



TRIBAL LANDS



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|---|--|--|
|  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 pleasure that we present our fifth Annual Report for the Arizona Indian Gaming Association (AIGA). This report highlights the many contributions gaming is making for tribal people in our state and all Arizonans. Fifteen years after the first tribal gaming compacts were signed in Arizona, tribal governmental gaming has established itself as an important industry for our state, one that is benefiting Arizona through increased employment opportunities, shared revenues, and philanthropy. Statewide, gaming revenues are providing funds for education, emergency health care, conservation, and economic development but, in addition, gaming revenues are enabling tribes to increase their philanthropic contributions to help those who are in need of support.

This is a special year for those of us who are involved in gaming. In 2008 we celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) which established gaming on Indian lands. After long debates and the commitment of many champions who worked hard to make it happen, IGRA was signed into law on Oct. 17, 1988. In the two decades since its passage, IGRA has more than fulfilled its promise of being an economic engine for tribes to enable them to work toward self-sufficiency. I suspect that even those who did not support IGRA initially would agree today that gaming has been of enormous benefit to Indian people and the nation. We have come a very long way in twenty years. In Arizona, tribal gaming revenues are used to build better schools for our children, provide college scholarships for our young people, upgrade our health care and infrastructure, and invest in economic development and social services. But perhaps most importantly, these revenues have allowed us to deliver a message of hope to our children. Like all Americans, Indian children today are learning that, with hard work, they can grow up to become whatever they choose to be.

Fortunately, many of our young people are choosing to become tribal leaders. In our culture, leadership is both a responsibility and an honor. Because we are better able to support our young people with educational scholarships and job opportunities, we are seeing a new generation of young leaders emerging. Many of these young people are college-educated; all are committed to helping their people succeed. You will meet a few of them in this report.

On behalf of the 19 members of the Arizona Indian Gaming Association (AIGA), thank you for your patronage and for your support of our industry.

Sincerely,

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

Letter From The Executive Director



After four years of record-breaking revenues, 2008 presented a challenge for members of the Arizona Indian Gaming Association. Like almost every business and industry, gaming was adversely affected by the overwhelming economic crisis that impacted our nation this year. The decrease in gaming revenues reported to the Arizona Department of Gaming in 2008 clearly reflects the impact of the shrinking entertainment dollar for consumers. Nevertheless, our shared gaming revenues contributed significantly in 2008 to support education, emergency health care, wildlife conservation and economic development in Arizona. In addition, our gaming revenues continued to support programs that help educate and prevent problem gambling. And we also provided considerable funding for the Arizona Department of Gaming. As you will see in the following pages, during good times and difficult ones, our young industry continues to work hard for all Arizonans.

Despite the challenges of the past year, the 19-member Tribes of the Arizona Indian Gaming Association continued to be a role-model for the nation in terms of our regulatory structure, cooperative environment, and the impact gaming has had on economic development for our member tribes. Much of our success is owed to our tribal leadership, in particular to our board of directors led by Chairwoman Delia Carlyle and her officers, Vice Chairwoman Bernadine Burnette, Vice President of Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation; Secretary Diane Enos, President of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and Treasurer Ned Norris Jr., Chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation. Our fine board ensures that, in Arizona, gaming continues to speak with one voice.

We have also been fortunate this year, as in the past, to have had the support of Governor Janet Napolitano. The Governor has a long history of working respectfully with tribes and has appreciated the positive impact that gaming has for Indian people. On behalf of all the gaming and non-gaming tribes we want to thank her for her commitment to Indian people and wish her well as she prepares to join the history-making Obama Administration as Secretary of Homeland Security for our nation. We join all Arizonans in congratulating her on this appointment.

Congratulations are also in order for former Secretary of State Jan Brewer who becomes our new Governor in 2009. The Honorable Jan Brewer has a long history of civic commitment at many levels of government. She brings to her new office many years of experience in governance that will be of benefit to this state. Arizona, like other states, is facing difficult challenges and we look forward to working with the Honorable Jan Brewer and her new team to ensure that tribal governmental gaming continues to be one of Arizona's most important and supportive industries.

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.

Casino Name	Tribe	Location	Website
Apache Gold	San Carlos Apache	San Carlos	www.apachegoldcasinoresort.com
Casino Arizona at Salt River	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	Scottsdale	www.casinoaz.com
Casino Arizona at Talking Stick	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	Scottsdale	www.casinoaz.com
Casino Del Sol	Pasqua- Yaqui Tribe	Tucson	www.casinodelsol.com
Casino of the Sun	Pasqua- Yaqui Tribe	Tucson	www.casinodelsol.com
Cliff Castle Casino	Yavapai-Apache Nation	Camp Verde	www.cliffcastlecasino.net
Cocopah Casino	Cocopah Tribe	Somerton	www.cocopahresort.com
Desert Diamond Casino	Tohono O’odham Nation	Tucson	www.desertdiamondcasino.com
Desert Diamond II	Tohono O’odham Nation	Tucson	www.desertdiamondcasino.com
Fort McDowell Gaming Center	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation	Scottsdale/Fountain Hills	www.fortmcdowellcasino.com
Golden Ha:San Casino	Tohono O’odham Nation	Why	www.desertdiamondcasino.com
Harrah’s Ak-Chin Casino	Ak-Chin Indian Community	Maricopa	www.harrahsak-chin.com
Hon Dah Casino	White Mountain Apache Tribe	Pinetop	www.hon-dah.com
Lone Butte Casino	Gila River Indian Community	Chandler	www.wingilariver.com
Mazatzal Casino	Tonto Apache Tribe	Payson	www.777play.com
Paradise Casino	Quechan Tribe	Yuma	www.paradise-casinos.com
Spirit Mountain Casino	Fort Mojave Tribe	Mohave Valley	www.fortmojave.com
Vee Quiva Casino	Gila River Indian Community	Laveen	www.wingilariver.com
Wild Horse Pass Casino	Gila River Indian Community	Chandler	www.wingilariver.com

Celebrating 20 Years of IGRA

Key Milestones Leading to this Legislation

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- 1940s** Modern commercial gambling started in Las Vegas and in Indian Country. Las Vegas gaming flourished, but the federal government denied Indian gaming tribes equal access to lucrative gaming markets that any state could lawfully exercise.
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- 1950s** Section 5 of the Johnson Act prohibited the transportation, sale, repair, possession and use of gambling devices in Indian country. The Act was limited to “gambling devices”; but as amended, had a very broad definition, and because of it, twenty years later, many Indian gaming proposals began with bingo.
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- 1970s** Bingo parlors and card parlors opened. They did not compete with Las Vegas or Atlantic City. States opposed high stakes bingo.
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- 1981** Seminole Tribe v. Butterworth launched the early “Bingo Wars”. Courts upheld the federal power to regulate Indian gaming. At the state level, the courts refused to permit states to enforce gaming laws in Indian country.
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- 1984-1987** Congress considered many bills involving Indian gaming, but no legislation passed.
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- 1987** California v. Cabazon Band decision by the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the right of tribes as sovereign nations to conduct gaming on Indian lands free of state control when similar gaming is permitted by the state outside the reservation for any purpose.
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- 1988** Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) passed in September, 1988, and was signed into law Oct. 17, 1988. IGRA recognized the right of tribes to conduct similar gaming on tribal land in states where such gaming is permitted outside the reservation for any other purpose. IGRA further stipulated that a state is obligated to negotiate compacts that lay out the conditions, regulations and limitations for Class III gaming operations.
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Sources for information: Arizona State University and National Indian Gaming Association

ARIZONA BENEFITS FUND

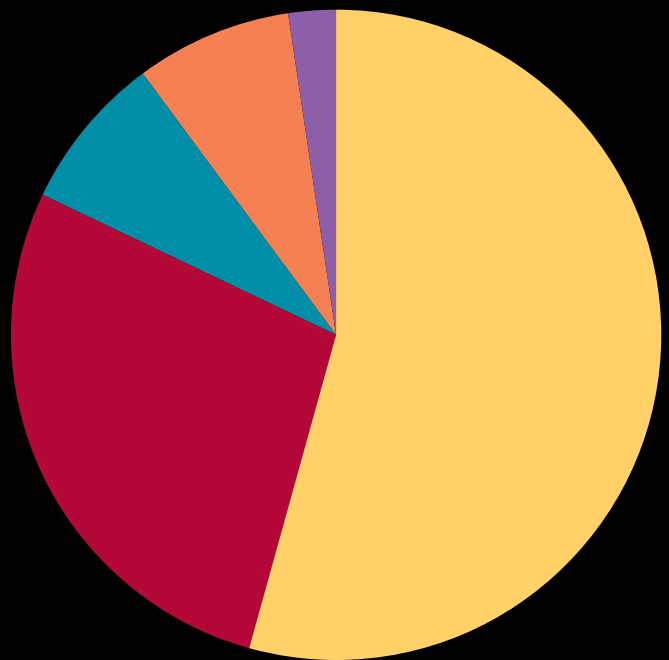
In November 2002, Arizona voters passed Proposition 202 which enabled the tribes to sign new compacts with the State of Arizona. The terms of the compacts state that Arizona’s 15 tribes with gaming operations will contribute a portion of their Class III Net Win to the Arizona Benefits Fund.

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

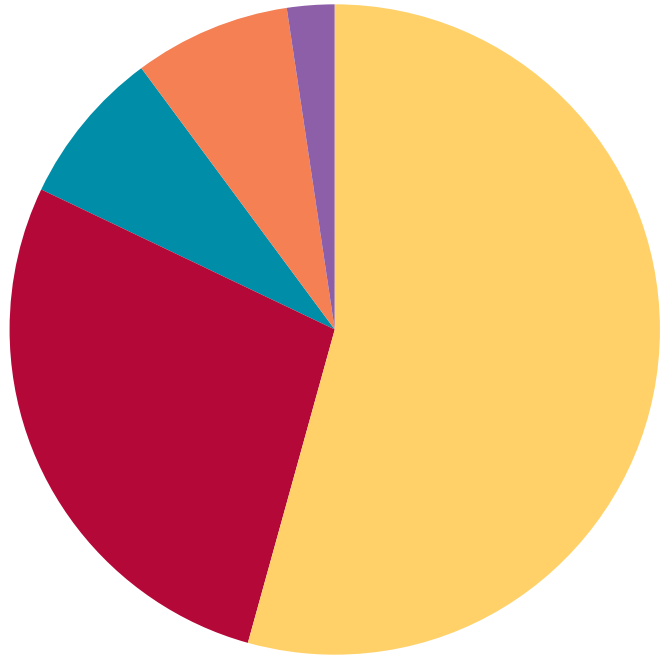
	Instructional Improvement Fund	\$ 207,228,228.05
	Trauma & Emergency Services Fund	\$ 103,614,114.06
	Tourism Fund	\$ 29,604,032.56
	Arizona Wildlife Conservation Fund	\$ 29,604,032.56
	Problem Gambling	\$ 8,475,314.83



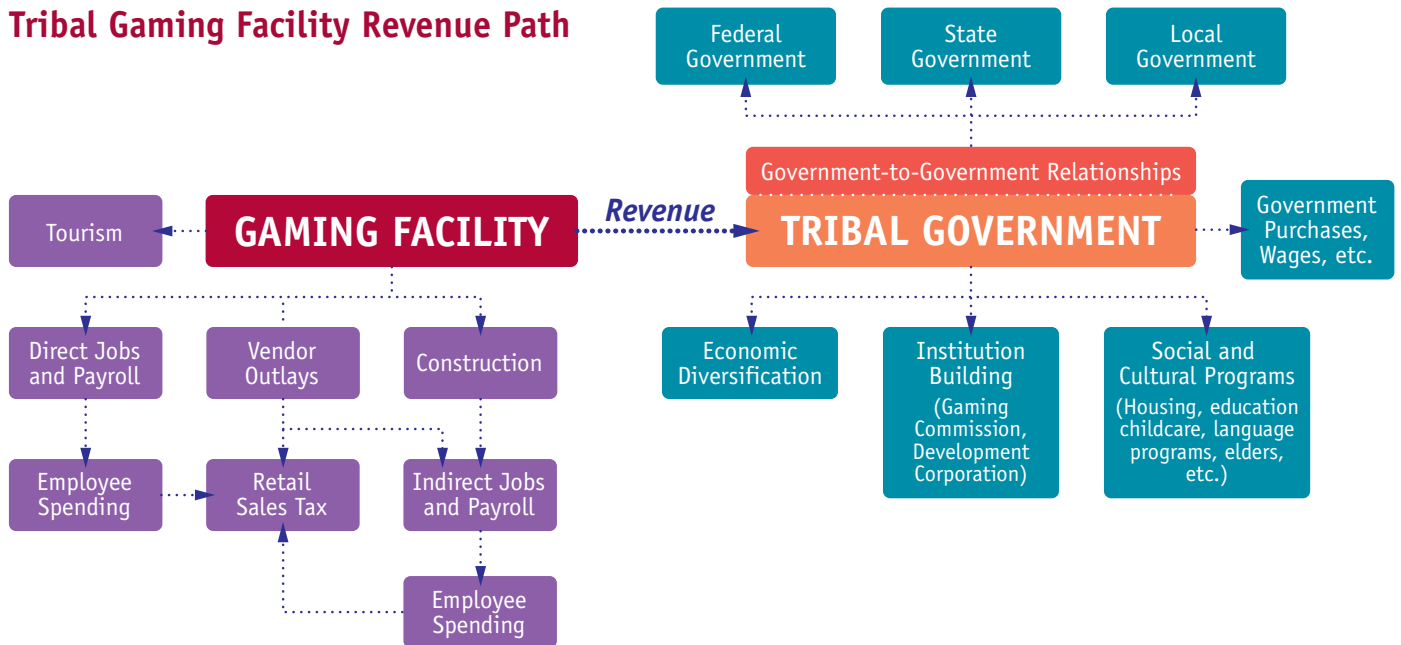
Courtesy of Arizona Department of Gaming

Tribal Contributions FY 2008

	Instructional Improvement Fund	\$ 47,859,159.96
	Trauma & Emergency Services Fund . .	\$ 23,929,579.98
	Tourism Fund	\$ 6,837,022.85
	Arizona Wildlife Conservation Fund . .	\$ 6,837,022.85
	Problem Gambling	\$ 1,621,758.14



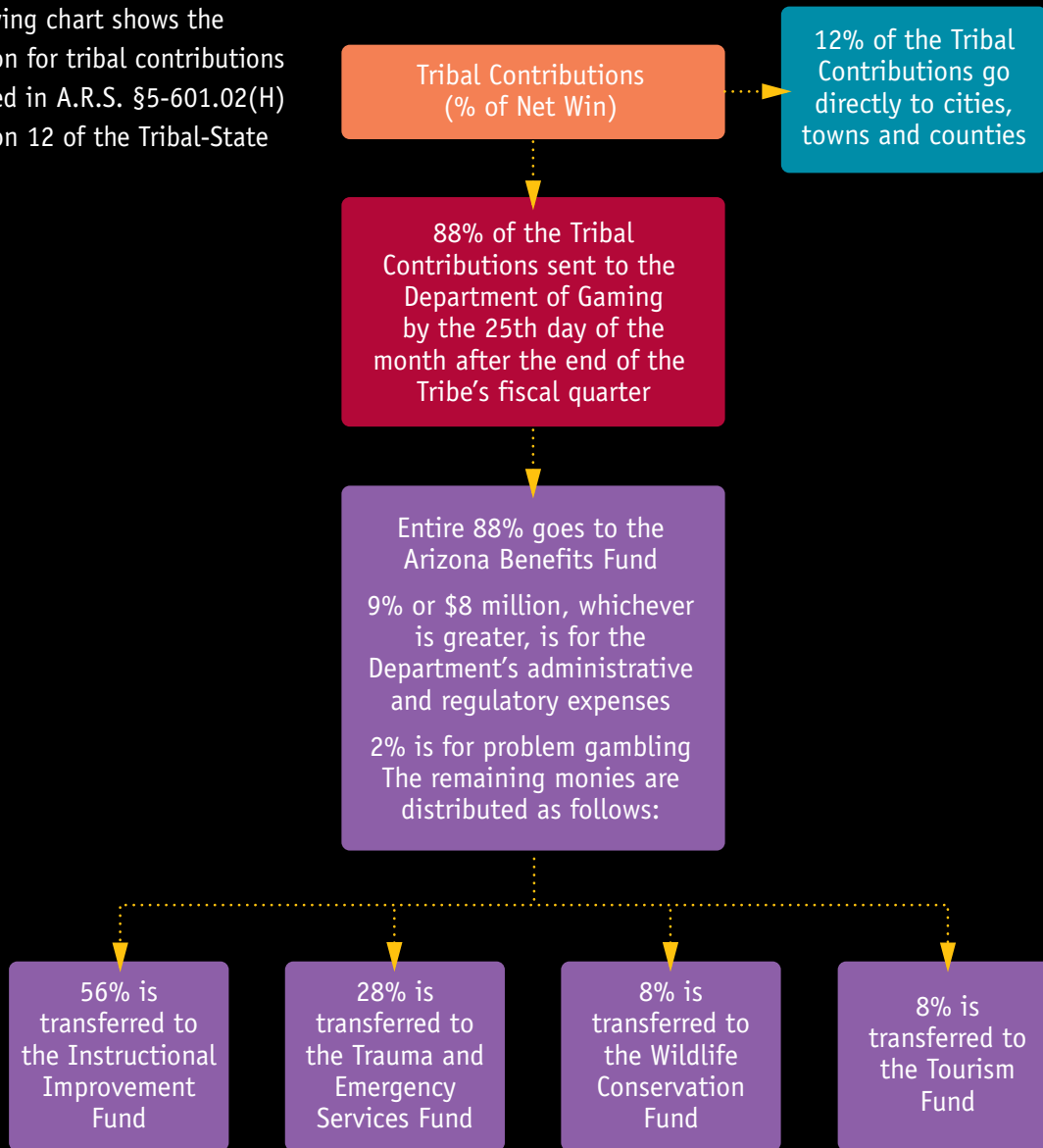
Tribal Gaming Facility Revenue Path



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 Arizona's 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 nearly \$48 million to the Instructional Improvement Fund in 2008. 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.

Arizona Office of Tourism

In 2008, AOT received almost \$7.0 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.

Trauma & Emergency Services

Arizona gaming tribes contributed almost \$24 million to the Trauma & Emergency Services fund in 2008. Since 2004, when the Arizona Benefits Fund was inaugurated, nearly 60 hospitals throughout Arizona have received funding for trauma centers and emergency departments.



Arizona's Wildlife Conservation Fund

In 2008, the Arizona Game and fish Department's Wildlife Conservation Fund received nearly \$7.0 million. This fund is administered by the Arizona Game and Fish Department which uses these revenues to fund many important conservation projects.

Arizona Department of Gaming (ADOG)

In 2007, ADOG received more than \$8.5 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; and

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 2008, tribal contributions to the Arizona Office of Problem Gambling accounted for almost \$2 million. 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.



The 19 Member Tribes of AIGA



Ak-Chin Indian Community

Location: Santa Cruz Valley, 35 miles south of Phoenix

Reservation: 21,840 acres; created in May 1912

Peoples: Papago and Pima

Population: 742

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

Gaming:

Harrah's Ak-Chin Casino Resort, near Maricopa, AZ
www.harrahs.com/our_casinos/akc/



Cocopah Tribe

Location: Approximately 13 miles south of Yuma and bounded by the Colorado River

Reservation: 7,772 acres; created in 1917

Peoples: Cocopah

Population: 901

Enterprises: Farmland leases, convenience store, gas station and smoke shop

Attractions: Tribal museum and tribal cultural center, golf course, swimming, tennis, Cocopah RV Park

Gaming:

Cocopah Casino, four miles south of Yuma
www.cocopahresort.com



Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

Location: 45 miles northeast of Phoenix on Hwy 87

Population: 960

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

Poco Diablo Resort.

Attractions: The Verde River, Fort McDowell Adventures and majestic view of Red Mountains

Gaming:

Fort McDowell Casino, "The Fort"
www.ftmcdowellcasino.com



Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Location: Along the banks of the Colorado River, in both Arizona and Nevada

Reservation: 22,820 acres in Arizona; 3,862 acres in Nevada, and 6,298 acres in California

Peoples: Mojave
Population: 1,120

Enterprises: Agriculture

Attractions: Water activities; hiking, rock hounding and hunting in the Black Mountain Range east of the reservation

Gaming:

Spirit Mountain Casino in Mojave Valley
Avi Resort Casino in Nevada
www.avicasino.com



Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe

Location: Along both sides of the Colorado River near Yuma

Reservation: 43,958 acres total; 2,381 acres in Arizona; created in 1884

Peoples: Quechan
Population: 2,831

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

Gaming:

Paradise Casino, Yuma
www.paradise-casinos.com



Gila River Indian Community

Location: Just south of metro Phoenix, bordering Phoenix, Mesa, Gilbert, Coolidge, Casa Grande, Avondale and others

Reservation: 373,365 acres; created in 1859

Peoples: Pima-Maricopa

Population: 19,000

Enterprises: Agriculture, Health Care, Industrial Parks, Resorts, Golf and Entertainment, Telecommunications and others

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

Gaming:

Gila River Casinos at Wild Horse Pass, Lone Butte and Vee Quiva
www.wingilariver.com



Havasupai Tribe

Location: Southwest corner of Grand Canyon National Park

Reservation: 185,516 acres, created in 1880

Peoples: Havasupai

Population: 650

Enterprises: Government, packing and farming

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.havasupaitribe.com



Hualapai Tribe

Location: Along 108 miles of the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon

Reservation: 992,463 acres, created in 1883

Peoples: Hualapai

Population: 2,210

Enterprises: Grand Canyon Resort, Hualapai River running, cattle ranching, timber sales, arts and crafts.

Attractions: Hunting, fishing, camping, Sky Walk, Grand Canyon tours
www.itcaonline.com



Kaibab-Paiute Tribe

Location: On the Utah border

Reservation: 120,413 acres; created in 1934

Peoples: Paiute

Population: 231

Enterprises: Tourism, livestock, agriculture, fruit orchard, trailer park and campground

Attractions: Pipe Springs National Monument, Steamboat Rock, North Rim of Grand Canyon, Lake Powell, Glen Canyon all within easy touring distance

www.itcaonline.com



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

Peoples: Navajo

Population: approximately 180,462

Enterprises: Housing, utilities, arts & crafts business, lodging, radio, energy, retail centers, transit, engineering and construction.

Attractions: Monument Valley, Canyon de Chelly, Navajo National Monument, Chaco Culture National Historic Park, The World's Largest American Indian Fair, the Navajo Nation Fair, Navajo Tribal Museum, Four Corner's Monument, Hubble Trading Post
www.navajo.org



Pascua Yaqui Tribe

Location: Pasqua Village in Tucson and Guadalupe near Phoenix

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.

Peoples: Pascua Yaqui
Population: 12,918
Enterprises: Casino Del Sol, Anselmo Valencia Amphitheater, Del Sol Marketplace which includes a gas station, mini market and smoke shop.

Gaming:
Casino of the Sun
Casino Del Sol
www.casinodelsol.com



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

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

Attractions: Hoo-Hoogam Ki Museum, Pavilions Shopping Center; Talking Stick Golf Club and Casino Arizona-Native art collection

Gaming:
Casino Arizona 101 & McKellips
Casino Arizona 101 & Indian Bend
www.casinoaz.com



San Carlos Apache Tribe

Location: Spans Gila, Graham and Pinal counties in southeastern Arizona

Reservation: 1,826,541 acres; created in 1871
Peoples: Apache
Population: 11,328
Enterprises: government, cattle ranching, gaming

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 home to the Peridot semi-precious stone mine, one of two places in the world where peridot is mined.

Gaming:
Apache Gold Casino
www.apachegoldcasinoresort.com



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

Reservation: The Tribe is in litigation to establish and secure its land base.
Peoples: They share common heritage with Southern Paiutes of northern Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California.
Population: 265

Enterprises: None. Tribal members raise livestock; subsistence farming.
Attractions: Can see native basket weaving at Paiute Canyon and Willow Springs

Gaming:
Desert Diamond Casino I and II and Golden Ha:San Casino
www.DesertDiamondCasino.com



Tohono O'odham Nation

Location: Comparable in size to Connecticut, in south central Arizona and into Mexico, in the form of 12 communities
Reservation: 2,854,881 acres created in 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 (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

Gaming:
Desert Diamond Casino I and II and Golden Ha:San Casino
www.DesertDiamondCasino.com



Tonto Apache Tribe

Location: Next to Payson, AZ
Reservation: 85 acres; created in 1972

Peoples: Tonto Apache
Population: 110
Enterprises: Gaming, Lodging, Retail and Government

Attractions: The reservation is surrounded by the Mazatzal Mountains, the Sierra Ancha Mountains, and the Mogollon Rim.

Gaming:
Mazatzal Casino, Payson
www.777Play.com



White Mountain Apache Tribe

Location: East central Arizona
Reservation: 1,664,984 acres; created in 1891

Peoples: White Mountain Apache
Population: 13,500+
Enterprises: Livestock, agriculture, tourism, ski resort, timber mill, re-manufacturing plant

Attractions: Sunrise Ski Resort, elk hunting, fishing

Gaming:
Hon Dah Casino
www.Hon-Dah.com



Yavapai-Apache Nation

Location: Central Yavapai County
Reservation: 644 acres

Peoples: Yavapai-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

Visions Tours, Yavapai-Apache Farm and Ranch & Yavapai-Apache Sand and Gravel
Attractions: Montezuma Castle National Monument

Gaming:
Cliff Castle Casino
www.cliffcastlecasino.net



Zuni Tribe

Location: Northeastern Arizona
Reservation: Over 12,000 acres (established in 1984)
Peoples: Zuni (Ashiwi)
Population: Over 10,000 tribal members

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

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

12% Gaming revenues are making a difference to communities throughout the state.

In addition to contributing to the Arizona Benefits Fund, each year gaming tribes give 12% of their net gaming win directly to cities, towns and counties where these revenues are being used to meet essential needs and support a wide range of programs.



(above) Representatives of the Cocopah Indian Tribe present contribution checks to the City of Wellton.

WELLTON

“The Town of Wellton would like to thank the COCOPAHI INDIAN TRIBE for their very generous donation of \$32,743.50 last year. During budget work sessions for the FY 2008-09 budget, the Council decided that we would offer to donate \$5,000 to five community non-profit organizations who expressed a written request... the Council stipulated that these organizations raise and match our \$5,000 donation which is to be spent within our community.

The Town just received the contract for our FY 2008 Regional Account Community Block Grant for the purchase of a fire truck with a ladder apparatus and we will most likely use the balance of these funds as part of our leveraged funds for the purchase of this fire truck.”

Rodney L. Rinchart
Town Manager

WILLCOX

“Our fire department was aware of 12% funding and we are always looking for grant opportunities. Two of us wrote the grant application and had it approved by our Willcox City Council before submitting it to the TOHONO O’ODHAM NATION. Although we had no relationship with the Nation previously, we received \$125,000 in funding to buy a Type 6 Quick Attack Truck. This equipment is used to provide assistance for wildland fire fighting.

We are a small community in the southeast corner of the state, and we are on a state contract to protect wildlands. We work inside the community and on state lands. I have been with the city for 17 years and, while we do get grants from FEMA, this is the largest grant we have ever received. Our trucks are 25 to 30 years of age. The City of Willcox has never before purchased a brand new piece of fire fighting equipment. This is a first time for us.”

Captain Jake Weaver
Willcox Fire Department

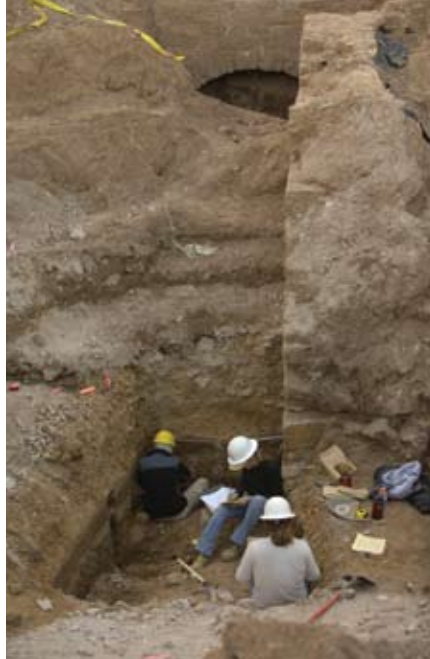


TEMPE

“There was a development project planned in Tempe that would have built up the slope on the west side of Tempe Butte. The Butte is an important historic monument; it’s an ancient and sacred site for SRPMIC ancestors. We worked with the Community to stop the project. 12% funds supported the cost of archaeology and historical work on that site. The study revealed the original water site that powered the first mill in Tempe which burned down and it described the earliest elements of the water channel. Water came from the Salt River and fed the farm fields to the east of the mill

Captain Jake Weaver





(far left) Hayden Flour Mill, the site of the archaeological study.

(center) Mayor Hugh Hallman, City of Tempe

(left) Archaeological team at work on the Hayden Flour Mill site.

(below) Firearm specialist practicing with new equipment.

and silo site. This could have been as early as 400 A.D. Community 12% revenues have also funded revegetation for Tempe's portion of Papago Park which have allowed us to cut off some trails that were destroyed in the Loma del Rio area, which was a Hohokam ruin that is approximately 650 years old and probably was home to 20 to 30 people. And these funds also have provided the revenue to design Tempe's new boathouse.

The resources supplied by the SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY have been essential to our efforts to preserve and protect Tempe's modern and sacred history. Without these resources, a lot of this history would have been lost to the winds of time."

Hugh Hallman, Mayor
City of Tempe

PHOENIX

"In 2008, the City of Phoenix's Family Advocacy Center received more than \$60,000 in gaming revenue sharing from the SALT RIVER PIMA MARICOPA and GILA RIVER INDIAN communities. Due to the generosity of our tribal partners, the City can continue to provide much-needed counseling services to victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse, and their families, in a safe, comforting and supportive environment. This support is very much appreciated, especially in these difficult economic times when city services are threatened by budget cuts."

Phil Gordon, Mayor
City of Phoenix



Mayor Phil Gordon, City of Phoenix



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TUCSON

"The grant from the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION was for \$62,077 to purchase new rifle parts for 46 specialized rifles. These rifles are ten years old and, without this grant, we would beg and borrow for parts when we could, or make do with what we have. All of these 46 rifles are in the hands of patrol guys who are out in the field. The parts we purchased include sighting systems, flashlights, magazines, slings, cases and forends, all of which improve durability and upgrade the equipment. The rifle field, like any other technology, has improved a great deal in ten years and this grant lets us bring our equipment up to current day standards so the guys know that these rifles will work, instead of hoping they will."

Sgt. Eric Kazmierczak
Fire Arms Specialist Supervisor and
SWAT Supervisor
City of Tucson Police Department

12% funding giving back to Arizona

More ways communities are benefiting from gaming revenues.

Central Arizona College Scholarship

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY awarded \$1 million to the Central Arizona College Promise for the Future Scholarship program. The program is aimed at eight grade students who are residents of Pinal County. Students who are registered in the program and graduate from a Pinal County high school with a minimum of 2.75 grade point average are eligible for two free years of college education at one of the Central Arizona College sites.



(left) The Gila River Indian Community presents a check to the City of Chandler as part of its 12% contributions.

City of Chandler

Mercy Gilbert Medical Center was awarded a \$1,000,000 5-year grant in 2006 from the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY for the capital costs of the construction of the Mercy Gilbert Medical Center. This included the Gila River Indian Community Healing Garden where patients, families and employees can find solace, serenity and reprieve.

Chandler Regional Medical Center

The center received a \$1,000,000 5 year grant in 2008 from the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. Funds will assist in capital costs for the construction of Tower C Expansion for the medical center. This will alleviate a critical hospital bed shortage in the East Valley and ensure better access to medical care and services for all residents of the area.

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City of Casa Grande

Casa Grande Regional Medical Center received \$1,000,000 for Emergency Department Expansion from the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. The expansion will double the size of the current 20 year-old Emergency Department and will increase capacity, minimize wait times, improve triage, install state-of-the-art emergency medicine equipment and create new jobs.



(above) The Mercy Gilbert Medical Center used funds awarded by the Gila River Indian Community to the City of Gilbert to improve services for pediatric patients and their parents.

(left) Contributions from the Gila River Indian Community to the City of Casa Grande are being used to renovate the Casa Grande Regional Medical Center.





The City of Phoenix receives 12% funding from the Gila River Indian Community to support the City's downtown market.

City of Phoenix

The City's Community Food Connection Downtown Phoenix Public Market was awarded a 3-year, \$170,000 grant in 2006 to construct a market pavilion, purchase a mobile kitchen and serve the community's diverse needs for healthy food, cultural opportunities, local agriculture, education and economic development. The grant was awarded by the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY.

Mesa Fire Department and Arts Center

FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION granted the City of Mesa \$110,184 to support various projects including the Mesa Fire Department and Mesa Arts Center as well as funding for Mesa Public Schools and the East Valley Child Crisis Center.

(below) Gila River Indian Community 12% funds support the Children's Museum of Phoenix.



Children's Museum of Phoenix

In 2008, a \$500,000 3-year grant was awarded to the Children's Museum of Phoenix Childhood Dreams Built by You! Capital Campaign by the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. The museum opened its doors in May 2008 and is located in the refurbished Monroe School in downtown Phoenix.

The contributions of the Gila River Indian Community help to support exhibits like the food preparation center at the Children's Museum of Phoenix.

(right) The Gila River Indian Community 12% funding supports the Walk to Cure Diabetes which attracts thousands of people each year.



City of Scottsdale

This fall the City of Scottsdale's Youth and Family Services department rolled out "SIDNE," a battery powered go-kart that simulates what it is like to drive when impaired. The acquisition of SIDNE was made possible by a grant of \$24,000 from the SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY. Hugh McGill, manager of Scottsdale's Youth and Family Services Department said he hopes SIDNE – which stands for "simulated impaired driving experience" – will make drivers of all ages, especially teens, think twice drinking and driving or getting into a car with someone who has been drinking."

Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation

In a 2008, a 5-year \$250,000 grant was awarded to JDRE for their annual Walk to Cure Diabetes and to diabetes outreach programs. This is the second grant that the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY has provided to JDRE. A \$25,000 grant was awarded in 2007.

Phoenix Public Library

The SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY was recognized by the City of Phoenix Public Library for its commitment to children's literacy. Through grants totaling more than \$100,000 over the past six years, the Community has supported the library's winter reading program, "Catch Book-breath@ your library." The Phoenix Public Library is a system of 14 branch libraries and the Burton Barr Central Library.

Verde Valley

The YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION contributed \$185,475 to their neighboring cities of Camp Verde, Cottonwood, Clarkdale, Sedona, Jerome and Yavapai County. The cities used funding to support local police, public safety, parks and recreation and senior programs.

City of Tucson and Town of Guadalupe

The PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE donated more than \$1.1 million in 2006 and 2007, including \$338,000 to the City of Tucson to purchase land for affordable housing, parks and recreation programs and \$150,000 to the Town of Guadalupe for cultural and tourism programs.



Tribal Councilwoman Cora Lei Marques presents Camp Verde Mayor Tony Gioia their annual distribution from 12% revenue sharing.

Indian Gaming is Helping to Meet Critical Needs

Despite progress that is being made, tribes are still among the least educated, poorest and unhealthiest population in the U.S. Gaming revenues are helping to correct these problems.

Education

Arizona gaming tribes are working to meet our educational needs.

Tohono O'odham provided \$500,000 last year to help support its Ha:sa:n Preparatory & Leadership School, a charter school with about 150 students, 99% of them American Indian and most of them members from the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION. Located near the University of Arizona, the school helps serve as a bridge between the reservation and the larger community.

Ak-Chin Community Library and Education Center

A 12,043 square foot, state of the art single story building, the center will be available to Community members and general public. The library includes a media area, computers, multipurpose classroom,



Ak Chin Library and Education Center

children's area, media sitting area, study rooms, teen area, restoration area, and book drop off, staff offices and staff break room. The Education Center includes offices for Education, GED & Truant staff, computer labs, lecture rooms, tutor rooms, work room, conference room and staff break room. The 4,000 square feet Language Lab will house classrooms, staff offices and other facilities to support the language program. The Grand Opening of the center was held in mid-December, 2008.

Yavapai-Apache Sponsors Youth

With their gaming funds, gaming tribes are investing in leadership training for their young members. The YAVAPAI APACHE NATION sponsored youth to attend the UNITY conference to help young people develop these important skills.



UNITY Conference: Tribal youth during a tribally sponsored UNITY Conference

Education Statistics

- > 47% of American Indian fifth-graders pass their reading exams as compared to 82% of Arizona's Anglo fifth graders.
- > American Indian students are less likely to graduate from high school and more likely to drop out than other students. 33% of American Indians have less than a high school degree. 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 the 27.2% of the general public. American Indian students also have lower retention rates after one year of college than any other ethnic group.

Health Care

Arizona gaming tribes are working to meet our health care needs.

Gila River Health Initiatives at Work

A Youth Initiative conducted by the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY asked

Health Care Statistics

- > Infant mortality is 25% higher among American Indians than the national rate.
- > American Indian adults are more than 3 times as likely to have diabetes as the U.S. population in general.
- > American Indians have a lower life expectancy (nearly 6 years) than any other group.
- > American Indians lag 20 - 25 years behind the general population in health status. The unmet health care needs of American Indians remain among the most severe of any group in the U.S.
- > Most American Indians do not have private health insurance and rely on the Indian Health Service for health care.
- > 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.



(left) Gila River Skate Park

(below) Gila River Skilled Nursing Facility

young people what kinds of services they thought would best serve them. The Gila River Youth Council Office developed a survey with assistance from the tribe that looked at needs as district-based, rather than the entire community. This new skate park is just one example of the new services developed in District 3 to promote a healthy life style for young people.

In District 6, a new Southwest Ambulatory Care Center was opened to help meet the needs of the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY. In District 3, a skilled nursing facility was opened to help the needs of elders.

Tohono O'odham Nation's Archie Hendricks, Sr. Skilled Nursing Facility Receives Harvard University's National Honoring Nations Award

The Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development presented one of just five High Honors awards to the Archie Hendricks, Sr. Skilled Nursing Facility and the Tohono O'odham Hospice in October 2008. The facility offers a unique combination of traditional and standard medical and nursing care and was built with proceeds from gaming revenues. More than seventy-five percent (75%) of the care providers are citizens of the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION and many departments are staffed one hundred percent (100%) by members of the Nation. A measure of the overall success is that its occupancy rate has remained constant at close to one hundred percent (100%) for the past two years.



Members of the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION residing in the facility can observe their culture and traditions, receive spiritual care by traditional healers and medicine persons, eat traditional foods and communicate in the O'odham language. The location, within the heart of the Nation, permits residents to more fully participate in community activities. The campus also includes long-term employee housing and housing for overnight stays and an employee clubhouse. Ancillary services help overcome the



Tohono O'odham Nation's Archie Hendricks, Sr. Skilled Nursing Facility



Tohono O'odham Nation's Skilled Nursing Facility Resident Dining Room

challenges of staffing a skilled nursing facility within the constraints of federal regulations while providing care in a culturally sensitive manner in a location approximately 100 miles from the State's urban centers.

The Facility is operated by the Tohono O'odham Nursing Care Authority ("TONCA"), a tribal enterprise of the Nation, directed by a seven-person Board of members of the Nation. TONCA seeks to expand reimbursement by third parties, but approximately two-thirds of the operating budget of the Facility is provided through gaming revenues.

Cocopah Tribe Dedicates New Community Center

The COCOPAH TRIBE, in southwestern Arizona, opened its new Community Center which serves as a central gathering place for children, youth, elders and all members of this community to help tribal members meet a variety of social and social service needs.

Cocopah Tribe Community Center Ribbon Cutting



Housing

Arizona gaming tribes are working to meet our housing needs.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

The Salt River Financial Services Institution, an enterprise, of the SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY, is committed to the "Forever Home" concept to build homes which must withstand the test of time because they are built for generations to enjoy.

An Insulated Concrete Form (ICF) block home under construction at Salt River. A home built with ICF block offers superior insulation and energy efficiency and is more noise resistant and structurally durable.



Housing Statistics

- > Approximately 40% of reservation housing is considered inadequate, compared with 6% nationwide.
- > One in five reservation homes lack plumbing and 16% lack telephone service.
- > Overcrowding on Indian lands is six times the national rate. More than 1/3 of the homes on Indian trust lands are overcrowded.
- > The level of funding needed for housing in American Indian communities is estimated at \$1.1 billion. Some families remain on the housing waiting list for decade or more.
- > In addition to housing, massive investment is needed for infrastructure construction of water lines, sewage, sanitation facilities, electricity and roads on reservation lands.
- > Nationally, tribal governments are spending 11% of their revenues on housing.

- > The typical American Indian police department serves an area the size of Delaware.
- > American Indians are twice as likely as any other racial/ethnic group to be victims of crime.
- > Per capita spending on law enforcement in American Indian communities is roughly 60% of the national average.
- > The population served by tribal police agencies is larger than the American Indian population itself because many non-Indians use tribal services, roads, land and other public places.
- > Tribal justice systems have been under funded for decades, which have hampered the effectiveness of tribal courts. The most critical need is funding for construction and renovation of justice facilities, followed by funding to employ and train judicial and court personnel.
- > The Tohono O'odham Nation, which extends into both U.S. and Mexico, is the only American Indian tribe or nation that has 75 miles of international border. The Nation spends more than \$3 million annually to protect that border.

Safety & Security

Gila River Indian Community

In December 2007, the Gila River Community Council dedicated \$200 million in tribal funds to the construction and rehabilitation of homes throughout the Community over a three-year period. The Residential Housing Improvement Program (RHIP) is responsible for coordinating and completing all the tasks necessary to construct homes. In 2008, 201 homes are in various stages of construction to completion. For 2009, RHIP plans to have an additional 575 homes in the planning and construction phase.



New housing constructed for residents of the Gila River Indian Community reflects the neighborly traditions of the tribe.

Yavapai-Apache



Construction of the Tunlii tribal housing development

Arizona gaming tribes are working to meet our security and safety needs.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

The SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY is funding a new Police and Fire Substation located on 3.2 acres of Community land. The 21,340 square foot complex was designed for multipurpose uses and features four apparatus bays, dorm rooms for fire personnel, office spaces, an exercise room, locker rooms, a commons area, a public lobby, and an 800 square foot classroom and meeting center that is open to the public. Gaming revenue assisted in funding the project.

Rendering of the new Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Police and Fire Substation



Image courtesy of Arrington Watkins Architecture.

Poverty and Employment

Arizona tribes are working to build a more diversified economy and creating jobs for a stronger local and state economy.

We-Ko-Pa Golf Club's Saguaro and Cholla courses, both owned by the FORT MCDOWELL NATION, were named as two of the top public access golf courses in Arizona according to Golfweek magazine's Best in 2008 issue.

The COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE opened its new Cocopah Resort & Conference Center in December 2007. Described as a modern Southwest style with soft colors and landscaping, it has 101 rooms including seven suite-style rooms, swimming area and a cultural display area. The conference center offers more than 4,000 square feet of meeting space and banquet facilities.



Cocopah Resort & Conference Center

Construction started in January and steel framing completed in November for the \$400 million, 15-story resort casino on SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY. Casino Arizona will include a 240,000 square-foot gaming floor

with 800 slot machines, 50 poker tables, keno and off-track betting. It also will have 50,000 square feet of indoor meeting space, a 13,000 square-foot spa and the adjacent Talking Stick Golf Course along with eight restaurants, 10 lounges and a 750 seat showroom for entertainment.



The NAVAJO NATION signed an agreement to lease rights to more than 1,000 slot machines from the GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY, FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION and the TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION. The agreement is expected to generate more than \$100,000 for the Navajos over several years. The Nation plans eventually to build four casinos in Arizona. The tribe opened its first casino, Firerock Casino, in Gallup, New Mexico on November 17.

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY opened the new Lone Butte Casino at Loop 202 and Kyrene Road in November 2008. The new facility replaced an older existing casino a mile away and was three years in the making. It has 850 slot machines, Las Vegas style Blackjack, a bingo hall and a high end restaurant.



A rendering of the new Lone Butte Casino at Loop 202 and Kyrene Road.



(above) With gaming revenues, the Yavapai-Apache Nation, continues to diversify its economy. Tribal leaders visit the site of a new tribally-owned enterprise.

(left) A rendering of the new Casino Arizona.

Poverty and Employment Statistics

- > By all statistical measures, American Indians are among the poorest people in the country. The poverty rate among American Indians is 25% compared with the national poverty rate of 12.6%.
- > The average household income of American Indians is 73% of the national average income.
- > Unemployment is 9.3% compared with 5.1% nationwide.
- > 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 century for tribes to "catch up" economically with the rest of the population.

Emerging Leaders: Building the Future for Tribes

With Indian gaming, tribes are able to invest in their young people, many of whom are now re-investing in their tribes by coming home to work in their communities and assuming leadership positions. AIGA is pleased to introduce three of these young leaders.

Ruby Steele, 28, Councilwoman Hualapai Tribe **Elected June 2008**

“I’ve always wanted to be a leader for our tribe. I have held numerous royalty positions and was approached by several people in the community encouraging me to run. There were 33 people running for 3 seats. I was the youngest and I got the most votes. A lot of the younger generation is wanting to serve in leadership positions. It’s our time. I am always encouraging young people to go into leadership positions. Age gives us a different perspective. I think there is a mutual respect between the older and young council members. We respect their leadership and decisions that we made and in return they respect us. We are asking questions from a different perspective.

“We have a lot of issues, socially and economically. We have housing issues, health care issues, education, drug abuse, and domestic violence. There are issues that lie deep within the heart of this community that you have to change. I would like to see us progress into the 21st century.”

Steele, who works as Executive Assistant to the CEO of Grand Canyon Resorts (a tribal enterprise), grew up in Peach Springs. “When I was in the sixth grade, my parents moved us to Flagstaff where they attended Northern Arizona University. We moved to Utah when I was a freshman in high school. After high school, I moved to Phoenix to attend DeVry University for two years and then came back to Peach Springs to work. Then I moved back to Utah to attend Utah State in Logan, Utah. I came home in the summer and was given the opportunity to run for Miss Hualapai and I was given that honor. Two months later, I ran for Miss Indian Arizona and served 2004-05. It was a great experience. I represented 21 tribes and traveled all over. I learned leadership and public speaking.”

Leadership runs in her family. “My father served on the tribal council for his tribe, the Goshute Tribe, in Utah, and currently is the chairman. My mother has served on the Hualapai Tribal Council. I have always carried myself with pride of being Hualapai. To run for office I went out there and talked to people. People believe in me and I believe I will do great things for them. It is humbling.”

Ona Segundo, 35

Chairwoman, Kaibab-Paiute Tribe

“My mother was a tribal council member over 20 years and, right after finishing high school, I became the secretary for the Council. I did go to school in Richfield, Utah for awhile, but I came home to care for my sister’s son. I took him in when I was 19. He is now 16 and I have also taken in another nephew. When a seat became vacant on the Council, I was appointed to it and served for one year. I then ran for the remaining year left on that term and won my own three-year term in October 2008. I have served on the Council for almost nine years.

“Our Council is very young. The average age is 38 or 40 and we have six women and one man on it. We are a matriarchal society and mostly women run the government. “Before gaming, we did a little alfalfa farming and we do have a cattle operation. But we were pretty much living at a subsistence level. When we knew we would get gaming transfer funds, our members voted on a revenue plan. We put some into savings; some toward economic development; some for our tribal government, and we pay out a percentage in per capita to our tribal members.

“My goal for the tribe is to encourage more economic development. Through our gaming transfer revenues we have been able to set aside money, and we have purchased 103 acres of land in Fredonia which we are developing. This land is part of our traditional territory, and we plan to build thirty adobe homes on the land that will be high-end homes. This is unusual in our area. There is no housing like this. In order to construct these homes, we are starting an adobe brick factory business on our tribal land. Our goal is to train our own people in the trades so they can build them. Because of the housing crisis, we are doing a feasibility study now, but we know that we are in a good



Chairwoman Ona Segundo

location. St. George is just an hour away, and Kanab wants to be a destination for retirees. We also plan to build transitional housing for members of our tribe.

“Another one of my goals is to continue working on our water rights. This will be a huge project. We have been able to buy a half acre in Moccasin, which is the small community that is located within our tribal land. This gets us minimum use of water, but our goal is to buy our land back. Our gaming transfer funds will help us do this.”



Vice Chairman Shan Lewis

Shan Lewis, 36
Vice Chair Fort Mojave Tribe

“I grew up mostly in Lake Havasu City. I lived with my Mom who is non-Indian and visited my father on the Fort Mojave Indian reservation for weekends and summers. I always knew that I wanted to work for my tribe and someday be in a leadership role. My grandfather was a Tribal leader and told me stories about his time spent in office. He was my biggest role model.

“After high school, I went Mesa Community College. After a couple semesters I decided to join the Army.

I felt that this would give me more discipline in my life and more focus. It was great idea. I served with the 101st Airborne Division and spent six months in Egypt on a United Nations Multinational Force Observers Mission. I traveled to Israel and Egypt and was with the Army for two-and-one-half years. It gave me time to think about my goals.

“Being pretty young, I wanted to work on a plan where I could reach my goals in life. I went back to live on the reservation. Our casino had opened up and I was given the opportunity to manage the gift shop which I did for

six years. Then I decided to move into a position with more interaction with the community and applied for and got the position of home school coordinator with our education department. This got me more involved with the kids and with the community. I felt it was the perfect job to help me toward my goal of being in a leadership position with the tribe. I did that job for four or five years and then applied for and got job as Public Relations Director for the tribe. I thought this was a great way to interact with the community. When one of the Council seats became available, I got voted in at the end of 2003. Then, unfortunately, our chairman passed away and I was given the opportunity to fill his spot until the next election. In 2005, I was re-elected to the Council and re-elected as Vice Chairman. Our terms are for four years. We run as Council members and another election is held immediately following to decide who becomes Vice Chairman. I'm very happy being Vice-Chair. I like the interaction with Tribal members and work on the day to day operations of the tribe.

“When I ran for office, my goals for the community were to improve education for our children, and preserve our land and water rights. Our land base is not that big. When I got into office, I opened myself up to other priorities. One is improving self-sufficiency for the tribe so I've worked on creating economic development opportunities for our community. Since Ft. Mojave land is located in Arizona, Nevada and California, there is a challenge dealing with three different state jurisdictions.

“I am honored to be given the opportunity to serve as President of the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona. And I do hope to continue serving my community. I don't plan on leaving,” Lewis said. Then he added that with tribal and family responsibilities (he and his wife have three children), there is little time for much else. “When I do have spare time, I like to golf.”

HIGHLIGHTING KAIBAB-PAIUTE

Gaming dollars helping non-gaming tribes

Ona Segundo

**Chairwoman, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians
Elected Chairwoman October, 2008**

“Our budget has tripled with our gaming transfer revenues,” said Ona Segundo, Chairwoman of Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians. Prior to acquiring gaming funds, the tribe depended upon its small cattle operation and some alfalfa farming. “Our seniors do not want a lot of economic development on our reservation,” said Segundo. “They want to keep the land as it is.”

The tribe is using gaming revenues to supplement many programs including social services for substance abuse. “We now offer competitive wages so we have upgraded the caliber of our employees. We were able to hire licensed counselors for substance abuse,” Segundo said. “We have also expanded travel opportunities for our elders and bought eight new vehicles for the tribe, including one for an employee who cleans homes for the elderly.” She added that the tribal council now have cell phones and lap tops.

“Gaming transfer revenues have also made a huge difference in education,” continued Segundo. “Our educational department now supplies back packs and school supplies to all our children who live here, not just those who are members of our tribe, and we are able to tutor all our children in school – elementary, middle school and high school. We also support five of our students who are attending college. This is more than double the number of students previously in college. Although we pretty much completely fund college costs, we encourage our students to look for supplementary scholarships to show they are serious about their education. Our students have trust accounts with their per capita dollars, but we encourage them to save this money and not use it for college.” Segundo explained that minors can only take out money for medical needs, clothing and tuition. “Without a diploma, they are not eligible to withdraw their trust funds until they reach age 23, with a high school diploma or GED, funds are doled out in five payments. I want our kids to become doctors and teachers. I tell them just stay in school and do your best,” she said.

“Within the lives of Southern Paiutes, there is an inherent understanding that all things are placed on this land with the breath of life, just as humans. This land is considered to be their home, just as it is for man, and it is taught that one must consider that rocks, trees, animals, mountains and all other things are on the same level as man. Each has a purpose in life, and the one who created every living thing on this earth placed all living things here to interact with one another... It is said that the plants, animals, and in fact, everything on this land, understands the Paiute language, and when one listens closely and intently enough, there is affirmation and a sense of understanding.”

Kaibab Paiute tribal member
(From the cultural exhibit at Pipe Spring National Monument)

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- > 120,000 acres of high desert, bordering Arizona and Utah.
- > 130 members live on the land.
- > 311 members in total.
- > Pipe Spring National Monument is within the reservation.
-

When the Monument was established in 1923, the U.S government gave some of the tribal land to Mormon families for a community, called Moccasin. With gaming transfer revenues, this year the tribe purchased a half-acre home and land in Moccasin which gives them minimum use of their spring. The goal is to buy back all the land that was taken. The tribe has also hired a water rights attorney and is working on securing tribal water rights.

The tribe has expanded its language office to teach adults the Yuman dialect. “We have eight fluent speakers,” said the Chairwoman. “We are looking at different ways to teach children and their grandparents.”

Gaming transfer revenues also support the Kaibab-Paiute Park and Library and the tribe’s IT department. “We now have high-speed on-line capability in our library that everybody uses. Before, we had only dial-up,” she pointed out. And, these funds are being used to help other communities. “We provide some funding to Fredonia High School, where our children attend,” added the Chairwoman.

Because water is a huge issue on their remote tribal land, Segundo emphasized that the tribe conserves its water and teaches children about conservation. With gaming transfer revenues, the tribe has expanded its environmental and cultural programs.



Kaibab-Paiute Environmental Camp

The environmental youth program started in 1998. Now supplemented by gaming revenues, it provides community children the opportunity to be on the land in workshops every month. According to Daniel Bullets and Sarah Burger, of the Environmental Services Department, the program includes overnight camps that combines cultural and environmental education. This is offered in conjunction with the National Park Service and all environmental staff are trained in ‘Leave No Trace’. A variety of topics are covered, including science, math, art, writing and language and issues, like water, are addressed from a traditional as well as science perspective. Elders are invited to attend, and they tell stories and teach cultural camping etiquette. For example, there are things that the Kaibab-Paiute people do not do at night because they are taught to respect the night as it brings out spirits, explained Burger and Bullets.



The department also produces an annual Spring Celebration for the community. In 2008, tribal members helped to prune the tribal orchard and learned about gardening techniques. The tribe has 10 garden plots in the village for community use and has enhanced its flower planting program to beautify the reservation. Because its ancestral land reaches into the Grand Canyon, the tribe is involved in conservation within the Canyon. Working with the University of Arizona and other universities, it runs an annual river rafting trip through the Grand Canyon, from Lee's Ferry to Diamond Creek during which tribal members monitor plants in the Canyon and the impact of tourism on tribal cultural sites.

It has only been four years since gaming transfer funds have become available but, already, these revenues are making a significant difference for the members of this northern Tribe in Arizona.



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.
- > 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 reservation 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.

...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 and over three-fourths of the American public agrees that Indian gaming provides revenues that tribes need to provide essential governmental services.
- > 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.

Source: National Indian Gaming Association, "The Economic Impact of Indian Gaming in 2006"

...about Indian Gaming in Arizona in 2008

- > 21 tribes have compacts.
- > 15 tribes operate 22 gaming facilities.
- > Indian gaming creates more than 12,000 first tier jobs.
- > Only 43% of these jobs are filled by Native Americans.
- > Tribal governmental gaming generated more than \$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.
- > Tribes in Arizona and the state spent more than \$35 million in oversight.
- > Tribes in Arizona spent more than \$25 million for tribal regulation.
- > Tribes in Arizona contributed \$8.5 million of the \$10 million annual budget of the Arizona Department of Gaming.

Highlights of 2008

11th Annual Southwestern Indian Gaming Conference & Expo held at Radisson Fort McDowell and Casino January 14 - 16

The Arizona and New Mexico gaming associations collaborated again to bring more than 50 exhibitors to Arizona. Panel presentations included status of national labor relations, updates on federal issues, how gaming commissions and casino operations work together, and the impact of public perception on tribal gaming and tribes. The 16 panels of experts included directors of regional gaming associations and CEOs of tribal governmental gaming casinos from throughout the country.

The 2009 12th Annual Conference will debut with a new name and image: The Arizona Desert Classic.

Annual Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day held January 22

According to the Arizona Revised Statutes 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.



(above) AIGA Chairwoman Delia Carlyle speaks at annual Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day.

(left) Indian royalty makes a visit during the Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day.

Governor Napolitano received NCAI leadership award

Diane Enos, President of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, presented Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano with a National Congress of American Indians Governmental Leadership Award plaque during the Governor's Tribal Leadership Roundtable discussion on March 14 at the Salt River Community Building. Governor Napolitano was given the award "in appreciation of your efforts to strengthen state-tribal relations through enhanced dialogue between tribe and state governors and for the example you have set for the nation through your service to tribes in Arizona."



(right) Governor Janet Napolitano and Yavapai Apache Chairman Thomas Beauty.



The National Congress of American Indians held its 65th Annual Convention & Trade Show, October 19-24 in Phoenix

Founded in 1944 in response to termination and assimilation policies the United States forced upon the tribal governments in contradiction of their treaty rights and status as sovereigns, it stressed the need for unity and cooperation among tribal governments for the protection of their treaty and sovereign rights. Since 1944, NCAI has been working to inform the public and Congress about the governmental rights of American Indians and Alaska Natives. It serves as the major national tribal government organization, monitoring federal policy and coordinating efforts to inform federal decisions that affect tribal government interests.



(left) Arizona U.S. Senator Jon Kyl (R) addresses tribal leaders and members at NCAI held in Phoenix in October.



(above) City of Phoenix Mayor Phil Gordon welcomes guests of NCAI to Phoenix for the convention.

(right) Ned Norris, Jr., Chairman of the Tohono O'odham Nation, accepts a governance award at NCAI on behalf of the Nation.



(above) Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community President Diane Enos and Vice President Martin Harvier welcome guests to a special event at the Heard Museum during NCAI.

Tribes go to Washington

Tribal leaders traveled to Washington, D.C. for IMPACT WEEK to meet with members of Congress and staff to educate and update them about issues that impact tribes in Arizona and Indian Country.



(right) Yavapai-Apache Nation Tribal leaders advocating for tribal initiatives in Washington, D.C

Highlights of 2008



Bernadine Burnette

Arizona Tribal Leaders served as Delegates to National Political Conventions

Tribal leaders traveled to Denver, Colorado and St. Paul, Minnesota to serve as part of the Democratic Party and Republican Party delegations. Although Native people only received the right to vote in Arizona in 1948, American Indians in Arizona are active participants in the electoral process. Attending the Democratic National Convention as delegates were: former Representative, Jack Jackson, Jr.; LD 2 candidate, Christopher Clark-Dechene; President Diane Enos, Salt River-Pima Maricopa Indian Community; Chairman Ned J. Norris, Jr., Tohono O'odham Nation; and President Joe Shirley, Navajo Nation. Attending the Republican National Convention as a delegate was Paul Russell, Councilman, Fort McDowell-Yavapai Nation.

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Gaming magazine recognizes Bernadine Burnett as a proven leader

Casino Enterprise Management Magazine named Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Vice President Bernadine Burnette as one of its "Great Women of Gaming." At a banquet in April in Las Vegas, Burnette became one of five women recognized as "proven leaders," said Michael Shirek, associate editor for the magazine. Those named as proven leaders for 2007 have worked in the gaming industry for at least 10 years and have held their current positions for one year. Nominees must also have served in a director position or higher for at least three years. "They have shown their commitment to their company and coworkers," Shirek said.



Paul Russell

Dr. Clinton Pattea honored as a Pathbreaker at "Indian Country's Winning Hand: 20 Years of IGRA" conference.

The Arizona Indian Gaming Association was one of the sponsors for the "Indian Country's Winning Hand: 20 Years of IGRA" conference held at Radisson Fort McDowell Resort & Casino on October 16 - 17. More than 300 people from across the country participated in the conference marking the 20th anniversary of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The conference was organized by the Indian Legal Program at the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law and included panels on the Act's history and implementation, state compacts, economic impacts, and the effect on relationships among tribes, states and the federal government. Six men were honored as Pathbreakers at the conference including Dr. Clinton Pattea, President, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation.



Dr. Clinton Pattea

Tribes & Gaming

The Basics

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. Tribes in Arizona use 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, 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 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.

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.

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.

They 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 nationwide 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 2008, 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.

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

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-Chairman, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
Secretary	Diane Enos President, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
Treasurer	Ned Norris, Jr. Chairman, Tohono O'odham Nation
Executive Director	Sheila Morago
Administrative Assistant	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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Jenifer Samaha, photographer Children's Museum Phoenix

Ona Segundo, Chairwoman Kaibab-Paiute Tribe

Matt Smith, SIMG, Tucson

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CREATING STRONG ECONOMIES • EMPOWERING INDIAN COMMUNITIES

