

COUNCIL ANNETTE ISLANDS RESERVE

METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

VICTOR C. WELLINGTON, SR., MAYOR
JUDITH A. LAUTH, SECRETARY
OPAL J. HUDSON, TREASURER

ESTABLISHED 1887

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Members of Metlakatla

On behalf of the Mayor's Office, Council and Executives, it is a pleasure for me to wish you all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year. We are presently facing many challenges, however, we are working as a team to accomplish goals designed to better the lifestyle of everyone living in Metlakatla.

The Mayor, Council and Executives are working together to build a stable economy for Metlakatla. We are pursuing projects that are designed to boost the economy of our community. The projects of most importance are the Bald Ridge Mine, the New Health Facility, the Air Taxi Terminal, the Bottled Water Plant, and the Erosion project at the Old Breakwater. Improvements are being made on Upper Atkinson Street, Tait Street, and the Walden Point Road Trailer Court, consisting of storm drains and new sewer lines. We are approaching the State with continuing efforts as to building and operating a possible jail facility in or around Metlakatla. We are also working with all agencies to get a firm commitment by signing an Administrative Order on Consent regarding the Environmental clean-up work. All projects are designed to create employment for our local work force. This office will make every effort to keep you informed on progress made with the development of these exciting projects.

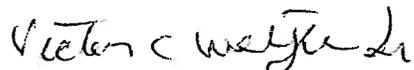
We appreciate all of the staff at the Annette Island School District who have devoted their lives to educating our children. The children and our Elders are most important to all of us here in Metlakatla.

During these trying times we need a cooperative effort from everyone living in Metlakatla. We are working to accomplish the Community goals for you, with the resident member in mind.

I sincerely hope that this Memo finds everyone in good health, and again I wish you all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY


Victor C. Wellington Sr., Mayor

HISTORY OF THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY 2003
AS PREPARED BY
Ethel Leask, Realty Director
Realty Office
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

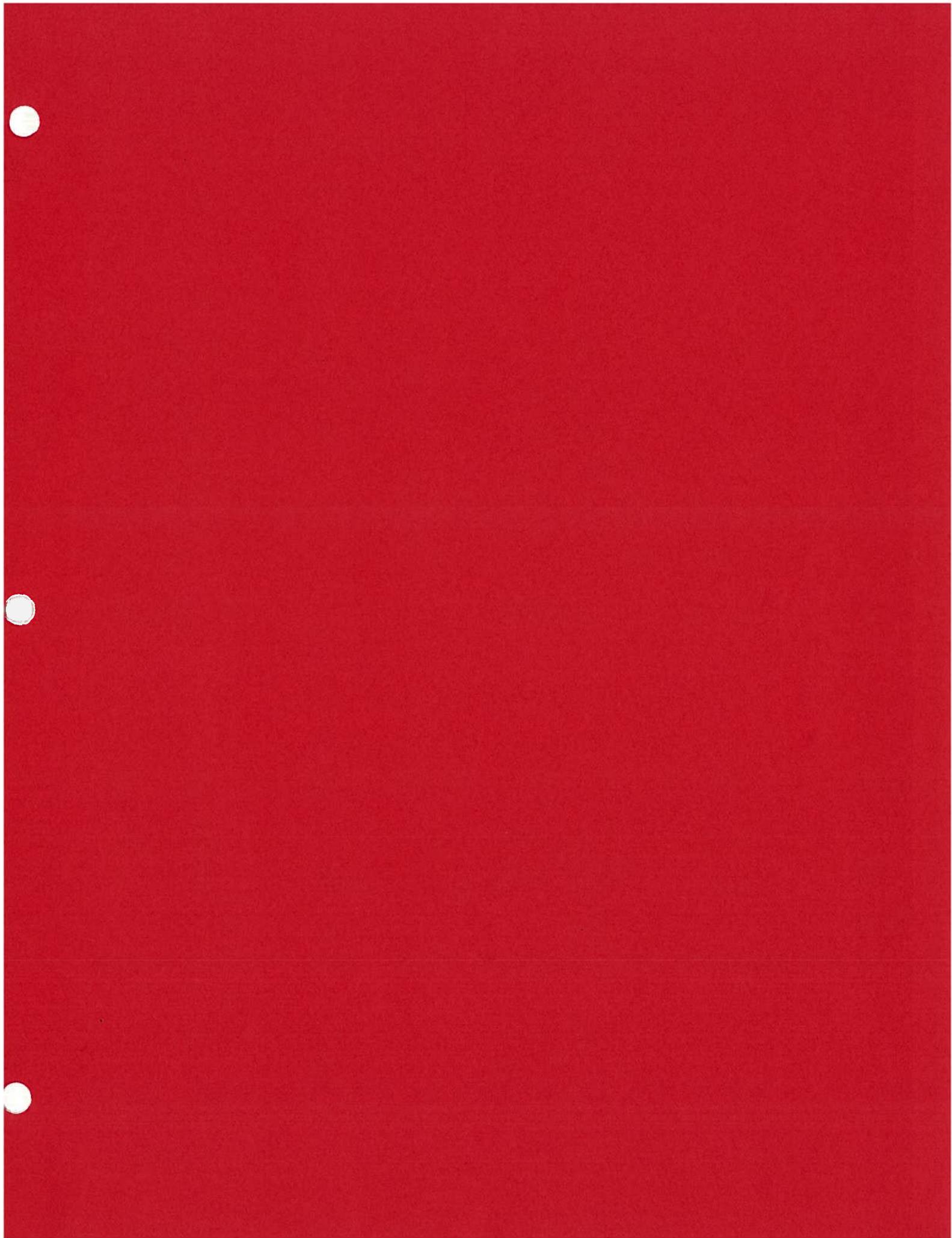
Under the Supervision of
Victor C. Wellington Sr., Mayor
Metlakatla Indian Community

The Artwork on the cover was done by

Wayne Hewson
Local Artist

The Art of the cover is the MASK
Following are comments of the MASK as designed by Wayne Hewson

A Mask was used for Ceremonies, Potlatches, and told stories of Legend's. Masks were owned by families and were passed on to the next generation. Sometimes masks were only used one time and then destroyed. There were several different kinds of masks such as profile, animal, human, etc. This painting is of a profile of a man.



THE HISTORY OF THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

To understand the history of the Metlakatla Tsimpshian Community, one must first understand the composition of the Tsimpshian Nation. Aside from the Tlingits, Haidas, Eskimos, Aleuts, and other Alaska Natives that call Metlakatla home. We have a diminishing Tsimpshian population. Uncompensated, forgotten descendants of the hard working pioneers that carved Metlakatla out of the wilderness. Contrary to the belief that those early Tsimpshian pioneers were all of one tribe, the facts show that they were representatives from all tribes within the Tsimpshian Nation.

Within the mighty nation we find the intricate structure of the tribes, each with its own chief and governing council, and within the tribes we find a closer society, that of the Clans. The Tsimpshian have four major Clans with which they identify themselves.

1. The EAGLE or Laxsgyiik
2. The RAVEN or Ganhada
3. The WOLVES or Laxgyibuu
4. The KILLER WHALE or Gisbutwada

Long before the Great Flood the Bible speaks of the Tsimpshian Nation as mighty; and our legends tell of battles won without the firing of one arrow but by merely a show of strength in numbers. However, the coming of the flood scattered the Tsimpshian Nation up and down the coast seeking refuge in small islands that were once mountain tops. After the waters subsided the people moved down to the new shoreline to begin life over again. Many returned to the main camp seeking family and friends, but history tells of many that stayed because they thought it was the wish of the Great Spirit that carried them to this new area.

Those that returned to the Tsimpshian stronghold saw that their strength would no longer be in numbers, but would have to be in a closer unity.

Eight tribes returned to the Tsimpshian stronghold, Port Simpson. They were:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Gitsiis Tribe | (5) Ginax'angiik Tribe |
| (2) Giluts'aaw Tribe | (6) Gispaxlo'ots Tribe |
| (3) Gitwilgyoots Tribe | (7) Ginadoiks Tribe |
| (4) Gitando Tribe | (8) Gitlaan Tribe |

The formation of a ninth tribe composed of young warriors from each of the eight tribes was united under the leadership of both Chief Hi-Maash of the Gitsiis Tribe, and Chief Tah-Gaash of the Ginax'angiik Tribe. It was the duty of this special tribe to protect those tribes weakened by the flood. So efficient and well organized was this special warrior tribe that they soon became the aggressors rather than the defenders of the Tsimpshian Nation.

Father Duncan, after learning the Tsimpshian language, began his teachings of the Gospel. He found a great number wanted a more peaceful existence but found it difficult in their present environment. He had learned of a summer camp close by that would serve ideally for the mission he had in mind. The move was made from Port Simpson to Metlakatla, B.C. beginning the remarkable accomplishments of this progressive minded group of Tsimpshian that would eventually found the Metlakatla Tsimpshian Community of Alaska.

Metlakatla, which means "calm channel" in Tsimpshian, is located on Annette Island, 15 miles southwest of Ketchikan, Alaska (see map Exhibit C).

Metlakatla Alaska was founded in 1887 by Reverend William Duncan and Tsimpshian Indian Christians who migrated from "Old Metlakatla" British Columbia as a result of conflicts with Provincial federation governments over land-claims and tribal sovereignty.

Father Duncan, as he was called, was a lay minister with the Church of England and a man of great principles. He disagreed with Church authorities in Old Metlakatla over the appropriateness of his teaching certain rituals and ceremonies to the Tsimpshian Indians and this unresolved dispute led the Church to seize Tsimpshian land.

The Tsimpshians of Old Metlakatla were stunned that the white visitors to their land were assuming power to take over occupied Indian land and were prepared to fight if necessary.

Father Duncan journeyed to Boston to consult with sympathetic ministers and then to Washington, D.C., where he met with President Grover Cleveland. The President recognized the right of aboriginal Indians to occupy land within their aboriginal region and that the purchase of Alaska by the United States Government did not extinguish the rights of Tsimpshian Indians to occupy land within their aboriginal region. The President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, told Reverend William Duncan he could choose a group of Alaskan Islands for his Community's new home.

An appointed Tsimpshian search committee selected Annette Island in 1887 because of its sheltered bay, gently sloped beaches, and nearby waterfall. On August 7, 1887, a day which is still celebrated as the Community's Founder's Day, Father Duncan and 823 Tsimpshians proclaimed the birth of "New Metlakatla" on Annette Islands in Southeast Alaska.

The building of New Metlakatla took place rapidly. Father Duncan drew up a location plan for streets, homes, public buildings, and designed his home, the schools, and all other public buildings. On April 28, 1889, the first permanent public building, constructed by the skills of Tsimpshian residents, was dedicated. The building was used to house the day school and the Church.

Reverend Duncan remained in full charge of the Mission until his death on August 30, 1918, in the midst of a jurisdictional dispute with the United States Government. Because this mission was so much the creation of Reverend Duncan it is virtually impossible to separate official mission business from the personal affairs of its leader.

In 1891, the U.S. congress formally recognized the new Community by creating the Annette Islands Reserve, a Federal Indian Reservation. This action thereby set aside the Reservation for the exclusive use and occupancy by "Metlakatla Indians and other Natives of Alaska". Later, in 1916, the Reservation was enlarged by Presidential Proclamation to include the waters surrounding Annette Islands for a distance of 3,000 feet.

The community is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, organized under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act 25 USC, Section 426, with a Constitution and By-laws approved by the Secretary of the Interior on August 23, 1944. The Tribe is on the list of tribal governments covered by the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act. Also, the community has the non-profit status of State and Local government in the performance of its government functions.

The Annette Islands Indian Reservation lies near the southern end of the Alexander Archipelago, a chain of hundreds of rugged, glacially carved islands interwoven with deep fjords and protected passages. The Reservation is located approximately midway in the Inside Passage between Seattle, Washington, about 600 miles to the south, and Skagway, Alaska, 600 miles to the north.

Revillagigedo channel separates the Reservation from the southeast Alaska mainland to the east, and from Ketchikan on Revillagigedo Island to the northeast.

To the west is Nichols Passage, and farther west are the more open waters of Clarence Straits, the broad channel that cuts through the southern half of Southeast Alaska. Duke Island is visible to the south and beyond that Dixon Entrance, which opens to the Pacific Ocean. Although the Reservation covers approximately 12 to 24 miles, the mountainous terrain of most of the Reservation, rising from sea level to over 3,500 feet, limits settlement to the Metlakatla Peninsula, a low-lying southwest arm of the Reservation, 24 square miles in size. On the peninsula, the topography is comparatively gentle, seldom exceeding 100 feet in elevation, with the exception of Yellow Hill. The Metlakatla Indian Community is located at the north end of the peninsula, on the shore of Port Chester. Farther south on the peninsula is the former Coast Guard Air Station, Annette Islands Airport and adjoining facilities.

The Annette Islands Indian Reservation is a unique social and political entity. Its organization and the legal and political environment within which it operates weigh heavily on all development efforts.

Three aspects of the Community's legal and political setting are the Community's relationship with the federal government, its relationship with the State of Alaska and its organization are important to consider, for they provide an understanding of the Community's unique capabilities, constraints and motivation for carrying out its responsibilities to its membership.

The Community did not participate in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the nature of federal responsibilities is quite unlike that of the government toward other Alaska Natives. This distinction is important to consider as it outlines a unique federal role and responsibility in the development of the Annette Islands Indian Reservation.

The Federal government set the Annette Islands Reservation apart from other Federally owned land in southeast Alaska by Section 15 of the Act of March 13, 1891 (26 Statute 1101, 48 U.S.C. Section 358), enlarging it in 1916 to include the area identified in the Presidential Proclamation of April 28, 1916 (39 Statute 1777) as the waters within 3,000 feet from the shorelines at mean low tide of Annette Islands, Ham Island, Hemlock Island, Warburton Island and adjacent rocks and inlets. When Congress was considering the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Metlakatla was given an opportunity to end its reservation status and participate in the settlement with other Alaskan Natives. The settlement would have provided substantial payments of land and money to the Community and its members in return for termination of federal trust responsibilities. The Community, however, through its attorneys and by a special delegation sent to the Congressional Committee considering the bill, requested that its reservation status be kept intact and that the trust relationship between the Reservation and the United States Government continue. Thus, the Metlakatla Indian Community was excluded from the provisions of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (PL 92-203) as provided by Section 19 of the Act.

The Community has a unique relationship with the State of Alaska. The Community has a great deal of autonomy to determine the use of its own resources. For example, the Fishery Reserve adjacent to Annette Islands is managed for the benefit of the Community.

State management plans and regulations are consulted, but the management decisions are left with the Community subject to the approval authority of the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Autonomy is, of course, a mixed advantage. On the one hand, Metlakatla is able to pursue its development goals without some of the politically oriented constraints placed on other Alaska communities. The autonomy does, however, draw attention of Reservation activities, which frequently result in unjustified actions against the Reservation and Community members. Adverse reaction is most frequently felt by local fishermen who have been cited by State Enforcement officers, their gear and catch confiscated only to have the cases dismissed or to be acquitted in State Court. In management, the Community has aggressively been putting its finance and accounting department in compliance with the State and Federal accounting standards and today, maintains an efficient and professional staffed accounting and finance system. Each new State Administration and Federal Administration has impacted the Community where the State had the attitude that since the Community is Federally-recognized having Indian Reservation status that it was totally funded by Federal programs. On the Federal government side, being in Alaska it was thought the Community was State funded. Much time and effort is spent convincing both State and Federal agencies that the Community is eligible for both State and Federal funding.

The Metlakatla Indian Community of Annette Islands is the local governing body. The Community is governed by a twelve (12) person Council. The Mayor is elected by the general voting membership of the Community, as well as the Secretary and the Treasurer. Each of these are elected for a two (2) year term. The Council seats are staggered, resulting in the election of six (6) Council seats each year and three (3) executives every second year.

The Council organizes itself annually into six (6) standing committees including: Planning Committee, Lot Committee, Finance Committee, Health, Education and Welfare Committee, Law and Order Committee, and Natural Resources Committee, (Exhibits A and B: Tribal Council and Committees and Tribal Government Organization Chart). The Council responsibilities include all of those associated with any tribal government related to health, safety, and the public welfare. Among these responsibilities are fire and police protection; water, sewer and garbage service; electric power, streets and roads.

In addition to these traditional government responsibilities, the Council administers over \$18,000,000.00 in Federal and State grants and contracts which provide direct services to residents of the Reservation. The Community contracts under authorities provided by Title IV & V Compacts to provide most Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service programs and services. Today, the community continues to undertake development activities for generation of revenue and employment for its members. Besides the traditional grants and contracts received by the community, which employs 173, the Community's economy is also supported by a cold storage plant and fish hatchery.

The Community operates its own utility system through hydroelectric and diesel generation plants. These facilities also contribute to the operations of the cold storage facilities, which is also owned by the Community.

The leadership of the Community continues to pursue opportunities through proper planning and continues to establish the needed infrastructure to effectively manage and account these activities to its people. Income from the Community-owned enterprises has been used to provide many public services. Hence, a strong sense of mutual commitment has evolved within the Community. This commitment has undoubtedly been a major factor in the Community's success.

Throughout the years since its founding, the people of Metlakatla and the Annette Islands have become known as the most progressive and independent Native Community in Alaska. These qualities have been reflected in the Community's way of thinking, development of resources and creation of a quality lifestyle.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The Metlakatla Indian Community had its Centennial celebration in 1987, which marked the 100th Anniversary since the Community was founded. A committee was formed to plan activities that were conducted throughout the year, starting with the Council Inauguration in January. The different organizations were requested to sponsor activities such as basketball tournaments during the winter months.

The Council planned special activities during the month of October such as banquets, concerts and a variety of cultural events. The churches were also asked to sponsor activities during the year. These activities were to be considered most important to Metlakatla since it was because of the word of God, (the Bible) that our Community was founded. The 823 original members of the Metlakatla Indian Community were strong Christians. Father Duncan required them to give up their Indian titles and rituals prior to becoming a member of the Community. Today the Indian culture is returning due to the continued interest in carving, basket weaving, Indian dancing and our language. Numerous wood carvers are actively pursuing this almost lost art, and display their individual carvings at the different cultural celebrations during the year.

LOCATION
OF THE
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

Annette Island, Alaska is located at the southern tip of Alexander Archipelago of Southeastern Alaska, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Strait, which are part of the "Inland Passage". It is approximately 20 miles north of the United States/Canadian border.

AIR MILES FROM ANNETTE ISLAND		POPULATION
Ketchikan	18	14,070
Wrangell	100	2,308
Petersburg	114	3,224
Juneau	284	30,711
Anchorage	918	260,283
Seattle, Washington	687	540,506
The Greater Seattle Area	687	2,960,300

Although the land mass and islands which surround Annette are part of the Tongass National Forest, largest in the nation, Annette Island is not part of the National Forest, but a property of the Metlakatla Indian Community and for its exclusive use. Approximately 20 miles long and 12 miles wide, the island lies just south of Revillagigedo Island and the City of Ketchikan.

POPULATION OF
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

Population projections are an essential element of every Comprehensive Plan. Without them, the future requirements of a Community in such areas as housing, employment and services could not be established. The projections presented in this plan are based on the assumptions and factors contained in the following section.

CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY
OF
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

Due to the proximity of Pacific Ocean waters, particularly to the south and west, the climate of Annette is Maritime. Temperatures are relatively mild and daily variations between high and low readings are confined within rather narrow limits, with the ranges between average maximum and minimum readings for all months of the year averaging 8 to 13 degrees. Seasonal variations are similarly well confined with normal temperature readings of 35 degrees in January and 58 degrees in August. Daily minimum readings during the winter months average above similar readings at stations in the North Central Plains. Periods of subfreezing temperatures seldom extend beyond 10 days and a minimum reading below zero has occurred but once during the entire period of record. Conversely, extreme high temperatures occur infrequently during the summer. A 90 degree reading was reached once at the present airport location. It is not unusual for daily maximum readings to remain in the fifties during the summer months.

Because it is located almost directly in the path of easterly moving storms crossing the Gulf of Alaska, Annette Island experiences frequent and relatively heavy precipitation with annual amounts closely approximating that of the immediate coastal regions of Washington and Oregon. The annual normal of over 100 inches is more than double that of most of the principal cities of the United States.

October and November are usually the wettest months. The greatest percentage of precipitation, even in the winter months, occurs in the form of rain or snow mixed with rain, which may occur as early as October.

Accumulated snow depths of a foot or more are infrequent and because of moderating temperatures, snow cover seldom persists beyond a week or two. Topography has a pronounced effect on the precipitation in this region and Annette averages 65 percent as much as Ketchikan, only twenty miles to the North.

Despite relatively heavy precipitation flood damage is seldom of consequence because of small drainage areas and steep topography, which provide rapid escape of surface runoff into the sea.

Strong winds are frequent from October through March and therefore thick fogs are infrequent and of short duration, while thunderstorms average one a year and generally are the result of frontal activity. The considerable amount of cloudiness prevalent over this area results in a corresponding low percentage of possible sunshine.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

National Weather Service (Annette Island). Latitude 55 degrees 02' N., Longitude 131 degrees 134' N Elevation of 110 feet.

Precipitation in Inches

PERIOD	MIN	MEAN	MAX	TOTAL	SNOW
January	29.7	34.3	38.9	10.07	13.5
April	37.0	43.3	49.5	7.79	2.9
July	52.0	58.3	64.5	4.27	
October	41.9	46.9	51.8	15.47	0.2
Year	40.3	45.7	51.4	103.28	51.1

Average Temperature

Normal Heating Degree Day	69.87
Maximum precipitation in 24 hrs.	7.59
Relative Humidity 10 a.m.	78.0
Wind mean speed	10.8
Wind prevailing direction	S.E. (120°)

LAND USE
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY

The total area of Annette Island encompasses 86,741 acres, which are used as follows:

TOTAL ANNETTE ISLAND ACREAGE	
Commercial Timber	21,172
Non-commercial Timber & Muskeg	54,197
Lakes	3,665
Open	7,707
TOTAL	86,741

As mentioned previously, development has occurred primarily in the southwest section of the island on 17,121 acres. The town of Metlakatla is located at the north end of this section called Village Point.

SOUTHWEST SECTION ACREAGE	
Metlakatla Community	14
Roads and Built up Areas	400
Dumps, Excavations	100
Lakes	300
Commercial Timber	1,300
Non-commercial Timber & Muskeg	10,000
Airport & Metlakatla Forest, Products Mill	4,880
TOTAL	17,121

HISTORICAL TRENDS

The population of the community of Metlakatla was recorded at 674 in 1939. By 1950, it had grown to 817, but remained relatively unchanged between 1950 and 1960. Since 1960 the population has increased from 789 to approximately 1,000 in 1970. A growth rate of 25% in 10 years or slightly over 2% a year. The total resident population following a Federal census in 1996 recorded a Metlakatla population of 1,673 with a tribal enrollment of

2,430. In 1997 a tribal enrollment was taken and the total was 1,996. A Federal census was taken on March 24, 2000 of the tribal enrollment of Metlakatla was 1,983.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

Municipal Building

As the focal point of all community government, the existing building contains the Mayor's Office, and executive Council meeting room and Financial offices.

In addition, it houses the numerous offices necessary to keep the day-to-day functions of city government moving satisfactorily. It is a requirement that all non-members of the Metlakatla Indian Community obtain permit cards as soon as possible from the Secretary's Office located in the Municipal Building. These permit cards are a requirement of the Metlakatla Indian Community ordinance: Title Four Civil Code, Chapter Three, Section Four 3.3, Permits. Sport fishing permits and wild bird hunting permits may also be obtained from the Secretary's Office, as per Title Six, Chapter 5, Section Six, 5.9, 5.15 through 5.19 (Sport Fishing Permits) and Title Six, Chapter 4, Section Six, 4.11 covering wild birds.

The hunting of deer is not permitted by non-members of Metlakatla, or commercial fishing for salmon within the 3,000 foot limit. The 3,000 foot limit (boundary) around the island measures from mean low, low water, outward a distance of 3,000 feet. Sport fishing within this boundary is prohibited without a permit from the Secretary's Office.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Metlakatla Police Department has a staff of eight sworn officers, one clerk, and four dispatchers. The sworn positions include the Chief of Police, Sgt./Investigation, Patrol Sgt., one Fish & Wildlife Officer and five patrol officers. The police patrol and protection is provided on a twenty-four hour basis along with security checks of residential and businesses within the community. The Metlakatla Indian Community is guided by its Constitution adopted and ratified in 1944. Along with the constitution, the community

has adopted ordinances to cover civil disputes, criminal offenses, and juvenile matters.

COURT SYSTEM

The Metlakatla Tribal Court is governed by the Community's Constitution and the Law and Order Code set forth by the Community Council. The Court has a wide variety of responsibilities similar to those of other courts. The Court's case load consists of Criminal misdemeanor cases, traffic cases, fisheries cases, probate, juvenile offenses and other family court matters such as child custody, and adoptions, all of which are provided for by the MIC Law and Order Code. All crimes of a felony nature are referred to the State Court in Ketchikan. The MIC Tribal Court is not authorized to try non-Indian criminal offenses. These cases are referred to the Mayor and Council for disposition. The Court is staffed by a Chief Magistrate, an Associate Magistrate, and a Clerk. The Council selects and appoints the Chief Magistrate and Associate Magistrate. Each serve a two-year term.

FIRE PROTECTION

Metlakatla has an organized fire department that also includes an organized ambulance crew. The complement of the fire department staff consists of a fire chief, with thirty-nine volunteers as fire fighters and nine Emergency Medical Technicians. The fire station is centrally located which allows for 3-4 minute response time to an ambulance call or a fire call. The Metlakatla Community has realized improvements in our fire insurance rating in recent years due to an organized Fire Department. The insurance rating may be improved as the water system is upgraded throughout town. The Fire Department is open to volunteers. You may stop by the station or call 886-7922 for additional information.

TOWN HALL

This is a true Community building which functions principally as a gymnasium for Community use. It was erected in a Community effort to have indoor play and meeting space available to everyone. It consists of a

gymnasium (not regulation size), spectator space, stage, shower, kitchen and restrooms. It is well constructed and a well located building.

In recent years, however, the demands for use of this structure have caused many conflicts. Careful management and programming of its use will permit it to remain for many years a center for entertainment.

The Metlakatla Indian Community received a grant from the State of Alaska to do the much needed renovation work; however, due to the heavy use, additional work is needed to make the necessary improvements.

SMALL BOAT HARBORS

Metlakatla is fortunate enough to have two small boat harbors. The smallest of the two is located on the east side of town. The larger and newer facility is located on the north side of town. Requests for boat moorage can be made at the billing clerk window located in the Municipal building. A third small boat harbor is planned and will be located in Tamgas Harbor.

METLAKATLA POWER AND LIGHT

The Metlakatla Power and Light Company is owned and operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community. It is a stand-alone utility with two hydro generation plants – Chester Lake (1.1MW) and Purple Lake (3.9MW) – one diesel generator at the Centennial Plant (3.3MW), and one Battery Energy Storage System (BESS – 1.2MW).

Electrical power consumption for the community was approximately 13, 540 MWH for 2002, with a rate of \$.092/kwh, which is one of the lowest in Alaska.

The Metlakatla Power and Light business office is located at 3.5 Mile Airport Road, in the old Alascom Building. Office hours are from 8:00 am to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Power bills may also be paid at the Wells Fargo Bank, located next to the Municipal Building.

The Metlakatla Power and Light Business Office number is: 907-886-4451. For after hours or emergency assistance, call 907-886-3311.

TAMGAS CREEK HATCHERY

The production goals of Tamgas Creek Hatchery have changed. We received 2,000,000 summer chum from SSRAA's Neets Bay Hatchery in October 2002. Tamgas will receive 2,000,000 more each year for the next three years. In addition we still have the fall chum stock.

Prices have fallen dramatically for all species. King and Coho prices have dropped from \$.75-\$1.25 to \$.30-\$.35. Chum prices have not dropped as much (\$.50 to \$.25-\$.30). However the amount of food fed to chum is just a fraction of the amount fed to the King and Coho smolt, thus chum have a much lower rearing cost. Chum will now make up a big part of the production at Tamgas Creek Hatchery.

The ultimate goal of the summer chum program when returning adults provide bigger egg takes is to have two release sites for the chum. One will be at Tamgas Creek Hatchery for brood stock collection. The other site (still to be approved by council) will be located in Port Chester a third of a mile from the waterfall and 1.5 miles from Metlakatla. Approximately, 1,000,000 will be released at the hatchery and 6,000,000 released at the Port Chester site. The Port Chester site will be used as a rotational fishery site as it is done at Deep Inlet, Naket Inlet, etc...

We will use this same production strategy with the fall chum currently reared at Tamgas except with larger numbers at both release sites. This will allow us to spread the chum fishing out over time (Summer chum return in July and Fall chum in September) rather than overwhelming the fishermen and processor with just fall chum. In short we hope to increase the quality of the fish caught since manageable numbers will be caught and rotational fishery site is 15 minutes from the processor allowing prompt delivery.

ANNETTE ISLAND PACKING COMPANY

Annette Island Packing Company is owned and operated by the Metlakatla Indian Community. The peak summer season on salmon is July through September. We continue processing salmon from the hatchery until the middle of October. Annette Island Packing Company includes a smoker, fillet line, egg processing plant and the cold storage plant. The cold storage

processes salmon by cleaning, freezing and glazing with a sugar based covering before shipment to customers.

Salmon eggs are processed and packaged prior to shipment to U.S. markets and Japanese markets. Halibut and bottom fish are also processed during the summer months until November.

When done with salmon in October the sea cucumber fishery starts. Sea cucumbers are processed and the skin is cooked and salted, the meat is vacuum packed and frozen prior to shipment to Chinese markets.

Annette Island Packing Company is over 100 years old and is the only Indian owned business still operating in Alaska.

METLAKATLA TV.

M.I.C. T.V. is Community owned, and was originally set up to provide a free low cost service to the Metlakatla Indian Community Members. After a few years, it had to change and start charging a minimum fee to keep it operating. Our rates are the lowest compared to other places, which start at \$52.00 a month for all subscribers, and a rebate for all Bonafide Community Members of \$12.00 which would make it \$40.00 a month.

We offer 40 channels of basis service, from channel 2 to channel 40, with a possibility for expansion to other services. We carry all the network stations, and a variety of other stations. We have an Emergency Broadcast System on all channels, in case of a natural disaster such as Earthquakes, or Tsunami Alerts, etc.

We offer a local advertisement channel that we use to show live monthly Council Meetings, but mostly to run local advertisements for the entire community or off Island Businesses. We also do some of our own digital background pictures for local advertisements. Our prices for advertisements run from \$6.00 a page per day to \$75.00 a page per month with changes. We show local or other videos on our local ad. (Channel 3) at times when available for a fee.

We are currently looking at 12 satellites, and are capable in the future to look at an additional 8 more satellites if the need arises. We contract with all

services we show on cable, except for the free service. We have 1 large Multi-beam dish looking at 7 satellites, 1 large and 2 smaller multi-beam dishes looking at 5 and 3 and 2 satellites, and 1 single feed dish.

We have an average of 460 subscribers and it varies up and down from new hook-ups or disconnections. We operate 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

We can be reached at 907-886-4288, fax 907-886-8823.
Email: mictv200@aptalaska.net

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Social Services staff consists of Director, a Child/Youth Therapist, a Case Manager/Computer Technician, Administrative Assistant and a part-time WIC Coordinator.

Social Services provides benefits through the State of Alaska, Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC). This provides supplement health food to eligible applicants who meet the income, and/or health risk guidelines. (Pregnant, postpartum, nursing mothers, postpartum also after loss of a child, children to 5 years).

Social Service assists anyone that walks in the door. The individual or family are assisted or referred to a resource. The Social Services and Children's Mental Health Programs are under the Director. The Children's Mental Health has the Master's level Therapist. This program takes referrals from AISU Clinic, AISD School District, Head Start, families and open to assist anyone. Referrals are for anyone (886-6911/6914 for appointments). As with any program, intake papers need to be filled to list your concerns, the child's concerns, and history to help with your needs, and counseling needs. Metlakatla has been fortunate to receive the Telepsychiatry Project. This Demonstration Program allows children to see a counselor or doctor in our activity room. They can sit in Metlakatla and receive person-to-person consultation in Ketchikan or Juneau or all three communities can be on together.

The Social Services Program will assist with the Department of Public Assistance applications, (Food Stamps, ATAP, and Quest Cards), to Disability or for Social Security Income, questions on Medicaid/Medicare

and other assistance programs. We can assist with applications for Seniors 55 years and older.

This office becomes involved when the welfare or safety of a child is in question. Therefore, mandatory reporters, (Head Start, AISD, AISU and Day Care staff) need to report suspected abuse. The Report of harm procedure is to call Metlakatla Social Services, DFYS (225-6611), or Police Reports of harm are for suspected abuse. You can request to remain anonymous. Unless family members talk about a situation, all information is kept confidential. The Report of Harm documents then involve both Metlakatla-Ketchikan Social Service and police for investigation to allegations.

Metlakatla Social Services networks with KIC, Saxman Social Services and WISH for emergencies. We also are part of the Metlakatla Early Childhood Team (MET). One project of MET includes all information for parenting, wellness, assistant programs, and a quilt in a basket for new mother and baby.

Social Services provides Case Management, a way to receive treatment plans for primarily children. This person assists you to gather information from various entities. This information will show you how your child functions at all levels at school, home and in the community.

ANNETTE ISLAND SERVICE UNIT HEALTH FACILITIES

Health Services which are provided to Metlakatla by the Metlakatla Indian Community and the Public Health Service.

The Annette Island Service Unit, through funding from Indian Health Service, offers comprehensive outpatient health services to Alaska Natives and American Indians living on Annette Island Reserve. Medical care is also available to non-Indians for a fee on a service basis.

The Annette Island Service Unit offers medical, dental, full pharmacy, family service and a safe home called "WINGS" (Women In Need Gaining Safety). The new "Lepquinum Wellness Center" has been added to the Annette Island Service Unit offering a variety of health services. The Annette Island Service Unit has a current of forty-five employees which

includes the following: two Physicians, one Physicians Assistant, two Registered Nurses, two Licensed Practical Nurses, one Dentist, one Pharmacist, on Physical Therapist and a Medical Social Worker.

-FOR LIFE THREATENING EMERGENCIES DIAL 911-

Emergencies and Urgent care that cannot wait until regular office hours, telephone 886-4744, put in the number where you are located, and a health provider will return your call.

Working hours at the Annette Island Service Unit for all departments are 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Annette Island Service Unit
NEW HEALTH FACILITY

Our new Health Facility is right on schedule, with all the necessary preliminary work completed. The site has been selected for the new facility, which is along side of Skater's Lake, and above Aerial Street. This is an eleven-acre site and will accommodate the new Health Facility very well. The new health facility has been a Council priority for years and is finally going to become a reality.

The design for the new Medical Facility has been completed. Three-quarters of the site preparation is also completed.

The construction is anticipated to commence in the year 2003 providing everything goes according to plan. We will do our part by lobbying our senators and congressmen to ensure that the money is appropriated by the U.S. Congress to construct the new facility.

WALDEN POINT ROAD
(Operation Alaskan Road)

-Accomplishments for 2002-

The Metlakatla Indian Community is providing an overview of the accomplishments, participation and support of the Walden Point Road Project for the year 2002. The accomplishments for 2002 consists of:

- Boat transportation support for surveyors for the new alignment from Station 3+640 to Station 2+000 during the spring of 2002.
- Completed twice weekly (by BIA) environmental monitoring of the 2002 construction activities for the period April 11, 2002 to June 30, 2002.
- Completed and submitted quarterly report for the construction activities for the period April-June 2002 and submitted the report to COE, EPA, FHWA, and BIA.
- Hired temporary Environmental Liaison on July 1, 2002 to monitor the construction activities on a daily basis for the period of July-September 2002. Hired Environmental Monitor full-time in October 2002 (depending on availability of funding).
- Successfully completed annual road inspection by COE and completed correction action on drainage deficiencies noted by COE.
- Archeological survey on new alignments at Station 19+000 completed with "No Effects Findings" issued by the BIA. Alignment changes approved by all federal agencies and new design plans incorporated by FHWA on alignment changes.
- Boat transportation support provided to military personnel (surveyors) to flag limits of roadway alignment from station 16+000 to Station 19+000.
- Requested financial support from BIA for end-of-year construction funding for road project and received \$300,000 from Assistant-Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs for 2003.
- Updated and prepared a new financial package for total funding for Walden Point Road in the amount of \$25.5 Million. Received support from Congress Don Young in the amount of \$6.0 Million for 2004 construction season.
- Requested and received \$2.0 Million from Federal Highways Discretionary Funds for 2003. Senator Ted Stevens provided notification to Metlakatla that the funds are earmarked for Metlakatla in the 2003 Transportation Funding Bill.
- Completed and transmitted Annual Report for the Walden Point Road construction activities to COE, FHWA, BIA, and EPA.
- Requested extension of COE Construction permit for the Walden Point Road Project from March 1, 2003 to December 30, 2009 and received a "Provisional Permit" from the COE depending on EPA to sign-off on 401 Water Quality Permit for the project.

- Received approval from BIA to an Addendum to the Environmental Assessment (EA) published in 1997 and was issued a Findings of No Significant Impact for new alignment changes for first 3.5 kilometers of the project, Station 0+000 to Station 3+400. Authorized profile grade of 8% from Station 0+000 to Station 0+500; 8% grade from Station 20+330 to Station 20+490; and from Station 22+340 to Station 22+640.
- Eagle monitor support provided from April-August 2002.
- Attended end-of-year closeout meeting with all 2002 participants of the Walden Point Road Project held in Vancouver, Washington on November 13, 2002.
- Completed monthly inspections of the road project during the period of October- December 2002.
- BIA has applied for an extension to the Annette Bay Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) operations for the period 2003-2006 and has received verbal approval to the STP request from EPA, Region 10.
- Made weekly road visitations to project on a weekly basis with available members of the council.
- Attended meetings at Annette Bay base camp with DOD, Pacific Command and ALOM General Staff Officers throughout the 2002 construction season.

We are most grateful to all of the different agencies involved with this project, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Federal Highway Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Alaska Department of Transportation, and all branches of the military, coordinated by the Alaska Command and the Missouri National Guard, who are furnishing the engineers to oversee the project.

With the continued backing of our Senator Stevens and Congressman Young, this project is becoming a reality. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has made a commitment to see this important project through to completion.

BALD RIDGE MINE

The Bald Ridge Aggregate Quarry has the potential to be the first large resource of high quality crushed granitic rock in the Northwest Coast. The rock will be crushed at the quarry site and loaded directly onto barges and/or

bulk ships for transport to West Coast and Pacific Rim construction sites. An estimate of over 250 million tons of available rock is located adjacent to Tamgas Harbor. The quarry is still being actively pursued by the Council Annette Islands Reserve and the Bald Ridge Aggregate Project Committee. The Bald Ridge Quarry will provide 50 to 70 direct jobs to Metlakatla Residents for over 40 plus years. The Bald Ridge Aggregate Quarry is in the final phase of planning and environmental studies for the Environmental Assessment that will be completed by July, 2003. The Environmental Assessment is focusing on analysis of the overall impacts and benefits of the various alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. The primary focus of the Project Plan is to develop and compare certain engineering and economic aspects of various alternatives for the quarry development and operations. The Metlakatla Indian Community is coordinating with all Federal and Alaska State agencies that will be involved with the Bald Ridge Aggregate Quarry. We are still communicating with several domestic and foreign construction materials companies that are interested in a joint venture partnership with the Metlakatla Indian Community.

ANNETTE ISLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT
Metlakatla Schools

The Community of Metlakatla supports a public school system, which is constituted by Alaska Statute. The school system provides a public education for all school-age residents on Annette Island. The school district name, Annette Islands School District, is derived from the island and currently offers educational services to approximately 307 students in grades preschool through twelve.

The Annette Islands School District is governed by a five-member Board of Education elected by all residents on the island. These members are elected at large for three-year terms and function in accordance with Alaska Department of Education regulations and with a comprehensive Board of Education policy.

The Board of Education employs a superintendent of schools, a K-6 elementary principal, and a 7-12 secondary principal.

The teaching staff consists of thirty-six (36) certified teachers licensed to perform teaching duties in the State of Alaska. They are supported by

approximately thirty (30) classified staff members who perform a variety of business management, secretarial, custodial, maintenance and instructional support duties.

The Annette Islands School District supports a series of programs in the following areas: Title I, Migrant Education, Special Education, Indian Education, Vocational, and Community Education.

The curriculum in the Annette Islands School District closely parallels that of schools in the Lower Forty-eight and is driven by the Alaskan content and performance standards. The emphasis of education in the curriculum is upon basic skills at the elementary level and a combination of vocational and college preparatory experiences for secondary students.

The school district programs are housed in several buildings including a lower elementary (KG through 3) and upper elementary (grades 4 through 6), a middle school (grades 7 and 8), a high school (grades 9 through 12), Administrative office building and a vocational center.

In addition to the curricular program, an extra-curricular program consisting of academic and athletic competition with other schools is offered to students.

The Annette Islands School District has a reputation of excellence that is recognized throughout the State of Alaska. Its highly respected sports and activities program is known throughout the State and has been published in national newspapers and magazines. The current Superintendent serves as the President of Region V and as the President of the Alaska School Activities Association.

Annette Islands School District has an annual operating budget of approximately \$3.4 million generated from State and federal funding sources.

Annette Islands designation as a separate Regional Education Attendance Area (REAA) in 1975 also reflects acknowledgment of Metlakatla's separate Cultural identity.

All schools within the district are accredited through the Northwest Accreditation Association and the district has a Local Educational plan supporting the State of Alaska's *Quality School Initiative*.

CENTENNIAL LIBRARY

The Centennial Library is combined with the Annette Island School District Library and is operated by the School District. The Library is open daily 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and on Monday through Thursday nights from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Library has new computers and many new books and print materials.

CHURCHES

Even the order of Community government has developed according to the leadership ideals of William Duncan. Refer to the history of Metlakatla for the background of the Christian development. The Churches, socially and spiritually, are the backbone of Metlakatla's Community character.

WILLIAM DUNCAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

The William Duncan Memorial Church is located on Fourth Avenue next to the Charles Leask Middle School. This rebuilt structure is on the site of the original church. William Duncan's burial site and marker are also part of this property.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church is located on Third Avenue next to the Town Hall. The Church was founded by Samuel Marsden, a Tsimshian man who was widely respected for his leadership. It was the second Church built in Metlakatla and is Samuel Marsden's burial site.

CHURCH OF GOD

The Church of God is located at the south end of town near Airport Road, and across the street from the Mini-Mart.

BIBLE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Bible Baptist Church is located directly behind the Church of God and next to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office Building.

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Congregational Christian Church is located on the Street behind the Police Department Building.

MORMON CHURCH

This Church is located southwest and across the street from the Lepquinum Activity Center on 8th Street.

KINGDOM HALL

The Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses is located on the Northeast corner of Metlakatla, on Oceanview Road.

SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army Building is located on Baines and First Street.

POINTS OF HISTORIC CONSIDERATION:

THE BEACH

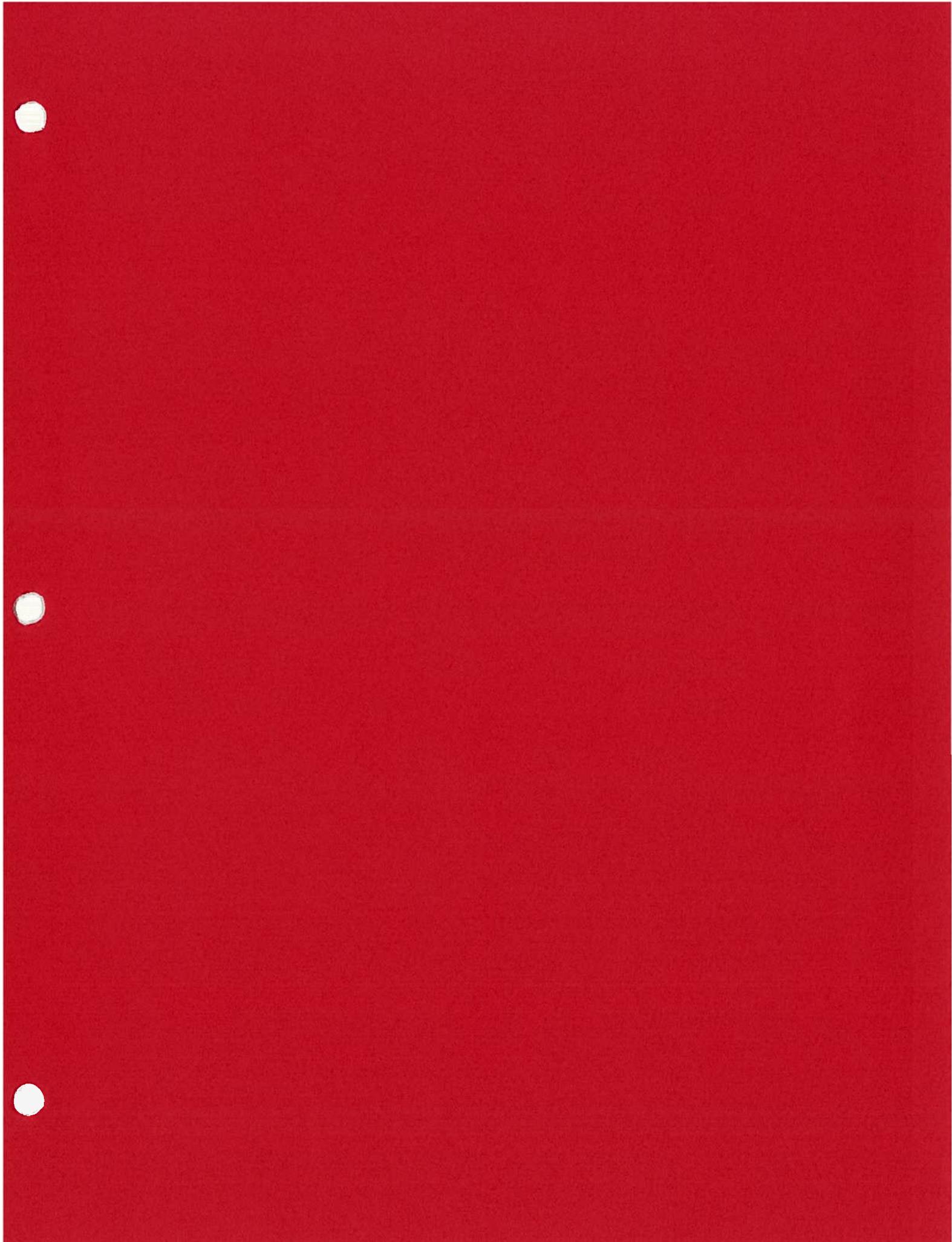
The founders of the Community landed on this beach (near the State seaplane float). It was their desire to have a shoreline to beach their canoes. Since then, the Community has not turned its back on this marvelous asset, which is only used as an occasional source of food and for recreational purposes. The Metlakatla Indian Community Council is attempting to halt the erosion of our beaches by working with the Army Corps of Engineers to install rip-rap retaining walls to prevent erosion of our beaches. Two erosion control rip-rap rock walls were completed in 1995, the first located at the old ball field and the second at the cemetery.

WILLIAM DUNCAN HOUSE

This original structure was the home of William Duncan, his own personal property, and many items pertaining to Metlakatla's history are stored in this building. The building has been restored and is now referred to as the Duncan Museum. The Museum is open to the public free of charge.

ORIGINAL TOWN SITE

This 18-acre site was the original town-site. It is well conceived, one acre to a block, every house on a corner lot, narrow streets. Strong peripheral expression of the beach community facilities and other amenities form a model neighborhood. Preserving this area will provide rewards in the future.



EXHIBITS

A

TRIBAL COUNCIL
AND COMMITTEES

B

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART

C

MAPS OF ANNETTE ISLAND

D

METLAKATLA LAYOUT MAP

A

**TRIBAL
COUNCIL
AND
COMMITTEES**

COUNCIL ANNETTE ISLANDS RESERVE

Metlakatla Indian Community

MAYOR.....Victor C. Wellington, Sr.
 SECRETARYJudith A. Lauth
 TREASURER.....Opal J. Hudson
 City Manager..... Victor C. Wellington, Sr.
 Acting Mayor..... Paul T. Brendible, Jr.
 2nd Acting Mayor..... Leandro Guthrie, Sr.
 Acting Secretary.....Marcus S. Nelson
 2nd Acting Secretary...Larry Hudson
 Acting Treasurer.....Rachael S. Askren
 2nd Acting Treasurer...Solomon H. Guthrie

2003-2004
 Reginald M. Atkinson
 Solomon D. Atkinson
 Linda Clement
 Solomon H. Guthrie
 Richard Hudson, Sr.
 Ted Littlefield, Sr.

2003
 Rachael S. Askren
 Paul T. Brendible, Jr.
 Tim Gilmartin
 Leandro Guthrie, Sr.
 Larry Hudson
 Marcus S. Nelson

* = Chair of the Committee ** = Co-Chair

Finance Committee

Tim Gilmartin*
 Rachael S. Askren **
 Larry Hudson
 Ted Littlefield, Sr.
 Marcus S. Nelson
 Paul Brendible, Jr.

HEW Committee

Ted Littlefield, Sr. *
 Solomon D. Atkinson **
 Reginald M. Atkinson
 Richard Hudson, Sr.
 Linda Clement
 Solomon H. Guthrie

Lot Committee

Larry Hudson*
 Reginald M. Atkinson **
 Rachael S. Askren
 Leo Guthrie, Sr.
 Linda Clement
 Solomon H. Guthrie

Law & Order Committee

Solomon D. Atkinson*
 Ted Littlefield, Sr. **
 Solomon H. Guthrie
 Rachael S. Askren
 Larry Hudson
 Reginald M. Atkinson

Planning Committee

Paul T. Brendible, Jr. *
 Ted Littlefield, Sr. **
 Reginald Atkinson
 Tim Gilmartin
 Marcus S. Nelson
 Solomon D. Atkinson

Natural Resources Committee

Richard Hudson *
 Linda Clement**
 Larry Hudson
 Solomon D. Atkinson
 Solomon H. Guthrie
 Leo Guthrie, Sr.

Other Committees:

Mill Closure Committee:

1. Rachael Askren
2. Ed Gunyah
3. Jeff Benson
4. LeRoy Wilder
5. Ted Littlefield, Sr.
6. Marcus Nelson
7. Casey Nelson, Sr.

BRAP Committee

1. Faline Haven
2. Reggie Atkinson
3. Jeff Moran
4. Tim Gilmartin
5. Rachael Askren & Dick Wilson
6. Larry Hudson
7. Opal Hudson
8. Marcus Nelson
9. Ed Gunyah
10. Steve Manydeeds
11. Chris Christiansen
12. Arlene Buxton

Walden Pt Road Core Committee

1. Judi Lauth
2. Rachael Askren
3. Faline Haven
4. Ed Gunyah
5. Jeff Benson
6. Jeff Moran
7. Milo Booth
8. Cliff Hudson
9. Reggie Atkinson
10. Larry Hudson
11. Opal Hudson
12. Dustin Winter
13. Barry Morehead

NCAI Representatives

1. Reggie Atkinson, Delegate
2. Ted Littlefield Sr., alternate
3. Judi Lauth, alternate
4. Marcus Nelson, alternate
5. Paul Brendible, alternate
- 6.

ATNI Representatives

1. Reggie Atkinson
2. Marcus Nelson
3. Judi Lauth, alternate
4. Paul Brendible, alternate

MCDC Board - 2 yrs 03-04

1. Colleen Brendible
2. Jo Ghormley
3. Bonnie G. Scudero
4. Janet Guthrie
5. Frieda Damus

Aboriginal Tribal Rights Committee

1. Marcus Nelson
2. Barbara Fawcett
3. Tom Guthrie, Sr.
4. Casey Nelson, Sr.
5. Arnold Booth
- 6.

Alaska Native Health Board:

1. Burlington Wellington
2. Rachael Askren, Alternate

Alaska Tribal Health Consortium:

1. Frieda Damus, Rep
2. Rachael Askren, Alternate

IRR & TEA -21 Representatives

1. Reggie Atkinson
2. Larry Hudson
3. Marcus Nelson
4. Judi Lauth, alternate

Gaming Commissioners

1. John R. Nelson, 3 yr - 02-05
2. Colleen Brendible, 3 yr. 02-05
3. Allene Milton- 02-04
4. Deanna Nelson- 02-03
5. Jo Ghormley, 03-04

MHA Board of Commissioners

1. Janet Guthrie, 02-06 4 yrs.
2. Arthur Fawcett, 01-05, 4 yrs.
3. Burlington Wellington, 01-03, 2 yrs
4. Eldon Hayward, 99-03, 4 yrs
5. Bonnie Scudero, 01-03, 2 yrs

Metlakatla Power & Light Board Directors

1. Charles Wilson 02-05
2. Steve Lanker, 00-03
3. Jeff Benson, 01-04
4. Gary Howell, 00-03
5. Eldon Hayward 01-04

AISD School Board

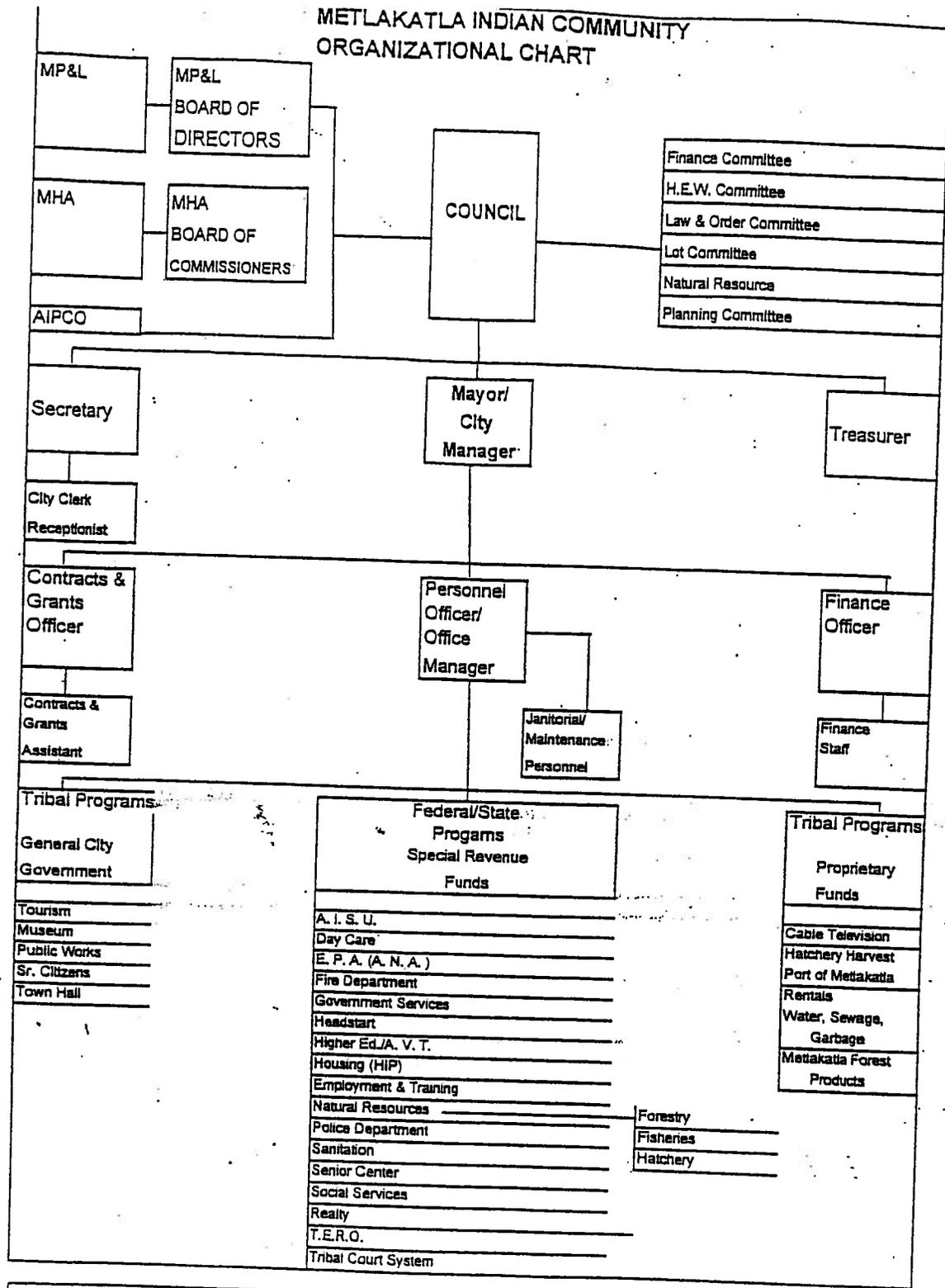
Charles Wilson, 05 Pres
Betsy Blandov 03, Sec
Lisa Bryant 04, Vice P

Kathy Brendible 04 Treas
Johanna Bolton 03

B

**TRIBAL
GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION
CHART**

METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



For additional information regarding the Metlakatla Indian Community programs and opportunities, please contact:

Victor C. Wellington, Sr., Mayor or Ethel Leask, Realty Director

P. O. Box 8

Metlakatla, Alaska 99926-0008

(907) 886-4441

(907) 886-3338 FAX

P. O. Box 8

Metlakatla, Alaska 99926-0008

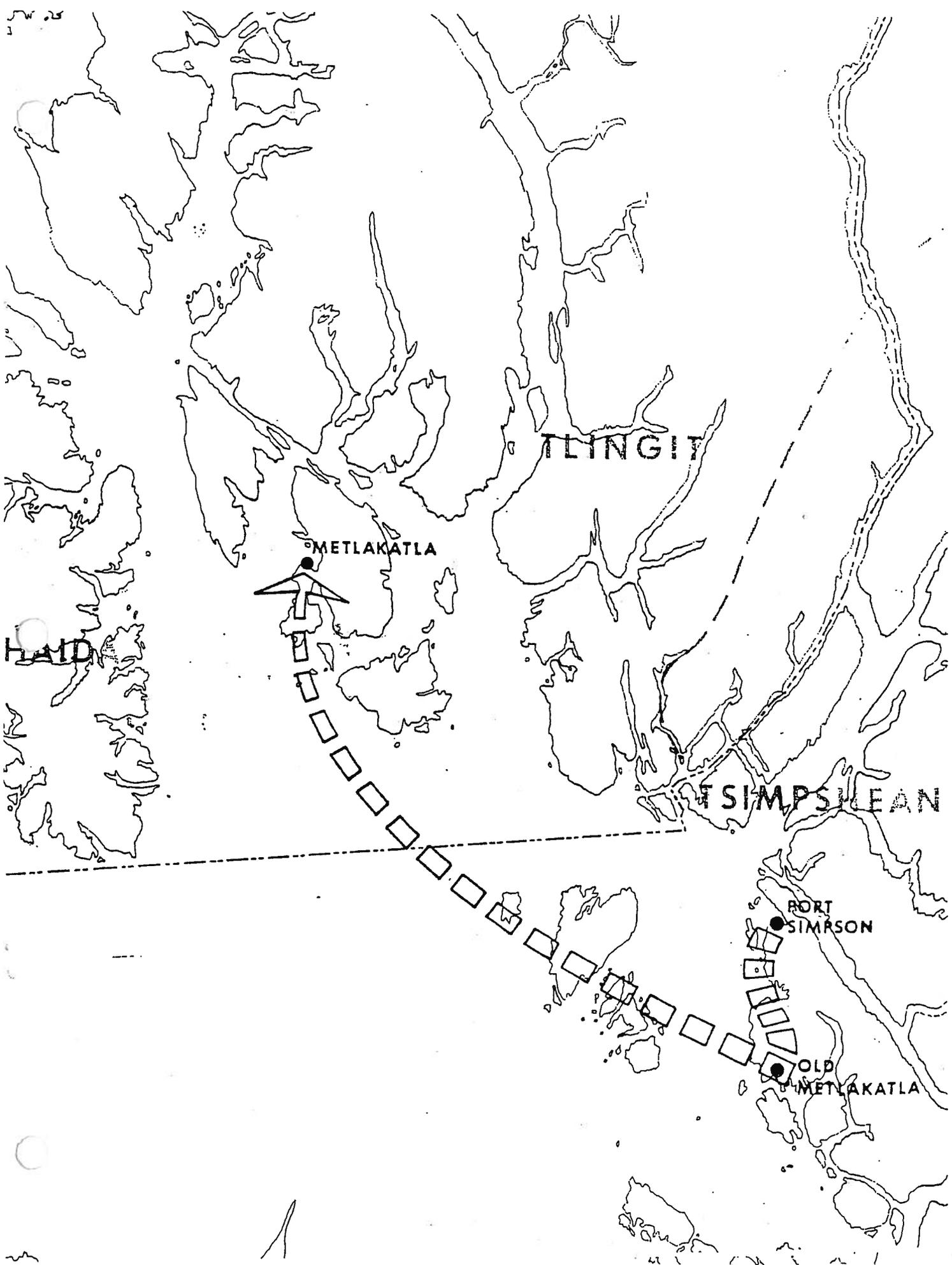
(907) 886-1121

(907) 886-1120 FAX

C

MAPS OF

ANNETTE ISLAND



TLINGIT

METLAKATLA

SIMPSILEAN

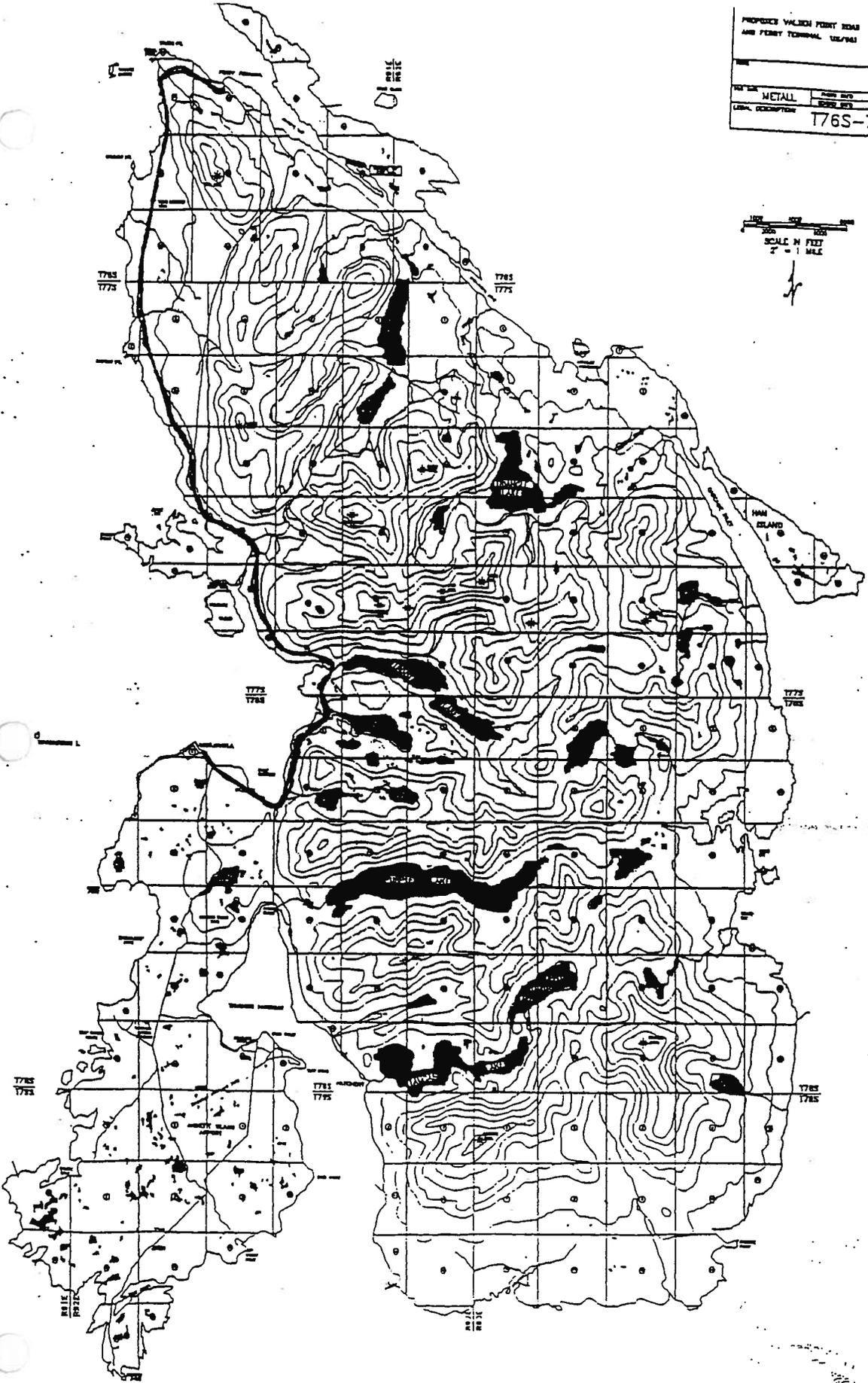
PORT
SIMRSON

OLD
METLAKATLA

HAID

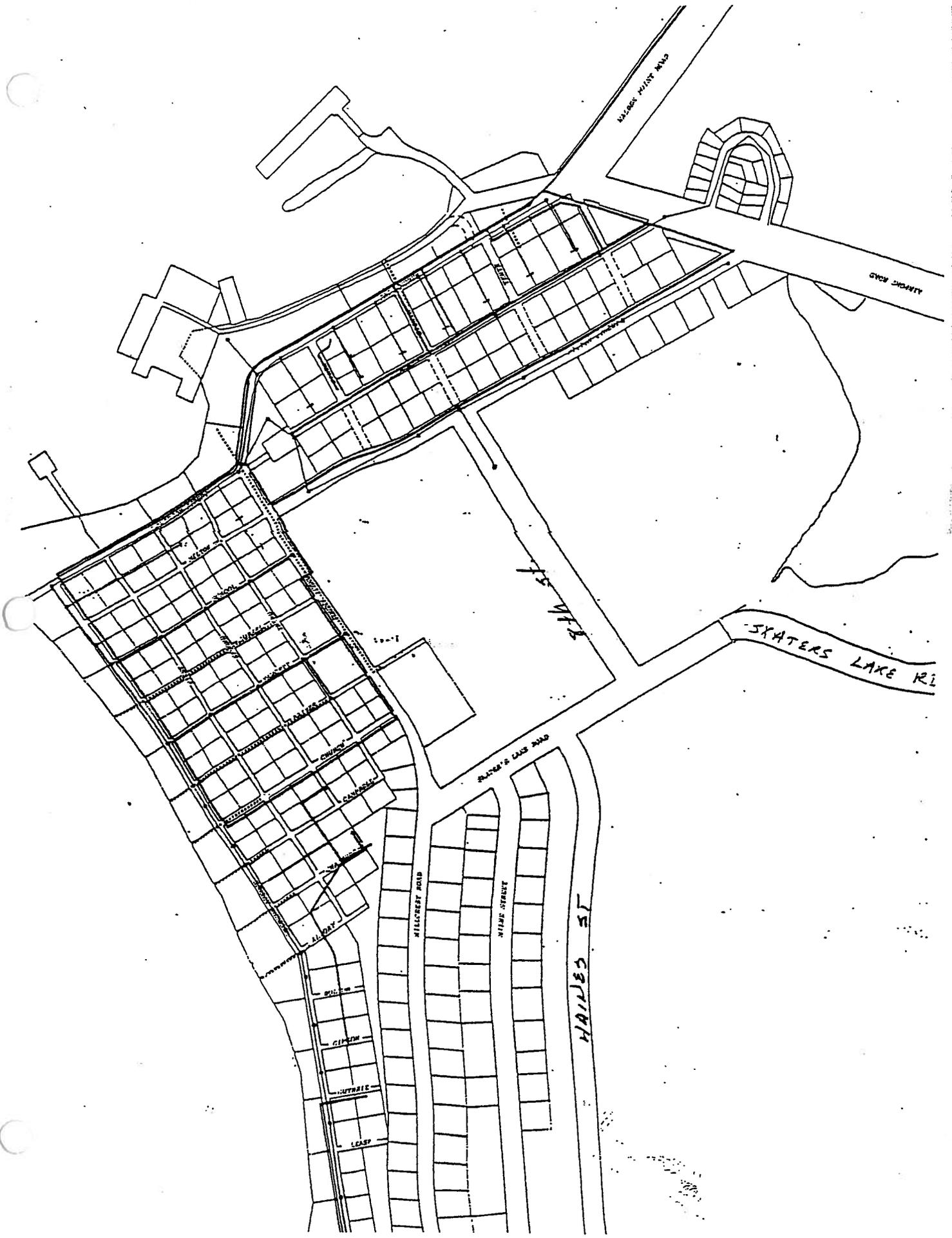
PROPERTY WALDEN POINT ROAD AND FERRY TERMINAL, US/PAI		METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	
METALL		ANNETTE ISLAND	
T76S-79S		R91E-93E	

SCALE IN FEET
1" = 1 MILE



D

**METLAKATLA
LAYOUT
MAP**





Committed to the future
of rural communities.



Latest Progress Reports

Annual Report

2005

2004

2003

2002

2001

2000

1999

Funding Report

Benchmark Summary Report



Metlakatla Indian Enterprise Community

Lead Entity: Metlakatla Indian Community

Demographics State: Alaska

Tribal Area (Census Tract): Prince of Wales (9582)

Population: 1,469

Poverty Rate: 26.3% of families with incomes below 50% of the State median

Net Land Area: 129 square miles

Background

- Only true Indian Reservation in Alaska
- Unemployment rates as high as 80% due to periodic sawmill closures
- Economy directly linked to the health of lumber and fishing industries

Community Overview

The Metlakatla Indian Community is located on the Annette Islands in southeastern Alaska, just south of Ketchikan, and can only be reached by ferry or airplane. Annette Islands is about 720 miles northwest of Seattle, Washington and 300 miles south of Juneau. The Tribal Council, Annette Islands Reserve, has full control and jurisdiction over its natural resources, land base and for-profit tribal entities are community owned and operated. The Metlakatla have an unemployment rate 50 to 80% higher than most of the surrounding communities, largely due to its dependence on lumbering and fishing industries. The community is striving to diversify its economy and improve the quality of life for all residents while maintaining a sensitivity to its cultural values, land base, and environment. Tourism and value-added enterprises for wood and salmon products are key parts of this strategy. There is strong evidence that the planning process was inclusive with ample opportunity for participation and input. One result has been that the Tribal Government has amended its own vision and value statement to more closely reflect the principles of the Empowerment Zone program.

Strategic Plan Highlights

- Economic Development- Value-added forest and salmon products, job training, local business counseling
- Tourism-Tribal Museum and Artist Village, licensing program for guides and charter fishing services
- Transportation- Construction of a ferry terminal and seaplane seaport, new ferry service, all-weather road construction.
- Infrastructure- Develop sewer system, solid waste disposal incinerator with power generation capacity, water system.
- Health Care- New health center, crisis home/halfway house and intervention center, multi-purpose youth and recreation center.
- Natural Resource Development- Construct Fish & Wildlife and Forestry Research laboratories, feasibility study for sockeye salmon hatchery.

Partnerships

The process of developing the strategic plan helped the isolated Metlakatla Community to forge new partnerships with federal agencies, state government, and universities. USDA Forest Service is developing an MOU with the community to participate in the Special Forest Products program and build a visitors center. The Annette Island School District is partnering with the Northwest Rural Educational Laboratory to develop a school-to-work program. To help develop tourism-related businesses, the University of Alaska Small Business Center will be providing business startup seminars in the community.

Community Involvement Meetings were held throughout the area at varying locations, days, and times to ensure maximum participation. Local residents played an active role in developing surveys, needs assessments, and benchmark priorities. Meetings were held at least monthly, announced several days in advance in the local media, and open to all. All standing committees on the governing body, except Finance, are open to all community residents, without limit.

Contact: Victor Wellington, Mayor

Address: Metlakatla Indian Community
P.O. Box 8
Metlakatla, Alaska 99926-0008

Telephone: Phone: (907) 886-4441

Fax: Fax: (907) 886-3338

Email: paul.brendible@metlakatla.com

[EZ/EC Communities](#) . . . [Feedback](#) . . . [EZ/EC Home Page](#)

Alaska Community Database Community Information Summaries (CIS)

State of Alaska > Commerce > DCRA Home Page > Community Database Online > CIS > Results



Metlakatla

(MET-luh-KAT-luh); a.k.a. Annette Island Reserve

For a Map of Metlakatla click [here](#)

Current Population:	1,404 (2006 DCCED Certified Population)
Incorporation Type:	Unincorporated, Indian Reservation (Federal)
Borough Located In:	Unorganized
Taxes:	No taxing authority

Location and Climate

Metlakatla is located at Port Chester on the west coast of Annette Island, 15 miles south of Ketchikan. By air, it is 3.5 hours from Anchorage and 1.5 hours from Seattle. The community lies at approximately 55.129590° North Latitude and -131.574960° (West) Longitude. (Sec. 05, T078S, R092E, Copper River Meridian.) Metlakatla is located in the Ketchikan Recording District. The area encompasses 130.2 sq. miles of land and 83.8 sq. miles of water. Metlakatla is in the maritime climate zone with warm winters, cool summers, and an average annual precipitation of 115 inches (nearly 10 feet,) including 61 inches of snowfall. 200 inches of annual rainfall has been recorded. Summer temperatures range from 36 to 52; winter temperatures range 28 to 42.

Topographic
map of
Metlakatla
area



History, Culture and Demographics

Metlakatla means "saltwater channel passage," and was founded by a group of Canadian Tsimshians who migrated from Prince Rupert, British Columbia in 1887 seeking religious freedom. They were led by a Scottish lay priest in the Anglican Church (Church of England), Reverend William Duncan, who had begun his missionary work with the Tsimshians at Fort Simpson, B.C., in 1857. Rev. Duncan traveled to Washington D.C. around 1886 to personally request land from President Grover Cleveland for the Tsimshians. The Island was selected by a local search committee, and by 1890, there were 823 residents. Congress declared Annette Island a federal Indian reservation in 1891. Residents built a church, a school, a sawmill and a cannery, and constructed homes in an orderly grid pattern. Duncan continued to inspire and lead his followers until his death

in 1918. In 1927, the community built a hydroelectric plant. During World War II, the U.S. Army constructed a large air base a few miles from town, which was later used for commercial amphibian flights to Ketchikan. The U.S. Coast Guard also maintained a base on the Island until 1976. The Annette Island Reserve remains the only federal reservation for indigenous peoples in Alaska.

A federally-recognized tribe is located in the community -- the Metlakatla Indian Community (Annette Island Federal Reserve). The population of the community consists of 89.7% Alaska Native or part Native. It is a traditional Tsimshian community on the federal Annette Island Reserve, with an active economy and subsistence lifestyle. It is the only Indian reservation in Alaska. The community was not part of ANSCA. The 86,000 acre Island reservation and surrounding 3,000 feet of coastal waters are locally-controlled and not subject to state jurisdiction. The community regulates commercial fishing in these waters, and also operates its own tribal court system, including a Tribal Juvenile Court and Tribal Appellate Court. Salmon, halibut, cod, seaweed, clams and waterfowl are important subsistence food sources. During the 2000 U.S. Census, total housing units numbered 531, and vacant housing units numbered 62. Vacant housing units used only seasonally numbered 11. U.S. Census data for Year 2000 showed 501 residents as employed. The unemployment rate at that time was 20.85 percent, although 48.98 percent of all adults were not in the work force. The median household income was \$43,516, per capita income was \$16,140, and 8.01 percent of residents were living below the poverty level.

Facilities, Utilities, Schools and Health Care

A concrete dam on Chester Lake provides water to a 200,000-gal. water tank in the main community. A second water source, Yellow Hill Lake, serves Annette and the airport, but water is not treated. In the main community, piped gravity sewage system provides primary treatment in an aerated lagoon with effluent discharge through an ocean outfall. 485 homes and the school are served by the system, and all are fully plumbed. The Annette and airport area use individual septic tanks. 40-year-old sewer mains, serving 100 homes, need replacement. The community's water system and landfill do not require state permits, because the reserve is not within state jurisdiction. Metlakatla Power & Light owns and operates the Purple Lake and Chester Lake Hydroelectric facilities, and the Centennial Diesel Plant. Electricity is provided by Metlakatla Power & Light. There are 3 schools located in the community, attended by 287 students. Local hospitals or health clinics include Annette Island Family Medical Clinic (907-886-4744). The clinic is a qualified Emergency Care Center. Metlakatla is classified as an isolated town/Sub-Regional Center, it is found in EMS Region 3B in the Annette Island Region. Emergency Services have marine, floatplane and helicopter access. Emergency service is provided by 911 Telephone Service and volunteers. Auxiliary health care is provided by Metlakatla Vol. Fire/EMS/Ambulance (907-886-7922/886-4011).

Economy and Transportation

Metlakatla's economy is based primarily on fishing, fish processing and services. Because it is a federal Indian reservation, there are no local taxes. The community built a salmon hatchery on Tamgas Creek which releases millions of fry of all five salmon species. The largest employer is the Metlakatla Indian Community, which operates the hatchery, the tribal court, and all local services. Annette Island Packing Co. is a cold storage facility owned by the community. The cannery and two sawmills no longer operate. 49 residents hold commercial fishing permits. The community is interested in developing tourism. Residents rely on salmon, halibut, clams and waterfowl for food.

Metlakatla is accessible by air and water. The Annette Island Airport is owned and operated by the community, with a 7,500' asphalt runway and a 5,700' gravel crosswind runway. Two seaplane bases are available -- one State-owned, and one community-owned at Port Chester. Scheduled float plane services are available from Ketchikan. Port facilities include a dock with a barge ramp, two small boat harbors, and two marine ways. The Corps of Engineers is providing major improvements to Tamgas Harbor. The State ferry serves Metlakatla from Ketchikan only between the spring and fall. Significant improvements to the ferry facilities are under construction. Freight arrives by barge. A \$40 million road is under construction to link the northern end of Annette Island and Ketchikan with a proposed hourly ferry. The 14.7-mile Waldon Point Road is expected to be completed by 2007.

Organizations with Local Offices

City - Metlakatla Indian Community

P.O. Box 8
Metlakatla, AK 99926
Phone 907-886-4441
Fax 907-886-7997
E-mail Clerk: marciabrendible@yahoo.com; Secretary: diana@metlakatla.com

Economic Development - Metlakatla Office of Tourism

P.O. Box 450
Metlakatla, AK 99926-0450
Phone 907-886-1216
Fax 907-886-4161
E-mail lauth@metlakatla.net

Housing Authority - Metlakatla Housing Authority

P.O. Box 59
Metlakatla, AK 99926
Phone 907-886-6500
Fax 907-886-6503
E-mail methouse@aptalaska.net

School District - Annette Island School District

P.O. Box 7
Metlakatla, AK 99926-0007
Phone 907-886-6332
Fax 907-886-5130
E-mail bagenbroad@aisd.k12.ak.us
Web <http://aisd.k12.ak.us>

Regional Organizations

Regional Native Health Corporation - Metlakatla Indian Community

P.O. Box 8
Metlakatla, AK 99926
Phone 907-886-4441
Fax 907-886-7997
E-mail Clerk: marciabrendible@yahoo.com; Secretary: diana@metlakatla.com

Regional Native Non-Profit - Central Council Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska

320 W. Willoughby Ave., Suite 300
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone 907-586-1432
Fax 907-586-8970
E-mail econdev@ccthita.org
Web <http://www.ccthita.org>

Native Housing Authority - Metlakatla Housing Authority

P.O. Box 59
Metlakatla, AK 99926
Phone 907-886-6500
Fax 907-886-6503
E-mail methouse@aptalaska.net

Regional Development - Southeast Conference

P.O. Box 21989
Juneau, 99802
Phone 907-463-3445 x23
Fax 907-463-4425
E-mail shellyw@seconference.org
Web <http://www.seconference.org>

Services Webmaster

http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/html-doc/sc_metlakat.htm

Last updated on Friday, April 4th, 2008.

Brownfields and Land Revitalization

You are here: [EPA Home](#) [Brownfields](#) [Showcase Communities](#) [Metlakatla Indian Community, AK](#)

Brownfields Showcase Community Fact Sheet

Metlakatla Indian Community, Alaska

Brownfields are abandoned, idled or underused industrial and commercial properties where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived contamination. In May 1997, Vice President Gore announced a Brownfields National Partnership to bring together the resources of more than 15 federal agencies to address local cleanup and reuse issues in a more coordinated manner. This multi-agency partnership has pledged support to 16 "Brownfields Showcase Communities"—models demonstrating the benefits of collaborative activity on brownfields. The designated Brownfields Showcase Communities are distributed across the country and vary by size, resources, and community type. A wide range of support will be leveraged, depending on the particular needs of each Showcase Community.

Community Profile

Metlakatla Indian Community, Alaska

The Metlakatla Indian Community will use its Showcase Community designation to promote sustainable economic development through the assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of brownfields sites on the Metlakatla Peninsula. The industrial, commercial, and recreational uses planned for these sites will result in the protection of natural resources and the strengthening of an economy weakened by underutilized facilities and unknown contamination.

Background

The Brownfields National Partnership has selected the Metlakatla Indian Community (MIC) as a Brownfields Showcase Community. MIC is a federally designated Enterprise Community. The Annette Islands Reserve is the only federal Indian reservation in the State of Alaska. Its 86,000 acres have supported timber and fishing industries for more than 100 years for the 2,430 enrolled members of the tribe, half of whom live on the reservation. In 1940, the United States Army established an air base on 12,783 acres of land located six miles south of the Town of Metlakatla. Until that point, no development existed on the peninsula outside of the town or its immediate surroundings. The new construction

brought runways, taxi routes, hangars, storage tanks and facilities, housing, docks, a hospital, and infrastructure improvements to water, sewage, and communications. These improvements also resulted in contamination.

At the end of World War II, however, the installation was quickly vacated. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) leased the airport in 1948 for use as the Ketchikan Airport. Control shifted to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) in 1956, but by 1973 the airport had been moved to a new facility closer to Ketchikan, and all remaining airport support activity ceased in 1977. A 1996 preliminary assessment of the Metlakatla Peninsula identified more than 80 sites associated with former federal facilities; 72 of these have environmental concerns, including leaking drums, asbestos, lead, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chemical and oil spills, and leaking above- and underground storage tanks. As the result of a devastating fishing season and the federal shutdown of timber harvesting in 1995, the MIC Council declared its community an "economic disaster area" in 1997.

MIC is targeting three priority brownfields-the Smuggler Cove Radio Relay site, which is currently being used as a community-owned power utility facility; a former power plant, which is currently abandoned; and the main hangar building at the airport, which is currently being used as a forest products facility. The Showcase Community partnership effort will facilitate environmental cleanup and economic expansion at the sites currently in use and promote cleanup and reuse at the abandoned power plant.

Current Activities and Achievements

MIC has developed numerous plans and guidance, including a Comprehensive Development Plan for the community, a Land Use Plan, a Coastal Management Plan, a Master Plan for Environmental Mitigation of the Metlakatla Peninsula, and a Coordinated Comprehensive Cleanup Plan. Efforts related to activities outlined in these plans include:

- Submitting 17 sites with redevelopment potential to EPA in 1999 (Only four of the peninsula's sites are zoned for industrial use, but three of those have been identified as having high redevelopment potential); and
- Establishing a community-based Environmental Restoration Advisory Committee in 1997 to provide guidance and channel community input on all environmental issues facing the community.

MIC has formed partnerships with federal, state, and local entities to address brownfields issues. Partnerships include:

- EPA, which has conducted targeted brownfields

assessments in 1999 on three priority sites.

- Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), with which MIC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in March 1998 for investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites in the community. USACE has removed a number of underground storage tanks, drums, and debris.
- FAA, with which MIC signed an MOU in July 1998, has removed 500,000 pounds of PCB-contaminated soil, 8,000 pounds of PCB-contaminated oils, 200 transformers, 10,000 gallons of contaminated fuel, and 5,000 pounds of asbestos, lead-based paints, and oil wastes.
- USCG, which has removed underground storage tanks and a PCB transformer.
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, which has made the Annette Islands Reserve one of six communities in Alaska considered to be a top priority for health assessment work in 2001.
- Department of Defense, whose Native American Lands Environmental Mitigation Program provided funding for MIC to perform asbestos abatement at seven sites in 1999.

Showcase Community Objectives and Planned Activities

The Metlakatla Indian Community plans to use the Showcase Community designation to create an integrated brownfields plan with substantial federal partner involvement. Completion of planning and cleanup efforts at the three priority sites will spur their redevelopment and/or expanded use, resulting in 10 to 20 new jobs. In addition, the reuse of these sites will provide an economic shift for a community that has been solely dependent on natural resources for its survival. MIC further hopes to promote tribal self-governance and determination and serve as a model for other tribal communities addressing similar environmental and economic transition issues.

Contacts

Project Manager
(907) 886-4200

U.S. EPA - Region 10
(206) 553-2100

For more information on the Brownfields Showcase Communities, visit the EPA Brownfields web site at:

<http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/showcase.htm>

United States
Environmental
Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

Solid Waste
and Emergency
Response (5105)

EPA 500-F-00-228
October 2000

Outreach and Special Projects Staff (5105)

Quick Reference
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GLI

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June 24, 2008

Hobbs Straus Dean & Walker, LLP
2120 L Street NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20037

RE: Report on Jurisdictions that Permit Bingo to be Played with Auto Daub

Direction

We have been asked to survey non-tribal bingo markets that currently allow the use of electronic bingo player aids which automatically cover the numbers or designations for the player after the numbers or designations have been determined (auto daub). It is important to note, while a jurisdiction may allow for the use of auto daub, it does not mean that the feature is in use in that jurisdiction.

Auto daub is a feature which eliminates the need for the player to manually enter each ball called into an electronic player device. As each ball is called, the player device will automatically mark any active cards with the matching spot. The auto daub feature is a program built into the player device software. In order for this function to operate, there must be a means of communications between the player device and the caller station. Each ball called must be transmitted to the player device by some electronic method.

Background of GLI

Gaming Laboratories International, Inc. (GLI) is the acknowledged world leader in gaming device and system testing. Established in 1989 as the first independent testing laboratory in the United States, GLI's growth has paced the industry as it has expanded its staff, level of experience, testing equipment and facilities. As the oldest private gaming testing laboratory in the world and the first of its kind in the United States, GLI currently provides over 300 approvals each day for gaming devices from more than 190 suppliers worldwide.

GLI is the only testing laboratory for the gaming industry in the United States accredited to the ISO 17025 standard (general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories) and ISO 17020 standard (general criteria for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection). Earning ISO accreditation validates the quality of GLI services by placing GLI testing procedures under the scrutiny of quality standards

published and used internationally. ISO accreditation identifies GLI as an organization that governs itself with operational integrity and ethical standards in both business and technical competence. It also gives GLI a mandate to continually improve the level of service provided in order to maintain our status as accredited testing laboratory.

Through the years, GLI has gained the experience and expertise necessary to test all aspects of bingo technology. GLI tests and certifies electronic bingo equipment and systems for numerous gaming commissions, and state and provincial governments. GLI leads the industry in testing equipment submitted by all bingo suppliers, large and small. GLI also houses the world's largest dedicated electronic bingo test lab where engineers ensure the integrity, randomness, security, accuracy of accounting, and regulatory compliance. In addition, bingo testing is performed against the GLI-15 Electronic Bingo and Keno Standards that GLI has developed from rules and standards that have been adopted by each particular regulator.

Bingo System Overview

The game of bingo has greatly evolved from its early form to its current electronic style of play. Technology has changed the way the player experiences the game of bingo by making the game easier to play and more entertaining. The increased entertainment and faster paced games have evolved in an attempt to attract new customers and promote the popularity and growth of this game type. Some technological advances may include the addition of game management systems, player interfaces, and electronic player devices.

The introduction of game management systems and electronic player devices have allowed bingo halls to monitor the reporting of significant events, the collection of financial data, and the verification of winning bingo cards. The systems can contain many different sub systems which include a primary server, a ball server, and a point of sale.

The primary server normally controls the users who can use the system, security features, and will be used to set up the different bingo game schedules, games, winning patterns, and prizes. The primary server may also contain a database or other means of storing all historical data and transactions.

The ball server, also referred to as the 'caller station', controls the ball draw functions and card verification processes of each bingo game. Ball draws are accomplished in two ways, via ball mixing device or electronic random number generator (RNG). When using a ball mixing device, numbered plastic balls are cycled in a receptacle by a manual force, normally by turning the receptacle crank or by forced air. Balls are pulled from the receptacle, one by one, at a fixed interval and entered into the system as 'called balls' (in some systems the balls are entered by optical recognition). Once a ball is called the ball is displayed to the players on the bingo board, which contains a listing of all previous balls called. When using an electronic RNG the balls are replaced by software which will output a random set of numbers, again at a fixed interval. The numbers are the same as those printed on the balls, and are "shuffled" or randomized at the start of each game. When these balls are called, they are automatically marked as called, and displayed on the bingo board. Whether it is a physical ball draw or RNG call, the bingo numbers are transmitted to the player devices and the auto daub feature covers any matching numbers on the players' cards.

A point-of-sale station will be used to sell bingo cards and electronic hand held devices with cards on them to players in order to participate in bingo games. This device is very similar to a cash register. The point-of-sale communicates to the system during these sales and will then download the correct card packages to the sold hand held unit electronically. In many cases this is accomplished through an infrared connection between a docking station and a player device but can also be done using RF (Radio Frequency) or a hard-wired connection. The point-of-sale is configured to offer packages with commonly purchased groups of cards.

These system components have the abilities to monitor all financial transactions at each bingo location as well log each action performed by system users in log files. They can track electronic hand held units or player stations that are being used by players as well as keep track of what has been sold to them. When requested, the system can print reports on any financial data or system log for any period of time. In some jurisdictions which allow RF, or other means in which the hand held units can also notify the system when the player has hit the winning bingo pattern and has won the game. The ball draws for each game are also stored on the system for a set period of time and can also be displayed in reports as well.

Player Devices

Player devices come in many forms, but for simplification purposes will be categorized into two sections, Electronic Bingo Card Minding Devices (EBCMD) and fixed units.

The EBCMD are hand held, user friendly devices that assist players in playing the game of bingo and keeps track of one or more bingo cards at the same time and automatically covers called bingo numbers on each players bingo card when the auto daub feature is configured and enabled. They also allow the player to track significantly more cards than a player would be able to track if they were all paper cards. The devices are generally small units with a video display, with limited player inputs. The numbers are transmitted to the unit as they are called and the unit automatically marks the numbers on all available cards when the auto daub feature is configured and enabled. Generally the hand held device is designed to always display a player's card that has the best chance of obtaining a bingo. The hand held devices normally have different views, covering single card or different variations of multiple card viewing. The player can change the view, color or styles of their cards as they play the game with no effect on the outcome of the game. When a bingo is achieved the unit will alert the player.

Fixed units, in many cases, offer the exact same functionality as the EBCMD units. Normally these units are simply larger versions or large displays with the same or similar software. They are found semi permanently mounted to tables or desks and are used in permanent bingo halls or as standalone terminals.

Research

Based on our research and experience, the following non-tribal jurisdictions permit the use of the auto daub feature described above:

Jurisdiction	Auto Daub
Alabama	Permitted
Kentucky *	Permitted
Louisiana *	Permitted
Military **	Permitted
Mississippi *	Permitted
Nevada	Permitted
North Dakota	Permitted

*Gaming Laboratories International Inc. has tested bingo devices for this jurisdiction.

**Please note, based on our research the Army is in the process of drafting new regulations. Regulations referenced could not be found for review.

Alabama

As outlined on the Alabama Attorney General website, "Bingo is legal in Alabama in a number of counties that have adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing bingo for charitable purposes to be conducted by the charity itself and, in general, this is overseen by the Sheriff of each County or the Chief of Police of a city such as Jasper that has an independent constitutional amendment authorizing Bingo." The below listed counties in Alabama have adopted the following amendments:

County or City	Amendment Number
Jefferson	386
Madison	387
Montgomery	413
Mobile	440
Etowah	506
Calhoun	508
St. Clair	542
Walker *	549
City of Jasper	550
Covington	565
Houston	569
Morgan	599
Russell	612
White Hall *	732
Green *	743
Macon *	744

*Although GLI has not tested devices for Alabama, based on our field observations on the indicated counties, we have observed devices configured and in use to utilize the auto daub feature.

Kentucky

As outlined in Kentucky Regulations 820 KAR 1:001, § 1, item 18, "Covered" is defined as being daubed or smeared with indelible ink if using a disposable paper bingo face, or marked electronically if using a card-minding device." Kentucky rules and regulations are silent on the topic of Auto Daub and do not specifically state that that the player must manually mark the cards or that Auto Daub is prohibited.

In addition, Kentucky allows for both the hand-held and fixed-base card minding devices. Kentucky Regulations 820 KAR 1:001, § 1, item 18 and 35 defines the hand-held and fixed-base card minding devices as a "computer system, not necessarily manufactured by a licensed manufacturer, which has been loaded with proprietary software by a licensed manufacturer to enable it to function as a card-minding device."

Lee Crawley of the Charitable Gaming Office in Kentucky has confirmed to Gaming Laboratories International Inc. that auto daub can be configured and is currently in use in Kentucky.

Louisiana

Louisiana Administrative Code Title 42:1 § 1817 defines the game of bingo as the "game of chance played for prizes with cards bearing numbers or other designations, five or more in one line, the holder covering numbers, as objects, similarly numbered are drawn from a receptacle and the game being win by a person who first covers a previously designated arrangement of numbers on such a card." Additionally, Louisiana allows for the hand-held and fixed-base card minding devices.

Louisiana Administrative Code Title 42:1 § 2101 defines Electronic Bingo Card Dabber Devices (EBCDD) and systems as "any electronic or computerized devices and related hardware and software that is utilized to conduct a game of bingo." According to § 2105 the "EBCDD must only offer play for the game commonly known as bingo and must also be programmed to automatically erase all electronic bingo cards and/or bingo card face numbers that were stored in the device upon turning off the devices after the last bingo game of each session or be some secondary timing or clearing method."

Louisiana Administrative Code Title 42:1 § 1803 defines Electronic Video Bingo as "a machine designed for the specific purpose of playing the game of bingo except that an electronic random number generator may be utilized to select numbers in lieu of the drawing of numbers from a receptacle and that one or more video images containing numbers or other designations five or more in one line may be utilized instead of a card." In most cases devices in use under this rule are standalone bingo devices. These machines play bingo on a small card on the main screen or on a secondary screen, and display the outcome as a spinning reel game. Devices contain an internal RNG, and require no player interaction other than the necessary steps to initiate a game.

Gaming Laboratories International Inc. has tested a number of devices for use in Louisiana, and all are known to be used in the field with auto daub enabled.

Military

Based upon our review, bingo played in conjunction with auto daub is permitted on a number of military bases. However, we have not conducted an extensive review of all military bases. The following information has been confirmed:

Contact	Location	Device & Configuration
Edward Jackson	Electronic Bingo Fort Bragg, NC (910) 396-3310	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lil' Champ – Auto daub enabled• 24 Number Bingo or Planet Bingo handhelds – Auto daub enabled
Sue Harmon	Video Bingo Fort Benning, GA (706) 544-1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Keyless – Auto daub: “Press ‘Enter’ to automatically fill in numbers”
Mary Russel	Redstone Lanes Bowling Center Redstone Arsenal, AL (256) 842-2695	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planet Bingo – Auto daub enabled

Mississippi

Sonny Weathersby, Mississippi's Director of Charitable Gaming, was contacted and has informed Gaming Laboratories International Inc. that auto daub is a configurable option and is allowed only on fixed base units because this jurisdiction does not permit the use of radio frequency communications to the EBCMD's.

Nevada

Nevada is silent on the topic of auto daub. Although this jurisdiction is not tested at GLI, we know that they have configurations within the bingo software in which a location can enable or disable the auto daub feature. We cannot determine if the software in this jurisdiction is currently configured in this manner and therefore cannot make an assumption of how each game is presented to a bingo player. We do know that there are no specific rules that state that auto daub is prohibited in Nevada.

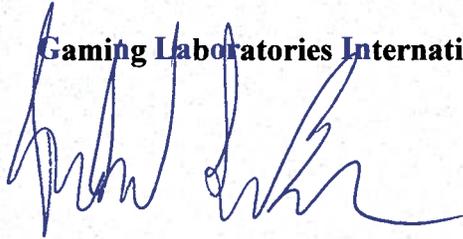
North Dakota

North Dakota Administrative Code Article 99-01.3-04-03 §11J dated October 1, 2006 states that "a player may use an input function key on a device or an organization may use a radio frequency signal to mark each number as it is called. When a player inputs a number or an organization sends a radio frequency signal, a device may automatically mark all the player's cards that contain that number." Tracy Bigelow, an auditor with the gaming division under the office of the Attorney General, has informed Gaming Laboratories International Inc. that auto daub may be configured and used in the field.

Should you have any questions regarding any of the information contained in this letter, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

Gaming Laboratories International, Inc.



Richard LaBrocca
Director of Engineering
Lottery & Bingo Testing

JPV/nc

c: CS-00-HSD-08-00

_____)
IN RE: Amendment to Metlakatla)
 Indian Community's)
 Gaming Ordinance)
_____)

APPEAL OF THE CHAIRMAN'S DISAPPROVAL
OF THE METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY'S
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ITS CLASS II
GAMING ORDINANCE

DECLARATION OF MARK NEWTON

1. My name is Mark Newton. I am the Director of New Product Development and the Director of Regulatory Compliance for VKGS LLC dba Video King, one of the world's largest providers of electronic gaming systems and bingo hall equipment. Video King has been a leader in the bingo industry for over 15 years providing bingo hall products including bingo balls, state-of-the-art bingo consoles, integrated bingo hall management systems, multi-channel video flashboards, high-tech electronic handsets, and other portable gaming devices.

2. As Director of Regulatory Compliance, I am responsible for the day to day operation of the corporation's compliance department, and ensuring that all of our games and aids meet the regulatory requirements of each jurisdiction where we do business. Currently, we do business in over 30 jurisdictions in the United States.

3. I have been working in the bingo gaming industry for approximately 10 years, and began my career with Video King working in the Quality Assurance Department. I routinely work in a variety of different regulatory jurisdictions in the United States, and have gained a great deal of familiarity in how the game of bingo is played and regulated across the United States. I am often called upon by state regulatory agencies to consult on pending electronic bingo regulations. I was a key member of the group assembled to assist the NIGC's advisory committees in commenting on the NIGC's

proposed Class II regulations, and I am currently the Chairman of the Board of the Electronic Bingo Manufacturers Association (EBMA).

4. Electronic aids to the game of bingo are ubiquitous in the United States. Nearly every jurisdiction allows some form of electronic aid to the game of bingo to be played. Many of these aids allow the play of the game of bingo with a feature that as part of an electronically linked bingo system assists the player by automatically covering the player's electronic card(s) when numbers or other designations are determined and displayed to the player. This feature, which requires no further action by the player to cover his/her card after bingo numbers have been determined, is colloquially known as full auto daub.

5. The use of full auto daub on technologic aids to the game of bingo is widespread in non-Indian bingo halls across the country. In some states and jurisdictions, the use of such technology is specifically authorized, and in others it is not prohibited and as a result is in widespread use.

I am aware that the use of full auto daub technology is specifically authorized in the state of North Dakota.:

I am also aware of the following states and jurisdictions which do not prohibit the use of full auto daub technologic aids to the game of bingo, and in which such aids are in widespread use:

- (1) Kentucky;
- (2) Louisiana;
- (3) Alabama (select counties);
- (4) Florida;
- (5) Ohio;
- (6) Michigan;
- (7) Nevada; and
- (8) Illinois.

I note that there may be additional jurisdictions which play full auto daub bingo, but my expertise is limited to those jurisdictions where I currently do business.

6. The use of full auto daub technologic aids is also widespread on United States military bases in the United States. Though not an exhaustive list, I am specifically aware that the following United States military bases are currently playing bingo with technologic aids that use full auto daub:

Hunter Army Airfield (Georgia)

Fort Stewart (Georgia)

Fort Bragg (North Carolina)

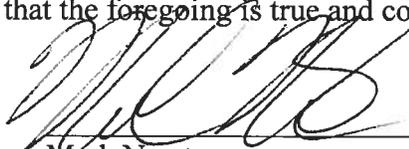
Seymour Johnston Air force Base (North Carolina)

Fort Huachuca (Arizona)

In addition, the Navy operates a bonanza-style game of bingo using technologic aids with full auto daub in San Diego and Guam.

7. Many tribal gaming locations also currently use technologic aids to the game of bingo with full auto daub.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.



Mark Newton

Dated: June 24, 08

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- Real-time game pattern changes automatically transmitted to handheld units
- Optional manual daubing
- Simultaneous playing of 90 and 75 number games
- Large screen display
- Easy-grip carrying handle
- Download multiple sessions in a single transaction
- Linked multi-venue capability
- Multi-language translation
- Integrated winner verification for paper and electronics
- Play up to 4096 cards simultaneously
- Bonanza Bingo
- Progressive jackpots
- Specialty games
- Modular charging racks
- 24 hour customer support hotline

INTEGRATED MODULES

- Point-of-Sale System
- Player Tracking
- Paymaster
- Caller / Verifier
- Multi-game Stationary Player Units

Bingo Star 90

NEXT GENERATION SOLUTION

Introducing the BingoStar90® Electronic Bingo System!

Complete with full RNG integration, brilliant displays and exciting software features, the BingoStar90® is the ultimate bingo venue solution!

BingoStar90® provides an unparalleled competitive edge to any club or bingo center. Seamlessly integrating user-friendly main stage electronics, a Player Tracking System, Point-of-Sale terminals and automated Handheld Player Units, the BingoStar90® System is alone in its class.



HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY

Designed to meet the needs of the most discriminating bingo players, BingoStar® handheld units provide the ultimate electronic bingo experience!



Played alongside traditional paper bingo books, BingoStar® handhelds quickly become a favorite at every venue, adding variety and excitement. Featuring proprietary AutoDaub™ I wireless technology, BingoStar® handhelds automatically signal players with audible tones and provide a wide-screen display of the standard 90-number indicator board. As numbers are called, actual bingo tickets are

graphically displayed and daubed for the player. Most importantly, BingoStar® player units feature optional hands-free daubing and automatic game advance for ease of player operation.

HIGHER PROFITS

Your bottom line will soar with the introduction of hands-free BingoStar® portable player units!

With the full automation of all player inputs, customers are free to play their paper books while enjoying the advantages of electronic bingo. In addition, BingoStar® portable player units consistently attract new customers to bingo clubs, instantly enhancing profits by drastically increasing customer spend!



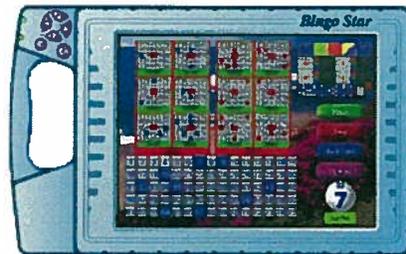
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Color Portable - 1

ALONE IN ITS CLASS

Setting the standard for AutoDaub™ technology for more than a decade, BingoStar® raises the bar once again with its new large touch-screen Color Handheld!

This dynamic Color Handheld combines unparalleled processing speed and memory with vivid digital color. Enhanced with a 10 color touch-screen and ergonomically designed game pad controller, players can personalize their game screen and enjoy a variety of entertainment options and themes along with their traditional paper bingo game.

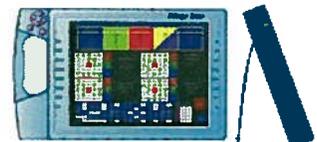


EXPERIENCE THE COMPETITIVE EDGE

When unexpected downtime is simply not acceptable, bingo managers turn to BingoStar®! Complete with the AutoDaub™ feature, extended memory, and powerful processing speed, the sleek Color Handheld is an exciting addition to the well-established BingoStar® family of products.

The BingoStar® Color Handheld is equipped with an integrated carrying handle for ease and convenience. In addition, a built-in adjustable stand creates the slim footprint necessary to optimize table space and maximize profits.

Most importantly, secure two-way wireless communication ensures a virtually limitless interactive gaming experience, with long-life rechargeable batteries providing at least 14 hours of uninterrupted play! Captivate your players with the next generation Color Handheld from FortuNet! With powerful standard features including a large digital color touchscreen, secure wireless communication and numerous interactive gaming options, the BingoStar® Color Handheld is truly the highest performing portable player unit!



NATIONAL
INDIAN
GAMING
COMMISSION

10 10 1995

Ken Blanchard, Lt. Governor
Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
2025 S. Gordon Cooper
Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801

Dear Lt. Governor Blanchard:

This letter responds to your request to review and approve the tribal gaming ordinance adopted by Resolution No. E-AS-94-94 on August 12, 1994, by the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Tribe). This letter constitutes such approval under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

Under the IGRA and the regulations of the NIGC, the Chairman is directed to review ordinances with respect to the requirements of the IGRA and the implementing regulations. Thus, the scope of the Chairman's review and approval is limited to the requirements of the IGRA and the NIGC regulations and the ordinance is approved only to the extent that it conforms with such requirements. Provisions other than those required under the IGRA or the NIGC regulations that may be included in a tribal ordinance are not subject to review and approval. Such approval does not constitute approval of specific games. Also, the gaming ordinance is approved for gaming only on Indian lands as defined in the IGRA.

With the Chairman's approval of the Tribe's gaming ordinance, the Tribe is now required to conduct background investigations on its key employees and primary management officials. The NIGC expects to receive a completed application for each key employee and primary management official pursuant to 25 C.F.R. § 556.5(a) and an investigative report on each background investigation before issuing a license to a key employee or primary management official pursuant to 25 C.F.R. § 556.5(b).

Thank you for submitting the ordinance of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe for review and approval. The NIGC staff and I look forward to working with you and the Tribes in implementing the IGRA.

Sincerely yours,


Harold A. Monteau
Chairman

**NATIONAL
INDIAN
GAMING
COMMISSION**

MAR 27 1997

Honorable Maryann Martin
Chairperson, Augustine Band of Mission Indians
84481 Avenue 54
Coachella, California 92236

Dear Chairperson Martin:

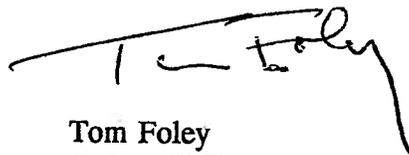
This letter responds to your request to review and approve the tribal gaming ordinance, adopted on January 17, 1997, by the Augustine Band of Mission Indians (Tribe). This letter constitutes approval of the ordinance under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

Under the IGRA and the regulations of the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC), the Chair is directed to review ordinances with respect to the requirements of the IGRA and the implementing regulations. Thus, the scope of the Chair's review and approval is limited to the requirements of the IGRA and the NIGC regulations. Provisions other than those required under the IGRA or the NIGC regulations that may be included in a tribal ordinance are not subject to review and approval. Also, such approval does not constitute approval of specific games. It is important to note that the gaming ordinance is approved for gaming only on Indian lands as defined in the IGRA.

With the Chair's approval of the Tribe's gaming ordinances, the Tribe is now required to conduct background investigations on its key employees and primary management officials. The NIGC expects to receive a completed application for each key employee and primary management official pursuant to 25 C.F.R. § 556.5(a) and an investigative report on each background investigation before issuing a license to a key employee or primary management official pursuant to 25 C.F.R. § 556.5(b).

Thank you for submitting the ordinance of the Augustine Band of Mission Indians for review and approval. The NIGC staff and I look forward to working with you and the Tribe in implementing the IGRA.

Sincerely yours,



Tom Foley
Commissioner