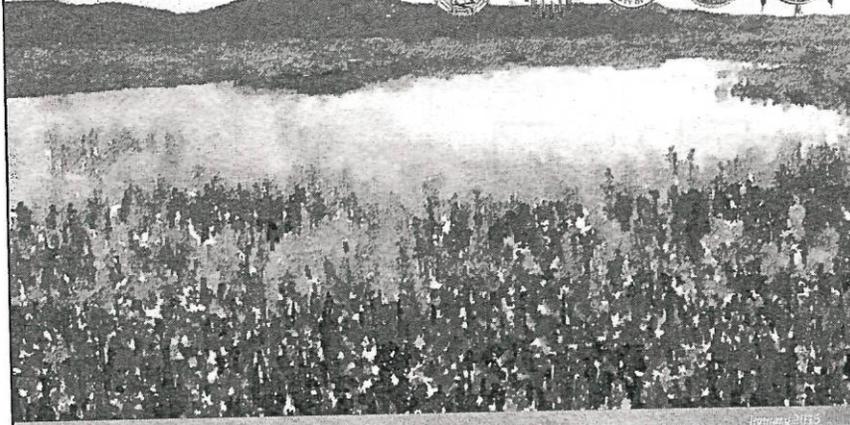


# Tribal Economic Impacts

The Economic Impacts of the Five Idaho Tribes on the Economy of Idaho



January 2015

## Message from the Five Tribes of Idaho

On behalf of our tribal communities, and as elected leaders of the five tribes of Idaho, we are proud to present the second collective summary of the Economic Impacts of the Five Tribes of Idaho on Idaho's Economy for 2013/2014.

This report would not have been possible without the expertise of principal investigator Steven Peterson, research economist and instructor from the Department of Business and Economics at the University of Idaho. We appreciate his effective analysis of the tribes' economies. We would also like to thank the many contributors who have participated in refining the data and making recommendations during the extensive process to develop this report. This study also complements regional economic impact analyses for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kootenai Tribe, Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. Mr. Peterson compiled data from each individual comprehensive study to form the collective summary highlights of the major findings presented here.

The economic progress of the tribes demonstrates a renewed vitality and promise for our people while also contributing to future generations. This summary has been published as part of the five tribes' commitment to assist in the development of business creation, economic expansion, and job growth. The common interests and goals shared by local, tribal, state, and federal governments can best be served through cooperation and communication. By sharing our concerted efforts to develop a stronger economy, we are helping to plant seeds and grow an even better tomorrow.

Respectfully,

Chairman Chief Allan  
Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Chairperson Gary A. Iken, Jr.  
Kootenai Tribe

Chairman Silas C. Whitman  
Nez Perce Tribe

Chairman Nathan Small  
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe

Chairman Lindsey Manning  
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe

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2

Report prepared by Steven Peterson, Economist, [steven.peterson@uidaho.edu](mailto:steven.peterson@uidaho.edu) (According to the best available data for 2014)  
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Page 3 icons: Hannah Bonder, Mister Pined, Garrett K. and Sarah Miller on the Nez Perce Project

## Impacts of the Five Tribes to Idaho's Economy

The five tribes of Idaho have an important, rapidly growing impact on Idaho's economy. As sovereign nations, these tribes have their own governments, health and education services, police forces, judicial systems, economic development projects, gaming casinos and resorts, agricultural operations, retail trade and service businesses, cultural and social functions, and other important regulatory activities. Providing these services creates significant economic and social impacts not only on the Indian reservations, but also in the communities surrounding them. Combined, the five tribes of Idaho are contributing to the economic and social health of the State of Idaho.



The five tribes of Idaho add **13,840 jobs** to Idaho's economy including the multiplier effects.



Including multiplier effects, total annual sales transactions from tribal economic activity exceed **\$1.1 billion**.



The five tribes of Idaho have raised gross state product (value-added) by **\$653 million** on average, which represents **1% of the gross state product** in 2013.



More than **500,000 people** visit Idaho tribal casinos per year. **60% are from out of state**, adding new dollars into Idaho's economy.

*This report summarizes the results of a study, "The Economic Impacts of the Five Tribes of Idaho on Idaho's Economy" It was sponsored jointly by the five tribes of Idaho and completed January 2015. The study principal investigator is Steven Peterson, Research Economist and Clinical Assistant Professor, Economics Department of Business, University of Idaho, who has more than 25 years experience in regional economic modeling. This study also complements regional economic impact analysis conducted for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kootenai Tribe, Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. This study is an update of two previous studies conducted in 2002 and 2010. The results and findings of this study are those of the author Steven Peterson and do not necessarily represent the University of Idaho or any other organization or individuals.*

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3

## Key Findings

### Direct Economic Effects

Total direct tribal government expenditures from all tribes located in Idaho was approximately \$317 million for 2013. Tribal enterprise expenditures were \$451 million. In total, direct revenues/expenditures were \$769 million for 2013. These numbers represent the actual spending arising from all tribal operations.

Direct tribal employment is the sum of the total employees of the Five Tribes of Idaho. In total, the five tribes of Idaho directly employ 4,641 employees, collectively making them one of the top 10 employers in Idaho. The tribal governments employ approximately 1,893 workers. The casinos and related operations employ 1,886 workers; tribal enterprises: 146 workers; housing operations: 84 workers; and health clinics: 523 workers.

In addition, the tribes create additional outside direct employment through contracts and related operations, totaling 2,720, which includes construction, agriculture, and the hospitality industry and service industry employment. In total, the five tribes of Idaho are responsible for 7,361 direct employees not including the multiplier effects (i.e. indirect and induced impacts).

### Terminology

*Sales: the total transactions in dollars from direct and indirect tribal economic activity. Earnings: The wage/salary and proprietors' income to individuals. Gross regional product (value-added): This is a measure of gross domestic product at the state level. Jobs: The total employment resulting from tribal economic activity. Indirect Taxes: All taxes generated from tribal economic activity including personal and corporate income taxes. Direct spending represents the actual sales, income, and jobs from tribal operations. Indirect impacts are the downstream economic impacts on sales, income, jobs, and indirect taxes in the regional economy from direct spending. Induced impacts are the downstream effects of employee and consumer spending on the economy.*

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4

### Economic Impacts

An IMPLAN Input/output model was created to estimate the economic impacts of the five tribes on the State of Idaho. IMPLAN is a well-established, widely used economic modeling software program. Economic impacts are calculated separately for each of the tribal functional divisions. Economies (i.e. base activities) brought into Idaho from tribal economic activities drive economic impacts. Multipliers are calculated and they determine how the direct change in exports (final demands) of a single tribal industry ripples throughout all the other industries in Idaho.

When the estimated impacts are aggregated, the sum of all of the direct, indirect, and induced effects in 2013 for all tribal activities (see table on next page) are:

- \$1.1 billion in sales transactions
- \$653 million in value-added (gross state product)
- \$479 million in earnings (payroll)
- \$39 million in taxes
- \$9.7 million property taxes
- \$19.6 million sales/excise taxes
- \$10 million in personal/corporate income taxes
- 13,840 jobs

The 2013/2014 Economic Impacts of the 5 Tribes of Idaho Including the Direct, Indirect, and Induced impacts (I.e. Multiplier Effects)

Tribal Operation	Sales	Gross State Product	Wages/Salaries	Employment
<b>Government</b>				
Central Government	\$134,563,566	\$112,071,398	\$88,454,808	2,013
Income Supplements/Other Government	36,076,487	20,391,277	11,165,914	347
Environmental Management	91,862,929	60,153,582	59,163,660	2,025
Public Health & Welfare	34,950,663	20,927,242	15,564,694	522
Education	20,480,450	17,057,163	13,462,740	339
Public Works/Economic Development	5,429,920	3,173,235	2,481,955	56
Public Safety	16,049,850	13,367,133	10,550,303	240
Community Services	6,832,150	3,597,629	2,840,111	113
Capital Outlay/Investment	79,277,279	39,785,434	31,520,412	793
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>\$426,323,294</b>	<b>\$290,624,093</b>	<b>\$235,204,697</b>	<b>6,447</b>
<b>Enterprises</b>				
Casino	\$255,652,830	\$128,884,001	\$81,587,588	3,361
Housing	11,871,215	6,278,432	4,977,285	125
Retail Trade	78,166,323	49,395,807	26,422,610	897
Medical Clinics	76,905,057	46,268,044	37,357,796	719
Bureau of Indian Affairs	33,493,139	27,675,953	22,877,210	208
Culture and Recreation	954,874	534,793	257,802	8
Tourism	59,379,922	32,546,278	21,482,489	866
Agriculture	161,093,663	71,193,506	48,905,093	1,209
<b>Total enterprises</b>	<b>\$877,517,024</b>	<b>\$382,776,813</b>	<b>\$243,867,871</b>	<b>7,393</b>
<b>Total Tribal economic impacts</b>	<b>\$1,102,840,318</b>	<b>\$653,300,906</b>	<b>\$479,072,468</b>	<b>13,840</b>



## Coeur d'Alene Tribe

### Economic Impact

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is the second largest employer in northern Idaho with 1,749 employees in its government and business operations. The Tribe's impact on Idaho's economy is around \$330 million and its operations generate approximately \$13 million in taxes to the state, county, and local governments (including multiplier effects).

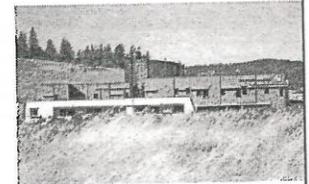
As a result of tribal operations, including government, hospitality, gaming and other business operations, 4,360 jobs are created in the region.

The Tribe has grown its operations steadily over the past two decades. After bringing gaming to the Coeur d'Alene reservation, the Tribe has continued to add on to its casino, with the most recent \$75 million expansion completed in 2011. The Circling Raven Golf Club has received international accolades and the hospitality at the Coeur d'Alene Resort Hotel is second to none. In addition to the 1,000 jobs provided at the Coeur d'Alene Casino Resort Hotel, Spa Sakwá'ín, and the Circling Raven Golf Club, the Tribe provides a vast array of job opportunities to those living in North Idaho through

its various enterprises, including Benevah Medical and Wellness Center (pictured), Coeur d'Alene Tribal Farm, Coeur d'Alene Tribe Physical Therapy LLC, Benevah Market and Acso Hardware, Red Spectrum Communications, and Benevah Automotive Center.

### A National Model for Rural Healthcare

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe established the Benevah Medical Center (BMC) in the early 1990s after seeing the poor state of healthcare and access to medical care in the communities on and around the reservation. All people who lived in the area, tribal and non-tribal, once had poor access to quality healthcare. The medical center has grown and evolved over the years and the Tribe proudly opened its new, \$17.3 million state-of-the-art facility in the fall of 2012. Today, the BMC serves about 6,000 patients who account for approximately 30,000 visits annually. About half of the BMC's patients are non-tribal.



### A Legacy of Giving and Community Involvement

Giving back to the community has been part of the Tribe's culture since the beginning of time. In 1992, the leadership of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe voluntarily committed 5% of net gaming revenues to support education in the region annually, both on and off the reservation. Since then, the Tribe has given more than \$21 million to schools, school districts, universities, and nonprofit organizations across the state and the Inland Northwest region. The

Tribe is proud to continue its support year after year, with the most recent donations of \$1.2 million in 2014.

### The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council.

(elected 1 to 7) Chief Allen, Chairman, Ernie Stevens; Vice-Chairman: Lena Campbell, Council member

(standing 1 to 7) Alfred Nemes, Council member; Charlene Nelson, Council member; Donald Szewski, Secretary-Treasurer; Cynthia Williams, Council member



In addition to its commitment to education, the Tribe supports many nonprofit organizations in the community by donating to events, fundraisers, capital campaigns, and charitable causes, including a \$1 million commitment to the Salvation Army Ray & Joan Kroc Center in Coeur d'Alene and support for the Boys & Girls Club of Kootenai County.

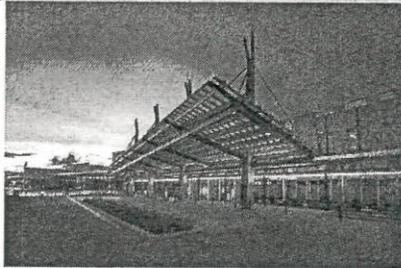


### History and Demographics

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has lived in north Idaho since the beginning of time. The Coeur d'Alene people call

themselves Shitsu'umsh, or "The ones who were found here." Tribal members first encountered white missionaries in the early 1800s. The Tribe's aboriginal territory stretched more than 5 million acres from eastern Washington, across north Idaho and into western Montana. The Coeur d'Alene people lived off the land, streams, and lakes located in Kootenai and Benewah Counties in north Idaho, the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation was established by an Executive Order in 1873. The reservation features mountains, lakes, timber, and fertile farm land.

Today, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe has more than 2,400 enrolled members, approximately 1,500 of whom live on the reservation.



### Government

Tribal government consists of a seven-member tribal council elected by the tribal membership. Each council position serves a three-year term. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer positions are one-year terms elected each year by the tribal council. Together, Tribal Council has sovereign authority over the 345,000-acre reservation.

The tribal government operates through nineteen departments that collectively provide services to tribal members and the community. Including the Tribal Police Department, Tribal Housing Authority, natural resources protection and conservation, employment, and road and infrastructure maintenance.



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7



## Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

### History

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is headquartered near Bonners Ferry in northern Idaho's Kootenai River Valley. The Kootenai Nation as a whole consists of seven modern bands, including two in the U.S. – The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation – and five bands in Canada. These bands have inhabited portions of Idaho, Montana, Washington, British Columbia and Alberta since time immemorial, with the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho belonging to a group which historically inhabited the area along the banks of the Kootenai River from above Kootenai Falls in Montana to Kootenai Lake in British Columbia.

In 1855, the U.S. Government called for all area tribal leaders to convene in Heligate, Montana to begin the process of ceding their territory to the government. The Salish and Upper Kootenai Bands entered into what is now known as the Heligate Treaty of 1855. This treaty ceded the majority of the Kootenai Territory and created a reservation near Flathead Lake for the newly-

created Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho did not participate in the negotiations or the signing of the Treaty, but the ceded territory included the tribe's aboriginal lands.

Subsequent to the treaty, the United States sent Indian agents to the Bonners Ferry area to discuss the impact of the Treaty on the Idaho band. They demanded the Idaho Kootenais leave their homeland in the valley and that they take the allotments on the Flathead Reservation in accordance with the treaty. Some members of the Idaho band agreed to the demands, while others moved across the international boundary into British Columbia and joined the Canadian bands. After repeated attempts to persuade the remaining members of the Idaho band to move failed, the United States finally relented in 1887, and the remaining members of the Kootenai Tribe received allotments along the Kootenai River under the Allotment Act, also known as the Dawes Act. Sadly, much of the land reserved for the Idaho Kootenais was lost through "surveying errors" and fraudulent dealings. As time passed, the government continually failed to uphold the promises made in the treaty, and other agreements and federal

law. For example, Kootenai citizens were expected to travel to the Coeur d'Alene agency for health care—a trip most could not afford to make.



On September 20, 1974, following years of loss of their aboriginal lands and chronic poverty, the 67 remaining Kootenai members declared war on the United States Government. Although it was a peaceful war, the publicity garnered from this stand gained national attention, and at long last, the Kootenais were deemed 12.5 acres of land at the old Kootenai Mission to call their own. This was just the beginning of gaining economic independence. On December 1,

1986 the Tribe opened the doors to the Kootenai River Inn. In 1996, the Tribe introduced gaming, and with it, a growing economic independence that provides higher education opportunities for our future generations. Gaming revenue contributes to the Tribe's

### The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho Tribal Council

(1 to 7) Duane Saunders, Treasurer; Amijifer Postey, Vice-Chairwoman; Kym Cooper, Gary Aitken Jr., Chairman; Amethyst Aitken, Velma Babo, Secretary; and Ron Aitken.



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8

government operations, including Kootenai Tribal Sturgeon Hatchery that has been tirelessly in its efforts to revive the severely crippled white sturgeon population that has been steadily decreasing since the construction of Libby Dam. All of the Tribe's endeavors have had a great impact on both the tribal and the non-tribal communities. Throughout all of our past and future endeavors, we have never lost sight of our original Covenant with the Creator-Spirit to be the guardians of and to keep the land, and necessarily the species inhabiting that land. This Covenant will always be the foundation upon which all tribal activities are based.

### Government

At the printing of this article, there are currently 149 enrolled members of the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, with a majority of those being our future generation.

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is separated into three districts. Every four years, each district elects three representatives to the Tribal Council. The nine elected officials select among themselves a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and two council members. The two remaining elected officials are alternate council members that are seated if a seated member is unable to perform his or her duties. At the time of this article, the Chairperson for the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is Gary Altken, Jr. The Vice-Chairperson is Jennifer Porter, Duane Saunders is the Treasurer, and Velma Bahe is the Kootenai Tribal Council Secretary.



### Economic Development and Growth

Indian gaming offered immense opportunities to the Tribe and local community. The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho is proud to be one of the largest employers in boundary county with 170 people on the Kootenai River Inn's payroll alone. The Tribe's economic ventures and government operations enable the Tribe to make significant contributions to regional education, community projects, and economic revitalization.

In 1989, the Kootenai Tribe completed construction on the Kootenai Tribal Sturgeon Hatchery. The Kootenai Tribal Sturgeon Hatchery is one of the cornerstones of the Tribe's Fish & Wildlife Department and an important component of fulfillment of the Covenant. The Fish & Wildlife Department is the largest of the Tribe's government departments and includes two hatcheries, a wildlife division, and

a suite of ecological and biological monitoring and restoration projects designed to protect, restore, and enhance valued habitats and vegetation, insect, bird, fish, and wildlife species. The Tribe has always envisioned a healthy ecosystem comprised of clean, connected habitats that fully support traditional tribal uses and other important societal issues. A healthy ecosystem reflects and promotes the long-term sustainability of present and future generations.



## Nez Perce Tribe

The Nez Perce Tribe is continually one of the top three regional employers in north-central Idaho with 2,842 employees including the multiplier effects (direct, indirect, and induced labor). In 2013, the Tribe contributed \$192.92 million to Idaho's economy (sales transactions including multiplier effects) and the total local and state taxes generated from the Tribe's economic activities was \$9.72 million.

### History

The Nez Perce Indians, who call themselves Nimiipuu (The People), have resided in what is now north-central Idaho, southeastern Washington, and northeastern Oregon for thousands of years. They followed the seasonal food rounds and were primarily traders, especially after the adoption of the horse. Lapwai, Idaho is the headquarters of the Nez Perce government.

### Demographics

The Nez Perce Tribe has a current membership of 3,526 people, half of whom live on or near the reservation. The total population living on the Nez Perce Reservation is 18,437. The Nez Perce Reservation is 770,453 acres located in Nez Perce, Lewis, Latah, Clearwater, and

Idaho counties. The Tribe or individual tribal members own 19% of the land on the reservation. 385,227 acres are considered cropland, 261,954 acres are used for grazing, and 100,159 acres are forestlands.

### Tribal Services

The Nez Perce Tribe carries out a full range of functions, including government operations, law enforcement and police, education, health care, regulatory functions, economic development, law and justice system, environmental and wildlife protection and restoration, promotion of cultural functions, and promotion of overall well-being of the population.

"Since the decision to have a for-profit side of the Tribe, it has not been as easy for the government side to develop economic drivers, but the Fisheries Restoration Program is the exception. Recognizing these efforts, the U.S. Forest Service honored Duane Johnson, Fisheries Manager with its Resource to the Future Award in the Tribal Accomplishment category," said Rebecca Miles, Nez Perce Tribe Executive Director.

The purpose of the Nez Perce Fisheries Resource Management Department is to recover and restore all populations and all species of anadromous and resident fish within the Nez Perce Territory. The fisheries program is the largest in the U.S. and operates with a \$20 million annual budget. They manage several hatcheries, Cheney Lane and Koodia, on the reservation and have many acclimation and collection facilities on and off the reservation. Recently, the Snake River Fall Chinook and Coho restoration projects provided benefits to the Tribe and the region, by bringing back these species to spawn in the wild. The program provides north-central Idaho with over 100 full-time jobs paying at the federal level.

### Economic Development

Midway through 2013, the Nez Perce Enterprise Office, the for-profit side of the Nez Perce Tribe, held a grand opening to celebrate the completion of a new addition to the Clearwater River Casino Lodge. The \$16 million expansion of the casino, located on

Highway 95 east of Lewiston, now includes 20,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of gaming with 600 machines. The expanded facility includes an events/convention center that seats up to 1,400. Since the new events center opened, the Tribe has hosted several large conferences and

### The Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee

*(seated, l to r) Abee Barnes, Leotis McCornick, Chairman Steve W. Hinman, Booklyn Baptiste (standing) Vice-Chairman Anthony Johnson, McCoy Outman, Bill Picant, Daniel Keno, Samuel N. Pausay*



entertainment events. The new addition also includes the new Young Chief Joseph 24-hour café/deli and the full menu Que Pasa Bar & Grill, a gift shop, and a culture walk hallway featuring an 11-foot tall bronze statue of Young Chief Joseph by artist Doug Hyde, a Nez Percé tribal descendant. The adjacent RV Park offers 33 parking sites and an outdoor pool.

The It's a yo-yo casino, located in Kamiah, Idaho, recently grew to 102 gaming machines.



Another recent project is the Camas Express Truck Stop and convenience store on Highway 95 between Winchester and Craigmont, Idaho. The Enterprise Office worked with the Idaho State Transportation Department to form a first-ever public/private partnership agreement to designate the

Camas Express as an official State of Idaho Traveler's Oasis Rest Area. This public designation has increased patronage to the store/restaurant significantly.

### Future Growth

#### Industrial Park

In 2012, tribal leadership approved a land purchase of 61.2 acres located 11 miles east of Lewiston, Idaho on Highway 95 for development of a business/industrial park to increase business and economic commerce opportunities on the reservation. The designation is an important step in the development of future commercial, industrial, and manufacturing facilities.

### New Developments

Financial Community Development Fund  
Established in 2013, the Nimilpuu Community Development Fund seeks to promote economic revitalization in the tribal community, which is considered low-income. The Fund does this through entrepreneurial capacity-building, providing access to business capital, creating opportunities, and advancing the Nimilpuu entrepreneurial spirit and preserving cultural ways.



#### Tribal Agricultural Center

TAC was established in 2013 with the mission of producing local, sustainable, and healthy food for the Nimilpuu and surrounding communities. It is developing guidelines for best agricultural management practices on tribal lands in coordination with USDA-NRCS, monitoring compliance, evaluating agricultural impacts to resources and traditional gatherers on tribal lands, and developing restoration protocols for traditional food and fiber plants.

#### Technology & Information Services

The Tribe will be laying a dark fiber optic cable connection between Lewiston and Lapwai. This state-of-the-art communications network will enhance the status of Idaho users, like the Tribe, as technology and business leaders in the U.S. and the world. The K1YE-FM 88.7 radio station out of Kamiah will soon have a sister station in Lapwai. Broadcasting will begin after the design and implementation schedule is developed.

11



## Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are located on the Fort Hall Reservation in southeastern Idaho. The tribes consist of various mixed bands of Shoshone and Bannock Indians whose aboriginal homelands extended throughout the Great Basin and Northwest territories once plentiful with the tribes' food mainstays including salmon, buffalo, wild game, and camas roots. In 1834, emigrant Nathaniel Wyeth founded Fort Hall as a popular trading post. In 1836, the first of the Oregon Trail emigrant wagon trains arrived at Fort Hall. Over the next 30 years, an estimated 270,000 settlers passed through the Shoshone-Bannock homeland on the Oregon and California trails. These passages increased conflicts between the Indians and non-Indians, creating pressure to set aside a reservation to ensure the safety of the Shoshone, Bannock, and white settlers. In 1867, the Fort Hall Reservation was established by executive order in 1868; the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868 affirmed the reservation as a "permanent homeland" for the Bannock and Shoshone peoples. Today, the reservation land base is 544,000 acres with more than 98% of the lands remaining in tribal and individual Indian ownership; 300,000 acres are rangeland and 110,000 acres is farmable. There are approximately 5,800 plus tribal members with 4,100 members living on the reservation.

### Government

The tribal government operates under a Constitution and Bylaws adopted in 1936, two years after passage of the Indian Reorganization Act. The act was passed to slow the allowed practice of selling reservation lands to non-Indians and to give tribes more of a say in the management of their lands and business affairs. The tribe's governing body is the Fort Hall Business Council; it consists of seven members, each elected for staggered two-year terms. A primary election is held every March and the top vote-getters in the primary run against the incumbents in a general election in May. Council members serve full time. In recent years, the primary focus of the Council has been overseeing the growth of the tribes' businesses; protecting the tribes' off-reservation treaty rights; asserting the tribes' jurisdictional authority; enacting tribal laws to ensure protection of reservation land, water and air and human health; strengthening public safety; promoting wellness; expanding its tribal farming operations and marketing the reservation's Famous potatoes.



#### The Fort Hall Business Council

(From left to right) Nathan Small, Tavo Bant, David Dreyer, Lee Ann Tyles, Elaine Edson, Ulric Sabert, Devon Boyer. Photo courtesy of SBT Public Affairs office.

### Economic Development

In the last ten years, the tribes have experienced a rapid growth spurred not only by gaming operations but also through the expansion of the tribes' farming operations and tribal enterprises. The updated economic impact study of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes indicated that the tribes' economic activity adds more than 4,400 jobs and \$400 million annually to the eastern Idaho economy. The tribes directly employ 1,277 people in both their governmental operations and business enterprises, making them the fourth largest employer in southeastern Idaho. An additional 1,431 jobs are created by the tribes through activities such as agriculture, tourism, and construction. The study also found that the 110,000 acres of agricultural lands owned by the tribes and individual Indians on the reservation produces an estimated \$125 million annually in direct crop revenues and results in the creation of over 900 jobs including the multiplier effects. Another surprising statistic uncovered by the study is that approximately 40% of visitor traffic to

the tribes' three casinos comes from out of state, representing new money to the region that might not otherwise have been captured. Despite the high numbers the tribes still experience a 17% unemployment rate and poverty and workforce issues.

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12



Phase 2 of the Fort Hall Casino expansion to the Hotel & Event Center. Among the additions in Phase 2 are a casino floor, a bingo space, and a steakhouse.

Since 2008, the tribes have completed several major projects, including the \$49 million Shoshone-Bannock Hotel & event center that opened in June 2012. The event center can host over 900 people and includes a sports grill and deli. The 156-room hotel includes 11 luxurious suites and the largest hotel ballroom in the area. Other notable economic projects include a \$1.9 million grocery store, the \$10 million Sage Hill Travel center & casino south of the city of Blackfoot, and the state-of-the-art \$20.3 million Justice center that houses the tribes' courts, law enforcement services, and corrections programs. These projects were underway at the same time as growth had slowed in the regional economy due to the recession, providing needed local construction and trade jobs to both Indian and non-Indian workers.

### Future Growth

In spring of 2015, the tribes are moving forward with the phased-in expansion of its flagship gaming operation just off the Fort Hall Interstate-15 exit.

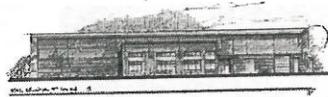


Another upcoming project is a \$1.25 million renovation of the tribes' historical 'Old Hospital' building to house the tribes' Fish and Wildlife Department. The building will house over 50 employees. The unique aspect of the project is to return the exterior to its original historical condition with the front entry door, windows, and exterior lighting reproduced to match what was in the original building.

### Cultural Protection

The Shoshone-Bannock philosophy is that the protection and enhancement of culture is directly tied to the exercise of the tribes' on and off reservation hunting and fishing rights as guaranteed under the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. Subsistence hunting and fishing both on and off the reservation enables families to pass along the prayers, songs and stories to preserve the tribes' identity and way of life.

In 2016, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes plan to construct and operate a \$12 million spring/summer chinook salmon hatchery to release fish into the Salmon River basin referred to as Crystal Springs. The planned site is adjacent to an obsolete trout hatchery in Bingham County, Idaho. The hatchery will be part of the tribes' efforts to bring fish back to their historic habitat. This program will provide significant harvest opportunities for Indian and non-Indian fishers in the basin and contribute to the restoration of natural spawning populations. The hatchery would also rear, re-establish, and release Yellowstone cutthroat trout into waters within the tribes' reservation.



A rendering of the planned hatchery. LCA Architects.



## Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

### History

Situated in both Idaho and Nevada, the Duck Valley Indian Reservation is home to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. Shoshone leader Captain Sam described the area "ideal for his people," as it was plentiful with game and fish, good farmland, and abundant timber.

The reservation was established by Executive Order on April 16, 1877; the tribal government was established on April 20, 1936.

### Demographics

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes are the largest employer within the boundaries of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, employing up to 301 individuals in the spring and summer months—appointments can be full-time, part-time, or outsourced. Federal grants employ 13 people within the tribal organization. In fall and winter seasons, employment decreases to approximately 168.

The second largest employer, the Owyhee Combined School, employs 64 individuals. The third largest employer is the Bureau of Indian Affairs with 28 employees.

A portion of the tribal membership operates as self-employed farmers and ranchers.

### Economic Resources

Most of the tribal membership at Duck Valley travels over 100 miles to vendors in Idaho for the majority of their daily goods, general services, health care, automotive, farm, and ranching needs, entertainment and more, contributing to Idaho's economy.

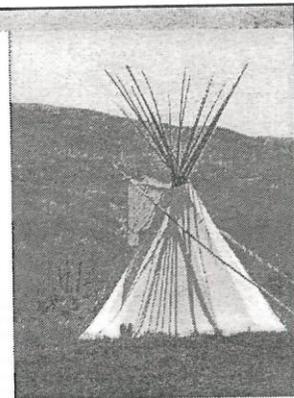
### Cultural Protection

The umbrella of protection encompasses not only cultural sites, but the sovereignty of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes as well. The Tribes work to ensure a network of resources by reciprocity of services such as with Wildland and Structural Firefighting, converging in government-to-government relationships with various agencies; out of those relationships there are in place memoranda of understanding and agreement on jurisdictional and other issues.



Chief Lindsey Manning, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes.

*"Chief Manning is adept in the culture and history of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, championing for a future of sustainability and prosperity for his people."*



### Tribal Services

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes provide services to the Duck Valley community (including, but not limited to): health care, education assistance, social services, housing, and farming and ranching structural needs.

The Tribes are currently building a new Headquarters campus, and a Boys and Girls Club; they also provide a location for interactive video courses through Great Basin College based in Elko, Nevada.

### Economic Development

The Tribes promote fishing opportunities at their three fishing reservoirs and a stretch of the East Fork Owyhee River in order to generate revenue and to provide employment opportunities to tribal members.

A limited number of guided antelope hunts are offered each year to non-tribal members, providing additional income to the Tribes as well as employment to local guides.

The Tribes received federal grants to provide goods to the local community, and in 2005, opened Tammen Temeeh Kahnee, which means "Our Store" in Shoshone.



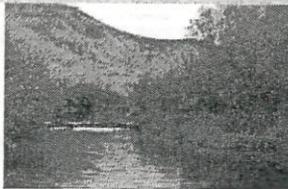
The Tribes participate in Bonneville Power Administration's Wildlife Mitigation, which was developed to mitigate the loss of wildlife and habitat due to the construction of the federal hydropower system. The Tribes acquired two properties through mitigation efforts: a 938-acre ranch property in 2009 and the 1,660-acre Pole Creek Ranch located in the Owyhee Mountains of Idaho, both of which they operate in a manner that protects and enhances fish and wildlife habitat over the long-term.

The Tribes also own and operate an off-reservation tribal ranch, which has over 415 cultivated acres and grazing privileges, which also provides revenue to the Shoshone-Paiute tribal operations.

In 2011, through funding from the Federal Aviation Administration, the Tribes opened a new airport with a 4,700 ft. runway. It boasts pilot-activated runway lights, wind cones with lights, and elevation notification devices to assist pilots in safe landing.

### Future Growth

President Obama's signing of the 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Management Act enacted a water settlement with the Tribes that is in the final phases of adjudication; funds from the settlement will provide jobs and income for the rebuilding of an irrigation system, an improvement



of productive farm and ranch lands, a stronger fish revenue market and other economic progress.

The Tribes are currently in talks with federal agencies to service an adult corrections facility in a manner that fosters reduction in recidivism through counseling programs.

The Tribes also continue to look at gaming potentials in Idaho as well as other enterprise opportunities.



## Indian Reservations in Idaho

### Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Enrollment: 149 (all in Idaho)  
Reservation established in 1957/1974

Clara Dunnington, Tribal Council Secretary  
P.O. Box 1269  
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805  
(208) 267-3519 ext. 535  
c (208) 267-2960  
dsara@kootenai.org

### Nez Perce Tribe

Enrollment: 1,526 (2,769 in Idaho)  
Reservation established in 1863

Ann McCormack, Economic Development Planner  
PO Box 365  
Lapwai, Idaho 83540  
(208) 621-3710  
annm@nezperce.org

### Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Enrollment: 2,400 (1,500 in Idaho)  
Reservation established in 1973

Heather Keen, Public Relations Director  
(208) 686-2029  
c (208) 582-2719  
hkeen@cdatribe-nm.gov

### Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall

Enrollment: 5,534 (4,964 in Idaho)  
Reservation established in 1867

Randy L. Teton, Public Affairs Manager  
(208) 478-3818  
c (208) 589-8595  
rteton@shtribes.com

### Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

Enrollment: 2,152 (700 in Idaho)  
Reservation established in 1877

Yvonne Powers, Sho-Pai News Editor  
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