

“PAINTING THE PICTURE”: PRIOR LAKE, MINNESOTA DON'T THINK IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE.

One of the hundreds of forwarded emails we receive on a daily basis from other communities struggling with tribal land expansion. This article was sent to us by our friends in Prior Lake along with the following message:

From: [REDACTED]
Subject: Tribal Business in Minnesota at Prior Lake

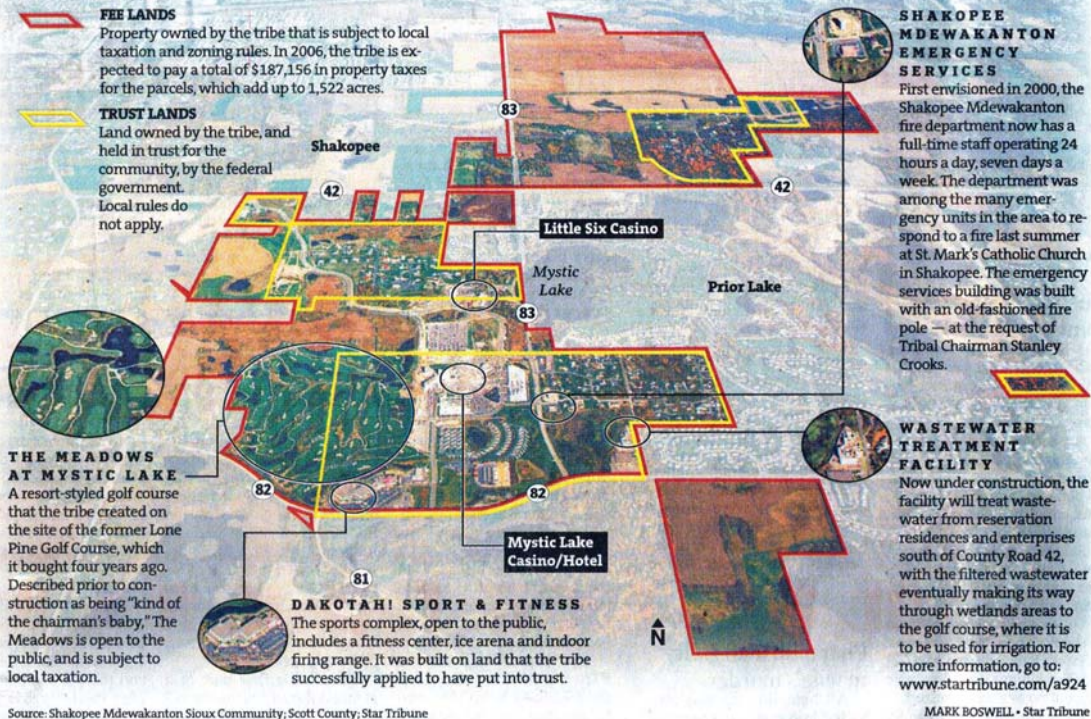
Attached is a large article from the Minneapolis Star Tribune that shows a huge development that the Sioux Tribe is planning with untaxed dollars from their Mystic Lake Casino. I will also try to have [REDACTED] who came with the Minnesota delegation to the [REDACTED] send you some articles on the banks they have been buying. One here in Minnesota.

Keep up the great work out there in California. Was really impressed by you folks and how professional you do things. Great!!! [REDACTED]

A growing community

2-11-06

The success of its gaming operations has enabled the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community to develop its reservation and to purchase hundreds of acres nearby in the cities of Shakopee and Prior Lake, making it one of the county's largest landholders. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is weighing the tribe's request to move 760 acres off the property-tax rolls and into trust, which would free it from local land-use controls. Since the mid-1990s, the tribe has used its land for several projects that are available to the general public or have some regional significance.



Tribal land issue heating up in Scott County

By ANTHONY LONETREE
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TRIBAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS A CHRONOLOGY

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community has seen its fortunes change dramatically through its gambling operations. But relations between it and Scott County have been shaky for some time.

1969: The federal government recognizes 13 people as founders of the modern tribal community, and assigns to the tribe 258 acres of ancestral land in Prior Lake and Shakopee.

1982: High-stakes bingo comes to Minnesota when the tribe erects a hall and names it after Chief Sakpe's (Shakopee's) son, Little Six. Tribal members begin collecting about \$1,000 a month.

1992: Mystic Lake Casino opens.

1994: Data show per-capita payments are to rise to \$500,000 annually for each tribal member and that casino profits will near \$100 million.

1996: The county says the tribe's

casinos cost it about \$2.3 million a year for services that include highway costs and criminal prosecutions.

1996: Mystic Lake Hotel opens.

1997: Unable to persuade the tribe to pay more for services, the county toys with the idea of putting toll-booths on two roads leading to the casinos. The tribe says the county is being disrespectful, but later agrees to pay \$200,000 per year.

1997: After years of talks with the state, the tribe agrees to collect sales

taxes for food, cigarettes, liquor and hotel rooms, plus gas taxes, and to split the revenues evenly.

1998: The Bureau of Indian Affairs rejects the tribe's request to move 593 acres of land in Shakopee off the property-tax rolls and into trust.

1999: The tribe agrees to pay the county \$2.5 million to offset half the cost of rebuilding two county roads.

2000: Sioux Community members say they now receive more than \$900,000 per person a year from casino profits.

2000: The tribe files a new application to have the Shakopee land put into trust, adding three other parcels — two in Prior Lake — to bring the total to nearly 800 acres.

2005: Third hotel tower, and a golf course, open.

2005: The BIA signals a decision is near on the 760-acre trust proposal. Prior Lake breaks with opponents by saying it now supports having land within the city put into trust.

It CAN Happen Here... We are in the process of this blueprint.

The original reservation was 258 acres of land in trust which consisted of undeveloped, rolling farming lands, the location was close to the Twin Cities, 25 miles from downtown Minneapolis.

By the 1970's, tribal leaders began taking advantage of the community's power to govern their own lands.

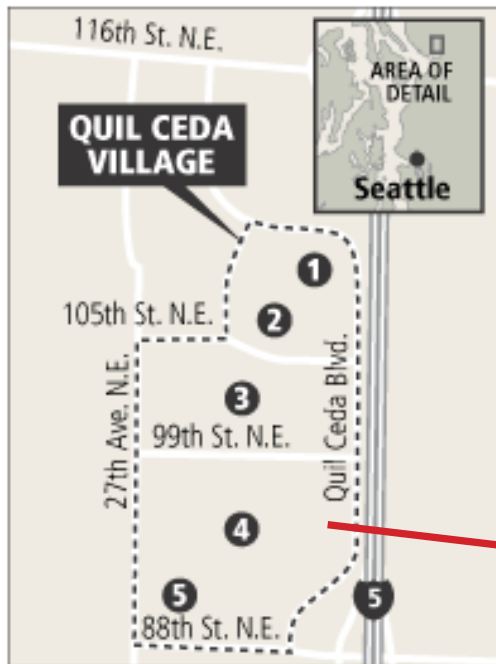
In October 1982, Little Six Bingo Palace, offering big bucks bingo, was opened. Gaming became an unbelievably successful business.

Following federal legislation clarifying legal issues and the state-tribal compacts that followed, the complex known as Mystic Lake was developed.

It is the second most financially successful Indian casino operation in the United States with over 18,000 customers every day.

The tribe now owns 1,522 acres of land and requesting that 760 acres be placed into federal trust status.

Marysville, Washington Quil Ceda Village



SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER



All in the name of economic diversity -
ALL ON TRUST LAND

- ❶ **Seattle Premium Outlets mall**
- ❷ **Central Plaza**
- ❸ **Tulalip Casino**
- ❹ **Quil Ceda Business Park and Retail Center**
- ❺ **Tulalip Bingo**

Quil Ceda's Blueprint

- 1992 - Opened Tulalip Casino
- 1998 - The tribe created the institutional and physical blueprints for Quil Ceda Village
- 2002 - Opened business center with notable companies as Home Depot, Best Buy and Bank of America while also providing space for a host of retail shops.
- 2005 - Opened outlet Mall

WHAT ABOUT THE TAXES?

The tribal government designed Quil Ceda Village as a political subdivision of the Tulalip Tribes, a designation officially recognized by the Internal Revenue Service under the Tribal Government Tax Status Act of 1982 because doing so authorizes tribes to collect taxes to reimburse their provision of public infrastructure and services.

The Tulalip Tribes are now investigating their ability to collect sales taxes generated in Quil Ceda Village. In particular, the Tribes are seeking to obtain a portion of the taxes that the state of Washington currently collects from businesses in the Village.

If the Tribes succeed, they will have blazed a new trail for other Indian nations to follow.

PLEASE NOTE: This kind of development might be welcomed and embraced in some communities, but we believe the community has the right to embrace or reject these projects and has a right to be involved in the decision making process governing these types of developments.

HOWEVER, because of the Federal Laws governing tribes and their development projects, local communities like Santa Ynez do NOT HAVE A SAY in whether or not these developments are appropriate once the land goes into trust. If a tribe is allowed to take property into federal trust status, there is no control over what the tribe can build. This isn't hysteria. This is fact. POLO and POSY opposes the current process of tribal fee-to-trust which includes government-to-government agreements because they exclude the local community voice.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

EXCERPTS FROM
At Quil Ceda, it takes a village to raise an outlet mall
By LEWIS KAMB
SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER REPORTER

With more than 100 premium outlet stores set to open tomorrow, business keeps booming at the Tulalip Tribes' retail park north of Marysville -- and the booming seems only to be growing louder.

Already boasting big draws with its Wal-Mart and Home Depot stores, the tribes' Quil Ceda Village tomorrow unveils Seattle Premium Outlets -- a big brand name, open-air outlet mall expected to attract millions more visitors each year to the Interstate 5-fronted business park...

The outlet mall is the latest development at the business park in what figures to be a growth spurt in coming years. In July, the tribes plan to open Central Plaza -- an arts and entertainment venue complex expected to include a tribal cultural center, kiosks and a 1,500-seat auditorium for concerts, art shows and other events.

Construction likely will begin next spring on a 380-room resort hotel, McCoy added -- lodging to accompany the tribe's 227,000-square-foot, 2-year-old casino, one of two casinos the tribe operates...

And sometime down the line, expect Quil Ceda Village to incorporate an amusement park theme -- replete with an indoor water park and a golf course, said Caldie Rogers, president and CEO of the Greater Marysville Tulalip Chamber of Commerce.

"I congratulate the Tulalip Tribes for their vision," said [Caldie] Rogers [CEO of the Greater Marysville Tulalip Chamber of Commerce], who added the new outlet mall alone will bring "huge money" to the local economy...

Quil Ceda Village, which began development in 1998 on a 2,000-acre parcel of tribal trust land that's now about a quarter developed, is the hallmark of economic diversification from the Tulalip's gaming successes. The Tulalips became the first Native American tribe in Washington to open a state-compact casino in 1992.

Tribal gaming revenue, which also is used to improve tribal government, health care and social service programs, are not taxed under federal law.