directors at the casino are instructors. Last semester we had 12 students. The casino pays for education of Apache Gold casino employees who take the program. The curriculum is open to the Community, but it is designed for the staff,” he said. Randall emphasized that the casino rewards academic achievement with scholarships. Observing that Apache Gold has a history of keeping focused on its employees, he said that more 34 people have been with the casino more than 10 years. “Seventy-two percent of our employees are San Carlos Apache tribal members,” he noted. In addition to employing tribal people, the casino supports Apache culture by displaying artwork by tribal members and using the Apache language in signs wherever possible.

The San Carlos Apache Tribe also operates a pavilion which is a popular area venue for events like the circus, car show, team penning, and equestrian events. And it has created an intern program for its golf department which is open to all high school students interested in the business of golf. “This is a five-year old program that

lets students work in different jobs around the course thereby providing insight to operation as well as the industry,” Randall added. “When I was growing up here, there were very few things that were Apache-built. In essence, the casino is Apache-built and can be labeled a success for us. This success makes us proud as a people.”

Bernard Siquieros
Curator of Education Tohono O’Odham Cultural Center and Museum

“I was born and raised in Sells and got involved in the Tohono O’Odham Cultural Center Museum because I am really interested in preservation of culture and history,” said Bernard Siquieros, Curator of Education and formerly Project Administrator for the new 38,000 square foot facility. Siquieros had been the Director of Education for the Tohono O’Odham Nation in the early 1980s and had overseen the building of a new high school. “When I was hired as Project Administrator, we had a staff of one – me. After the first year we hired a secretary and the next year we hired staff for the museum,” he explained.

In addition to keeping the Nation informed about the project, Siquieros oversaw the site and architect selection, and hired the general contractor. He implemented a process that saved the Nation money and cut down on change orders and is proud that the project came in on budget. When a position opened, he applied to become Curator of Education. He holds a degree in education from the University of Arizona (UA).

“This morning I was cleaning windows because we are under-staffed,” he laughed, explaining that his responsibilities include working with the schools and various communities within the Nation to provide outreach programs. “We are bringing history and culture to the Nation’s students. We are looking at providing language immersion and instruction and story-telling in the Native language.”

Like Siquieros, his family is involved in education. His youngest daughter is majoring in education at the University of Arizona and his wife is coordinator of the American Indian Language Development Institute for the UA. When not working, he and his wife love to travel. He is an avid photographer.

“This facility was 100% funded by gaming revenues,” noted Siquieros. “The first facility built as a result of gaming was a courthouse and people here were thinking there were other buildings we could build. A group got together and said we need a cultural center. But without gaming, it still would not be a reality.”



Bernard Siquieros



Christabelle Mull

Christabelle Mull
Assistant Human Resource Director
Apache Gold Casino Resort
San Carlos Apache Tribe

“I was a student at Northern Arizona University and saw a job advertisement asking for student workers. I couldn’t work inside the casino because I wasn’t 21 (she was 18) so I started in human resources,” said Christabelle Mull, Assistant Human Resource Director Apache Gold Casino Resort. Raised in a traditional

mode of life by parents who are both full-blood Apache, Mull made the decision in 1996 to work full-time and continue her education at community college. “The tribal government paid for my education and allowed me to take educational leave-time with pay,” she said. With “tremendous support from my Apache Gold Family,” in 2005, she completed a Bachelors of Science Degree in Business Management from the University of Phoenix. “I took three years of classes on-line to complete it.”

Mull has been with Apache Gold for 11 years and says she learns something new every day. “When I started full-time at the casino, I did not have a career goal. But as I continued working and saw employees move up the ladder to supervisory and managerial positions, I realized I wanted to be a leader in the Human Resource Department,” she said. She added that if the tribe did not have gaming, she would not be living on the reservation and would not be able to contribute back to the tribe. “There was not much opportunity for employment on the reservation before gaming. Who knows where people would be today without it?” she said.

While she credits the casino’s Director of Human Resources, who is her mentor, much of Mull’s success is the result of her personal drive and ability to recognize opportunity. “As a six year old, I was already thinking of college,” she said adding that she sees herself as a role model for her daughter. “I see myself as someone she can look up to.”

Mull intends to become Human Resource Director for Apache Gold Casino Resort. “It’s the position my mentor has been preparing me for. With his support, I see myself in that position within a few years,” she said. “I love my job.”

We are sharing our resources to meet our shared concerns for the benefit of Arizona.

The Avondale Fire Department received a \$200,000 grant from the AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY to enable the department to buy a heavy-duty truck to fight brush fires. The truck is part of a statewide wild land response system.

The TOHONO O’ODHAM NATION awarded a \$50,000 grant to the Old Pueblo Archaeology Center to fund new and ongoing programs. The grant supports a collaboration with the Nation’s HICKIWAN District’s educational programs that are focused on the Ventana Cave archaeological site which is a National Historic Landmark. The HICKIWAN District is developing a caretaker facility that can serve as an interpretive center for Tohono O’odham history and culture.

The COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE donated more than \$77,000 to the City of Somerton. The contribution will allow the city to develop a preliminary design for a new Senior Center, purchase a commercial-size airless sprayer to paint over graffiti, renovate a city-owned van for the Senior Center, and buy additional exercise equipment for the Skateboard Park at the Council Avenue Park.

The YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION contributed over \$34,000 toward development of an equestrian park in Cottonwood, remodeling for the Verde Valley Senior Center, and support for the Beaver Creek Schools.

The City of Mesa received a grant from the SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY to begin developing Mesa Grande Cultural Park. The grant will build shelters over the Indian ruins to keep them from eroding further and, once the project opens, provide shade for visitors.

The PASCA YAQUI TRIBAL COUNCIL gave the Tucson Unified School District \$50,000 from its gaming revenues to improve American Indian student performance, school attendance and parent participation.

A new mobile health clinic was funded largely by a grant from the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. Made from a customized recreation vehicle, the clinic began serving the northwest portion of Pinal County in August 2007. Its focus is the Maricopa area where no Pinal county public health clinic exists. The \$298,000 grant from GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY’S gaming dollars paid for most of the roving clinic’s cost. The grant was hailed as a milestone in Pinal County to help the county begin to deal with healthcare system inadequacies.

Charitable Giving

Giving is woven into the fabric of Indian culture so, as their revenues rise, so does tribal charitable giving. According to the National Indian Gaming Association, Native American communities gave more than \$150 million to non-profits and public programs in 2006, in addition to \$8.3 billion in revenue sharing.

In December, Casino Arizona employees rented out the Arizona Science Center and hosted a Christmas dinner for

homeless families. They showed the movie Polar Express and gave the children gift certificates in conjunction with Central Arizona Shelter Services.

CARE partnership, a resource center in Mesa for the working poor, offers a free pediatric clinic, family planning services, clothes, food and after school tutoring. “If we did not have the help from Casino Arizona, we just wouldn’t be able to do it,” said Bev Tittle-Baker, CEO of the non-profit. Casino Arizona provides cash, volunteers, fund raisers and toys to the center.

FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION has given \$10,000 to Extended Hands Food Bank in Fountain Hills in the past two years.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY’S three casinos provide financial support for the American Diabetes Association, the Muscular Dystrophy Association and St. Mary’s Food Bank. A diabetes walk at Rawhide at Wild Horse Pass raised \$300,000 for the Association. “They truly go above and beyond which is great,” said Lori Stevens, Senior Executive Director of the American Diabetes Association in Arizona.

Since its inception, Desert Diamond Casino, owned and operated by the TOHONO O’ODHAM NATION, has contributed a total of nearly \$7 million to over 400 community organizations in Arizona.

ARIZONA BENEFITS FUND

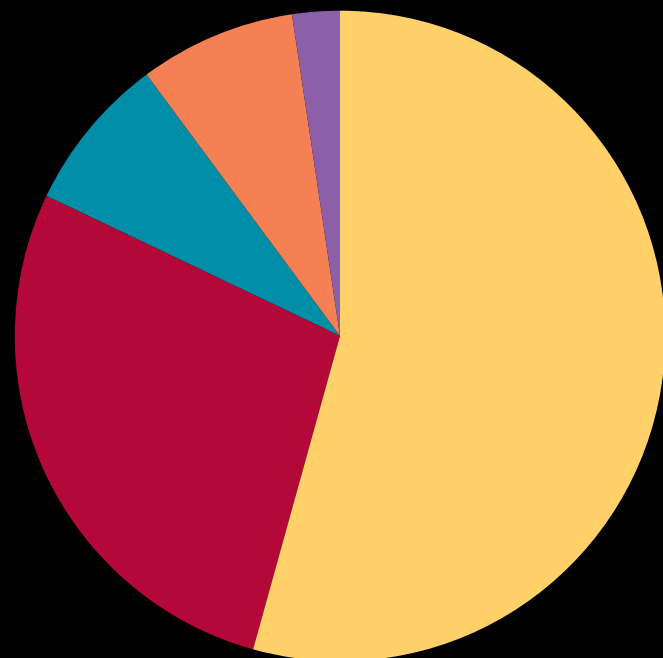
In November 2002, Arizona voters passed Proposition 202 which enabled the tribes to sign new compacts with the State of Arizona. The terms of the compacts state that Arizona's 15 tribes with gaming operations will contribute a portion of their Class III Net Win to the Arizona Benefits Fund.

Fifty-six percent (56%) of the contribution to the Arizona Benefits Fund is deposited into the Instructional Improvement Fund. Twenty-eight percent (28%) reimburses hospitals for uncovered trauma and emergency services. Eight percent (8%) is deposited into the Arizona Wildlife Conservation Fund and another 8% is deposited into the Tourism Fund. Tribal gaming contributions also fund the administrative and regulatory expenses of the Arizona Department of Gaming, and provide educational, prevention, and treatment resources for problem gambling.

Tribes submit these contributions to the Arizona Department of Gaming (ADOG) on a quarterly basis. ADOG then transfers the funds to the appropriate entities.

Cumulative Arizona Tribal Contributions To Arizona Benefits Fund

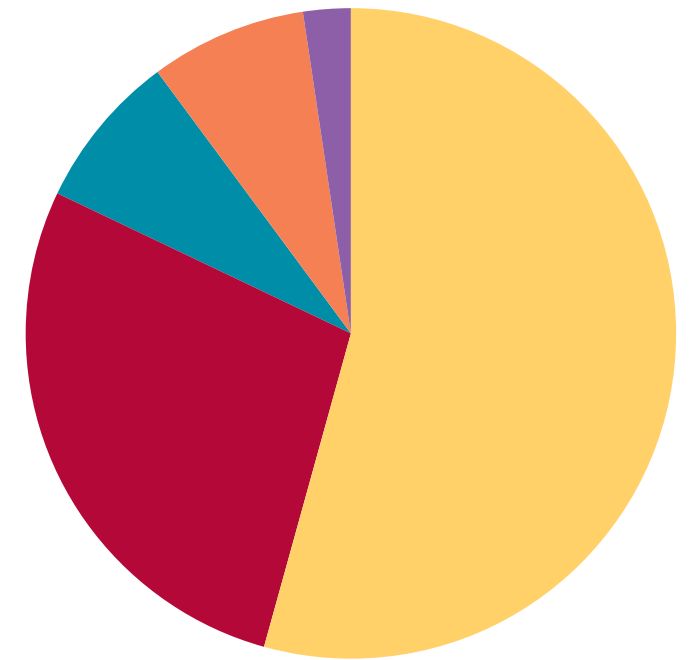
Instructional Improvement Fund . . .	\$ 161,720,474.91
Trauma & Emergency Services Fund . .	\$ 80,860,237.50
Tourism Fund	\$ 23,102,924.97
Arizona Wildlife Conservation Fund . .	\$ 23,102,924.97
Problem Gambling	\$ 6,649,161.01



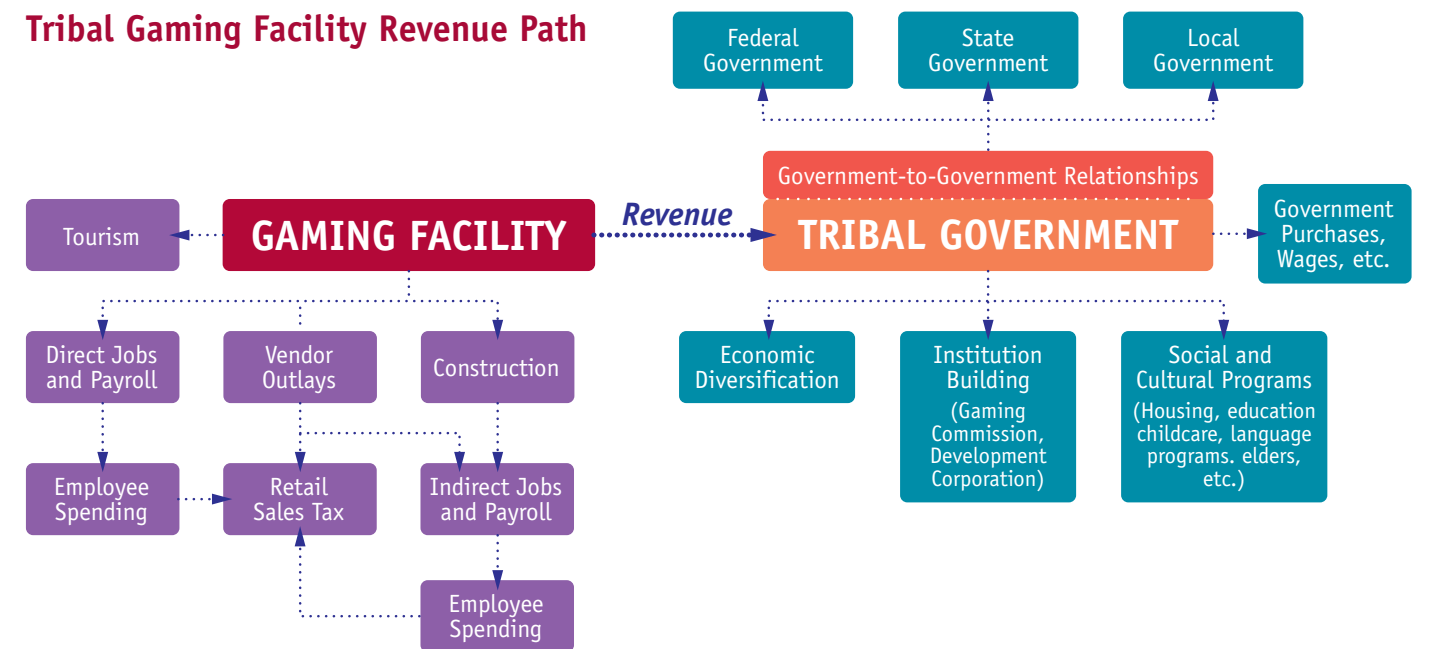
Courtesy of Arizona Department of Gaming

Tribal Contributions FY 2007

Instructional Improvement Fund . . .	\$ 46,132,602.21
Trauma & Emergency Services Fund . .	\$ 23,066,301.13
Tourism Fund	\$ 6,590,371.74
Arizona Wildlife Conservation Fund . .	\$ 6,590,371.74
Problem Gambling	\$ 1,844,482.57



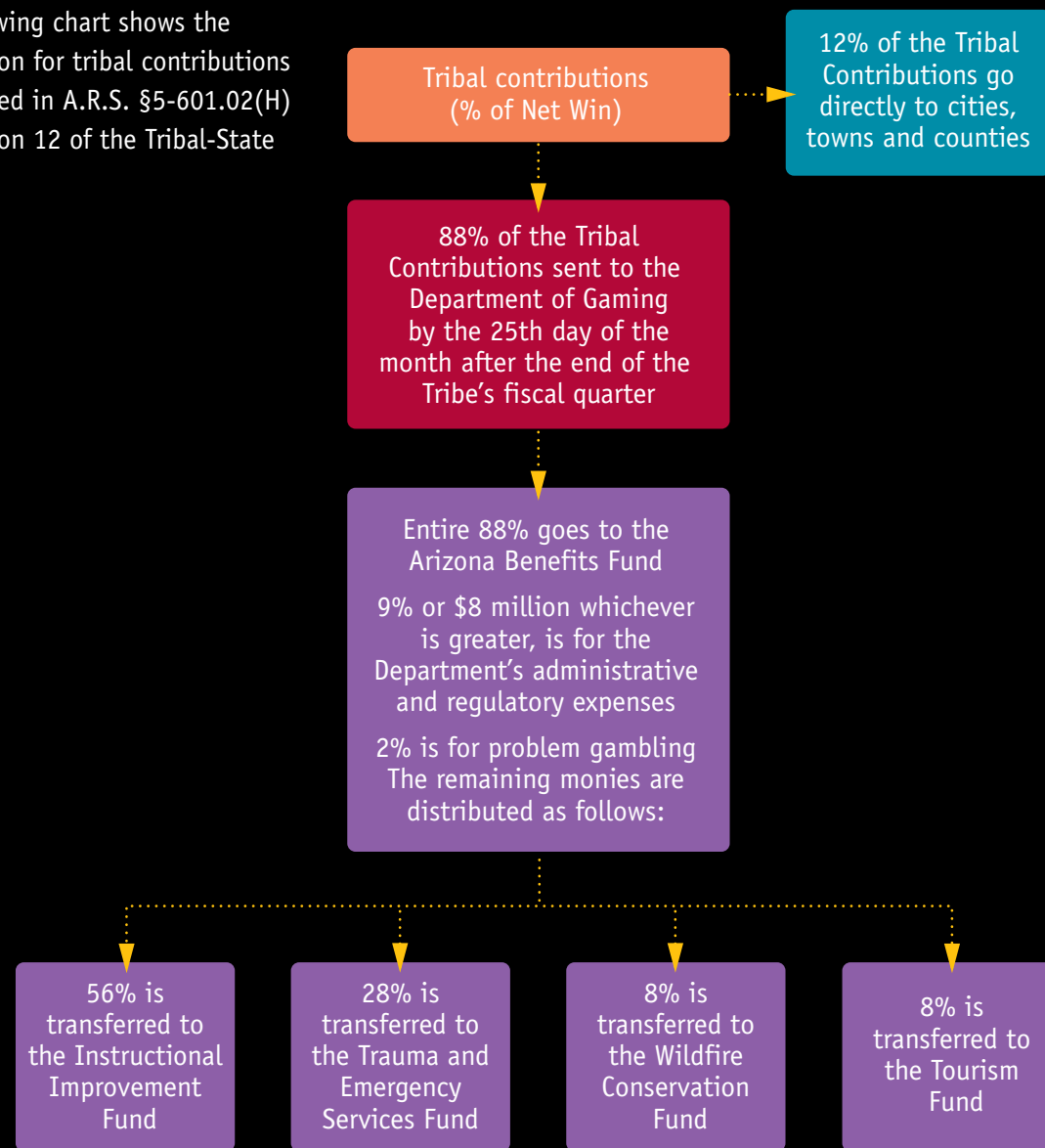
Tribal Gaming Facility Revenue Path



Produced by the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development

Tribal Contributions Distribution Chart

The following chart shows the distribution for tribal contributions as specified in A.R.S. §5-601.02(H) and Section 12 of the Tribal-State Compacts



Information courtesy of Arizona Department of Gaming.

Where the Money Goes

Prior to the vote on Proposition 202, tribal leaders carefully considered how and where the shared revenues from gaming should be distributed. They determined immediately that, because they wanted these funds to have a direct and lasting impact, revenue from tribal gaming operations would fund specific needs rather than be absorbed into the General Fund. To identify these areas, tribal leaders reviewed major needs of the state and compared these to their own list of priorities. The final choice – education, health care, conservation, economic development and help for problem gamblers – reflects pressing needs for Arizonans while also meeting the cultural and societal concerns of tribes. This approach also allows tribes to track to the penny the impact that these shared revenues have on the state.



Instructional Improvement Fund

Arizona tribes contributed more than \$46 million to the Instructional Improvement Fund in 2007. These monies were distributed on a per capita basis to all state, public, and charter schools. Funds may be used by the schools in any of four different areas: teacher compensation, class size reduction, drop out prevention, and instructional improvement.

Trauma & Emergency Services

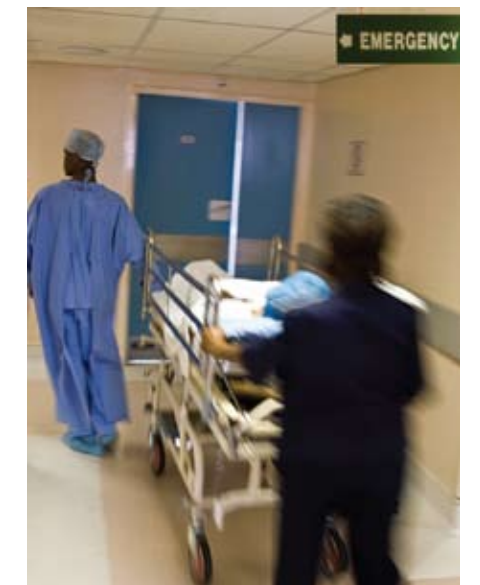
Arizona gaming tribes contributed more than \$23 million to the Trauma & Emergency Services fund in 2007. Since 2004, when the Arizona Benefits Fund was inaugurated, nearly 60 hospitals throughout Arizona have received funding for trauma centers and emergency departments.

Arizona Office of Tourism

In 2007, AOT received more than \$6.5 million from the Arizona Benefits Fund. AOT uses funding from the Arizona Benefits Fund to develop and implement new and unique programs to position Arizona as a premier travel destination to in-state, national and international audiences.

Arizona's Wildlife Conservation Fund

In 2007, the Arizona Game and Fish Department's Wildlife Conservation Fund received more than \$6.5 million. This fund is administered by the Arizona Game and Fish Department which uses these revenues to fund many important conservation projects.



(Above) Since November 2002, Arizona tribes have contributed more than \$81 million to the Trauma & Emergency Services Fund to improve trauma and health care throughout the state.

(Left) Since November, 2002, Indian gaming tribes have contributed nearly \$162 million to the Instructional Improvement Fund which benefits Arizona schools throughout the state.

Arizona Department of Gaming (ADOG)

In 2007, ADOG received \$8 million from Arizona's gaming tribes. The terms of the compacts state that \$8 million or 9% of tribal contributions to the Arizona Benefits Fund, whichever is greater, go towards the payment of ADOG's regulatory and administrative costs. The Arizona Department of Gaming is the state agency which, along with the Tribal Gaming Offices and the National Indian Gaming Commission (for Class II games only), regulates Indian gaming in Arizona. Under the tribal-state compacts, the Department's regulatory responsibilities include:

Certification – to ensure that unsuitable individuals and businesses are not involved in Class III gaming.

Regulation – to ensure that the gaming operation is conducted in compliance with provisions of the compacts and to investigate reported violations.

The Department does not receive any tax revenue or general fund monies for its support. ADOG receives its funding from the tribal contributions formula specified in Proposition 202 and passed by the voters in the 2002 General Election.

Preventing and Treating Problem Gambling

In 2007, tribal contributions to the Arizona Office of Problem Gambling accounted for \$1,844,758.14. The compact terms state that 2% of the tribal contributions to ADOG are to be used to fund programs for the prevention and treatment of, and education concerning, problem gaming.

In Arizona, three distinct but complementary approaches are in place to prevent and treat problem gambling. These include the efforts of the Arizona Office of Problem Gambling, the Arizona Council on Compulsive Gambling, and training and education programs at all of Arizona's tribal casinos. AIGA directly and indirectly supports all three efforts.



Gaming Revenues:

IGRA stipulates that revenues from Tribal Governmental Gaming must be used in five specific areas:

- > To fund Tribal Government operations or programs;
- > To provide for the general welfare of the Indian tribe and its members;
- > To promote Tribal economic development;
- > To donate to charitable organizations; or
- > To help fund operations of local government agencies.

Gaming Regulation:

- > Tribal governmental gaming is regulated on three levels.
- > Indian Nations and tribes are the primary regulators. Under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), Tribes establish the basic regulatory framework for Indian gaming.
- > State regulation may be included in Tribal/State compacts for Class III gaming.
- > In Arizona, the compact includes regulation by the State.
- > Federal agencies enforce laws relating to Indian gaming, including the National Indian Gaming Commission, the Interior Department, The Justice Department, FBI, IRS, Secret Service, and the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

Federal law makes it a crime punishable by up to ten years in prison to steal, cheat, or embezzle from an Indian gaming operation, and that law is enforced by the FBI 18 USC ss. 1163.

*From: 2000-2006 National Indian Gaming Association

Tribes & Gaming

The Basics

Tribes have a right to conduct gaming.

As sovereign governments, tribes have always had the right to conduct all governmental activities, including gaming. Indian gaming is a right of Indian Nations, derived from sovereignty recognized by the Supreme Court and Congress. In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court recognized Indian peoples' right to run gaming on Indian land if such gaming is permitted outside the reservation for any other purpose. Congress established the legal basis for this right when it passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act ("IGRA") in 1988.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act provides the statutory foundation.

A major purpose for the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) was "to provide a statutory foundation for Indian gambling operations as a means of promoting economic development, self-sufficiency and strong tribal government." Therefore, IGRA established an economic rationale for Indian gaming on reservations. IGRA created three classifications of Indian gaming, Class I, II, and III, and corresponding regulatory and gaming standards. And IGRA requires states to negotiate in good faith with Indian tribes that seek to enter into Tribal-State compacts to conduct Class III gaming.

Gaming is part of Indian culture.

IGRA did not create Indian gaming. Gaming has always played a large role in the culture and traditions of many tribes. Gaming on Indian lands for both non-Indians and Indians began in the late 1970s, when several tribes began operating commercial bingo and poker games on their reservations. This occurred at the same time that state lotteries were proliferating throughout the country.

IGRA actually eroded tribal rights.

Before IGRA, tribes did not have to consult states about their decision to have gaming on their lands. With IGRA, tribes were forced to negotiate with states in order to open casinos.

Indian gaming is the first and only tool for self-sufficiency that has ever worked for tribes.

Indian tribes are governments and like city and state governments must provide services for their citizens. But unlike other governments, tribes do not have a tax base to provide revenue for services. Gaming has enabled tribes to have a dependable source of revenue to meet critical needs. In 2004, tribes in Arizona used gaming revenues to improve infrastructure, deliver healthcare, upgrade education and create new housing. Moreover, tribal governments are using gaming revenues to diversify and conduct other economic enterprises.

Arizona Gaming Tribes Are Helping Each Other.

With the passage of Prop 202 in 2002, Arizona Tribes that are too remote to have casinos benefit from Indian gaming by receiving funds through intertribal transfer agreements of gaming devices with gaming tribes.

Indian Gaming & Regulation

Indian gaming is regulated by the tribes, the state, and the federal government.

These are three separate and distinct levels.

Tribes provide the first and primary level of regulation.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) mandates that Tribes establish a regulatory body (tribal regulators and commissions) to ensure that operations are in compliance with local ordinances and Tribal-State compacts. Tribes are responsible for the on-site operation and management of all gaming facilities.

The Arizona Department of Gaming (ADOG) serves as the second level of regulation.

ADOG is responsible for enforcing Tribal-State compacts. The Department’s regulatory responsibilities include certification of individuals and businesses

and regulation of gaming operations to ensure compliance with compact provisions.

The National Indian Gaming Commission is the third level.

NIGC oversees regulation of Class II Indian Gaming, nationally. Other Federal agencies responsible for enforcing laws relating to Indian gaming include the Interior Department, the Justice Department, the FBI, the IRS, the Secret Service, and the Treasury Department’s Financial Crimes and Enforcement Network.

Facilities of AIGA Member Tribes

Name	No. of Slot Machines	Poker Tables	Black Jack Tables	Date Opened
Apache Gold	499	4	6	May-94
Casino Arizona at Salt River	998	7	45	August-98
Casino Arizona at Talking Stick	532	53	33	March-99
Casino Del Sol	951	21	24	October -01
Casino of the Sun	400	0	0	March-94
Cliff Castle Casino	565	8	10	May-95
Cocopah Casino	475	0	8	November-92
Crossing Casino	223	0	0	August-06
Desert Diamond Casino	998	29	23	October-93
Desert Diamond II	752	4	13	July-01
Fort McDowell Gaming Center	775	35	19	January-93
Golden Hassan	0	0	0	February-99
Harrah’s Ak-Chin Casino	950	16	18	December-94
Hon Dah Casino	874	3	4	December-93
Lone Butte Casino	475	0	6	January-02
Mazatzal Casino	425	3	6	September-93
Paradise Casino	475	0	6	August-96
Spirit Mountain Casino	250	0	0	April-95
Vee Quiva Casino	800	16	12	December-97
Wild Horse Pass Casino	800	20	21	November-97

Taxes and Land

Indian tribes and Communities are sovereign governments. Sovereign governments do not tax one another.

If they could, one government unit could seize power by taxing another out of existence.

Tribal casinos are tax-exempt because they are government operations.

Tribes are not private, for-profit businesses. Congress intended tribal gaming to be a source of revenue for tribal governments, not a revenue source for states. Revenue from tribal governmental gaming acts in lieu of a tax base for tribal governments, almost all of which have few other resources.

In 2004, tribal government gaming nation-wide generated \$5.5 billion in federal taxes, \$1.8 billion in state government revenue, and more than \$100 million for local governments. In Arizona, in 2005, tribal governmental gaming generated approximately \$31 million in payroll taxes.

All Indians pay federal income tax on all income, including on per capita payments.

All Indian people pay FICA taxes, social security taxes, sales and other excise taxes. Only Indians who live and work on their own federally recognized reservations – not unlike soldiers and their families living on military bases– are exempt from paying state income and property taxes.

Indians do not receive regular payments from the federal government.

Federal aid is directed to tribal governments, not to individuals. In rare cases, individual tribal members may receive direct payments as part of negotiated or court-ordered settlement of land, treaty, mineral rights, or other claims.

Land has great spiritual and cultural significance to tribes.

Even in modern times, activities like hunting, fishing, logging, and farming provide a vital connection to Indian culture and traditions. Most tribes, therefore, do not view land as a commodity to be sold or “used”, but rather as a long-term cultural asset to be preserved.

Tribal Governments and Sovereignty

The U.S. Constitution recognizes Indian tribes as sovereign nations with self-governing powers.

Tribes have the same status as states and foreign nations. The U.S. Supreme Court has consistently upheld this view.

The U.S. Constitution gives primary authority over tribes to Congress, not to states.

Tribal governments are not subservient to state governments; by law, tribes regulate their own civil affairs.

Sovereignty is the right to govern yourself.

When tribes gave up their lands in treaties with the U.S., they retained the right to continue governing themselves as they had for centuries. Like states, tribal governments make and enforce their own laws; provide services for citizens; raise and spend revenues; regulate commerce; establish citizenship rules and negotiate with other governments.

Tribes set their own citizenship criteria, just as states do.

Most require proof of blood quantum or lineal ancestry.

FACTS ABOUT NATIVE AMERICA

- > There are 4.1 million American Indians in the United States, representing 1.5% of the nation's population and 562 federally recognized tribes.
- > Arizona has 22 federally-recognized American Indian tribes.
- > By all statistical measures, American Indians are among the poorest people in the country.
- > The average household income of American Indians is 73% of the national average income.
- > The poverty rate among American Indians is 25.3% compared with national poverty rate of 12.6%.
- > Unemployment is 9.3% compared with 5.1% nationwide.
- > Infant mortality is 25% higher among American Indians than the national rate.
- > The incidence of diabetes is 189% greater among American Indians than the national rate.
- > The high school drop-out rate is 50.6% higher than the national rate.
- > Only 13.6% of American Indians have attained a bachelor's degree or higher compared with 27.2% of the general public.
- > Before World War I, Indians living on Arizona reservations were not legal U.S. citizens.
- > Although Indians were exempt from the draft when the country entered the war in 1917, more than 8,000 Indian men and women voluntarily served in the Armed Forces.
- > Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act in 1924. Despite their being made U.S. citizens, Indians were not eligible to vote in Arizona.
- > Facing World War II and the need for a universal draft, Congress again affirmed the citizenship of all Indian people, on or off reservations, in the Nationality Act of 1940.
- > More than 25,000 Indian men and women served in the armed forces in World War II. But in Arizona, Indians were still not allowed to vote.
- > After a lawsuit filed by two Yavapai men, Frank Harrison and Harry Austin, the Supreme Court of Arizona ruled on July 15, 1948, that Indians had the right to vote.

Facts about Tribal Governmental Gaming

Nationwide 225 Indian tribes in 28 states use Indian gaming to create new jobs, fund essential government services, and rebuild communities.

Seventy-two percent (72%) of the public supports Indian gaming. Over three-fourths of the American public agrees that Indian gaming provides revenues that tribes need to provide essential governmental services.

223 tribes in the lower 48 and two Alaska Native villages operate 423 Indian gaming facilities, including 294 casino operations.

There are 28 states with tribal governmental gaming with 249 Tribal-State gaming compacts.

Tribal governmental gaming generated \$25.7 billion in gross revenues and created more than 670,000 jobs.

Indian gaming increased federal tax revenues by \$6.9 billion and saved an additional \$1.7 billion in reduced welfare payments and unemployment benefits for a total of over \$8.6 billion in federal tax and revenue savings.

An additional \$2.4 billion was generated in revenue for state governments and more than \$100 million in payments to local governments.

Indian gaming generated \$3.2 billion in gross revenue from related hospitality and entertainment services.

Tribal governments also gave over \$150 million annually to charitable causes.

AIGA ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

We are pleased to welcome our Associate Members and appreciate their support of tribal governmental gaming in Arizona. The Associate Member program is open to all companies doing business with a casino, Tribe, Nation or Community that are in good standing with that entity. For information about membership, please call AIGA at 602-307-1570.

Gaming Laboratories International (GLI)

For nearly 20 years, GLI has been the preeminent independent gaming industry testing and certification laboratory, performing machine testing and certification on more than 300,000 devices/systems for more than 400 jurisdictions worldwide.

International Gaming Technologies, Inc. (IGT)

International Gaming Technology is a global company specializing in the design, development, manufacturing, distribution and sales of computerized gaming machines and systems products.

Landry, Creedon & Associates, Inc.

Landry, Creedon & Associates, Inc., is a strategic management consulting and policy firm that specializes in assisting Native American Communities, associations and corporations with economic development, business development, government relations, community relations, strategic planning and strategic philanthropy.

Lewis & Roca

Founded in 1950 and with over 170 attorneys in offices in Phoenix, Tucson, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, and Reno, the firm serves a diverse base of local, regional, national and international clients, including some of the world's largest corporations.

Minkus Advertising Specialties

Since 1955 Minkus Advertising Specialties has been serving business and industry as a distributor of promotional products. Based in Tucson, the current partners, Reuben and Bruce Minkus, are second generation in the business with a combined 60 years experience and knowledge of the industry.

Sandra Junck Carpenter LLC

Sandra Junck Carpenter LLC provides comprehensive issues management, government relations and grassroots strategy consulting. The firm represents a cross-section of business, government and nonprofit clients, helping them develop and implement effective lobbying approaches.

Strateg!es

A marketing and media relations firm, Strateg!es specializes in communicating key messages for communities, tribes, businesses, and organizations. Its principals, Pam Hait and Martha Hunter, have expertise in strategic planning, product development, community relations, media relations, meeting planning, writing/editing, special events and public relations counseling.

Thalden, Boyd & Emory Architects

Since 1971, Thalden-Emery Architects has been providing design and architectural services throughout the U.S. The firm specializes in the design of hotels, casinos, resorts and related entertainment projects. Its work includes over 400 hotels and 90 casino projects.

Traci McCarty & Associates

Traci McCarty & Associates provides Executive Search and Consulting for Gaming & Resorts, Regulatory and Compliance, and Tribal Governments.

A SNAPSHOT: INDIAN GAMING IN ARIZONA 2006

- > 21 tribes have compacts.
- > 15 tribes operate 22 gaming facilities.
- > Total slot machines in Arizona: 13,292
- > Total table games: 502
- > Indian gaming creates more than 12,000 first tier jobs.
- > Only 43% of these jobs are filled by Native Americans.
- > Tribal governmental gaming generated nearly \$43 million in payroll taxes.
- > Tribal governmental gaming contributed more than \$110 million in employee benefits.
- > Approximately \$286 million was spent on in-state vendors for food, merchandise and services.
- > Arizona tribes and the state spent more than \$35 million in oversight.
- > Arizona tribes spent more than \$25 million for tribal regulation.
- > Arizona tribes contributed \$8 million of the \$10 million annual budget of the Arizona Department of Gaming.
- > Arizona has 567 regulatory employees, which equates to one regulatory employee for every 23 games. In contrast, Atlantic City has 34,225 games in play and has only one regulatory employee for every 95 games; and Nevada, which has 211,760 games in play has one regulatory employee for every 492 games.
- > Arizona spends roughly \$2600 per year per game for regulation, while Atlantic City, with a gaming industry three times the size, spends \$672 per game per year and Nevada, with twenty times the games, spends \$118 per game per year.

2007 AIGA HIGHLIGHTS



(left) Governor Janet Napolitano addresses tribal leaders at Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day at the Heard Museum in Phoenix.

(below) Newly elected members of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council attend the kickoff breakfast for Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day.

**January 16
Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day**

According to the Arizona Revised Statute Section 41-544, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, in cooperation with representatives from the state's Indian nations, shall annually facilitate an Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day on Tuesday of the second week of each regular legislative session. The commission shall invite the governor, the legislature, and other elected officials to pay tribute to the history and culture of the American Indian people and their contributions to the prosperity and cultural diversity of the U.S.



(left) AIGA Chairwoman Delia Carlyle attends Indian Nation and Tribes Legislative Day with John R. Lewis, Executive Director, and Alberta C. Tippeconnic, Assistant Director, of the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona.



**February 20 - 22
10th Annual Southwestern Indian Gaming Conference and Expo,
Sandia Resort and Casino,
Albuquerque, New Mexico**



Arizona and New Mexico gaming associations collaborated again to bring more than 65 exhibitors to New Mexico. Delegates and attendees learned about the latest products and services designed for the Indian gaming market.



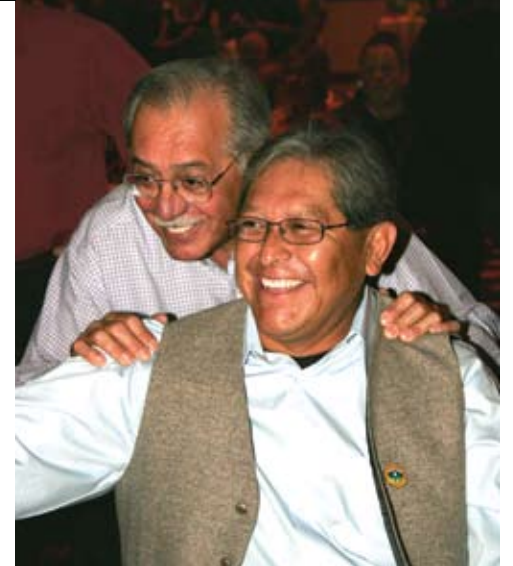
(left) Governor Janet Napolitano welcomes delegates at the banquet of the National Indian Gaming Association 16th Annual Membership Meeting and Trade Show held at the Phoenix Convention Center.

(below) Congressman Ed Pastor and Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation President Rafael Bear enjoy a performance by Smokey Robinson at the NIGA banquet.

**March 25 - 28
NIGA 07 Trade Show & Convention**

NIGA hosted "Indian Gaming 07" at the Association's 16th Annual Membership Meeting and Trade Show at the Phoenix Convention Center. The convention attracted several thousand visitors and more than 300 vendors and exhibitors from the gaming industry. NIGA, a non-profit trade association, comprises 184 American Indian Nations and gaming industry professionals.

At this event, Former President of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Ivan Makil, was presented with the Wendell Chino Humanitarian Award for his service to community and his life-long advocacy to American Indian rights. Wendell Chino served 43 years as the Chairman of the Mescalero Apache Tribe in New Mexico and is remembered for his leadership and humanitarianism.



AIGA Chairwoman Delia Carlyle accepts the Chairman's Leadership Award from NIGA Chairman Ernie J. Stevens, Jr. Also pictured are Derrick Watchman of Chase Bank and Hubert Nanty, Arizona delegate to the NIGA Executive Committee.

Former Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community President Ivan Makil receives congratulations from his mother Jean Harris on receiving the prestigious Wendell Chino Humanitarian Award presented by NIGA.



The State Of Indian Gaming In Arizona

	<p>Ak-Chin Indian Community Location: Santa Cruz Valley, 35 miles south of Phoenix</p>	<p>Reservation: 21,840 acres; created in May 1912 Peoples: Papago and Pima Population: 742</p>	<p>Enterprises: Agriculture, 109-acre industrial park Attractions: Him-Dak Museum displays tribal crafts and photos of the Ak-Chin people and a tribute to the Community's Veterans</p>	<p>Gaming: Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino www.harrahs.com/our_casinos/akc/</p>		<p>Pascua Yaqui Tribe Location: Pasqua Village in Tucson and Guadalupe near Phoenix.</p>	<p>Reservation: 892 acres total. A 222-acre reservation was created in 1964 in south-eastern Arizona. In 1978, the Pascua Yaquis attained the same status as all other federally recognized U.S. Tribes. Additional acres were acquired in 1982.</p>	<p>Peoples: Pascua Yaqui Population: 12,918 Enterprises: Gaming – Sol Casinos featuring Casino of the Sun and Casino Del Sol, Anselmo Valencia Amphitheater, Del Sol Marketplace which includes a gas station, mini market and smoke shop.</p>	<p>Gaming: Casino of the Sun Casino Del Sol www.casinodelsol.com</p>
	<p>Cocopah Tribe Location: Approximately 13 miles south of Yuma and bounded by the Colorado River</p>	<p>Reservation: 7,772 acres; created in 1917 Peoples: Cocopah Population: 901</p>	<p>Enterprises: Farmland leases, convenience store, gas station and smoke shop Attractions: Tribal museum and tribal cultural center, golf course, swimming, tennis, Cocopah RV Park</p>	<p>Gaming: Cocopah Casino www.cocopahresort.com</p>		<p>Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Location: 15 miles northeast of Phoenix; bordered by Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe and Fountain Hills Reservation: 53,000 acres; created in 1879</p>	<p>Peoples: Pima and Maricopa Population: Membership 8,500 Enterprises: Salt River Materials Group, Red Mountain Trap & Skeet, Salt River Landfill, Talking Stick Golf Club, Saddleback Communication, Salt River Devco, Gaming Enterprise</p>	<p>Attractions: Hoo-Hoogam Ki Museum, Pavilions Shopping Center; Talking Stick Golf Club and Casino Arizona-Native art collection</p>	<p>Gaming: Casino Arizona 101 & McKellips Casino Arizona 101 & Indian Bend www.casinoaz.com</p>
	<p>Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Location: 23 miles northeast of Phoenix on Hwy 87 Population: 960</p>	<p>Reservation: 24,000 acres; created in 1903 Enterprises: Fort McDowell Farms, Fort McDowell Adventures, Yavapai Materials, Baja Gas Station, We-Ko-Pa Golf Course, Asah Gweh Oou-o RV Park, Radisson Fort McDowell Resort & Casino, and Radisson</p>	<p>Poco Diablo Resort. Attractions: The Verde River, Fort McDowell Adventures and majestic view of Red Mountains</p>	<p>Gaming: Fort McDowell Casino, "The Fort" www.fortmcdowellcasino.com</p>		<p>San Carlos Apache Tribe Location: Spans Gila, Graham and Pinal counties in southeastern Arizona.</p>	<p>Reservation: 1,826,541 acres; created in 1871 Peoples: Apache Population: 11,328 Enterprises: government, cattle ranching, gaming</p>	<p>Attractions: San Carlos Lake, Talkahai Lake, Seneca Lake, Point of Pines Lake, World Record Elk Harvest, hunting and fishing. The Culture Center in Peridot is one of two places in the world where peridot is mined.</p>	<p>Gaming: Apache Gold Casino www.apachegoldcasinoresort.com</p>
	<p>Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Location: Along the banks of the Colorado River, in both Arizona and Nevada</p>	<p>Reservation: 22,820 acres in Arizona; 3,862 acres in Nevada, and 6,298 acres in California Peoples: Mojave Population: 1,120</p>	<p>Enterprises: Agriculture, Mojave Crossing Event Center, Resort and Casino, Telecommunications, and Retail. Attractions: Water activities; hiking, rock hounding and hunting in the Black Mountain Range east of the reservation</p>	<p>Gaming: Spirit Mountain Casino Avi Resort Casino www.avicasino.com</p>		<p>San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe Location: For last hundreds of years, tribal members have lived in Northern Arizona, east of the Grand Canyon, bounded by the San Juan and Colorado Rivers.</p>	<p>Reservation: The Tribe is in litigation to establish and secure its land base. Peoples: Shares common heritage with Southern Paiutes of Utah, Nevada and California. Population: 265</p>	<p>Enterprises: None. Tribal members raise livestock; subsistence farming. Attractions: Can see native basket weaving at Paiute Canyon and Willow Springs</p>	<p>Gaming: Apache Gold Casino www.apachegoldcasinoresort.com</p>
	<p>Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe Location: Along both sides of the Colorado River near Yuma.</p>	<p>Reservation: 43,958 acres total; 2,381 acres in Arizona; created in 1884 Peoples: Quechan Population: 2,831</p>	<p>Enterprises: Tourism, agriculture (leased farm), sand and gravel (lease), utility company, and Quechan Market Attractions: Five trailer and RV parks, museum, bingo hall, water sports along the Colorado River</p>	<p>Gaming: Paradise Casino www.paradise-casinos.com</p>		<p>Tohono O'odham Nation Location: Comparable in size to Connecticut, in south central Arizona and into Mexico, includes 12 communities. Reservation: 2,854,881 acres approximately 5,000 square miles; created in</p>	<p>1874. Incorporates the 71,095-acre San Xavier reservation, the 10,409-acre Gila Bend Reservation and the 20-acre Florence Village Peoples: Tohono O'odham Population: 27,500 Attractions: San Xavier Mission Del Bac</p>	<p>(the White Dove of the Desert), Kitt Peak National Observatory, arts and crafts market, Baboquivari Mountain Park Enterprises: Papago Farms, San Xavier Industrial Park, Nursing Home, Tohono O'odham Community College, KOHN-FM Radio Station</p>	<p>Gaming: Desert Diamond Casino I and II and Golden Ha'San Casino www.DesertDiamondCasino.com</p>
	<p>Gila River Indian Community Located: Just south of metro Phoenix, bordering Phoenix, Mesa, Gilbert, Coolidge, Casa Grande, Avondale and others Reservation: 373,365 acres; created in 1859.</p>	<p>Peoples: Pima-Maricopa Population: 19,000 Enterprises: Agriculture, Health Care, Industrial Parks, Resorts, Golf and Entertainment, Telecommunications and others</p>	<p>Attractions: Sheraton Wild Horse Pass Resort and Spa, Whirlwind Golf Club, Toka Sticks Golf Course, Gila River Arts and Crafts Center, HuHugam Heritage Center, Firebird International Raceway, Bondurant School of High Performance Driving and Casa Grande Ruins National Monument</p>	<p>Gaming: Gila River Casinos at Wild Horse Pass, Lone Butte and Vee Quiva www.wingilariver.com</p>		<p>Tonto Apache Tribe Location: Next to Payson, AZ Reservation: 85 acres; created in 1972</p>	<p>Peoples: Tonto Apache Population: 110 Enterprises: Gaming, Lodging, Retail and Government</p>	<p>Attractions: The reservation is surrounded by the Mazatzal Mountains, the Sierra Ancha Mountains, and the Mogollon Rim</p>	<p>Gaming: Mazatzal Casino www.777Play.com</p>
	<p>Havasupai Tribe Location: Southwest corner of Grand Canyon National Park.</p>	<p>Reservation: 185,516 acres, created in 1880 Peoples: Havasupai Population: 650 Enterprises: Government, packing and farming</p>	<p>Attractions: Four waterfalls with turquoise blue waters: the Navajo, Havasu, Mooney and Beaver, ranging from 1.8 miles to 8 miles from the village. Havasupai Tribal Museum offers tribal crafts www.itcaonline.com</p>			<p>White Mountain Apache Tribe Location: East central Arizona Reservation: 1,664,984 acres; created in 1891</p>	<p>Peoples: White Mountain Apache Population: 13,500+ Enterprises: Livestock, agriculture, tourism, ski resort, timber mill, re-manufacturing plant</p>	<p>Attractions: Sunrise Ski Resort, elk hunting, fishing</p>	<p>Gaming: Hon Dah Casino www.Hon-Dah.com</p>
	<p>Hualapai Tribe Location: Along 108 miles of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon Reservation: 992,463 acres, created in 1883</p>	<p>Peoples: Hualapai Population: 2,210</p>	<p>Enterprises: Grand Canyon Resort, Hualapai River Running, cattle ranching, timber sales, arts and crafts, Hualapai Lodge. Attractions: Hunting, fishing, camping, Sky Walk, Grand Canyon tours www.itcaonline.com</p>			<p>Yavapai-Apache Nation Location: Central Yavapai County Reservation: 644 acres</p>	<p>Peoples: Yavapai and Apache Population: 1,638 Enterprises: Storytellers Steakhouse, the Gallery Restaurant, Johnny Rockets restaurant, Shake Rattle & Bowl – Bowling Alley, Cliff Castle Lodge and Conference Center, the Gathering Restaurant, Native</p>	<p>Visions Tours, Yavapai-Apache Farm and Ranch & Yavapai-Apache Sand and Gravel</p>	<p>Gaming: Cliff Castle Casino www.cliffcastlecasino.net</p>
	<p>Kaibab-Paiute Tribe Location: On the Utah border</p>	<p>Reservation: 120,413 acres; created in 1934 Peoples: Paiute Population: 231 Enterprises: Tourism, livestock, agriculture, fruit orchard, trailer park and campground</p>	<p>Attractions: Pipe Springs National Monument, Steamboat Rock, North Rim of Grand Canyon, Lake Powell, Glen Canyon all within easy touring distance www.itcaonline.com</p>			<p>Zuni Tribe Location: Northeastern Arizona Reservation: Over 12,000 acres (established in 1984) Peoples: Zuni (Ashiwi) Population: Over 10,000 tribal members</p>	<p>Enterprises: Zuni Furniture Enterprise, Pueblo of Zuni Arts & Crafts Enterprise, Zuni Forest Products & Services Enterprise Attractions: The Arizona portion of the Zuni Reservation is undergoing environmental restoration and is not open for tourist activities. The New Mexico portion of the</p>	<p>Reservation (located on the Arizona/New Mexico border) has many world-class jewelry shops and is a popular destination for outdoor activities. www.nativeamericans.com</p>	
	<p>Navajo Nation Location: Approximately the size of West Virginia, it spans Arizona, New Mexico and Utah Reservation: 17,686,465 acres total; 11,601,856 in Arizona; created in 1868</p>	<p>Peoples: Navajo Population: approximately 180,462 Enterprises: Housing, utilities, arts & crafts business, lodging, radio, energy, retail centers, transit, engineering and construction.</p>	<p>Attractions: Monument Valley, Canyon de Chelly, Navajo National Monument, Chaco Culture National Historic Park, the Navajo Nation Fair, Navajo Tribal Museum, Four Corner's Monument Hubble Trading Post www.navajo.org</p>						

BRIEF TIMELINE: Indian Gaming In the U.S. and Arizona

1987 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *California vs. Cabazon*

- > Tribes could engage in forms of gambling that were not expressly prohibited by the state in which the tribe is located.
- > If a state regulates gaming, in any form, then gaming falls under civil law for which Indian tribes cannot be prosecuted and the state is obligated under federal law to enter into compact negotiations with a tribe.
- > If a form of gambling sought by a tribe is expressly prohibited by the state under criminal law, then the state can refuse negotiations for particular games on that basis.

1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, IGRA

- > In response to *California vs. Cabazon* ruling, IGRA was passed to create a balance between the tribe's right to conduct gaming on their reservation and the public interest of the states in which the tribes are located.
- > IGRA provided for the conduct of Class III gaming on Indian lands if tribal-state compacts are entered into and only if similar games are offered in that state.
- > Stipulates that if a state refuses to negotiate in good faith with a tribe, the tribe can sue the state.
- > Stipulates that the Secretary of the Interior can offer alternative compacting if regulations are in place and a state refuses to negotiate in good faith with a tribe.
- > Identifies the ways in which Indian gaming revenues can be spent.
- > Identifies three regulatory systems: the tribal regulatory office, State Department of Gaming, and the National Indian Gaming Commission.

1992 Negotiations begin between the state of Arizona and the tribes

- > Governor Fife Symington was granted legislative authority (H.B. 2352) for negotiating and signing compacts.
- > First compact signed with Yavapai-Prescott awarding them 250 slot machines.
- > U.S. Attorney's office begins to seize Arizona Indian reservation slot machines. May 12, 1992, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation refuses to turn over machines and a stand off begins.

1993 Chief Justice Frank Gordon rules slot machines are permitted in Arizona

- > Tribes must have a compact with the state of Arizona.
- > Eight tribes sign compacts with the state of Arizona.
- > Eight more sign compacts with the state of Arizona.

1994 Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintum Indian v. Wilson

- > Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals rules that "a state need only allow Indian tribes to operate games that others can operate, but need not give tribes what others cannot have."
- > Governor Symington refuses to sign 17th tribal compact with Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, claiming that Rumsey prohibits him from signing.

1996 Seminole Tribe of Florida vs. the state of Florida

- > Seminole tribe of Florida is denied a tribal-state gaming compact from the state of Florida. The state refuses to negotiate in good faith and the lawsuit goes up to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court rules that if a state refuses to negotiate in good faith, the tribe *cannot sue* the state.

1996 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community places Proposition 201 – the Fairness Initiative – on the statewide ballot and sues the State of Arizona

- > Initiative allows the five remaining tribes (Navajo, Hopi, Havasupai, San Juan Southern Paiute and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community) to have a gaming compact if they want one.
- > Prop 201 wins by 64% of the vote.

1998 The Arizona Supreme Court rules in favor of Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

- > A lawsuit is filed against Salt River and Governor Fife Symington prohibiting the provision of Prop 201 from being implemented, even though Symington signs 201 into law. The State Supreme Court rules in favor of Salt River.
- > June 1998, Governor Jane Hull signs a compact with the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community.

2002 17 Tribes in Arizona place Proposition 202 on statewide ballot

- > Initiative placed on ballot after two and one-half years of negotiation
- > Initiative represents more than 90% of all Indians living on reservations in Arizona and more than 240,000 Arizona citizens who signed petitions to place it on the state ballot.

November 5, 2002

- > Voters approve Prop 202.
- > Ensures that gaming on Indian land continues providing jobs and generating vitally needed funding for such basic services such as education, housing and health care.
- > Provides a mechanism for non-gaming tribes located in more remote areas of the state to benefit from gaming revenues.
- > Shares a portion of gaming revenues with the State of Arizona and local governments. Initiative stipulates that 12% of state-shared gaming revenues are earmarked for city, town and county government services. After Department of Gaming administrative and regulatory costs, eighty-eight percent (88%) of the Arizona Benefits Fund is dedicated to local school districts for statewide dropout prevention programs, school readiness and reading programs, and classroom reduction programs; emergency services and trauma centers, wildlife and habitat conservation, tourism promotion and education, prevention and treatment of problem gambling.
- > Provides additional regulatory oversight by the Arizona Department of Gaming.
- > Allows gaming tribes to continue to make voluntary donations to local charities, community programs and the state university system. To date, these contributions have totaled millions of dollars each year.

Officers and Staff of AIGA

Chairwoman Delia M. Carlyle
Chairman, Ak-Chin Indian Community

Vice Chair Bernadine Burnette
Vice President, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

Secretary Herminia Frias, Chairwoman, Pascua Yaqui Tribe
and Sherry Cordova, Chairwoman, Cocopah Tribe

Treasurer Carleton P. Albert, Sr.
Councilman, Zuni Tribe

Executive Director Sheila Morago

Administrative Assistant Luene Mansfield (through October, 2007); Linda Oosahwe

AIGA Office 2214 N. Central Avenue, Suite 250
Phoenix, AZ 85004
602.307.1570 phone
www.azindiagaming.org

Special thank you to:

The 19 Member Tribes of AIGA

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CREATING STRONG ECONOMIES • EMPOWERING INDIAN COMMUNITIES

